

FORCES TOO SMALL

International Troops Unable to Cope with Chinese

TIENTSIN HARD PRESSED

Statement of Chinese Director of Railroads and Telegraphs That Legations in Peking Were Safe June 19 Taken with Grains of Allowance—Lord Salisbury Expresses Hope That a Solution May Be Found

London, June 25.—Although the powers at last seem conscious of the magnitude of the Chinese peril and are consequently hurrying forces to Taku, the immediate perils of the situation are apparently totally inadequate. No relief comes for the alarm felt for the safety of Vice-Admiral Seymour and his party, who are not mentioned in any of the dispatches purporting to come from Peking, and apprehension is also felt from his base at Tientsin. Almost the only ray of light is the report of Zhang, the director of railroads and telegraphs, forwarded by the French consular general at Shanghai, to the effect that the legations were safe June 19 and were preparing to leave the capital with the consent of the Chinese government. But the motives of the Chinese officials in keeping the powers apprised by reassuring messages are too obvious to allow the unreserved acceptance of the statements.

Tientsin is so hard pressed that it must be relieved before assistance can be sent to Seymour's force. The absence of the exact date of the last dispatch from Taku and other messages makes it difficult to connect the various stories, but some of the dispatches might be read as indicating that even the large force mentioned by Rear Admiral Kempff as about to start toward Tientsin has met the same fate as the combined American and Russian column, which was reported June 21. India is sending eight battalions of infantry, a cavalry regiment, artillery and engineers as a fighting force, besides two battalions to guard communications.

LORD SALISBURY HOPEFUL

The Situation Does Not Seem So Very Desperate to Him.

London, June 25.—Lord Salisbury is still hopeful that the Chinese crisis will be solved without war against that country as a whole. In spite of the alarming reports he inclines to the belief that the government of China in some satisfactory manner will shortly be able to reassert itself. He does not mean that he belittles the professions of the various viceroys who have given notice of their willingness to co-operate with the united forces. Without committing himself to a definite view of the future, he appears averse to any scheme of territorial indemnity, which, when order is restored, might be suggested by the powers who have suffered during the uprising.

Interview of the United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, with Lord Salisbury, Saturday, was due to instructions received from Secretary Hay, in which the ambassador was notified of the friendly professions of the various viceroys and was instructed to secure Lord Salisbury's views beyond casual conversation. Mr. Choate had not mentioned the crisis in the Far East until he received Secretary Hay's cable message. The ambassador discovered that the British premier's views were exactly as frequently represented in these dispatches. He maintained the belief that the diplomats at Peking had not been massacred and did not believe they were likely to be. He is eminently satisfied with the action already taken by the United States, and expressed the same views as the cable dispatches attribute to Secretary Hay.

In short, the conference may be said to have elicited a single point, on which Lord Salisbury differed from the American attitude, and in which he expressed his determination to use every endeavor to restore order in the Pei Ho valley, and extricate the diplomats. His estimate of the situation was tinged with a spirit of hopefulness that contrasted greatly with the general tone of the British press.

The ambassador did not discuss the eventual settlement and the likelihood of a partition of China, etc., and it may be reiterated that this phase of the situation has not yet been made the subject of an exchange of view between any of the nations. Judging from the amount of what passed between Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury and the statement recently made by the foreign minister that Great Britain and the other powers, so far as the foreign officials knew, were confining all their energies and deliberations solely to the present predicament, is a sincere statement of fact. If Russia, Japan or any other power has an ulterior object in making capital out of the trouble in China Lord Salisbury does not appear to be aware of it.

Tientsin Fighting for Life

London, June 25, 3 p. m.—The admiral has received the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, June 24th:

"The total force which left Tientsin with the commander-in-chief for Peking was about 2,000, composed of detachments from the allied ships. No action could possibly be taken to relieve the commander-in-chief, because it was only known that he was cut off by Tientsin being invested."

Tientsin has been fighting for its life since. It was on receipt of information that the Chinese army had ordered trains for attacking Tientsin and were ravaging Tong Ku, and reinforcing Taku, as well as mining the mouth of the Pei Ho, that it was determined to seize Taku. Since then every effort has been made to relieve Tientsin. I have commandeered a small coasting steamer for taking troops and sick and wounded across the

TWO SCORE VICTIMS

A Passenger Train Plunges into a Washout.

DEATH WITHOUT WARNING

Not a Person Escaped Except Those in the Pullman Sleeper—Train Crew and Passengers in Day Coaches All Perished—The Wreckage Takes Fire and Many Bodies Burned Beyond Recognition—A Cloud-burst the Cause.

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern Railway ran into a washout one and a-half miles north of McDonough, Ga., Saturday night, and was wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed. Every person on the train, except the occupants of the Pullman car, perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped.

The train left Macon at 7:10, and was due in Atlanta at 9:45. McDonough was reached on time. At this point connection is made for Columbus, Ga., and here every night the Columbus train is coupled on and hauled through to Atlanta, Saturday night, however, for the first time in many months, the Columbus train was reported two hours late, on account of a washout on that branch and the Macon train started on to Atlanta without its Columbus connection. Tremendous rains, of daily occurrence for the past two weeks, have swollen all streams in this part of the South, and several washouts have been reported on the different roads.

Camp's Creek, which runs into the Ocmulgee, was over its banks and its waters had spread to all the lowlands through which it runs. About a mile and a half north of McDonough the creek comes somewhat near the Southern tracks, and, running alongside it for some distance, finally passes away under the road by a heavy stone culvert. A cloudburst broke over that section of the country about 6 o'clock in the evening, and presumably shortly after dark washed out a section of the track nearly one hundred feet in length.

Into this the swiftly moving train plunged. The storm was still raging and all the car windows were closed. The passengers, secure as they thought, and sheltered comfortably from the inclement weather, went to death without an instant's warning.

The train, consisting of a baggage car, second-class coach, first-class coach and Pullman sleeper, was moving along in kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire a few minutes after the fall, and all the coaches were burned except the Pullman car.

Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car perished in the disaster.

There was no escape, as the heavy Pullman car weighted down the others, and the few alive in the sleeper were unable to render assistance to their fellow-passengers.

For a brief time there was silence. Then the occupants of the Pullman car recovered from the bewilderment, and after hard work managed to get out of their car, and found themselves on the track in the pouring rain. The extent of the catastrophe was quickly apparent.

Flames were already seen coming from that part of the wreckage not covered by the water. As the wreck began to go to pieces under the destructive work of both flames and flood, human bodies floated out from the mass and were carried down stream by the swift current. The storm did not abate in fury. Flashes of lightning added to the steady glow of the burning train and lit up the scene with fearful distinctness.

Flagman Quinan, who was one of the first to get out, at once started for the nearest telegraph station. Making his way as rapidly as possible in the face of the blinding storm, he stumbled into the telegraph office near McDonough, and after telling the operator of the wreck fell fainting to the floor. Word was quickly sent to both Atlanta and Macon, but no assistance was to be had in the latter city, as the interrupted track prevented the arrival of any train from Macon.

Nearly the entire male population of McDonough went to the scene to render assistance, but little could be done by the rescuers, as the bodies lay at a distance. At daylight the bodies that had floated from the gorge were gathered up. One body was found a mile from the wreck and many were seen along its banks.

A wreck train was started out from Atlanta at midnight, but owing to the burning wreckage, nothing could be done until morning. A special train at 6 o'clock Sunday morning took doctors, ministers, railroad officials and helpers to the scene, but nothing could be done save to gather up the bodies.

As the dead were found they were removed to McDonough.

There are two undertakers there. Both establishments were soon filled with the mangled remains of the passengers. Some of the bodies were terribly burned, while others were crushed beyond recognition. The only means of identification in the majority of the cases were letters and papers in the pockets of the victims in the catastrophe.

Only three women were on the train. Two escaped. It is presumed that the other perished, but the body has not yet been found.

Rest of the regular crew of the train several conductors and other employees were en route to Atlanta to spend Sunday. All were killed. Conductor W. A. Barclay was in charge of the train.

A section boss, with a gang of eight negroes, occupied seats in the second-class coach. They were on their way to repair a washout on the Georgia Midland & Gulf road. Not one escaped when the cars went down into the washout.

FOUR MARNES KILLED

First American Blood Shed in War in China

REMY ORDERED TO TAKU

He Will Go with the Brooklyn and Transfer His Headquarters to Chinese Waters—Will Carry as Many Troops as the Ship Can Accommodate—Open Declaration of War Probable Within the Present Week

Washington, June 25.—The following dispatch from Admiral Kempff, dated Chefoo, June 24, says:

"In ambulance, near Tien-Tsin, on the 21st, four of Waller's command killed and seven wounded. Names will be furnished as soon as received. Force of two thousand going to relieve Tien-Tsin today."

Yesterday the following bulletin was posted at the Navy Department:

"The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Admiral Remy to go to Taku and to tender to General MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the Brooklyn can carry."

Admiral Kempff's dispatch, giving the first definite news of the shedding of American blood on Chinese soil, came early this morning and was turned over to Secretary Long as soon as he arrived at the department. With Admiral Crownsfield, the secretary carried the dispatch to the White House, where, on the President's return from church, it was laid before him. The determination thereupon was reached to order Admiral Remy, in command of the Asiatic squadron, from Manila to Taku on board the armored cruiser Brooklyn. The secretary and Admiral Crownsfield returned to the Navy Department, where the necessary orders were dispatched to Admiral Remy. The effect of this transfer is to make Taku the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron.

The Brooklyn is expected to sail at once, today if possible, as the orders sent contemplate getting the admiral on the scene at the earliest moment. The advantage of this, it was officially stated, is not so much in adding the strength of the Brooklyn to the fleet already there, as the fleet is considered by Secretary Long to be quite adequate, as it is in allowing the authorities here to deal directly with the situation in China instead of through the circuitous communication by way of Manila. If the Brooklyn starts today, as expected, it will take her fully a week to reach Taku, as the trip is 2,000 miles and typhoons are raging. The determination to carry some of General MacArthur's troops on a flagship shows the emergency of the situation. It is believed to be ready to move, but some delay may be caused in getting on board sufficient supplies for a large body of men for a week.

Admiral Kempff's report that four sailors were killed and seven wounded in the ambulance of Waller's force caused the gravest concern among field officials, but the chief fear was as to the outcome of the second attack, which the admiral reported would begin today. This is a battle and its result may be decisive, not only to the immediate force employed, but in determining the fate of the legations and foreign settlements at Tien-Tsin, and also whether the issue is or is not to be war with China.

Word reached the Navy Department Sunday that the battleship Oregon got away from Hong Kong, bound for Taku. This is two days ahead of her expected start. She took on 164 sailors and marines brought to Hong Kong by the Zafiro. The big ship may now have a chance to repeat her celebrated performance "around the Horn," as she is being crowded for a fast run to the scene of action. The distance is about fifteen hundred miles, and if she makes her record time she will be in Taku in six days, about the same time that the Brooklyn arrives from Manila. These ships and the Monadnock are the only vessels that shall come until after Secretary Root returns to the city. There is an impression, however, that the Fifth infantry, stationed principally in the department of Santiago, will be the first Cuban regiment to return to the United States and that the Eighth infantry, stationed in the same department will follow soon after.

The return of these troops to the United States will enable the War Department to carry out its plan of sending regular troops from this country to the Philippines to take the places of the volunteer army which must be brought home and discharged by June 30, 1901. Unless developments in China necessitate a change of program, the home-ward movement of the volunteer troops of the Philippines will begin in the early fall, and about 8,000 or 10,000 regular troops will be sent out gradually from this country to take their places.

FOUR MEN INJURED

Serious Results Attend the Explosion of an Ammonia Pump.

Charlotte, N. C., June 25.—Special.—An explosion in the Mecklenburg Iron Works 10 o'clock this morning injured three workmen. A fourth, a negro laborer, was badly burned. The injured are W. W. Severs, left leg broken, right leg cut; Arthur Frazier, compound fracture of the right leg, head and wrist injured; C. M. Miller, right leg shattered near the body; Peter Crawford, colored, face and arms burned. A cylinder from an ammonia pump was being repaired at the foundry. Ammonia gas had leaked through the casing into the cylinder; the heat caused an explosion, by which the cylinder, 16 inches in diameter, was blown to pieces. Bell is in a serious condition and is not expected to recover. The injured were taken to a hospital, where they are receiving every attention.

Seven Hours in a Well

Deerfield, Mass., June 25.—While Fred Lanfair, 45 years old, was cleaning an old well yesterday, it caved in and kept him imprisoned for seven hours. He was finally rescued and is not seriously injured.

THAT MISSING PLANK

Grosvenor Says Quigg Contrived to Lose It.

THEY SWAP COMPLIMENTS

Distinguished Republican Platform Makers Call Each Other Liars—Another Member of the Committee Accused of Taking a Bribe—Gorman Trying to Get Up a Partisan Boom for Vice President.

By JOHN BOYLE

Washington, June 25.—Special.—The Republicans are having much trouble over how the platform at Philadelphia was framed. They cannot trust themselves, and of course no one else trusts them. General Grosvenor of Ohio and Lemuel Eli Quigg of New York have aired their grievances in public, and each has practically called the other a liar, and both are presumably correct. Eli says he put in the platform all, as secretary of the committee, that he was to do, and General Grosvenor, the right-hand man of the President, says that as a member of the committee he left out a plank about Porto Rico, which was not inserted, although adopted. The plank was to face both ways, so that it would read one way out in Ohio and another in New York, and as Quigg had the last word at it, it does not appear in the list of "great principles" that compose the Republican platform of 1900 as given to the expectant world. Still this is a minor matter, calling another member of the committee simply a liar.

The charge is openly made by the Washington correspondent of Editor Kohlsaat's Chicago Times-Herald that the sum of \$5,000 was paid a member of the platform committee at Philadelphia to sneak the little word "isthmian" for the little word "Nicaragua" in the interoceanic canal plank. The correspondent makes the statement on what he claims to be personal knowledge of the facts, and those who know him are not inclined to doubt his word. He has been called on by a host of newspaper men since his return to Washington, but he refuses to accommodate them. Apparently with true journalistic instinct, he is reserving for his own newspaper the whole story, which he doubtless will publish when the conditions demand it. His manner is firm and dignified under the fire of criticism to which he is being subjected by the party managers, none of whom thus far has been able to extort from him a retraction or a modification of his serious charge.

The Hon. Arthur P. Gorman will not attend the Kansas City convention, but it is reported that he will send the Maryland delegation there with private instructions to vote for Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania for Vice-President.

Mr. Gorman will be represented at the meetings of the national committee by his friend, L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick county, and it is said that everything has been arranged to re-elect the former senator to his old place on the national committee. It is explained that Gorman and Pattison are close personal friends, and the latter has expressed his preference for the Marylander for President. This probably accounts for the alleged Pattison movement in Maryland. It is further explained by Mr. Gorman's supporters that he has declined all invitations and appeals from other national leaders of the party to attend the convention in an advisory capacity, but that he has plainly informed Senator Jones and the men who presumably will be framing of the platform that he is unalterably opposed to a free-silver plank.

"Should the convention drop the silver bugaboo," declare the Gormanites, "Gorman will make as great a fight for Bryan's election as he made for Cleveland in 1884. He and the other State leaders also predict that under such conditions Maryland surely will go Democratic this year. At the same time the Republican managers are warning Maryland out of their column, regardless of what the Kansas City platform may talk about silver."

Talkative Facts, the organ of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-trust League of New York, has a strong article this week advocating Bryan's election. Among other things, it says: "It is now nearly a month since this organization announced that it would support William J. Bryan. In answer to this announcement thousands of letters have been received approving of this stand, while none have been received disapproving of it. This can be taken as conclusive evidence that commercial travelers almost to a man wish to support Bryan. A new postoffice has been established at Moorhance, Moore county, with Hon. D. Porter as postmaster; at Topnot, Caswell county, with Thomas Oliver as postmaster.

These national banks in North Carolina were today authorized to begin business: The First National Bank of Morganton, N. C., capital \$25,000; Clement Getner, president. The First National Bank of King's Mountain, N. C., capital \$25,000; W. A. Munnery, president; B. L. Madden, cashier.

Sudden Death of a Bride

Charlotte, N. C., June 25.—Special.—Mrs. Rosa Baumgarten-Ducker, who married only twelve days ago, died this afternoon. She was taken violently ill the evening of her marriage, June 11th, and she never rallied.

GOING BACK TO EUROPE

Boer Envoy Pleased with Their Reception in This Country.

New York, June 25.—Abraham F. H. Newell, the Boer envoy, will return to Europe tonight Thursday, sailing on the French line steamship L'Acquiline. The envoys are now staying at the Hotel Manhattan, where they will remain until Thursday.

The Boer emissaries said this morning that they were highly pleased with the reception which had been accorded them throughout the country. There was no doubt, they said, that the great majority of the American people were thoroughly in sympathy with the Boer cause.

In their tour through the country the envoys visited Washington, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago. Mr. Wolmarens branched off at Chicago and went through Michigan. The others went into Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Ohio.

Fatal Shooting in Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C., June 25.—Special.—Ab. Alston and Lula Carr, both colored, engaged in a fight late this afternoon, but were separated and Alston left. He returned after dark and shot the Carr woman in the head. The ball entered her forehead. She will die. The tragedy occurred in a disreputable suburb called Duplin. Officers are after Alston tonight.

NOT NEEDED IN CUBA

Half the Regular Troops There Will Be Sent to Philippines.

Washington, June 25.—As soon as Secretary Root returns to this city early next week final arrangements will be made for the withdrawal of a many troops as can be spared from further service in Cuba.

According to reports recently from Governor General Wood, the elections passed off quietly and without serious disorder on any point and affairs generally have become tranquil, with no indications of future trouble. In consequence of this encouraging state of affairs the officials of the War Department are considering the question of a large reduction of the military force in Cuba. It has been estimated that about one-half of the troops can safely be brought home within the next few months.

Nothing will be settled as to which regiments shall come until after Secretary Root returns to the city. There is an impression, however, that the Fifth infantry, stationed principally in the department of Santiago, will be the first Cuban regiment to return to the United States and that the Eighth infantry, stationed in the same department will follow soon after.

The return of these troops to the United States will enable the War Department to carry out its plan of sending regular troops from this country to the Philippines to take the places of the volunteer army which must be brought home and discharged by June 30, 1901. Unless developments in China necessitate a change of program, the home-ward movement of the volunteer troops of the Philippines will begin in the early fall, and about 8,000 or 10,000 regular troops will be sent out gradually from this country to take their places.

DELARATION OF WAR PROBABLE BEFORE THE WEEK CLOSES.

Washington, June 25.—It is generally believed that China is today closer than ever to an open declaration of war with the United States and in all probability such a condition will be officially said to exist before the week is over. The State Department today issued a dispatch from Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, in which the latter denies the truth of the assurances given by the Chinese viceroys that all foreign ministers in Peking were safe and that no harm would come to them. The message is dated today and states distinctly that there has been no communication with Peking since June 14th and that the viceroys are merely staving off action by alleged good news from the Chinese capital.

State Department Officials Place Faith

in the statements of Mr. Goodnow and have given no credence to the viceroys very little attention. When the message was received a conference was held between Secretary Long and Secretary Hay and the matter was reported to the President. The officials are anything but pleased over what they regard as the fabrications of the Chinese officials and are more inclined to the belief that harm has come to the entire American legation at Peking.

It will be two weeks tomorrow since any word was had from Minister Conger, and over a week since any trace has been had of Captain McCalla. It is believed that both have been murdered and immediate action will be taken to obtain absolute information as to their fate.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, called at the State Department this morning, but was not shown the message from Consul Goodnow. Mr. Wu repeated his assurances that all the foreign ministers were safe in Peking.

The Navy Department bulletin, this morning to the effect that the Oregon has sailed from Hong Kong for Taku, and that the Brooklyn leaves Cavite for Taku. Both vessels carry a large number of troops and marines, which will be used in the relief column, which is to force a path to Peking and Tien Tsin. Admiral Remy sails on the Brooklyn and will relieve Admiral Kempff of command of the squadron. The Baltic, a supply ship, has arrived at Sydney, en route to Manila by way of Brisbane.

The third attack made upon foreign troops, when four men of Major Waller's command were killed near Tien Tsin, has convinced the government officials that a serious state of affairs exists in China and that a war-like attitude is necessary.

TENSION MOST ACUTE

Declaration of War Probable Before the Week Closes.

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