

JAPANESE ARE WELL ORGANIZED IN KOREA

Elaborate Preparations Made for Landing Troops and Advancing Them Through the Country.—Two Strong Positions Held.

LAND OPERATIONS ARE IMMINENT

The Greatest Difficulty Before the Japanese is the Food Supply—There Are Probably 20,000 Japanese at Ping Yang—There Are Numerous Indications That Land Operations Are Not Very Far Off—There is No News Being Sent Out From Port Arthur, the Russians Fearing That Movements of Their Troops Might Become Known to the Enemy—Japanese Diet Convened and is Addressed by the Premier and the Foreign Minister—Yonghampo, By an Imperial Edict, Has Been Opened to Foreign Trade.

London, March 24.—A series of messages dated between March 10th and March 17th sent by a correspondent of The Daily Mail at Chinampo, Korea, describes the perfect organization and arrangements of the Japanese in Korea. Elaborate preparations have been made for landing troops and advancing them through the country and pontoon bridges and stables are built wherever they are found to be necessary. The greatest difficulty facing the Japanese is the commissariat, as owing to the poor food supplies of Korea it is only possible at present to maintain 90,000 men.

The Japanese hold two enormously strong positions at Pink Yang and on the Mookah-San range, between Hwang-Ju and Seoul. The latter, the correspondent says is probably impregnable and secures Seoul from land attacks from the northwest. In the event of defeat, it is intended to hold the passes at Kazan, thus protecting the Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia and many of cavalry horses, which the correspondent says are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

There probably are twenty thousand Japanese at Ping Yang, which the correspondent points out might easily have been taken when the Russian scouts first arrived, there being then only 250 Japanese soldiers there.

The Russians intended to make Anju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements, they were afraid they could not cut off the Russian retreat. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.

According to this correspondent, the Russians are preparing to prevent the Japanese landing at Pak-Chon, twenty miles west of Anju, and he says the Japanese sailors admit that Port Arthur is so protected by mines and torpedoes that it would mean death to approach it.

Land Operations Imminent.

London, March 24.—The stringent Japanese censorship is likely to be relaxed early in April says the well informed Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent. This coincides with the numerous indications of the imminence of land operations.

In the meantime the veil has not lifted and not a word has yet issued, either officially from Japan or unofficially from any other source, concerning the last bombardment of Port Arthur.

Port Arthur Bombarded on the 18th.

Tokio, March 23.—A special dispatch from Moji (opposite Shimoneski Japan), says the Japanese fleet made another attack on Port Arthur March 18th, and fought a furious engagement with the Russian fleet outside the harbor, destroying one Russian battleship. Seven Japanese casualties are reported. There is no information confirming the Japanese fleet's condition.

This is the first announcement of an engagement of Port Arthur on March 18th. Special dispatches received in London this afternoon contain the same details of an engagement, but give the date as March 22nd which probably is correct. The Associated Press dispatches from St. Petersburg last night gave full details of the fight at Port Arthur March 22nd.

No Newspaper News Being Sent Out.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—According to the information here there now exists a complete embargo upon newspaper dispatches direct from Port Arthur. During the last ten days, a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the Far East has been noticeable. This is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of the Russian troops.

The Russians are being massed in force along their first line from Peng Huang Cheng northward for thirty miles, while their second line extends from Mukden to Hai-Cheng. All the rolling stock required for use

in the Far East has now crossed Lake Baikal. Forty trucks of grain reach Port Arthur daily.

Japanese Lack Mounted Skirmishers.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—According to the government reports, the Japanese cavalry seen north of Anju, Korea, this week cannot keep in touch with the Russians.

The military organ says the occupation of Anju, lying at the juncture of the best roads leading to Wiju, Seoul, Gensan and Kirin, affords a strong position to the movement of troops from Ping Yang. But much of this natural advantage has been lost by the lack on part of the Japanese of mounted skirmishers.

Russian Squadron Still at Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—According to private advices from Vladivostok, the Russian squadron is still there.

Private telegrams received at the admiralty here say that immediately following the Port Arthur bombardment yesterday the Japanese again spread rumors among the Chinese that the Russians had abandoned the town.

Little Damage Done at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—2:34 a. m.—As no further dispatches, official or otherwise, have arrived here from Port Arthur up to this morning, the officials have come to the conclusion that the bombardment by the Japanese fleet on the night of March 21 and the morning of March 22nd failed to cause a damage considered worthy to be reported to the Emperor. In consequence, considerable satisfaction at the continued fruitlessness of the Japanese assaults on Port Arthur prevails in high circles.

Getting Ready for Operations.

Vladivostok, March 24.—While the situation here remains quiet, it is not expected that Vladivostok will continue to be much longer free from the vigorous operations of the Japanese. In anticipation of the appearance of the enemy and of a possible siege, a ladies' circle has been formed, which sits six hours daily at the ministry of marine preparing bandages of linen for sick soldiers and sailors.

Japanese Diet Convened.

Tokio, March 23.—The special session of the diet today entered upon the business for which it was called. M. Katsura, the premier and M. Komura, the minister of foreign affairs, addressed the House. The premier said the diet had been summoned at an unparalleled moment in the annals of the country. The maintenance of permanent peace in the far east and respect for the legitimate right of the powers was, he said, the established national policy of Japan.

Continuing the Premier said: "Russia not only failed to meet the Japanese proposals but defiantly resorted to actions calculated to injure the national rights of Japan, and Japan was compelled, in self-defense, to terminate the negotiations and take independent action."

Mr. Komura, the minister for foreign affairs said he was confident the world would recognize the justice and patience uniformly exercised by Japan in carrying forward the negotiations with Russia. The minister said he was anxiously desirous of peace, being mindful of the woeful consequences which war brings.

Tong Hanks Overture to the Russians.

Seoul, March 23.—The Tong Hanks are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao Tung peninsula. The correspondent adds that the Chinese officials who had invariably made official calls on the occasions of the Russian and Chinese new year failed to do so this year, believing that the Japanese are going to drive out the Russians. They take a different view now, however, owing to the failure of the Japanese to rush things as evidenced by the fact that all the native hawk drivers are carrying Russian flags.

Chinese Showing Loyalty to Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—The correspondent of the Novi Kral, of Port Arthur, who is proceeding to the Yalu river, writes that he saw crowds of Chinese coolies throwing up earthworks on the frowning impregnable heights at Gin Chou (north of Port Dainy). This shows that the Russians are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao Tung peninsula. The correspondent adds that the Chinese officials who had invariably made official calls on the occasions of the Russian and Chinese new year failed to do so this year, believing that the Japanese are going to drive out the Russians. They take a different view now, however, owing to the failure of the Japanese to rush things as evidenced by the fact that all the native hawk drivers are carrying Russian flags.

Yonghampo Opened to Foreign Trade.

Seoul, March 23.—An imperial edict has been issued, opening Yonghampo to foreign trade.

Small Engagement Reported.

Seoul, March 23.—A brush between the opposing forces has occurred at the outposts north of Anju. One Japanese was killed.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention a Turbulent One—The Platform—Delegates to Chicago.

Atlanta, Ga., March 23.—After a turbulent session which lasted into the night, the Georgia Republican convention adjourned, but not before passing resolutions calling on Congress to punish those states which have passed laws resulting in the disfranchisement of the negro, and side tracking a resolution looking to putting out a state ticket.

A contingent of the Atlanta police played a part in the convention by ejecting one of the members who insisted on recognition when the chairman thought he ought not to have it. An effort made to provide for admission to the floor by tickets caused a wrangle which occupied the time of the convention for several hours after gathering together. No real work was done by the convention until late in the evening.

The report of the committee on platform was lengthy. The present administration was endorsed and personal eulogy paid to President Roosevelt. The court of honor was convicted of crimes of peonage were congratulated. The platform declared for respect of law, and a fair trial in all the courts for all offenders. The state central committee, consisted of four men from each of the counties. The district committee was named and Walter H. Johnson, of Atlanta made chairman.

The Georgia delegates to the Republican national convention elected today are: W. H. Johnson, of Atlanta; James W. White, of Columbus; H. C. Johnson, of Atlanta, and Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon. Alternates: N. H. Swayne, of Cedartown; Alex. Ackerman, of Macon; H. M. Porter, of Augusta, and B. J. Davitt, of Dawson.

ON THE STOCK MARKET.

Excited and Feverish Day Follows Announcement of Terms of Distribution of Northern Securities.

New York, March 23.—An excited and feverish stock market today followed from the announcement of the terms of distribution of the Northern Securities holdings of Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific stocks.

Trading in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was unusually active and almost monopolized the market for a time, but when these stocks began to run off under heavy realizing, the demand shifted to some of the eastern trunk lines and the western groups.

Some fears were entertained that the excited buying of Union Pacific represented a contest for control as that company is insured large and influential holdings both of Northern Pacific and of Great Northern under the terms of the distribution without any compensatory holdings in Union Pacific. There was much mystery about the company's move, and the suspicion that it might be due to speculative manipulation kept the tone feverish and uncertain.

Twenty shares of Northern Pacific stock were sold at auction at the real estate company's offices, the bid was 154 1/2 per share. A number of Wall street houses were represented among the bidders.

A director in the Union Pacific road said today: "Our company is already well represented in the board of the Northern Pacific Railway. Northern Pacific interests have not yet asked for representation in Union Pacific, but if they do, we will be glad to take them in."

There are no developments of importance in Northern Securities today. A representative of Mr. Hill said that it would be some time perhaps before the company's move, and the suspicion that it might be due to speculative manipulation kept the tone feverish and uncertain.

GIVE SULLY A CHANGE.

His Creditors Will Receive Another Proposition for Settlement.

New York, March 23.—It was reported tonight that Daniel J. Sully will be asked tomorrow by the creditors of the firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co. to make another proposition for settlement. It was stated that the acceptance of this proposition, if at all satisfactory, would be practically certain and would involve the immediate reinstatement of Sully on the cotton exchange.

The action was brought about, it was stated by the fact that bankruptcy proceedings would be long drawn out and that certain creditors with large claims would be seriously affected by the delay in getting ready money.

THREE NEGROES KILLED.

Result of a Race War in an Arkansas County—More Trouble Feared.

Little Rock, Ark., March 23.—A special to The Gazette from DeWitt, says: Three negroes were killed in a race battle today at St. Charles this county. A posse of a deputy sheriff was engaged in a search for two negroes, who yesterday had seriously wounded two white men, in a fist fight at St. Charles, and while passing through a section of woodland they were fired at from a thicket by a party of negroes. The whites returned the fire and instantly killed Garrett Flood, Will Madison and Will Baldwin.

The tragedy has greatly aroused the community and further trouble is feared. A posse left here tonight for St. Charles.

"Bull" Movement Sends Bank Stock From 195 to 275.

Norfolk Va., March 23.—A bull movement in the Norfolk market today on Citizen's Bank stock sent the securities from 195 to 275 and at that price a majority of shares were secured. The bank is capitalized at \$300,000. George A. Schmelz of Hampton was prominent in buying but will not talk on the subject.

MAIL SERVICE

Fight on Appropriations for Special Facilities Not Successful

IN THE HOUSE

Provision is Made for Special Service Over Trunk Lines South From Washington and West From Kansas City—The Senate Considers the Indian Appropriation Bill—The Civil Service System of Filling Federal Offices in Southern States Criticized.

Washington, March 23.—When the House adjourned today some progress had been made in the reading of the postoffice appropriation bill for amendment, but only six pages were disposed of. The appropriation for the railway services was carefully scrutinized, and in the case of inland mail transportation by star routes, the appropriation was scaled down from \$3,100,000 to \$7,850,000.

An animated debate arose over this proposition. Mr. Rixey (Va.) declared that no effort had been made by the department to better the star route service and inquired why there was so much difference in the pay of the rural carriers and star route carriers.

"Because," injected Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, a member of the committee, "the rural free delivery service has grown into a vast political machine. Star route carriers, he asserted, receive very much less pay."

Mr. Maddox (Georgia) maintained that until the rural service was established and put in operation, the department made no effort to better the star route service at all. But for the rural service, he said the department would be running a one-eyed mule or a Texas pony all over the country, and no member of Congress would admit to a foreigner that was the United States mail.

An amendment by Mr. Tawney (of Minnesota) was adopted, providing that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the rental of cars which have been in service for more than fifteen years.

Mr. Mott (Tennessee) moved to strike out the entire provision appropriating \$142,728 for special mail facilities on trunk lines from Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans. Without debate the amendment, on a vote by tellers was lost 80 to 88.

During argument by Mr. Cowherd in favor of the present rates paid railroads for carrying mails, he was interrupted by Mr. Baker (N. Y.), who with some passion, inquired "if the gentleman maintains that men who have railroad passes in their pockets are not prejudiced in favor of the railroads?"

Mr. Cowherd replied amid applause, that he would leave it to the House whether he had been so influenced.

Mr. Baker excitedly declared that there were some members who have been so influenced, which called for the rebuke from the chair, who said that Mr. Baker had again transgressed the rules of orderly procedure in the House.

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

THE SENATE.

Washington, March 23.—The Senate again spent the greater part of the day considering the Indian appropriation bill. Three hours of the time was given to the discussion of a claim of \$50,000 for services rendered the Choctaw Indians and the amendment was defeated.

The civil service debate was continued and there was considerable discussion of the policy to be pursued in securing employes for work on the Panama canal. The bill was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Gorman, discussing the civil service, said the President in his instructions to the Isthmian Canal Commission, has receded from his advanced position on the general application of the civil service principle. No one had ever supposed originally, he said, that the principle would be applied to minor places, as it had been. He wanted the door opened to the small places, "as it has now been opened by the President to all who can live on the Isthmus of Panama and do work in connection with the canal."

Mr. Hoar said that the supplying of employes for the canal work was a very different thing from filling the places in the executive departments, and expressed the opinion that places connected with the canal should be selected on the recommendation of public men, and he would do this regardless of the politics of the men consulted or chosen to office. Otherwise the selections might be as unsatisfactory as are those made under the present system in vogue in filling Federal places in the Southern States.

Turning to the point thus raised by himself, Mr. Hoar said that if he were President he would invite the confidence of Senators and Representa-

tatives from Southern States regardless of their political affiliations in the matter of appointments to office."

Mr. Clay commended the position taken on the subject of appointments in the Southern States and said he believed that such a course would be in accord with the constitution.

Disciples of Christ in Convention.

Chicago, March 23.—Over three hundred delegates from all parts of the country were present here today at the convention of the national congress of the Disciples of Christ. Officers were elected to serve during the coming year as follows:

President—J. J. Haley, Richmond, Va.
Secretary—C. M. Sharp, Columbia, Mo.

Next year's convention will be held in Columbia, Mo., in March.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

Democratic Senators Determined to Bring Question Before the Senate.

Washington, March 23.—Aggressive tactics have been decided upon by the Democratic members of the Senate to air their demands for an investigation by Congress of the postoffice department. Notice to that effect was served upon the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads today by the Democratic members when the committee again put off the requests of Senators Gorman and Clay that one of the resolutions now pending in the committee looking to a Congressional investigation, be reported to the Senate.

The pending resolutions were introduced by Senator Penrose, chairman of the committee, and Senators Gorman and Carmack. After considerable delay, the resolutions were referred to the postoffice committee and no action has been taken toward reporting them back. Democratic Senators have persistently urged that any one of the resolutions be reported, but the demands have been combatted by the Republicans on the ground that there is no necessity for an investigation that has not been made or that cannot be made by the postoffice department itself.

The plan of the Democratic Senators is now to offer a new resolution calling attention to the former resolutions and to the fact that they have been permitted to sleep in the committee. This would bring the entire question before the Senate. It has been conceded by the Democratic Senators that the resolution which they proposed to bring in will come no nearer adoption than the ones sent to the postoffice committee, but they assert that the effect will be to bring out a full debate, which it is estimated will last a week at least.

OPPOSE THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Labor Leaders Do Not Represent Real Views of Working Men—Mr. D. A. Tompkins Testifies.

Washington, March 23.—In a discussion of the confusion which opponents of the eight hour bill declared would follow the enactment of that measure into law, Frederick W. Job, secretary of the Employers' Union, of Chicago, today said to the Senate committee on education and labor, that he did not believe the labor leaders of the country represented the real views of the rank and file of working men organized or unorganized. Mr. Job called attention to labor troubles where non-union men had been beaten down with clubs or shot and said that the official organs of organized labor never had contained one word of denunciation of these crimes.

Daniel A. Tompkins, of North Carolina, was questioned in regard to child labor in the south and answered that the manufacturing interests of the south were now recovering from the labor restrictions caused by the slavery system. Slavery was a form of restriction, he said, but the improvement for all classes in the south was progressing and would work out satisfactorily without legislation better than with it.

THE SULLY LOSSES.

No Further Apprehension Need Be Felt—Sensational Developments Expected.

New York, March 23.—R. P. McDougall, president of the cotton exchange, made the following statement today relative to the conditions of the market:

"The losses in consequence of the failure of D. J. Sully & Co., fall on some of the most conservative members of the trade; firms that are well able to withstand them without inconvenience.

"There is no warrant for any further apprehension especially as consumers are making inquiries for spot cotton which introduces an element of safety and stability that has been lacking of late."

It was said on the cotton exchange today that sensational developments are expected when the receivers begin their investigation of Sully's books. These books, it was reported, contain records of the transactions made by Sully for at least two of the capitalists who are said to have backed the Sully deal and the creditors expressed the belief that these records would enable them to reach the men responsible for the Sully contracts.

To Consolidate Florida's Judicial Districts.

Washington, March 23.—A member of the House committee on the judiciary has prepared a bill looking to a consolidation of the Northern and Southern judicial districts of Florida. This expedient is proposed to legislate Judge Charles Swayne out of office and avoid the necessity for impeaching him. There is serious objection to this plan among many members of the House. It is stated in opposition to the plan that even if the district should be abolished, Judge Swayne would still be entitled to his salary as judge, "that it would simply work a hardship on the people of the district and on the justice for the Southern district of the state."

SHAW SPEAKS

Decision in Merger Case Hailed as an Administration Victory

A COMPARISON

The Speech Was Delivered Before the Young Men's Club in Providence, and is the Opening of the National Campaign in Rhode Island—The Secretary Compares the Republican Party's Anti-Trust Activity With Cleveland's Do-Nothing Policy—He Says the Ex-President Never Recommended Any Legislation to Curtail the Power of Trusts and That the Democratic Party Has Never Enacted Any Anti-Trust Legislation.

Providence, R. I., March 23.—The Republican national campaign in Rhode Island, was virtually opened tonight by Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, who were the principal speakers at the banquet of the Young Men's Republican Club in Infantry hall.

Secretary Shaw said in part: "No sooner was the result of the merger case announced than the opposition inaugurated widely varying and inconsistent tactics to rob the administration of the fruits of its victory. Some demanded the institution of similar suits against every large business and producing enterprise and very consolidation of railroad interests, whether of competing systems or of continuous lines. The most amusing effort to avoid a comparison of Republican and Democratic administrations, to the great advantage of the former, appears in a recent interview by ex-President Cleveland. He does not claim to have recommended any anti-trust legislation during either of his administrations. He does not claim that any anti-trust legislation was passed during either of his administrations. He does not claim credit for any litigation ever instituted to suppress any anti-trust legislation during either of his administrations. He simply seeks to explain why nothing was done, and he places the responsibility thereupon upon the courts and the constitution and upon the fact that the Northern Securities combination was not organized during his administration."

I am very glad that the ex-President has again commenced to take notice, notwithstanding the McKelway letter. Eight years ago Cleveland was in mourning. But now that he has voluntarily entered the lists and invited comparisons, he can not complain if comparisons be made.

President Cleveland was first inaugurated President March 4, 1885. Neither in his inaugural address nor in any message does he mention the subject of trusts until immediately preceding the election of 1888. In his last message preceding that of Cleveland, he mentioned the existence of "combinations frequently called trusts," and closes with this sage conclusion:

"The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes."

He recommends no relief and suggests no remedy. Nevertheless the Congress to which this comprehensive statement of facts was submitted, a majority of the members of which belonged to his school of politics, appointed a commission to investigate the subject. The purpose of the commission was to convince the people that their interests were not being neglected, at least during the campaign, and that if Mr. Cleveland was re-elected some remedial legislation would follow. To that end this commission held meetings from time to time throughout the campaign. Mr. Cleveland was not re-elected, however, but when Congress reconvened, in a paragraph of five lines, he refers to the subject of trusts, and closes with this sad and terrifying announcement: "Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters." But he recommends no relief and suggests no possible way of escape.

Two days before the inauguration of President Harrison the commission to which I have referred made its report, setting forth what evidently appeared to the commission as a most deplorable condition.

"Your committee respectfully report that the number of combinations and trusts formed and forming in this country is as your committee has ascertained, very large, and affects a large portion of the important manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. They do not report any list of these combinations, for the reason that new ones are constantly forming and old ones are constantly extending their relations so as to cover new branches of business and invade new territories."

Their words of encouragement which follow must be read in the light of the fact that two days later a Republican Congress, elected some months before, was to convene. Listen!

"Your committee further report that owing to present differences of opinion between the members of your committee, they limit this report to submitting to the careful consideration of subsequent Congresses the facts shown by the testimony taken before the committee."

Both the President and the committee acknowledge the existence of harmful

(Continued on Page 5.)