WAR GAME TEST

French Predict It Will Come at Mukden.

TIME IS NEAR AT HAND

Paris Is Still Confident the Russians Will Triumph.

SYMPATHY CLEARLY SHOWN

Isolation of Port Arthur and Other Defeats Cause Almost as Much Depression There as Exists at St. Petersburg.

PARIS, May 7.—The critical situation of Russia's land and sea forces excites feverish interest, Russian reverses causing almost as much depression here as at St. Petersburg. The organization called Les Femmes de France turned over to the Russian Embassy today two complete field hospitals of 100 beds each. This organization is composed of women in large cities throughout France, including members of many noble families. Two more hospital outfits will be assembled shortly. The Embassy sends this hospital to the front under the direction of the Empress, who is personally superintending the efforts of French women in behalf of the Russian wounded.

The official view is that Russia has suffered a serious, but not irreparable, blow. The foreign office had not received tonight official confirmation that Port Arthur was completely invested by land and sea, but a leading official said:

Preliminary to Supreme Struggle.

"We accept the investment as an accomplished fact, for even if the harbor is not completely blocked an investment exists for all practical purposes. The landing is considered merely preliminary to a supreme struggle, which will occur soon near Mukden. Upon this will largely depend the outcome of the war."

Diplomatic negotiations during the week took a definite form to restrain China from joining Japan or otherwise breaking neutrality. The French Minister at Pekin, and, it is understood the Ministers of all the powers, including the United States, joined in the representation. The results have been satisfactory, the Imperial government giving a positive promise not to vary from a rigid observance of neutrality. Officials are somewhat doubtful of Chinese promises, as they recall that a former declaration of neutrality China permitted black flags to assail French interests. However, China's positive declaration, backed by the identical position of the powers, is considered as reducing China's participation to a minimum.

Evidence of French Sympathy.

The readiness with which the Russian loan was placed in Paris is further evidence of French sympathy, and a belief in the certainty of Russia's eventual success.

Although the outside amount Russia desired was $160,000,000, a single group of French bankers was ready to underwrite $200,000,000 loan. M. Hotlinguer and Noetzlin will arrive from St. Petersburg Monday, and complete arrangements to issue the loan. One of the sons of Baron Hotlinguer, founder of the great banking house, married Miss Munroe, a sister of the American banker. This leads to a belief that a portion of the loan might go to the United States. American bankers say no portion of it is likely to be taken in New York.

It is pointed out that the placing of the Russian securities on the New York Exchange has not proved the success that was expected. A leading Russian official here said that not a single Russian bond had been bought in America since the listing took place. The same official gave the following interesting account of how the Russian army in the Far East is paid:

"What payments made are in small Russian coins or Russian notes. These notes are readily taken by the Chinese, who are familiar with Russian financial issues. The notes are then exchanged by station masters of the Eastern Chinese Railroads or agencies of the Russo-Chinese Bank at a rate of exchange fixed by the Minister of Finance according to the price of silver in London. The confidence of the Chinese in Russian notes is not very great. The Russo-Chinese Bank keeps a silver fund to exchange notes in Manchuria, it being a significant fact that Russian notes are preferred to silver in Manchuria."

EVADE A BATTLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

exert all her strength, and that a long war cannot be avoided. The latter opinion is shared by diplomats and officials.

Comfort is found in the fact that thus far Russia has not sustained a crushing defeat, and even should one come it is declared it would not shake the certainty of the people in the ultimate success of the Russian arms or lessen the determination to prosecute the war until Japan shall have been humbled. The Emperor is deeply pained over the Russian losses on the Yalu, and regrets that the investment of Port Arthur could not have been prevented. He will, however, acquiesce without question in the plans of General Kuropatkin, even should those plans contemplate the withdrawal of the Russian army further into the interior. Those close to His Majesty state that he is more than ever determined that Russian prestige shall be vindicated in the Far East, as necessary not only to Russia but to the whole white race, as an answer to the Japanese blows.

Reinforcements Are Dispatched.

Further reinforcements have been dispatched to Manchuria, and the Emperor has reiterated his declaration that General Kouropatkin shall have as many men as are needed to insure victory to the Russian arms.

There is no intention on the part of the authorities to depart from the decree outlined in the recent circular to the powers, whenever further defeats may be suffered. The depression here has given rise to rumors of all kinds of Russian disasters at Feng Wang Cheng, and to a report that the Vladivostok squadron has been destroyed.

The former report, it is believed, grew out of General Kuropatkin's retirement, and the Admiralty places no credence in the story of the destruction of the squadron, having knowledge of its whereabouts.

Tokio Reports the Victory.

TOKIO, May 8, noon.—The Japanese captured Feng Wang Cheng day before yesterday (Friday). It was the second line of the Russian defense and a stiff fight was anticipated. General Kuroki pressed forward and attacked before the Russians had recovered from the demoralization and confusion into which they had been thrown by their previous defeat on the Yalu River.

Japanese Casualties.

TOKIO, Sunday, May 8 (noon.)—The casualties in the last attempt of the Japanese fleet to block Port Arthur, which took place on May 3, are one officer, Commander Takayangi, commanding the steamer Yedo Maru, and six men killed; four men seriously and five officers and 11 men slightly wounded. Fourteen officers and 74 men are missing and eight officers and 36 men were rescued uninjured. All the officers of the blocking ships, including Commander Takayangi, who was killed, have been decorated and granted annuities by the Emperor.

Japanese Take 400 Prisoners.

ANTUNG, Manchuria, Monday, May 2, via Seoul, Corea, May 7.—7 A. M.—A Japanese force today charged a thousand men of the Russian rear guard, consisting of a batallion of infantry and two batteries of artillery, near Hamatan, west of Kiu Lien Cheng. After sustaining heavy loss, the Japanese spiked the Russian guns and captured 400 prisoners.

Japanese Land on Manchurian Coast.

SEOUL, Corea, May 7, 7:30 P. M.—Telegrams received here declare that the second Japanese army corps, besides having disembarked on Liao Tung Peninsula, has effected a landing at Taku Shan, on the Manchurian coast, about 40 miles west of the mouth of the Yalu.

Chinese Bandits Attack Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—A dispatch has been received by the Red Cross Society here, stating that Chinese brigands have attacked and maltreated Russians who were wounded in the fight at Kiu Lien Cheng.

Railroad Material for Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The steamer Mongolia, which sailed today for the Orient, carried a large amount of railroad material for Japan, including a number of engines and freight cars.

Corean Emperor Swells Japs' Fund.

SEOUL, May 7.—The Emperor of Corea has subscribed $500 to the fund of the Memorial day in remembrance of Japanese soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the war.

FLOUR IN JAPAN.

Canada and Russia Fighting for Trade.

(U. S. Consul-General Bellows, Yokohama.)

The importation of flour into Japan was much greater, in 1903 than in the preceding years, and, although this increase has been ascribed to war preparations, there is reason to expect a continued expansion of the market for this commodity in this country. In 1901 the importation of flour amounted to 81,000,000 pounds; in 1902 it was a little more, but in 1903 it increased to over 269,000,000 pounds, or more than three times as much as in 1901.

Wheat flour has largely displaced rice flour in the preparation of many Japanese sweets and cakes, and a great deal of the former is now used for this purpose and for paste for the manufacture of fans, screens, etc. For this reason Japanese dealers prefer flour rich in starch and dextrin, being less particular about the whiteness; thus the flour which ranks best in the home market sometimes proves less acceptable to the Japanese than that which is considered inferior in the United States, and exporters should bear in mind this difference in the requirements of the market.

Among the Japanese wheat flour is not yet generally used for making bread, but a few are beginning to vary their diet by its introduction, and in the further development of this tendency lies the possibility of an immense market for the product of American mills. It has been said that a Japanese eats on an average one pound of rice per day. The country, exclusive of Formosa, has a population of 42,300,000, and therefore the nation must consume as food 15,439,500,000 pounds of rice per annum. The official report of the amount of rice raised in Japan increased by the excess of imports over exports shows that more than 16,000,000,000 pounds were used in each of the years 1901 and 1902. If the people of the country should vary their diet by the use of bread in place of one-half the rice now consumed, the amount of flour required would be nearly 30 times as great as the unprecedented importation of 1903. Such a change in the diet of the nation is not a future improbability, providing a pound of flour continues to be furnished the consumer at the same price as a pound of rice and is found to possess equal nutritive value.

Under these conditions, who is to raise the wheat and manufacture the flour to meet such a demand? In 1901 and 1902 the United States furnished, respectively, 96 and 97 per cent. Will she continue to dominate this market? Canada and Russia are both seeking an outlet here for the products of their extensive, fertile fields, and unless the United States miller and exporter take active notice of this fact our present pre-eminence in this field will be enjoyed by our rivals.

During the Osaka Exposition of last year the agents of Canadian firms were systematically and actively engaged in exhibiting the superiority of their flour, and this activity is already bearing fruit in increased exportations to Japan. Representatives of United States mills were conspicuous by their absence.

The opportunity exists for such an extension of trans-Pacific trade as will forever establish the position of the United States as the commercial leader of nations in the Orient. European nations, through years of business intercourse with these people, realize that the fight for commercial supremacy now on is to that nation best equipped and most ready to cater to the habits, national traits and prejudices of its customers.

Will Lead the Column.

The Dalles Chronicle.

Oregon is the first state to vote, and it should be the ambition to lead and head the Republican column with the largest majority of any in the Union, according to its population. The ballot this year will emphatically be the endorsement of the Republican Administration of President Roosevelt, and the verdict of the American people will be given on his Phillipine policy, the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, inducing arbitration in the anthracite coal strike, action against the trusts, the recognition of the Panama republic and the treaty with Panama in reference to the construction of the canal. There may be other questions in reference to his policy in local National affairs; but those named will be the important public acts in which the country at large are interested and which have emphasized Mr. Roosevelt's strong personality, and demonstrated his patriotism and friendliness toward the best interests of the laboring masses. With the history of the country for the past 40 years, and the strong American Administration of President Roosevelt, the Republican party can stand on the record which it has made since 1861.

Minister Soon to Come to America.

PANAMA, May 7.—Ex-Governor Obaldia, recently appointed Minister to the United States, expects to leave here for Washington, June 11.

TOGO LOSES HEAVILY

He Reports on the Blocking of Port Arthur.

GREAT BRAVERY IS EXHIBITED

First Fleet of Warships Is Separated in a Storm, but Those to Make Harbor Steam Boldly In.

TOKIO, May 7.—Vice-Admiral Togo's official recital of the latest engagement off Port Arthur, which was received here today, shows that the Japanese have blocked the entrance to the harbor.

On Tuesday morning, after the blockading flotilla had been scattered by a gale and the commander of the flotilla had signaled in vain that the attempt be abandoned pending the moderation of the storm, the crews of the separated ships, in no way daunted by the weather which isolated them from their companions, proceeded to the work on their own desperate intiative. They forced their way in the face of the Russian fire, which was more deadly than ever before as a result of the improved Russian defenses, over the field of mines. Many of these exploded, yet five out of the eight Japanese blockading ships were jammed into the inner channel and sunk in such manner as to prevent egress from the harbor to all craft excepting small boats.

This attack exceeded all its predecessors in desperation, and the courage displayed by the volunteer crews is equal to that shown in any event in the war history of the world. Although Vice-Admiral Togo again avoided damage to a single one of his vessels, the attack proved to be expensive in lives.

The Blockading Flotilla.

The blockading flotilla consisted of eight stone-laden merchantmen. They were escorted by the gunboats Akagi, Commander Fugimoto and Choikai, Commander Iwamura; the second torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla, under the command of Commander Chida; the third torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla, Commander Tsuchia; the fourth flotilla, Commander Nagai; the fifth flotilla, Commander Mano; the ninth torpedo-boat flotilla, Commander Yashima; the tenth torpedo-boat flotilla, Commander Otaki; and the 14th torpedo-boat flotilla, Commander Sakurai.

The blockading vessels and their escort left the main squadron for Port Arthur on Monday evening. They encountered a southeasterly gale, and by 11 o'clock at night the seas were mountainous, and it was found impossible to keep the steamers together. Commander Hayashi, who was in command of the expedition, observed the impossibility of keeping the flotilla intact, and signaled it to abandon the attack. These signals were repeated until 2 o'clock in the morning, but they failed to reach the vessels of the expedition, which were swept apart by the tempestuous seas and proceeded separately for the mouth of the harbor.

Upon arriving there the Mikawa Maru, one of the merchantmen, saw that the enemy was firing upon the 14th torpedo-boat flotilla. The men on board the Mikawa Maru thought the other steamers had reached the harbor mouth and they steamed boldly in. She was followed closely by another of the merchantmen, believed to be the Sakura Maru.

The Russians had fires burning at the mouth of the harbor and they used also many powerful searchlights on the invading Japanese vessels. They poured in an incessant fire into the channel.

Anchors Ship, Then Blows Her Up.

Lieutenant Sosa, who was in command of the Mikawa Maru, unhesitatingly forced his ship into the channel, rammed his way through the booms, and reached the center of the inner entrance. Here he anchored his vessel and then blew her up. She sank immediately.

Another steamer, supposed to be the Sakura Maru, then came to anchor near a projecting rock at the mouth of the harbor and sank. Following the Sakura Maru came the Tomi Maru, the Yedo Maru, the Otaru Maru, the Sagami Maru, the Aikoku Maru, and the Asagawo Maru. The six steamers advanced to the mouth of the harbor. The Russian fire now became highly effective, while a number of sunken mines, which were struck by the steamers, began to explode. These explosions caused heavy casualties among the Japanese on board the blockading vessels. The Tomi Maru collided with a boom. This turned her stem to the eastward, and she sank athwart the passage, blocking nearly one-half of the entrance to the harbor.

When the Yedo Maru reached the mouth of the passage and was lowering her anchor, her captain, Commander Takayangi, was shot through the stomach and killed. Sub-Lieutenant Nagata succeeded to the command. He anchored the Yedo Maru and sank her.

Two other stone-laden steamers, believed to be the Otaru Maru and the Sagami Maru, then entered the outer harbor and sank.

The Aiko Maru then struck a mine five cable lengths from the mouth of the passage, which exploded and caused her to sink. The lieutenant of this vessel, Uchida; Chief Engineer Aoki, and eight men are missing.

A steamer, thought to be the Asagawo Maru, which appeared to have had her rudder broken, blew herself up at the foot of Golden Hill and sank there.

Casualties Are Great.

Vice-Admiral Togo in his report says: "This undertaking, when compared to the last two, resulted in greater casualties to our side. Owing to the inclement weather and the increased preparations for defense completed by the enemy, we could save none of the officers or the crews of the Otaru Maru, the Sagami Maru, the Sakura Maru, or the Asagawo Maru. It is to be regretted that nothing particular could be learned concerning the brave discharge of their duties, but the memory of their exemplary conduct will remain long in the Imperial Navy.

"The destroyer and the torpedoboat flotillas, besides resisting the enemy bravely, fought against wind and waves. The torpedoboat flotilla approached close to the mouth of the harbor and rescued more than half the men. Torpedoboat No. 67 had a steam pipe broken by a shell and was disabled, but a consort, torpedoboat No. 70, went to her assistance and towed her away. Three of the crew of No. 67 were wounded.

"The destroyer Actaka's larboard engine was damaged by a shell, and one sailor on board of her was killed. One sailor on board the Hayabusa was killed by a shell.

"The third detachment, Rear-Admiral Dewa commanding, reached Port Arthur at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. The first detachment under Vice-Admiral Togo, and Rear-Admiral Nashiba, second in command, arrived off Port Arthur at 9 in the morning, for the purpose of protecting the destroyer and torpedoboat flotillas and search for the crews of the sunken merchantmen. The vessels of these detachments then returned to their base, and since the morning of May 4 they have been engaged in other operations."

Coreans Resume Evil Practices.

SEOUL, May 5.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Yi-Yungtae, the new Minister of the Home Department, has reopened the sale of public offices which had been discontinued for some time through fear of the Japanese intervention. Regaining confidence from the fact that no drastic reforms have followed the signing of the protocol during the Marquis Ito's recent diplomatic visit to the Emperor, the palace harpies have recommended their malpractices. The Japanese authorities are not likely to interfere at present desiring to completely conciliate all parties; while still suspicious of the Emperor's position or possibility they are allowing things to run from bad to worse, until it is imperative to intervene with a heavy hand. Prefects command from $5000 to $10,000 according to the reputation the districts have for squeezing possibilities. Governorships are higher priced. The Emperor uses the funds so obtained for secret intrigues and to entice political refugees living in Japan to return to Corea, where instant execution would clean up old grudges, the settlement of which has been the Emperor's great ambition for many years past.

JAPAN WILL TAKE NO CHANCES

Hayashi Says She Will Always Have the Largest Force.

LONDON, May 7.—Quiet confidence continues to prevail here that the Japanese in their own good time will carry out all their carefully arranged plan of campaign on the Liao Tung peninsula, which is now generally regarded as being practically in Japanese hands.

In diplomatic quarters no events are expected, either in the shape of a Chinese breach of neutrality or of the mediation of some power which would interfere with the normal course of the war. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has received explicit information which leads him to the belief that there is no danger of the Chinese failing to maintain strict neutrality. The Chinese Minister called at the Foreign Office here this week and so assured Lord Lansdowne. Any attempt at mediation, according to the general opinion in official and diplomatic circles, must for the present at any rate be postponed.

At the Japanese Legation it is thought that Russia does not intend to make a very determined resistance at Port Arthur. In support of this idea, it is pointed out that Russia already has largely depleted her garrison at Port Arthur and that Viceroy Alexieff's departure from there hardly seems a step that would be adopted by a commander who desired to risk everything to keep up the morale of his troops and enable them to withstand a prolonged siege. The Japanese officials here do not count so much on the Japanese commander succeeding in starving out Port Arthur as on the inevitable demoralization which they believe will spread among the already rather disheartened sailors and soldiers at Port Arthur, and which must necessarily be threatened by a constant sea bombardment, menace by the land forces and complete isolation. As regards the land fighting in Manchuria and the disposition of the other mysterious Japanese armies, Baron Hayashi said today:

"You may be pretty sure that the Japanese will not undertake any engagement in the near future unless our forces outnumber those available by the Russian commander, and I think you will find the superiority of numbers will generally, for the present at any rate, be on our side."

WRITERS ARE STILL DETAINED

Russia Will Allow None to Come to Liao Yang.

MUKDEN, May 6.—Still no foreign newspaper correspondents are allowed at Liao Yang, where all the foreign attaches are detained. Captain William V. Judson, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who is to accompany the Russian army during hostilities, and Lieutenant Newton A. McCully, the United States naval attache, and others have been provided with quarters there.

The men on the troop trains passing through Mukden on their way to the front are in excellent spirits, and express confidence in Russia's eventual success. They ask their officers when they may expect to reach Japan, and already want to know the Japanese names for tobacco, tea and other articles.

Picturesque scenes are frequently witnessed at the wayside stations where the troops frequently remain over night. The soldiers are drawn up on the platforms, the bugles sound, and then all uncover as the priest utters the evening prayer. Then the troops in each car, led by a tenor voice, break out into folk songs. The Chinese villagers, with whom the soldiers quickly make friends, gather about, listening to the songs, which are mostly plaintive airs.

The men, many of whom have been 40 days on trains on their way from the interior of Russia, are all healthy, and join heartily in the songs.

The Chinese commander of the district, accompanied by an escort attired in barbaric uniforms, which contrasted strongly with their modern arms, waited at the station at Djandzun for an interview with General Kuropatkin, who later reviewed the garrison here. A large concourse of Chinese assembled to witness the review.

TELLS MEN TO BE COOL.

General Stoessel Issues an Order to Port Arthur Garrison.

PORT ARTHUR, May 7.—Lieutenant-General Stoessel has issued an order to the troops of his command as follows:

"On April 30 and May 1 the enemy crossed the Yalu River in great force and our troops fell back to positions which had been previously selected. Yesterday the enemy effected an important landing on the Liao Tung peninsula, south of Pitsewo and in the vicinity of Kin Chou Bay. Now our work is beginning. Naturally the enemy will destroy every communication and endeavor to drive our troops back to Port Arthur and besiege this fortress, Russia's bulwark in the Far East. We will defend it until the arrival of the troops which are coming to relieve us.

"I consider it my duty to call upon you to display unceasing vigilance and caution, and you must be ready at all times to demean yourselves toward your general with the dignity and order beseeming the glorious troops of Russia. No matter what happens, you must not lose your heads, but remember that everything is possible in war, and that we shall be able, with God's help, to cope with the arduous task imposed upon us."

PORT ARTHUR RAILWAY CUT.

Japanese May Now Try to Land Men at Niu Chwang.

SHAN HAI KWAN, May 7.—The reports of a Japanese landing on the Liao Tung Peninsula are confirmed. The Japanese are said to have disembarked 10,000 men on both sides of the peninsula, on Kin Chau Bay, and at Pitsewo, and to have cut the railroad above Port Arthur. This report was brought into Shan Hai Kwan by railroad men who give the Russian censor at Yin Kow as their authority.

It is believed here that two other divisions of Japanese troops will land near Niu Chwang and attempt later to effect a juncture with the army from the Yalu.

TO REACH ISOLATED CITY.

Russia Relies on Wireless Telegraphy and Carrier Pigeons to Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7, 10:10 P. M.—The Russian Admiralty expects to be able to continue communication with Port Arthur in spite of cutting the telegraph line. Masts for use in wireless telegraphy have been erected at the fortress to communicate with stations at the north end of the peninsula.

Trained carrier pigeons were also sent to Port Arthur some time ago, and through one means or another the Russian authorities hope to retain communication.

The capital, however, has been without news from Port Arthur for almost 24 hours. The last telegram received was filed at 6 o'clock last night. It is believed that the spot where the Japanese cut the railroad and telegraph lines is near Port Adams, opposite Pitsewo.

No news of other landings on the Liao Tung Peninsula has reached the general staff.

The Admiralty is in possession of specific information to the effect that the harbor of Port Arthur is open.

ALEXIEFF TO BE RECALLED.

Grand Duke Nicholas Is Mentioned as His Successor.

PARIS, May 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says he is assured that Viceroy Alexieff will be recalled at the instance of Vice-Admiral Skrydloff and General Kuropatkin and that the Emperor's cousin, Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaivetch, will replace him.

Will Put Steamers on at End of War.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 7.—It is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway will, when the war between Japan and Russia comes to an end, put three new steamships on the run between Vancouver and Hong Kong. The augmentation of the fleet is a matter which was settled more than six months ago. The only questions were the right moment to buy, the right price to pay and the existing conditions.

Russians Are Seen Retreating.

PARIS, May 8.—The Journal's Mukden correspondent says the last train from Port Arthur to reach that place arrived at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The passengers state that at a point 25 miles from Pitsewo they saw a number of Russians retreating. A Cossack officer ordered the driver to reverse his engine, but Colonel Ouraoff commanded the engineer to go ahead at full speed. The Japanese in pursuit of the Russians fired volleys, and a number of bullets struck the carriages. Three of the passengers were wounded.

Warned Against Revolutionist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—Consternation has been caused in Chinatown by the posting of a notice from the Chinese Consul-General's office, in which the Chinese are warned against the machinations of the famous Dr. Sen Yat Sen, the Chinese revolutionist. There is undoubtedly some significance to the notice, something deeper than the wording will lead the ordinary reader to believe, yet the motive for posting it is kept a profound secret in the office of the Consul. At any rate, the placard tells all who read it that one whose object is to incite the Chinese people to rebellion has come to San Francisco to begin his revolutionary work.

Schiff Meets King Edward.

LONDON, May 7.—Jacob Schiff, who in behalf of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. arranged to take half the Japanese loan, has had a private audience with King Edward. This unusual incident is understood to have been due to the King's desire to express his appreciation at the fact that the United States and England are co-operating harmoniously in large financial undertakings. Sir Ernest Cassell, an old friend of Mr. Schiff, apparently brought the matter to the King's knowledge. The Japanese loan is nominally quoted today at 2¾ per cent premium.

Japanese Gunboats Bombard Antung

WIJU, Corea, Friday, April 29; via Seoul, May 7.—The Russian guns from their positions on the hills beyond the Yalu kept up an intermittent fire since daybreak today upon the Japanese about Wiju. The Japanese artillery replied occasionally, and there was some exchange of infantry fire across the channel between the mainland and the island. Only the channel on the other side of the island remains to be crossed by the Japanese. The Japanese gunboats bombarded the Russian outworks about Antung yesterday and today.

Japanese Intrenching Themselves.

SHAN HAI KWAN, China, May 7.—An officer of a torpedo-boat who arrived here from Yin Kow today, after confirming the announcements of the landing of Japanese troops on the Liao Tung peninsula, says the Japanese rapidly entrenched themselves and mounted rapid-fire guns.

Sails With Japanese Refugees.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Consul Greener, at Vladivostok, has telegraphed Ambassador McCormick that the British steamship Ettrickdale sailed from there today with 326 Japanese refugees from the Island of Sakhallen, for a Japanese port.

Hostility Exhibited in Manchuria.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Signs of growing hostility toward the Russians have become evident among the inhabitants of Manchuria since the Russian reverse on land, says the World dispatch from St. Petersburg. In consequence of this the guards along the railway line have been considerably strengthened. According to a Mukden dispatch a railway guard two miles north of Tydnsjatoun numbering 100 men was attacked last Sunday by brigands. Sharp fighting took place, during which one Russian was killed and a Lieutenant and four men were seriously wounded.

No Orders Pending for Torpedoes.

BERLIN, May 7.—Lieutenant-Commander Potts, United States naval attache, has returned from a two months' trip, visiting navy yards and torpedo manufactories in Austria and Italy, to whose courts he is also accredited here. At Fiume, where Whitehead torpedoes are manufactured, he learned that no orders for Russians or Japanese are on hand, all having been filled prior to the outbreak of the war.

Will Not Send Troops to China.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—A current report that Russia proposed sending troops to Shan Hai Kwan was officially denied today. The Russian government has made no such request of China and has not contemplated taking such action.

I WANT ALL THE WOMEN OF THE WORLD TO KNOW THAT PE-RU-NA SAVED MY LIFE.

"I am Healthy and Happy Once More."

Miss Hattie Grace, 254 W. Forty-Sixth St., N. Y., writes:

"Peruna has changed me from a fretful, irritable, nervous woman into a healthy and happy one. Nothing seems to worry and to fret me any more. Since early womanhood I suffered with bearing down pains and nervousness. I was thin and worried but Peruna restored me. Those who knew me before cannot understand the change, but I can sum it all up in the blessed word Peruna."

A Heart to Heart Talk With Women by Dr. S. B. Hartman, M. D.

IF ALL the sick mothers, invalid daughters and diseased sisters in this broad land would take the following ladies' simple and direct testimony to heart and do as they have done, no pen could describe the benefit that would follow.

There are so many women, especially married women, who drag themselves wearily around from year to year without any particular disease, and yet miserable beyond description.

They ache and tremble and throb, growing more nervous, tired and debilitated every day.

For this class of sufferers Peruna is the most perfect remedy in existence. It relieves, it soothes, it quiets, it strengthens, and no tired, overworked woman in the land should be without Peruna in the house for a single day.

Those women who desire to consult Dr. Hartman may do so in all confidence. He has an experience of over fifty years in the treatment of women's diseases and gives his advice entirely gratis. Thousands of women have been cured by correspondence.

Dr. Hartman has written a book especially for this class of women. It is entitled, "Health and Beauty," and will be sent free upon application. It gives invaluable advice for the maid and matron.

One of Many Letters From Missouri.

Mrs. Martha Frederich, Cole Camp, Mo., writes:

"I feel it my duty to write and tell you of the good your Peruna has done me. I was subject to female weakness. For six years I suffered more or less. We have consulted various doctors who gave me relief, but no cure.

"I have suffered a great deal, and my husband had very large bills to pay. In my despair I decided to try Peruna, and the first bottle taken according to directions gave me relief.

"I have had no back set since then. Since we have used Peruna a doctor has seldom been in our house.

"It would take a book if I were to tell all the good that Peruna has done in our family."—Mrs. Martha Frederich.

One of Many Letters From Michigan.

Miss Gusty Meyers, 660 Sheridan St., Lansing, Mich., writes:

"As Peruna was beneficial to me when I was suffering, I am pleased to recommend it. I took it as the druggist recommended it so strongly and claimed that he was sure that it would help me. I soon found that I suffered less pain, and had no more headaches, backaches, and did not have to spend so much of my time in bed as before. I took Peruna for only a few months, and it made me quite a different woman, with a splendid appetite, healthy color, and a robust appearance."—Miss Gusty Meyers.

One of Many Letters From Wisconsin

Miss Eleanor Lindblum, 555 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"Some time ago Peruna was recommended to me so highly as a nerve tonic that I decided to try it, especially as the doctors did not seem to do me any good. My condition was serious. I was run down from overwork and worry and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. I could not sleep at night, and my appetite was nothing to speak of. After I had taken Peruna for a week, I was able to sleep and my appetite began to improve. I was greatly pleased and continued to take Peruna for some time, until now I am a well woman with a splendid constitution, in fact, I never felt better. I therefore praise Peruna to all as a very good medicine."—Miss Eleanor Lindblum.

One of Many Letters From New Jersey.

Mrs. Sarah Frye, 204 Sylvan Avenue, West Asbury Park, N. J., writes:

"I have not words to express my gratitude for the wonderful cure that Peruna has accomplished. It is a God-send to all suffering women.

"Peruna has done wonderful work for me. I was sick over half of my life with systemic catarrh. I want this letter published far and wide as I was a great sufferer, but today I feel as well as anybody can feel. Nearly all my life I have spent nearly all I could make and scrape for doctors, but none of them did me any good, but since I started on your Peruna one year ago I have at last found relief.

"I had begun to think that I was not going to get well, but thank God I am all well today. I hope and pray you may live long to help others as you have helped me.

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