## GEN. KUROPATKIN IS STILL RETIRING

He Desires to Avoid a Decisive Engagement With the Japanese at the Present.

## HE WILL STRIKE WHEN READY.

Second Japanese Army Makes a Successful Landing as Prearranged.

St. ePtersburg, May 18.-(6:40 p. m..) -Confirming the intimations the it is Gen. Europatkin's purpose to avoid a decisive combat with the Japanese at the present stage of the war, the statement was made by the general staff today that the commander in chief is making preparations to fall back on Mukden and then on Harbin.

While the superior numbers of the enemy compel a retirement, it does not follow that Gen. Kuropatkin will not strike a stinging blow should a strategical mistage be made which will en-able him to throw a stronger army up-on one of the advancing columns of his antagonists. The most exposed por-tion of Gen. Kuroki's command is that which has moved directly northward, evidently with the intention of gaining the road to Mukden, down which it will march as soon as the other colwill march as soon as the other cor-umns are within supporting distance. Unless caution, heretofore the conspic-uous feature of the Japanese, is ob-served, this column, it is believed here, will fall the victim of its temerity, as Gen. Kuropatkin is known to be holding it especially under close surveil-

Kuropatkin's decision to withdraw from Liao Yang can only mean, ac-cording to the experts, that there will continue to be affairs of outposts unless another Gen. Zassalitch should develop. The controlling strategic point at Hai Cheng will not be held as believed, Kuropatkin deciding it to be unwise to isolate more troops who would not, be ing at Port Arthur, find it difficult to subsist until relief arrives. This is one of the reasons which dictated the withdrawal of the Russians from Newwithdrawal of the Russians from New-chwang, official details of which have not yet been made public. The experts say that the debarkation of the Japan-ese at Newchwang at this time would be nothing more or less than a strate-gical blunder advantageous to the Rus-sians, as they are still holding the rail-road and could rush a force there, fall on the Japanese and retire before a colroad and could rush a force there, fail on the Japanese and retire before a col-umn sent by Gen. Kuroki could get be-tween them and Llao Yang. The opin-ion, therefore, prevails that the Japan-ese will not occupy Newchwang until Kuroki's column arrives at Hal Cheng or its immediate vicinity. The general staff confirms the announcement of the abandonment of Kin Chou by the Rus-sians after the dismantling of the forts sians after the dismantling of the forts and the removal of the guns to Port Arthur.

#### SECOND JAPANESE ARMY.

Tokio, May 18 .- (8:30 p. m.)-The official report of the landing of the sec-ond Japanese army has been received here. It is as follows: "The army arrived at the prearranged

place on May 5 and under cover of

were observed. According to native reports, there were about 300 of the enemy at Pulandien, 100 on the Pitzenemy at Pulandien, 100 on the Pitz-wo road, 300 at Pitzwo and 600 in front of the landing place. Immedi-ately detachments were suit to Pitz-wo to destroy the telegraph line, and to Pulandien to destroy the railroad. "On May 6 detachments of our men discussed area! "On May 6 detachments of our men dispersed small detachments of the enemy from an eminence south of Pulandien, and from the railroad sta-tion to the southwest. Simultaneously the engineers destroyed the bridge and the telegraph line. The enemy who were dispersed had 300 infantry and 100 cavalry. Our loss was one man killed and four men wounded. Two hundred of the enemy's cavalry posted hundred of the enemy's cavalry posted at Pitzwo retired, and without resistance we cut the wire and captured the instruments.

"On May 7 we sent a detachment to destroy the railroad and the telegraph wire between Pulandien and Scanchilipu, This detachment dispersed the enemy's cavalry, 100 strong, and cut the railroad and the wires to the north-east of Sanchilipu in two places. One lieutenant and three men were killed and nine men wounded.

"On May 13 the railroad was des-troyed to the northwest of Pulandien. "On May 16 we took possession of t line of hills for four miles, from Chehiaton to Chisulean, driving the enemy to the southward. The enemy consisted of three or four battalions and eight guns. Our losses were 146 men killed and wounded.

"A Red Cross train was sent forward on May 13."

KUROPATKIN TO THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—Gen. Ku-ropatkin has sent the following dis-patch to the emperor, dated May 17: "A detachment of the Japanese ad-vance guard, which had occupied until May 14 the Sin Hai Tin defile and the May 14 the Shi Hai Tin dene and the village of Kankhaiputze, 25 miles north of Feng Wang Cheng, has retired to-ward Selingchau, in the valley of the affluent which enters the Pato river

on the left bank. "There is a small Japanese detach-ment at Tyang-Ko. "Surjan (Siu-Yen?) is still unoccu-

pied by the Japanese, who have con-ducted a reconnoissance in force at Setchoge, 18 miles to the southeast. "Information has been received to

the effect that the Japanese have evac-uated Takushan. uated Takushan. "The Japanese have detachments of infantry at Luan-Miao and Salitszai-pudza, namely, 600 at the former and 200 at the latter place. Their other forces have retired in the direction of Feng Wang Cheng. "At Khabalen, 11 miles southwest of Feng Wang Cheng, there is a Japanese force of 5.000.

orce of 5,000. "The rain is making the roads bad."

#### Czar Reviews Troops.

Kremenchug, Government of Poltava, Russian, Wednesday, May 18.—During his review of the forces bound for the far east, today the emperor, addressing the troops, said: "I am certain, in memory of the

fight, that the qualities of the regiment celebrated for its defense of the Shipka Pass will be abundantly realized in the campaign on which they are now em-barking. In the present difficult and dangerous campaign I feel certain you will overcome the enemy and return safely to your native homes.'

Jews See the Czar.

Poltava, Russia, Wednesday, May 18. The emperor during his visit here to-day was waited upon by a deputation of Jews who assured his majesty of the loyalty of themselves and their coreligionists

### KISHINEFF TRIALS.

### Result in Jew Haters Being Defined of Civil Rights.

Kishineff, May 18.-The last trial of feeling among prominent Liberals that persons connected with the Jewish riots more time is needed to consider the





JAPANESE WOMEN IN THE RICE FIELDS. Marcuster But later and the Baller and and

navy began landing at 8 o'clock was concluded before the court of apualifications of the various candidate in the morning. None of the enemy | peals today. Georgitz and Redenkoff | for the vice presidency,

# **CONSUMED BY A FIRE THAT** WATER WILL NOT QUENCH

Only those who have experienced the awful itching and burning of Eczema can know how it feels to be consumed by the blistering, fiery acids oozing out through the pores of the skin. There is no other skin disease that compares in severity with Eczema. It begins as a mere redness of the skin, or comes in little watery blisters and pimples, discharging a thin sticky fluid which hardens into scabs and scales, leaving a raw and inflamed surface as they peel off, while the itching is almost intolerable. Eczema is the most vicious and violent of all skine diseases, appearing in many different forms; the dry

and scaly kind with brownish white crusts, which gives the skin a rough, leathery appearance, and producing sometimes painful fissures and sores. In other cases the skin has a swollen, moist appearance, with occasional profuse discharges of watery matter. But all the varieties and types of this aggravating disease are akin and are caused by impure blood and an over-acid condition of this vital fluid that seems to set the skin on fire, kindling a flame that water will not quench, and an itching, stinging eruption that lotions, soaps, salves

and powders cannot suppress. As the poisonous acids in the blood increase the eruption spreads and becomes more angry looking, and the itching and burning more unbearable. Eczema is the commonest of all skin diseases, and the most aggravating and treacherons, disappearing at times, then returning suddenly and in a severer form than ever. It is particularly bad in warm weather, because at this season the skin is reacting and the blood is making extra effort to throw off the morbid secretions and acid impurities that have been accumulating during the long winter months, and there is an overflow of the acrid matter and acid poison

Dear Sirs :- In the summer of 1898 I was attacked with a breaking out, which doctors said was Eczema. It com-menced on the inside of my arms and gradually spread. The doctors who examined me said they could cure it, and treated me for some time, but it grew worse all the while. I then wrote you, and upon receipt of a reply to my letter I got six bottles of S. S. S. and began taking it according

to directions. I had ased four and a half bottles before seeing any effect at all; then the Eczema seemed to get a great deal worse, but I kept on taking the medicine, and in three or four days the eruption commenced to shed off. I could rub it off like bran, and this was the end of the Eczema. I took in all nine bottles, and never spent that much money for anything that did me so much good. Have feit better in every way since. I am 'S years old, and was so stiff that I could hardly walk and was compelled to quit work, but since taking S. S. S. have been on the go all the time. Very truly, J G. McNAIR, Garth, Va.

through the pores, producing irritation and redness of the skin and all the terrors of Eczema. Soothing applications are beneficial and advisable, but not curative, because the seat of the disease is in the blood, and external or surface treatment cannot change bad blood into good blood or purge the system of impurities. Only a blood purifier can do this, and while treating the skin the blood must be looked after or the disease is sure to return when the blood is again overcharged with acids.



S. S. S. to purify and cleanse the blood, and some non-irritating, soothing salve or lotion, is the proper treatment for all forms of Eczema. S. S. S. has made some remarkable cures of this stubborn skin disease-cases that had become chronic from long neglect or wrong treatment. S. S. S. is the only guaranteed strictly vegetable blood remedy. It is without a single mineral in-gredient, but of medicinal roots that come from the fields and forests or Nature's store-houses. S. S. S. combines

both purifying and tonic properties that enter into the circulation and destroy the impurities, and at the same time tone up the general system. Skin diseases are, after all, only symp-toms of impure and vitiated blood and external signs of disordered systems, and when you cure the blood the eruptions disappear.

If you have Eczema or any blood disease, sore or eruption, write us and our physician will gladly advise you and furnish any information desired without cost to you. Book on the Skin and its diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA,



The curious admixture of western and eastern customs in the Land of the Rising Sun is forcibly brought to mind by the Japanese :reatment of women Dressed in a European gown the Jap wife is permitted to wals at her husban I's side. In her own native kimono she must keep a pace in the rear. The women also do much of the work in the fields. The chief food of the country is rice, and the work of cultivating and weeding the growing croy nevolves on the fair sex. Howeve:, Japan's foe is no better in this regard, as the mon and women of Russia work side by side in the hay fie.ds.

the Asama also struck on a mine and fore the matter is settled. There is a was taken in tow, but was settling so strong feeling here against the government agents on the part of the settlers, who accuse the officials of exercising fast that it was found necessary to abandon her.

manner.

A number of Russian torpedo boats then went out, but the Japanese received reinforcements and the Russians retired

Today's arrivals say that the en-trance to Port Arthur was blocked, but one of the sunken steamers was re-moved and the entrance is now open. but it is still dangerous and the Rus-sian fleet has been ordered to remain in the harbor until the arrival of Ad-miral Skrydloff, who will take command.

Communication north of Dainy has been completely severed.

BATTLESHIPS DESCRIBED.

Chefoo, May 14, noon.—The warships reported to have been sunk off Port Arthur are the battleship Shikishima and the armored cruiser Asama. The story is not believed here, but the Rus-sians who brought the news insist that is is true is true

The Shikishima is a first class battle-The Shikishima is a first class battle-ship of 14,250 tons displacement. She is 400 feet in length, 75 feet beam and hus draught of 27 feet and an indica-ed horsepower of 14,500. Her armor belt is 9.4 inches thick and her turret armor is 14.6 inches thick. She carries four 12-inch guns, 14 6-inch guns and 20 quick firers. She has five torpedo tubes. Her speed is reckoned at 18.5 knots, and she carries a completement of 741 men she carries a completment of 741 men. The Shikishima was built on the

Thames in 1898. According to a recent list of Japan-ese officers J. Teragaki was in com-mand of the Shikishima.

According to the last list S, Yatsu-hiro was in command of the armored ruiser Asama. This vessel is of 3,750 ons displacement. Her length is 408 beam, 67 feet, and her draught 24 Her indicated horsepower is 19,-00 and her speed 22 knots. Her armor belt is 7.3 inches thick. She carries four 8-inch guns, 14 6-inch and 19 smaller ones. She was built in 1898.

SANK IN TWO MINUTES.

Chefoo, May 19 (3 p. m.) .- People just Cheroo, May 17 (3 p. m.).—People just arrived here from Dainy have reported to the Russian consul that the Japanese battleship Shikishima sank in two min-utes after contact with the sub-marine mine and that there was no time to save the crew. The accident happened, it is said, within sight of Port Arthur. The battleship Fuji, not the cruiser Asama, which struck the mine on the portbow, had a heavy list and was also Asima, which struck the mine on the portbow, had a heavy list and was also down by the bow, but was righted and went off in tow of the other cruisers. It is thought impossible, however, that the could reach port. The rumor at Dalny, to the effect

that the Asama had sunk in Kerr Bay, probably refers to the sinking of the



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