

AMERICAN-BUILT WARSHIP RETVIZAN DOES VALIANT SERVICE FOR THE RUSSIANS

Alexieff Warns Chinese to Keep Peace or Be Exterminated.

YINKOW, Feb. 24.—Viceroy Alexieff has caused a proclamation to be issued throughout Manchuria notifying the Chinese that Russia is at war with Japan on account of Japan's treacherous attack on the Russian fleet.

This proclamation is under six headings. The first warns the inhabitants that they must prevent the encroachment of Chinese on Russian territory. Second, Russian and Chinese interests are declared to be identical; but as China says she wishes to maintain neutrality, therefore all officials in Manchuria, instead of hindering, must assist the Russian army.

Third, the people shall continue their occupations and shall treat the Russian troops with confidence. Fourth, the railroad telegraphs are left to the protection of the people, who will be held responsible in case they are injured.

The fifth heading warns the people not to obey the threats of the chunchus (bandits), who are the curse of Manchuria, but to assist the troops to exterminate them; if they do not assist in this they also will be treated as robbers.

Sixth, if the people antagonize the troops or show them hatred they will be exterminated without mercy. The Government is taking steps in any event to protect its interests.

The proclamation makes an earnest appeal for the sympathy of the people in the present crisis when, it says, "Russia must put her back to the wall."

H. B. Miller, United States Consul at Newchwang, is exceedingly active in his endeavors to protect Japanese refugees and has made further demands for information as to the whereabouts of the refugees. He has made strong representations in the matter of the right of search and inspection.

The reorganization of the viceregal administration is now going forward and is expected to take one month. Meanwhile there are considerable complications and uncertainty in all international and domestic quarters.

PELLETAN REPORTS UPON CONDITION OF THE FRENCH NAVY

PARIS, Feb. 24.—In consequence of contradictory reports as to the present state of the French navy the Parliamentary Committee on Naval Affairs requested Minister of Marine Pelletan to supply it with information on the subject and a conference took place at the Palais Bourbon. The statements there made by Pelletan gave great satisfaction and the committee has embodied them in a published report.

After declaring that he did not consider a conflict likely, but that France must be prepared for such a contingency, Pelletan said the French fleet was in excellent condition. The navy had at its disposal five armored cruisers of the most modern type and five more such vessels would be ready to be commissioned within a few weeks. Before the end of this year the cruiser Dupetit Thouars and the battleship Gambetta would be ready for service.

The Minister of Marine said he would have liked to have more small craft, but he was restricted in this by the naval appropriations. All the torpedo-boat destroyers on the stocks were approaching completion. He said he had ordered six new submarines, to be five or six times larger than the present type.

Attention has been given to the subject of coaling stations, he continued, and the appropriations for the stations at Ibiza, Corsica and Algeria have been increased.

Regarding the Far East, the Minister said it was impossible to weaken France's fleets in Europe, but that four torpedo-boat destroyers were being sent out there. Measures taken before the outbreak of the war for the defense of Indo-China would make any attempted landing there practically impossible.

The general condition of France's warships and stores left nothing to be desired, he said, and her stocks of coal considerably exceeded the regulation requirements.

MAY EXTEND CABLE FROM ISLAND OF GUAM TO JAPANESE COAST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Inquiries have been addressed to the Government by representatives of the Commercial Cable Company as to whether permission could be secured to land on

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

Grippe

is surely coming. Don't wait for it. If you are run down and thin and take cold easily, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It will strengthen and fortify your system and keep you well.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S WAR NEWS

ADMIRAL TOGO has evidently tried, as Rear Admiral Sampson did at Santiago, to bottle up the opposing fleet in a narrow-necked harbor. While reports are conflicting, it is clear that an attempt was made to send in steamers (old transports, probably) and sink them in the channel at Port Arthur, which, in some places, is not more than 100 yards wide. The attempt ended in disaster.

It may be assumed that the Russians had destroyers and cruisers well out from the entrance, and that an inner line of torpedo-boats and launch pickets was maintained. With these to give the alarm, the chances were strong that the Japanese ships were sunk by the fire of the forts and cruisers long before reaching the narrow channel and at a point where there is plenty of room for ships to pass. The earlier reports that Japan lost four battleships or cruisers are explained by later news. "Fire ships" are not used in modern naval warfare.

London was depressed and Paris elated by earlier dispatches announcing the Japanese disaster.

Japan's treaty with Korea is a surprise to diplomats. It is considered possible that it might make effective France's agreement to come to Russia's aid if the latter power becomes involved in a war with two nations.

Russian Cruisers Engage the Japanese Fleet Off Port Arthur Harbor.

Continued From Page 1, Columns 3, 4 and 5.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24.—It is reported that the Chinese Foreign Office has agreed to allow the Russian gunboat Mandjur to remain at Shanghai on the condition that she dismantle her rudder and draw her fires. The Japanese cruiser Akitsushima (which arrived at Woosung, near here, on February 19 to wait for the Mandjur) proceeded northward to-day.

NAGASAKI, Feb. 24.—The Japanese Government has seized 670 tons of mess beef which was shipped from San Francisco on the steamship Korea on February 2 and which was consigned to the Russian Government at Vladivostok. It is believed that the Government will purchase the beef.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch to the Czar of Russia clearing up the doubts caused by the sensational versions of the last Port Arthur affair was received in London too late to be published in the early editions of the morning papers, but it confirms the opinion, founded upon earlier rumors, that Admiral Togo made a daring attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and although Viceroy Alexieff asserts that the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur is still free, the fact that Admiral Togo's fleet, minus the vessels injured in the courageous exploit, was seen steaming at full speed in a southeasterly direction from Weihaiwei, is interpreted as an indication of the Japanese admiral's satisfaction with the accomplishment of his design.

It is pointed out that it would be difficult for the Russians, in the darkness of night, to ascertain just what had occurred to the Japanese vessels, or to distinguish between the hulks it was the intention to sink and torpedo-boats. As two damaged vessels were observed steaming slowly away from Port Arthur and as the Japanese fleet was going at full speed off Weihaiwei, it is presumed that the two damaged vessels might have gone elsewhere to repair.

Another explanation of the incompleteness of Admiral Togo's squadron, as seen off Weihaiwei, is that he possibly left some vessels to watch off Port Arthur. Further details of this engagement from independent sources are awaited with the greatest interest, but it is believed that the reports that Japanese battleships or transports were sunk should be taken with a degree of allowance.

A dispatch received here from Tokio this morning explains the recent suspension of Japanese naval operations to have been chiefly due to bad weather prevailing in the gulf of Pechili, where there have been winds, snowstorms and fogs. The general opinion in London is that Admiral Togo, possibly after returning to Japan to effect repairs, will next devote his attention to the Russian Vladivostok squadron.

It is officially announced from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has expressed its warmest thanks to Great Britain for the help given the crews of the cruiser Variag and the gunboat Kozeltz by the British cruiser Talbot at Chemulpo.

In a dispatch from Chefoo a correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 5000 Russian troops have moved from Mukden to Hsinminting and that skirmishes are reported between Chinese regulars and Russians near Shanhaikwan. It is announced from Peking, this correspondent continues, that Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister to China, has offered written assurance that the Russian gunboat Mandjur shall not leave Shanghai until the conclusion of hostilities, but Japan insisted that the vessel be disabled.

Cabling from Tokio a correspondent of the Times says the Russian movements on the Yalu are not considered serious in Japan, where the town of Pingyang, Korea, is considered safe. It is reported that the constant exodus of Chinese coolies from Manchuria, the Times correspondent goes on to say, is causing great inconvenience to the Russians.

JAPANESE OF ALL CLASSES CONTRIBUTE TO THE WAR LOAN

TOKIO, Feb. 24.—According to the reports of local banks the national loan of 100,000,000 yen (\$49,300,000) has been covered nearly four times. The intense patriotism of all classes is evinced by the fact that even servants and laborers are contributing from their savings.

According to the Seoul correspondent of the Nichi Nichi, pro-Russian intrigues are being carried on there under the active leadership of Yi Yon Gik, former Minister of War. The correspondent avers that the intrigues meet at night at the French legation. Their object, he says, is to get the Emperor to remove with his court to Chiy Yun Chien, fifty miles to the eastward of Seoul.

ENORMOUS PRICES PAID FOR SUPPLIES IN SIBERIAN CITIES

IRKUTSK, Siberia, Feb. 24.—Great activity prevails here in connection with transportation of troops. The ice railroad across Lake Baikal is expected to continue working until the end of March, when the ice breaker will resume operations.

The prices of provisions are rising by leaps and bounds. A local paper demands the adoption of measures against speculation in foodstuffs. A fortune of \$100,000 was made in a few days by a man who bought up all the available felt used for lining. After he had secured all the supplies a telegram was received by the Government officials instructing them to line the inside of railroad cars with felt and consequently the authorities were forced to buy all the speculator's stock at more than double the price he had paid for it.

MOSCOW, Feb. 24.—The Zomstov (district assembly) has voted \$150,000 for war purposes and the corporation has voted \$125,000 toward the expense of replacing the Variag. In anticipation of Russian victories highly colored

EVANS TO RELINQUISH COMMAND OF FLEET ON ASIATIC STATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Admiral Evans has cabled the Navy Department that he will sail for home about March 25 on the battleship Kentucky.

The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Commander Marshall, the naval attaché at Tokio:

"The foreign naval attaches will not be permitted to accompany the Japanese fleet. Will be provided for at Imperial headquarters, probably Kioto.

Conflicting Stories of the Combat.

Continued From Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

had gathered in the streets in spite of the severe cold to discuss the news were greatly excited. One newspaper printed an extra relating the victory, based on meager telegrams from London.

The news of the victory was accompanied by two stories—one that after the first decisive Russian victory the Emperor would offer peace, and the other that Japan had deposed the Emperor of Korea and formally annexed that country. Both these reports are without confirmation, and they are given simply as examples of the stories which floated about in the excited crowds.

The excitement attained the fever point when it was known definitely that the Emperor had received a telegram giving details and showing the Russian victory was even greater than at first reported. Newspaper messengers waited at the Admiralty with fast horses ready to carry away the news which it was known was being prepared. When the sheets were finally distributed at 2:30 o'clock this morning a rush was made for the exits and the assembled officers cheered wildly and repeatedly. The crowd showed no inclination to disperse, hoping that further news would be received, showing the exact extent of the Russian victory.

It must be observed that in his dispatch Viceroy Alexieff does not mention the number of steamers which the Japanese tried to sink or drive upon the Russian ships, and it is not yet known whether the four vessels the captain of the Retvizan observed going down, in addition to the two destroyed, were also laden with inflammables, or were warships. The greatest praise is given to the commander of the Retvizan and the splendid work of this American-built vessel places her name foremost on the roll of the Russian navy.

Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch was an amplification of a briefer telegram received by the Emperor, but which was not given out. Later it was said that Russia sustained no losses in the engagement.

It is evident that Vice Admiral Stark no longer commands the Russian Port Arthur naval forces, Viceroy Alexieff mentioning a temporary commander of the fleet, without giving any names.

Stories to the effect that the Japanese designed an attempt at landing in Pigeon Bay at the same time that the engagement occurred are not mentioned in the dispatches, and it is assumed these are without foundation.

RUSSIA'S LAND FORCES MAY RETIRE FAR INTO MANCHURIAN PROVINCE

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Temps this afternoon publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says General Korupatkin, who has been relieved from the Ministry of War and has been appointed commander in chief of the Russian army in the Far East, will leave for the Far East on March 7, and that he is expected to arrive at the theater of war before any important battle occurs. The Temps' dispatch, after confirming the announcement that the Japanese troops have reached Northern Korea, adds:

"It is expected that Russia will not oppose the passage of the Yalu River, but will withdraw her land defense further north in Manchuria, believing that such action will be disadvantageous to the enemy, because of the distance from his base and the inefficiency of his cavalry."

BRITISH SUBJECTS ORDERED TO LEAVE PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK

LONDON, Feb. 24.—About 25,000 tons of British coal are now being loaded on Japanese steamships for Japan. The Bingo Maru is loading 6000 tons and the Sado Maru 5000 tons at Cardiff, while the Barrow, the Kawachi Maru and another vessel are taking on board the remainder.

A special dispatch from Kobe, Japan, says the British commercial agent at Vladivostok has arrived at Nagasaki and reported that the commander of the Russian garrison at Vladivostok had ordered all British subjects to leave that port.

The Under Foreign Secretary, Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said the British Consul General at Shanghai had taken no part whatever in the demand made for the withdrawal of

the Russian gunboat Manjur from Shanghai, as reported in some European newspapers.

Reuter's Telegram Company has given out an explanation of how the abolition of the censorship in Russia was brought about, as follows:

"The abolition of censorship of news telegrams sent abroad from Russia is understood to have been the direct outcome of an interview which Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, had with the Czar in St. Petersburg. Mr. Stone urged upon his Majesty the wisdom of abolishing the censorship, and as a result of the manner in which the matter was represented to him the Czar called upon M. von Plehwe, Minister of the Interior, for a report on the subject. The report having been made, the Czar gave an order that the censorship should cease."

Japan Seeks Loan in England. VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 24.—Baron Suyamatsu of the Japanese diplomatic corps, charged with a special mission regarding the floating of a war loan in London, arrived here to-day from Tokio on the steamship Iyo Maru. The Baron declined to speak of his mission. He is hastening to London as quickly as possible.

Balkans War May Be Averted. LONDON, Feb. 25.—"It is almost certain," cables the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "that Turkey and Bulgaria are on the point of reaching a pacific understanding regarding Macedonia."

Several hundred Turcomans have applied to the Governor General of Turkestan to be sent to the fighting line. The reports of Russophile demonstrations in France, Italy and the Slav countries are eagerly welcomed and the occurrences are regarded by the Russian press as symptoms of an eventual

new grouping of the powers, whereby, according to the Nove Vremya, the destinies of Egypt, South Africa and Afghanistan may be affected.

The railway between Samara and Zlatoust, in European Russia, and the Siberian lines, with all the territory appropriated by the Government for the purpose of these railways, have been placed under martial law in order to insure the regular running of military trains.

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King Christian Gives to Russia. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24.—The Danish Government to-day announced its acceptance of Secretary Hay's proposal in regard to the neutrality of China. King Christian has sent \$500 to the Russian aid committee here, and the Premier, Professor Reunzter, has contributed \$50 to the same cause.

RELGAR IS SAID TO BE A DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL. Man Arrested at White House Has Record of Crime Now Against Him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The Tribune says: Edward Relgar, whose persistent efforts to see President Roosevelt yesterday resulted in his arrest at the White House, is known in Chicago, P. S. Whiting of 73 Florence avenue, says the man is his nephew, and his belief is based on Relgar's notion that people's names should be changed to indicate their trade or profession. Whiting said that Relgar was the name his nephew, Frank Coe, frequently assumed under the delusion that he was another individual.

Whiting says his nephew killed his wife and attempted to kill himself a few years ago.

According to Whiting, Coe or Relgar has been suffering from mental trouble, the result of a fall sustained fourteen years ago when on his way from Pullman, where he worked in the car shops, to his home at Lima, Ohio, Coe had fallen asleep in the smoker, and being a somnambulist walked out of the car and was found unconscious by a switchman. In his fall he struck his head against a switch, fracturing his skull.

Mr. Whiting said:

"Three years after that Coe was sent to the detention hospital in Toledo, but he was soon discharged and went to Springfield, Ohio. He worked there until four years ago, when he rose one morning and shot his wife and himself. His wife died, but he recovered and was sent to the penitentiary for one year, after which he was sent to the insane asylum at Toledo again. He escaped and went to New York, coming to Chicago over a year ago."

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Russia's Protest Against Japan's Course Finds Supporters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—The Russian Government believes a deep impression has been made upon international sympathies by the note on the subject of Japan's alleged violation of the law of nations, sent to the Russian Embassadors on Monday. The Government lays special stress upon the Japanese action at Chemulpo, where, it is pointed out, the Japanese seized and cut the communications in order to prevent Pavloff, the Russian Minister, and the Russian warships Variag and Kozeltz receiving news of the rupture of diplomatic relations and then pounced upon the ships with a greatly superior force.

Russia contends that this action places Japan outside the pale of civilized nations and that it smacks so much of barbarism that it must offend the chivalric sense of civilized fair play. In diplomatic circles the presentation of Russia's case is considered strong, the opinion being, even in unfriendly quarters, that Japan in her haste to cripple the Russian fleet at the outset, committed a blunder by thus striking a blow without warning, for which the destruction of two ships will not compensate.

It is further pointed out that if Japan had allowed Pavloff to return to a Russian port on board a Russian warship her magnanimity would have been universally applauded.

BUYING HORSES FOR JAPAN. Prince Lojanoff, the Governor of the province of Tambov, has issued a warning to the peasants of that province against selling horses to dealers, who are trying to buy 2000 horses, ostensibly for the British army, but really for the Japanese.

Baron Budberg is starting for the Far East to organize a flotilla of ten hospital barges on the Amur River.

Kokovizhoff, on assuming the direction of the Finance Ministry, paid a glowing tribute to Witte, the former Minister of Finance, but said he would not venture at this crisis to formulate a programme, reserving that task until the return of the blessing of peace.

The Novosti, reviewing the resources of the treasury, figures that the total amount at the disposal of the Government for the conduct of the war is \$320,000,000, which it considers to be quite sufficient, in view of the fact that a far more expensive campaign, the Turkish war, waged on foreign territory, cost only \$500,000,000; but if this is not sufficient, the paper contends, Russia easily can obtain a loan at home or abroad, so long as her monetary system remains sound. The Novosti adds:

"There is no fear of the depreciation of the ruble, and if Russia outlives the war without the ruble falling it will be her greatest victory."

DISEASE MENACES ARMY. The army journal raises a warning, saying that the Japanese will not be so dangerous as the diseases that will decimate the army in the field, recalling the fact that Russia lost twice as many men by disease during the Turkish war as by the bullets of the enemy, and urging the organization of hygienic and disinfectant corps within and in the rear of the army.

The family of a Hebrew surgeon of Kieff, who volunteered for service at the front, is attracting much attention in Russian official circles. Under the law his family was forbidden to reside at Kieff after the surgeon's departure and the police ordered the members of the family to withdraw inside the Jewish pale. The papers argue that the family of a man who has gone into the service of his country should not be punished, and the authorities probably will rescind their order.

There is an incessant influx of subscriptions of money and contributions of jewelry and other articles toward the fund being raised to strengthen the navy and aid the families of the victims of the war. People of all religions—Jews, Catholics, Lutherans and Mohammedans—are vying with one another and the members of the Orthodox church in the display of patriotism, while the peasants and workmen are contributing as freely in proportion to their means as the nobles and officials.

NEW GROUPING OF POWERS. Several hundred Turcomans have applied to the Governor General of Turkestan to be sent to the fighting line. The reports of Russophile demonstrations in France, Italy and the Slav countries are eagerly welcomed and the occurrences are regarded by the Russian press as symptoms of an eventual

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Fleet Retires From Port Arthur

PARIS, Feb. 25.—In a dispatch from Harbin the correspondent of the Matin says the Japanese, in an attempt to repeat at Port Arthur the experiment made by the Americans at Santiago, sent in three merchant ships to be sunk in the entrance to the harbor. The Russian battleship Retvizan, although still stranded, perceived them and sank them before their design could be carried out. Viceroy Alexieff has postponed his arrival here, adds the correspondent, and horses are being sent to Mukden for his use.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, sent at 11 o'clock to-night, says that the Japanese attempted to send four steamships filled with explosives among the Russian fleet in Port Arthur. These freshies did no damage and were themselves destroyed, two being sunk and two going ashore. Two Japanese boats escorting the freshies were destroyed by Russian guns.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 24.—The Japanese army corps landed at Chemulpo, Korea, totaling about 30,000 men, has already been deployed between Seoul and Pingyang. The advance guards are even northward of the latter place. Owing to the partial thaw the roads are bad and the transportation of provisions and war munitions is most difficult.

SEOUL, Feb. 24.—The Russians are keeping communication between Wiju and Anju, Korea, open. Otherwise no advance to the southward has yet been made. Russian spies, however, are reported to be in the vicinity of Pingyang.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 24.—The Russian volunteer fleet steamship Voronez, from Port Arthur, via Singapore, arrived here to-day without having been molested. She passed the Japanese cruisers Nissin and Kasuga near Formosa.

Continued From Page 1, Columns 6 and 7.

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