

Downers Grove Reporter.

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DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.



JAPAN RULES THE SEA

Isolation of Port Arthur Is Complete - Mikado's Forces Advancing on Strategic Points - Chinese Becoming Restless

Tientsin, March 5.—There has been a three days' bombardment, at intervals, of Port Arthur, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Japanese ships first fired from a range of fifteen kilometers distant from the forts, and then reduced the distance to seven kilometers (about four and one-third miles).

A fleet of five Japanese battleships and two cruisers appeared off Vladivostok March 6 and bombarded the town and shore batteries for fifty-five minutes.

The fleet approached from the direction of Askold island, at the east entrance to Usuri bay, about thirty-two miles southeast of Vladivostok.

Entering Usuri bay the enemy formed in line of battle, but did not

much embarrasses the Russian military authorities at Newchwang, who thus find themselves short of rolling stock. There are other signs of Chinese disaffection. Native merchants are withdrawing deposits from the Russo-Chinese Bank at Peking, and Russian notes have not been accepted there or in Shanghai transactions for weeks past. Russian agents in Tientsin, Chefoo and other ports are trying vainly to obtain supplies, and there is an increasing shortage at all headquarters.

The Russian troops at Mukden and Newchwang also are suffering severely from the intense cold.

The Russian forces at Liao-Yang number 58,000 infantry and cavalry. The only troops at Port Arthur are

strengthening of the crews of the Pacific squadron.

Cossack scouts report that a Japanese column from Plaksin Bay, on arriving in the snow-blocked defile of the mountains separating Korea from Manchuria, was forced to halt owing to avalanches and other obstacles. The scouts say that one-third of the strength of this column is invalided. It is now supposed that the column is returning for the purpose of seeking an easier route.

Fear Czar's Mind May Give Way Under Strain.

St. Petersburg, March 5.—The czar and zarina are reduced to a deplorable state of mind by the war. The czar is constantly praying with Father John of Cronstadt, the miracle worker and the most influential personage religiously in the Greek church, and is sending propitiatory offerings in all directions to the famous shrines.

The czar's condition is causing grave anxiety, as it is feared that his mind may give way.

Japan's Supremacy on Sea Is Beyond Dispute.

Chefoo, March 4.—The military and naval position at present is briefly as follows: Although Japan has lost one small cruiser and the machinery of a battleship and another vessel have been damaged, these latter are probably now fully repaired. In any case, Japan possesses complete command of the Yellow sea, and will through sea power effectually blockade and isolate Port Arthur.

In the meantime the Japanese seem to have decided to make an advance in strength along the Pekin roadway from Seoul. Her forces already have advanced from the Korean capital, and, having secured the Yalu river, will threaten Kirin, cutting the railway and menacing Vladivostok, whilst another force deals with the Liaoting peninsula when the rigor of winter has moderated.

The occupation by the Japanese of the territory near Dalny is anticipated.

The first big land victory for the Japanese, which is more than likely if she keeps her troops in the rough country where the Cossack cavalry is of little value, will mean the unauthorized rising of the Chinese, who will lead a great and helping hand, for their Manchurian horsemen are bigger, better and braver riders and fighters than the Cossacks.

Rumor That Port Arthur Is to Be Abandoned.

St. Petersburg, March 3.—Port Arthur is to be abandoned is the latest rumor here.

Port Arthur, Vladivostok, the region traversed by the East Chinese railroad and the Blagovestchensk and Transbaikalian and Amur territories have been declared in a state of siege.

Gen. Dragomiroff, former governor general of Kieff, declares that Port Arthur must be evacuated by both army and navy. He gave this as his opinion when hostilities began, on being summoned to St. Petersburg, but his views were not approved. In view of this much blame is attached to Viceroy Alexieff for his conduct of affairs at Port Arthur.

The effect of a woman's nearness to a man is often to render her more bewilderingly elusive, as the effect of a palpable blow between the eyes makes one see visionary stars.

SACRED IMAGE TO ACCOMPANY RUSSIAN ARMY.



The ikon that is to be carried by the Russian army in Manchuria is the most sacred of the Kremlin's treasures. The painting represents the Virgin as she appeared to St. Sergius, and in accordance with Russian cus-

ENACTING LAWS FOR THE NATION

Review of the Legislation Before Both Houses of Congress.

OUTLINE OF DAILY ROUTINE

Special Correspondents Tell of the Business Transacted by Senators and Representatives in Session at the Capital.

Tuesday, March 1.

The senate passed the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies by a vote of 35 to 17. Mr. Carmack offered a series of amendments, all of which were tabled, as was also one by Mr. Newlands. At the request of Mr. Lodge, the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting merchandise between the United States and the Philippines and relieving vessels engaged in the interisland trade of the Philippines from the requirements of the coastwise laws of the United States was taken up. An amendment fixing July 1, 1903, as the time when a resolution authorizing the sale of land to the secretary of the interior heretofore resting with the Dawes commission in the matter of the sale of lands belonging to the Creek Indians. The provision authorizing the renting of certain lands in the Indian Territory which have been allotted to full-blood Indians of a number of tribes was stricken from the bill on a point of order. There was a spirited contest over the question of the maintenance of a warehouse at Omaha. The postoffice appropriation bill was reported. A bill for the relief of settlers within the limits of the grant of land to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway company in New Mexico was passed.

The house concluded general debate on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. A variety of subjects other than the bill were discussed. Representative McDermott of New Jersey introduced a resolution amending the constitution by limiting the number of representatives in congress after 1911 to 20, each state to have at least one. Representative Ashford (Mo.) introduced a resolution directing the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to investigate the charges of shippers of live stock that they are not fairly treated by the railroad companies of the west. The bill allowing the consent of congress to the removal of restrictions from the sale of allotted lands on the Loyalist reservation in Washington was passed.

Wednesday, March 2.

The senate took up the bill for the amendment of the laws governing the entry of business in the District of Columbia, and it was debated at length. The bill for the regulation of Philippine shipping was the principal subject of consideration. It brought up a somewhat general discussion of the Philippine question, and was amended so as to defer for a year the time when the bill shall take effect. At Mr. Mahony's suggestion the bill was amended so as to except supplies for the army and navy so as to prevent conflict with the bill relating to the shipment of government supplies. A large number of private pension bills were passed. Senator Ditcher introduced a bill permitting the leasing of public lands in the state of Nebraska for grazing purposes and increasing from 50 to 100 acres the area of land that may be entered by one person under the homestead laws. The senate went into executive session to permit Mr. Fisher to report the Cuban treaty from the committee on foreign relations.

The house devoted its time to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill in committee of the whole, and did not conclude action on the measure. It amended the bill by unanimous vote so as to fix the maximum rates which may be charged by the District of Columbia for telephone service on telephone lines in private residences at from 25 to 50 per annum. Mr. Robinson of Illinois introduced a resolution directing the secretary of commerce and labor to suspend at once and indefinitely the killing of fur seals on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Mr. Morsell introduced a bill making vessels of not exceeding 1,000 tons, which on March 1, 1901, were licensed to enter the interisland coastwise trade of the Philippines, eligible to American registry.

Thursday, March 3.

For almost four hours the senate, while technically engaged on the naval appropriation bill, discussed a wide range of subjects, including the policy of the United States in the Philippines and the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Hale, in charge of the naval bill, criticized the plans of the naval board as tending to an establishment beyond the needs of the country. Mr. Lodge, Mr. Depew and Mr. Perkins defended the naval officers. Mr. Lodge declared a large navy essential to the maintenance of peace. Mr. Money did not consider the total appropriation, \$75,000,000, carried by the bill, as excessive under our present policy in the Orient. He, however, criticized that policy.

In the house was read a letter from Grever Cleveland to Representative Webb of North Carolina, denying that C. H. J. Taylor, a negro, had dined with him at the White House while he was president, as charged by Representative Scott of Kansas. Mr. Scott offered his apology to the former president, saying he never before had heard the statement denied. A discussion of the race question followed, during which Mr. Williams, the colored leader, criticized President Roosevelt for having invited Booker T. Washington to a seat at his table. Representative Webb said Mr. Cleveland had been a friend of the negro, but never held out to him the hope of social equality. Mr. Williams said objection to the appointment of a negro to position was met with the statement that there could be no discrimination, but asserted that a Chinaman would not be appointed a postmaster on the Pacific coast. The house passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Friday, March 4.

Practically the entire time of the Senate was given to consideration of the question of the selection of a site for a naval training station on the great lakes. A bill was passed amending the law governing leaves of absence of persons employed in the executive departments. It specifically excluded Sundays and legal holidays from the thirty days' annual leave of such employees, and extends the law so as to make it cover the clerks and employes of the government printing office. Mr. Foster (Wash.) introduced a bill confirming the grant of right of way to the Northern Pacific Railroad and its successors. The house had under consideration the Indian appropriation bill. During the general debate Mr. Martin (Esp., S. D.) spoke on his resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the causes of the differences which exist between the price of live cattle and dressed beef. He opposed an appeal to the forfeiture clause of the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Stanley (Ky.) made an urgent appeal for relief from the hands of Congress for the tobacco growers and toilers in the tobacco fields. He claimed competition had been destroyed by combinations of capital. Mr. Robinson (Ind.) declared a monopoly exists in the coal business in the Indian Territory, and said the subject should be investigated by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The controversy features of the Indian bill went over. The house confirmed the right of Mr.

Actress Marries.

New York dispatch: Miss Sandol Milliken, the actress, was married to Carlos French Stoddard of New Haven. She is the daughter of Judge W. L. Milliken of Washington. She retires permanently from the stage.

Electric Photo Printing.

Madrid cablegram: An Andalusian engineer named Joseph Hernandez has invented an electric photographic machine which is able to print 10,000 proofs daily by electric currents.

Sims (Dem., Tenn.) to his seat. A Republican had contested it.

Saturday, March 5.

The senate agreed to the report of the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. A bill was passed authorizing the president to extend an invitation to the international congress of hygiene to meet in Washington in 1903. The naval appropriation bill was taken up and the discussion assumed a political aspect. Mr. Clay held that the Morse doctrine was not in danger, and that nothing is so likely to make trouble with other powers as an immense navy manned by many ambitious men. Mr. Depew replied to Mr. Clay and declared that the country will have a large merchant marine some time and should have a navy big enough to protect it. Mr. Hale asserted that should Japan be successful in the present war the United States would find more danger to commercial interests from that ambitious power than any other. The amendment proposed by Mr. Quarles to the committee amendment of the naval station on the great lakes was accepted, and the original amendment as amended agreed to. Mr. Parsons moved notice that on Thursday, March 31, he would ask the senate to consider resolutions of respect to late Senator Hanna.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill after some controversy relative to provisions affecting tribes in the Indian Territory. A similar effort was made by Mr. Stephens (Texas) to eliminate the provision for continuing the Dawes commission another year. Among the important amendments adopted were those removing restrictions on the disposition of lands of allottees in the Indian Territory who are not of full Indian blood and vesting authority of the secretary of the interior heretofore resting with the Dawes commission in the matter of the sale of lands belonging to the Creek Indians. The provision authorizing the renting of certain lands in the Indian Territory which have been allotted to full-blood Indians of a number of tribes was stricken from the bill on a point of order. There was a spirited contest over the question of the maintenance of a warehouse at Omaha. The postoffice appropriation bill was reported. A bill for the relief of settlers within the limits of the grant of land to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway company in New Mexico was passed.

NURSE MARRIES AGED WIDOW

Romantic Color Given Sequel to the Sickness of a Sanitarium.

Battle Creek, Michigan, dispatch: Nursed the husband, was nursed by the wife and now is married to the widow is the unique record of Will J. Johnson. He was once nurse at a sanitarium here, but now is the husband of the widow of J. W. Sam, a wealthy real estate dealer of Houston, Tex. Sam came to the sanitarium two years ago for treatment. Johnson was assigned to his case and Sam grew greatly attached to the young man. When Sam returned to Houston he asked Johnson to go with him. Johnson felt ill and Mrs. Sam nursed him. Sam died and Johnson returned here. Mrs. Sam followed and they were married. They have left for Houston on the way to California, where they will live. Johnson is 24 years and his wife 51.

EMPLOYERS DENY ANY MERGER

Only Secretaries of Gotham Associations in New Body.

New York dispatch: Preliminary steps have been taken for the formation of a central body to be composed of the secretaries of all the employers' associations in New York. The purpose is to bring them into closer association in dealing with the labor unions, so that the handling of all transactions between the employers and the wage-earners may be greatly simplified. It was rumored among union men that the meeting was the first step in the direction of the amalgamation of all the employers' associations in New York, but this was emphatically denied by leading employers. The secretaries in the new organization will represent invested capital of \$500,000,000.

SMALLPOX AMONG THE INDIANS

Many Deaths in Canadian Northwest Cause Natives to Flee in Terror.

Winnipeg, Man., dispatch: Trappers and traders coming from the north report terrible suffering among the Indians from lack of food and a scourge of smallpox. At Isle de Cross sixty deaths are reported. Commissioner Laird of the Indian department sent a relief expedition, accompanied by mounted police, under the medical direction of Dr. McCullough of Battleford. He has sent back word that the epidemic is of greater proportions than at first reported and requests a larger supply of vaccine. The natives are fleeing from the infected district and are spreading the disease.

MINERS REACH AN AGREEMENT

Prominent Coal Operator Declares That Fear of Strike is Over.

Indianapolis, Ind., dispatch: A prominent Indiana coal operator is authority for the statement that the miners and operators of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania have come to an agreement on the wage scale for the coming year and that there is no chance for a strike. He stated that the agreement was reached, but secrecy was maintained in order to arrange the details for its ratification. The terms are said to be a reduction of 5 cents a ton from the present scale and a decrease in their labor of about 6 per cent.

Resigns College Presidency

Oxford, O., dispatch: Dr. Lehr S. McKee has resigned the presidency of the Western Female college. She will be succeeded by Dr. Lillian W. Johnson of Memphis, Tenn. Dr. McKee will be married in June to J. E. Welsh of Kansas City.

Shoots His Young Wife.

Chillicothe, Mo., dispatch: Gordon Kiles, aged 26, shot his young wife twice in the head and once in the arm and then fired two bullets into himself, one entering the head and the other the body. Kiles will die.

Will Not Menace Tibet.

Paris, cablegram: The Liberté publishes a dispatch that Great Britain had bound herself not to menace the independence of Tibet and that Russia had given a like assurance.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS IN EASTERN WATERS.



approach to a closer range than a mile and one-third. They directed their fire against the shore batteries and the town, but no damage resulted, as most of the 200 lyddite shells failed to burst.

The Russian batteries, commanded by Gen. Veronetz and Artonoff, did not reply, awaiting a closer approach of the enemy.

The Japanese fire ceased at 2:20 p. m. and the enemy retired in the direction of Askold island. Simultaneously two torpedo boat destroyers appeared near Askold island and two more near Cape Maedel. The Japanese ships were covered with ice.

The attack resulted in no loss to the Russians, but cost the enemy 200,000 rubles (\$100,000) in ammunition. Most of the projectiles were six and twelve-inch shells.

The population of Vladivostok was warned of the presence on the horizon of a hostile fleet and the prospect of attack during the day, but it remained tranquil.

Bombardment of Vladivostok Did Little Harm to Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 7.—First dispatches from Vladivostok denied any losses to the Russian forces from the Japanese bombardment. Later in the evening it was admitted that perhaps a few Chinamen had been hit.

Later at night private dispatches were received to the effect that five Russians were killed, four sailors and the wife of an engineer.

It is apparent the Japanese were afraid to risk exposing their ships to the plunging fire of the land batteries, and it is considered probable here that the attack was really for the purpose of drawing the fire of the Russian forts, compelling the Russians to disclose the position and caliber of their guns, and also for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Russian squadron is in port.

If this was the object of the Japanese it is believed to have failed signally, as the batteries did not fire a shot, and if the squadron is in port it could not be seen from the Japanese position in the bay of Usuri on account of the high land which rises from the coast on that side, obstructing the view of the harbor.

Russia Massing Troops Along the Yalu River.

Shanghai, March 7.—There is a constant movement of large Russian forces along both banks of the Yalu river, where miles of fortifications are being constructed. The ice in the river is still strong enough to bear troops. This greatly facilitates operations.

The attitude of the Chinese is beginning to cause alarm to the Russian authorities. Rolling stock is being moved on the China Eastern Railway in the vicinity of Peking, and this

four infantry battalions.

Military Maneuvers Occupy Rival Powers.

London, March 7.—Advices from Vladivostok say that the 2,500 Japanese troops who landed at Plaksin Bay, on the east coast of northern Korea, are advancing toward Musan, 218 miles from Gessan, with the intention of ultimately reaching Hun-chun, on the left bank of the Tumen river, about 100 miles west of Vladivostok, and threatening the Russian flank. In order to checkmate this move the Russian outpost, 1,500 strong which recently crossed the Tumen is advancing to occupy Koryyong, on the Tumen river, a walled city commanding the trails along which the Japanese must pass.

The naval mobilization foreshadowed in these dispatches was partially decided upon to-day. Three eastern provinces of European Russia, Vyatka, Perm and Ura, are included in the plan, the purpose stated being the

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