

THE ADVANCE RESUMED.

Continued from first page. British steamer (the Cheltenham), which, the admiral says, was loaded with sleepers and timber for the Pusan-Seoul Railroad.

It is possible that the above dispatch may refer to the escape of the Vladivostok squadron on July 1, near Tsu Island. The number of torpedo boats reported sunk is the same as that mentioned in the Vladivostok dispatch, which describes the attack in the Korean Strait. The Korean Gulf, or Broughton Bay, is about 200 miles from Tsu Island.

DETAILS OF ESCAPE.

Two of Japanese Flotilla Sunk Off Tsu Island.

Vladivostok (undated).—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press, who witnessed the meeting between the Russian and Japanese squadrons in the Strait of Corea, sends the following description of the encounter: It is possible now to recount with some detail the meeting between the Japanese squadron and our squadron in the Strait of Corea, with regard to which the Japanese have so far been decidedly quiet.

I can contradict wholly the statement that the meeting occurred in the rain, which enabled our cruisers to escape the superior Japanese force. It was a beautiful night, and the Japanese might have continued their pursuit, but they were apparently disheartened by the miscarriage of their plans, coupled with the fact that they fired on their own torpedo boats, though what damage they did to themselves it was impossible for us to ascertain.

The Japanese trap for our cruisers was cleverly set. Vice-Admiral Togo dispatched a squadron fully three times the strength of the Russians, with the intention of meeting them in the Strait of Corea in order to insure a decisive engagement.

It is understood that the fleet is anchored in Yung-Ching Bay, sixty-three miles south of Che-Poo, in consequence of orders from the British admiralty to evacuate the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SAIL.

The China Squadron Hastily Leaves Wei-Hai-Wei.

Wei-Hai-Wei, July 7.—The British China squadron, including four battleships and four cruisers, left here unexpectedly to-day. The destination of the squadron is unknown.

BIG MOVES IMPENDING.

Censorship at Tokio Expected Soon To Be Raised.

Tokio, July 7.—Operations of paramount importance are going on within the war zone, but the government succeeds in veiling them in almost absolute secrecy.

It is generally believed that the Japanese army and navy are daily tightening their grip on Port Arthur, and that a final assault, followed by the fall of the fortress, is now only a matter of weeks. It is known that engagements of varying importance are constantly occurring on the hills surrounding the city.

Fragmentary information from various sources, especially Chinese, reaches Japan, but its publication here or sending it abroad is forbidden under severe penalty.

Much concerning the siege of Port Arthur could be published without injury to the Japanese cause, but the general staff, resolved to avoid aiding St. Petersburg or General Kuropatkin with a single shred of information, has placed an absolute embargo on the transmission of all news.

Geographical and local conditions, both in Japan and at the seat of war, make it possible to enforce this embargo. No foreigner accompanies either the Japanese forces which are besieging Port Arthur, the army under General Oku, or the army which was landed at Taku-Shan, and the newspaper correspondents and foreign attachés with General Kuropatkin are made to remain within a circle having a radius of a little over half a mile.

The Russians are forced to travel afield along the Japanese front, which extends for 250 miles, in order to determine in actual scouting the positions and strength of their enemy, and, added to this, they must disguise a series of clever feints and ruses designed to deceive them.

Many false reports concerning the war operations are being sent abroad; these the Japanese welcome as being just so much more chaff thrown in the eyes of the enemy.

The curtain over the theatre of war will, however, soon be raised, and it is confidently expected that the lifting will reveal the Japanese in possession of splendid strategic advantages, with men and guns enough to carry the present campaign to a successful conclusion.

RUSSIANS CUT DOWN.

Outpost Surrounded Near Afatoy—Eighty Killed.

Liao-Yang, July 7.—The Japanese, led by Chinese guides, have badly cut up two companies of Russian troops near the village of Afatoy. In a thick fog the Japanese surrounded and killed the Russian outposts. The rest of the Russians at the post, after a desperate struggle, cut their way through the Japanese lines, losing eighty of their men. The Japanese also lost heavily.

FIGHTING NEAR KAI-PING.

Samsonoff Driven Back—Japanese Advance in Force.

Tashi-Chiao, July 6 (delayed in transmission).—The Japanese swarmed over the mountain crests early this morning and advanced on Kai-Ping, compelling General Chirikoff, with the centre of the Russian vanguard, to fall back.

A whole brigade of Japanese, with masses of cavalry, followed and occupied the village of Nan-Tay, driving out two companies of Cossacks, Russian infantry and two companies of Cossacks, who were entrenched there. The Japanese arrived within five miles of Kai-Ping. It was then nightfall.

General Samsonoff made a heroic attempt to check the Japanese, galloping out with guns to shell their left, and inflicting great loss on them. Fearing his retreat would be cut off, he fell back, and is now holding Kai-Ping. General Chirikoff's force is stationed southeast of Kai-Ping. The plans of the Japanese remain a mystery to the Russian commanders.

EMPEROR TO VISIT VOLGA REGION.

Will Bid Farewell to Troops—Wittsoeff's Retirement Scouted.

St. Petersburg, July 7.—It is reported that the Emperor will leave St. Petersburg on Saturday for the Volga region, visiting Kazan, Penza, Samara and Syzran, to bid farewell to the 5th and 6th Siberian Army Corps which will be held in reserve at Irkutsk and Omak.

The reported supersession of Rear Admiral Wittsoeff by Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky is ridiculed here.

RUSSIAN COLLIER GOES EAST.

Port Said, July 7.—The Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, which passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea on Tuesday last, entered the Suez Canal to-day with a cargo of coal.

The St. Petersburg is possibly one of a number of coal laden steamers which will be sent ahead of the Russian Baltic fleet.

POLES READY TO RISE.

Reported Request for Martial Law from Warsaw.

London, July 8.—According to a dispatch from Vienna, the Polish papers report that the Governor General of Warsaw has asked permission to place Russian Poland in a minor state of siege, as otherwise it will be impossible for him to prevent an uprising of the disaffected population.

THE ESPIEGLE DEPARTS.

Russians Refuse to Allow Her to Remain at New-Chwang.

Tien-Tsin, July 7.—The British gunboat Espiegle has left New-Chwang and returned to Chin-Wang-Tao. The Russian authorities objected to her remaining at New-Chwang. A Russian gunboat is anchored at the mouth of the river for the supposed purpose of disputing passage should the Espiegle return.

Heavy firing was heard at Kai-Ping on Wednesday, and it is rumored that the Russians gained a victory.

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CLOSE TO PORT ARTHUR.

Shipping Representatives Unable to Reach Agreement.

London, July 7.—Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line, and Lord Inverclyde, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, whose conference was brought about by King Edward and Emperor William at Kiel, met this afternoon in the private room of Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, to discuss the shipping situation and the possibility of adjusting the differences which precipitated the rate war.

The conference was also attended by Sir Clinton Edwards Dawkins, partner in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., the London representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., and J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Gerald Balfour was present during the greater part of the proceedings, which began at noon. The first session lasted two hours, and ended at 2 o'clock.

After the evening session the conference adjourned without any definite decision having been reached.

PEACE OFFER TO TIBET.

British Commander Still Willing to Treat with Envoys.

Gyangtse, July 7.—A messenger from the British expedition was sent to the Tibetan peace delegates to-day to inform them that Colonel Younghusband was still willing to treat with them, provided they arrive at the place appointed within a reasonable time.

Sappers have been engaged all day in destroying the fortifications of the jong.

WILLING TO WITHDRAW FROM TIBET.

Washington, July 7.—The discreet inquiries of the State Department into the object of the British Tibetan expedition, as related in yesterday's Associated Press cable dispatch from London, appear to have developed a rather curious fact, namely, that the British home government was lukewarm, if not absolutely indifferent, in the matter of sending the Tibetan expedition to the points which were at issue between India and Tibet here.

These are the points which the British government is willing to retire on this basis the more experience that they are not satisfied, from their own point of view, that the British government is not prepared to recognize the Indian government sent by him to Tibet. He appealed to the home government for arms and for a proper treatment for his envoys, and the home government assented.

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CUTTING OFF FORTRESS.

Commanding Hills Held by Japanese—Russian Losses Heavy.

Che-Foo, July 7.—Chinese who arrived here last night from Port Arthur say the Japanese have established a complete cordon around the land side of the town, and that they are occupying all the commanding hills, including Wolf Mountain, in a radius of seven miles of the fortifications.

The Chinese repeat that two large warships are missing from the squadron which went out from Port Arthur on June 23, and say that the Russian battleship Sevastopol was damaged on that day.

The Japanese bombarded Port Arthur from the sea on June 30, but did no damage to the town.

In the fighting which occurred on July 4 for the possession of one of the hills northeast of Port Arthur the Russians lost, according to Chinese reports, one hundred men killed and fifty wounded. Fifty Chinese were sent out to bring in the Russian dead and wounded.

The Japanese, having occupied the second range of hills around Port Arthur, are now massing men to march upon the Russian marine camp, which commands the principal pass through the hills, directly back of Port Arthur. This camp is considered vital to the safety of the fortress and it is guarded, according to the Chinese, by twenty thousand marines and sailors. In the Chinese language the Japanese occupied this camp for several days before they took possession of Port Arthur.

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These are the points which the British government is willing to retire on this basis the more experience that they are not satisfied, from their own point of view, that the British government is not prepared to recognize the Indian government sent by him to Tibet. He appealed to the home government for arms and for a proper treatment for his envoys, and the home government assented.

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