

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 government is given out by 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 she was extending her naval and military preparations in the far east.

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"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 historical 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 been a rupture of diplomatic relations."

"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 force was over 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 here military preponderance to force Japan into submission. During the latter part of January and up to the beginning of February the 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 commander 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.

"About the same date all of the warships at Port Arthur, except a battleship then under repairs, made a sortie from the harbor, 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 such independent action as she might deem best to defend her position. But the responsibility of the challenge to war rests not with Japan, but solely with Russia.

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TYPHOID GERMS.



The microscope shows that in the blood of every person suffering from typhoid the little germs can be found 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 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 out 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 herbs and roots which when made into an 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 seemed to him as close to nature's 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 small sale and has been 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 restores the assimilative and 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, Idaho. 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 the 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. 23, has been received from any point. The wires from the scene of war have been practically silent for the past 24 hours, and in some quarters this silence is supposed to indicate that Japan's great attack on Port Arthur is actually in progress, and that consequently the work of the wires has been discontinued.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg today saying that there is no confirmation of the Yinkow report that the Japanese squadron had again bombarded Port Arthur Feb. 23, 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 telegram 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 dismounted 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 is endeavoring to send out news of another disaster to her ships.

A cable from Seoul, under today's date, says:

"Advisers from the north report that 1,400 Russians are at Chongju, 500 at Kusong and 50 at Anju. These forces are probably only feelers sent out to locate the position of the Japanese. In a dispatch from Shanghai a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports that the Japanese military authorities had ordered the sending of wireless telegraph apparatus on newspaper dispatch boats.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Chefoo, who has just returned there 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 Hailong 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 are unrideable."

"The Japanese squadron at Chemulpo has been strengthened. A fleet of 12 battleships and cruisers has been stationed permanently in Prince Jerome gulf, between Chebidoo island and the anchorage."

"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. Marcum, 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 appropriates \$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 Ryan, assisted by a detachment of the militia, 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. A committee was appointed to prepare a measure to be introduced in Congress to prohibit the manufacture of so-called "sugar wines."

A resolution was passed pledging every member present to make and sell only pure wines, and to have them properly labeled.

The new organization is to be known

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Pants to match, in light weight for
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(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 meet 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.

Car May Go to the Front.

New York, March 1.—The car desires to go to the front, according to a World dispatch from Vienna. The Zeit, 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 Gamba 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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