

3,400 non-commissioned officers and men wounded.

HOLDING POLAN-TIEN.

Japanese Division Moved North on the Peninsula.

Kai-Fing, June 3.—The Japanese have moved a division up to Polan-Tien as a screen for their operations on the Kwan-Tung Peninsula, and also to arrest a possible Russian advance intended to interfere with the siege operations.

Moukden, June 3.—For the last two days rumors have been current of severe fighting on the Liao-Tung Peninsula. Details are lacking, but the fact that fighting has been general through the peninsula is officially admitted.

The Russians have pushed their outposts south to Wafang-Tien, on the railroad, while the Japanese occupy the country from the shores of Cores Bay inland to the vicinity of Su-Yen. The fact that a Japanese army estimated at 50,000 men is concentrated south of Kin-Chow is regarded here as indicating the region where decisive battles will be fought.

Vafangow, June 1, by way of Liao-Yang, June 2.—A continuation of the fighting was expected here to-day, but the Japanese did not appear in force. A reconnoitering party, however, exchanged shots with the Japanese scouts, who were driven off, leaving two men dead on the field. To-morrow probably will determine whether or not the Japanese are strong enough to take Vafangow.

A dispatch from Vanzilin, dated June 1, said the Japanese posts had been withdrawn that day from positions near Vafangow. The Japanese destroyed the bridges as they retired. They were busy during the previous night removing the wounded from the battlefield and burying the dead.

KUROKI'S POSITIONS.

Forces Disembarked at Taku-Shan Now Hold Unalassi.

Liao-Yang, June 3.—General Kuroki's outposts now hold the line at Liao-Pudza, Selid-Jan and Chan-Li-Tse. The Japanese forces disembarking at Taku-Shan have reached Unalassi. A division of the Guards forms the connecting link between Unalassi and Feng-Wang-Cheng. The Japanese landings at Pitsu-Wo continue. The Chinese are again willing to accept Russian paper bullets.

THE BATTLE AT VAGEN-FU-CHU.

Japanese Report Fails to Mention a Squadron's Annihilation.

Tokio, June 3.—A body of Japanese have encountered and defeated a mixed force of Russian cavalry, infantry and artillery near Lichaton, nine miles north of Polan-Tien, on Monday last, May 30. The engagement began at 12:30 p. m. and lasted for two hours. The Russian troops finally being driven northward. The Japanese had twenty-six men killed, including one officer, and thirty-seven wounded, including four officers. The movement of the Russian forces southward indicates a possible effort to relieve Port Arthur. The Russian losses are unknown.

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The German Emperor may have called Emperor Nicholas's attention to the dangers threatening Russia there as likely to cause trouble soon.

The Foreign Office further called attention to a London newspaper assertion that the United States is desirous of an international conference to bring about the ending of the war, and that Germany opposed it. Germany, it was asserted at the Foreign Office, was not in a position to begin measures looking to peace.

A MOVE SOUTH DOUBTED.

Russian Officials Deny Reported Plan to Relieve Fortress.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—The best informed military circles attach no importance to the reports that General Kuropatkin has detached a large force from his army at Liao-Yang and dispatched it southward to relieve Port Arthur, and it is distinctly denied that Emperor Nicholas personally ordered such a movement. It can be authoritatively stated that the Emperor's confidence in General Kuropatkin is unshaken, and his majesty is not attempting to interfere with his plan of campaign.

While no such army has been dispatched southward, it is natural that Kuropatkin will do all possible to harass General Oku's rear. The railroad has been kept open as far as Vafangow, twenty-five miles above Kin-Chow, and it is not unlikely that when the Japanese have failed to push through a line across the head of the Liao-Tung Peninsula several thousand Russian troops may be sent down the railroad to impede the Japanese operations and inflict as much damage as possible, as these could easily be withdrawn by railroad if the enemy threatened to cut the line of communications above. Even the loss of a few regiments would be considered cheap if the Japanese operations against Port Arthur were thereby retarded for an appreciable time.

It is realized, however, that with the Japanese occupation of Port Dainy and Tallen-Wan as bases for landing siege guns, the small force above Kin-Chow could accomplish little, and it is now more likely to be withdrawn, destroying the railroad as it retires northward. For strategic purposes Kuropatkin may be trying to make the Japanese believe that a movement southward is contemplated, in order to divert Kuroki's attention in that direction.

The impression is being thrown out in certain quarters here that Kuropatkin is about to take the offensive and that an engagement with Kuroki is imminent, but so far as can be ascertained there is no solid foundation for this. It is unquestionable, however, that the railroad is pouring troops into Manchuria at the rate of almost 2,500 a day, and it will not be long at the present rate before the Russian commander in chief will be at least on equal terms with any force the enemy can bring against him.

The general staff refuses information about the location and purposes of the Cossacks reported to be working around Kuroki's rear and the number of the raiders operating in Corea. The authorities here officially deny the reports of continued disorder in Poland.

It is authoritatively stated that no negotiations have yet begun looking to a new commercial treaty between Russia and Great Britain. The negotiations for a treaty to allow United States firms in Russia to sue in Russian courts have been completed, and the treaty probably will be signed by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and Ambassador McCormick in a few days.

RUSSIANS AGAIN AT HAM-HEUNG.

Seoul, June 3.—The Japanese Consul at Wonsan telegraphs that 291 Russians arrived at Ham-Heung yesterday.

MANY STRIKE RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 3.—The situation caused in the ports and manufacturing towns of France by the labor agitation is becoming more serious. In Marseilles strikers have forced a number of men to quit loading a steamer, police protection being quite inadequate. Several persons were injured in a fight between strikers and non-union men.

As the carting and shipping of goods is becoming impossible, a general lockout is not improbable in Marseilles.

Military forces continue to protect docks and factories in Paris and in Lyons. Several skirmishes have taken place between the strikers and the troops.

He is awakening to the fact that the Japanese are worthy of praise. He says that their recent operations prove them to be among the greatest strategists in the world, and to this must be added their capacity for work and ability to stand punishment. The general does not believe this before, but now it has been demonstrated.

The mills at Harbin are being worked day and night in grinding Manchurian wheat and their daily output is estimated conservatively at 750,000 pounds of flour. The Russian authorities are encouraging farmers to plant larger crops than ever before. They are depending on the Trans-Siberian Railroad for the transportation of supplies.

PORT ARTHUR'S RELIEF ABANDONED.

Paris, June 3.—A dispatch to the "Temps" from St. Petersburg says:

It appears that the Russian relief column of 30,000 men, mobilized for the succor of Port Arthur, has abandoned its project owing to the fall of Kin-Chow and the landing of Japanese reinforcements.

A RUSSO-GERMAN PACT DENIED.

No Agreement on the Far East and No Move Toward Mediation.

Berlin, June 3.—The attention of the Foreign Office was recently called to the statement made in an English newspaper that an alleged agreement between Russia and Germany must keep a certain effective fleet in the Far East, had now lapsed by reason of the successes of the Japanese Navy. The Foreign Office replied that no such agreement exists, and added that the Far Eastern situation was not discussed by Chancellor von Bulow and the Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, at Wolfsgarten in any way.

Neither did Emperor William or Emperor Nicholas enter into any arrangement regarding the Far East, though the Foreign Office said that

the German Emperor may have called Emperor Nicholas's attention to the dangers threatening Russia there as likely to cause trouble soon.

The Foreign Office further called attention to a London newspaper assertion that the United States is desirous of an international conference to bring about the ending of the war, and that Germany opposed it. Germany, it was asserted at the Foreign Office, was not in a position to begin measures looking to peace.

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NEW MOROCCAN TREATY.

Alleged Terms of Agreement Between France and Spain.

Paris, June 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" affirms that he has obtained from a Spanish statesman the lines of a treaty which will be signed shortly between France and Spain, as follows:

The signatory governments do not purpose to change the political status in Morocco, but to define their respective spheres of influence in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-French treaty.

Spain adheres to the Anglo-French treaty, especially in regard to the thirty-year period of free trade and the prohibition against the erection of fortifications. France recognizes Spain's right to maintain order in Northern Morocco from the left bank of the Moulouya River to the right bank of the Sebou River, extending inland to the lesser Atlas range and to the right bank of the Kous River. Details of the boundaries shall be settled later. Tangier, Arzila and Larache shall remain free ports.

The statesman revealing the secret, the correspondent avers, declares that the treaty is deplorable, giving Spain an empty glory without a practical advantage.

THE PERDICARIS CASE.

A New Offer to Raisuli—French Officials Hopeful.

Paris, June 3.—The officials here now take a more hopeful view of the situation at Tangier. Reports show that Mohamed El Torres, the representative of the Sultan at Tangier, whose first efforts to obtain the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley failed, has another plan for securing their release, which is believed to be acceptable to the Sultan and Raisuli, the brigand chief.

Tangier, June 3.—The rumor to the effect that the American warship will land armed parties on June 6 if Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley are not liberated has, upon investigation, been proved to be untrue.

The Sultan's reply to the representations of the powers has not yet been received, but it is said on high authority that the matter probably will be settled by the end of next week.

MRS. VARLEY TELLS OF CAPTURE.

Attempt to Call for Rescue Frustrated—Captives Well Treated.

London, June 3.—Mrs. Cromwell Varley has sent her relatives in Norfolk an interesting description of the seizure of her husband and Mr. Varley. After describing the sudden attack of the bandits and the capture of the outposts, she says:

Hearing a noise uncle and Cromwell rushed out to see what was the matter. They were immediately surrounded, overpowered and bound. When we reached the scene the bandits dragged me and myself down a flight of steps, warning us not to make any noise in any way, so we retired. One of the men slipped away to the telephone and shouted, "Before they are killing us!"

Before the bandits could dash the instrument from her hand and said he would shoot us if we did not help.

We waited for five minutes while uncle, as we thought, was arranging terms with the bandits. The captives are lodged in a Moorish hut, with an anteroom, in which one of Mr. Perdicaris's suitcases and a paper on which he had come a captive so that he might accompany Mr. Perdicaris. The letter adds: "I have been able to send them clothing and provisions."

SUPPLIES FOR U. S. FLEET AT TANGIER.

Washington, June 3.—The Navy Department is advised by cable that the Marietta left Gibraltar to-day for Tangier, having gone to Gibraltar for stores for the combined squadrons now at Tangier.

Admiral Chadwick reported to the Navy Department to-day that the situation with regard to Perdicaris and Varley, the bandits' captives, was unchanged.

M. LOUBET RECEIVES GOV. ODELL.

Ambassador Makes Presentation—A Trip to Versailles.

Paris, June 3.—President Loubet received Governor Odell of New-York at the Elysee Palace at 11 o'clock this morning. Ambassador Porter presented the Governor, who was accompanied by his son and his secretary, Mr. Manning. The President invited the party to sit down in the Ambassadors' Hall, where a quarter of an hour was spent in agreeable exchange of remarks.

M. Loubet asked about President Roosevelt, and showed much familiarity and interest in talking of current American affairs.

Later General Porter took Mr. Odell on a motor trip to Versailles, where the palaces and gardens were visited. To-morrow the ambassador will give a breakfast in honor of Mr. Odell. The guests will include General Brugbe, commander of the French Army, and Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

BATTLESHIPS AT LISBON.

Officers Dine with King and Queen—The Iowa Detained at Fayal.

Lisbon, June 3.—The battleship squadron of the United States North Atlantic fleet, consisting of the Kearsarge (flagship), the Alabama and the Maine, under the command of Rear Admiral Barker, which arrived here on Wednesday from Cuba, by way of Fayal, made no attempt at high speed, as the ships have been a long time without docking. The Iowa is expected here at any moment. She remained at Fayal on account of having a sick man on board.

On Wednesday the squadron dressed ship and fired a salute in honor of King Carlos's second son, the Duke of Braganca, who is entering the navy as a midshipman.

Admiral Barker and other officers called on the Cabinet ministers, attended ceremonies at the Elysee Palace, and were presented to the King, the Queen and the Queen Mother, who welcomed the squadron to Lisbon.

Yesterday the squadron dressed ship and fired salutes, there being a continuation of the ceremonies ashore, and the Cabinet ministers visited the flagship. Later Admiral Barker dined with the King and Queen at the Palace.

LAWYERS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

Justice Russell to Assist General Davis in Organization of Government.

SURVEYORS ARRIVE AT COLON.

Colon, June 2.—The first party of twenty surveying engineers for the canal is engaged in selecting a camp at Gatun. Fifty more of these men are expected next Tuesday. They will be sent to Bohio Soldado and other points along the canal. Heavy rains are falling on the Isthmus.

Locomotive belonging to the canal company, dumping cars and other equipment which have been lying idle for years are being overhauled and made ready for early use.

KAISER PLEASUED WITH NEW CABLE.

Berlin, June 3.—Emperor William has telegraphed to the Kaiser of Germany, which manufactured the second German cable, just laid from the Azores to New-York: "My congratulations upon your splendid achievement."

Chancellor von Bulow telegraphed: "I congratulate you upon this success of German labor in an industrial field which until a few years ago seemed reserved for foreigners."

BUSTER BROWN AND TIGER GO TO EUROPE.

Send two-cent stamp to POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 16 Fifth Avenue, for copy of Buster Brown's Birthday.

BOY MURDERED MOTHER.

CONFESSES THE CRIME.

Fourteen-Year-Old Nathan Sibbetts Breaks Down at Last.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Trenton, N. J., June 3.—After withstanding the threats and promises of policemen and detectives for five days, in which he has been confined in a cell, fourteen-year-old Nathan A. Sibbetts broke down to-day and confessed to the killing of his mother at Jacob's Creek on May 21. He has been committed without bail to answer a charge of murder on a complaint sworn out by County Detective Frank Munroe. Sibbetts's confession was made while a coroner's jury, summoned to meet this afternoon, was inquiring into the cause of his mother's death. Upon presentation of the confession the jury returned a verdict that the woman, Hannah Sibbetts, came to her death as the result of being thrown downstairs by her son.

Sibbetts's confession, together with the evidence of witnesses summoned before the jury, has cleared up a mystery that for a time baffled all the efforts of the police to solve. While suspicion pointed to young Sibbetts from the outset, he so stoutly maintained his innocence that the authorities had become almost convinced that he was not responsible for his mother's death.

While repeated questioning had wrung from the boy conflicting statements as to his movements before and after the body of his mother was found at the foot of the stairs in her little home, it was not until the confession was actually forced from him that they felt at all convinced that he was the perpetrator of the crime. The confession, as reported to the coroner's jury, is substantially as follows:

I am going to tell the truth. I've been lying. I lied because I was scared. I didn't mean to do it. She made me mad. Then Monday night I stayed out all night. I went home about 8 o'clock Tuesday morning and went to bed in my room on the second floor. I hadn't been in bed long when I heard a noise as if somebody was coming. I got up and went to the door and began to dress. She was mad at me, and told me to hurry up or she would throw me downstairs. I told her that I was dressing and she said she would wait. I went to the bathroom and she came in and told me to hurry up. She said she would throw me downstairs if I did not hurry. Then I got mad and told her that she should go to bed. She said she would throw me downstairs if I did not hurry. She grabbed me and I fought her. In the fight we came to the head of the stairs and I pushed her down. I didn't mean to kill her, but she fell and that was all. I hid her body in a box and carried it to the beach. I put a pillow under her head. I watched her for a while, and when she didn't move I went to bed. I didn't know what to do. I got a feather bed downstairs and covered her with that. I thought that would hide her, and I didn't want anybody to find her. Then I went out on the kitchen floor and ran upstairs and got some bedclothes and put them under her. Then I put a pillow under her head. I watched her for a while, and when she didn't move I went to bed. I didn't know what to do. I got a feather bed downstairs and covered her with that. I thought that would hide her, and I didn't want anybody to find her. Then I went out on the kitchen floor and ran upstairs and got some bedclothes and put them under her. Then I put a pillow under her head. I watched her for a while, and when she didn't move I went to bed. I didn't know what to do. I got a feather bed downstairs and covered her with that. I thought that would hide her, and I didn't want anybody to find her. 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