

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

President Roosevelt's Address at Oyster Bay Today.

TRIBUTE TO HIS PARTY

MASTERY PRESENTATION OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

Accomplishments of the Past Eight Years Tersely Told—Notified by Cannon.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 27.—President ROOSEVELT was notified formally today of his nomination for the presidency by the national republican convention. The ceremony took place at his country home at Sagamore Hill, three miles from this village. In accordance with the wish of the President, the ceremony was made as simple as possible.

The formal notification of the action of the convention was made on behalf of a committee representing every state and territory in the United States, by Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives.

The day opened with ideal weather and arrangements for the ceremony were completed at an early hour. The wide veranda of the house at Sagamore Hill, extending almost entirely around the house, was decorated with American flags, hung from pillar to pillar.

In addition, many houses in the neighborhood of the Roosevelt home and in Oyster Bay were draped with the stars and stripes. Across the main street of the village there hung a large Roosevelt and Fairbanks banner.

The Committee Arrives.

The special train bearing the members of the notification committee and the invited guests left Long Island City at 10:32 a. m. and arrived here at 11:35 o'clock. Only three of the members of the committee were absent. They were James N. Coombs of Florida, Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, with Senator and Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming.

Included among the invited guests were men prominent in all walks of life. Among them were the president of the United States, the President in New York state, life-long friends and neighbors on Long Island, including the pastors of the Baptist, Methodist, churches, and the officials of the national and New York state republican organizations. Those present numbered about 125. It was necessary to limit the number on account of the isolation of Sagamore Hill and the lack of facilities for the accommodation of a larger assemblage.

Reception at Sagamore Hill.

On arrival at Sagamore Hill the committee was received by President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice President and Mrs. Charles G. Dreyfus, and National Chairman George B. Cortelyou. All of the house guests of the President were gathered on the veranda, and as the occupants of each carriage alighted they were welcomed by the President and each was presented to Mrs. Roosevelt.

At the conclusion of the informal reception the ceremony of notification began. The members of the family, the house guests and the distinguished visitors were assembled on the veranda.

Both the President and Speaker Cannon spoke standing on a chair placed on the veranda, so that all could hear. The guests stood during the speeches.

Senator Platt of New York, who had been invited to attend the ceremony, delivered his speech of notification he was greeted with applause. His speech was as follows:

Speaker Cannon's Address.

Mr. President: The people of the United States, by their blood, education and practice, are a self-governing people. We have sometimes been subject to prejudice and embarrassment from harmful conditions, but we have outgrown prejudice and overcome conditions as rapidly as possible, making due regard to law and the rights of individuals. We have sometimes made mistakes from a desire to change policy instead of letting well enough alone, merely to see whether we could do better. Under the leadership of the republican party for over half a century the United States, from being a third-class power among the nations, has become in every respect a first-class power. The people ruling it, it is necessary that they should be competent to rule. Competency means respect for the people and material well-being, education, statecraft.

The people, under the lead of the republican party, have made the nation a world power, revenue laws levying taxes upon the products of foreign countries seeking our markets which replenished our treasury, but were so adjusted as to contribute to the people in developing, diversifying and maintaining our industries, at the same time protecting our own interests by the production against the competition of foreign labor. Under this policy our manufactured goods today are one-third of the product of the civilized world, and we receive almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives elsewhere in the world. We have given protection to our citizens.

Liberal Compensation for Labor.

Liberal compensation for labor makes liberal customers for our products. Under this policy of protection our home market affords all our people a better market than has any other people on earth, and this, too, even if we did not sell any of our products abroad. In addition to this, we have come to be the greatest exporting nation in the world. For the period ending the 30th of June, 1904, our exports to foreign countries were valued at \$1,460,000,000, or 40 per cent more than the value of our factory. The world fell in our debt last year \$470,000,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 over the preceding year.

The policy of protection has always been opposed by the opponents of the republican party and is opposed by them today. In their view the national platform, adopted at St. Louis, they denounce protection as robbery. They never have been given power but they proceeded by word and act to destroy the policy of protection. Their platform is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system. Their chief leader, after his nomination, having been as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system, established the gold standard, and he himself accordingly if he should be elected.

I congratulate him. It is better to be right in the wrong than to be wrong in the right. In one thing that wrong is better to be right in one thing than wrong in all things. I wonder if it ever occurred to him that if he were elected he would have the silver standard. I wonder what made him send that telegram that he was nominated, and why he did not send it before?

When did he have a change of heart and judgment? And does he at heart believe in

the gold standard and our currency system, or does he try now to reap where he has not sown? If, perchance, he should be elected by forcing together discordant elements, the result would be a chaotic House of Representatives or House and Senate, there would be no harmonious action in legislation or administration that would benefit the nation, but in doubt and discontent would everywhere distress production and labor. Consumption would be hampered, the nation would have an experience similar to that from 1837 to 1857.

Must Be Judged by Their Works.

If this chosen leader and his friends are converts to republican policies, should not they "bring forth fruits meet for repentance" before they ask to be placed in the highest positions to affect the well-being of all? Or, they profess all things to all men, they are not worthy of the confidence of any man. If clothed with power, will they follow in the paths of legislation according to their loves and votes as manifested by their action always heretofore, or will they stand by, protect and defend the gold standard and our currency system, the gold standard and our currency laws, a majority may destroy the gold standard and establish the silver standard, or, in lieu of either or both, make the treasury note, non-interest-bearing and irredeemable, the sole standard of value.

Sir, let us turn from the region of doubt and deal in the region of assurance. The republican party stands for protection, stands for the gold standard and our currency system. If these dwell in legislation enacted under the lead of the republican party and against the most determined opposition of the democratic party, including its leader and candidate.

These being our policies, and having been so useful to the country, we have confidence in and love them. It is necessary from time to time that they should be strengthened here and controlled there. The republican party stands ready, with loving, competent hands, to apply the proper remedy. I say "remedy," being our policies, we will not willingly subject them to their enemies for slow starvation on the one hand or to sudden destruction on the other.

Our Country Has Prospered.

Since the republican party was restored to power in 1867, under the lead of McKinley, our country has prospered in production and in commerce as it has never prospered before. In wealth, we stand first among all the nations. Under the lead of William McKinley, the war with Spain was speedily brought to a successful conclusion, and the peace of peace and our action, Cuba is free and, under guarantees written in her constitution and our legislation, it is assured that she will ever be a free and independent nation. The government has been established in Porto Rico, and the ratification of which was only possible by the votes of the republican party. Civil government has been established in Porto Rico, and we are journeying toward civil government in the Philippines as rapidly as the votes of the republican party will permit. The republicans have not only received it; and this, too, notwithstanding the false cry of "imperialism" raised by the democratic party. The republican party which led to imperialism in the Philippines and tends to lead to further imperialism there. The record of the republican party under the lead of William McKinley has passed into history. Who dares assail it?

In the history of the republic, in time of peace, no executive has had greater success to deal with than yourself, and none mightier credit greater courage, wisdom and patriotism to their nation. You have enforced the law against the mighty and the lowly without fear, favor or partiality. Under the Constitution you have recommended legislation to Congress from time to time, as it was your duty to do, and when it was passed by Congress have approved it. You have under the Constitution led in making a treaty which was ratified by the Senate and is approved by the people, which was the most important treaty in the history of the United States, and which has been approved by the people, and the construction of the Panama canal.

The Party That Does Things.

The republican party, under your leadership, keeps its record from the beginning under Lincoln of doing things—the right thing at the right time and in the right way. It has no opposition of opposition to those who oppose the right thing at the right time or the selfish or partisan standpoint. They dare not tell the truth about your official action or the record of the party and then attempt to abuse that record. They represent the party which you lead. It is true, however, that, so far, their abuse of your action and their alleged fear of your personality is insignificant as compared with the personal and partisan carping against Lincoln, Grant and McKinley when they were in power. They are not to be compared with the republican party, which you lead. Those whose only grievance is that you have enforced the law, and those who, in my judgment, reap the harvest of success. The republican party for you and under your leadership appeals to the great body of the people, and the republican party faces, make the civilization, control the republic, fight its battles and determine its policies for approval and continuance in power.

The office of President of the United States is the greatest on earth, and many ambitious to hold it, yet the republican convention met at Chicago June last and nominated you as the candidate of the republican party. I am sure all republicans and a multitude of good citizens who do not call themselves republicans, but who respect the republican majority, a thoroughly organized machine and boundless resources.

Mr. Taggart knows his Indiana; even his opponents know his Indiana. They wait upon you and inform you of his condition, your duty, speaking for the committee, I now cheerfully perform, with the hope and confidence that you will not only support his election to the presidency in November next, but will approve the action of the convention which elected you as your own successor.

At the close of Mr. Cannon's address, the President, by the republican party, and standing under a great festoon of American flags, delivered his address in response to the notification. As he faced this assemblage he was warmly applauded. His address follows:

The President's Speech.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realization of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the republican national convention has adopted, and I am glad to be able to communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the nomination.

Three years ago I became President because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise that I made. I remember my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent. I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal co-operation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority

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AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

never been seriously questioned, the British authorities claim that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg first specifically reserved the rights of his government in case of an emergency arising and, later, disclaimed them in the various provisions of the declarations. The United States also reserved her rights when acknowledging the receipt of the Russian declaration. The British authorities are persistent in their desire to induce the United States to make a declaration in respect to the policy of protection, and propose to pursue in the matter of the protection of commerce, but nothing has yet been done so far as known here, and the authorities are looking forward with intense interest to the result of the deliberations of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay.

BALFOUR'S STATEMENT.

Knight Commander Incident a Breach of Law.

LONDON, July 27.—That the British government regards the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander as a breach of international law was confirmed by Premier Balfour in the house of commons this afternoon. Answering questions regarding the despatch of the British Commander to the Malacca and other vessels, the premier said he hoped to be in a position to make a brief statement regarding the Malacca tomorrow.

As to the sinking of the Knight Commander, he "regretted that information which reached me this morning confirmed this regrettable occurrence."

Mr. Balfour added: "There is no question of loss of life, but I am afraid there is a question of a breach of international law."

DEFENSE COMMITTEE IN CONFERENCE.

A lengthy meeting of the defense committee took place today, under the presidency of Premier Balfour, at which the attorney general, Sir Robert Finlay, was present. The attorney general does not usually attend these meetings, but it was stated that the questions at issue between Russia and Great Britain were under discussion, and that Sir Robert was called in to advise as to the questions of international law involved.

BOUND FOR JIBUTI.

Two Russian Vessels Passed Perim, Red Sea.

PERIM, Red Sea, July 27.—Two Russian vessels, supposed to be the volunteer fleet steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk, passed here this morning, bound for Jibuti, French Somaliland. They showed no colors.

DROP IN CONSOLS.

LONDON, July 27.—On the stock exchange today prices, after a slight hardening, closed flat on Premier Balfour's opinion that the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander was a breach of international law. The drop of 1/2 in consols today was due to the political situation, aggravated by anticipation that exchequer bonds are to be offered on Friday.

WALL STREET FEELING.

New York Herald's Poll Indicates Large Majority for Roosevelt.

A great deal has been said and written in recent months about the alleged opposition to Roosevelt in financial circles, and especially in Wall Street. The New York Herald, undertaking to develop evidence of the existence of lack of feeling, has polled the New York stock exchange to ascertain the preferences of members for President and the reasons therefor.

Out of a membership of 1,100 the total replies were 416. Of this number 367 were for Roosevelt, 102 were for Parker and six were undecided. The replies indicated a wide range of political opinion and betrayed a few cases of party disaffection. Some democrats expressed intention to vote for Roosevelt, because of the democracy in their belief was still tainted with free silver. Some republicans said they would vote for Parker, because he stood for tariff reduction, and that was what they wanted.

The poll not only failed to uncover the alleged latent opposition to Roosevelt, but showed a majority of the stock market in favor of the republican ticket. While less than one-third of the membership was heard from, the ratio was striking. Some of the most influential men in Wall Street came out openly for Roosevelt, and no expressions of opposition to him on account of his action in the anti-trust cases were found.

The republican managers will doubtless use in their campaign the opinions of democrats who replied to the poll and avowed their vote for the republican ticket on account of the alleged financial unsoundness of the other party. That is going to be the high card in the republican hand, and it will be a very serious blow to the gold democrats to stand pat again, in order to insure maintenance of the gold standard, through the re-election of a republican Congress.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Marshall Langhorne at Chingking and F. S. Hannah at Magdeburg.

M. Marshall Langhorne of Lynchburg, Va., has been appointed United States consul at Chingking, China. This is one of the treaty ports just opened by China to trade with the United States. A consulate there was made at the last session of Congress, and compensation of \$3,000 per annum. Mr. Langhorne was commercial agent at Dalny before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, but was obliged to leave that place with all the other foreign residents when hostilities broke out.

Frank S. Hannah of Evanston, Ind., has been appointed United States consul at Magdeburg, Germany, a place paying \$2,000 per annum. He fills a vacancy created by the death of Consul William A. McKellip of Maryland last April.

DAVIS DODGING KODAKERS.

Proves to Be a Magnet for Politicians at Bedford.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pa., July 27.—Senator Henry G. Davis, the vice presidential candidate of the democracy, has been a magnet in drawing politicians to Bedford Springs from all parts of the state and neighboring states, as evidenced by the arrival of many of these politicians. The senator has been kept busy ever since his arrival here dodging photographers who have been trying hard to get photographs of him, but so far the only one who has succeeded in obtaining a likeness of him was the photographer who came on from New York yesterday.

The senator arose early this morning, and, quite a walk over one of the many mountain paths in this vicinity. After breakfast he was joined by Judge Gray and the two took a short walk together.

Coming back to the hotel he had a short conference with a number of prominent democrats, after which he went out driving with his daughter, Mrs. Lee. Arriving at the hotel after his drive the senator went to his room, where he spent the remainder of the morning going over his heavy mail.

CONDITION OF MINISTER RUSSELL.

United States Minister Russell, who has been lying ill at his home in Rockville, Md., for the last two weeks, is reported to be suffering from some abdominal pain, but otherwise his condition is regarded as satisfactory.

ENGLISH TAKE ACTION

Send Protest Against Sinking of Knight Commander.

LONDON, July 27.—The British government is sending instructions to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, today to energetically protest against the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russian Vladivostok squadron. Until the presentation of the note to the Russian government the greatest secrecy will be maintained regarding its contents, but it is known that Premier Balfour and his colleagues have decided to demand that the fullest reparation shall be made by Russia, or measures will be taken to follow up the diplomatic demands.

AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY NOT NAMED.

The British note, as Sir Charles Hardinge will submit it, will not mention the amount of indemnity Russia must pay the owners of the ship and British subjects having goods on board the vessel, but all that will be sought will be the establishment of the principle of indemnity and apology. A salute of the British flag must also be conceded and the future protection of neutral shipping assured.

RESULT OF THOROUGH CONSIDERATION.

The attitude of the British government is the result of the thorough consideration given to the reports received from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister at Tokyo, and the examination of international law authorities by legal experts. The dispatches from Sir Claude Macdonald confirm the reports that the Knight Commander had no contraband of war on board for Japan. The government and all the British authorities, it is asserted, unite on the point that there was no justification for the sinking of the vessel.

OVERSHADOWS RED SEA SEIZURES.

It is felt in government circles that the Knight Commander incident overshadows the Red Sea seizures, which practically have been adjusted, but which have failed to settle the question of the rights of neutral commerce.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S POSITION.

In the light of the declaration of the Russian government respecting the contraband of war, made three weeks after hostilities commenced, no representations have been made by Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne regarding the Knight Commander, the ambassador not having received advice from St. Petersburg on the subject, nor is it seen by the Russian diplomats how it is possible for their government to make a formal answer to the British demands.

PORTION OF CARGO CONTRABAND.

In the opinion of these diplomats the cargo, or at least a portion of the cargo, of the Knight Commander included contraband of war under the Russian declaration. The bridge work among the cargo is said to have been destined for the Fusan-Seoul railroad, which the Japanese are building for military purposes.

The Russian declaration also announced that rice and other foodstuffs are contraband if sent to the enemy's coast or order. Attention is specifically called to the fact that the declaration saying that "neutral ships with contraband of war of any sort can, according to circumstances, be not only seized, but also confiscated."

DECLARATION NEVER QUESTIONED.

If the ship can be confiscated, it is contended, she can be sunk as well. While Russia holds that her declaration has

THREE BIG DEMOCRATS

Will Try to Carry Three Big States.

MURPHY SEES PARKER

Should They Succeed Tammany Leader Calls at Rosemount Today

They Will Still Lack a Majority in Electoral College.

Must Get New York Under Any Circumstances and Some of the Other States.

Three big men will make it their personal affair in the coming campaign to try to carry three big states for the democrats. Mr. Henry G. Davis has promised to deliver West Virginia; Senator Gorman, Maryland, and Mr. Thomas Taggart, Indiana; that is, if they can. They will be specialists in the field of politics, devoting their attention mainly to the work in those states, although, of course, the three will be interested in the general game.

If these specific and specialized efforts result in accordance with the expectations of the men concerned it will add thirty votes to the democratic column, bringing the total of democratic votes in the electoral college up to 181, or 58 less than the requisite majority.

In yesterday's meeting of the national committee Senator Bailey expressed the belief that the democrats would carry Nevada, Montana, Utah, Idaho and Colorado, which would add 17, bringing the total up to 198, leaving 41 still to be obtained.

The democrats would then look for the 41 out of combinations of the following states: New York, 33; Wisconsin, 12; New Jersey, 12; and Pennsylvania, 6. The prerequisite to any shifting of the figures.

The New Chairman's Duty.

The new chairman, Mr. Taggart, will feel it incumbent upon him to secure his own state in this his first dash into real national politics, and he will be watched very closely by the republicans. He will have a pretty stiff combination to combat—Fairbanks, Hemenway, Gov. Durbin, Beveridge and Jesse Overstreet, an existing republican majority, a thoroughly organized machine and boundless resources.

Mr. Taggart knows his Indiana; even his opponents know his Indiana. They wait upon you and inform you of his condition, your duty, speaking for the committee, I now cheerfully perform, with the hope and confidence that you will not only support his election to the presidency in November next, but will approve the action of the convention which elected you as your own successor.

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THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hill Concludes to Go Along at Last Moment.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The members of the democratic national committee left today for Esopus. Besides the members of the committee, quite a number of other democrats were in the party, among them being Cord Meyer and John A. Mason of the democratic state committee, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, and others.

Mr. Hill, who has been staying at Murray Bay, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, with his family since the 1st of July, will resume his official duties at the War Department next Monday. Assistant Secretary Oliver, who has been in charge of the affairs of the military establishments during his absence, will start away on his vacation next Monday. He will join his family at Murray Bay.

Secretary Morton, the new head of the naval establishment, will also return to his office next Friday or Saturday and relieve

SECRETARIES TO RETURN.

Heads of Military Departments Coming Back to the City.

The return of the President to Washington will be marked by the return of several of the members of his cabinet who have been away on vacation for several weeks. Secretary Taft, who has been staying at Murray Bay, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, with his family since the 1st of July, will resume his official duties at the War Department next Monday. Assistant Secretary Oliver, who has been in charge of the affairs of the military establishments during his absence, will start away on his vacation next Monday. He will join his family at Murray Bay.

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JAPANESE POST 800

But Captured Important Topographical Keys.

TATCHEKIAO BATTLES

KUROPATKIN CONFIRMS LATEST JAP SUCCESS.

Gen. Oku's Army Now Moving Upon Haicheng—Report of Situation at Port Arthur.

TOKYO, July 27, 10:30 a. m.—The army of Gen. Oku, combined with what is known as the Takushan forces, attacked Tatchekiao Sunday night and on Monday captured all the important topographical keys. The Russian forces consisted of five divisions. The Japanese casualties before Tatchekiao were 800.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—A telegram from Gen. Kurapatkin was received today confirming the occupation of Tatchekiao by the Japanese July 25, and adding that the Japanese division had moved on Haicheng. A telegram from Gen. Kurapatkin, filed yesterday, refers to a suspension of the Japanese advance. A Japanese division was then ordered to occupy an entrenchment several miles northward of the main body. Gen. Stakeberg's and Gen. Zaroubieff's corps were at Haicheng, but the rear guard of the Russian army was half way between Haicheng and Tatchekiao.

The Japanese, it was then believed, were probably halting, as usual with them after each advance, to recuperate and entrench. Two Japanese divisions were near Haicheng, which bears the same relation to Haicheng as Tanchi does to Tatchekiao. These forces were the stopping army throwing up earthworks eight miles southeast of Simouchen, which is strongly held by the Russians. Success on either side would be within speaking distance.

The Japanese continue to menace Liao Yang's communications by concentrating troops at Tatchekiao and advancing toward New Chwang, while long anticipated, is nevertheless recognized as conferring a great advantage on the Japanese general, giving them the basis of a new railway, river and high road, for a northern movement. It also cuts off one of the principal means of communication with Port Arthur. Besides its military importance to the Japanese, the fear is expressed that their occupation of New Chwang may aggravate the antagonism by placing Japanese and Chinese in immediate intimate relations.

PORT ARTHUR SITUATION.

Correspondent Disposes of the Story of 30,000 Jap Loss.

LIAO YANG, July 27.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived here after two months' stay at Port Arthur, gives an important and interesting narrative of the situation at the beleaguered fortress when he left there July 14, which shows that the Japanese operations all then advanced so far as supposed. Several Russian successes are chronicled, but the report of a Japanese reverse, with the loss of 30,000 men, is definitely disposed of, not being even mentioned by the correspondent, who says:

"When I left the fortress on July 14, the Japanese were in a position on the Russian right flank, surrounding Green and Semaphore hills, which the Russians had lost, had been recaptured by assault, and the heights of Hunshin, which the Japanese defended desperately, were remained in their hands. But I am convinced that this position also has since been recaptured by the Japanese. My departure, July 14, the position was being bombarded by six-inch Howitzers, and shells were falling very much on the Japanese works, causing great disorder.

"To sum up, by the fighting of July 3, 4 and 5, when evidently the Russian forces were on the part of the fortress previously to the battle of Kinchon.

Japs Within Twelve Miles.

"The main forces of the beleaguers are, on the average, at a distance of twenty miles from the perimeter of the fortress on the Russian right, but the Japanese have approached to within twelve miles on the Russian left. So far as inchmen station, fourteen miles from Port Arthur, and the Russian right flank, between 10,000 and 15,000 men are operating before Port Arthur. The troops maintain a constant exchange of fire with the Japanese, but the Japanese are usually silent. The Japanese apparently are conducting a slow engineering advance.

"On the morning the Russians discover fresh trenches. The Japanese are compelled to abandon this work in the day time as the Russian heavy artillery opens on them as soon as daylight discloses the work. The activity of the Japanese at sea is confined almost entirely to nocturnal operations on the part of the torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo boats, the sowing of mines and the attacking of guard boats. Such is the case with the Japanese. The attack on the guardships are easily discovered by the Russian searchlights, and as soon as fire is opened on the Japanese they are usually silent. There are also occasional cannonades by day, when the protected cruiser Novik and the guardships are fired upon by the Japanese. Sometimes the bottles of trawlers which were regularly sent out to remove the mines sown by the Japanese the previous night are fired upon by the Japanese searchlights, which are always cruising within sight of Port Arthur, and they would approach and fire a few shots. The Japanese are discouraged by the failures which they made to close the entrance of Port Arthur with freshes, and have stopped sending them in the night. The Japanese are now bombarding the fortress and shore batteries.

Squadron is Intact.

"The Russian squadron is intact and the health of the garrison is splendid, but the sameness of food is trying. There are no epidemics or infectious diseases at Port Arthur, with the exception of a few cases of intestinal disorders, which, however, are entirely confined to the men on outpost service, who are subjected to great privations compared with the remainder of the garrison.

"The spirits of the troops are excellent, although, of course, they all would like to have the siege raised and be freed from the oppressive monotony and the absence of all communication with the outside world. Possibilities are rare, the vast majority of those within the fortress being in no danger of falling. Many have ceased to believe even in the possibility of an attempt to take the fortress by storm. The blockade itself presents no terrors.

Enough Provisions.

"There is a sufficient supply of preserved goods, wheat and flour to last a long time, and there is also enough coal for the squadron.

"Perfect order and tranquility reign. The restaurants close at 10 o'clock at night, and are not allowed to sell alcoholic drinks.