

CHINESE SEND A DIRECT APPEAL

The United States Asked to Intervene and Aid China.

HESITATION OF POWERS

The Governments of Europe Insist That the Foreigners in Peking Have Been Murdered, and Hold That There is No Need of Haste. Proof of the Official Mistake Made at Taku—The Administration at Washington Will Withdraw Troops as Soon as the Americans at Peking Have Been Relieved—Five Hundred Marines Start for China.

Washington, July 22.—President McKinley has received what purports to be a direct appeal from the Chinese imperial government to use his good offices to extricate that government from the difficult and dangerous position in which it has been placed as a result of the Boxer uprising and the ensuing hostile attitude of the great powers. Although the exact text of the appeal made by the emperor of China to France, as outlined in the cable dispatches of yesterday, has not been made known heretofore, it is believed the address to the president is similar in terms to that communication. In our case the communication was made through Minister Wu to the state department. Thus far a final answer has not been returned. The French government answered at once, but that answer will not serve us. The United States government is conscientiously proceeding upon an entirely different line of policy in the treatment of the case. Unfortunately the state department finds itself alone in this, and not the best, and it has behind it the consoling assurance that at present all of the European governments have tacitly admitted that an error was made in the beginning of not following the common sense advice of the United States commander at Taku. The pointed difference between the state department and the European governments is that the latter, proceeding upon the belief that all of the foreign ministers and missionaries and guards at Peking have been killed, and insist upon dealing with the Chinese government on that basis, thereby assuming a hostile attitude that tends to destroy the last chance available of whatever friendly sentiment may yet exist among the mortal Chinese viceroys but imperial government itself. Thus the French reply, as indicated in the four conditions laid down by that delicate affair, sets an impossible task for the imperial government in its present strain and endeavor to drive it at once to make terms with the Boxers and Prince Tuan's party.

The Policy of the United States. On the other hand our government, while not guaranteeing the fulfillment of the advice from the Chinese government as to the safety of foreign ministers, is willing to accept the statements temporarily in the meantime relaxing none of its efforts to get access to Mr. Conger through the use of military force, if need be. By following out this policy the state department argues that it retains two chances instead of one. It may reach Mr. Conger with troops and it may also secure his deliverance through the friendly offices of some of the powerful Chinese officials which the powers are not likely to obtain for their own people by following out their present policy. It may be stated also that the United States government has not and does not intend to relinquish any part of its claim for compensation and reparation in the ultimate settlement. Its position in that respect it holds will not be affected unfavorably by prosecuting its efforts to make use of the friendly sentiments of the Chinese officials. A particularly deplorable effect of the reasoning of the European governments on this point is the estimation of this government as the abandonment of the Chinese side of the particular case, or haste and for taking even desperate chances in the effort to get the international relief columns through to Peking. It is true that the latest advices from Taku indicate that whereas it was originally estimated by the foreign commanders that the expedition could not be started before August 15, it is now regarded by them as possible to make a beginning about the first of August. But the military experts here who have been closely scanning all the reports from Tien Tsin that appear to be worthy of credit, feel that even now the way is open to Peking and that the march should begin with the force at present on the Pei Ho, leaving the powers to bring up reinforcements to reopen the base, should the first expedition be cut off. According to the latest official reports the country round about Tien Tsin is clear of hostile Chinese. The lower end of the Chinese section has been defeated at Tien Tsin and the army experts calculate that its power is so broken that that particular army can never be reorganized in season to offer formidable resistance. So they argue that the time is ripe for a stroke of bold generalship, such, for instance, as French's ride to Kimberley.

Further proof of an official character of the mistake made by foreign commanders in the attack upon the Taku forts is contained in a communication just received by the state department

CHAUNCEY BLACK ON BALLOT REFORM

HE THINKS THE OUTLOOK THE BEST IN TEN YEARS.

The Corporations and Political Machines, He Says, Object to Secret Ballot and Are Responsible for the Baker Law, Which Was Pushed Forward in Place of the Australian System, Which Was Demanded by the Election of Governor Pattison—Advocates Non-Partisan Constitutional Convention.

Harrisburg, July 22.—The Patriot will tomorrow publish an exclusive interview with ex-Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black on the subject of ballot reform. The Patriot representative saw Governor Black at his home in York, Pa., yesterday and asked him about the outlook for ballot reform in the state. Mr. Black said the outlook is better than at any time during the last ten years, but he added, that is not saying much. Since 1891, he said, there has been no sincere or intelligent effort for ballot reform. At that time, he said, there was an almost unanimous demand for secret ballot, and Pattison was elected governor principally on the issue favoring the calling of a constitutional convention for ballot reform.

Notwithstanding this, the influence of great corporations and political machines who did not want reform in the ballot succeeded in having enacted by the legislature the Baker ballot law, which was pushed forward by those who wanted to defeat ballot reform by defeating the proposed constitutional convention. "This law," continued Mr. Black, "now commonly known as the 'Baker fraud,' was carefully devised to serve not only as a reform good enough to encourage the voters, but actually staffed off the real article, but actually the election crimes which genuine ballot reform is intended to prevent. The law received the signature of Governor Pattison.

In his further remarks the ex-lieutenant governor said he thinks the situation has improved. "The people," he said, "have endured the 'Baker fraud' nine years. They have seen all the election abuses previously complained of greatly increased and practiced with almost entire impunity. They have seen our great cities utterly debauched and their governments placed in the hands of criminal conspirators. They have seen it confessed on all sides that minorities, in large part corrupt, and in larger part purely fraudulent, have run the state. They see under the law now best known as the 'Baker fraud' a guard coped erected for the convenience of the bribe-taker and the bulldozer, into which the corrupt or the timid or the dependent voter is pushed and the delivery of his vote supervised. Unless some method of securing the right of free election is speedily established the end of popular government is in full sympathy. Nowhere on earth is this hopefulness so palpable as in this state of Pennsylvania.

Democrats Discouraged. Continuing, Mr. Black said the Democrats became discouraged "by the insidious demagogues of the party organization and party organization in 1891 and 1892 and have weakly submitted, allowing corruption and fraud free course and, in great centers of population like Philadelphia and Allegheny, have actually endured political fellowship with the demagogues and party chieftains, which regularly aided in and profited by these election crimes. There has been no time in all these years when, if the Democrats had chosen to present this issue squarely, they might not have gone to the people with vast majority support. The majority join impossible to suppose that they could again be misled and betrayed.

"It seems to be agreed on all sides by Democrats, Independents and regular Republicans that the supreme issue before the people in the legislative elections of this year is this vital question of ballot reform." Mr. Black refers to the furious contention between the factions of the Republican party for the control of the party organization, and of talk in certain Democratic quarters about "fusion," and says: "As between Messrs. Plinn, Magee and Martin on one side and Messrs. Quay, Elkin and Reed on the other, the tax-paying public is not in the least concerned, unless one of the other of them shall propose some actual reforms of the municipal abuses in state and municipal governments which have their origin in corrupt and fraudulent elections.

The Scene of Fusion. The principal scene of the fusion movement, he says, is in the city of Philadelphia, "where those acting in the name of the Democratic party are the same who have guided the Republican machine time and again, and been liberally paid for their services. Republicans inform us that they have now formed a holy compact for ballot reform. When asked what kind of ballot reform and by what means it is to be accomplished, they answer only that they are going to elect a legislature which will enact the reform. This is the same old story of the 'Baker fraud'—another pretence that the legislature can do, under the constitution, what it manifestly cannot do.

"But there are honest Democrats and honest Republicans in Pennsylvania who constitute an enormous majority and who are eager and anxious for honest elections and honest government. They are unanimous for ballot reform and they will tolerate no more trickery, promises and frauds; they will gladly come together at the polls and by their representatives in the legislature decide upon any definite plan of action which promises the accomplishment of this all-important object."

Mr. Black pays high compliment to the public utterances of both Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Quay in favor of a constitutional convention for ballot reform.

ATTACK ON E MOBS.



Only by sticking together have the foreign troops in the more fanatical cities of the ochre empire a chance for their lives. When ever small parties stray away from the camps in the town streets they are attacked by mobs.

LONDON SKEPTICS ARE UNCHANGED

THEY WILL NOT BELIEVE THE CHINESE DISPATCHES.

Minister Chi Chen Loh Fen Has Difficulty in Attempting to Persuade the English That Minister Conger's Communication Is Genuine. Allies at Tien Tsin Issue a Proclamation. London, July 22, 4 a. m.—Sir Chi Chen Loh Fen, the Chinese minister in London, took the usual step yesterday of paying a Sunday call at the foreign office. As Lord Salisbury was absent the visit was without special result, but its importance may be gathered from an interview with the secretary of the Chinese legation, Sir Halliday MacArthur, in which the legation officials seem to have assumed at least something like personal responsibility. Sir Halliday admitted that communication had been practically reopened with Peking and that messages from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, and the other foreign envoys, might be expected almost immediately. He said he hoped the trouble would soon be over, since the Chinese government was doing its utmost to overcome the difficulties and to control the lawless element. In his opinion the Americans had taken the most comprehensive view of the situation and he insisted that China ought not to be misled. Against the suspicion that Li Hung Chang has any but a sincere pacific object in view he protested warmly, declaring that all stories about the perfidy and treachery of the Earl Li were "absolutely baseless."

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather indications today. PARTLY CLOUDY. 1. General—Chinese Ask for Intervention. Amnesty Extended to Aguinaldo. London Will Not Believe Chinese Dispatches. Ballot Reform Urged by Chauncey Black. 2. The Tribune's Educational Course. Newspapermen at Pennsylvania News. Financial and Commercial. 3. Local—Sermon by Rev. H. G. McDevitt in Morning Prayer. Mention of Men of the Hour. 4. Editorial. News and Comment. 5. Local—Shooting Affair in North Stratton May End Fatally. Corner Stone Laid at Hawley. 6. Local—West Scampton and Suburbs. 7. Round About the County. 8. Local—Live Industrial News. Pittsburgh Judge Who Thinks Like Our Mayor.

Republican Party Has Power. Mr. Black says the regular Republican party has power in the reform for which Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Quay stand, inasmuch as the 299,000 Democrats in the state are deeply interested in it and I see no reason why we should not make it unanimous and possibly the commonwealth itself. They see under the law now best known as the 'Baker fraud' a guard coped erected for the convenience of the bribe-taker and the bulldozer, into which the corrupt or the timid or the dependent voter is pushed and the delivery of his vote supervised. Unless some method of securing the right of free election is speedily established the end of popular government is in full sympathy. Nowhere on earth is this hopefulness so palpable as in this state of Pennsylvania.

No One Believes Dispatches. Thus, according to the secretary of the Chinese legation, a few days more should bring a solution of the great mystery. Nevertheless, no one in England believes that the alleged dispatches and edicts are anything but pure fabrications to hide the real situation as long as possible and to avert retribution by sowing discord among the powers.

From Shanghai comes a report that the empress dowager and the court are moving to Helan Pa. In the province of Shan Si, to which large numbers of rice are being sent and that, when these arrangements are completed the remaining viceroys will declare against foreigners. According to the Che Foo correspondent of the Daily Mail the fall of Tien Tsin has so disheartened the Chinese that they are seeking terms of peace. He says that several attempts have been made to send messages to Peking but so far without any known results and adds that rumors are again current that the Russians are reaching Peking from the north. It is impossible to confirm or deny these statements, but either one might explain China's efforts to gain time. Li Hung Chang's visit to Shanghai seems to be a complete failure. Except the Chinese customs officials no one has visited him. Shen, the toast, chief magistrate, gave the consuls a cordial invitation to meet him at luncheon, but all declined.

CONTESTS AT PARIS. Nearly All Athletes Declined to Start. Paris, July 22.—The world's amateur championships continue in connection with the Olympic games to a conclusion today. Considerably few Americans attended, owing to the fact that only three or four of their competitors were in the contest. The events, which were handicaps and in which the Americans received too severe handicaps to tempt to exhaust themselves in running long races, were won by British and Frenchmen.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE. No Change from Bulling Dullness of Midsummer. Philadelphia, July 22.—The Ledger in its real article tomorrow will say: The anthracite coal trade shows no change from the dulling dullness of midsummer. The companies are restricting output, but at the same time are mining more than the market is taking, and are, consequently, stockpiling their coal. Dealers are only ordering from the mines as much coal as they can get to get their circular prices for their product.

Mullen to Go to the Chair. New York reformer Joseph Mullen, who killed John A. O'Brien in New York, is to go to the electric chair in Sing Sing prison tomorrow morning. He knows tomorrow is his last day, but his lawyers say he has expressed no anxiety or concern about it, and maintains an air of the most supreme indifference. He has not been willing to receive any religious consolation.

Hay Goes to Ohio. Washington, July 22.—Secretary Hay will leave Washington for Cleveland, Ohio, tomorrow to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna Stone.

Ex-Register Chittenden Dead. Burlington, Vt., July 22.—Hon. L. E. Chittenden, register of the treasury during the Lincoln administration, died here today. He was 77 years old.

Hostler Commits Murder. Cincinnati, July 22.—At Newton, an ex-con abductee, David Brown, a hostler, today killed Mark Robinson and fatally wounded Frank Murphy. The shooting was the outcome of an old family quarrel. All are said to have been drinking.

Three Women Drowned. Nashville, Tenn., July 22.—News reached here from Houlston, Blaine county, of the drowning near here of three young women, Misses Cira and Ruby Townsend and Pearl Cook. They were sailing in Oak creek, when one of them stepped in a deep water. The others responded to her cries and as none could swim the three perished together.

Weather Forecast. Washington, July 22.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday. Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light fresh to southwesterly winds. WEATHER FORECAST.

AMNESTY IS EXTENDED TO AGUINALDO

Proclamation and Resolutions Are Sent to the Rebel Chief.

NEWS OF THE BATTLES

Two Hundred Insurgents Killed and 130 Wounded—Twelve Americans Killed—Detachment of the Signal Corps Twice Ambushed While Repairing Wires—The Filipinos at Manila Will Give a Banquet in Honor of President McKinley's Order of Amnesty.

Manila, July 22.—It is officially announced that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 130 surrendered or were captured. One hundred rifles were taken. Twelve Americans were killed and eleven wounded. This includes the casualties of Colonel William E. Birkhimer's engagement with a force of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, who attacked 200 insurgent rifles entrenched two miles east of Tual, killing thirty-eight.

A detachment of the Signal corps, while repairing wires, was twice ambushed. Captain Charles D. Roberts, of the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has arrived here on parole. He will not return to captivity.

Senor Bunacia last Thursday sent to Aguinaldo, by means of couriers, the amnesty proclamation and resolutions adopted by the meeting of representative Filipinos on July 21, together with General MacArthur's answer to them and other documents bearing upon the restoration of peace. It is understood that Aguinaldo will summon his advisers, and that a reply may be expected within a month. Filipinos here will give a banquet next Saturday in celebration of President McKinley's order of amnesty.

TO REMOVE AMERICAN BONES. A New Railroad Will Run Through a Cemetery.

Houston, Tex., July 22.—Adolp J. W. Sealey, of the quartermaster's department, United States army, has gone to Mexico to disinter and bring back for burial in the San Antonio government cemetery the bones of American soldiers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, fought near Saltillo, Mexico, in 1846, between the Americans under General Zachary Taylor and the Mexicans under Santa Anna. The remains of about 500 Americans lie where they were buried on the battlefield, but a new railroad will go squarely across this spot and this has caused the American government to act.

DROWNED IN SUSQUEHANNA. The Authorities Will Regulate Bathing at Wilkes-Barre Hereafter.

Wilkes-Barre, July 22.—The hot spell has been the means of filling the Susquehanna with all kinds of bathers. There have been a number of drownings the past two weeks and many close calls have been reported. Alvan Wilson, aged 8 years, while bathing in the Susquehanna, got beyond his depth and was drowned. The authorities will now take some action. Bathing will only be allowed at certain hours and guards will be stationed at convenient points to render assistance when called upon.

TROOPS LEAVE FORT RILEY. The Seventh Battery Will Report for Orders at Nagasaki.

Fort Riley, Kansas, July 22.—Rish soldiers have come for the Seventh United States battery of heavy artillery at Fort Riley to proceed with all haste to the Orient, calling for orders at Nagasaki. General Merriam pronounced the order in Denver. The battery was organized during the Spanish war and since that time has been idle. The equipment embraces the heaviest caliber guns in the service with a full complement of officers, attended by 225 men and ten officers.

Removal of Glass Plates.

Pittsburg, July 22.—Henry C. Piek, president of the National Glass company, announces that one of the results following the annual convention of the officials and directors of that company at Chattanooga will be the removal of the company's plants from Illinois to the Pittsburgh district. The removal will be effected as soon as proper sites can be secured. Negotiations now pending indicate that they will be located in the Ohio valley near this city.

Cigarmaker Killed.

Menasha, Mich., July 22.—Joseph Mitchell, a young cigarmaker from Kingston, Ont., was shot and instantly killed by Policeman Christopher Elk. Mitchell was intoxicated and resisted arrest. Elk claims that in discharging his revolver to call assistance, Mitchell got within range and was accidentally killed.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, July 22.—Arrived: Furness, Glasgow and Montreal; Caledonia, Liverpool, Sullard, Elton, Naples and Genoa. Liverpool—Arrived: Campania, New York via Queenstown, Queenstown-Sullard; Umbria (from Liverpool), New York.