

HOW TO MAKE JAPAN

Great Demonstration in Tokio Over Victories.

THOUSANDS IN PARADE

Reviewed by Princes and High Government Officials.

MUSIC AND FIREWORKS FIGURE

Men, Women and Children March, Carrying Lanterns and Banners—American and British Flags—Very Freely Displayed.

TOKIO, May 9, 10 A. M.—During the popular demonstration last night in honor of the victories achieved by the Japanese forces, 20,000 people were killed and 40 injured. The killed and injured were mostly boys, who were caught against a closed gate at an angle in the old palace walls by the throng and crushed or drowned in the old moat.

TOKIO, May 9, 9 P. M.—A great popular demonstration was held here tonight in honor of the victories achieved by the Japanese army and navy.

Tens of thousands of people, carrying lanterns, flags and banners, marched past the Imperial palace and the offices of the Foreign, War and Navy Departments. At the Navy Department they were reviewed by some of the Imperial Princes and Princesses, and the Imperial household.

Many bands of music accompanied the marchers, and there were beautiful displays of fireworks. Dozens of American and British flags were carried by men, women and children who participated in the celebration. It was the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in Japan.

MAKAROFF STUCK TO POST.

Grand Duke Cyril Tells of the Wreck of the Petropavlovsk.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 9, 9 P. M.—Grand Duke Cyril, eldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir and cousin of the Emperor, has returned to St. Petersburg from the Far East. He arrived unostentatiously, and only his family and a few friends were at the railway station to greet him. The Grand Duke looks much thinner than he did before he left for the scene of the hostilities, but the burns he received at the time of the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk off Port Arthur have healed and he complains now only of a wrenched back.

The first announcement made by Grand Duke Cyril on his return was that he intended to return to the Far East with the Russian Baltic squadron. In an interview regarding the explosion on the Petropavlovsk the Grand Duke said: "I was standing on the bridge by the side of Vice-Admiral Makaroff when I felt the shock of the explosion. My first impression was that a 12-inch shell had entered the powder magazine, and instinctively I leaped to the other side of the bridge. Vice-Admiral Makaroff did not move. In the twinkling of an eye I climbed the rail and dived into the water. On coming up I saw Makaroff still at the same place, gripping the rail, his face streaming with blood. I was weighted with a heavy overcoat and could not keep afloat. I went down, but on rising caught the floating wreck of a boat. Two seamen recognized me and helped to support me until a boat arrived."

OFFICERS ACT AS SPIES.

Captured Japanese Say They Expect to Be Executed.

HARBIN, April 27.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The large scale to which the Japanese have been secretly penetrating Manchuria for the purpose of destroying the railway is revealed in the confession of a Japanese Major and Captain, who were captured by Russian border guards. In all 100 officers of the Japanese general staff and 300 men left Peking since the war began. They were endeavoring especially to reach points where the railroad crosses the river. If they failed to reach these points they were to destroy the railway at any point.

WAR-TIME ECONOMY.

Action of Japanese is Threatening the Production Industry.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 9.—Guernsey Bond, a Friends' missionary in Japan, writes to relatives here, says of the war situation in Japan: "A remarkable thing is the surprising economy which is observed in every place. People are not spending more money than is absolutely necessary. Families who have occupied two houses are closing one and two families enter one house. No one is putting out money for repairs, etc. To see the general economy is made that this is done for economy to save money for the war. In reality it is extravagance because by the stopping of the regular channels of industry the necessary funds and provisions cannot be produced. It is said that to an extent the Emperor is eating only from one dish, a rice bowl, and that his food is the same as that given to the soldiers. He is doing this, they say, to set an example of economy and show sympathy with the people."

Japanese at Fair Rejoice.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Japanese at the World's Fair today celebrated the recent victories of Japan's armies in the war with Russia. The meeting was opened by the reading of the declaration of war by the Japanese government in Russia, after which every person in the audience rose and with uncovered heads joined in sing-

ing the Japanese National anthem. The address of the day was delivered by Baron Makadaira, vice-president of the Imperial Japanese Commission to the World's Fair. His remarks brought forth much applause.

CITY WILL FAIL.

(Continued from First Page.)

Twelfth and Twenty-second Regiments, a battalion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, all the riflemen of the Third Battery of the Third Artillery Brigade, the Second and Third Battalions of the Sixth Artillery brigade, the Second Company of Siberian Banners and a machine-gun detachment of the Third Rifle Brigade.

General Kuropatkin does not give the strength of the Japanese only reporting that it was five times greater and far superior in artillery than the Russian forces.

Loose Fifth of Forces.

The casualties show that one-fifth of General Zassalitch's command was placed out of action. The Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments lost more than half their men in the fight. The Third Battery of the Third Artillery Brigade was almost annihilated, losing 88 in killed or wounded and 71 out of 118 horses.

The Second Battery of the Sixth Artillery lost 44 in killed or wounded, and 190 out of 110 horses.

The Third Battery of the Sixth Artillery lost 24 killed or wounded and 41 horses. Of the machine-gun detachment only 25 were not killed or wounded.

The name of the priest of the Eleventh Regiment who led the gallant charge and who was among the wounded, is H. E. Teherbackofsky, of the Orthodox Greek Church.

General Kuropatkin says that no prisoners were taken by the Japanese, but he admits that seven officers and 670 men were left on the field, but it is not known whether they were wounded or dead.

Gleam of Brightness.

The only gleam of brightness in the dark cloud overshadowing the East, lies in the official information from General Plig that Port Arthur is not yet blocked by the Japanese. How this information was obtained the officials will not say, but they insist that it is reliable and are satisfied that the defenders will prevent the success of the further efforts which the Japanese will undoubtedly make to bottle up the harbor.

CORRESPONDENTS WELCOME.

Russians at Mukden Seem Anxious to Meet Enemy.

MUKDEN, May 8, 1 A. M.—The Associated Press correspondent finally received permission to proceed from Niu Chwang to Mukden by way of Liao Yang.

Observations from the car window were unique. The spectacle in many places of artillery parks amid the springing wheat, and Cossacks in multi-colored shirts lining the road entirely changed the aspects of Manchuria since the correspondent's departure from headquarters at Port Arthur more than two months ago.

Notwithstanding the extensive military occupation and operations in the Eastern region, the country here presents a singularly peaceful appearance. The farmers and natives apparently are undisturbed and are profiting by the advance of the price of products.

The foreign guests of the Russian authorities in Manchuria note the business-like conduct of the war and also the absence of excitement and are surprised at the machine-like operation of the railroad.

The Russians apparently welcomed the correspondent as an eye-witness that there will be active campaigning soon, which was in signal contrast with the correspondent's observations at Port Arthur when the war opened, as the correspondents there were regarded as harbingers of evil and as being undesirable on account of war.

The lavish equipment of the railroad includes many American locomotives, all the rest of the equipment being of Russian make.

At Liao Yang the attaches congregate at the railroad station, which for the moment is the center of interest, and dine at brilliantly-lighted tables in the crowded dining-rooms, discussing the meager news which may have eluded the official vigilance.

News of the progress of the war in the regions to the west and south and other information is exclusively reported in official dispatches, but upon the correspondents' arrival here yesterday, Viceoy Alexioff extended to them an invitation to submit daily censored dispatches for transmission to the Western press.

LOSS AT KIULIEN CHENG.

Fierce Attack of Japanese Resulted in Great slaughter.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The Emperor has received a dispatch from General Kuropatkin, giving the report of Lieutenant-General Zassalitch of the Russian losses in the battle of Kiulien Cheng. The report states that Major-General Kashtalinsky was injured in the head by a stone. The brunt of the fighting, General Zassalitch says, was borne by the Eleventh and Twelfth rifle regiments and the Twenty-second Regiment.

The fighting was so desperate that the Russian regiments were obliged to make several counter attacks and to cut a way for themselves with the bayonet against the enemy, who was stronger than the Russians and was supported by very numerous artillery.

In this fight, so terrible but glorious for the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, the killed were four officers, including the commander of the Eleventh, and 63 noncommissioned officers and men. The wounded were one officer and 88 noncommissioned officers and men and a chaplain, while 90 others were left on the battlefield, but it is not known whether they were killed or wounded.

"In consequence of the heavy losses in the killed and wounded, the difficulties encountered in the road to Kiulien Cheng is absolutely impossible to bring away the guns and machine guns.

"The Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments, notwithstanding their losses, were reformed in good order under the protection of the Third Rifle Division, which did not participate in the fight, but which was brought up to cover the retreat."

Prince to See Chinese Emperor.

TIENTSIN, May 8.—Prince Adalbert, third son of Emperor William, of Germany, who is traveling on board the German cruiser Hertha, left here this afternoon for Peking. An audience between the Prince and the Emperor of China has been arranged for May 17. The Prince will come back to Tientsin on the 15th and on the 19th he will return on board the Hertha.

Prince Adalbert was in Corea last week. He landed at Chemulpo and proceeded to Seoul, where he visited the German Minister to Corea.

DAW DEFENDED FAITH

Syracuse President Answers Persistent Critics.

When the Planola was first placed upon the market it was purchased as a luxury.

The usefulness of the Planola has resulted in its purchase today by all classes of people, whether musicians, or not, as a necessity.

It has become a part of the household. Upon a thousand occasions it is the object of first resort—rally days, long evenings, social gatherings, impromptu dances, banquets, etc.

It is always ready, always available. It costs but \$25, and is purchasable by very moderate terms of payment if desired.

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CANDIDATE FOR EPISCOPACY

Pulpits of Los Angeles and Adjoining Towns Are Occupied by the Leading Ministers of the Methodist Church.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8.—Bishops, ministers and presiding elders in attendance upon the Methodist General Conference occupied pulpits in Protestant churches in Los Angeles, Pasadena and all surrounding cities and towns within a radius of 60 miles today and every place of worship was crowded at morning and evening services to listen to distinguished speakers.

At the First Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Rev. Dr. George Peckham, pastor of St. Paul's Church, New York, who has been spoken of as a candidate for bishopric honors, in the morning to a large congregation, which included besides many prominent local residents, scores of visiting churchmen.

In the evening at the same place, Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., preached to an audience that filled to overflowing the spacious and beautiful house of worship. Hundreds were unable to gain admission.

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Pasadena, the most beautiful church in Southern California, and having one of the wealthiest congregations in the Methodist denomination, Dr. A. E. Leonard spoke at the morning services, and Rev. Dr. Jesse Bowman Young, of Walnut Hill Church, Cincinnati, at the evening services. Scores of delegates were in attendance at both services.

To every town in Southern California the committee on pulpits supply sent out visiting ministers, and from every place came reports tonight of great crowds and much religious enthusiasm awakened by the eloquent speakers.

At the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Los Angeles, the great evangelistic preacher of the Methodist denomination, addressed two large meetings, the first at the South Pasadena Church in the morning, and in the evening at Blanchard's Hall, in this city.

At Hazard's Pavilion this morning a great crowd assembled to hear brief talks by half a dozen of the prominent ministers, including Bishops Foss and Waldren. The meeting was much in the form of a revival service.

In the afternoon, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, conceded to be one of the most able leaders in the Methodist Church, addressed a meeting for men only on the subject of "Reincarnation."

Among the services attracting most general public attention was that held in the Temple Baptist Church, at which Rev. R. Day, of Syracuse University, discourses.

He was introduced by Mr. Burdette and preached a very able sermon in defense of the Christian faith. The fact that certain evangelistic partisans in the conference have seen fit to criticize severely Dr. Day's preaching in regard to his views of the higher criticism, and the further fact that it has been published in this city since the beginning of the conference that specifies that Dr. Day brought against Dr. Day in the effort to defeat his candidacy for episcopacy, has also served to arouse general public interest in his pulpit address.

One of the sensations of the conference which, however, did not reach the public until today, has been the circulation of copies of a pamphlet issued by the Evangelist Manual, of the Bible League, which is construed to mean the opening of the contest against the higher criticism.

At the risk of being misunderstood by the Brooklyn Chronicle, the Chronicle will venture the remark that Mr. Cleveland might be nominated, he might accept the nomination, he might make an enthusiastic campaign, and he might be elected president of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland is entitled to be and he has been taken at his word. No friend of his questions his honesty or his integrity, but it sometimes happens that even men of very decided character change their minds as a result of conditions and events over which they have no control.

We do not know, and we do not believe that Mr. McKelway knows any better than we do, what the future may bring for Cleveland. We may be quite certain, however, if the Democratic National Convention, after deliberation and unsuccessful effort to agree upon some other man, should turn to Grover Cleveland and with substantial unanimity offer him the nomination, a question would be presented to him for consideration which would make blank paper of anything he has written on to a Brooklyn editor last year.

A nomination for the Presidency by Mr. McKelway is a great compliment of course, and the fact that he may be so nominated, and with substantial unanimity offer him the nomination, a question would be presented to him for consideration which would make blank paper of anything he has written on to a Brooklyn editor last year.

Mr. McKelway, who is taking himself very seriously these days, needs to be reminded that, distinguished as he is among the genuine Democrats of the country, the letter he received from Mr. Cleveland was not an insult, but a compliment.

The Democratic party took up the matter in the proceedings at St. Louis to take action sufficiently vigorous to show that its repudiation of him is sincere and without reservation.

The respect in which the Democratic party is responsible for him is to be found in the fact that for some years it has maintained so slovenly an organization and has encouraged so many vulgar characters as leaders that even Hearst was in some degree excusable for presuming to aspire to its National leadership.

When the Democratic party took up with populism and attempted to give it respectability it prepared the way for Hearst or for any other pretender who, either with money or with cheek, was able to make a demonstration of his fitness for a position once reserved for men of conspicuous merit.

Inviting as the subject is for denunciation and for moralizing, it is useless to discuss it so far as the Democratic party is concerned. The record of that party has been made, and it is about as shameful as any attaching to a great organization in the history of the human race. Democrats can have no pride in their recent past. They must look to the future or accept as merited the judgment that they have invited.

A party in which a Hearst can buy or bully state delegations can save itself in only one way and that is by doing such measures in its National Convention as will prove to the world that they are gained its senses and is desirous of meriting the approval of the decent elements of the population.

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