

arrangement of the reports that the Japanese have established themselves at Fengwangcheng and elsewhere in southern Manchuria, and the indications now are that they arose from native gossip. The Japanese legation here has no information on the subject of the reported land or naval engagements and is sceptical of both.

Despatches from Tokio and Seoul report that the winter in northern Korea is relaxing, although it will be a fortnight at least before spring begins in earnest. The Japanese land forces meanwhile are steadily progressing northward. They already hold the roads. There are said to be three complete divisions in northern Korea. As the Japanese advance the Russians continually retire toward the Yalu River, intending to make Wiju their defensive base.

According to a Kienchow despatch to the *Chinhai*, all the strategic points which the Japanese may possibly use in crossing the Yalu River have been mined by the Russians. The latter have concentrated in the neighborhood of Kiuliencheng, Hsiencheng and Fengwangcheng.

YINKOW, March 10.—It is positively stated that Fengwangcheng and the neighborhood were quite undisturbed as late as March 2, when nothing was known of the Japanese being anywhere in Manchuria.

The Chinese are suffering much from the immense concentration of Russian troops in the neighborhood of Mukden. The suffering is particularly acute at Liaoyang, where all the inns and numbers of private buildings have been appropriated for the incoming thousands of soldiers.

REVOLUTIONISTS AT WORK.

Call on Russians Not to Contribute to the War Fund.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—Thousands of copies of a revolutionary manifesto appealing to citizens not to contribute to the war fund were distributed throughout the city yesterday. Some were posted on walls until the police removed them.

The manifesto also warns citizens not to support the Government, because it brought about, for frivolous dynastic purposes, a war which will cost millions of rubles and ruin the country.

HAY'S ATTITUDE CORRECT.

Russian Secretary Says No Fault Can Be Found Since War Began.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—Secretary Neratoff of the Foreign Office said to THE SUN correspondent to-day that the Russian Government regarded Secretary Hay's attitude since the commencement of the war as courteous, correct and conciliatory. The Russian Government had no inimical feelings toward him.

Some months ago his policy was perhaps little regarded of Russia. Perhaps Japan but believed it could rely on American aid, for which he seemed to blame in Russia's eye. This inimical feeling toward Secretary Hay was only a reflection of the popular press, which would be allayed if the present attitude of America should be preserved.

The Russians had been hurt by the display of feeling in America and England; but he believed this irritation was subsiding. The treatment the Russian sailors had received from the English at Colombo had favorably touched Russian feelings.

COULDN'T FIND RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Vice-Admiral Kamimura Reports on Vladivostok Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Japanese Legation to-day gave out the following despatch, received by Minister Takahira from Tokio:

"Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of a division of the Japanese fleet, proceeded to Vladivostok on March 6 and bombarded the harbor for the purpose of a demonstration for about forty minutes at 2 P. M. Some shells were seen at the batteries, but no reply was made to the bombardment. On the next morning the squadron ascended in the direction of the Bay of America and the Bay of Stokoro, but found nothing unusual there. The squadron then proceeded to the entrance of the Bay of Vladivostok, but not finding the enemy's ships, turned to Possiet Bay to find them, but they were not there either."

WARNING FROM ROOSEVELT.

All Government Officials Must Be Careful Regarding Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The President to-day issued the following executive order:

"All officials of the Government, civil, military and naval, are hereby directed not only to observe the President's proclamation of neutrality in the pending war between Russia and Japan, but also to abstain from either action or speech which might incite, cause, irritate or otherwise interfere with the sincerity with which it is endeavoring to keep the scales of justice evenly balanced, but in no way to interfere with the progress of the war, and to avoid any action which might be construed as a violation of the neutrality laws."

To such unavoidable causes of offense, due to the performance of national duty, there is no objection, but it is to be regretted that it is always unfortunate to bring old world antipathies and jealousies into our life, by speech or conduct to excite our neighbors and to cause them to feel that we are not friendly and peaceable, and with all mankind we are now in a friendly and peaceable attitude."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 1904.

NAVAL OFFICERS DEPRESSED.

Russians at Sebastopol Think Men in Far East Have Blundered.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10.—A despatch to the *Graphic* from Sebastopol says it is stated that Admiral Skrydloff will command the Russian Baltic squadron, which will sail for the Far East in June.

The despatch adds that the naval officials there are utterly depressed by recent

events. There is a harassing suspicion that the conduct of the naval war on Russia's side, with the exception of the Varig's engagement, will be regarded by foreign navies, especially the British, as being worse than blundering.

WARSHIPS THROUGH THE ARCTIC.

Desperate Course Suggested to Get Russian Fleet to Far East.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—According to the *Temps* the Russians contemplate attempting to take the Baltic squadron to the Far East by way of the Arctic Ocean. It is not proposed that the vessels shall start before midsummer, and as soon as the warm weather sets in ice breakers of the Yornak type will probably go to the White Sea to ascertain whether the northeast passage is available. It is believed in St. Petersburg that such a voyage is feasible, and if it proves so the fleet will certainly follow that route, arriving in August or September.

The work of completing and equipping the squadron is now going on day and night. It will comprise nine battleships and a large number of cruisers and torpedo boats. It is confidently expected that these will prove an effective counterpoise to the Japanese fleet. They may even end the war if, with Admiral Makarov's help from Port Arthur, they can separate the Japanese fleet from its bases and thereby render it ineffective.

RED CROSS AT SHANGHAI.

Society Formed for Extending Relief to Both Sides.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SHANGHAI, March 10.—The Russian gunboat Mandjur is still not disarmed. It has been decided to entrust her armament to the keeping of a Chinese cruiser, her crew remaining aboard of her.

An international Red Cross society has been formed here to assist both the Japanese and Russian wounded, and to relieve refugees.

The Chinese have subscribed liberally to the funds of the society, being much exercised over the condition of their compatriots in Manchuria, both in the interior and on the seaboard, whence the Russians will not allow them to depart.

It has been decided to establish a hospital at Newchwang with the help of British missionaries. It is hoped that the Russians will protect and support this and relief works in the interior.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE CZAR.

Assured Him of England's Strict Neutrality—Cordial Reply Sent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10.—The correspondent in Paris of the *Reuter* Telegram Company says he has learned from a high quarter the truth concerning the communications between King Edward and the Czar on the occasion of the recent visit to St. Petersburg of Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain.

The correspondent says that King Edward did not send a letter to the Czar, but, hearing that Count Benckendorff was going to St. Petersburg to bid farewell to his son, who was on the eve of departing for the Far East, his Majesty invited the Ambassador to visit him and conversed with him on affairs concerning the two nations. He sent the Czar a cordial message, and expressed the hope that the tone of the press of both countries would become less acute. He also assured the Czar of Great Britain's strict neutrality.

Count Benckendorff, on returning to London, hastened to convey to King Edward the Czar's cordial acknowledgment of his message.

JAPAN'S WAR LOAN.

Over-subscribed Twenty Times—Some Foreign Residents Aided.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. TOKIO, March 10.—The subscription to the national loan closed to-day. The loan was greatly over-subscribed, twenty times, it is stated. Some of the foreign residents subscribed.

The new taxes are expected to be comparatively light, as municipal taxation will be reduced by the postponement of various public works. It is anticipated that the increase in the national income will amount to 50,000,000 yen.

LONDON, March 10.—A despatch to the *Times* from Tokio says that the foreign residents of Yokohama subscribed about \$100,000 to the Japanese loan, of which an American firm subscribed half. The remainder was chiefly contributed by Germans and Chinese.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT LOST.

Went Down After Leaving Port Said—The Crew Saved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 10.—A Russian torpedo boat arrived at Suda Bay from Port Said. She has on board the crew of a Russian torpedo boat lost on the voyage.

RUSSIAN DEMAND ON CHINA.

Wants an Explanation of Her Neutrality Stand.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HONG KONG, March 10.—A despatch from Peking says it is reported that Russia has demanded from China a lucid explanation of her attitude as regards neutrality, owing to recent complications in Manchuria. The Chinese Government has refused to comply with the demand, and has replied that the neutrality laws of the Russian authorities.

All Japanese in the Chinese service have been requested to sign a guarantee faithfully to maintain China's neutrality.

RUSSIAN MOVE IN TURKESTAN.

Reported Plan to Mobilize Two Army Corps There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 11.—The *Daily Mail* says it has reliable information that Russia is about to mobilize two army corps in Turkestan. It adds that this movement will doubtless initiate a military demonstration, of which the Chinese are being warned by the authorities.

Our Officers With Russian Army.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Official announcement was made at the War Department to-day that Russia has granted the request of this Government for permission to send four army officers with the Russian army in the East. Orders for the departure of the officers were issued this afternoon.

Capt. William J. Johnston, of the Engineer Corps, one of the officers to go, is now in Washington. Capt. W. W. Gibson, Ordnance Corps, Capt. George C. Gately, Artillery Corps, and Capt. Carl Reichmann, Cavalry Corps, will go from the Philippines. Capt. Gibson was selected in place of Capt. Kerr, who is ill and unable to leave at this time.

Crews of War Prizes Released.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. NAAGAKI, March 10.—The crews of the merchantmen captured by the Japanese since the beginning of the war, comprising 1,000 men, have been released. Forty officers remain at Sauebo.

To be a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists sell them. If it fails, send to E. V. Grove's name in each box. 25c—Ad.

NOT CONSUL UCHIDA'S CONCERT

INQUIRIES COME TO HIM FROM MEN ASKED TO SEND CHECKS.

It Seems That One Bridgeford, Who Has Been Heard of Before, Is Promoting Under Red Cross Name, the "Grand War Concert and Entertainment."

S. Uchida, Consul-General of Japan, has received in the last few days several inquiries from bankers and other business men, who asked if he has authorized the use of his name in connection with the selling of tickets to a "Grand War Concert and Entertainment" in the interest of the Red Cross Society of Japan, to be given in the Grand Central Palace on April 12.

The same persons who inquired about the concert asked also whether Mr. Uchida had anything to do with the solicitation of subscriptions. "In aid of the Red Cross Society," he said, "I have been selling tickets to the benefit, or with the proposition that is being made to business men in the city to buy advertising space in the programme."

The inquirers said that \$2.50 each was the price asked for the concert tickets and that blanks bearing an extemporized Red Cross emblem, set up with printers' rules, were being distributed in the city, notifying the addressees of his solicitation as a patron of the Grand War Concert and Entertainment, and saying:

"Make all checks payable to H. Kemm, chairman, or S. Uchida, Consul-General of Japan."

Contributors were further directed to send the checks to the "general committee, Room 619, 132 Nassau street."

Mr. Uchida told the inquirers that he was interested in no such matter, and that he had not authorized the use of his name in connection with the concert. He said that the Japanese Government was soliciting aid from the American people, and that he was not aware that his name was being used in print as it was. Yesterday afternoon his relations with the "Grand War Concert" promoters were set forth at the Japanese consulate, and some interesting things were evolved.

About two weeks ago, it was said, a man who asserted that he represented F. J. P. Smith & Co. of 122 Nassau street, called at the Japanese Consulate and told Mr. Uchida that that concern had decided to give a "Grand War Concert and Entertainment" in aid of the Red Cross of Japan. The Consul-General did not object. In fact, he was not in any position to object.

But F. J. P. Smith & Co.'s representative said that the concern did not want to do the thing alone. It wanted the Japanese Consul-General's prominent Japanese in the city to cooperate.

That, Mr. Uchida informed his caller, was impossible. The Japanese consulate, he said, would lend itself to no undertaking which made it appear that Japan was soliciting aid. F. J. P. Smith & Co.'s representative left the consulate.

A few days later came a man who said his name was J. L. Bridgeford, and who told Mr. Uchida that he had been asked to give a "Grand War Concert and Entertainment" in aid of the Red Cross of Japan. The Consul-General would not cooperate with Smith & Co., the concern had decided to go ahead with the concert, and he would not have it appear that Japan was soliciting aid. He told Bridgeford that they could not do the thing together.

Mr. Uchida consented to this, but at the same time, he says, he reiterated that he would not have it appear that Japan was soliciting aid. He told Bridgeford that they could not do the thing together. He said that he would not have it appear that Japan was soliciting aid. He told Bridgeford that they could not do the thing together.

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GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager.

MORMON CHURCH IN POLITICS.

Continued from First Page.

where, and the claim was boldly made that the Church had a right to interfere in the election of a United States Senator on account of the importance of the office.

Thatcher continued his campaign, and he received the sympathy of many non-Mormons in insisting upon running for office against the mandate of the Church. The contest resulted in the election of Joseph L. Rawlins.

"It was known to all of us in Salt Lake that the apostles were taking a decisive part in the campaign," said Critchlow. "Apostle John Henry Smith, a Republican, and Apostle Heber J. Grant, a Democrat, both took sides against Moses Thatcher. They did not care who won so long as they were not Thatcher, because it was proclaimed by the Church that Thatcher's election would be a disgrace to the authority of the Church over its apostles."

"It was foretold that on a certain day certain men would desert Judge Henderson and go to the aid of the Church, and they all went, except one. The one who remained was Moses Thatcher. He was elected, however, without the need of a vote, and he was elected in this language when directed to vote for Rawlins: 'I will not go. I know what it means if I do not. I will be sent on a mission.'"

By Mr. McGowan. What happened to Thatcher? A. Moses Thatcher was the subject of a resolution by the Twelve, passed in the October conference in 1896, that he should be excommunicated. His "lack of harmony with his brethren" was referred to. All he could do was to go to the aid of the Church over its apostles. "It was foretold that on a certain day certain men would desert Judge Henderson and go to the aid of the Church, and they all went, except one. The one who remained was Moses Thatcher. He was elected, however, without the need of a vote, and he was elected in this language when directed to vote for Rawlins: 'I will not go. I know what it means if I do not. I will be sent on a mission.'"

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