

HEAD SET FOR PEKIN

Allies Begin Advance in Direction of China's Capital City.

START MADE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

American, Japanese and British Troops Thought to Be in Movement.

ABOUT 30,000 SOLDIERS ARE AVAILABLE

New Base of Supplies to Be Established Before Direct Stroke is Made.

SUNKEN STONE-LADEN JUNKS FILL PEI HO

It is Thought That First Engagement is Likely to Be at Pei Tsin, Where Viceroy of Tsin is in Personal Command.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—M. Favreau, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, August 1.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The imperial Chinese government is putting forth the most powerful efforts to secure through negotiation the abandonment of the international movement upon Pekin.

The Belgian government has received news that the allies have already marched eight miles in the direction of Pekin.

It is assumed that the Americans, British and Japanese are taking part in this forward movement, whether other nationalities are or not.

An advance base will probably be established twenty or thirty miles nearer Pekin and supplies will be assembled preparatory to a direct stroke at the capital.

Of the 60,000 allies embarked at Pe Chi Li ports, English military observers consider that 20,000 are available for an advance beyond Tien Tsin.

The Chinese forces, according to the vague gatherings of the allies' intelligence officers, up to July 27, were disposed in a great arc thirty miles long and distant ten or fifteen miles.

The numbers and exact location of the several divisions are unknown.

The Pei Ho river is blocked by sunken stone-laden junks for twenty miles beyond Tien Tsin and farther up, and according to Chinese spies of the allies, a dam has been constructed for the purpose of flooding the low-lying expanse of country.

TROOPS SAIL FOR TAKU, CHINA

Transport Meade Leaves San Francisco for Orient with Big Lot of Men and Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1.—The transport Meade sailed for Taku, China, this afternoon with 1,500 soldiers aboard.

The troops sailing were Companies I, K, L and M, comprising the Third battalion of the Fifteenth infantry; Troops B, G, I and H, Third cavalry, and Company A, First cavalry, and Company B, West Point.

The hand of the Third cavalry accompanied the squadron.

Besides the soldiers and their equipment the Meade carries \$1,700,000 in currency for the payment of expenses in China.

General Webb Hayes, detailed as an aide on General Chaffee's staff, was a passenger on the Meade. Prof. Carl C. Pichon of the University of California, who is to superintend the census in Manila, was among the civilian passengers.

About sixty men of the Third cavalry will be detached and will go with the horses on the transport Aztec, under command of Lieutenant Charles A. Hecker, Third cavalry, who has been appointed quartermaster and commissary on the vessel during its trip abroad.

AMERICAN FORCES ARE READY

Superior Organization of United States Forces Gives Them Advantage Over Others.

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TEN Tsin, Thursday, July 26, via Chefoo, July 26, and Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The American commander received orders from Washington today not to delay the advance on Pekin.

He was also informed that heavy reinforcements are en route to shape things over in the Japanese headquarters.

Transport preparations are being hurried. It is extremely unlikely that either the Japanese or the British intend to be left behind the Americans, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness.

The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all.

The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Reinforcements are arriving daily.

HOSPITAL SHIP COMES HOME

Brings the Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Sailors from China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following cablegram was this morning received at the Navy department:

"TAKU, July 26.—Solace with sick and wounded proceeded Nagasaki. Five marines and navy officers, five army officers, nine navy men, nineteen marines, sixty-five Ninth infantry. All men will remain aboard Solace unless otherwise recommended by army medical authorities at Nagasaki or Surgeon Anderson at Yokohama.

Army hospital ship Relief preparat at Nagasaki for Taku. Japanese hospital ship alternating here at our disposal if needed. Lieutenant Leonard's condition more favorable; recovery hopeful. Biddle's command ordered Tien Tsin.

Major Biddle's command consists of 225 marines, who sailed from San Francisco on the Grant with General Chaffee and the Sixth cavalry.

The cable from Admiral Remy shows that he had sent home in the hospital ship Solace those who were wounded at the battle of Tien Tsin and those who were sick among the American force.

His statement that the Japanese hospital ship will be at our disposal for conveying sick and wounded to Nagasaki is welcome intelligence and may relieve the situation materially in case of hard fighting.

Another letter from MacDonald.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is reported that another letter from the British minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald, dated July 25, reached Taku, July 25, and reached Taku, July 25, and reached Taku, July 25.

The Chinese government has renewed the suggestion that the minister leave the capital, but the minister declined.

LI HUNG WITH IRON HAND

Viceroy of Tsin Has Strangled Weaklings.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A letter from Hong Kong, dated July 2, received here today, represents that Li Hung Chang was preparing order in Canton by a virtual reign of terror, rendering him well hated by the disorderly elements.

He had ruthlessly prevented anything in the nature of a public meeting and thus effectually prevented any of his subjects, innocent and guilty alike, from protesting against his arbitrary rule.

By hatred of foreigners, coming together to plan a rising. During one week he had executed by strangling or beheading seventy persons, and it is asserted that during his viceroyalty no less than 2,000 were executed.

All suspects, innocent and guilty alike, were thrown into prison indiscriminately, which in a majority of cases was tantamount to execution.

CHINA IS TRIFLE UNEASY

Cablegrams from Li Hung Chang Indicate Desire for Settlement by Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Chinese imperial government is putting forth the most powerful efforts to secure through negotiation the abandonment of the international movement upon Pekin.

The cablegrams received at the State department today from Earl Li Hung Chang all tend to demonstrate his desire to secure the successor of the ministers at Pekin and to have the situation in the capital safely effected, trusting that in return the international column can be halted.

Unquestionably a proper assurance of the safe effect upon the temper of the powers and it is possible that the United States government would give ear to overtures in that direction were it not for the attempt made by the Chinese to impose conditions upon the delay that are entirely objectionable.

Such, for instance, is a stipulation that the Chinese imperial authorities shall be absolved in advance from the consequences of the attempt and for liability for what has taken place in Pekin.

The first stipulation might be regarded as a direct invitation to the Boxers to murder the ministers on their way to the coast and to Mr. Conner himself whether or not he regards it safe to leave Pekin when the opportunity is held out.

Meanwhile there has been no change as to the military program so far as the American government is concerned.

The senior United States naval officer at Taku is under most urgent instructions to urge a speedy advance. These were sent by Secretary Long and the admiral was advised by the government of his intentions to add to his force.

These matters are referred to in the belated dispatch from Tien Tsin, which was sent by the military situation and the prospects of a speedy forward movement.

No additional instructions on this point were sent to the United States army officers today and the government is allowing its officers on the spot to develop their own campaign, particularly upon the very full and comprehensive instructions previously given to General Chaffee, both in person and by cable, upon his arrival at Nagasaki.

Secretary Root said today that there had been a development in the diplomatic situation which would delay the advance on Pekin and that General Chaffee had orders to cover any contingency which might arise.

A statement had been made in the dispatches from Europe to the effect that the United States is putting its full weight behind the advance on Pekin.

General Chaffee's command, it was said at the war office today that such was not the case, although it was recognized that such was the situation that it might be necessary for him to accept the command if tendered by the other powers.

CONSTANT FIGHTING AND TOIL

Correspondent in Pekin Sends Vivid Description of Intense Existence of Besieged Legation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—A cable dispatch to the Daily News from Chefoo, July 31, via Shanghai, August 1, says:

"Dr. Robert Colman, Jr., the staff correspondent of the Chicago Record at Pekin, who had not been heard from since June 12, sends the following dispatch:

"PEKIN, July 31.—Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was murdered by Chinese troops and his secretary wounded June 20, while on his way to the legation. The Chinese are still in the city and are being under a daily fire from artillery and rifles.

"The cowardice of the Chinese fortunately prevented them from making any attempt to shape things over in the Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is extremely unlikely that either the Japanese or the British intend to be left behind the Americans, though the British preparations are a long way from completeness.

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GUilty OF AWFUL INFAMY

Morrison's Dispatch Places Chinese Government in Bad Light.

ALL NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY TO CEASE

Lord Salisbury's Hope That Nothing Might Develop Connecting Emperor with Outrages Seems About to Fail to Ground.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—4 p. m.—At last the story of Pekin has been told. Dr. Morrison in today's Times holds up the Chinese government before the world as guilty to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors.

In the same dispatch he gives a more hopeful view of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from.

Simultaneously there comes from the Belgian charge d'affaires at Shanghai an official statement that the allies are expected to reach Pekin in about a week, they being eighteen miles from Tien Tsin yesterday.

Another letter has been received from Tien Tsin from the British minister, Mr. Claude MacDonald, dated July 24:

"We are surrounded by imperial troops," he writes, "who are firing on us continuously. The enemy is entreating but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our horses."

"The Chinese government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for, say ten days, no time should be lost if a terrible massacre is to be avoided."

Yet a Shanghai special says Li Hung Chang has received a decree dated July 28, commanding him to inform the consuls that the ministers were safe on that date.

Evidently Sir Claude MacDonald was over-optimistic, as Dr. Morrison, under date of July 21, announces the arrival of supplies. In view of this it is quite within reason that the edict announcing the safety of the ministers on the 28th is correct.

Morrison's Indictment.

Sir Claude MacDonald's latest letter, while a strong indictment of the Chinese government, is not nearly so scathing as Dr. Morrison's dispatch. That correspondent, with the imperial edict as authority, declares that as late as July 2 the imperial government urged the Boxers to continue their "loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians."

He continues: "The Chinese attitude, which has so puzzled the world. It appears that all the appeals for intervention and all the protestations of friendship have been due entirely to the victories of the allies at Tien Tsin. The ministers owed their safety up to July 21 not to government protection, but to the scarcity of Chinese ammunition and to the fear which the Tien Tsin victory inspired."

When it is remembered how great relief is placed upon Dr. Morrison in England the importance of his exposure of the Chinese government can scarcely be overestimated. It seems to banish all hopes entertained by Lord Salisbury that the Chinese government might be directly responsible for the outbreak and it may result in an entire cessation of the negotiations with the Chinese diplomatists, if not in open declaration of war on the part of the powers.

General Sir Alfred Gaselee is quoted as saying on July 21 that he was ready to advance, although lacking in artillery. Colonel Daggett, commanding the Americans at Tien Tsin, is also credited with a similar statement on the same day, although utterly without transportation, and he has been reported to have been sent to the Chinese at Yang Tsun, where strong entrenchments have been thrown up to bar the advance of the allies.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that Emperor William's approval of the employment of non-commissioned men on leave is evidently intended to pave the way for a German expedition on a large scale, and that it is probable that when sufficiently large this force will act independently.

Commenting upon Dr. Morrison's dispatch, the Times says: "It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of the different Chinese representatives that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the throne are, one and all, unqualified falsehoods."

The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has throughout been under the control and direction of the Chinese government. It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Pekin."

ANSWER TO VICEROYS' APPEAL

Emperor Orders All Loyal Chinese to Protect Foreigners in the Empire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Chinese minister called at the State department early today and presented to Secretary Hay some of the latest correspondence that has passed between Li Hung Chang and the imperial Chinese government.

The minister's dispatches state that Li Hung Chang and several of the most influential viceroy memorialized the emperor to extend protection to all foreigners in Pekin and elsewhere in China. The reply to this memorial was delayed for some time and the viceroy presented another petition asking that the ministers should either be given safe escort from Pekin or that free communication should be opened between them and their governments.

The reply to this last memorial has not been received, but after its dispatch by the viceroy Li Hung Chang received an answer to the first memorial, in which the emperor, by imperial edict, ordered all loyal Chinese to protect foreigners in the empire.

Following is a copy of the dispatch from Li Hung Chang presented to Secretary Hay for it was received by Minister Wu last midnight from the Chinese minister in London: "Just received a telegram from Pao Ting Fu of the sixth month, 23d day (July 19), that the privy council had that day received an imperial edict, as follows:

"We have received the memorial of Li Hung Chang and others imploring us to save and protect the ministers of various nations. Now, the ministers are all safe and well and Li Hung Chang is directed to write to Yang Yu and others so that they may inform the respective secretaries for foreign affairs accordingly. Respect this."

"This telegram has been delayed in transmission. The other day I and other viceroy sent a joint memorial requesting that the different ministers be escorted out of Pekin so that they first be enabled to freely communicate by letter or wire with their respective governments. When an imperial answer is received I will again wire. Communicate this to Minister Yang at St. Petersburg, Minister Yu at Paris and Minister Wu at Washington, for them to inform secretaries for foreign affairs."

EMANUEL'S RETURN TO ROME

How the Young King Learned of the Death of His Royal Father.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The new king learned of the assassination of his father at Cape Spartivento, where he called with his yacht. There the commander of a gunboat apprised him that his father was in a serious condition and inadvertently handed the prince a batch of telegrams, one of which was addressed "To His Majesty Victor Emanuel III." Thus he knew his father was dead and he had succeeded to the throne.

On the royal train passing through here on the way to Monza the venerable Signor Crispi in spite of his indignant health, insisted on going to the railway station in the early morning to offer sympathy to the king. The young king and the old politician embraced and wept bitterly. Crispi sought to speak comfort to the king and repeatedly said to him: "Sire, courage, courage."

The meeting with General Poniatowski, who had Humbert in his arms when he died, was heartrending in its effect on the king, who made no effort to conceal his emotion, while the queen burst into tears, and as she alighted in the station was unable to articulate a word. The king's voice was husky and he nearly broke down when he said: "I do not yet fully realize the horrible reality."

The meeting of the king and his mother, who waited for him at the top of the grand staircase of the castle, was so painful and made such an impression upon those near that it will never be forgotten. The silence was broken only by the sobs of the queen, who was in a fainting condition. Later, having somewhat recovered herself, she led her son into the mortuary chapel, where there were no witnesses.

KIPLING ON THE HOSPITALS

Says the South African Service Was Dreadfully Hampered by Red Tape Methods.

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LONDON, Aug. 1.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Rudyard Kipling tendered himself as a witness today before the South African hospital scandal committee. Dressed in a blue serge suit, he looked in robust health and gave his evidence clearly, without distinction in phrase or idea.

"There was undoubtedly plenty of medical stores in South Africa," he said, "but red tape obstructed their issue. Nurses at Maitland hospital implored me to send them pajamas for patients, but I could not do so. He inquired of the back door, for if they were forwarded to the army stores the patients would probably die or recover before they were issued. I did not visit Woodstock hospital. I smelt it from the train and that sufficed me. He looked in robust health and gave his evidence clearly, without distinction in phrase or idea.

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