

## THE WORST BELIEVED

### All Foreigners at Peking Doubtless Massacred

## FINAL ATTACK JULY 7TH

Opinion is held that the act of slaughter culminated last Saturday—Disquieting dispatch from our Consul at Shanghai—Grave fears entertained for the safety of the forces at Tien Tsin.

Washington, July 13.—The State Department today received the following dispatch from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, describing the critical condition of affairs in Peking:

Shanghai, July 13. The Governor of Shanghai wires me that the Chinese and Chinese troops are massing at the legations for a final attack July 7th. Am very anxious for the safety of the ministers and Chinese staff. Fears of the worst are only too well founded.

GOODNOW.

The most pessimistic views prevail in government circles over the situation at Peking.

While officials are convinced that evidence should be placed in the dispatches from China and regarded as to the reliability of other sources, they have no hope that the foreigners at Peking have escaped massacre and are hesitating to say so.

The Chinese governor of Shanghai and telegraphed to the State Department by Consul General Goodnow that the final attack on the legations began July 7th, and that the Chinese are now in possession of the city.

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## HOLTON'S BIG BLUFF

### Registrar Thompson Bound Over to Federal Court.

## FEELING AT WHITE HEAT

Democrats Will Hold a Rousing Indignation Meeting Next Tuesday at Which Senator Hanson Will Speak—Judge Shepherd's Solemn Warning to the Commissioner Unheeded—A Republican Blunder.

Winston-Salem, N. C., July 13.—Special.—The expected has happened. The commissioner immediately upon conclusion of Judge Bynum's argument for the prosecution, bound Registrar Thompson over to the Federal Court in a bond of \$2,000. The commissioner pulled a bond out of his pocket which seemed to be evidence to bystanders that the decision was prearranged.

The overwhelming testimony showed that the registrar had denied none the right of registration, but only in a few instances demanded proof of matters about which there was serious doubt in his mind. He so explained fully to the court. Each one of these negroes when asked to furnish proof of his residence, etc., made no complaint, but stated he expected to furnish the proof and each one of them said he was called into the room of the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee and the prosecution started from that source.

An amusing scene was witnessed of splendid Democrats and men of property begged the commissioner to permit them to sign Thompson's bond. The defendant's counsel called the attention of the prosecutors to the outrageous bond prescribed and the counsel for prosecution sought to weaken and show their willingness to reduce it, but the defendant said he did not care for any reduction and would give any bond the commissioner prescribed, however outrageous.

The case against Registrar Wall was continued until next Tuesday.

The Democrats are jubilant. A grand rally of White Man's Club was held tonight.

Later this afternoon, upon the affidavits of Registrars Thompson and Wall, the Federal Court issued warrants against them were arrested and are now in the custody of the sheriff of the county. Justified bond has been fixed at \$500 each.

Chairman Simmons, who is still here, says the arrest of these officers by the Federal Court was clearly without authority of law, and is a palpable usurpation of authority, and that every man who swears out such a warrant will be arrested.

Judge Shepherd's argument today showed conclusively the lack of authority in the Federal Court to issue such warrants. Following is a brief summary of the position taken by him: It is well to consider, Mr. Commissioner, what you have done before going any further. All this week you have been engaged in a conspiracy to issue such warrants. If you were a judicial officer of the State, this election concerns State officers only and it does not seem to be pretended on the other side that because members of Congress are to be elected in November, you have a Federal element in this case. On that account you have assumed the right to arrest and try a State officer who is engaged in a purely State duty.

You have actually ordered the books of the registrar to be produced in court. Now you have gone further and ordered the registration books of the municipality of Winston to be produced in court. It is a strange thing to be done in a sovereign State, and is so grave a thing that it is well that you pause here and give us your reasons for it. For if there is no law authorizing such an extraordinary proceeding every officer who has acted under your orders is liable to arrest and punishment. You ought to require the prosecution to clearly show such a law. There should be no doubt about it before you invade the jurisdiction of a State and interfere with the functions of its officers. Has any such law been shown? They assert that they are proceedings under section 5510 of the Revised Statutes. This has been on the statute book for thirty years, and I challenge the prosecution to show any authority under section 5508. In this very decision the court holds that the only sections left in reference to suffrage are 2004, 4407, 5508 and 5509. All others, including 5510, are, says the judge, "left out" and have no application to suffrage, having not only failed to show authority in favor of a jurisdiction, but having shown authority against it. I warn you to proceed no further in this extraordinary assumption of power.

Judge Shepherd read several authorities from the Supreme Court of the United States showing that Congress had no right to interfere in a purely State election.

"This is too grave a matter for you to doubt," he said. "In the face of all this, you have doubt, you should consult some disinterested cool-headed lawyer, and I am satisfied he will tell you to proceed no further in this gross invasion of the sacred rights of a sovereign State."

Judge Shepherd, Colonel Argo and Clement Manly made powerful arguments.

Republicans are greatly disconcerted and many of them freely admit that Holton has made the mistake of his life. There will be a great mass-meeting of the white people of the county here Tuesday to express indignation at the outrage perpetrated by the arrest of the registrars. Ex-Senator M. W. Hanson has wired his acceptance to speak on this occasion. Great excitement prevails and people are determined that their honest votes shall not be killed by roving and disqualified negroes.

## INTER-STATE CONTESTS

### Last Day of Firemen's Tournament in Wilmington.

## MESSAGE TO CONGER

Minister Wu Will Try to Get It Through BUT MAKES NO PROMISES He Has No Assurance that Our Minister is Alive, but Leans to the Opinion that He Has Been Murdered—The Chinese Minister Criticizes the Inaction of the Allied Forces at Taku and Makes Grave Insinuations.

Wilmington, N. C., July 13.—Special.—The interstate day of the Firemen's Tournament opened in the most discouraging way. For a while the rain fell heavily and steadily. About 9 o'clock, however, it died down to a light drizzle, not serious enough to interfere with the races. The crowds were not so large as usual, many visitors having left the city.

The first contest was that between the look-and-ladder teams. It was a splendid spectacle. The contesting companies were the Phoenix Hook-and-ladder Company of Columbia, the Rescue Hook-and-ladder Company of Asheville, and Hook-and-ladder Company No. 1 of Winston. Winston won, its time being 50-25 seconds. Asheville was second, with a record of 51-25 seconds. Columbia's time was 56-15. The first prize for the race is \$150; the second \$50.

In the hand-heel contest the records were as follows: Independent No. 1 of Columbia, 27-25 seconds; Southside No. 2 of Columbia, 27-25 seconds; Durham No. 2 of Durham, 27-25 seconds; Charlotte No. 1, 28-15 seconds; Goldsboro No. 1, 29-25 seconds; Spencer No. 1, 29-25 seconds; Pioneer No. 1 of Charlotte, 29-25 seconds; Atlantic of New Bern, 29-25 seconds. The winner of the first prize was Spencer.

In the grab reel contest records were as follows: Independent No. 1 of Columbia, 1-14 seconds; Southside No. 2 of Columbia, 1-14 seconds; Durham No. 2 of Durham, 1-14 seconds; Charlotte No. 1, 1-14 seconds; Goldsboro No. 1, 1-14 seconds; Spencer No. 1, 1-14 seconds; Pioneer No. 1 of Charlotte, 1-14 seconds; Atlantic of New Bern, 1-14 seconds. The winner of the first prize was Independent No. 1 of Columbia.

In the hose-wagon contest at 5 p. m. the first prize, \$100, was won by Delgar Company of Sumter; time, 37-14 seconds. Second prize, \$50, by Independent Company of Columbia; time, 37-35 seconds. Third prize, \$30, by Mountain Company of Sumter; time, 38-25 seconds. The records of other companies were as follows: Palminto, Columbia, 38-35 seconds; Greensboro, No. 1, 39-35 seconds; Wilson, No. 3, 43-15 seconds. The winner of the first prize was Delgar.

"BIG INJUNS" HEAD BREAK

Triple Fracture of a Shoulder at an Initiation Ceremony

Philadelphia, July 13.—Thomas White, 34 years old, is suffering at the Episcopal Hospital from a triple fracture of the shoulder blade, caused by an accident during an initiation at Prime of America Lodge, Masters of America, last night at the latter's hall.

White, with several other men, composed the degree staff of the order. To properly impress new candidates with their work, the members of the degree staff assume dramatic characters. Last night White was the "Big Injun." He was made up accordingly. During the administration of the first two degrees everything progressed smoothly, but while the third degree, which calls for vigorous work, was in progress, White slipped to the floor and broke his shoulder.

DORTHY WAS WILLING

A Girl Who Came from Germany to Marry a Man She Never Saw

Philadelphia, July 13.—On the steamer Belgenland, which has just arrived in this port, was a young German girl, Dorothy Johnson, who has come to America to marry P. W. Hansen, of Grandville, Iowa, a man whom she has never seen. Hansen is a farmer who recently decided that he should like to be married. His father wrote to an old friend in the fatherland to select a bride for his son, and Miss Dorothy, who is only 18 years old, was chosen. After a correspondence of some months she expressed her willingness to become Mrs. Hansen. Miss Johnson is accompanied by her younger sister. The immigration officials were looking out for them and when they reached this city they were taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad station and placed on a westbound train.

PURCHASE FOR JAPAN

An Agent of the Mikado Spends Lots of Money in This Country

St. Louis, July 13.—H. K. Nishimura, of Tokio, Japan, an attaché of the Japanese War Department, is in St. Louis, completing a flying trip through the United States, made to purchase supplies and equipment for the Mikado's troops. He has visited San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati and this city. He will embark on the steamer Copite at San Francisco, July 26, for Japan.

In each of the cities visited Mr. Nishimura has made heavy purchases, largely in leather and raw materials used for the manufacture of field equipments, uniform cloth and machinery for factories. In this city he bought saddles and accoutrements for cavalry and artillery, as well as machinery for mills and factories in Japan.

Contract for a Confederate Monument

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—Cheveler Trentanove, a sculptor of Washington, has been awarded the contract for erecting the monument to the Confederate dead that will be placed in Springfield, Mo., by the United Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy. The monument is to be ready for unveiling by June of next year. It will cost \$12,000, and will be the only memorial to Confederate soldiers in Missouri.

Dangerous Situation at Cape Nome

Washington, July 13.—Assistant Secretary Taylor has received a letter from a man who has just returned from the mining camps at Cape Nome and who pictures the situation there as a dangerous one. He gives the outlook in the typical language of a miner, and apparently presents facts not heretofore made public.

Ex-Congressman Owens Hurt

Georgetown, Ky., July 13.—Ex-Congressman W. E. Owens, of counsel for the defense in the Powers case, was severely injured by falling over an embankment in trying to avoid an approaching street car last night. He will be laid up for some time.

Christian Endeavor Convention

London, July 13.—The international Christian Endeavor convention began this morning with preliminary prayer meetings at Wesley's Chapel, City road.

## MESSAGE TO CONGER

### Minister Wu Will Try to Get It Through BUT MAKES NO PROMISES

## He Has No Assurance that Our Minister is Alive, but Leans to the Opinion that He Has Been Murdered—The Chinese Minister Criticizes the Inaction of the Allied Forces at Taku and Makes Grave Insinuations.

Washington, July 13.—A message from the Secretary of State in the cipher of the State Department, addressed to Minister Conger, at Peking, was dispatched at 10 o'clock this morning from the Chinese legation in this city. This message will be received within a few hours by a correspondent at Shanghai of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, and will then be delivered to the Taotai of Shanghai, who is urgently requested to forward it by the quickest practical means to the treasurer of the province of Chi Li at Pootung-Fu, who is in turn urgently requested to forward the dispatch to Peking, there to be delivered to the Emperor or Empress.

Accompanying the code message is a message from Minister Wu in which he says that prompt delivery of the dispatch to Mr. Conger and the prompt transmission of a reply is of great importance to China. It will, the minister says, ally to a great extent the growing hostile attitude of the people of China toward the people of America and will set at rest the grave fears for the safety of Minister Conger, his family and official household, which "possesses nearly all Americans. The minister tells his friends, on whom he relies for the transmission of the dispatch, that it will relieve the tension which is beginning to be manifested between him and the officials of the State Department. The dispatch from the Secretary of State to Minister Conger is very friendly, consisting of three figures which, it is stated, when translated, reads:

"Is all well?"

"If the message travels at the same rate of speed as did the recent edict handed by Minister Wu to Secretary Hay, twenty days will have elapsed before an answer will be received at Washington. The transmission of the edict from Peking to Shanghai required ten days. The distance between these ten days, it is expected, will be transmitted the major part of the way between Shanghai and Pootung-Fu by telegraph, and between Pootung-Fu and Peking by courier."

According to one of the accounts as to how the cipher message to Mr. Conger came to be sent, it is narrated that when Minister Wu presented the edict to the Chinese imperial authorities at Peking on the date of June 29th, Mr. Hay said after having read it:

"This is agreeable to the American government, so far as it goes, but it does not go quite far enough to do me any satisfaction. The Chinese imperial authorities on the part of the government of China if the authorities at Peking would forward to Washington a message from Minister Conger, if it were possible for the imperial authorities to communicate with Mr. Conger, who was reported to be in the British legation, which was said to be hemmed in by a mob of Bothers, he (Mr. Conger) could have no assurance that the request that he communicate with Washington that he communicate with Washington is authentic. Mr. Wu asked that Secretary Hay prepare a brief message in cipher, so that when delivered to Mr. Conger that gentleman would know that it must have come from Washington. It will do all that lies within my power to forward the message to Peking, and if its delivery to Mr. Conger be brought to some point on the coast of China, whence it may be transmitted to the United States."

The cipher message was prepared at the State Department yesterday, and handed to Minister Wu yesterday afternoon, and as clearly stated, was forwarded by Minister Wu this morning.

Minister Wu expressed himself today in a manner different from that he has assumed since the Chinese troubles began. He said:

"To an evil mind the failure of the allied forces to go to the relief of the foreign legations in Peking would look as if the nations represented by the legations were not interested in the rescue of their reporters. The death of very brave men in Peking would mean a very grave crisis for China. An evil mind would think that the powers of the world want this crisis, even at such a cost. It is horrible to think of, and of course, I do not believe that this can be so. Understand me, that an 'evil mind' might think so.

"I might regard this news today that the legations fell and their defenders were massacred July 6, it is possible. They cannot hold out forever. Why have the allied forces not marched on to relieve them? I see that there is talk that it cannot be done before September. Ah, ah! Nonsense!

"I am not a military man, but I would undertake to go to Peking with 20,000 men and fight my way through. There are no leaders. The soldiers are no good or else the powers are to blame. It is possible that the powers wanted to force upon China, at any cost, such a crisis as must follow the horrible condition which the news today brings? Here it is the 13th. The edict I received Wednesday was dated June 29. Who can tell what has happened since then?

"A dispatch was shown me this morning that the imperial troops and Bothers were bombarding the legations the 6th, and now you say word has come that the foreigners were murdered that day. It looks as if it might be so. I have no news of it officially. I feel sure that the foreigners were safe June 29, but fear for the worst since that time. The day the edict was received by me and taken to the State Department I was

asked to take steps to find out why word had not come through from Minister Conger if he was safe. I took steps to find this out that same day. It will take some time, if it can be accomplished at all. I am doing my best.

"I have strained every resource within my power to get word out of Peking on the true condition of your minister. All we want is word that he is safe. A line from your minister, or one word, would do. We are trying. My colleagues and I will get that word if it is possible to do it. Why are the allied powers not doing as much as to march to the rescue?"

"They may be safe today, yet tomorrow they may have given up. It is horrible to think of—horrible that the rescuers, if they are to go, do not start."

## UNDER BRITISH FLAG

### Savage Island Claimed in the Name of Queen Victoria.

Vancouver, B. C., July 13.—The Royal Mail Steamship Porpoise has returned to Sydney, Australia, after a most eventful trip among the South Sea Islands. According to mail advices brought by the steamship Mowera from Australia today, the Porpoise had added more territory to Great Britain by planting the British flag on Niue, or Savage Island, 800 miles northeast of the Tonga group.

The island was discovered by Captain Cook, but, owing to his crew being furiously attacked when they attempted to land, the island was called Savage Island. Other vessels touched there at later periods, but all experienced the same difficulty, being unable to make a landing until the London Missionary Society succeeded in reaching the island. Its missionaries learned the language of the natives. The latter explained to them that they knew nothing of disease and sickness until white men came, and that their priests had told them to keep white men away from the island, else they would all die of disease. So, until now, since Cook's time they have been quarantining the island against foreigners, using clubs, arrows and stones.

The Porpoise touched at Hope Island and found that a hurricane had recently swept over it, completely wiping out the village. A number of natives were killed and crops of all kinds were destroyed. Hundreds of natives came to the shore on their hands and knees, too weak to walk, and they were dying of hunger. The Porpoise reported that Basil Thompson, representing Great Britain, has declared the Tonga Islands under a British protectorate. It appears that Thompson's mission has not been altogether successful. The king refused to treat with Thompson, demanding an interview with Queen Victoria herself, and demanded that a warship be provided to take him to England. Thompson says that the object was only to protect Englishmen residing at Tonga against the native courts by having a court of their own.

## STRIPPER'S NEK DISASTER

### British Troops Fought Valiantly, but Were Overcome.

Victoria, B. C., July 13.—The details of the defeat of the British troops near Nital's Nek have been received.

Five companies of the Lincolnshires were ordered to hold the pass through Magalloway mountain. They arrived at the point indicated Tuesday afternoon and three of their companies with two guns capmed in the pass. The others camped somewhat to the southward. A hill to the eastward seemed to be accessible, but at daybreak Wednesday the Boers appeared on this hill and opened a heavy fire. Confusion ensued. Colonel Roberts ordered the men to occupy a kopje to the westward. From this point a fire was opened during the day. Two guns under the escort of the Scots Greys placed in advance of the main body were captured after a stout resistance. Nearly every man was killed or wounded.

A Maxim gun was brought into action early in the day. The fire was too hot and the men were finally forced to retire. A sergeant, aided by seven volunteers, fired the gun. There was a continuous fire all along the line, the Lincolnshire regiment men replying vigorously.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Boers appeared to the westward of this position. An officer and 15 men valiantly attempted to charge the enemy, but were killed or wounded.

The Lincolnshires were now practically surrounded. They fired steadily, but economically, until night fell, when their ammunition became exhausted.

About thirty of the men who were in the engagement struggled into camp today. Some of them say the Boers employed armed natives. Two of the natives leaped from cover when a small party from the Lincolnshire regiment stepped up and demanded their surrender. A soldier stepped forward and shot both of the natives dead. One officer, who succeeded in making his escape, had an encounter with an armed native.

## STRIKERS COLLECTING FUNDS

### St. Louis, July 13.—The street car strikers began today to collect popular contributions for the maintenance of their omnibus lines. Two thousand strikers engaged by the trades labor unions were sent out to canvass the city. In addition to collecting funds for this project the strikers are expected to ascertain what proportion of the population favors trades and labor unions.

## All Quiet in Samoa

### Victoria, B. C., July 13.—Steamship advices from Samoa indicate that everything is quiet.

The form of government adopted by Governor Tilley, of the United States group, has given the highest satisfaction to the natives. Tilley has made a tour of the island and in all places he was received by the Samons with great enthusiasm.

## A Kentucky Monopoly Sustained

### Louisville, July 13.—Judge S. B. Thoney, in the law and equity court, has sustained the claim of the Louisville Gas Company to exclusive privileges to sell illuminating gas in Louisville. The suit was to enjoin the Kentucky Heating Company from furnishing gas for other than heating purposes.

## Cattle Dying in Arizona

### Los Angeles, July 13.—Reports from the drought-stricken sections of Arizona are to the effect that every water hole and most of the wells have gone dry. In consequence cattle are dying by thousands. The loss to owners of herds cannot be computed, as in their present gaunt condition no market can be found.

## INFORMATION STILL LACKING

### British Official Advances Leave All in a State of Uncertainty

London, July 13.—Reliable information from China is still lacking. Everybody, however, is satisfied that when the British official advices leave, it will reveal the outlines of the worst possible case that has been committed on foreigners. The cable continues to be a conveyor of rumors from various Oriental news centers. The tidings brought inspire confidence in England or in European officials.

The story of the massacre in Peking is reported today, the Central News having received an official telegram has been received in London announcing that all the foreigners in the Chinese capital were murdered on July 6. The telegram, it is stated, reached one of the legations here and emanated from a Chinese official source. On the other hand, the Exchange Telegraph Company has made inquiries at the Japanese legation concerning the report of the massacre of the foreigners on July 6, and how the story was forwarded. The legation officials here, at the Chinese capital, had been told that no news of any kind had been received today.

In the House of Commons today Under Secretary Broderick said the report of the number of all the foreigners in Peking July 6 had not been confirmed.

## Spain Is Hands Off

### Madrid, July 13.—Senator Silvela, the Spanish premier, says that no Spanish war vessel will go to China, Spain having no interests to defend in the extreme Orient.