

ALLIES' VICTORY AT TIEN TSIN.

Three Days of Unrestrained Loot and Pillage Followed.

WALL LINED WITH CHINESE HEADS

Cut Off Because their Owners Refused to Fight—Corpses Spread Thickly Over Ten Miles—Allies at Last Stopped Looting, but City Looks Like a Tornado's Wreck—Japanese Going to Take Pao Ting Fu—Doubtful Story as to Russia's Intentions Regarding Future Movements—Death of Late News from Peking.

Tien Tsin, China, cable: The ancient stone walls of the Chinese city of Tien Tsin, surrounded on the days of its occupation by the allied troops, a square mile of such filth, ruin and death, such turmoil and pillage as history could hardly duplicate. Under no condition is the place better than a huge cesspool of festering filth, with the accumulated rubbish and stumps from a population of nearly a million persons packed into a labyrinth of hovels around the palaces of viceroys and petty taitais, who absorbed their wealth and gave them not even sewers in return. Now it is the incarnation of all the suffering, horrors and waste of war.

Heads on the Walls.

The European soldiers, when they fought their way up to the walls, saw floating in the canals and ditches outside dozens of Chinese slain by their own people because they had refused to fight. The bodies were headless and their hands were tied behind their backs. The heads were discovered afterwards. Rows of them decorated the outer walls and hung by their pitgalls. Five flags were flying from the high pagodas on the city walls when this newspaper correspondent entered—British, American, French, Japanese and Russian. "It was hard enough to get these flags up there," remarked a foreign officer, "but the real trouble will be to get them down."

Wreck and Ruin.

The suburbs of the city presented a forlorn appearance of the waste. Shells had torn the huts and ploughed the ground while the dead men scattered among dead horses, pigs and dogs, testified how thoroughly the bullets had swept the region the day before.

Chinese Fought Hard.

The sights inside compelled respect for the fighting qualities of the Chinese. Their dead were everywhere. Dressed in blue coolie blouse and trousers decorated with characters guaranteed to render them invulnerable to foreign bullets, they were strewn all along the top of the walls they had fallen. Walking a quarter of a mile along the embankment, the bodies averaged one in ten feet, and the wall was nearly ten miles long.

Awful Effect of Shelling.

Throughout the city the demolished houses and hundreds of killed gave evidence of how vastly more effective had been the foreign shell fire within the walls. The Russian and Japanese bombardment of the foreign settlement, which, lasting for a month, had killed only a dozen people. The Viceroy had constructed the palace yards into a formidable and impenetrable bomb proof, excavations guarded by sand bags, but the common people were less fortunate. Many women and children were slain and the streets torn terribly by shrapnel. The living population were utterly indifferent to their dead. They would not take the trouble to drag them out of the streets, they rolled them under foot without bothering to turn aside. Before the shooting in the streets had emerged from their burrows carrying white flags or the flags of foreign nations, principally the Japanese.

The Work of Looting.

Most remarkable of all the sights was the looting of the city. The middle of the place was like an ant hill kicked open. Chinese swarmed everywhere, thousands and thousands of them diving into the flames of the burning shops, getting under falling walls and into choking clouds of smoke. Most of them were half naked, grimy with soot and some dripping with blood. They preyed upon one another. A Chinese appearing with a prize, fighting his way, other Chinese sprang upon him and caught at his plunder. They rolled among the corpses, a pulling and tearing, while children being trampled down, cried for help, and the mob poured right over them.

Rabbery Every where.

The palace, the mint, the pawn shops, the stores of silks, furs and jewelry were the first objects of attack. Near the middle of the city was the most prosperous pawn shop, an institution that had probably existed for centuries. Wrecked by Chinese were accustomed to store their winter clothing there for safe keeping. When the doors were broken down the mob fought in like a tidal wave. In a twinkling all was pandemonium. Two forces collided in the gateway, a rush line of Chinese struggling to enter and another line fighting to get out with great amounts of loot, while an occasional soldier went through the crowd. The looting flourished for three days. On the first day it was entirely unrestrained. Many white people accumulated stacks of goods by simply standing at the city gates and holding up the best laden Chinese. From the endless procession that flowed out, packs, carts, racks, coolies loaded with trunks and sacks and piled with loose silks, gold and bronzes, crowded all the roads leading down to the settlement.

Allies Interfered.

On the second day a conference of

commanders of the several fleets decided to adopt repressive measures. The commanders, excepting the French, empowered the British, who were doing provost duty, to seize all loot. The official statement was that all seized loot would be stored, the proceeds to be divided among the soldiers as prize money. On the third day of the occupation a more effective method was followed by compelling looters to give up their loot at the city gates. Even this did not prevent the loss of much gold and silver. Civilians from the concession made a general raid upon the salt commissioner's treasure and many succeeded in smuggling loads of silver bars through to the settlement.

"To-day the walled city looks as though a tornado had struck it. Enough valuable property has been destroyed to stock a big city, and enough has been seized to give every soldier a considerable sum if the distribution is honestly administered."

Russia and Germany.

Well-informed persons here continue to maintain that there is an understanding between the German and Russian Governments on the territorial question. Everything will be done to facilitate a peaceful settlement with the Chinese Government, and agreement, as soon as circumstances allow, of the allied troops, but Russia, supported by Germany, will endeavor to assert the right of those powers actually injured by the recent Chinese policy to obtain territorial compensation.

Russians in Manchuria.

According to the information received by the Times correspondent in Shanghai, the Russians are treating the native population of Manchuria with the utmost severity. The indiscriminate slaughter of non-combatants has reduced the country in the vicinity of Newcheng to a state of utter desolation.

Nameless Atrocities.

London, Sept. 3.—Accounts from Peking describe the wild enthusiasm which marked the meeting between the besieged foreigners and their rescuers. The Russian and American and shook hands with the officers, soldiers, camp followers—in fact, anybody who accompanied the allies. The food supply had not failed, though the people in the Legations had to eat horse-flesh. The Tsung-li-Yamen promised to supply them with food, but only sent a few melons. When asked for fresh meat, the Chinese officials replied that a state of war existed, and it was, therefore, impossible to grant the request.

The Chinese pushed their attacks on the foreigners, and were posted throughout the city declaring that the foreigners must be exterminated in five days. It was only the cowardice of the Chinese, who feared to meet the foreigners in a hand-to-hand fight, which prevented their success. The body of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, was found in a native coffin, under a heap of sand close to the spot where he was murdered, showing that the Tsung-li-Yamen's story that it had been carefully deposited in a house was false.

One of the worst things was the shocking desecration of the foreign cemetery outside the west wall. The details are too revolting for publication. Every day details of Chinese atrocities accumulate, showing that only the severest punishment that will be felt by the whole people will be adequate. The consensus of opinion is that unless the imperial city is razed and the palace destroyed, the Chinese are likely to interpret the forbearance of the allies as weakness.

WILL COMMAND IN CHINA.

Huirsious Career of Count Waldersce, Who Leads Allied Armies.

Count Waldersce, who has been chosen by the allied nations to supreme command of the armies operating in China, is 68 years old, and has been an officer in the German army ever since he was 18 years old. In 1864, fourteen years later, he participated in the Prussian-Danish war. His extraordinary ability attracted the attention of King William, who appointed him adjutant to his brother, Prince Karl, in whose staff he served during the opening of the Russo-German war in 1870. This war gave him an opportunity to study Moltke's tactics, which he was detailed to the general staff, whose chief was the great strategist. In 1870 Count Waldersce was sent to Paris as an attaché to the embassy. The reports which he sent to the German government at previous to the war, embodying his views how to fight the French army, were of such correctness and eminent judgment that he was made an adjutant to the royal headquarters. In this capacity he showed his great knowledge of men and his fine tact, when the king ordered him to accompany the army of Prince Frederick Karl. This position was very precarious, for the reason that a comparatively young officer was practically made superior of the old warrior, whose well-known reckless the king wanted to curb. But so diplomatically did Waldersce serve the king that the prince and he became warm friends. His many-sided abilities as a soldier and diplomat were recognized, after the conclusion of the war, when at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck he be-

came acting imperial ambassador. In the following year he commanded a cavalry regiment, became chief of the Tenth Army Corps general staff and in 1881 was made assistant of Moltke, with the rank of a quartermaster-general. In this responsible position he served for seven years, until Aug. 21th, 1888, when he succeeded his great master as chief of the army's general staff. In this capacity he became the counselor of His Majesty in high military matters, but a discussion soon followed, which kept the count away from Berlin. The Emperor, however, saw fit to correct his attitude, and has since shown his unlimited appreciation of the great and, withal, so modest soldier. In 1895 Count Von Waldersce was elevated to the front rank of a field marshal, and was the recipient of high honor, when, on April 27th of this year, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the army.

Whenever he went, whatever he undertook, his men were with him. Amiable and kind, totally free of personal vanity toward high or low, he is the idol of his fellow officers and his men. In the field he demands much, but he knows how to get it without spoiling the ever-present willingness of his soldiers.

Dr. A. B. Leonard says concerning the lowest class of foreigners that live in China, "that they are regarded as vilely immoral—and are living for the gratification of the baser passions of the human nature or for the lowest of the animal instincts."

So large is the class of foreigners that lend depraved lives that the Chinese conclude that all foreigners are equally wicked, and should not only be avoided but should be driven from the shores of the "fair land of flowers," and, if necessary, exterminated. Hence hundreds of pure community people and missionaries of every persuasion and Chinese were slain.

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knows the world would be shocked. This would not be allowed in a Chinese city, but in the foreign part of the city it prevails to an alarming extent. The work of sailing (and training) is done by the Chinese to gratify the lustful and greedy foreigners.

The Chinese Recorder (April, 1894) says: "It is true that there are signs of inquiry in Shanghai, pieces where the worst of vices are openly flaunted, such as would not be tolerated in the adjoining heathen city." These poor girls are not only kidnapped and sold for shameful purposes in China, but many are sent to Singapore, the Straits Settlements and to the United States. Many of them are rescued by the missionaries, saved from a lifetime of misery and death. This state of affairs is not confined to Shanghai, for every foreign community is in the same condition in a greater or less degree. A gentleman who had good standing at one of the open ports told me that he did not know of any unmarried merchant living at that port that did not keep a Japanese or Chinese woman.

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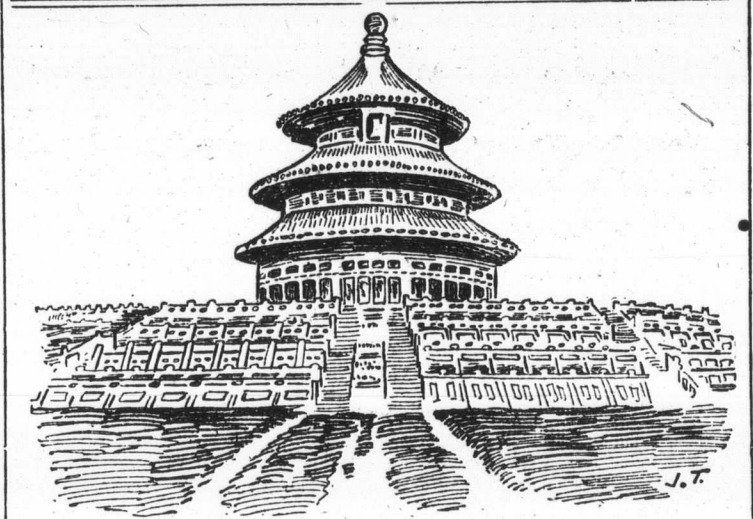
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TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, PEKIN. American Troops are Camped in the Grounds Surrounding the Sacred Edifice.

on account of the wickedness of these vicious westerners. The natural prejudice of the Chinese is so aggravated by their wicked deeds that everything occidental is condemned, and the progress of civilization "is rejected as unworthy to gain a foothold on 'celestial soil.'" The evil influence of these community people forms one of the greatest barriers to the progress of Christian missions.

As his knowledge concerning the years passed before there was a single convert. During the next decade there were but a few scores of converts.

Learn Worth of Missionaries.

Gradually the natives learned to distinguish between the community people and the missionaries. They discovered that the missionaries led lives of chastity, self-sacrifice and loving deeds; that they were in no way responsible for the evil deeds of their countrymen.

As this knowledge concerning the missionaries spread among the Chinese the number of converts increased. At the end of the third decade native Christians were counted by the thousands. But these thousands were mostly confined to the villages and rural districts, where people did not come in contact with disreputable characters from the west, and where the missionaries in their evangelistic



CHINESE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN. Where Li Hung Chang signed the British Treaty Opening up the Port For Free Trade.

1883, "that, with no note of warning and with the fury of tigers, a mob came pouring into the concession. Men rose from their breakfast tables or office desks, women caught up their children and possibly some of their jewelry, and fled to the only ship in the harbor.

"A black cloud of smoke was surging over the settlement and it grew thicker and wider till no houses could be seen, but the crash of falling walls and roofs was sounding through the gloom. For three hours the work of burning and plundering continued. In the viceroys' soldiers scattered the mob." (Rev. H. V. Hayes). All this disaster was brought upon the community by a drunken foreign homicide and a Portuguese murderer.

VICE IS UNSPEAKABLE.

But drunkenness is one of the minor sins in a foreign community in China. The worst China Herald (which is far from being a missionary journal) says: "Almost daily girls are enticed to Shanghai and sold like so many cattle or sheep to supply the brothels. The girls are taught to play the native lute, to sing, and lead a shameful life. Rods, whips, and burning hot opium needles are used to torture these creatures in order to make them show off their accomplishments. There is a record of brutal treatment of these girls made

tween the foreigners besieged in Peking and the members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports, and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremity as exaggerating the Chinese opposition. The foreigners, they assert, could have resisted indefinitely. The besieged accuse the generals of their own army of having made the march and relieved them three months sooner.

Peking Looting.

The looting at Peking proceeds industriously and openly. The officers of every nation except the United States ignore the orders, and all the allies ridicule the Americans for their abstention. Missionary Green, of the China Inland Mission, his sister, his wife, and their two children, who were for some time held as prisoners for three months against Boxers and Imperial troops. The officials have offered large sums for their capture.

They Had Suffered.

On the other hand the rescuers were haggard and rough bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniform dripping with perspiration and black with mud. But a second glance showed that the rescuers were patently pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the enclosure testified to their tragic appearance. There was a lot of new graves headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The second secretary's house was the hospital, and it was filled with wounded. French nurses ministered there at one time. All four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital wounded.

Had Bombproofs Too.

There were several caves covered with timbers and heaped over with earth, which had served as bombproofs, but had been seldom occupied. The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance: "As there is likely to be a severe day of fire to-day, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds."

On Short Rations.

When a proposal was made to petition the Tsung Li Yamen for vegetables some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The Yamen's food supply was a farce, sufficient food for one day. When meat was asked for the reply was it could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking. The Tsung Li Yamen procured all public places, exchanging the people to kill all foreigners because the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku. The legations were fiercely attacked from July 27th to July 28th. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to and extended to Aug. 3rd. The Chinese repeatedly violated it.

Had Never Despaired.

The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the outcome. The Chinese are said to admit that they lost 3,000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method, on the other hand, was a continuous heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance to the barricades at night, creeping up with their arms filled with bricks, and in the morning the foreigners would find a new wall a few feet higher. Finally the barricades came so close that talking could be distinctly heard.

Chinese Don't Like Bayonets.

During the last two nights the Chinese officers urged their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiers replied that they could not stand the bayonets. On the night before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners replying with two shots only. The Chinese artillery and soldiers in Peking were apparently much inferior to those which were fighting at Tien Tsin.

CAPE HOME DESTITUTES Brought Back at the Expense of U. S. Government.

Seattle, Wn., Sept. 3.—The United States army transport Lawton arrived last night from Nome with 220 passengers, two thirds of whom are destitute miners, returned at the expense of the Government.

PNEUMONIA PLAGUE'S RAVAGES

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There is much recrimination between the foreigners besieged in Peking and the members of the relieving force. Officers say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports, and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremity as exaggerating the Chinese opposition. The foreigners, they assert, could have resisted indefinitely. The besieged accuse the generals of their own army of having made the march and relieved them three months sooner.

TRIAL OF BRESCHI WAS SHORT.

The Assassin Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

HE ADMITTED HIS GUILT.

Story of the Crime Told by Witnesses—Populace Would Have Killed the Cowardly Assassin Had Officers Not Saved Him—Humbert's Last Words to Aide.

Milan, Sept. 3.—The trial of Breschi, the anarchist who shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, opened here at 9 a.m. to-day. An immense crowd of people gathered about the court from early morning seeking admission to the court room, where only a few places were reserved for the ticket-holding public.

Breschi sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milan bar, and the anarchist writer, Signor Merlino, made requests in various grounds for an adjournment, which were refused. It was said that Breschi had written to the judges, declaring he would not reply to the interrogatories. Soldiers and gendarmes were plentifully stationed about the court.

In an interview Martelli said: "The defence will consist of a simple but dramatic description of Italy's social, economical and political condition, which rendered the assassination of King Humbert possible."

Breschi maintains his attitude of cynical indifference. While the indictment, which was very long, was being read, Breschi glanced at the faces of the audience without any sign of fear or effrontery.

The indictment showed that the assassin had indulged in frequent target practice and that he had prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous. The witnesses were then introduced. There were eleven for the prosecution and five for the defence.

Breschi Examined.

The examination of Breschi followed. He declared he had decided to kill King Humbert after the events in Milan and Sicily, "to avenge the misery of the people and my own. He added, "I acted without advice or accomplices."

The prisoner admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. He spoke in a low, firm voice, and said he fired three shots at three yards with his revolver. Two wooden targets were here placed on the table before the judge.

Story of the Crime Told.

Brigadier of Gendarmes Salvatori recapitulated the story of the assassination of the King. He said he saved Breschi from the crowd, who nearly lynched the assassin. Breschi was covered with blood when he was taken to the prison.

Humbert's Last Words.

General Avogadro des Contes di Quinto, the King's aide de