

# JAPAN'S LAND MOVEMENTS ARE STILL CONFINED TO KOREA

## MIKADO'S FORCES MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO LAND ON MANCHURIAN COAST

### Armed Mongolians Disguised as Pilgrims Are Massing South of Lake Baikal.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The following official dispatch, dated Mukden, March 20, was received to-day: "General Zilinsky reports as follows: The troops are in good spirits and there is no sickness. According to reports received from the frontier guards on the Eastern Chinese Railway everything is in order there. At Udeny station Captain Uksheff, with seventy cavalrymen, has driven off a band of 100 Chinese bandits.

Simultaneously the fleet bombarded the town and harbor. The action began at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 19 and continued until 10 o'clock on the morning of March 20. Sixteen ships were engaged in the attack, and the result is reported to have been the occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese. No further details are given and the report remains so far unconfirmed.

### ELDER STATESMEN OF JAPAN OPPOSED RECOURSE TO ARMS

PARIS, March 22.—Baron de Rosen, former Russian Minister to Japan, who arrived to-day at Marseilles, refused to be interviewed, but a correspondent of the Journal who traveled with him from Port Said telegraphs a summary of numerous conversations he had with the Baron aboard ship. According to this correspondent, Baron de Rosen said that since October last the talk of war had been general in Japan, the Chauvinist party heating public opinion by stating that Japan would defeat Russia as she had defeated China, and would be certain of the support of Great Britain and the United States. The Mikado and most of the Elder Statesmen were opposed to the war, the Baron said, and Count Inouye said the country would be ruined, whether victor or vanquished. Count Matsukata, another of the Elder Statesmen, expressed the same view, and Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, advised the continuance of friendly negotiations, but the Ministers of War and Marine were absolutely determined to fight.

If the matter rested solely with the Cabinet and the Elder Statesmen, said the Baron to the correspondent, the conflict would have been avoided, but the Cabinet, with the object of embarrassing Parliament, which had refused to vote supplies, allowed the press to stir up the Chauvinist spirit until it got beyond control. Then the Ministry, finding that it had to choose between satisfying the Chauvinists and resigning, chose the former course, and war became inevitable, the Mikado and his counselors being dragged into the popular movement.

The naval and military authorities, the Baron said, were fully prepared and the censorship began to work a fortnight before the rupture of relations, the censors intercepting all telegrams between the Russian Government and its representatives in Japan, finally, on February 6, stopping the Russian note transmitted by Viceroy Alexieff to Baron de Rosen. That same day the Cabinet held a secret sitting, and a few minutes after the sitting broke up the Japanese squadrons put to sea.

The Baron does not believe defeat will cause a revolution in Japan, but he says it will result in endless changes in the Cabinet.

### TOKIO MINISTRY ABANDONS PART OF TAX PROJECT

TOKIO, March 21.—As a result of the series of conferences between the party leaders, it seems certain that the Government will abandon its attempt to create a salt monopoly and to place a tax on silk and will make a smaller increase in the land tax than was originally proposed.

The members of the Cabinet are holding a series of conferences with the party leaders, who have been explaining how the interests of the people they represent are affected by the war taxes. The Cabinet is endeavoring to frame measures which will prove satisfactory to the people.

There is a growing feeling that the Government should not attempt the immediate payment of a large part of the cost of the war by taxation, but that it should issue bonds and extend the payments over a series of years.

A vote of thanks to the navy for its victories off Port Arthur, which will be moved in the House of Representatives to-morrow, will praise the valor and heroism of the officers and men and express the gratitude of the nation.

Prince Pu Lun, the Commissioner of China to the St. Louis Exposition, who left Shanghai for Great Britain on his way to the United States on March 14, arrived in Tokio to-day. He was accorded an official welcome and was escorted to one of the palaces, where he will be entertained as the guest of the Japanese Government during his stay here.

TO ANNEX KOREA IS THE AMBITION OF THE MIKADO

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—Vladivostok papers, which have just arrived here, say that a member of the Japanese consulate declared on the eve of his departure that it was Japan's ambition to drive the Russians across the Amur, restore Manchuria to China and annex Korea.

The Vladivostok editors find it almost impossible to issue their papers. The supply of paper is practically exhausted; they cannot get up steam in the press boilers, because the horses which carted the water have been taken; most of the reporters and composers have either been called to the colors or have bolted, and no advertisements are being received.

"According to reports there have been no preparations for a landing near Kinchow. All reports appearing in foreign newspapers of the landing of Japanese troops at different points on the coast are inventions."

Official advices report the concentration of armed Mongolians disguised as pilgrims at Vankuren, south of Lake Baikal and a few miles from the Russian frontier.

Captain William V. Judson, United States military attaché to the embassy here, has arrived and will proceed to the front as soon as possible to observe the military operations for his Government.

In Government circles there exists a strong belief that whether China will observe her neutrality understandings will depend largely upon the result of the first heavy land fighting. A big victory by the Russian army, it is believed, will insure the acquiescence of the celestial empire, but there are grave fears as to what might occur in the event of a signal Japanese success in the early stages of the land operations.

For the time being the situation appears to be satisfactory, and it is certainly much better than it was three weeks ago. The natives manifest a friendly disposition than they did at the beginning of the war; but the Russians know the Oriental character as no other Europeans do. They know how deep seated is the hatred of foreigners in China and that the only prestige of the Russians is their strong arm.

The recent naval success of the Japanese has not greatly impressed the Chinese, but if the Russians should sustain a really disastrous defeat on land the Chinese might suddenly be aroused, with the connivance or even with the consent of Japan, against Russia and, perhaps, against all foreigners.

Russia's present plans are based on the appreciation of the supreme importance of the first land battle, and no fighting on a large scale will take place, if it possibly can be averted, until the Russians feel morally certain that they can deal the enemy a crushing blow.

General Zilinsky's official confirmation of the reports that the Russian outposts abandoned Anju on the approach of the Japanese in force causes no surprise here, as such action is in perfect accord with the Russian plan of campaign. The Russian skirmishing and advanced outposts, thrown forward solely for the purpose of harassing and worrying the Japanese outposts, will fall back as the main body of the enemy moves forward until the strong positions at the Yalu River are reached.

The fifty miles of country between Anju and the Yalu is very difficult for the movement of a large force. There may be some lively skirmishing as the Japanese advance progresses, but the Russians are resolved to avoid a decisive engagement until certain of victory.

### TOKIO JOURNAL HEARS THAT PORT ARTHUR IS TAKEN

TOKIO, March 21.—A Tokio newspaper published a report this afternoon to the effect that a Japanese division was landed on the Liaotung Peninsula on March 19 and engaged the Russian troops in the rear of Port Arthur.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Spring your health needs attention. The system is overloaded with impurities which must be got rid of at once or you're going to be sick. Then the Bitters is needed. It will cure General Debility, Spring Fever, Nervousness, Stomach Ills, Insomnia and Malaria. Try it.

Money goes further in Schilling's Best, a great deal further; besides the comfort of feeling safe; you know you are safe.

### SUMMARY OF THE SPECIAL WAR DISPATCHES TO THE CALL.

HEAVY cannonading was heard off the western coast of Liaotung Peninsula yesterday morning, and it was the belief at Newchwang that the Port Arthur fleet had made a dash out of the harbor to engage Japanese warships guarding transports. Japan, apparently, is attempting a landing in force below Yinkow for the investment of Newchwang.

So effective is the Japanese censorship that not in two weeks has definite news of land movements been permitted to leak out. All of the Japanese forces advancing toward the Yalu must have reached the main position north of Pingyang, and the fact that war correspondents were recalled from the Japanese base some days ago indicated that the time had come for the advance to the river, where the Russians will make their first stand in force; but since then the censor has succeeded in suppressing all information relating to the movement. No reliable news of Japanese land operations in other directions has been received, although it is known that transports have been constantly conveying troops to the groups of islands near the shores of Liaotung Peninsula, which the Japanese have made their base while massing their forces for a landing.

British experts claiming to be conversant with the Japanese plan of campaign say that the Mikado's generals will avoid direct frontal attacks. Should the Russians desperately contest the passage of the Yalu, the Japanese will abandon the attempt and assume the defensive on the Korean frontier. If a Muscovite invasion of Korea be attempted Japan will endeavor to land an army by sea in the rear of the invaders. Having the command of the sea, the Japanese will be enabled to choose the point of least resistance for their land advance. It is their belief, however, that the Russians will fall back into the interior of Manchuria, leaving the Mikado's forces in possession of the southern portion of the province.

Persistent reports that a battle has been fought on the Korean frontier drift in from various sources, but they must be taken with reserve. It is asserted in a Seoul dispatch that these rumors have no foundation, and that, with the exception of a brush of outpost ten days ago, there has been no land fighting.

Despite China's renewed assurances to Secretary Hay, the attitude of the Peking Government is causing much uneasiness in Europe. It is feared that China only awaits a favorable opportunity to take part in the war as an ally of Japan. It is reported that a Chinese squadron, which has just arrived at Chefoo, is to be sent to Newchwang as soon as the breaking of the ice will permit. Inasmuch as Newchwang is now a fortified Russian stronghold, from which the great powers have decided to withdraw their naval representation, such an attempt on the part of the Chinese would be likely to provoke hostilities with Russia. That Russia regards war with China as altogether probable is apparent from the fact that nearly one-third of Kuro-patkin's great army is so disposed as to protect the Manchurian frontier against an invasion by Chinese regulars.

## Japanese May Not Attempt Passage of the Yalu. Poisonous Gases Given Off by Missiles. Japanese Traitor Buried Alive at Tientsin.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, March 21.—Military experts in touch with Japanese authoritative circles predict that Japan's forward movement will be in full swing by the end of this month. They say that the ice is now leaving the harbors at all favorable landing points and that the Mikado's army is eager to get to work. In a conversation with an adviser of the Tokio Government he gave the following forecast of Japanese operations:

In the first place, wherever possible frontal attacks on entrenched positions will be avoided, if the Russians, contrary to the expectations of the Tokio authorities, determine stubbornly to contest the passage of the Yalu River the Japanese will not assail the Muscovite line there, but will simply fortify and intrench their own position against an invasion of Korea. Should the Russians assemble at the Yalu in such numbers as to render the Japanese positions untenable the forces thus ousted will fall back on the line between Pingyang and Wonsan, where a desperate stand will be made.

As a matter of fact, the Mikado's generals expect that the enemy not only will never reach Pingyang in large numbers, but also that the Russians will never seriously undertake a campaign south of the Yalu. They declare that if the unexpected occur they will land their forces by sea in the rear of the Russians, by which means they hope to give the invaders all the entertainment they could possibly desire.

It can be seen from this outline that the plans of the islanders for the Korean campaign are primarily defensive. They will begin their offensive campaign elsewhere, possibly at Newchwang or a point farther west, on the Chinese side of Liao River, or possibly on the coast of Korea Bay. They hope in any case to be able to turn back the Muscovite forces. They think it highly probable that they can afford to push on to Harbin.

### JAPANESE TURN BACK AMERICAN ARMY ATTACHE

SEOUL, March 21.—The Japanese have stopped Brigadier General Henry T. Allen, formerly chief of the Philippine Constabulary and now United States military observer with the Japanese army at Pingyang, requesting him not to proceed nearer their outposts.

Marquis Ito has been decorated with the order of the Plum Blossom, usually given only to royals. United States Minister Allen and Japanese Minister Hayashi have received decorations of the first class of Paikuk. Minister Allen's decoration was conferred in recognition of his valuable counsel and long intimacy with the Emperor.

Marquis Ito, in an audience with the Emperor, urged the gradual adoption of Korean reform measures, thus avoiding the confusion due to the precipitate measures of 1895.

Vladivostok Squadron's Movements. KRONSTADT, March 21.—The Vestnik, the leading service organ here, surmises that the Russian Vladivostok squadron has gone to attack Mororan (in Volcano Bay) and Otaran (in Ishikari Bay), both in the Japanese island of Yesso, where an excellent quality of coal from the Yesso Mountains is supplied to the Japanese warships.

Troop Trains Crowd Railway. IRKUTSK, Siberia, March 21.—Eighteen trains bearing goods of the Red Cross Society have been held up to allow military trains to go through. It is estimated that 4000 men are reaching Manchuria daily.

Special Cable to The Call and New York Herald. Copyright, 1904, by the New York Herald Publishing Company.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—It appears that during the bombardment of the islands in front of Dalny the Japanese seriously damaged the Red Cross building. The Russian Government protests against this as a breach of civilized methods of warfare.

One of the highest officials of the Foreign Office to-day said: "Without any doubt, according to reports received, the Japanese have made use of missiles giving off poisonous gases. It is not an idle assertion."

He also expressed the satisfaction felt at the more favorable turn in American sentiment toward Russia.

As a sign of the times, Savurbine, proprietor of the Novoe Vremya, was sent for by Minister of the Interior Plehve and asked to moderate the tone of articles in his newspaper concerning England.

### NORMAN DECLARES DAY OF RECKONING AWAITS ENGLAND

NEW YORK, March 21.—Under the title "The War and After" Henry Norman, M. P., discussed the probable after-effects of the Russo-Japanese war in the forthcoming number of the World's Work. He says that it is most important that one fact should be clearly realized—that "it is a fight for the control of China. Korea and Manchuria are subordinate issues. The real object is predominance in Peking, bringing with it the ultimate domination of the Far East, and in the future headship of all the Asiatic lands." He points out the probability of war in the Near East, and says:

"Already the flames of hostility to England are visible almost everywhere in Europe—a manifestation which is not at all surprising in view of the language of so much of the London press. From the highest to the lowest moderation of language, respect for the feelings of other nations and a sense of responsibility appear to have vanished from many newspapers. Denunciation of Russia is as extravagant as laudation of Japan is exaggerated, and is making England a host of fresh enemies every week. For all this a day of reckoning will surely come, for the passion aroused against England will have reached its climax when, if this happens, Russia having evacuated Manchuria, Japan requests the powers to recognize the retrocession of Manchuria to China and to decree the end of the war. Then England is likely to learn the result of her Asiatic conduct.

"In conclusion I will venture upon one prophecy, namely, that the result of this war will be for Russia a blessing in disguise. The policy of expansion everywhere, at any cost and any method, whether of arms or diplomacy, together with its upholders, will be discredited. The canker at the heart of Russia—the corruption of her bureaucracy—will be cut out. The statesmen who desire to curtail military expenditure and to encourage Russian production and commerce will come back to power. The Czar will push aside opposition to the ideals of humanity and peace that he cherishes."

### CHINA TO SEND NAVAL SQUADRON TO NEWCHWANG

CHEFU, March 21.—A Chinese squadron, consisting of the cruisers Haichi, Hiyung, Hitten and Haisheh, under command of Admiral Tshah, has arrived here. It is understood that it will proceed to Newchwang as soon as the ice is cleared from that port.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The World has the following from Tientsin: Kataoka, a Japanese merchant here, who was a Russian spy, has been assassinated by being buried alive. The Japanese residents show great joy at the fate of this traitor. The Japanese officials disclaim all knowledge of the authors of the crime.

American and British residents of Newchwang, fearing the landing of a Japanese force and a conflict, are fleeing from the town. Outrages by bandits outside the walls of Newchwang have spread consternation among the Chinese thousands of whom seek refuge here daily. By the favor of Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai, 5000 bags of flour have been sent to Newchwang for furnishing European residents.

### JAPANESE DARING SHOWN IN FIRST PORT ARTHUR COUP

TACOMA, March 21.—A vivid description of the first attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur and the remarkable dash made into the inner harbor by the Japanese torpedo-boats is given in a letter to the Tacoma News from Allen Fairweather, purser of the steamship Pleiades of Tacoma, which had arrived at Port Arthur with a cargo of flour a few days before the attack was made. He says:

"On Monday night at about 11 o'clock we heard heavy firing, which continued until about 2:30 a. m. Every one thought the forts were engaged in some kind of night target practice, but in the morning, when we saw two of the largest and best of the Russian warships aground on the low spit, we knew that something more than practice had been going on."

"It developed that a fleet of Japanese torpedo-boats had come along quite close inshore, flying the Russian flag and giving the Russian signal. They had passed right under the forts along the spit side of the harbor and had passed by the pilot boat at the entrance, giving the counter-sign."

"They passed through the entrance to the harbor proper, turned around and passed out, going up to the other coast until directly behind the largest and best of the warships lying outside, when they turned and fired their torpedoes into three of them."

"The remarkable part of it was the dash of the torpedo-boats through the 100-yard wide mouth of the harbor and their turning around inside."

"The Russians fired upon the torpedo-boats, but apparently did no harm. They then attempted to get their warships into the harbor, but two of the worst disabled ran aground on the spit and were in a sinking condition."

"The next morning at 11 o'clock the Japanese fleet moved in to within forty-five minutes, and fired shells for forty-five minutes. The Pleiades was behind the spit, but in direct line, and the shells fell all around us. Our deck was covered with pieces."

"Later the Russians got their grounded warships off the spit and inside the harbor, where they now lie on the bottom, practically submerged. By working hard they succeeded in bringing in a five-funneled cruiser, which sank in the harbor the next day."

"We had great difficulty in getting away. We were obliged to take 300 Chinese women away with us."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Rear Admiral Jewell, who has been stationed in this city as a member of the naval exhibition and retiring board, to-day was ordered to the command of the Caribbean squadron of the North Atlantic fleet to relieve Rear Admiral Coghlan, who is to be assigned to an important command.

## PANIC IN PORT ARTHUR FOLLOWS BOMBARDMENT BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS

### Eye-Witness Describes First Torpedo Attack and the Subsequent Battle.

The bombardment of Port Arthur by the guns of the Japanese fleet on the morning of February 9 did little damage to property, but its moral effect could hardly have been greater on the noncombatants had the Mikado's shells turned the Manchurian city upside-down. So says C. H. Browning, an officer of the British Royal Artillery, who arrived yesterday on the liner Coptic and who was at Port Arthur on the night the Japanese fleet made the torpedo attack which opened hostilities, and the following day, during which the port was bombarded.

Browning was on leave and "just happened" in Port Arthur at the interesting moment. Of the torpedo boat attack he knows nothing from his own observation, for all night long he slept soundly on board the British ship Wenchow. When he reached Port Arthur, which he did on the morning of the attack, he found the hotels crowded. Unable to find comfortable quarters ashore, he accepted the hospitality of Wenchow's commander and was sleeping while the Japanese torpedoes were busy wrecking Russian war vessels.

"The torpedoes exploded several hundred yards from where the Wenchow lay, but if they made any noise I did not hear it," said he. "I was asleep, but am a light sleeper and had the noise been great it certainly would have aroused me. The next morning I saw the two battleships Retziva and Cesarevitch aground. It seemed then that neither vessel would ever go into commission as a warship again, although as long as the Russians held Port Arthur the Retziva would be valuable as a fortress. She was jammed on the rocks just as solidly as if built there, and was well above water at high tide. As she lay, her batteries had a wide scope, and, although seemingly a hopeless wreck, she was still in a position to give a good account of herself should the enemy come within range of her guns. The Cesarevitch, I understand, had a huge hole in her bow. I could not see it when I passed her."

FLEET BOMBARDS FORTS. "The following morning I went ashore and at 11:30 o'clock the forts opened fire, followed by a bombardment from the Japanese fleet. The bombardment lasted only a half hour, but it seemed an age. Shells flew thick and fast and panic reigned among the inhabitants. Chinese laborers packed their little belongings and in scared droves fled from the city. The scare they received will not be forgotten and while the war lasts Russia will have a lively time inducing Chinese laborers to accept employment at Port Arthur."

"After the engagement I saw one unexploded shell in a garden and fragments of many others. As far as I could learn only one man, a Finlander pilot, who was struck by a fragment of a shell, sustained any injury. After the bombardment all of the women and nearly all the remaining Chinese left Port Arthur."

"That bombardment, while a short affair, was full of excitement and little imagination was necessary to get out of it all the thrills I was looking for. The flying shells interested me at first, but I soon awoke to the fact that the fight was not mine and I took refuge behind the hill."

"I returned to the Wenchow and remained there until February 12, when I got away on the German cruiser Hansa. The Russian fleet went outside the harbor each day afterward, but saw nothing of the enemy."

"The Russians were really caught napping. All the harbor lights were burning and every aid to navigation was in place. There was some kind of affair going on ashore and most of the fleet officers were attending it."

"It did not strike me that Port Arthur was especially well prepared for war. Of that, however, I should not speak, as it is largely supposition on my part. Nobody is allowed near the forts and there may be concealed resources ample for Port Arthur's necessities. I saw no more of war after leaving on the Hansa."

ALL JAPAN IS TRANQUIL. M. Bechaere, another of the Coptic's passengers, was at Port Arthur on February 10. Bechaere was the representative in Manchuria of a Belgian syndicate and was ordered out of the country shortly before hostilities commenced. The vessel upon which he took passage called at Port Arthur and was detained in the harbor for several hours. Bechaere saw the sunken Russian ships, but was not ashore and did not learn until some time later just what had occurred at Port Arthur.

Japan, according to Bechaere, is the most peaceful place he ever visited. Although at war with a mighty foe, she is making no display at home of her military strength. Bechaere visited a number of Japanese ports, but not in one of them, he says, did he see a single soldier, an army transport or a war vessel.

Captain J. F. Lea, the British navy officer who took the cruiser Nisshin from Genoa to Yokohama for the Japanese Government, also was a passenger on the Coptic. He is on his way back to England, where he is engaged in farming. Captain Lea was decorated by the Japanese Emperor and brings with him many presents received from the people of Japan as part of their patriotic "thank you" for his services in safely navigating the Nisshin from the Old World port at which she was built. Captain Paynter, who commanded the Kasuga, the other cruiser, purchased by Japan from the Argentine republic, came back on the Siberia and is now well on his way to England.

SAN FRANCISCANS EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH CZAR'S CAUSE

At a meeting of Russian sympathizers held in this city on Sunday evening an executive committee was appointed to arrange for a mass-meeting and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, there is now waging between Russia and Japan a war that was begun by Japan; and whereas, this war was without provocation from Russia and has been precipitated by Japanese ambition for foreign conquest; and whereas, there has existed for a long number of years the warmest friendship and sympathy between the United States and Russia, a friendship that Russia was prompt to proclaim both during the war of the Rebellion and the war with Spain;

Resolved, That as citizens of the United States we deprecate Japan's unprovoked attack upon Russia, we extend to Russia our sympathy and friendship and we assure her of our best and unwavering confidence in her ultimate success and glorious victory.

Returning Home to Fight. VANCOUVER, B. C., March 21.—The steamship Empress of Japan sailed this evening for Yokohama, having on board twenty-four military and naval Japanese officers returning home for the war, including Prince Nashimoto, who has been traveling incognito as "Mr. Nagi." He is a member of one of the nine branches of the royal family of Japan and is a cousin of the Mikado. Another passenger is Colonel Absley Smith, who goes to the campaign in the interest of the British Government as an expert on explosives.

Britons Send Field Hospital. MOSCOW, March 21.—Altogether 5,500,000 rubles have been subscribed here for patriotic purposes. The British colony is sending to the seat of war a field hospital with fifty beds.

Additional War News on Page 4.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Special Sale of Dollar Neckties for 50c. A large neckwear manufacturer who makes ties to sell for \$1.00 to \$1.50 had a number of silk remnants from his season's output. He made them into ties for us—put in his usual fine satin lining and splendid workmanship. Of course there are only one and two ties of a pattern, but the assortment is large. The ties are made into tecks—all tied ready to wear. The patterns are checks, plaids, stripes and small designs; also Persian colorings. They are the same quality ties that sell at haberdashers for \$1.00 and \$1.50. While they last our price is 50c. Out-of-town orders filled—if your letter reaches us before the ties are gone. S. N. WOOD & CO. 740 Market Street