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33,000 to 38,000 Good Reasons.
There are between thirty-three and thirty-eight thousand good reasons for advertising in The Star. Every copy of the paper every day is a good reason, for every copy reaches a buyer.

JAPS IN NIUCHWANG

Semi-Official Report of the Landing of Troops.

DOOM OF PORT ARTHUR

ISOLATION AND ULTIMATE CAPTURE OR SURRENDER.

Japanese Third Army Corps Reported Landed—Togo's Mombardment of Forts Continues.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A cablegram from London says: It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Japanese 3d Army Corps has landed at Niuchwang. Japanese are, therefore, supposed to be in possession of the city.

The capture of Niuchwang means the isolation of Port Arthur and its eventual capture or surrender.

Following the sinking of fire ships on Monday, Togo bombarded the forts at Port Arthur.

Bombardment was renewed Tuesday and continued yesterday.

RUSSIANS TO RETIRE.

Report That They Will Abandon Feng-Wang-Chweng.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A cablegram from London says: A dispatch received here today from St. Petersburg says Russians will abandon Feng-Wang-Chweng and retire to Liao Yang. As the Japanese are advancing through Mancharia toward Feng-

General Katsuma.
Commanding a brigade in the Japanese advance troops.

Wang-Chweng with formidable artillery and an army of 60,000 men, the Russians think it unwise to make a stand in the face of such odds.

The Japanese are under Gen. Kuroki and are supposed to be the main body of the Japanese army in Manchuria.

It is understood the retreat toward Liao Yang will be an orderly one, a strong rear guard of the Russian army keeping in contact with the advance guard of Japanese. It may be a retreat in which constant skirmishing will take place.

The Russian wounded are being hurried to the rear to Mukden and further north. It is supposed they will all eventually be sent to Harbin. Gen. Kuropatkin is personally in charge of affairs at the front.

Czar Determined to Go to the Front.

A cablegram from Rome says: According to a communication received by the pope from Russia, the czar, notwithstanding the advice of his ministers, is determined to go to the front and command the army.

Left for Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5, 3:27 p. m.—Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff, who is to command the first division of the Pacific fleet under Vice Admiral Skrydloff, has left here for Port Arthur.

The new Russian battle ship Orel, which ran aground on a sand bank in the Neva, May 1, has been floated and taken to Cronstadt. Only a few of her plates were injured.

IN PORT ARTHUR HARBOR.

Seven Damaged Russian Warships Reported by Che-Foo Arrival.

CHE-FOO, May 5, 9 p.m.—The steamer Sikh, which left Port Arthur a week ago, has arrived here. Her commander says seven damaged Russian ships are in the inner harbor, including the battle ships Retvizan, Czarevitch and Pobieda, the protected cruiser Pallada and the armored cruiser Bayan.

The small dock at the Tiger's Tail peninsula (Port Arthur) is completed.

Civilians have difficulty in obtaining provisions.

A former officer of the Chinese army who has returned here from Manchuria says there were less than 75,000 Russian troops south of Harbin, including the garrison of Port Arthur and on the Yalu. The Russians, he adds, occupy a strongly fortified position between Kiu-Lien-Cheng and Feng-Wang-Cheng.

Jap Fleet Off Wei-Hai-Wei.

Chinese junks which have arrived here report that a fleet of forty Japanese warships and transports was off Wei-Hai-Wei Tuesday steaming northwest.

Find 200 More Dead and Injured.

TOKYO, May 5, 8 p.m.—A telegram has been received here from Gen. Kuroki, dated May 3, in which he reports that a careful search of the battlefield of last Sunday revealed 200 additional wounded and dead Russians. He expects that a complete search of the field will result in increasing this number.

Continuing, the Japanese general says that among the Russian prisoners is a medical field officer. The Japanese ordered him to assist them in caring for the Russians and their own wounded. The officer obeyed, and he is now engaged in treating the wounded of both armies.

Cousins Renominated.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 5.—Representative Robert G. Cousins was renominated by acclamation today for a seventh term by the republicans of the fifth Iowa district. The prohibitionists of the fifth district have named as their candidate Rev. O. N. Elliott of Marshalltown.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Many Congressional Callers Today.

RUMOR ABOUT BLISS

HAS NOT ACCEPTED NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP.

District Delegates and Alternates Call on the President—Contest for Alaska Judgeships.

The disappearance from Washington of senators and representatives is plainly apparent at the White House, where the congressional callers are becoming fewer each day. There was something like a regular day for awhile today, Senators Ball, Burrows, Proctor, Fulton, Mitchell, Lodge and Foster seeing the President in succession, and being followed by other callers. There were no conferences on important governmental or political subjects, however, the majority of the callers introducing friends. Brief political suggestions were exchanged during the day with the President, but no gatherings were held to decide upon any of the features of the coming national convention or the campaign. Many of the details have already been arranged and no further conferences upon them will be necessary.

As outlined in The Star, it is now the intention to make Elihu Root of New York preliminary chairman and Speaker Cannon permanent chairman of the convention. The nominating speech will, it is definitely stated, be made by ex-Gov. Frank S. Black of New York, one of the four delegates at large from the empire state. From different sections of the country the nomination will be seconded and some of those who will perform this duty have already been selected. Representative Bede of Minnesota, has asked that a constituent of his named Cotton be accorded the honor of making one of the seconding speeches, and it is understood the request will be granted. Harry Stilwell Edwards of Macon, Ga., has been selected to represent the south in speeches seconding the nomination.

National Committee Chairmanship.

As to the chairmanship of the national committee that remains among the unsettled things. There is a revival of the talk that Cornelius Bliss will accept the position upon a hint conveyed to him that the President would like him to take the place, but the best information to be obtained is that Mr. Bliss' physical condition will not permit him to do so.

It is frankly admitted by friends close to the President that Mr. Bliss would make a chairman in whom the whole party would have confidence, but all of them doubt whether the New York man would undertake the work in view of his health.

The suggestion has been made and is now under consideration that the work of the committee be divided among say three chairmen. One would have charge of the business in the east, with headquarters at New York; another at Chicago and perhaps another would be intrusted with the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast campaign.

It is understood that Senator Aldrich is very favorable to this plan of division of the work. He realizes, it is said, that the duties of a national chairman have grown so stupendously in the past few years that it is unfair to ask one man to practically abandon his own business interests, sacrifice his health and undergo the fatigue consequent upon the sole management of a presidential campaign.

Ex-Gov. Black, who will make the speech of nomination, is one of the classic orators of the country, a man of great earnestness and commanding presence. He will demonstrate the fact that New York is solidly arrayed for Roosevelt. Mr. Black was governor of New York when President Roosevelt was nominated for governor of that state. He wanted the nomination himself, but conditions in the state were such that the republican leaders foresaw the defeat of Mr. Black if he was nominated for another term and they united upon President Roosevelt, who carried the state.

Harry Stilwell Edwards, who will second the speech on the part of the south, is the postmaster at Macon, Ga. He is a writer and author of note and a warm friend of the President.

District Delegates Call.

The President received a call today from Dr. Reyburn and John F. Cook, delegates, and James L. Turner and Edward S. Wescott, alternates, from the District of Columbia to the Chicago national convention, who paid their respects to the President and assured him of their intention to cordially support him for the presidential nomination.

Rev. Richard Carroll, the manager of an industrial home for colored boys and girls at Columbia, S. C., paid his respects to the President. The institution is especially designed to educate, Christianize and give trades to orphan negro children, and receives support from charitable people of the south and north.

Rev. George Douglas, a missionary of the United Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, called on the President today. Mr. Douglas has just arrived here from Liayang, Manchuria, where he is stationed as a missionary of his church. He told the President about some of the things of interest in the section of country where the Russians and Japanese are engaged in deadly combat. Much of the information he did not care to divulge, being duty bound, he says, to keep it to himself. Mr. Douglas does not believe the war will end for several years. He says the Russians run many trains each day over the Siberian railway and are not wholly dependent on that for supplies for their army. He says they secure much from the Chinese peasantry. Mr. Douglas says that the Manchurians are strongly favorable to the Japanese, largely because the Japanese have always acted well when seizing food stuffs from the people.

Invited to Virginia Horse Show.

Representative Rixey of Virginia presented to the President, R. N. Harper, president of the American National Bank of this city and of the Loudoun horse show, one of the events of Virginia each year. The show is to be held at Leesburg on the 8th and 9th of June, and Mr. Harper extended the President an invitation. The President said he did not think such a temptation should be placed in front of him, as he would like to attend the best in the world, but he had uniformly declined all invitations and must do so in this instance.

Theredore Roosevelt, jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, who came home from their Groton, Mass., school several weeks ago suffering from mumps, will leave for the school this afternoon. They have completely recovered, in fact, they were never seriously ill.

They Want Alaska Judgeships.

The terms of two United States judges in Alaska expire June 6, and there is a scramble to secure these places if any changes are to be made. The judges whose four-years' terms will expire are Melville C. Brown and James Wickersham. There is no indication that the Department of Justice contemplates making changes in the judiciary of Alaska, but this does not prevent a campaign for candidates in case changes are made. The Washington and Oregon senators have a number of candidates and are bringing them before the President. Senators Fulton and Mitchell to give an Alaskan judgeship to Judge Hall of Grant's Pass, Oregon, and Senator Foster saw the President to ask him to place J. H. Easterday of Tacoma upon the Alaska bench.

"Billy" Wright a Consul General.

Senator Quay of Pennsylvania is at his home in this city, and, at present, has no intention of leaving here. His physical condition is such as to cause his friends some anxiety. He is very weak and, while he occasionally drives about the city and on one or two occasions has visited the departments on official business since the adjournment of Congress, he is accompanied invariably by his daughter or an attendant. In this connection, it is regarded as significant that among the executive appointments announced today, was that of Wm. F. Wright to be consul generl of the United States to Munich. Mr. Wright for many years has been Senator Quay's secretary and confidential clerk. It is regarded as likely that the provision is made for Mr. Wright for the reason that Mr. Quay may feel that his work in Congress is nearing an end.

MAY GO TO GREECE.

Departure of Admiral Barker's Fleet for a Long Cruise.

A representative fleet of United States warships left Pensacola today for a cruise across the Atlantic ocean and into the Mediterranean sea. It includes four battleships of the north Atlantic fleet and the newly organized European squadron. The joint squadrons are under the command of Rear Admiral Barker, commander-in-chief of the north Atlantic fleet. The European squadron is commanded by Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell.

The fleet is composed of the battle ships Kearsarge (Admiral Barker's flagship), Iowa, Alabama and Maine of the north Atlantic fleet and the cruisers Olympia (Admiral Jewell's flagship), Cleveland and Baltimore. It was intended that the battle ships Missouri and Illinois should take part in this cruise, but that plan had to be abandoned because of the recent accidents to those vessels. The itinerary of the cruise is left to the discretion of Admiral Barker, but the approved plan contemplates proceeding from Pensacola to Guantanamo and beginning the transatlantic trip from that point.

Secretary Moody and his congressional party are now on their way to Guantanamo on the dispatch boat Dolphin, and it is probable that they will await the arrival there of the joint squadrons. From Guantanamo the fleet will proceed direct to the Azores, and from there to Lisbon. Visits will then be made to Villefranche, France, and Trieste, Austria, and it is possible that the cruise may be extended as far east as Piraeus, the port of Athens, Greece. At the close of this cruise, which will probably occupy two months' time, the battle ship squadron will return to the United States and resume its duties on the north Atlantic station, while the cruiser squadron will remain on the European station and later visit English and German ports.

The departure of these vessels and their absence during the greater part of the summer will preclude the navy from participating in the proposed maneuvers of the army on the Atlantic coast this summer.

TO MEET JUNE 15.

Republican National Committee Summoned to Assemble at Chicago.

Postmaster General Payne, acting chairman of the republican national committee, and Secretary Elmer Dover of the committee today issued a call for a meeting of the national committee at Chicago June 15. The notice is addressed to the members of the committee and is as follows:

"The members of the republican national committee are hereby requested to meet at the Coliseum, Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., at 2 p.m., Wednesday, June 15th.

"At this meeting the national committee will hear and determine such contests as may be presented for its consideration, and prepare the temporary roll of delegates.

"Kindly acknowledge receipt of this notice and advise the secretary of the committee of your purpose to attend the meeting, and of your address in Chicago."

TO USE HIS DISCRETION.

Commander Dillingham Given Authority to Recognize Blockade.

It was announced at the Navy Department today that Commander Dillingham, commanding the Detroit, had been instructed to recognize the blockade established by the government of San Domingo if he deems it effective. The blockade was established at Monte Christi. This action forecasts the determination of the State Department to extend full recognition to the government of President Morales, which already has been given a tentative recognition. It was taken upon the report of Commander Dillingham to the effect that the Morales government was maintaining a gunboat at the entrance to the harbor of Monte Christi against any force that the insurgents would probably be able to gather. This is the last point on the island where the insurrection survives, and it is understood that if the supply of arms and ammunition can be cut off peace will be restored to the island.

CHORUS: HA! HA!!

PHILIPPINE TARIFF

Important Decision of Court of Claims.

DUTIES JUSTLY LEVIED

COUNTRY WAS UNDER ABSOLUTE MILITARY RULE.

Opinion Affects Similar Claims Amounting to Nearly $7,000,000—Department Officials Gratified.

In the Court of Claims today Justice Wright handed down an opinion affecting the whole question of the validity of customs collections in the Philippine Islands on imports from the United States between the time of the ratification of the treaty with Spain in February, 1899, and the 8th of March, 1902, when Congress, by special act, sanctioned the levying of duties.

The court holds that tariffs on imports were rightly levied during the time specified, as the islands were under military rule and subject to military restrictions. There was no civil government, it is held, and the power of the commanding officer to prohibit or restrict trade or commerce was absolute. Importers, the decision declares, had the privilege of sailing away with their goods if they did not wish to pay the duty proposed. By paying duties, however, they acquiesced in the right of the military government and the payment therefore became a voluntary one.

Claim for Refund of Duties.

The suit decided today was that of Warner, Barnes & Co., a British corporation, with headquarters at Manila. This company imported goods largely from New York and San Francisco. The company sued the United States in the Court of Claims for $81,126.64 tariffs collected at Manila upon importations of merchandise from the United States after the treaty with Spain and up to November 15, 1901. The decision of the court, while it involves less than $100,000 in this case, is virtually a decision of a large number of similar claims, aggregating approximately $7,000,000.

Counsel for the claimants argued in the Court of Claims that under the authority of the insular cases, lately decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the levy and collection of such tariffs was illegal for the reason that at the time of such collection the Philippine Islands were not a foreign country in respect to the United States after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty by the governments of the United States and Spain.

Tariff Was Justly Levied.

By today's opinion of Justice Wright, the Court of Claims, following the decision in the insular cases, decided that the Philippine Islands were not foreign country in respect to the United States, but distinguished the case from the insular cases, holding that a state of war existed throughout the islands between the United States and the Filipinos to the extent that the treaty with Spain and all other merely civil law was for the time being suspended and superseded by military law until such time as it might be possible to establish civil, administrative and judicial authority to enforce the civil law, and that during such period of suspension of the civil law the power of the military commander was absolute, and that he might lawfully prohibit or restrict trade or commerce, and, as a condition to commerce within his military district, might impose contribution to assist in the expenses of the war and such care to indigent non-combatants as humanity might require.

The court held that the tariffs paid by Warner, Barnes & Co. were not levied or collected by virtue of the statutes of the United States, nor by authority of any general law; nor in the exercise of the civil power of the government, but were collected solely as a military contribution as a condition annexed to the privilege of importing goods upon which the duties were levied. That the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, by whose order the collections were made, had the same powers, in time of war, as other civilized governments, and that his exercise of them needed no authority or ratification by Congress to give his acts in that respect effective force, although Congress did, as a matter of fact, ratify the same.

The opinion of the court is further to the effect that the privilege of sailing away with the goods was not prohibited to Warner, Barnes & Co., and while it was prohibited from landing the merchandise without first making payment of the duties, this did not deprive the payment of its voluntary character, and it is held there was acquiescence in the payment and use of the money so paid, and judgment was given that plaintiffs could not recover.

Officials Gratified.

Officials of the War Department were very much gratified over the decision of the Court of Claims. The main question involved was the right of the military government of the Philipines to impose a tariff upon goods going from the United States into the Philippines between the time of the peace treaty and the act of Congress of March 8, 1902, which sanctioned the levying of such duties. The United States Supreme Court in the Dooley cases descided that tariffs could not be levied on goods going into Porto Rico, and Barnes & Co. claimed that the same principle would apply to the Philippines. The government contended, however, that the same conditions did not prevail in the Philippines as in Porto Rico, and the decision today upholds that contention. The case for the United States was prepared and argued by Judge Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the insular bureau of the War Department.

MANY SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Proposed Memorial to the Late Senator Hanna.

Mr. William G. Oswald, secretary of the Marcus A. Hanna Memorial Chair Association, after spending several days in this city, has gone to New York, where he will remain for some time. While here he received many substantial subscriptions toward the fund for the establishment of a memorial chair of political science in the Western Reserve University. This chair is regarded as peculiarly suitable for the memory of the late senator, as he proposed to devote the last years of his life to the study and application of political theories to the conditions of the industrial world with which he was so well acquainted.

The amounts of the subscriptions that have already been received for the memorial have not been made public, and it is not expected that they will be published. That course was followed in the case of the McKinley memorial, and it received the approval in that case of Mr. Hanna himself. It is expected that there will be a large number of subscriptions received in New York. The $150,000 which it is desired to raise will, it is expected, be made up of a large number of subscriptions.

ALLEGHENY RIVER BRIDGES.

Question of Elevating the Structures Before Secretary Taft.

A delegation of Pittsburg business men were given a hearing today by Secretary Taft upon the subject of bridges across the Allegheny river. The matter has been pending in the department for a long time. Former Secretary Root ordered the raising of the Union bridge, at the mouth of the river, but declined to take any action as to the others. Navigation interests have asked Secretary Taft to reopen the matter, and the hearing today was to urge that the other bridges be raised, which was resisted by the owners of the bridges.

LOUIS A. DENT RESIGNS.

Resulting Changes in the Consular Service.

Mr. Louis A. Dent, who was appointed United States consul at Dawson City, British Columbia, when succeeded as register of wills by Mr. Tanner, has resigned the consular office in order to continue in business in this city and his resignation has been accepted by the President.

This action has resulted in several changes in the consular service. Mr. James H. Worman, United States consul at Munich, has been appointed United States consul at Three Rivers, Canada, and Mr. Leo Bergholz, consul at Three Rivers, has been appointed consul at Dawson City.

The vacancy in the consulate at Munich has been filled by the appointment of William L. Wright of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wright is a resident of Philadelphia and for many years was private secretary to Senator Quay.

DELAYED EXAMINATION PAPERS

Additional Successful Candidates for Admission to Academy.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 5.—Second Lieut. A. P. Watson and E. P. Larned, U. S. M. C., have reported at the Naval Academy for instruction at the school of application, marine barracks.

The superintendent of the academy has received from the civil service commission forty-four additional sets of candidates' examination papers. On account of the delay in the receipt of these papers, the results were not included in the list of successful candidates recently published. These papers come from the following places: Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; ElPaso, Tex.; Grand Forks, N. D.; Grand Island, Neb.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lincoln, Neb.; Madison, Wis.; Manistee, Mich.; Nashville, Tenn.; Peoria, Ill.; Portland, Oreg.; Reno, Nev.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Springfield, Mo.; Tacoma, Wash.; Wichita, Kans.

HIS FEET BURNED OFF.

Employe of Steel Works Dies After Terrible Experience.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Making a misstep while walking on the edge of a vast caldron of boiling metal, Hainey Anderson, an employe of the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago, clung for life to the edge today while his feet burned off. Then, his strength gone, he slipped with a shriek into the seething mass below. In a few moments his body was literally consumed. One of his fellow workmen fainted with horror at the spectacle.

THE GORMAN STOCK

Sharp Advance in Presidential Candidacy Market.

AIM OF HIS FRIENDS

HAS BEEN TO KILL HEARST BOOM IN THE SOUTH.

Now It Looks to Be an Opportune Time to Assume the Aggressive in His Behalf.

There has been a sharp advance in Gorman stock in the past ten days in the democratic presidential candidacy market. The boom in this heretofore somewhat depreciated commodity is being manipulated by Senator Gorman's friends in many sections of the country. Apparently the word has been given that the present is the opportune time to assume the aggressive in behalf of Senator Gorman.

Many months ago The Star pointed out that it was Senator Gorman's play to keep in the background of democratic presidential politics until close to the approach of the convention. He was to be Br'er Rabbitt and "lay low." The other candidates were to be encouraged to come into the limelight, where not only they would be open to critical inspection, but probably the target for missiles. The plan has worked out thus far. Judge Parker, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Olney and Mr. Hearst have been inspected, criticised and duly pelted. A few rocks are still being shied at Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst.

The policy of abnegation and temporary self-effacement was carried by Mr. Gorman to the extent of encouraging Parker organizations in nthe south. It also encouraged the instructing of the New York democratic state convention for Judge Parker. All of that was for the sole purpose, as has been pointed out, of shutting off the Hearst movement in the south and preventing Mr. Hearst from bottling up delegations.

That has been accomplished, too. Mr. Hearst has withdrawn from the south, horse, foot and dragoons, and is campaigning in Iowa and Illinois. But, it will be observed—and too much significance can not be attached to this point—that there have been no further instructions for Judge parker since New York acted. Other state conventions and state primaries have been held, but they have not tied up the delegations.

Aim of Gorman Campaign.

The great aim and object of the Gorman campaign is to keep the delegations free, so that at St. Louis, when there is a deadlock between the Bryan-Hearst and the Parker factions, Senator Gorman can treat for a compromise.

Here is a dispatch which was received in this city last night from Indianapolis:

"Col. Richard J. Bright is here interviewing leading democrats in Gorman interest, to prevent Parker instructions at state convention next week."

A press dispatch from Indianapolis, dated yesterday, says:

"At a conference of democrats here today, including Thomas Taggart, national committeeman; State Chairman O'Brien, John W. Kern and others, the political situation in Indiana was discussed and much attention was given to the subject of instructing the delegates to the St. Louis convention and adopting the unit rule, which would answer the same purpose.

"There has been an understanding among the Parker men that one or the other of these plans would be adopted in order to insure a solid vote for Parker, but the recent utterances of Bryan against the New York platform and the fight that Hearst has put up in the state have caused many to think that the national convention should look outside of both Hearst and Parker for a nominee.

"The opinion was expressed that perhaps Indiana had better be in a position to lead off for another candidate than to have her hands tied with instructions for any candidate.

"Several of the men thought that Mayor McClellan of New York would be the strongest man as a dark horse, and the sentiment was general that the Indiana delegation could unite upon him and give him a solid vote if, at any time in the convention, New York would go to him.

"The conference adjourned with the understanding that efforts should be begun at once to bring about an understanding with the Hearst faction."

In New York.

A press dispatch from New York today says:

"Judge Parker's supporters are much disturbed over the report that Senator Gorman will confer with Murphy on the presidential situation. The Parker men have made strong efforts to capture Mr. Gorman's support, but so far he has refused to commit himself. That he will be able to influence a large vote in the convention is conceded.

"It is known that Mr. Gorman has been in communication with Tammany and the leaders in Pennsylvania and other states. Mr. Murphy has also kept in touch with the Pennsylvania leaders, and when that state refused to instruct its delegates for Parker it was regarded as a telling blow to the Parker boom.

"Many in New York believe there is already an alliance between Tammany and Gorman, to which Guffey of Pennsylvania is also a party, to prevent Parker's nomination. If this is true, it accounts for the apathy displayed in other states since New York instructed for the judge.

"Senator Gorman will be in the city several days. Friday he will meet his daughter, Mrs. Stephen W. Gambrill, who is returning from abroad, and this was the avowed object of his trip to New York, but that he will see Mr. Murphy and talk politics during his stay is stated by his intimate friends. Before he goes back to Maryland it is expected that the political situation will have taken another turn."

"Keep Delegations Free" the Watchword.

Thus the developments of twenty-four hours in two widely separate states show that the Gorman movement is aggressive and proceeding along a definite line, long ago agreed upon. "Keep the delegations free" is the Gorman watchword.

Another interesting development of this week in democratic politics is the revival of the talk about Charles A. Towne. His name is mentioned for first place on the ticket. Well-posted democrats say, however, that there is another side to the Towne boom.

According to a story current today Mr. Towne is to be played up to hold the Bryan vote in the convention. In case of the preponderance of opinion in favor of a conservative democrat for first place, the Bryan men will be offered the vice presidency as a sop and Mr. Towne would be acceptable to the eastern men.

Dispatches from Nebraska today, published in another column, say that Mr. Bryan has announced his intention to bolt the convention if he cannot control it. That will be a great surprise to the eastern men. Judge Parker—and this statement is made with authority—has believed all along that Mr. Bryan would not bolt, but that by judicious handling he could be kept in line.

SECOND LAND BATTLE

Rumor From St. Petersburg of Desperate Fight.

JAPS ARE DRIVEN BACK

REPORTED THAT RUSSIANS LOST 7,000 AND JAPANESE 10,000.

Claimed That Mikado's Soldiers Retreated in Disorder—No Confirmation of News Obtainable.

LONDON, May 5—4:05 p.m.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says a rumor is current there that a second battle has been fought at Kiu-Lien-Cheng, in which the Russian loss was 7,000, the Japanese loss 10,000 men, and resulted in the Japanese being driven back in disorder.

The dispatch adds that no confirmation of this report is obtainable.

Mobilization of Troops in Progress.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A cablegram from St. Petersburg says: A general mobilization of Russian troops is now in progress, that of the 18th and 10th corps having been completed. Two corps will leave for the far east shortly.

Rumors of Russian Victory on Yalu.

There are rumors here which cannot be traced to a responsible source that the Russian troops in northeastern Korea have swooped down upon the Japanese below the Yula river, winning a big victory. The story is not credited.

Linevitch Inspects Troops.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 5.—General Linevitch today inspected the forts and troops and congratulated the latter on their appearance and efficiency.

BOMBARD PORT ARTHUR.

Details of Japs' Valorous Attack Last Tuesday.

LONDON, May 5.—A Tokyo dispatch to the Central News states that after the steamers had been sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur harbor the Japanese fleet bombarded the forts and town on May 3. The bombardment was continued on the morning of May 4.

Desperate Courage of Japs.

PORT ARTHUR, May 5.—The Japanese displayed desperate courage in their fireship attack on the night of Tuesday. The ships as they approached were divided into three groups, all heading straight for the entrance of the harbor.

While still far from the shore they ran on the Russian mines and they were under a murderous fire from the Russian batteries. Three torpedo boats followed the fireships to pick up the crews of the latter.

When the first ship foundered the crew clambered up the mast, cheering for the Emperor of Japan as they went down. From the masthead of the second vessel as she began to sink her crew waved lanterns to indicate her course to those astern. Their small boats, though soon riddled, did not raise the white flag.

A Japanese sailor who came ashore at Electric Hill, when summoned to surrender, sprang forward with a revolver in his hand and died fighting.

Another Japanese sailor who was pulled out of the water tried to throttle himself with his necktie.

One of the Russian rowboats which approached a sinking ship for the purpose of saving her crew was met by a small-arm fire.

The Russian sailors showed every consideration for the captured Japanese, wrapping them up in their own coats and carrying them ashore.

One of the rescued Japanese officers committed suicide by disemboweling himself, declaring he would rather die than go home in disgrace.

May 4 (delayed in transmission).—The enemy's ships were visible cruising on the horizon this evening, and a fresh attack is anticipated.

It has been ascertained that twelve fireships participated in the latest attempt to block the entrance to the harbor. The wrecks of eight of these have been definitely located; the positions of two others are not yet known, and the remaining two, unable to withstand the terrific fire of the Russian guns, turned back.

The average tonnage of the fireships exceeded 2,000 tons. They were the Shibata, Kokura, Asagao, Mikawa, Totomi, Fudosan, Yedo, Nagato, Otaru, Sagami, Aikoku and Sakusa, the latter of 3,000 tons.

This dispatch, though written when the Russians had had opportunity to ascertain the location of eight of the ten sunken fireships, makes no mention, it will be noticed, of the blocking of the harbor entrance, as reported in Tokyo. The first dispatch from Port Arthur expressly stated that the attack failed to close the channel.

Jap Fleet Reappears.

PARIS, May 5.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg confirms previous reports to the effect that the Japanese fleet reappeared off Port Arthur yesterday and that an engagement occurred off Gen-San, Korea, between a Japanese squadron and the Russian squadron from Vladivostok.

A JAP LOAN ISSUE.

To Come From London and the United States.

LONDON, May 5.—Further inquiries show that a Japanese loan of $50,000,000 will be issued next week. It will take the form of seven-year 6 per cent bonds, and the issue price probably will be 93½, the security being a first charge on the Japanese customs. The loan will be issued simultaneously in New York and London, the only detail remaining to be determined being regarding the amount which shall be allotted to each city. It is anticipated that London will get $35,000,000 and New York $15,000,000.

M. Takahashi, the Japanese financial agent in London, says the money will not be sent to Japan, but will be employed in paying the balance of trade. He adds that in his opinion no other loan will be required by Japan before the conclusion of the war.

It was definitely arranged later this afternoon that one-half of the Japanese loan will go to the United States, and it was understood that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will handle it in America.

The stock exchange put a nominal premium of 1½ on the projected loan this afternoon.

Russian Loan About Closed.

PARIS, May 5.—Parties connected with the negotiations for a Russian loan give the following statement:

The loan is not yet signed, but it is certain that it will not be long deferred. Mr. Hottinguer, representing French financiers, is now at St. Petersburg arranging the details. It is understood that it will be at 5 per cent for five years, and that it will sell between 98 and 98.50.

A representative of one of the banks