

JAPAN ANSWERS RUSSIA'S CHARGES

Declares That Their Refutation is Found in the Action of Russia Herself.

HER DELAY HAD A PURPOSE.

She Refused to Meet Proposals and All the While She Was Preparing For War.

Washington, March 1.—The following authorized statement received today from the Japanese minister:

"The Russian government has charged Japan with having treacherously obtained a victory by a sudden attack upon Russia, who was bent on maintaining peace. It is further asserted in these communications that since a rupture of diplomatic relations can never be looked upon as the opening of hostilities, and since Japan did not issue a declaration of war until the 11th of February, she has been guilty of a flagrant breach of the principles of international law in making, as early as the 8th of February, most unwarrantable attacks on Russian men-of-war and merchant vessels.

"The answer to these charges may be found in the action of Russia herself. That her government never entertained any sincere desire for peace can be clearly seen from its own conduct. Throughout the whole course of the negotiations Russia persistently refused to meet the proposals made by Japan in a moderate and conciliatory spirit. These delays could not be construed as otherwise than wanton and unnecessary. She put off the settlement of the questions at issue, while at the same time busily extending her naval and military preparations in the far east had been under way since last April, when she failed to carry out her treaty engagements. During that time the increase made in her naval strength in the far east was as follows:

"Three battleships, tonnage 38,488; one armored cruiser, tonnage 7,727; five destroyers, tonnage 2,641; seven destroyers, tonnage 2,450; one gunboat, tonnage, 1,334; two vessels for laying mines, tonnage, 6,000; total number of vessels, 18 with a total tonnage of 82,415. In addition to these vessels the Russian government sent torpedo destroyers in sections by rail to Port Arthur, where the work of putting them together has been hastened and seven of them have already been completed. Furthermore, two vessels of the volunteer fleet were armed at Vladivostok and hoisted the Russian naval ensign. The Russian government also ordered to the far east one battleship, three cruisers, three destroyers and four torpedo boats, of a total tonnage of about 30,740, which would have joined the Russian squadrons in the far east had not circumstances subsequently compelled Russia to recall them. These vessels, if added to the others brought to the far east during the progress of negotiations, would have made a total increase in Russia's naval strength of about 113,000 tons.

"During the same period the increase of Russia's land forces in the far east has been equally marked. Since the 29th of last June, when under the pretext of trial transportation on the Si-

berian railway, the Russian government sent to China two infantry brigades, two artillery battalions and a large force of cavalry; troops have been constantly sent by military train from Russia to the far east, until the Russian forces numbered 40,000. At the same time plans were being made for sending, if necessary, over 200,000 men more.

"During the same period there has been the greatest activity possible at Port Arthur and at Vladivostok, and work has been carried on day and night to strengthen the fortifications of those naval ports, while forts have been built at Hunchun, Liao Yang and other strategic points, and large quantities of arms and ammunition have been sent to the far east by the Siberian railway and the vessels of the volunteer fleet.

"In the middle of October last a train of 14 cars was hurriedly sent from Russia laden with the equipment of a field hospital. From these military and naval preparations of every description, made during the progress of the negotiations, it is quite evident that Russia was not inclined to a friendly settlement of the questions then under discussion between Japan and herself, but sought solely by her military preponderance to force Japan into submission. During the latter part of January and up to the beginning of February Russian military activity was still further intensified.

"On Jan. 21 about two battalions of infantry and a detachment of cavalry were sent from Port Arthur and Dalny to the northern frontier of Korea, and on Jan. 23 a formal order to prepare for war was given by Admiral Alexieff to the forces which were stationed in the vicinity of the Yalu. On Feb. 1 the military commandant at Vladivostok, under the orders of his government, requested the Japanese commercial agent at that port to notify his nation that a state of siege might be proclaimed at any moment, and they must make immediate preparations to withdraw to Habrovsk. About the same date all of the warships at Port Arthur, except a battleship then under repairs, made a naval demonstration by leaving port, while troops were advanced in large numbers from Liao Yang toward the Yalu. In view of these facts who can say that Russia had no warlike intentions or that she was unprepared for war?

"Seeing that the situation had become so critical that it admitted of no further delay the Japanese government was compelled to break off negotiations that had proved abortive and to take the independent steps for self-protection. But the responsibility for the challenge to war rests not with Japan, but solely with Russia.

"On the 6th of February Japan announced to Russia her decision to terminate the pending negotiations and to take the independent steps for self-protection. The Russian government, however, did not deem best to defer her position, and to protect her established rights and legitimate interests. At the same time the government of Japan informed the Russian government that as its moderate and conciliatory proposals in the interest of a firm and lasting peace in the far east had not received the consideration which was their due, Japan had relations with Russia, which for the reasons named had ceased to possess value, and to withdraw her legation.

"The term 'independent action' naturally included the opening of hostilities. The fact that Russia was unable to understand it in that light is, of course, no reason why Japan should be responsible for the misinterpretation made by Russia. It is the almost unanimous opinion of international jurists that a declaration of war is not an indispensable prerequisite to the opening of hostilities. Indeed, it has been the common practice in recent wars to declare war after hostilities have been begun. Japan's action, therefore, is not open to the least criticism in this regard. From the standpoint of international law it must be understood that the charges made against her do not come with good grace from Russia, inasmuch as there are not only many bitter instances of Russia herself resorting to hostilities without declaration of war, but one case, that of her invasion of Finland in 1808, when she began war before there had even been a rupture of diplomatic relations."

TYPHOID GERMS.



The microscope shows that in the blood of every person suffering from typhoid the little germs can be found as shown above. They are supposed to get into the water or milk we drink. The germs multiply so that one germ is capable of producing about one hundred trillion germs in twenty-four hours. That is why if they ever get into the water supply of a town they multiply so fast that nearly everybody drinking the water comes down with the disease. There are exceptions, however, and these are the persons whose health is perfect, whose blood is pure and liver active. When the germs get into a healthy body they are thrown off with the other poisons. Recent Chicago statistics show that one-third of all the deaths in the past two years in that city have resulted from pneumonia.

The best advice we can give is to put the body into a perfectly sound, healthy condition. Be assured that you have rich, red blood and an active liver.

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, who is consulting surgeon to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., found certain pills and foods which when made into an alternative extract (without the use of alcohol), seemed to be the very best means of putting the stomach, blood and vital organs into proper condition.

This secret is now made into a natural way of treating disease as it was possible to go. For over a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has had a world-wide sale and cures resulting from its use are numbered by thousands. It is a tissue-builder, better than cod liver oil because it does not sicken the stomach, or offend the taste. It strengthens or renews the assimilative or digestive processes in the stomach and puts on healthy flesh when the weight of the invalid is reduced below the normal.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing else is "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

SMITH WOOLLEY CASE.

Senate Finance Committee Reports Favorably on It.

Washington, March 1.—The senate committee on finance today made a favorable report on the nomination of H. Smith Woolley, nominated for assayer at Boise, Ida. There has been quite a contest over the nomination on account of certain reports against Woolley on file in the treasury department. Nothing in the way of charges were filed with the committee, but Senator Teller reserved the right to introduce a resolution calling for the secret service reports of the treasury regarding the investigation made by the department. Woolley is a "Mormon" bishop, and his appointment was made at the urgent request of Senator Heyburn, in the face of strong opposition from Idaho.

Republican senators denied that secret service officials who conducted the investigation of the charges had convicted Woolley of the offenses charged, and in opposition to the resolutions said that the reports are on file at the treasury department where any senator may examine them without publicity.

The nomination will come up again at a subsequent session.

Twelfth Infantry Sails.

San Francisco, March 1.—The United States army transport Sherman sailed today for the Philippines, via Honolulu. She carried the Twelfth Infantry, commanded by Col. J. W. Bubb, 400 infantry and 100 cavalry recruits, besides a large number of officers, as passengers. In her hold were 1,500 tons of army supplies. Before her departure the transport was inspected by Maj. Gen. MacArthur. Capt. F. L. Winn of the Twelfth infantry did not sail with the regiment, as he has just been appointed an aide on the staff of Gen. MacArthur.

RUMORED FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

Reports to that Effect Current in London but They Lack Confirmation.

MANY CONJECTURES, FEW FACTS

In England it is Believed That Another Battle Has Taken Place Notwithstanding Denials.

London, March 2.—Rumors are current here this morning that news of the fall of Port Arthur has been received at St. Petersburg. The source of the rumors cannot be traced and there is no confirmation of them obtainable. The latest reports from Port Arthur indicated that the forces there were in no immediate danger of being forced to capitulate and that they were in condition to stand a long siege.

No confirmation of the report published yesterday in the Daily Telegraph, that the Japanese had bombarded Port Arthur Feb. 29, but that news of another attack would not be surprising, is evidently sent out for the purpose of discrediting the battle story of yesterday. The preciseness of detail in the brief cablegram telling of the bombardment is such that there is little reason to doubt its correctness. This latter view is supported by a dispatch from St. Petersburg received early in the day, which tells of a renewed attack on Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet kept beyond the range of all but the most powerful land batteries.

The engagement lasted one hour, the Japanese then retiring. Their loss is unknown.

"The Russian cruiser Askold had one gun damaged and two men injured."

Naval experts here say that this latter dispatch is confirmatory of that of yesterday, and that the difference in dates of the engagement is due to a mistake in transmission.

The fact that no additional news regarding the bombardment was received today is not surprising when the strictness of the censorship exercised by the Japanese is considered, and the fact that Russia would be inclined to send out news of another disaster to her ships.

A cable from Seoul, under today's date, says: "Advices from the north report that 1,400 Russians are at Chongju, 500 at Kusong and 50 at Anju. These forces are probably only feints sent out to locate the position of the Japanese."

"All the Americans formerly at Suncheon, who had been accepted as a family, have arrived at Ping Yang." In a dispatch from Shanghai a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the Japanese military authorities have objected to the installation of wireless telegraph apparatus on newspaper dispatch boats.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Chefoo, who has just returned from Chemulpo, Korea, cables that Japanese transports carrying troops continue to arrive at Chemulpo at the rate of one a day, while provisions are being landed near Hwang Ju (94 miles northwest of Chemulpo, at the head of the Hwangju river, where a large force of Japanese infantry has concentrated.

"A serious defect has been disclosed," the correspondent continues. "It is feared that most of the Japanese horses sent to the Philippines, via Honolulu, are of inferior quality. A fleet of 12 battleships and cruisers has been stationed permanently in Prince Jerome gulf, between Chebido Island and the mainland."

"Yesterday I saw a cruiser of the Nittaka type beached at the entrance of the Nam Yang creek, she was deserted except for a Japanese guard.

"The Koreans are hostile to the Japanese, and they are assisting the Russians in northern Korea."

Perjury Charge Failed.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 1.—The case of Juror King, who served in the trial of Jett and White, convicted of the murder of J. B. Marcus, was ended today by a verdict of not guilty. The charge against King was perjury.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Washington, March 1.—After only one session of the committee on naval affairs, the naval appropriation bill was today reported to the senate.

Comparatively few changes were made in the bill as passed by the house, though the provisions for a naval training station on the Great Lakes was again incorporated in the measure.

The increase recommended by the senate aggregates \$327,000, making the total \$97,001,738.

Provision is also made for a considerable increase in the teaching force at the naval academy at Annapolis.

An important amendment in regard to promotions in the navy provides that, subject to restrictions imposed by existing law, boatswains, gunners and warrant officers shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign after two years' service as warrant officers and boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers after six years shall be eligible to the position of choice of their class.

Many Strikers Arrested.

Telluride, Colo., March 1.—Sheriff Babin, assisted by a detachment of the military, arrested 37 striking miners on the charge of vagrancy. They were taken before Judge Holmes, who fined 25 of them and discharged the rest. He gave them until 2 o'clock today to decide whether they would go to work and have their fines suspended as a consequence. Otherwise, he said, they would have to leave town or go to jail.

Meeting of Wine Makers.

New York, Feb. 1.—A meeting of representatives of American wine firms east of the Rocky Mountains was held here today to form a permanent organization. An appointment to prepare a measure to be introduced in Congress to prohibit the manufacture of so-called "sugar wines."

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That's what he said and further, he (Mr. Ebe Walter, of Clarksville, Del.), said this: The feature that I particularly like about my policy is that the longer I live the more I get. (From Wilmington (Del.) News, Nov. 21, 1902.)

The fact is that a fifteen-year distribution policy, issued by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is a very interesting document. A yearly dividend, increasing each year after the policy is paid up and a sum paid the estate.

In writing for information about a policy of this kind, state what you would like to receive in cash at the end of limited payment period.

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as the American Winegrowers' association. One of the objects of the association is to protect the competition of California wines. The following officers were elected: President, Edward M. Emerson, Washingtonville, N. Y.; treasurer, James Noel, Urbana, N. Y.; secretary, Lee J. Vance, New York.

Czar May Go to the Front.

New York, March 1.—The czar desires to go to the far east, according to a World dispatch from Vienna. The Zait, published in the latter city, asserts that this statement is confirmed by an exalted military authority, who declares the Russian emperor is anxious to maintain the fighting traditions of his ancestors and by his presence to encourage his troops.

Lewis vs. Clark Decision.

San Francisco, March 1.—The judgment of the circuit court for the district of Idaho was affirmed in the case of Isaac J. Lewis vs. M. C. Clark, receiver for the American Building and Loan association.

The action grew out of the attempt on the part of receiver Clark to foreclose a mortgage of \$5,000 which the insolvent association held on property held by Lewis.

Lewis contended that Clark had no right to foreclose the mortgage on the ground that he was appointed a receiver by a Wisconsin court.

The appellate court held that the circuit court was right in deciding that they had the right to recognize or reject a receiver appointed by a court of their jurisdiction.

Japanese Spies Imprisoned.

New York, March 2.—Many alleged spies have been identified and imprisoned in the Japanese seaports during the past three weeks, according to a World dispatch from Nagasaki.

One masking as a collier was found on board the transport Gambu Maru, as she was leaving port filled with soldiers. Before he could be taken he jumped overboard. When he was swimming the ship's guard shot him to death.

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Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY. "Some years ago," writes Mr. Odell, "my life was fairly made miserable by the pain and distress I suffered from Acute Indigestion. I was also constipated and run down. This condition continued for about three years. A friend of mine who had suffered in a similar manner, and been much benefited by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, urged me to try it. I finally did and it helped me from the first dose, and I continued its use and was cured."

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