

VETOES REMSEN GAS BILL. GOVERNOR TAKES ACTION.

Kills Law's Delay Commissioners Measure—Other Bills Signed. Governor Odell yesterday vetoed the Remsen Gas bill. He submitted a memorandum in which he severely criticised the action of Mayor McClellan in signing the bill, and of the New-York City members of the legislature in helping to pass the measure. This action, the Governor declared, was contrary to the principles of home rule. Governor Odell also vetoed the Law's Delay bill providing for Supreme Court trial commissioners. He signed the Rogers bill, authorizing the establishment of the New-York State Training School for Boys in place of the Randall's Island institution in New-York City, and approved appropriation bills for the expenditure of \$26,041,200 33 of State moneys. He disallowed items for \$2,253,323 49. The Attorney General denied the application of the East River Gas Company to condemn land for the construction of another tunnel under the East River.

CRITICISES THE MAYOR. Governor in Vetoing Remsen Bill Raps City Legislators.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, May 12.—Governor Odell to-day killed the Remsen East River gas bill, generally regarded as one of the worst measures that passed the recent legislature, and, in vetoing it, issued a long and vigorous statement criticising the action of Mayor McClellan in approving the bill, confirming the general impression that the measure gave away a perpetual franchise, and incidentally severely criticising the attitude of New-York members of the legislature in endeavoring to violate the home rule principle, which the Governor asserts is flagrantly violated in the Remsen bill. Of the Mayor's action Governor Odell says: Giving all due weight to the honesty of purpose which actuated the Mayor in his approval of this measure, and with no desire in any way to impugn his motives, I am of the opinion that in approving this bill he has discarded every principle of home rule, and has given greater weight and consideration to the appeals of those who are interested in securing the rights hereby than to the almost universally expressed public opinion, which must have been known to him as it is to me. It is my opinion that if an honest effort is made to secure a more businesslike and equitable adjustment of the questions involved in this proposed act as between the municipality of New-York and the company which seeks these rights, then a bill that will be fair to both interests can be prepared which will be almost universally approved by the city under it that will render easy a more satisfactory settlement than can possibly be accomplished under this proposed act. It is better to make such an effort than to approve a measure which is so questionable, even though the delay may temporarily prevent the removal of Astoria plants which are now a menace, perhaps, to the health and property of the citizens of New-York. The bill itself he denounces as a "gross violation of the constitutional and statutory restrictions, which have been heretofore passed upon by the people and enacted by the legislature for the protection of the streets and the vested rights of the citizens of the municipalities of the State."

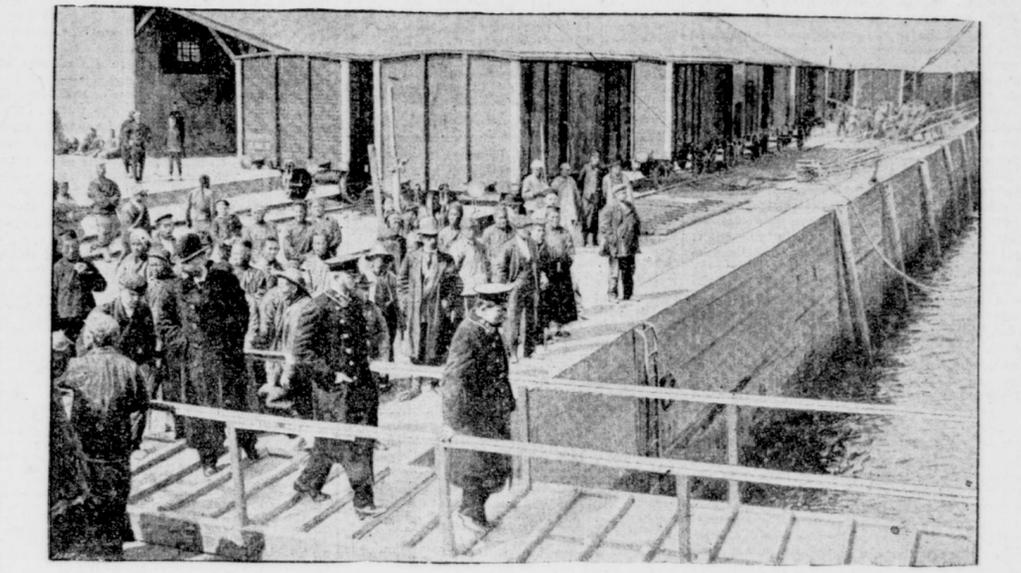
Of the part of the legislature in the matter, and especially of some of the New-York City representatives, the Governor says: I have observed that during the last session of the legislature there has been, perhaps to a greater degree than during the three preceding years of my incumbency of the office of Governor, a greater disregard upon the part of some of the representatives of the city of New-York of the principles of home rule. While the legislature is personally responsible for the enactment of that nearly all those measures which seek to bestow valuable rights or to evade the constitutional and statutory provisions for municipal government have had as their sponsors the representatives of the city itself.

AGAINST FURTHER INTERFERENCE. There should be no further attempts upon the part of the legislature of this State to interfere with the local management of these matters in the municipalities. It is the duty of the State to strengthen its power lodged in the local legislative bodies of the city of New-York to properly meet the question raised by this proposed act, and the legislature should grant such authority as may be necessary to enable the city to strengthen its power as to the local concerns. The Governor summarizes the history of the legislation which this bill was ostensibly intended to perfect, and says: While I am inclined to think that perhaps for the time being rather, by the present owners, it is not intended to take the extraordinary privileges, which are apparently granted by this bill, yet when we realize the fact that this bill is being repealed, and enacted, that the rights conferred are in perpetuity, placing this corporation in a position that would be impregnable, then the suggestion that I should not give my assent to the bill is not one that I can give. I am not going to attempt to give my assent to a bill which would confer upon a corporation the right to perform its functions as a corporation, should interfere with or repeal.

There is such grave danger that the courts might interpret this proposed bill so as to include the whole five boroughs of the city that I feel in the interest of the public, a more specific description should be given as to the extent and scope of the proposed law. And there is no excuse for feigning ignorance on this point. Because almost identically the same bill was passed by the legislature of 1903, and failed to receive the approval of Mayor Law for practically the reasons which I have assigned.

BILL COULD BE EASILY AMENDED. If, therefore, no greater rights were sought, it would have been a comparatively easy matter for those having the bill in charge to have so amended it as to overcome the objections to which I have alluded. The Governor speaks of the "widespread and universal distrust" of the measure, adding that "public condemnation, as evidenced by the press and thousands of letters which I have received, has been aroused, are also reasons why I should give to the protests of the people, not only of the city of New-York, but of the State, that consideration which is due them." The Governor adds: The "dissemination by municipalities of privileges which should have been a source of income as well as protection to them" directly led to the

THE DOCKS AT DALNY, WHICH THE RUSSIANS HAVE DESTROYED. This photograph shows the Governor leaving Dalny for Port Arthur to confer with Admiral Alexieff.



M'CAHILL GIRL KILLED. BODY FOUND IN CHIMNEY

Next to Her Home—Family Say Murder; Police, Accident. Within a few inches of where her mother has been daily rocking in an arm chair, sobbing violently, the body of Josephine McCallill, six years old, who was thought to have been kidnapped, was found last night in the chimney of the house at No. 1,841 Third-ave., adjoining that of the McCallill home, at No. 1,839. The McCallills live on the top floor of the house, and in a cave of the chimney of the next house, on a level with the parlor floor of the McCallill apartment, was the body, tightly wedged. In all probability she died while her mother was almost within earshot of her cries. Although the family maintain that the girl must have been murdered, the police say they believe she fell into the flue through accident. The body was so decomposed that an autopsy will have to be performed to tell whether she died from suffocation, strangulation or other means.

HOW THE BODY WAS FOUND. The body was found by three young men, who had been searching for the child under pay of Senator Frawley. They are Harry Flynn, of No. 179 East Ninety-sixth-st.; James Cavanaugh, of No. 158 East One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st., and Gerard Strassburger, of 116 East Ninety-seventh-st. With them were two young men who say they are private detectives, John Cleary and James Gavin, of No. 330 East Seventy-fourth-st. An odor had been noticed in No. 1,841 Third-ave. The men heard of this and learned that children had been in the habit of hiding in the flues of the chimney while at play. Then they began a search. Flynn got a long rope and a flatiron. There are four flues and he began at the one toward the rear of the houses and let the iron down as far as it would go. Then he tried two other flues. In the flue nearest the front of the house the weight went down about fifteen feet and then stopped. A little more investigation showed that a child's body was there.

Then Flynn and his companions rushed to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station. Detective Sergeant Smith, Detective Summers and Roundman Mills were at once sent to the house. They decided the body must be in the flue near the apartment of William Wolf, a horseman, on the top floor of No. 1,841. Smith got an axe and lugged away, but Lieutenant Conway, of Engine 53, in East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., was appealed to, and sent Fireman William Cullen. He cut the wall out. The body stood almost upright. The right hand was over the head and rested against the flue. The nails apparently had clutched the sides of the flue in its descent, the right foot was caught on a ledge in the chimney, where it had narrowed a trifle. This is probably what stopped the descent of the child. The chimney at the top is square, nine by nine inches. Just above where the body was found it narrows to eight by eight inches. Then at just where the body stopped the chimney measures seven by nine inches. This narrowing may also account in part for the stopping of the body.

TO INVESTIGATE WOMAN'S VISIT. A visit to the McCallill apartment yesterday was made by a well-dressed young woman, who told Mrs. McCallill's niece that she had a presentiment that the child would be found in the chimney. No attention was paid to this at the time, but this feature of the case will be investigated carefully. The woman returned again about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and asked if the body had been found. She was told it had not been found. She looked surprised. "You didn't act on my suggestion," she said. "I read of a similar case a year ago, and I feel sure that this will have the same ending."

Roundman Mills entered the house about this time. Several neighbors told him the woman ought to be arrested. He asked that some one make a complaint, but all refused, and he allowed the woman to go. She said she lived in Eighty-eighth-st. She told another policeman that she was a Mrs. Rogers. It is an account of the visit of the woman that the family firmly believe the girl was murdered.

"How would the woman know?" they say. They point out that she told precisely where the body was several hours before it was found. Cleary, a private detective, said Gavin followed the mysterious woman. Cleary took a sock which was hanging from the flue with the body, and said he was going to hold it to strengthen his own case. He believed in the murder theory. He thought the sock had been used to strangle the girl. Mrs. Ellen Donnelly, of No. 1,835 Third-ave., declared the child was always afraid to climb around the chimney. Josie Manning, of No. 1,839, thinks the same. Yesterday morning a letter was received by Mrs. McCallill, purporting to be from the kid-

Continued on third page.

GRIGGS TO BE COUNSEL. W. U. DIRECTORS MAY QUIT

ONE WITNESS AT HAND. SPLIT OVER POOLROOMS. Those Against Them Call in Vain for Special Meeting. Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a reporter of The Tribune ascertained yesterday, disagree as to the policy of supplying information from the race tracks to the poolrooms over the company's wires. One of the most prominent and influential directors, who has been expected to take a stand against the poolroom service, made a statement in which he said that several of the directors, who are prominent in politics, in charitable work or in church societies, have been trying to have a special meeting of the Western Union board called for action on the poolroom charge ever since Captain Goddard made his report to the City Club. Their anxiety to have such a meeting has been increased by the statement of Police Commissioner McAdoo, and they make no secret of their intention to move at the next meeting of the directors to have the Western Union wires cut out of all poolrooms. Opposed to them are other directors of the Western Union, who say that the business of selling information to the poolrooms is not only strictly legal, but is compulsory under the law, as shown by several decisions of the courts. They declare that they would not be doing their duty to the stockholders of the company if, as directors charged with responsibility for the company's financial interests, they were to cut off from the company a strictly legal means of large revenue. Therefore they are opposing the calling of a special meeting of the board, believing that before the next regular meeting the "hue and cry," as they call the charges made by Captain Goddard and Commissioner McAdoo, will have ceased, and will have been forgotten by the public. One of the directors, Senator Depew, has said that he will resign if he finds that the charge of aiding the poolrooms is true, and the directors do not order the practice stopped. Most of the other directors—those who favor cutting the wires out of the poolrooms as well as those who favor continuing the service—are unwilling to talk on the subject except under a promise that they will not be quoted by name. The statement of the director already referred to was as follows: There will be several resignations from the Western Union board soon if some action is not taken to rid the company of the disgrace of aiding and abetting crime. Anybody who looks at the list of the Western Union directors can see that there are many men in the board who are too public spirited and too high minded as citizens to give countenance to the business of encouraging gambling in poolrooms. The trouble is that we have been ignorant of the situation of the board, and at such meetings no information about the poolroom service has been laid before us. I suppose it will be said that as directors we should have been so conversant with the company's affairs as to know all about that service, but few of us would be directors at all if it were necessary to examine into all the details of the company's business. This really is a warning to some of us not to be directors of corporations when we cannot take the time to become acquainted with the details of their business. Now that the character of the poolroom service has been disclosed some of us feel that we must have a housecleaning or resign as directors. The easiest way would be to resign right away and get rid of the trouble, but we feel that we ought first to make an honest effort to clean the house. We are opposed by some of the directors, who feel that they are custodians of financial interests and that their first duty is to the stockholders. I look at the situation much as a man might regard a lease of a house he owned. If he were asked to let the house for immoral purposes he would refuse promptly. If he were asked to let the house for any other supposed proper uses, and later found out that the house was being used by the tenant for immoral purposes, his duty to the stockholders would be just as plain as would have been his refusal to let the house for immoral purposes in the first place. I hope the public will have a little patience, until the directors can get together and take some decided action. District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he did not count on the help of the Western Union in a war on poolrooms. He was content, he said, to let the Western Union directors deal with the question of selling race-track information to the poolrooms. "Let it stay a moral question for the present," he remarked, indicating that he did not intend to call any Western Union agents in his search for evidence against poolrooms. That the District Attorney is preparing for raids on poolrooms and gambling houses, now that he has obtained a certified copy of the "Canfield" witness bill which was signed by the Governor early in the week, is certain. He said yesterday that he would not disclose his plans, but when asked if he intended to make use of his power under the new law, he replied: "You don't suppose I was taking all that trouble for nothing?" When he was asked about a report that the gamblers and poolsmen intended to tie his hands by raising a question as to the constitutionality of the new law on a test case and keep it in the courts so long as he is in office, Mr. Jerome said: "That's both! They will not be able to make a test case until we get a conviction. They can appeal from conviction, of course."

CASTRO TO NAME MAGNAN. Frenchman Likely To Be Empire in Case of French Claims. (By Cable to The Tribune.) (Copyright, 1904, by The Tribune Association.) Caracas, May 12.—According to a report here, Venezuela will name M. Magnan, the former president of the French Court of Cassation, to be umpire of the French claims, amounting to \$2,000,000 bolivars. The proposed step is indicative of the desire of President Castro for a fair hearing.

CALIS RADIUM PRODUCT OF URANIUM. Former Yale Instructor Believes He Has Made Important Discovery. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) New-Haven, Conn., May 12.—Experiments indicating that radium is a product of uranium have been made by Dr. Bertram B. Boltwood, of this town, formerly an instructor of Yale. Dr. Boltwood announced to-day that his investigations demonstrated almost conclusively that the amounts of radium present in any equal quantities of any two ores or minerals stand in direct proportion to the amount of uranium present in each of the ores. Dr. Boltwood suggests that it is improbable that any radium ore will be found which contains a greater proportion of radium than pitchblende, since this mineral contains the highest known percentage of uranium.

NEW-YORKERS HURT AT ST. LOUIS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) St. Louis, May 12.—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Clark of New-York, were seriously injured on Thursday night when a Wabash shuttle train from the World's Fair ran into a bumper at Union Station. Mrs. Clark was badly cut about the face and arms by broken glass, while her husband was thrown to the floor and his ankle broken. They were taken to the office of a doctor, where their injuries were dressed, and then to the Jefferson Hotel.

SMITH COLLEGE GIRLS LOSE \$1,000. Boston, May 12.—F. E. Wetherell, a letter carrier of Northampton, was arrested by the federal authorities here to-day, charged with opening letters and abstracting money from them. The officials say that five hundred letters, most of them addressed to students at Smith College, had been opened and that \$1,000.

PARKER MEN IN CONTROL. INDIANA INSTRUCTED.

Heard Will Carry the Fight to the National Convention. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Indianapolis, May 12.—The Indiana friends of Judge Alton B. Parker played their hand to-day in the State convention with consummate skill, and by making a show of liberality to the opposition at certain stages in the performance, kept the Hearst men from boiling and closed the convention with a better feeling than had been expected. The harmony was not such as to indicate absolute submission to the sway of the Parker people, for the contests over the regularity of the proceedings and the selection of the delegates to the national convention were carried to that body, but the Parker men did prevent a bolt, and this was all that they expected to accomplish. One of the striking occurrences of the convention was a wild demonstration for Mayor McClellan of New-York, and the most interesting feature of it was that it was participated in by men who had been chosen as delegates for Hearst and Parker, and who had been fighting for several hours for their respective favorites. A delegate, speaking against instructions, mentioned McClellan as a possibility at the national convention, and declared that he would like to vote for him. The applause that followed was deafening and prolonged, despite attempts of the Chair to secure order. So general was the applause that some of the leading Parker and Hearst men declared that if McClellan were the candidate there would be no need of instructions in this State. The first test of strength came over the report of the committee on permanent organization, the Parker men recommending A. G. Smith for chairman, and the Hearst men putting forward Judge James McCabe. While the vote was being taken, many protests were registered against accepting the votes of contested delegates, but these were ignored, and Smith was elected by 1,004 to 408 for McCabe. A large number of the delegates voted blanks, and were so recorded, but notwithstanding this, the total vote was fifteen in excess of the actual voting strength of the delegates. Chairman Smith's speech was received with derision by the Hearst delegates, but he finally secured respectful attention. For delegates-at-large to the national convention the Parker men reported John W. Kern, Benjamin F. Shively, William H. O'Brien and George V. Menzies. The opposing faction nominated L. V. Ulrey, John H. O'Neill, James McCabe and George V. Menzies, the last selection being a compromise to Menzies's fairness, though a Parker man and on the Parker slate. A roll-call was not demanded, and the Parker delegates were chosen with little friction. The only protest was on the ground that three hundred delegates were voting who had no right to sit in the convention. The great fight was expected over the resolutions instructing the national delegates for Parker and requiring them to vote on all questions as a unit, but it did not materialize to the extent expected, and the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 954 to 582: Recognizing the fitness, ability and party loyalty of Alton B. Parker, of New-York, to be selected as the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the United States, the Democrats of Indiana hereby resolve that the delegates selected to this convention be instructed to cast the vote of this State as a unit for the distinguished name of Alton B. Parker. That the delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention vote as a unit on all matters coming before the convention in the manner as the majority of said delegates may determine.

MR. HITT A CANDIDATE. He Frankly Says He Would Like To Be Vice-President. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, May 12.—Representative Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, whose Vice-Presidential boom is the latest to assume flattering proportions, made a statement to-day regarding it that is novel in latter day politics. Instead of running away from the lightning, he frankly asserts his willingness to bare his head to the bolt. Mr. Hitt said: If I were in the Senate I might possibly say that I was not a candidate, that I would not take the place under any conditions, that I wished me to have no political life, and all that, and at the same time be pulling all the wires I could reach to get the nomination. I am not in the Senate, so say very frankly that I would like to be Vice-President. The Vice-Presidency is a place that very few men can refuse to accept. There must be a very powerful reason to actuate a man to say honestly that he does not want it. Take the case of Springfield, for instance. There is every reason why he should not want it, and why the Representatives of his State should fight the idea with all their power. If Mr. Sherman, of New-York, struggles for the speaker's chair, it is likely that New-York would tamely submit to his removal from the place? It is the same with Illinois. I received a message yesterday from a number of friends, begging me to have my Springfield to-day with them in the movement to put down any attempt that may be made to endorse Mr. Cullom for the second place on the ticket. I also received several telegrams from friends at Springfield, who wished to know if I would make a race for the Vice-Presidential nomination. I replied by telling them the truth. I wish to be the speaker of the House, and I would like to make it look more inviting. They know and I know if I should leave my place in the House some one else will fill it very nicely. I very much doubt that any Vice-Presidential nomination will carry any great share of the attention of the delegates at Springfield. The battle over the Governorship that will be waged there promises to be the most interesting. In a small town like Springfield, the endorsement of a Vice-Presidential candidate is quite likely to be forgotten.

READY TO INDORSE HITT. Fairbanks Resolutions Withdrawn in Illinois Convention. Springfield, Ill., May 12.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and adjourned to-night without having perfected its organization, as the credentials committee could not agree on the delegates to be seated. A test of strength in the credentials committee between the Yates-Lowden candidate, Judge Elbridge Haney, of Chicago, was elected over Benjamin M. Smith, of Chicago, by a vote of 16 to 8. When the convention was called to order Representative Cannon, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was chosen temporary chairman. There was a storm of applause when Speaker Cannon and Senators Cullom and Hopkins entered the hall, arm in arm. The committee to select delegates-at-large to the national convention selected Senators Cullom and Hopkins, Speaker Cannon and Governor Yates. Resolutions adopted by the district caucus, endorsing Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice-President, were presented, but were subsequently withdrawn, it being stated that Representative Hitt would accept the nomination if it were offered to him.

DALNY'S PIERS BLOWN UP. ABANDONING THE PORT.

Skirmishes on the Peninsula—Still Moving on Hai-Cheng. All hope of preventing the capture of Port Dalny seems to have been abandoned by the Russians. Viceroy Alexieff reported that the piers there had been blown up, and later messages said that the destruction had been extensive. The explosions doubtless gave rise to the reports of destroying the warships at Port Arthur and the bombardment of the town. The Japanese have apparently not yet made a concerted effort to block Port Arthur on the land side. Russian official dispatches tell of skirmishes at several points from forty to seventy miles north of the harbor. Thirty thousand troops, according to these advices, have been landed, twenty thousand at Pitsu-Wo and ten thousand at Kin-Chow. The advance of a division ten thousand strong, with fifty guns, of General Kuroki's army on Hai-Cheng continued. It was nearing Sin-Yen on Wednesday, according to official Russian reports. The other Japanese divisions, one a short distance north of Taku-Shan and another pushing north toward Samaja, are also moving slowly and cautiously.

FALL OF DALNY ASSURED. Russians Destroy Waterfront in Expectation of Capture. St. Petersburg, May 12.—Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed to the Czar announcing that the Russians have blown up the piers at Port Dalny, presumably to render more difficult a Japanese landing at that point. Later telegrams received here indicate that the whole of Port Dalny has been destroyed by the Russians. Rumors are widely current here that fighting is going on at Port Arthur, but there is no official news confirming the reports. JAPAN'S SLOW ADVANCE. Thirty Thousand Men North of Port Arthur—Skirmishes. St. Petersburg, May 12.—The advance of the Japanese troops from the Yalu region westward continues, and there seems to be little doubt that the complete investment of Port Arthur will be accomplished within a short time. Twenty thousand men were landed, according to the Chinese estimates, at Pitsu-Wo and ten thousand, according to Russian calculations, at Kin-Chow. A number of skirmishes have taken place on the peninsula, but no serious engagements have been reported. From the tone of the Russian official dispatches, the defending troops there are few and are being used merely for scouting purposes, while the Japanese out detachments to scour the country thoroughly before settling down before the fortress. Ten thousand infantry and fifty guns are moving on Sin-Yen, which is on the road running northwest to Hai-Cheng. General Kuroki's army has apparently been divided into three sections, one division moving north from Feng-Wang-Cheng, one west, and one southwest to the Tayan River, north of Taku-Shan. The official dispatches received to-day, the first being from General Karkovitch, follow: On May 4 some sixty Japanese transports and a Japanese steamer, sailing between Pitsu-Wo and Cape Terminal. Detachments of sharpshooters were sent to reconnoitre, and a small detachment of infantry was sent from Pitan-Tien. The troops sent to reconnoitre the village of Kehuseite, in Kin-Chow Bay, near the mouth of the Tcheng-Yu River, and were posting a division of 10,000 men in the neighborhood. The Russian population was withdrawn from Pitsu-Wo. Having fulfilled its task, our small detachment retired on the evening of May 5, but met on the way a superior force of the enemy, and took another road. The detachment was pursued by the Japanese for a distance of six miles, and our casualties were one sharpshooter wounded and two horses killed. On the evening of May 5 sent two regiments toward Tait-Sia-Fang, and also two detachments south and west of the points of disembarkation. Japanese appeared at 8 o'clock on the morning of May 6 at Polan-Tien, and then Japanese infantry came up and opened fire on a small train bound north, but without result. The Japanese sent to reconnoitre the village of Kehuseite, a great storm began to gather, and also because they feared being cut off. On May 8 a small detachment of Russian cavalry effected a reconnaissance toward San-chih-pu, Pitsu-Wo and Wafang-Tien, covering in a day fifty-five miles. The railway is still free from the enemy. Japanese detachments, consisting of from one to three companies each, kept watch, and passed the night east of the railway. They then proceeded southwest. Our detachment, having arrived seven and within fifteen miles east of Wafang-Tien, advanced to within three-quarters of a mile of a fortification under construction which was occupied by a Japanese infantry company. In a fusillade one of the frontier guards was wounded. According to Chinese information 20,000 Japanese landed east of Pitsu-Wo with field artillery and siege guns, and Pitsu-Wo was occupied by 1,500 men. A Japanese detachment of four or five companies on May 9 attacked our posts near the village of Shi-Hei, killing four of our frontier guards and wounding several. In a communication with Port Arthur was re-established by Lieutenant Colonel Spiridonoff, of the Transmanchurian Railway Battalion, with soldiers of that battalion. Detachments of the Japanese advance guard occupied on May 9 and 10 the villages of Mut-siatun and Sixtintun, nine miles south of Polan-Tien. On the 11th detachments of the Japanese advance guard have taken up positions seven and one-half miles west of Pitsu-Wo. A squadron of the enemy's cavalry approached within fifteen miles east of Wafang-Tien, but turned back on meeting our scouts. The village of Tait-Sia-Fang was found occupied by a detachment consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry. Cannon fire was opened by the Japanese on coming in contact with our small detachment, which had penetrated within three and three-quarters miles of Pitsu-Wo. General Karkovitch, in another dispatch to the general staff, says that on May 8 part of the Japanese vanguard appeared in the valley of the Sedzi River, and that a considerable body of the enemy continues to occupy Douannoy. Another detachment, composed apparently of one battalion of infantry and half a squadron of cavalry, is situated about five miles north of Taku-Shan. Other information indicates that on May 10 a