

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED

By Russian Artillery in the Fight Resulting in the Capture of Yang Tsun.

A MISTAKE WHICH COST MANY LIVES

Couriers From Peking Say the Imperial Troops Have Been Reinforced and Continue to Shell the Legations.

(Associated Press.) London, Aug. 13.—As the allies were to rest three days at Yang Tsun, it is supposed that a further advance was begun on August 10th, but no word has come through from Yang Tsun since Aug. 8th, when the Japanese commander, in a message to Tokio, under that date, said 20,000 Chinese were confronting the allies.

The Japanese losses at Pei Tsang on August 6th were 800 killed and wounded. The Chinese lost 200 dead on the field. The main object of the Chinese diplomacy, as appears from the great efforts being made in London and at the continental capitals, was to induce the powers to suspend the march of the relief expedition.

An explanation as to why some of the Peking cipher messages are dated Tsi Nan is made by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, which points out that it has a regular courier service between Peking and Tsi Nan, and that the wires are working from the latter place.

On the March. New York, Aug. 13.—Under a copy-right head, the Evening World to-day has a dispatch from Frederick Palmer, dated Chee Foo, Aug. 10th, which says that a general advance of the relief column was made on the morning of Aug. 8th, and adds that the allied forces will probably reach Peking in a few days.

Fired on Americans. New York, Aug. 13.—The Evening World to-day has a dispatch dated Chee Foo, August 9th, signed by Frederick Palmer, telling of a mistake at the taking of Yang Tsun. The dispatch says: "The Russian artillery opened fire on the American troops. Before the mistake was discovered many American soldiers had been killed or wounded by the Russian shells. Part of the casualties to the 14th infantry was the result of the Russian fire.

"As the Chinese fled the regiment entered and occupied one of the Chinese positions. A Russian battery some distance off did not notice the movement. It opened fire on the position and planted shells among the American troops. The Russians were quickly notified and ceased their fire. The Americans captured the Chinese works. Their casualties are 70 altogether. Most of these are in the 14th infantry.

"The long march and the heat played havoc with the troops," continues the correspondent, "40 per cent of the 9th regiment being completely exhausted as a result of the march and the fight that followed.

"The allied forces are resting at Yang Tsun for two or three days. Then it is a rush forward on Peking. The Chinese are demoralized by their defeats, and no rest or change to recover from their demoralization is to be given them by the allied troops."

Shelling the Legations. Tien Tsun, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 13.—The army advanced 12 miles to-day. Two reliable couriers, who left Peking on the 1st, arrived to-day at Tien Tsun. They say that the Empress Dowager fed the foreigners for a few days. The former viceroy of Shan Tun, who is bitterly anti-foreign, arrived with his troops according to the couriers, and planted two batteries on the wall near the legations. The enemy began shelling, and opened a fierce rifle fire, which was kept up for two days.

The head of the missionary board with a party, while trying to get provisions, was killed. The army took Yang Tsun to-day. They suffered heavily. The American loss was small.

Reply to China's Appeal. Washington, Aug. 13.—The department of state to-day made public the reply of the United States government to Minister Wu's communication, delivered on Sunday morning, notifying the department of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers. This reply was sent to Minister Wu at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and is as follows:

"Memorandum.—Touching the Imperial edict of August 8th, appointing Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations on the part of China with the powers, and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations, communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on the 12th August, 1906, the government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li Hung Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the powers, and will, on its part, enter into such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

"It is evident that there can be no general negotiations between China and the powers so long as the ministers of the powers, and the persons under their protection, remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the powers cannot make any effort for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest considerations of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peaceful deliverance.

"We are ready to enter into all agreements between the powers and the Chinese government for a cessation of hostile demonstrations on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested, and to escort the foreign ministers and residents back to Peking, this movement being to provide for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition.

"Alvey B. Adee, acting secretary, department of state, Washington, August 13th.

The text of this reply to the overtures communicated by Minister Wu was telegraphed last night to the representative of the United States for communication to the governments of the powers cooperating in the relief movement.

Many Murdered. Berlin, Aug. 13.—The Catholic paper Germania says it learns that altogether 10 out of 50 missionaries in the vicariate of southwest Pei Chi Li have been murdered and that 3,000 converts have suffered the same way.

Movements of Transports. Washington, Aug. 13.—The war department has received the following from General Barry: "Nagasaki, Aug. 12.—Adjt.-General Washington: Transport Summer arrived at this port on August 10th. No casualties occurred. Health of command excellent. Will proceed to Taku on the Indiana, Barry."

The Summer carried a battalion of the 15th infantry. The Indians also will take aboard siege guns and Maxim field guns, which Gen. Chaffee requested, and which Gen. MacArthur, sent from Manila. It will take about three days for the Indiana to reach Taku.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE. Engine, Driver Killed and Many Persons Injured. St. John, N. B., Aug. 10.—This morning's train from Chipman to Norton broke through the trestlework of the bridge over the Central railway at a place called Sarson's bridge, ten miles from Norton. King's county, and plunged 70 or 80 feet into the gully below. Driver John Duncan was killed; William Morrison, fireman, probably fatally hurt; Frank Campbell, brakeman, fatally injured; Conductor Ryan, badly hurt; Robert V. Barker, of this city, leg broken; Mrs. Jane Van B. Herping, of God's, slightly injured, but her child received terrible injuries; Sectionman James McBriarty, seriously hurt; Sectionman Bernard, badly hurt.

The entire train, consisting of locomotive and tender, baggage and passenger cars, with several freight and lumber cars, went through the trestle and were shattered to pieces on the rocks below. Fortunately the passenger list was small, for everyone on the train was injured.

ITALY'S NEW KING. Rome, Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III. took the formal constitutional oath to-day before parliament. The senate chamber was hung with mourning draperies. The chamber was filled with notables.

During the ceremony of taking the oath the King stood erect and pronounced the words in a loud voice. As soon as His Majesty had concluded, all present broke out into loud acclamations, which lasted several minutes. The King then read his address and the royal party returned to the Quirinal through the still crowded streets, the people vigorously shouting for and cheering the new King. The King's address was in part as follows: "My first thought is for my people, a thought of love and gratitude. The people who wept by the casket of the King whom they loved are brought in close touch with me and they have demonstrated the racial foundation which a liberal monarchy has in the country. From these manifestations of sorrow, I draw the most favorable auspices for my reign."

The burial of the remains of the late King Humbert will take place at the Vatican at midnight Sunday. The interment will be strictly private.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES

Three Former Employees of the St. Louis Transit Co. Have Been Arrested. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 13.—Maurice Brennan, Fred E. Northway and James Schwartz, former employees of the St. Louis Transit Co., were arrested last night on a charge of dynamiting the conduit of the Olive street cable line at Maryland and Euclid avenues. Brennan and Northway confessed and implicated Schwartz. The police say the men under arrest are the ringleaders of the clique of dynamiters that have been operating since the beginning of the strike.

FIGHT WITH NEGROES

Two Men Killed and Another Mortally Wounded. Sylvania, Ga., Aug. 13.—What is likely to result in a race war in a locality here occurred on Saturday night, when Harrington and Milton Neans, driving in a buggy, the wheels of the vehicles collided. A quarrel ensued when the negroes drew pistols and shot Harrington and Neans dead. Capt. Jesse Wade organized a posse to capture the murderers. As the posse approached the house of the Alexanders, a number of shots in rapid succession were fired. Capt. Wade fell mortally wounded. The posse withdrew and went for Sheriff Thompson. The sheriff, with a reinforced posse, started in pursuit.

Paardeberg Second?

Col. Otter Telegraphs That He Was Operating Against Dewet on Saturday. Hospital Accommodation in South Africa—Charges Against Authorities. Over One Hundred Invalided Canadians Will Sail for Home This Week.

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 13.—A cable received from Col. Otter says that he was operating against Dewet on the 11th instant.

South African Hospitals. Quebec, Aug. 13.—Among the arrivals on the Allan liner Corinthian here last night was Surgeon Ryeason, Canadian and British Red Cross commissioner in South Africa, who went out with the second Canadian contingent. Speaking of hospital accommodation in South Africa, the conditions of which have given rise to serious charges in London against the military authorities, Ryeason said it was impossible to prevent conditions prevailing owing to difficulties in the field, due to bad water and the number of men.

Invalided Canadians. Ottawa, Aug. 13.—It is understood one hundred and twenty invalid Canadians will sail from Liverpool on the Beaver liner Lake Ontario on Thursday.

COLOMBIA REVOLUTION

Rebels Again Defeated With Heavy Loss—May Attack Colon. (Associated Press.) Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 13.—There was heavy fighting last week south of Cartegena, Colombia, according to mail advices from Colon. The rebels lost heavily and retreated. Letters from Colon say the rebels were rallying and that an attack by them was feared there at an early date. The writer describes the suffering of people as very great. One says that a disorder resembling bubonic plague had developed at Panama. So many were killed in the last battle at Panama that some of the bodies had to be burned.

THE OLD FEUD

Messrs. Martin and Bodwell Have Warm Words in Committee. There was a scene in the railway committee this morning, the old animosity between Messrs. Martin and Bodwell breaking out over some interruptions made by the latter while Mr. Martin was discussing the Pacific Northern & Omineca railway. Mr. Martin insisted on the rule of committee being observed which forbids counsel so interrupting and some warm words were used. Finally, Mr. Bodwell was asked to withdraw from the matter to be disposed of in private. Upon his returning he was informed that the rule must not be infringed and the incident closed.

THE STEVENSON STRIKE

Militiamen Will Probably be Expelled From Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Aug. 13.—There is a hot dispute on between labor unionists and the militia. Prominent labor men said this morning that on Friday the Trades and Labor Council will take action to expel all their militiamen members, numbering about 50. Military officers suggest that the war be intensified. The whole trouble arises out of the Steveston strike, when the militia were ordered out.

A Chinese Minister

Gives His Views on the Situation in the Capital and Shanghai. Says Advance on Peking Will Probably Endanger Lives of Foreigners.

London, Aug. 12.—According to a belated Tokio dispatch of August 9th, after the capture of Yang Tsun on Aug. 6th, it was arranged that two battalions of Japanese infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of mounted artillery and a company of engineers should march on August 7th in advance of the main body of allies and occupy Tsi Tsun, five miles north of Yang Tsun.

A cable message credits the Emperor of Korea with giving permission for the laying of a cable between Taku and Chemulpo. A dispatch from Yokohama, dated August 11th, says that the Korean government has consented to the dispatch of Japanese troops to Korea for the purpose of providing for the emergencies growing out of the Chinese trouble.

Various rumors having their origin in Chinese sources are floating around Shanghai. One of these rumors is to the effect that Prince Tuan and his followers are preparing to leave Peking in case the allies should succeed in getting near the capital.

Speaking at the Primrose League demonstration at Englecliffe, Lord Londonderry expressed the hope that when the allies reach Peking the first step would be the punishment, not as in the past of a few subordinates, but of the mandarins and others high in authority. He was of opinion, all vengeance ought to end.

Chinese Minister Interviewed

London, Aug. 11.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih-Chen Lo Feng-Luh, in an interview to-day, said the ministers of the powers in declining to leave Peking had undoubtedly complicated the situation, adding that if the allies pushed on to the capital it might have the effect of involving the southern provinces in great trouble. Only to-day, the minister continued, he had received the information that the proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai had already caused grave apprehensions, and there would be an exodus of Chinese merchants.

If these troops were landed, he pointed out, "other courses would follow this, and great conflicts would result. The minister also said that if the powers had adopted his suggestion and opened negotiations with Li Hung Chang, matters might have been arranged. The minister further remarked, "The Chinese diplomat further remarked, would probably endanger the foreigners' lives, adding that telegrams had already been received showing that trouble had arisen in this connection.

Great Britain, the United States and Japan were asked to appoint a Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as commander-in-chief of the allied forces in China—the United States and Japan unreservedly, and Great Britain conditionally on all the other powers agreeing to the appointment.

The German Policy. Berlin, Aug. 11.—The belief still prevails here that the allied forces have not undertaken the Peking advance, and that the recent actions at Pei Tsang and Yang Tsun were solely meant to encourage the attitude of Tien Tsun against the Chinese troops sent from Peking or from the south, as Yang Tsun dominates both railroad and river communications. The military authorities here also maintain that an advance upon Peking with the present forces and having only a chief command would be equivalent to failure and enormous losses. The foreign office wholly distrusts the reliability of the news that Li Hung Chang has been empowered to negotiate for peace. The German press coincides therein.

The news cited here that the United States is now desirous of being about a clear diplomatic understanding regarding the intended extent of the expedition is received by the foreign office favorably, since the aims of the United States are the re-establishment of order, the awarding of damages to Americans for injury and guarantees against the recurrence of similar events, tally precisely, the foreign office declares, with the German programme.

It is here surmised, however, that such diplomatic negotiations will not meet the approbation of Great Britain and Russia, whose enormous sacrifices in men and money owing to the Chinese troubles seem indeed worth some equivalent. Regarding what are considered here Great Britain's designs upon the Yang Tse valley, particularly Shanghai, Germany will not allow their realization, and in this France supports Germany, and it is hoped the United States will do so, since such action contravenes the open door policy. Germany before long will have a good-sized force in Shanghai to checkmate single-minded British schemes there. The correspondent of the Associated Press hears that a brigade of 5,000 men is now forming and will proceed to Shanghai for that purpose and to protect German commercial interests in the Yang Tse valley, notably at Shanghai and Han Jui.

China's Appeal. Washington, Aug. 11.—The memorial from the southern viceroys of China, begging the United States to use its influence against the landing of British troops in the Yang Tse valley, was transmitted to the state department this morning by the Chinese minister, Mr. Yu. It urges upon this government the serious consequences that would follow the landing of a British force at Shanghai, and represented that the preparations already made had caused a panic among the resident Chinese and would paralyze commercial activity in that part of the empire almost as much as a formal declaration of war by Great Britain.

This government decided, however, that not only would it be entirely out of its province to interfere with the British programme in Southern China, which was being carried forward by Admiral Seymour on the ground with the knowledge of local conditions, but in view of China's present recalcitrant attitude and the lack up to date of even an acknowledgment of the latest demand concerning the safety of ministers, the United States was not inclined to shoulder any of China's troubles with Great Britain or any other power. Consequently the appeal of the viceroys will be ignored.

It is possible that the communication from Minister Wu may be turned over to the British government for its information, on the general friendly principle that has been adopted by these powers of keeping each other informed on the various developments in the situation. Even this step, however, has not been decided on yet, and will be left to the judgment of the President.

In connection with the proposed landing of Admiral Seymour's forces, it may be said that the report of Japanese opposition to this move is without any official confirmation here.

The action of the Russian government in authorizing M. de Giers to start from Peking for Tien Tsun under Chinese escort, causes no little concern and surprise in official circles here, as it is diametrically opposed to the course of the other governments, although there is no disposition to question the good faith which has inspired it. The officials say that its only effect is to leave M. de Giers acting independently and upon his own discretion.

Fell Like a Soldier

Details of the Engagement in Which Capt. Blanchard Was Mortally Wounded. Thoughtful of Others to the Last—The Nature of His Wounds.

Copies of the Halifax Herald to hand the first information in detail of the engagement in which the late Capt. Blanchard fell to his death. The first letter is from the deceased officer himself and is as follows: Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, Rosten River, June 13, 1906.

Dear Father:—You will no doubt have seen by the official wires that I was "severely wounded" at this place. I was, ever, hastened to relieve your anxiety by wiring "slightly wounded, well."

We had a great fight, one hundred and fifty of us being cooped up in a station yard and shelled for over six hours without being able to reply, not having any guns. I got wounded in four places, my fingers the end of the game one of my struck me on the chest just below the collar bone, penetrating about an inch and rebounding. When the piece hit me it felt as if somebody had struck me with his clenched fist. Another piece struck me on the inside of my right foot midway between ankle and toe joints. This piece penetrated down towards the sole of the foot and remained there until it was operated.

Another little piece made a slight flesh wound a couple of inches long on the inside of the left calf, which does not amount to a row of pins.

What I thought was of no account at all at first has turned out to be the most serious wound of the lot. This was a piece of shell which hit me on the right knee cap. It must have hit dead straight on, for it hardly left any mark and gave me no pain whatever until the next morning, when my knee began to suppurate. This abscess was opened, and I now have a slit in the skin of my knee cap almost two inches long with drainage tube in it. None of these wounds are at all serious, but as you may imagine some of them are considerably painful.

I had a pretty narrow escape, as there are very more holes in my clothing and one in the lining of my hat than in it. The whole of this damage was done by one shell which I was just a little too late in getting out of the way of.

You must not worry with any thought about chances of recovery, or things of that sort, for it is only a matter of time and ordinary care at the hands of the surgeon in whose care I am placed. I am being well looked after and receiving every attention. One of my men who has volunteered to act as special nurse stays with me all the time, and is really a good Samaritan. As the doctor will not allow me to sit up on account of the hole in my chest, I am getting him to write this for me. I will try and get a letter off by mail, if situated where there are postal facilities or can get a messenger. Give my kind regards to all and as much love to yourself and family, I remain your affectionate son.

(Signed by himself.) M. J. BLANCHARD. P. S.—I forgot to say that after the show was over practically all the mails for the last few weeks were blown to pieces and burnt. Also, the officers' kits were destroyed by mistake. M. J. B. Following this letter came another containing the news of Capt. Blanchard's death: Rosten River, June 19, 1906.

Dear Mr. Blanchard:—I enclose a letter which I wrote for your son and as officer and patient, Lieutenant-Blanchard. It is with deep regret that I have to report to you that he has passed away. I cannot express my feelings now as I feel like a ship without a rudder now that poor Mr. Blanchard is dead. You will see by the letter which he dictated to me and which he himself signed, that he was as plucky as ever, even though he was in great pain. It is useless attempting to describe the whole business, as I can only say that the boys cooped up one hundred and fifty-two officers and men, of different regiments in a broad valley, 32 miles north of Kroonstad (O. R. C.) They sent in a messenger to ask us to surrender, but Capt. Grant of the Cornwallia said "No." Then they started to shell us, first with one gun gradually increasing the number to five. We could not reach them with our rifles, but held out, until shortly after midday (we started at 5:45 a. m.) and then surrendered.

Mr. Blanchard was hit (before we hoisted the white flag) in four places, and bled on until 5:20 a. m. on the 15th, when he died in the Secondary field hospital, 15 miles from Kroonstad.

He was buried in Kroonstad military cemetery with full military honors, and well deserved them.

At the time he was hit he was standing without cover and with his face to the enemy; more can not be said for any man. I did my best to pull him through, but it was not to be. He was cheerful until the last, and took his mistreatment like a man, insisting on the other wounded being attended to first, and never thinking of himself.

If I am able, on my return to Canada, to call upon you, and give you any more details, or if you want any more information from me, my address is Private E. N. Hughes, a Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, or care of Dr. B. Hughes, Winnipeg.

You will excuse my rather vague and rambling note, when you consider I have been with him since the beginning of the march from Paardeberg till the finish. Most of his life and personal effects were taken by the Boers, but a few of his notes I have saved, and handed over to our store-keeper and to Lieutenant Kaye. Colonel Otter will, no doubt, arrange all his affairs out here to your satisfaction, and send his things out to you.

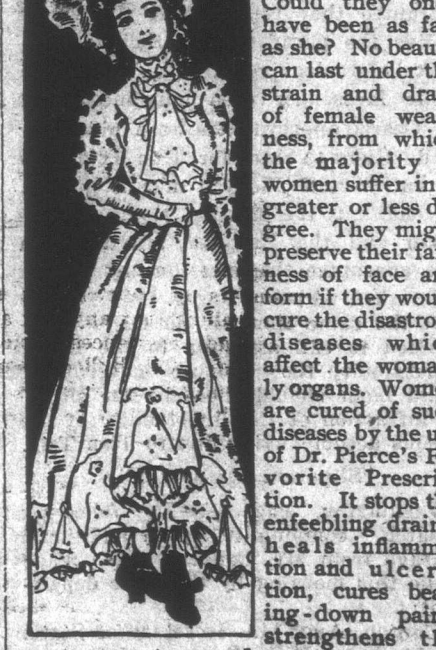
Yours respectfully, E. NORMAN HUGHES.

LT.-COL. STONE RESIGNS

(Special to the Times.) Ottawa, Aug. 13.—The resignation of Lt.-Col. Stone, inspector of artillery, has been accepted. Stone claimed precedence over all colonels of the Canadian militia and resigned because he could not get this. He will return to his regiment in the Imperial service.

How Will She End?

Just budding into womanhood, so fresh, so fair and fine, that we turn to watch her as she passes, she trips along the street a picture of health and beauty. Among the passing crowd of worn and wrinkled women, she looks a being from another world. Will she ever be like them? Could they once have been as fair as she? No beauty can last under the strain and drain of female weakness, from which the majority of women suffer in a greater or less degree. They might preserve their fairness of face and form if they would cure the disastrous diseases which affect the womanly organs. Women are cured of such diseases by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It stops the enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, cures bearing-down pains, strengthens the nervous system, and restores the general health. It contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotics.



"I had been a great sufferer from female weakness," writes Mrs. B. Wallace, of Mansfield, Cook Co., Texas. "I tried four doctors and none did me any good. I suffered six years, but at last I found relief. I followed your advice and took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I now feel like a new woman. I have gained eighteen pounds."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.