

CHINA MUST DO

Japan Demands That Russian Ships Disarm.

ARE READY TO SEIZE THEM

Mikado Also Determined to Ignore Chinese Note Calling for Return of Torpedo Boat Ryushitani.

London, Aug. 19.—The Associated Press learned this afternoon that Japan has made a demand on China, practically in the nature of an ultimatum, that she immediately enforce her neutrality in the case of the protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, now at Shanghai. Japan pointed out that the limit, 24 hours, permitted by international law, had expired, and Japan therefore, was at liberty to take such action as may seem to her expedient.

At the Japanese legation here it was expressed that the Tokyo government had no intention of remaining quiescent if Russia attempted to compel China to give asylum to her men-of-war, and authorized repairs at her ports which would enable her to resume belligerent operations.

Should China fail to comply immediately with Japan's demand, the division of a Japanese warships now in the vicinity of Shanghai will, the legation declares, be instructed to enter the port and capture the Askold and Grozovoi, as was done in the case of the Ryushitani. Japan has made no secret of her intention, but has not consulted the powers, believing the matter is one which concerns herself alone, as Japan is prepared, the legation further asserts, to recognize Chinese neutrality only as long as it is respected by Russia.

With regard to the Ryushitani, Japan, it is asserted, is determined not to comply with the Chinese demand, submitted in compliance with the Russian note, that the vessel be returned to Chefoo. Japan insists that to all intents and purposes Chefoo has been a Russian base during the war, Chinese junks having been fitted out there and sent through the Japanese blockading vessels to Port Arthur. No answer has yet been given by Japan to the Russian protest in the case of the Ryushitani, but when it is made it will be communicated to all the powers.

BATTLE WAS AT LONG RANGE.

Japanese Fleet Kept Five to Eight Miles From Russians.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Further interesting details of the sea battle of August 10 received at the admiralty from Captain Matouzevitch, of the Czarevitch, now at Tsin Tan, show distinctly that it was a long range fight and that the Russians, sailing in close formation, were placed at a great disadvantage, not only by the superiority of the Japanese numbers, but owing to the fact that after encompassing Admiral Witthoff's vessel they were enabled to pour in a remarkably deadly fire on the fleeing ships.

The captain says the Japanese kept at a distance of eight, and never less than five miles. The efforts of the Russians to close with the Japanese and sink some of their vessels by ramming them or by gunfire, even at the cost of themselves going to the bottom, were unsuccessful. The Japanese would not permit the Russians to approach, but the rain of projectiles never ceased.

GIVE UP HOPE OF PEACE.

Financial Preparations for a Long Struggle are Begun.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—It seemed apparent today that the labor leaders had given up all immediate hope of peace through any action of the packers, and were making financial preparations for a long struggle. It was said to be improbable that any attempt would be made to extend the strike to unions not already involved. One chief reason for this is that unions not already out, it is said, are not anxious to strike, but the reason the strikers give is that the more men that strike, the smaller will be the contributions to the benefit fund.

Not Expected to Surrender.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The announcement of the mikado's offer to allow noncombatants to leave Port Arthur, coupled with the demand for the surrender of the garrison, causes a revulsion of feeling here. The original report that noncombatants would be permitted to depart before the storming operations began was regarded as a humane and considerate act. The war office is without official information of the summons issued on General Stoessel, but not the slightest idea exists that he will yield.

Sudden Demand for Flour.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—An inspection of the cargo which is now being loaded on the Doric, which is to sail for the Orient tomorrow reveals the existence of a sudden demand for flour at Shanghai. It is estimated she will carry 3,000 tons.

FURTHER CHECK TO FRAUD.

Public Land States are Divided Into Districts.

Washington, Aug. 20.—To render the inspection of the service of the general land office more effective, the acting secretary of the interior today divided the public land states into nine inspection districts, placing a special agent in charge of each. This special agent will have supervision over all other special agents assigned to this district and will have charge of all inspections carried on in that district, being in turn directly responsible to the general land office.

Oregon has been made a special district with Special Agent Thomas B. Neuhausen, of Minnesota, in charge. Washington is another separate district with Edward W. Dixon, of Oregon, in charge, while Idaho and Montana combine to make another district under Harry H. Schwartz, of South Dakota. These special agents were selected from the list of five land offices because of their proficiency and adaptability for the service and will receive \$1,500 instead of \$1,200 as heretofore, with an allowance of \$3 per day for subsistence.

Nicholas J. O'Brien will be in charge of the Idaho-Montana district.

Oregon and Washington are the only states that constitute separate districts. The experience of the past two years has demonstrated that with all special agents reporting direct to the general land office at Washington it has been almost impossible to keep check on those who go wrong. Numerous discharges have lately been made, because special agents have been found participating in fraudulent land operations, locating settlers on desirable lands, furnishing speculators with valuable inside information, etc. It was this discovery that led Land Commissioner Richards to work out the new system which was approved today.

Special agents in charge of the districts will have headquarters at local land offices to be selected by them. Each will have a civil service clerk, whose salary will be \$1,000 per annum.

TO SAVE TIMBER.

Fire Alarm System May Be Put in Reserves.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The agricultural department is considering the advisability of installing wireless telegraphy in forest reserves throughout the West with a view to making the system of forest protection more effective. While the present ranger system is quite successful, numerous large fires have occurred in reserves patrolled by rangers because of their inability to reach the fires at the time of their origin. Secretary Wilson's idea is to provide each reserve with a practical fire protection system that can be used to give an alarm the moment fire is discovered and get the settlers and the rangers to the scene without delay. While not satisfied wireless telegraphy can be employed with good effect, Secretary Wilson believes the plan worthy of investigation, and has directed Chief Moore, of the weather bureau, to tour the Black Hills' reserve in South Dakota with a view of determining the possibilities of this new service. If it is found wireless telegraphy is too expensive or impracticable, Chief Moore will report on some other fire alarm system which will be effective in reaching rangers in all parts of the reserve, as well as settlers upon and adjacent to the reserve. If some system can be devised that will not be too expensive, Secretary Wilson will recommend its adoption and ask congress to make the necessary appropriation for equipping all the forest reserves in the West.

It is believed such a fire alarm system will be especially valuable and practicable in a reserve like the Black Hills, where large mining interests are conducted within the reservation and employ a large force of men. Secretary Wilson will not go into details in discussing his plan, nor will he show how it is proposed to use wireless telegraphy. He wishes little publicity given the proposition until Chief Moore reports.

Can't Stop Use of Wine.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Despite the protest of the Christian Endeavor societies of Connecticut, the traditional bottle of wine will be broken across the prow of the battleship Connecticut when she is launched. Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, in his reply to the protest, said: "Permit me to suggest that you and the 3,000,000 of people you represent ought to find comfort in the thought that wine thus expended can neither imperil the soul nor contribute to the cup of human sorrow."

Cruisers Heard From.

London, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Central News from Vladivostok says the cruisers Rosia and Gromoboi, of the Vladivostok squadron, have returned there.

MAYOR TO TRY

Chicago Executive Will Attempt to End Strike.

MEETS LEADERS OF BOTH SIDES

Numerous Conferences, With the Idea of Effecting Peace, Held, But All Come to Naught.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—Mayor Harrison will attempt tomorrow to settle the stockyards strike. He will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock the representatives of the strikers and hear their side of the controversy. Later in the day he will have a meeting with representatives of the packers and listen to their statement, and he will then undertake the task of reconciling the differences.

A large committee of the retail dealers called upon him this afternoon and asked him to use his good offices in ending the strike. The mayor said he would gladly do all in his power to put an end to the trouble, and a meeting between him and the labor leaders was at once arranged. The mayor then set about arranging a meeting with the packers, and they promptly sent him word that they would meet him.

There were a number of conferences during the day, all having the settlement of the strike in view, but none of them resulted in anything.

It is settled that the alleged secret meeting between the packers and the strikers was arranged for by W. E. Skinner, assistant general manager of the Union Stockyards & Transit company, but it came to naught.

The numerous assaults that have been taking place every day and night in the neighborhood of the stockyards have stirred the police to more energetic action.

President Donnelly and George F. Golden, of the teamsters, have reached an open clash, Donnelly declaring that Golden had no right to go to the mail-carriers and get a big contribution.

The teamsters have plenty of money. They do not need any contributions, said Donnelly.

Police Inspector Hapt took sweeping measures to stop the operations of pickets. He ordered the arrest of all pickets loitering about the yards, and a dozen were taken into custody.

The 2,500 teamsters employed by retail and wholesale markets will not hereafter deliver nonunion meat. One exception will be made. To save the dealers from loss, meat already in cold storage warehouses will be hauled.

WILL FIGHT TO BITTER END.

Russia Less Inclined Than Ever to Consider Mediation.

London, Aug. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Times states that according to authentic information the continued defeats to the Russian arms have not modified the resolute determination in responsible quarters to pursue the war to the bitter end. He continued:

"It has been said that the Japanese might be prepared to consider such conditions of peace as would not involve the danger of a renewal of the war within a comparatively short time. There is good reason to believe, however, that in St. Petersburg there is less inclination than ever to entertain any idea of a termination of hostilities until Russian prestige has been thoroughly relieved."

"There is still an immutable conviction in responsible Russian quarters that in the end Russian arms must be victorious, even should the eventual fall of Port Arthur be followed by other reverses. The opinion in Russian government circles is that the resources of the empire for the purposes of war is practically inexhaustible; that Russia will find all the money she requires to carry on hostilities for several years to come."

"The idea of mediation, which may conceivably have been undertaken by France and Germany, has throughout the war been scouted by both belligerents. At the present moment the chances of its being taken into consideration by Russia are much more remote than ever."

Sovereignty Is Recognized.

Washington, Aug. 17.—A mail report received at the navy department today from Commander Underwood, the American naval governor at Tutuila, announces that the native chiefs of the island of Manua have acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States over that island. Commander Underwood recommends that the territory now owned by this government be called American Samoa. He also recommends that the chiefs of Manua be presented with medals or watches as were the Tutuila chiefs.

Fair Paying Off Debt.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—A check for \$500,000 was today forwarded to the United States treasury by the Louisiana Purchase exposition company as the third of the stipulated \$500,000 bimonthly payments on the loan of \$4,600,000 advanced to the world's fair by the federal government. The total amount refunded to date is \$1,908,149.

PEACE EFFORT FAILS.

Mayor Harrison Unable to End the Packers' Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The effort of Mayor Harrison to end the meatpackers' strike accomplished nothing. In fact, conferences with the packers and labor leaders were not held as expected. Without waiting for the time set, the packers sent a committee to Mayor Harrison and informed him it would do no good to arrange a joint conference with the strike leaders.

The committee contended that the packers had already won the strike and had no reason to meet the strikers. The packers told the mayor he should consider that they controlled Chicago's greatest industry and had such vast interests at stake that they could not be dominated by their employees, that they wanted to be fair, that prices of meat had not been raised and would not be raised because of the strike, that they could not accept anybody's intervention.

On the other hand, the strike leaders were equally antagonistic. President Donnelly declared he did not expect to be present at the time the conference was to meet. He said his reason was that at the hour named he had to address the Hog Butchers' union.

"And the hog butchers are a great deal more important to me than the mayor," said the head of the strikers. "Harrison was too long getting in. He has heard our say for fair police treatment and has ignored it. He need not think that now he can snap his fingers or whistle and have us come to do his bidding."

The mayor is reported to have said in reply that he was satisfied that his good offices were useless and he would make no further effort to bring about a meeting between the packers and strikers.

MINING THE DEFENSES.

Japanese are No Longer Using Guns in Higher Positions.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—A dispatch received from Chefoo tonight and giving undated dispatches from Port Arthur, says the Japanese during a bombardment occupied strongly fortified positions with a number of siege guns. After two hours, several of the Japanese guns were silenced. The Japanese, the dispatch says, are no longer trying to play their guns in the higher positions, which are too easily reached by the fire of the fortress, but are busying themselves with mining operations against the defenses.

The spirit of the garrison continues to be excellent, and Lieutenant General Stoessel is going everywhere encouraging the troops. The fortress is well supplied with ammunition and provisions.

STILL A MIGHTY HOST.

Twenty-Six Thousand Veterans Parade, Despite the Heat.

Boston, Aug. 18.—If anything were needed to prove that the Grand Army of the Republic is still in fact a mighty host, it was to be found yesterday when, with a half million civilians looking on, 26,000 survivors of the union forces of the Civil war assembled here from all sections of the United States and marched through the streets of Boston. Five and one-half hours were required for the parade to pass a given point.

It was a severe strain on the old soldiers, but generally the veterans stood the hardship well. More than three score of them dropped from the rank from exhaustion and heat prostration, and were cared for at the hospitals. The death of one soldier marred the otherwise happy day. Colonel John P. Pyron, a member of John Dix post of New York, died from heart failure induced by exhaustion.

At least 250 spectators, mostly women, fainted during the parade, and many persons were slightly injured and had their clothing torn in the crush.

The spectacle of the gray haired soldiers on parade was one calculated to thrill, and everywhere the army was received with applause.

At the end of the route Commander in Chief John C. Black of the Grand Army of the Republic held his review. Last night the Grand Army of the Republic campfire was held, attended by 10,000 persons.

To Signalize Birth of Heir.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—One of the acts of grace signaling the birth of an heir to the throne will be the total abolition of corporal punishment throughout Russia. It is reported, apparently on good authority, that Emperor William of Germany has asked for the privilege of acting as one of the godfathers of the heir. The christening will take place August 25, when, the Associated Press is able to state, quite a number of important Liberal measures, besides the abolition of corporal punishment, will be announced.

Fire Now Imperils Port.

London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says a big oil warehouse at Port Arthur is blazing furiously and that the position of the besieged is such that the Japanese are urging them to surrender.

STOP SEIZURES

Only Goods for Japanese Government Contraband.

ARABIA CASE FAR FROM SETTLED

Protest to Russia Being Prepared by Secretary Hay—War Ruling Cannot Be Accepted.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Secretary Hay is preparing a protest against the confiscation of a portion of the cargo of the Hamburg-American steamer Arabia, under the terms of the findings of the prize court at Vladivostok, and as soon as the papers are complete, will forward them to Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, for presentation to the Russian government. Along with this protest Secretary Hay will file a general protest against further seizures of American goods and supplies consigned to Japanese ports unless it can be shown that the goods are intended for the use of the Japanese military or naval forces.

It will be made plain that this government does not subscribe to the Russian view of contraband of war, and will not consent to the seizure of its goods on the grounds on which a portion of the Arabia's cargo is held at Vladivostok. To strengthen his protest, Secretary Hay will forward to St. Petersburg affidavits laid before him by a representative of the owners of the flour that had been seized, conclusively showing that it was consigned to commercial houses in Japan, and not to agents of the Japanese government.

The state department has been advised that the proceedings of the Vladivostok prize court are to be reviewed by a superior board at the Russian capital, and it is the intention to have the American protest on hand in time to be passed upon by that body.

As yet the owners of the flour and railway supplies that were seized have not submitted to the state department any claim against the Russian government, apparently assuming that Russia may yield to Secretary Hay's protest and release the goods now held. If the goods have been used by the Russians, or if for some other reason the release is impracticable, and Russia admits the correctness of attitude of this government, such claims will have to be presented. It is the belief of some officials of the state department that the matter will eventually be adjusted in this manner, and that the owners of the confiscated goods will be fully reimbursed.

POWERS STAY OUT.

America to Have Free Rein in Dealing With Turkey.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The United States will not become involved with great foreign powers in its dealings with the sultan of Turkey. The announcement comes tonight from a source of unquestionable reliability that assurances have been given the president that the signatory powers will in no way interfere with the United States in its present attempt to secure equal rights in the Ottoman empire for American subjects.

At what time this was done, or the means by which it was accomplished, it is not stated, but the fact that two foreign ambassadors, Baron von Sternberg, of Germany, and Baron Hengelmüller, of Austria, representatives of two of the signatory powers to the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman empire, have hurried here from their pleasant retreats in Bar Harbor and Lennox, and have had occasion to lunch with President Roosevelt, may, in a great measure, explain the methods by which these assurances have been extended. The Austrian ambassador returned to Mainz last night.

Will Carry Big Cargo to Japan.

Seattle, Aug. 15.—When the Boston Steamship company's liner Tremont sailed from here on Saturday morning she carried 14,000 tons of freight for the Orient, including a vast amount of foodstuffs for Japan. In the cargo were 280,000 sacks, or 14,000,000 pounds of flour, of which 100,000 sacks are going to China and the remainder to Japan. The vessel also took about 400 tons of field supplies for the army in the Philippines, but no arms or ammunition.

State of Siege Proclaimed.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The foreign office here confirms the report from Buenos Ayres that a state of siege has been proclaimed in the republic of Paraguay, owing to the fear of a revolutionary outbreak.