

\$1.50 Per Annum \$1.50

Victoria Times

Twice-a-Week

VOL. 20.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1900.

NO. 50.

NATIVE CITY CAPTURED

Allied Forces Resumed Attack on Tien Tsin and After Hard Fighting Routed the Chinese.

INTERNATIONAL TROOPS LOSE HEAVILY

About Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded—Legations Reported Safe on July 9th—Twenty-Two Thousand Japanese Soldiers Will Land.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 17.—European journals are indulging in a great deal of talk, crediting the powers with having decided to lay Tien Tsin in ashes, remove the capital to Canton and hang the Emperor and Prince Tuan, but while the writers fail to take into account the difficulties which would attend such undertakings, the Chinese fully recognize the magnitude of the task confronting the great powers. As a matter of fact the only thought for the movement of the powers is how best to reach Peking. Once there they can exact whatever penalty appears to be the most striking and effective.

This morning's news of the success of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, though that success has been dearly bought, appears to clear the air somewhat. This victory over the Chinese, it is hoped, will enable the allies to resume preparatory work for an advance, especially as to the fact it is officially announced that the Japanese force of 22,000 will disembark by July 19th at the latest.

The suggestions of scattering throughout China in pursuit of the Boxers emanate wholly from irresponsible quarters.

In official circles there is a full realization of the necessity of having the coast towns occupied and secure before proceeding to Peking. The only course open to the powers is to remain in the capital until fanatical spirits were hit out and the Chinese are ready to resume preparatory work for an advance.

According to a Shanghai dispatch, published here to-day, 100,000 Chinese troops armed with Mauser rifles and modern artillery are encamped at three points within forty miles of Shanghai, ready to besiege the town in the event of an attack by Europeans upon the Woo Sung forts.

According to a telegram from Cee Foo, received here to-day, 170 of allied troops were killed in the assault upon the native city of Tien Tsin.

Forty Guns in Action.

Tien Tsin, July 15.—In to-day's combined attack upon the native city 40 guns bombarded the Chinese position. Fighting was most determined, and the allied losses were heavy. Eight Chinese guns were captured and the Chinese were driven out of the west arsenal after a fierce cannonade.

A strong mixed force is now close to the walls and it is expected that an assault will be made to-morrow.

In Possession of City.

London, July 17.—The Daily Mail to-day gives the Associated Press the following dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, under the date of July 17th: "The allied troops resumed their attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of the 14th, and succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the Chinese arms. The Chinese are now completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses.

"The total losses of allies in the engagements on Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and Japanese.

"The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously.

"Then 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of Germans and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up.

"A body of Americans, British and Japanese troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal which the Chinese had reconquered.

"After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced, the Chinese fled. When the arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, the French, the Japanese and the Welsh Fusiliers advanced towards the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French.

"Despite valiant attacks, the allies were able only to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to resuming the assault in the morning.

"The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those of American, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment.

"The Chinese appear to have exhausted

to reach Hongkong to-day, and will see the government to-morrow. Afterwards he will proceed northward.

The black flag, Chief Liu Yee, is moving his forces preparatory to marching overland to Peking. The Chinese are glad of this as they think Canton will be safer without Liu Yee, while Li Hung Chang is away.

Canadians Robbed by Rebels.

Toronto, July 17.—A London, Eng., Standard cable received here yesterday stated that a party of 30 Canadians had been plundered by rebels near Nanyang Fu while seeking a place of safety.

Rev. B. P. McKay, secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Foreign Missions, fears that this was a party of Canadians who were making their way from Chumang, in northern Honan, to Hankow, a distance of 250 miles. The party is composed of Rev. Jonathan Goforth, wife and four children, Rev. Murdoch MacKenzie, wife and one child; Rev. J. A. Simmon, wife and one child; Rev. Mitchell and wife, Miss McIntosh, Miss Pyke, Miss Dow, Dr. Leslie and wife, and Rev. John Griffith. Dr. Leslie and wife are former Montreals.

Japan's Preparations.

Yokohama, June 30, via San Francisco, July 17.—Japan is meeting the situation in China with vigor and promptitude.

At a cabinet meeting on Monday last 50,000,000 yen was appropriated for the immediate expense involved in the dispatch of troops. The troops mobilized here will number 30,000, and it is safe to assume that within two weeks at the latest, with the large forces on the way, the allies will have at their disposal an army of 100,000 men, which will be ample for the initial operations.

U. S. Cruisers Ready.

New York, July 17.—The cruisers Columbia, Minneapolis and Yankee have been gotten into readiness for immediate service, steam up, and no one not connected with the ships is allowed on board, says a special from Philadelphia.

One thousand berths have been put into the Yankee. It is surmised the vessels are to be used in transporting troops, though the Columbia and Minneapolis have comparatively little accommodation for soldiers.

The Oregon.

Washington, July 17.—The following was received at the navy department this morning: "The Oregon is passing through Sitka en route on the way to Kure. All well. (Signed) Wilde."

London, July 16.—The first news of the repulse of the allies was received in an Associated Press dispatch from Peking dated a feeling of dismay at the foreign office. "All we can do," said one of the most responsible officials, "is to hope for the best and pray that Japan's troops may move quickly. Nothing has passed regarding the general situation of the powers since the receipt of a cable from Japan to do the major part of the work, and nothing is likely to be done unless a repetition of to-day's bad news compels every power to send reinforcements."

With reference to the Tien Tsin dispatch, the Associated Press, quoting the complaints of British correspondents, foreign office informed the Associated Press that no instruction had been issued to Admiral Seymour not to take on board British subjects. In fact, all his instructions implied otherwise and they were unable to understand the conditions reported.

The government discredits the report that in the retreat of the Peking column Admiral Seymour's wounded were killed by their comrades in order that they might escape torture by the Chinese.

Not at War.

Washington, July 16.—General Miles had an extended conference this afternoon with the secretary of war concerning the dispatch of reinforcements to China.

No statement could be secured, but it is understood that General Miles strongly urged that the troops be withdrawn from the Philippines, so that a large army could be thrown into China within comparatively few days instead of awaiting the slow process of assembling an army in this country and Cuba and getting it to China.

Without exception to-day the foreign representatives at Washington have accepted as practically certain that the foreign legations and ministers at Peking have been wiped out. The opinion is based on the accumulating data that the slaughter occurred about July 9th or 7th, Chinese Minister Wu declares unworthily of belief the cable report that Cheng, director of telegraphs and posts at Shanghai, knew of the killing of the foreign ministers at the time he made a recent suggestion that foreigners be escorted out of Peking if the allied forces would not advance. As a matter of fact, Minister Wu states that the Chinese officials have no better means of learning the truth of affairs at Peking than the foreigners, as all the usual means of communications are suspended.

The decision of the administration at the end of this month, especially for the United States government is still not at war with the government of China. The big happenings at Tien Tsin, coming on top of the stories of the last struggles at Peking have not affected the attitude of the administration on this point. The United States and British foreign legations were standing on July 9th, is quoted to-day by the London correspondent of the World:

"My information is absolutely straight, but it would be fatal to my getting any further news if I divulged the source of my information. I am convinced the legations were standing on the 9th, despite the circumstantial accounts of the massacre. The whole situation has been exaggerated, and Li Hung Chang's intervention will have a most salutary effect.

"An exhaustive inquiry by my agents

in Shanghai has established the fact that all the stories already published have been based on wild gossip and are impossible of authority. Everyone anticipated a massacre and a messenger the first rumor that seemed to justify their presence."

London, July 18.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express, under the date of the 17th, cables:

"Prince Tuan has issued an edict to fix a definite date for a general rising. What the date is I cannot ascertain, but it is doubtless an early one, for Prince Tuan is stated to have ordered all dispatch in view of the arrival of more foreign troops.

"A large body of Chinese is reported to be moving from Hupei, in the direction of Shanghai.

"The situation here grows more threatening every day. The city is still without means of defence, and all the forts are being held by Chinese."

Chinese Appeal for Protection.

New York, July 18.—Chinamen in New York have been officially notified of war in China, and in consequence local Celestials are in a state of fear bordering on a panic. So afraid are they that murders committed by Boxers will be avenged upon them, that an appeal for protection in the form of a petition has been made to Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang in Washington.

According to information received by the police of Elizabeth street station, yesterday circulars in Chinese were distributed through the Chinese quarters, copies from a circular received from "Shut Toun Wu Yea," which interpreted the means: "Kill all foreign people." The circular was sent to Lee Toy, mayor of Chinatown, by Minister Wu Ting Fang. The minister did not expect Lee Toy to make public its contents, and the latter did so after consulting the heads of secret societies.

The Chinese of the city held a meeting last night in Mott street joss house. Speeches were made denouncing the Boxers and resolutions "deploring the misfortune which has befallen the foreign residents of Peking," and "volunteering to aid in the suppression of rising of Boxers," were passed. The resolutions recognize that the rebellion has "interfered with the progress of our country." It petitions "Chow Tsi Chi, consul in the city, to transmit the resolution to His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, the representative of China in Washington, requesting him to transmit the same to the government in China.

Near Korean Frontier.

Washington, July 18.—United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, Corea, telegraphs the state department that the Boxers are in the process of withdrawing a few miles of the Korean frontier. The natives of Ping Yang, the most northern province of Corea, are much alarmed and fleeing. The foreigners remain in safety. The government is very anxious.

Steamers Chartered.

New York, July 18.—The chartering of transports to convey troops to China is causing much stir in shipping circles. Private cable advices state that 15 German steamers now operating in Atlantic trade have been requisitioned as war transports and supply ships by the German Emperor. News is also received in shipping circles that the United States government is actively in the market chartering steamers of all nationalities on the Pacific to act as transports and supply ships for this country in connection with the Chinese outbreak.

Declined to Remain.

Hongkong, July 17.—Li Hung Chang, disregarding all attempt of Europeans and Chinese to persuade him to remain, left Canton this morning for Peking.

Prior to his departure the Chinese merchants and gentry of Canton strongly appealed to the viceroy not to leave, and presented a petition setting forth that Canton, so long the prey to the depredations of robbers and pirates, had become peaceful through Li Hung Chang's vigorous and just disturbances and been repressed with a strong hand and the people enabled to live without being panic stricken when dogs barked.

The petitioners this morning learned with trembling that their protector was proceeding north and they wept as at a loss of a parent. The absence of rebellion and peace being ordered due to the presence of Li Hung Chang, the merchants were ready to cast themselves before the wheels of his chariot to prevent his departure.

Rebellion Spreading.

Washington, July 18.—The Japanese legation has received the following dispatch from the minister of foreign affairs at Tokio:

"A letter from Baron Nishi, Japanese minister at Peking, dated June 29th, was received at Tien Tsin on July 12th. The letter was handed by a messenger. It says that the ammunition was running short; danger of massacre was imminent, and prompt relief was earnestly desired. The messenger says the foreign ministers considered it impossible to procure provisions after July 1st."

A dispatch from Nankin announces that Prince Tuan has ordered the great military movements owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China.

The viceroy of Nankin has informed the foreign consuls there that he cannot be answerable for events in Chao Shin, 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 southern China. The foreigners at Chu Chau and in Chau have been attacked and are fleeing panic stricken.

Casualties at Tien Tsin.

Washington, July 17.—The war department to-day bulletined its first official report of the results of the battle at Tien Tsin. The casualties in the attack on Tien Tsin on July 13th were: Killed—E. H. Liscomb and 17 enlisted; wounded, five officers and 72 enlisted men; missing, two enlisted men.

Japs Landing.

London, July 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai to-day says the disembarkation of 15,000 Japanese troops is proceeding at Taku.

Troubles in Ho Nan.

Paris, July 18.—The French consulate at Hankow telegraphs, under the date of July 13th, that the viceroy admits that he is doubtful of his ability to arrest the rebellion in Ho Nan.

The dispatch adds that a caravan of English and American engineers from Chensi was attacked near Shang Yam. A number were wounded, but it was hoped the caravan would shortly reach Hankow.

The consul at Shanghai telegraphs under the date of July 9th that the government of Tche Kiang took energetic measures to repress the disorders. A second telegram, dated July 13th, announces troubles in the province of Ho Nan.

British Losses.

London, July 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Parliamentary Secretary Broderick read a dispatch from Admiral Seymour dated at Taku, July 15th, giving an account of the capture of the native city of Tien Tsin by the allied forces.

According to this dispatch, on the morning of July 4th the Japanese blew up the gate and entered the city, the others following. On the right the Russians captured a battery on the bank of Lia Tai canal, consisting of twelve small guns. The other troops were all engaged in the left. About 8,000 in all were engaged, and over 700 were killed or wounded, the Japanese being the heaviest losers. The British had 20 killed and 83 wounded. The Chinese troops fled, in what direction is not known.

Goldwin Smith on Situation.

Toronto, July 18.—Prof. Goldwin Smith in to-day's Sun expresses strong pro-Chinese sympathies. He says: "It appears, unhappily, at this moment that the worst accounts from China are likely to prove true. A great calamity has beenfalling mankind. Now hell breaks loose, Peking must be razed as an act of vengeance. The Western civilization must arm for reparation. The Chinese must be treated as cannibals." Continuing, he says: "There are more than a million and a half souls in Peking, the immense majority of whom are absolutely innocent of the massacre. They must be delivered up and butchered by Cossacks or Japanese and this will be called a triumph of civilization."

He attributes the cause of the outbreak to the greed of the powers who are eager for the dismemberment of China, a fact which has inflamed the Boxers to protect themselves.

London, July 19.—There is ample evidence that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict, in that the area of the rebellion is continually extending, but harmony among the allies, which is necessary to meet such a grave situation, is still 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 purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yang tse Kiang with a German man-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by Great Britain.

Still more disturbing 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 commander for the army corps has led the Japanese government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

The Standard in an alarmist editorial says: "It is useless any longer to 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 the hostilities are being waged by the Chinese government, inasmuch as it is evident 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 accordingly."

Similar comment is made by the other papers. All applaud the course of Count von Buelow, German foreign secretary, in stopping cipher telegrams from the Chinese legation in Berlin, and all urge the other powers to follow Germany's example.

The Russian general staff denies the report that the Chinese have captured Blagovetchesk, capital of the province of Amur, and it is reported from Irkutsk that the Russians have taken Aikun.

A special dispatch from Tien Tsin distributes the number of killed at the capture of the native city as follows: Russians, 100; Japanese, 57; British, 40; Americans, 37. The correspondent who sends this asserts that thousands of Chinese were killed and that fighting was still going on when his dispatch was sent in various parts of Tien Tsin.

With reference to the rumors that Europeans were seen working the Chinese guns at Tien Tsin, the Standard learns that eight Russian military instructors, forcibly detained by the Chinese, were compelled to work the guns. One escaped and reached the Russian lines with his hands bound.

A special correspondent of the Daily Express at Tien Tsin contrasts the "splendid work of the Japanese" with the "inadequate supplies of the British, German and United States contingents, which are terribly lacking in the most obvious necessities."

The first Boxer proclamation has made its appearance in Shanghai. It declares

Way.
at the oil
of fall
he spill
in thrall
liberty,
hankly bleed,
rarily
sped creed,
a burns low—
Lexington
le glow,

our store;
o spare;
more!
the stair
ver,
your fane,
h added pavon,
dom reigns
is the land
are known,
his throne,
d,

blood-splashed
ting men,
the Lord's,
slain,
broken be;
are rights,
on hue,
est straud,
st land,

y mean
to think,
had, I ween,
o drink,
our fathers came
battled;
now, in name,
own are steeld,
ir-legs forth,
North,"
und,

thought us weak;
again,
ther speak,
tain to mate,
fenceless then,
world?
necy, when
the swelling, buried
our gates?
l on walls,
plies fall!
Strait!

as our rights,
ur hand;
running fights,
one strand,
to your hair,
you fed,
eked you there,
r your head,
our rights
glutty sires
warm fires

ghty roar?
the deep?
in of war
ed steep,
mighty voice
y's Lane,
rejoice,
ther heroes slain,
eastown Heights,
a soldier, fell?
Idren tell

better thine?
love of peff?
one twine,
all for self,
a not to've
a covert ways?
w could you deign
ise?
ons, red,
eagle screams;
s' dreams,
l,

veers its head,
eyes,
rides to the skies,
frenzied poem,
red to fight
r, for home,
chins as right,
rotting leaves,
ill in death,
lith breath
eves,

That's the cry
exan plains,
corner the sky,
d with blood-red

nd with flame,
ev'rywhere,
a Freedom's name,
ven to despair,
will rage
of the race,
marked the pace

tings our soul,
from the South-
roal
om his mouth,
his feet,
upward rise,
fills the street,
those eyes,
mercy there,
is if we could;
if we would;

xington,
ound the world,
e minute gun,
backward hurried
led,
to the sea—
t might shed
or Thee?
with that light
lays of yore,
e at night,
in gone?

ld to thee
hat entwines
ev'ry sea;
in its vines,
erest your hand,
p's sake, and
yellow sands
retreat,
mark our fight
to the Lord,
ned battle sword
d.

TIMBER KILLEY,
B.C., July, 1900.