

Forty Years Ago England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Japan and America Were Allies, Waging War Against China!

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

AND so it came to pass that the Allies—England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Japan and the United States—sent their armed forces against a common enemy and that common enemy was China.

In the light of present events, does that statement sound a bit fantastic? Yet, it is true! But, it should be added hastily, that occurred 40 years ago and it was an incident in the history of international relations that is now almost forgotten. It came about in this way:

Around the turn of the century the "Celestial Empire," weakened by years of aggression by European powers, was on the verge of being dismembered. Then a society of patriots, popularly known as the Boxers (from a literal translation of its Chinese name, I Ho Chu'van, meaning "the fist of righteous harmony"), and devoted to the principle of "China for the Chinese" raised the cry of "Kill the foreign devils!" In May, 1900, they destroyed a number of villages inhabited by natives who had been converted to the Christian religion and massacred these people. In June they murdered two English missionaries in a village 40 miles from Peking, assassinated the chancellor of the Japanese legation in the capital and waylaid and killed Baron von Ketteler, the German minister.

Meanwhile, as the outrages against foreigners and native converts increased, a mixed force of 400 marines and sailors of various nationalities reached Peking to protect the legations. The imperial authorities did little if anything to restrain the Boxers and, as murder and pillage continued, most of the foreign residents of the capital and many native converts took refuge in the British legation where the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, took charge of the preparations to resist the threatened attack.

By June 14 Peking was completely cut off from communication with the outside world. Meanwhile all of the nations who had citizens there had begun organizing expeditionary forces to send to their rescue and within a short time their troops were disembarking upon the coast of China. One of the first to act was the United States.

On June 16 Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commander at Manila was ordered to rush a regiment to the Chinese port of Taku where the Allied forces were concentrating, and which they captured on June 17. The Ninth infantry, commanded by Col. Emerson H. Liscum, was chosen for this duty and within 19 days, although delayed by a typhoon, Liscum's force was at Taku.

Then the Chinese began attacking the foreign settlements in Tientsin and on July 13 an allied force of British, French, Japanese and Americans moved against that high-walled city. After a bitter fight lasting 15 hours they took the city by storm but they suffered a loss of 700 killed and wounded in doing it. Among the dead was Colonel Liscum. His last words are inscribed upon the banners of the Ninth infantry today—"Keep up the fire!"

Hastening across the Pacific ocean while these events were taking place was Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who had a brilliant record in the Indian and Spanish-American wars and who was coming to take command of the American forces in China. There had been numerous reports that the Boxers had captured the legation in Peking and killed all of its defenders. But soon after Chaffee's arrival, the Americans learned through friendly Chinese that the besieged Europeans and Americans were still holding out.

Chaffee Makes a Decision.

The American commander was in favor of moving at once to their rescue. But international jealousies had sprung up among the other Allied leaders and precious time was being lost while they debated what course they should pursue. In the midst of one of their conferences Chaffee was handed a cablegram from Washington telling him that he had a free hand in whatever action he decided was best. Stuffing the dispatch in his pocket and rising from the table, he announced:

"Gentlemen, at daybreak tomorrow the American forces will move on Peking. I should be very glad to have company—the more, the better. But they go at any rate, even if alone."



The Fourteenth United States infantry in the Palace Grounds of Peking. (From a photograph in the United States Signal corps, War Department, Washington.)

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, sprang to his feet.

"I'm with you," he exclaimed. "The British troops will march with the Americans tomorrow morning."

So on the morning of August 4 an Allied army of 20,000 men set out for the Chinese capital. Since Germany had the largest contingent of land forces in China it had been agreed that command of the expedition was to be given to the German commander, Graf von Waldersee. However, he had not yet arrived in Tientsin so the expedition started without him.

The Tricky Russians.

By August 13 the Allies were within 12 miles of Peking. They had agreed to spend the night in reconnoitering the situation before making an attack on the ancient walled city. The Russians, however, who had been the slowest on the march, now tried to steal first honors for themselves by attacking the Tung-pien-men gate. They succeeded in forcing an entrance but were driven back with heavy losses. This breach of international etiquette added to the ill feeling that had been evident from the beginning.



MAJ. GEN. A. R. CHAFFEE

of the expedition and which later flamed out in a series of troublesome incidents.

The next morning the Japanese attacked at another point along the walls but were checked by the fierce resistance of the Chinese. The American forces, moving forward to go into action, became entangled in the Russian line of advance and were somewhat delayed. So it was not until 11 o'clock that two companies of the Fourteenth infantry, led by Col. A. S. Daggett and covered by the fire of the remainder of the regiment, reached the base of the wall, despite the hail of lead poured upon them by its defenders. Here they were sheltered temporarily but it was a question how long they would be safe.

In this crisis a young bugler named Calvin P. Titus volunteered to try to climb the wall and clear it of its defenders. Such a feat was dangerous to the point of foolhardiness. But by some great good fortune he reached the top undiscovered.

Before him was a group of huts on top of the wall. Scouting forward cautiously Titus found that they were unoccupied. As he returned to the edge of the wall, Capt. Henry G. Learned, the adjutant of the regiment, who had followed him, handed him the end of a long cord to which was attached a rifle and a supply of ammunition. Hastily pulling these up, the young bugler immediately

opened fire on a group of surprised Chinese who showed up a few minutes later.

Meanwhile Captain Learned had hauled up more rifles and ammunition and other soldiers came scrambling up. Soon they had established a firing line and under its cover the whole company occupied the top of the broad wall. They drove off the defenders from that corner of the wall as far as the east gate, through which a short time later the British forces, under General Gaselee entered without opposition.

The Siege Is Lifted.

Meanwhile Battery F of the Fifth field artillery, commanded by Capt. Henry J. Reilly, had swept the Chinese off the wall west of the Tung-pien-men gate and the Fourteenth drove forward, pushing the defenders southward toward the Sha-Huo gate. As the British entered the city and the other Allied forces swept in, resistance collapsed and the siege of the legations ended. It is not difficult to imagine the hysterical joy with which these people, who had been living for two months under the shadow of a horrible death, welcomed their rescuers.

Although the siege of the legation had been raised, armed Chinese forces still held the Forbidden City within Peking and from its walls kept up a sniping fire on the invaders. On August 15 the Allies began cleaning out these snipers. Reilly's battery distinguished itself during this fighting but its commander was killed while standing beside General Chaffee watching the effect of the fire of his guns on the Third Gate.

The Looting Begins.

On August 28 the Allied forces formally entered the Forbidden City. "I was opposed to the performance as one based on curiosity merely and not one of military or political necessity, but I was overruled," General Chaffee reported to his superiors. "The city of Peking has been sacked; looted from corner to corner in the most disgraceful manner imaginable; such is my opinion. I had no idea that civilized armies would resort to such proceedings. It is a race for spoil. I have kept my own command fairly clean, thank God, but with all my efforts it is not spotless."

Although the Germans had arrived too late to take part in the fighting and capture of Peking, they were leaders in the looting. When Chaffee learned that they were removing from the Chinese observatory some ancient astronomical instruments, the American commander sent a strong letter of protest to Von Waldersee. But it was useless. The instruments were carried away and were not returned until after the World War when the Treaty of Versailles forced the Germans to return them to China.

As might have been expected such incidents and other echoes of international jealousy created dissension among the Allies and added to the confusion which reigned in Peking for some time after its capture. In contrast to this, however, was the friendly co-operation between the British and the Americans. They were more truly Allies than any of the others and when the time came for the evacuation of Peking the British commander sent a detachment of Indian pipers to show the Americans special honor by "piping them out" of the Chinese capital.



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON
(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

NEW YORK.—Snapping the United States liner, America, new queen of the American Merchant marine, through the Narrows, into quarantine, the American

True Son of Old Yankee Breed Of Shellbacks

and so on to her dock, Capt. Giles Chester Stedman, master of the new leviathan, handled his ship as deftly as a lad would handle a toy. Indeed, in his various maneuverings of the 35,000-ton luxury liner on her maiden passenger-carrying trip from Newport News, Va., Captain Stedman evinced sheer delight in putting his new charge through her paces. The 900 guests, United States senators, shipping magnates and so forth, must have cast their thoughts back to days when amid mountainous waves and winds ranging from gale to hurricane proportions, this young skipper—he is only 42 years old—performed deeds of daring-do on the deep, deeds that have gained for him a gold medal from the Italian government; the United States navy cross; the silver life-saving plaque from the British admiralty; the Treasury department gold medal and other like testimonials of high courage and skilled seamanship.

There was that tumultuous day in the mid-Atlantic, October 20, 1925, when the President Harding, of which Stedman was then chief officer, steamed to the rescue of the Italian freighter, Ignazio Florio, beaten down and sinking. Stedman stepped to one of the lifeboats and called for a volunteer crew. Every man jack of the distressed crew was saved.

Two years later, westbound and about 1,575 miles from New York, the wireless operator brought Stedman a message from the British freighter Exeter City. The craft had lost her captain, third officer and two seamen and was sinking.

The seas were a veritable witchbroth, the wind shrieking at hurricane force. No possibility existed for the survival of a small boat in such a sea. So Stedman maneuvered his vessel sufficiently close to admit of a line being shot aboard the distressed freighter. With tackle thus rigged, a lifeboat was lowered from the American Merchant and pulled to the sinking vessel and the crew saved. The seamanship involved was said to have represented one of the finest exploits in American annals. Last September, commanding the United States liner Washington, Stedman rescued the entire crew of the British freighter Olivergrove torpedoed by U-boat.

As a youngster, deciding upon a sea career, Stedman joined the United States Coastguard, where in the first World War he saw two years' hazardous service in convoy work in the Mediterranean sea and English channel. When peace came, Stedman enrolled in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for courses in marine engineering. He joined the United States Line in 1922, was made a chief officer in 1925 and at the age of 34 received his first command.

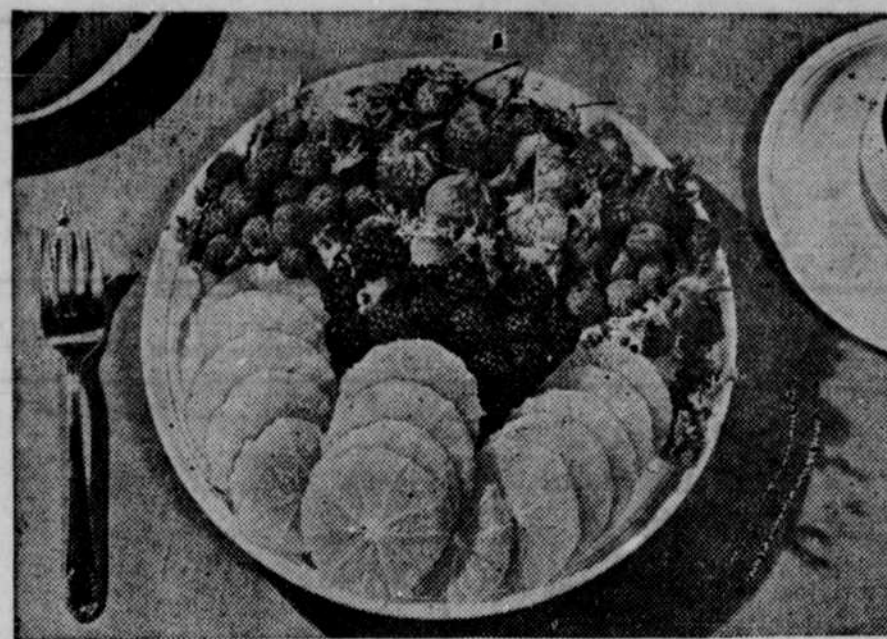
ONE of the most hard-boiled citizens this reporter ever knew was a bookish college dean who always spoke softly, but swung from the heel.

Colonel Peck of Marines a Full Bushel of Spunk

Somewhat in this picture is Col. De Witt Peck of the U. S. Marines, who gives quiet emphasis to plain words in Shanghai, as the Japanese menace the foreign areas and tension increases. The Japanese seem to think they need an "incident," and Colonel Peck isn't at all likely to provide one—but he doesn't back down.

When he is in mufti or informal dress, he is rarely without a book in his pocket and never without his pipe. He may or may not read Bergson, but he "thinks like a man of action and acts like a man of thought." He won the Victory Medal for Gallantry in the World War battles of the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel, and the Medal of the Purple Heart for doubling in negotiating and fighting in Latin-America. He graduated from Annapolis in 1915 and is 46.

His career is a reminder that this country has had quite a workout in handling explosive situations here and there around the world. In Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti and other Latin-American countries, Colonel Peck has been a successful trouble-shooter and has brought things through nicely without eating dirt or leaving any hard feelings. He has built a reputation as a scholar in his studious application to problems of naval and military science. He is six feet tall, slender and academic in appearance but said to pack a powerful punch.



SUMMER SALADS
(Recipes Below.)

Household News By Eleanor Howe

Salads, in summer, are as important as swimming or tennis, or golf! Nothing tastes quite so good as a cool, crisp mixture of fresh greens, or fruits, or vegetables, served with just the proper dressing. The very word is refreshing—like a drink of cold, sparkling spring water after a long and dusty hike.

Very light salads may be served as an appetizer first course, if desired. Dinner salads, too, are light; they may be served as a separate course, or with the main course of the meal. For luncheon, salads may be somewhat heavier, because the main luncheon dish is likely to be light. Many times, a luncheon salad is a whole meal in itself, served with bread or crisp rolls, a beverage, and dessert. And there are many times in informal luncheons and dinners, when salads do duty for dessert.

What makes a good salad? Plenty of crisp, fresh greens, a blend of fruits or vegetables or fish, a zesty dressing and a dash of color, say the experts. To make salads appetizing and refreshing, as they should be, everything must be fresh, crisp, and well chilled. Greens are freshened in ice water for half an hour, well drained in a salad basket or bag, and left in the refrigerator to chill. To prepare head lettuce for salads, cut out the core or stem with a pointed knife, and let cold water run into this opening. The water forces the leaves apart and cleans them.

Use other greens besides lettuce for garnishing salads, and in mixed green salads, as well. Watercress, tender inside leaves of raw spinach, endive, escarole and romaine are good for variety.

Added cubed, leftover meats to green salad, for a hearty main dish. And for hot days, plan fruit salad plates for lunch or supper.

Peeled oranges, sliced and served with fresh, whole berries, with lettuce, watercress or endive for a garnish, make an attractive and refreshing meal.

Crab Apple Salads.
(Serves 6)

- 6 eggs
- Pink pure food color
- 12 cloves
- 6 tiny sprigs of green
- 1 head lettuce
- ½ cup mayonnaise

Place eggs in saucepan, cover with boiling water and simmer gently until eggs are hard cooked (about 15 minutes). Remove shells while eggs are very hot, then while holding egg under hot water, flatten both ends of the egg until it takes on the shape of a small crab apple. Paint a tint of pink on each egg with pink liquid color; place a clove at the stem end of the egg and another at the blossom end. Add a tiny sprig of green at the stem end and the "crab apple" will be complete. Arrange lettuce cups on individual salad plates; place one egg on each plate and serve with mayonnaise.

Fruit Salad.

Toss lightly together in salad bowl one cup watermelon balls, one cup muskmelon balls, one cup honey dew melon balls, 1 cup seeded red cherries, and 1 cup diced celery. Add french dressing in sufficient quantity to thoroughly coat all fruits. Serve in bowl lined with chilled greens.

Golden Fruit Salad.
(Serves 6)

- 1 tablespoon gelatin
- 2 tablespoons cold water
- 1 cup juice from canned pineapple (hot)
- ¼ cup sugar
- Few grains salt
- ½ cup orange juice
- ¼ cup vinegar
- 1 orange (cut in pieces)
- 1 cup raw carrot (coarsely grated)
- 1½ cup crushed pineapple

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot pineapple juice. Add sugar, salt, orange juice and vinegar. Cool, and when beginning to

If you're planning a picnic for a crowd, be sure to read Eleanor Howe's column next week. You'll find in it Miss Howe's own tested recipes for picnic foods—a recipe for a chocolate cake to serve 25 hungry picnickers; directions for making barbecue sandwiches or meat loaf for the same size crowd; and a recipe for a gallon of inexpensive chocolate chip ice cream.

stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into wet mold and chill until firm. Unmold on lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise or fruit salad dressing.

Fruit Salad Dressing.

- 2 egg yolks
 - ½ cup strained honey
 - Juice 1 lemon
 - Dash salt
 - 1 cup whipping cream
- Place egg yolks, honey, lemon juice and salt in top of double boiler and cook ¼ hour. Remove from flame, beat with Dover egg beater and cool. Whip cream and then pour the chilled honey mixture into the whipped cream—beating entire mixture with Dover egg beater. Serve with any kind of fruit salad.

Appetizers.

Cut the crusts from slices of very fresh bread. Spread bread with cream cheese generously mixed with paprika. Roll as for a jelly roll and slice in very thin slices. Brush with melted butter, toast lightly, and serve immediately.

French Dressing.
(Makes 1½ cups)

- ¼ clove garlic (grated)
- 4 lumps sugar
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 tablespoon paprika
- 1 cup oil
- ½ cup vinegar
- Grate garlic on lump sugar, and

let stand before using, for several hours. When ready to mix, place all ingredients in order listed in jar. Shake vigorously and serve.

Tomato Jelly Rings With Salmon.
(Serves 5 to 6)

- 1 tablespoon gelatin (unflavored)
- ¼ cup cold water
- 2 cups tomato juice
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- Dash pepper
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 teaspoon onion (minced)
- ½ cup celery (chopped)
- 2 teaspoons lemon juice
- 1 pound can salmon
- Watercress or lettuce
- Salad dressing

Soak gelatin in cold water. Combine tomato juice, sugar, salt, pepper and bay leaf, and bring to a boil. Strain. Dissolve softened gelatin in the hot liquid. Allow to cool until the mixture begins to thicken. Fold in onion, celery and lemon juice and pour into individual ring molds. Chill until firm; just before serving unmold on beds of watercress or lettuce. Fill centers of salad rings with large flakes of salmon. Serve with salad dressing.

Have you ever realized that every single one of us includes, in our daily routine, several hundred homely, household tasks? And have you ever discovered by accident some simplified, easy, and practical way of doing one of these tasks? Then you know how valuable a book would be that contained several hundred just such helpful hints on homemaking.

Send 10 cents in coin to "Household Hints," care Eleanor Howe, 919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, and you'll receive your copy of this helpful booklet, promptly.
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Tasty Cases

Green peppers, cut in halves and simmered for 10 minutes, make tasty cases for creamed or scalloped fish. After the peppers have been filled put them in the oven for five minutes or so to brown the tops.

Clothes Space

For additional clothes space in the closet fasten a bird-cage hook to the top of the closet door. This will hold six or eight hangers and will keep long dresses up from the floor.

Things to make



BESIDES being a most attractive addition to lawn or garden in herself, this cute little sunbonnet girl has practical features too. The parasol trellis she holds is ideal for climbing flowers and vines. Cut the girl from plywood or other thin lumber with jig, coping or keyhole saw, add the trellis, then paint according to the directions given on pattern Z9112, 15 cents. General cutout instructions accompany this pattern. Send order to:

AUNT MARTHA
Box 166-W Kansas City, Mo.
Enclose 15 cents for each pattern desired. Pattern No.
Name
Address

Centenarian Must Have Grieved Over Wasted Life

It was a great day for the village when the oldest inhabitant celebrated his hundredth birthday. And the excitement grew intense when it was learned that a newspaper reporter had come in search of an interview.

After various questions, the answers to which were prompted by fond and anxious relatives, the press representative asked: "And now, tell me what you would do if you could have your time over again?" There was a long silence while the old man thought. Then he said slowly: "I think I would part my hair in the middle!"

WEARY DESPONDENT GIRLS:

Crying spells, irritable nerves due to functional "monthly" pain should find a real "woman's friend" in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Try it!

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND
Glad Season
Youth is to all the glad season of life; but often only by what it attains or what it escapes.—Carlyle.

There Are Two Ways to Get at Constipation

Yes, and only two ways—before and after it happens! Instead of enduring those dull, tired, head-achy days and then having to take an emergency cathartic—why not KEEB regular with Kellogg's All-Bran? You can, if your constipation is the kind millions have—due to lack of "bulk" in the diet. For All-Bran goes right to the cause of this trouble by supplying the "bulk" you need. Eat this toasted, nutritious cereal regularly—with milk or cream, or baked into muffins—drink plenty of water, and see if your life isn't a whole lot brighter! Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek. If your condition is chronic, it is wise to consult a physician.

Happy in Knowing
It is a kind of happiness to know to what extent we may be unhappy.—La Rochefoucauld.

Miserable with backache?

WHEN kidneys function badly and you suffer a nagging backache, with dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination and getting up at night when you feel tired, nervous, all upset... use Doan's Pills. Doan's are especially for poorly working kidneys. Millions of boxes are used every year. They are recommended the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

WNU-U 33-40

CREATING NEW WEALTH TO ORDER

Advertising creates new wealth by showing people new and better ways of living, and as it creates new wealth it contributes to the prosperity of everyone touched by the flow of money which is set up. In this way, don't you see, advertising is a social force which is working in the interest of every one of us every day of the year, bringing us new wealth to use and enjoy.