

CHINA WAR.

THE STRUGGLE IS ON BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

SIBERIA IS INVADED.

Russia Has Given the Chinese Minister His Passports, and Other Nations will Follow.

Paris.—(Special).—There has just been received a secret communication of a dispatch dated Chee Foo, which states, though expressly acknowledging the impossibility of guaranteeing the authority of the news, that the diplomatic corps is still safe in Peking, under the guard of Prince Ching, who was erroneously reported to have been killed.

Che Foo, July 18, via Shanghai, July 19.—Mashinchas, a railway junction near New Chwang, has been burned; also Liaoyang.

Much rolling stock has been destroyed and railway communication with Port Arthur broken. New Chwang is in imminent danger.

The Oregon has been safely drydocked at Kure, Japan.

Yokohama, July 22.—It is stated that the question of chief in command in China is likely to cause dissensions.

Shanghai, July 24.—Advices from Tien Tsin still complain of the lack of unity and want of one supreme head among the armed forces acceptable to all. It is fairly and generally admitted that it will be impossible to operate against Peking from the south until the end of September.

London.—(Special).—The Daily Express publishes the following from Che Foo:

"The Russians are hard pressed around New Chwang and have been expelled from Tien Chwang Tai, the scene of the great fight during the China-Japanese war, where they have sustained heavy losses.

"They have also been compelled to abandon Tashichau by a large body of Boxers and armed peasants. Here again the Russians lost heavily, but it is reported that they succeeded in killing 700 of their assailants. The Chinese have completely demolished the railway north of Tashichau. The Russians are now moving on Niu Chwang."

The Russians, according to the latest news from St. Petersburg, have completely defeated the Chinese and have occupied Biarovest, a city, capital of the Amur government, with a large force. Since General Gribaki, chief of staff at Port Arthur, has taken over the supreme command in Manchuria, reinforcements have been rapidly pushed up and the general situation has been greatly changed.

The Russian minister of the interior has issued a notice that the Siberian railway is closed to private traffic.

There is little doubt that the Russian authorities were not prepared for such an organized Chinese movement in Manchuria, but they believe that China will soon be too much preoccupied by operations around Peking to conduct serious operations in the north.

The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says: "Advices from Vladivostok state that the Chinese invasion of Eastern Siberia has stopped the Russian advance from the north on Peking. The Russians have burned the Chinese town of Helampou, and are adopting very vigorous measures."

Berlin telegrams dwell on the immense German interests in Southeastern Siberia. They say that the many German merchants, the numerous German employes and the immense stores of merchandise belonging to Germans in that territory will compel Germany to co-operate with Russia in resisting the Chinese.

General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, commander in chief in India, said in the course of an interview in Simla that no more British troops could be sent from India for China, unless they could be replaced from South Africa.

NORTHWEST NEWS IN BRIEF.

Green Castle, Ind.—Michael Murphy, the oldest citizen of Putnam county, died in this city, aged 104 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Alvin Hammer, 6 years of age, fell under a farmer's hay wagon. A wheel crushed the boy's skull and killed him.

Oakland, Ill.—Albert Mosely, aged 18, son of a farmer at Fair Grange, was drowned in the Ambrak river while he was swimming.

Lima, O.—Philip Reusch, a farmer, while driving to this city from Wapakoneta, fell dead from his buggy. Heart failure was the cause.

Whitehall, Wis.—Anna Mynek, 18 years old, of Burnside has been sent to the Milwaukee industrial school. She set fire to her employer's barn.

Pittsfield, Ill.—Dr. R. O. Smith, the last-known mayor of Pittsfield, was arrested by United States Marshal Wier at Jacksonville on a charge of illegal liquor selling in connection with his business.

Greenville, O.—Captain Charles J. ... of the yacht Idler, which ... was arrested on a charge of ...

REFUGEES FLOCK TO JAPAN.

Nagasaki Already Overcrowded With Fleeing Foreigners.

Victoria, B. C., July 21.—News via the steamship Empress of India, says that from all parts of China the refugees are flocking to the treaty ports, and every ship is bearing them to Japan. Nagasaki, the port at which they first arrive, is already uncomfortably crowded, and Kobe is beginning to fill up. Many of them are in a destitute condition, and appeals for aid are filling the papers. It is generally felt that while these applications will be generously heeded here, it is incumbent upon the foreign missionary board, upon whom responsibility for the sad plight of their missionaries rests, to cable unlimited credits to meet the emergency.

In his report of the fighting at Tien Tsin, the Japanese commander, under date of June 25, says: "There is no food except rice, and unless communication with Taku is opened in two weeks there will be great destitution."

An edict published in the Japanese papers from the empress dowager tells of the burning of the imperial palace by Boxers on June 13.

Native papers state that a Boxer placard, posted throughout Peking, reads as follows:

"I, the commander in chief of heaven's troops, will march from Peking to Nankin with them shortly. Our principal object is to burn and destroy the churches and chapels, and then the telegraph and postoffices, telegraph stations, colleges and schools. The people need not be frightened when they see our arrival here. We are going to drive away the foreigners so as to keep the empire in peace and comfort. Purchasing provisions for providing us we will give the market price, but sellers must also charge moderately. We will not destroy the ramens and customs; they can levy duty as usual. If any people disobey this order they will be beheaded at once."

PRINCE TUAN'S HUGE ARMY.

Report That He Has Mobilized Nearly 1,000,000 Men.

St. Petersburg.—(Special).—A dispatch from Che Foo says:

"Prince Tuan has mobilized 950,000 men, divided into different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Peking army, which is divided into four corps, is the first to begin operations.

The Peking army is divided into four corps, the first of which is to operate against Mukden and occupy the roads between Peking and Shan-Hai-Kuan, the second is to concentrate at Tien Tsin, and the third at Peking, from which a column numbering 40,000 will be sent to Wei-Hai-Wei and Tsin-Tau, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nankin.

There are now 23,000 Japanese soldiers in China.

The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China sea and hostilities are expected.

A dispatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement, owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The viceroys of Nankin has informed the foreign consuls there he cannot be answerable for events in Chao-Sin, Ning-Po and Chu-Chau. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming. Sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nankin from Ning-Po, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated.

The rebellion has taken hold of South China. The foreigners at Chu-Chau and In-Chau have been attacked and are fleeing, panic-stricken.

TO INTIMIDATE LEGISLATURE.

Caleb Powers Tells Why Mob of Mountaineers Was Taken to Frankfort.

Georgetown, Ky.—(Special).—The trial of Caleb Powers in the Goebel assassination case was resumed, and John A. Black of Barbourville, a banker of that place and a republican of prominence, was the first witness called. Witness said Powers told him in January he was organizing an armed mob to go to Frankfort. Witness discouraged the project, but Powers insisted that the mob would be formed, saying it would intimidate the legislature.

Black, continuing, said: "I saw Mr. Powers later and again remonstrated against the formation of the mob which was going to Frankfort. Powers told me it was being formed with the approval of Governor Taylor. Charles Finley and other republican leaders at Frankfort. Charles Finley also came to me and endeavored to get me to co-operate with them. I protested bitterly. Powers became very angry with me on account of the position I took. I tried to persuade them to send good citizens, people of influence, if any crowd was to be sent."

A check from Charles Finley to the Louisville and Nashville railroad for \$1,000 for transportation of men to Frankfort was produced by Black in response to a question from the prosecution.

On cross-examination Black said that Finley claimed the mountaineers were being taken to Frankfort to "influence" the legislature. Powers said the purpose was to "intimidate" the body. Continuing, the witness said he "never heard Powers make any threats except in a general way." He referred to the crowd he was getting up as a "mob."

Kokomo, Ind.—Isaac Murphy, Jr., of this place was arrested on a charge of robbing the postoffice at New Paw. He is accused of a robbery of the County Commissioner Isaac Murphy.

IN LUZON.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ARE NOT YET SUBDUED.

LARGE ARMY WANTED.

Every Department of the Island Ask for More Soldiers.—Lively Fighting with the Filipinos.

Manila, July 20.—"More soldiers" is the demand which is coming to General MacArthur from every department in the islands. General Lawton's judgment that 100,000 troops would be needed to establish American sovereignty over the Philippines, has been vindicated by recent events. Until they attempted to hold provinces of 200,000 or 300,000 hostile people with a regiment or two, the American commanders hardly realized the size of the Philippine islands. The present force is not large enough to garrison more than half the important towns, and in some of the most important islands—among them Cebu, Panay, Samar, Leyte and the great Mohammedan empire of Mindanao—the commercial ports are occupied.

MOROS FIGHTERS BY NATURE. The Moros are a cloud on the horizon. The officers best acquainted with conditions in Mindanao and the Sulu islands say that they consider serious fighting there inevitable. If it comes the two regiments which are scattered in small garrisons, some of them hundreds of miles apart along the coast of Mindanao, an island nearly as large as Luzon, may have serious work. The Moros are fighters by nature, do not fear death, have many guns, though antiquated, and do the best execution by lying in the thick jungles and gutting down soldiers who pass through with their terrible knives and spears.

General Young, who is holding seven of the most mountainous provinces of Luzon with four regiments, expects severe work during the rainy season. For some two months after his bewildering invasion of the north in December, the insurgents were paralyzed. With more troops to keep an eye on the villages and prevent re-concentration, the paralysis, the general believes, might have been made permanent.

INSURGENTS ARE ORGANIZING. Finding ample opportunities to reorganize, the insurgents have availed themselves thereof. Young's troops have worn themselves and horses down to the limit of endurance in marching about the mountain trails, striking the Filipinos where they could get track of an organized band. Hundreds have been slain, but much of the work has been like brushing away mosquitoes, which swarm down upon a new spot. General Tinto has a nomadic command, whose war-sars can hide their guns and become "amigos" if it suits their interests. As few of them wear uniforms and the people combine to shield them from detection, the Americans are greatly handicapped.

The church has been a troublesome factor in Young's territory. Aglipay, the priest who proclaimed himself as archbishop of the Philippines and excommunicated Archbishop Noseleda, is in the field as a general. His forces attacked Captain Dodd of the Third Cavalry at Batoc, where more than 200 Filipinos were slain. Aglipay commanded in person and there is an unproven report that he was among the killed. His followers fought with the recklessness of Mohammedan fanatics.

ADVANCE GUARD OF WOMEN. They approached the Americans in three lines. An advance guard of women was arranged with the expectation that the Americans would not fire upon them. After the women a line of policemen and others armed only with wooden swords, no more dangerous than policemen's clubs, and behind the policemen the riflemen. Happily the women threw themselves flat on the ground and sought shelter at the first fire, so that few of them were injured. The soldiers thought they were men dressed in women's clothes. The onslaught of the bolomen was like the descent of the mahdi's fanatics upon Kitchener's squad at Khartoum. They kept coming on faster than the soldiers could shoot them down, until they were so close that our cavalrymen had not time to fire and load, but went through them with clubbed carbines.

SMALLPOX AT CAPE NOME.

The Disease Has Obtained a Frightful Hold.

Seattle, Wash., July 22.—Two vessels arrived in port from Nome, the transport Athenian and the steamship Sequoia. The Sequoia arrived early in the morning and the Athenian about 11 o'clock. The Sequoia left Nome late on the night of the 2d inst., bringing much late news about the smallpox epidemic which the Garonne and Ohio, both leaving early on the same day, overlooked.

The pest house at Nome is full and overflowing with patients afflicted with smallpox and government officials are erecting two large structures, one of which will cover an acre of ground. The disease has spread rapidly and lots of cases are quarantined in the tents in which they were discovered. Every government and city official in the camp is working night and day with the disease, but it seems useless to try to stop it.

Democrats of Georgia's Seventh district nominated Hon. J. W. Madison for congress.

PHILIPPINES SUBDUED ACTIVE.

Aguinaldo Issues Proclamation Attacking Taft Commission.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—While it is said that peace prevails in the Philippines it is a fact that the situation continues to be decidedly feverish and threatening. Rumors are constantly reaching Manila in regard to the whereabouts and operations of Aguinaldo, and a number of proclamations by the Filipino chieftain have recently appeared, inciting the Tagals to continue the struggle for independence and freedom. Since the arrival of the Taft commission the activity of the insurgents has apparently increased and the leaders are endeavoring to influence public sentiment against the amnesty proposition which would, if successful, go far to undermine Aguinaldo's influence, bringing about a cessation of hostilities and unmistakable peace.

LAST PROCLAMATION. Letters received at the war department state that one of the latest proclamations of Aguinaldo is directed entirely against the Taft commission. It contains a full explanation of how the commission was made up by the president, who the men are that constitute it and what its errands and functions are. Stress is laid upon the fact that congress had nothing to do with the commission, and that officially and legally it does not represent the sentiment of the people, but is simply the personal instrument of the president of the United States, who is committed to the policy of subjugation. The proclamation says that the Taft commission is "practically President McKinley himself."

Secretary Root has received from General MacArthur the order under which his squadron of the Philippine cavalry was organized at Manila for service against the insurgents. Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Wilder, Forty-third infantry, commenced the organization of four troops of native scouts, with a maximum of 120 men to a troop, and a squadron non-commissioned staff of one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant and one commissary sergeant. The men were enlisted to serve until June 30, 1901. The monthly pay allowances of these scouts ranges from \$30 Mexican money monthly pay and \$1 Mexican money monthly clothing allowance for a sergeant major to \$15.00 pay and \$3 per month clothing allowance for a private. The barracks at Calocan are the rendezvous of the squadron.

NO MORE GO FROM PHILIPPINES.

Government Has Sent All Soldiers It Can Spare.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—"There will be no further withdrawal of troops from the Philippines for service in China. That is the policy determined upon and that will be adhered to."

A cabinet officer made this statement and then added: "General MacArthur's dispatches on the necessity of retaining there all the troops save those already under orders are clear. It would be unsafe to take any more away."

"Then under no circumstances will the forces in the Philippines be drawn upon?" he was asked.

"I am not going to say any conclusion reached is an absolute finality, but this much is positive. No development in the situation is apprehended, such as will call for a change in this policy as to our troops in the Philippines in the present light of events."

"We do not anticipate any extra session of congress," he said.

"What if Minister Conger and the other Americans are found to have been murdered?" he was asked.

"We are proceeding at this present moment on the assumption that our people are murdered. I do not see why that should necessitate an extra session. An extra session is hardly necessary."

"What if their murder was by or with the connivance of the Chinese government?"

"I do not believe an extra session of congress would necessarily follow."

"What about the decision of the commanders of the international forces that 50,000 troops are necessary for the campaign?"

"That is an old story," was the reply. "Admiral Kempff called that a week or ten days ago, 60,000 men for the former move on the capital, and 20,000 to protect Tien Tsin and communication with Peking."

Asked as to the possible effect of the Chinese attacks on the Russian transport and the Russian towns along the Manchurian border, the reply was: "This may complicate the situation. I cannot say whether or not it means war between the Chinese government and Russia. The matter is between those two governments. We have nothing to do with it. We do not know either what the actual facts are in the case."

YERKES THEIR ONLY HOPE.

Kentucky Republicans Denounce the Goebel Election Law.

Louisville, Ky., July 17.—The republican state convention today nominated for governor Hon. John W. Yerkes, of Danville, adopted a platform calling the issue of the election to be the Goebel election law, and adjourned within three hours. There was no nomination made by the convention except for governor, this year's election in Kentucky being an extraordinary one to fill the vacancy in the governorship caused by the death of William Goebel.

The present governor, Beckham, will hold this office only until his successor is named. Hon. John W. Yerkes, nominee for governor, is a lawyer and one of the most prominent republicans in Kentucky. He is at present a collector of internal revenue.

DISAGREE.

ALLIED FORCES CANNOT AGREE ON COMMANDER.

JAPAN DELAYS TROOPS

The Japanese Refuse To Forward More Troops Unless Allowed to Choose the Commander.

London, July 21.—While evidence accumulates daily that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict, and that the area of rebellion is continually extending, harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave condition, is still deplorably lacking. The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the restored Taku-Tien Tsin railway to the English company, and it is rumored that Germany proposes taking a serious independent step—namely, to patrol the Yangtze Klang with German men of war. Such a step would be greatly resented by England.

Still more alarming news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokio to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese command for the army corps has led the Japanese government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

WAR AGAINST CIVILIZATION. The Standard, in an alarmist editorial, says: "It is useless to any longer hide from ourselves the fact that China has declared war on civilization and has plunged into the conflict with rabid frenzy. It is equally futile to discuss whether hostilities are being waged by the Chinese government, inasmuch as it is evident that an administration of some kind exists and is directing the anti-foreign movement. Unless unmistakable evidence exculpating the Peking government is promptly forthcoming the powers should treat China as a belligerent state and act accordingly."

A similar line of comment is taken by the other morning papers. All applaud the course of Count von Bulow, the German foreign secretary, in stopping cipher telegrams from the Chinese legation in Berlin, and all urge the other powers to follow Germany's example.

DESIRES BLOOD OF FOREIGNERS. The first Boxer proclamation has made its appearance in Shanghai. It declares that Kwan, the war god, desires the blood of foreigners and threatens ten plagues if the Boxer tenets are not followed and spread.

The governors of the provinces of Hu Nan, Hu Pi, and Ho Nan have now openly joined Prince Tuan and are marching overland with their armies to Peking.

A German relief column, sent into the interior of the province of Shantung to endeavor to rescue a party of thirty missionaries—German, American and English—has returned without having obtained any tidings of their whereabouts, and it is feared that all have been slain.

READY TO DECLARE WAR.

Russia Gives Chinese Minister His Passports.

New York, July 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

"The Chinese invasion of the Samus province is equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia, which, constructing it as such, has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports and requested him to leave the country, along with the members of his mission."

"The choice of this Chinese declaration of war against Russia on account of this bold invasion of Russian territory, lies in the fact that as the matter now stands it virtually releases the czar from his obligations to the foreign powers to act in concert with them in China. He is placed thereby in a position to act independently and not only with reference to the defense of his country from Chinese invasion, but also as regards the carrying of war into the enemy's country and an eventual march upon Peking."

"Should a Russian army, proceeding from Siberia, reach Peking and capture it before the allies could get to it from the Pacific coast, the czar would be able to dictate terms to China independently of the other powers, and without any regard to their wishes, virtually establishing himself as master of the country."

"The British and German governments, alarmed at the idea of this eventuality, have today decided to abandon the policy which they have pursued until now, and to declare war upon the Chinese government, thus placing themselves in a line with Russia, and France and the United States are expected to follow suit immediately. France has, indeed, already issued a decree forbidding the sale of arms or of war material of any kind to the Chinese, while Germany, which has already prohibited the Chinese envoy at Berlin from communicating with his government, except through the German foreign office, is preparing to give him his passports."

"Here in London the Chinese minister has already packed all belonging, removed his boys from the schools (which they have been attending, and cancelled all his engagements, so as to be ready for immediate departure."

IS ONE-HOOF CHARNEL HOUSE.

One Half of Indian Empire is a Big Boneyard.

New York, July 21.—Louis Klopsch, who has been in India visiting the famine stricken districts and inspecting the work of relief, has returned to this city. He said yesterday that the reports that had reached this country of the distress of millions of inhabitants of India, have not been exaggerated, and that while large sums of money and quantities of grain have been contributed, there is much yet to be done to prevent many thousands more from starving.

Dr. Klopsch made two trips into the famine districts, going first 500 miles into the interior, from Bombay, and then an equal distance north, covering more than 2,000 miles. Speaking of the result of the observations and inquiries, Dr. Klopsch said:

"One-half of India today is a great charnel house, of which countless thousands have already perished of cholera, dysentery and starvation, and as many more are doomed to like fate. Twenty thousand new cases of cholera weekly, with 75 per cent mortality, representing 15,000 deaths every seven days; plague on every hand, dysentery mowing down its victims right and left and starvation staring millions in the face, reaping a harvest unprecedented, sums up the horrible story."

"On the day of our arrival in Bombay the streets were literally crowded with walking skeletons. Every step of the way we were besieged by men, women and children in the last stages of destitution, piteously begging for a mite that they might eat and live. They held out their hands with a beseeching look, hoping that we might drop a coin that would purchase at least enough to satisfy their hunger for just an hour."

"Gaunt men, emaciated women with bosoms wasted with nursing diminutive, hollow-eyed, sickly babies; children with legs and arms like clothespins, and every rib plainly visible, all ran after us, completely surrounding the carriage and entreating us every step of the way."

"Houseless and homeless these unfortunates slept in the streets of Bombay at night. They lie down just where they happen to find themselves when fatigue overtakes them, and it is no exaggeration to say that I have seen as many as 500 asleep on the sidewalk of a single block."

POUNDING AWAY AT ROBERTS.

Attack of Boers Repulsed, but Fifteen Hundred Break Through.

London.—(Special).—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 21.—Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole Carew's position and along our left flank, commanded by Hutton. The posts held by the Irish fusiliers and Canadian mounted infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, were most gallantly defended. The enemy made repeated attempts to assault the position, and calling on the fusiliers to surrender. The enemy suffered severely. They had fifteen killed and fifty wounded, and four were taken prisoners. The British casualties were seven killed (including the Canadian lieutenants, Borden and Birch), thirty wounded and twenty-one missing.

"An Hamilton's column advanced to Waterval unopposed and proceeded to Haman's kraal.

"Fifteen hundred Boers, with five guns, managed to break through the cordon formed by Hunter's and Ruddle's divisions, between Bethlehem and Ploekberg. They were making toward Lindley, being closely followed by Patge's and Broadwood's brigades."

In a dispatch Lord Roberts pays a tribute to Lieutenant Borden and Birch, whom, in his dispatch given above, he reported killed. Lord Roberts says: "They were killed while gallantly leading their men in a counter attack on the enemy's flank at a critical juncture of their assault on one position. Borden was twice before brought to my notice in dispatches for gallant and intrepid conduct."

SHOT THEIR OWN WOMEN.

Chinese Merchants Account of Massacre in Peking.

London, July 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "Intense indignation is felt here at the honors which the British in Hong Kong have accorded to Li Hung Chang, who is looked upon in Shanghai as the originator of the whole fiendish anti-foreign plot."

"A Chinese merchant who has just arrived from Peking gives horrible details of the massacre. He says he saw European women hauled into the street by shrieking Boxers, who stripped them and hacked them to pieces. Their dismembered limbs were tossed to the crowd and carried off with ows of triumph. Some were already dead, having been shot by foreign civilians."

"He says he saw Chinese soldiers carrying the bodies of white children aloft on their spears, while their companions shot at the bodies. He gives other details too horrible to be particularized here."

"It seems that the Boxer leaders had organized a plan including the offering of rewards and rich loot for the annihilation of Europeans throughout China and that Prince Tuan's generals have been emphasizing the opportunity the soldiers have of seizing the bodies of white women."

Cresco, Ia.—Thomas Brudge, an Englishman, committed suicide. He was a clerk in the Strother hotel for twenty years. He was 70 years old.