

POSTS CAPTURED

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING IN PORT ARTHUR VICINITY.

JAPANESE SUCCESS REPORTED

They Capture Several Important Posts—Their Losses, However, According to Russian Sources, Were Unusually Severe.

CHE FOO—As a result of the battle before Port Arthur, which began on September 19, the Japanese succeeded in capturing several important posts and Sunday the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast and northwest sides of the town is seriously threatened.

Chinese information places the Japanese losses under 3,000 for the three days' fighting, and this comparatively small casualty list is due to the excessive care used by the Japanese in making their preparations for the advance. Russian sources, however, claim to have information that the Japanese losses were unusually severe, amounting to fully three times the number mentioned above.

Possibly the most important capture during the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kouropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the entrance of the Japanese into the town, had been constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

As was announced in these dispatches on September 20, the battle began before daybreak on September 19. At this hour the citizens of the garrison of Port Arthur, after the enjoyment of weeks of comparative security, awoke to the thunderous reports of artillery along the line extending from the west of Itz mountain to Rihulung and Kikwan mountains. This was but a preface to the assault, which was destined to result in the capture of three new and important Russian positions, together with six small annoying forts lying between Shushiyen and Rihulung mountain. During the day and night of the nineteenth and at noon of the twentieth the bombardment continued without cessation, and the many shells falling from quarters which previously had been silent made it obvious that the Japanese had at least succeeded in mounting heavy guns in new positions or in strengthening their old positions. The infantry fighting during this period was comparatively trivial.

At noon on September 20 the Japanese right and center, the former being to the west and the latter, to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance. The troops made use of the trenches and infrequent natural cover that lay in their way. The small forts to the south of Shushiyen resisted this advance but briefly, their garrisons not being strong numerically. Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery fire from Fort Kouropatkin had been growing steadily weaker and it having become apparent that the had been practically silenced the Japanese assaulted the forts.

Jealous of American Shipping.

LONDON—The London Morning Post in a strong editorial on the shipping question says that German energy is conspicuous, but that there is even greater need to keep a watchful eye on the shipping of the United States. The paper suggests with withdrawal of the privilege of recovering, a freedom to negotiate for reciprocal concessions and thinks a revival of some of the old navigation laws would be easier now than if the step becomes necessary in the face of greatly increased rivalry.

PROTECTS MONEY OF INDIANS.

Proceeds of Lands Deposited in Bank Subject to Agent's Control.

WASHINGTON—One of the most drastic orders ever issued by the government for the protection of the several Indian tribes against fraud and robbery was promulgated Tuesday by Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan. The order in question amends the rules for the sale of inherited Indian lands, so as to require that the proceeds to be derived from their sale shall be placed with the most convenient United States depository to the credit of each heir in proper proportion, subject to the check of such heirs or their recognized guardians, for amounts not exceeding \$10 to each in any one month. Before being paid, however, it will be necessary for these checks to be approved by the agent or other officer in charge. For sums in excess of \$10 per month the money will be paid upon the approval of the agent only when specifically authorized so to do by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Acting Secretary Ryan said that heretofore the lands have been sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds paid directly to the Indians, with the result that in many instances the Indians soon were divested of their money.

WEATHER MEN AT BANQUET.

Addresses Are Made by Prominent Members of Service.

Peoria, Ill.—The announcement was made at the weather convention of the appointment of James H. Spencer, in charge of the United States weather exhibit at St. Louis and late of the Lincoln, Neb., office, to take charge of the station now building in this city. The annual banquet was held at the National hotel Thursday night. Addresses were made by Congressman Joseph V. Graff, Prof. F. R. Stupart, head of the weather bureau at Canada; Captain George P. Blow, representing the United States navy; Prof. Cleveland Abbe of Washington, Dr. Fasig of Baltimore, Prof. A. G. McAule of San Francisco, Mr. Curley of Chicago, representing a department of marine insurance, and others.

A telegram of congratulations was received from Secretary Wilson.

The forenoon was given up to an address and the ensuing discussion on the topic, "Instructions and Research by Weather Bureau Officials," by Prof. Abbe of Washington.

CRAZY MAN AT OYSTER BAY

Taken in Charge by Officers While Going to Sagamore Hill.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—A man who is regarded by the secret service officers and by the authorities of Oyster Bay as a dangerous crank was apprehended here Tuesday. He is J. E. Reeves, a medium sized, roughly attired man about 40 years old. He was making his way to Sagamore Hill when he was arrested. He told Officer Tyree, who apprehended him, that he wanted to see the president on important business. Believing from the man's manner that he was insane, Officer Tyree took him before Justice Franklin for examination. To the justice Reeves said that six years ago he died in a New Jersey hospital and went to heaven in an automobile. While there he received an important message for President Roosevelt which he was directed to deliver personally. He refused to say what the nature of the message was as he declared he could communicate to nobody but the president. The man was held for examination as to his sanity.

Falls From Balloon to Lake.

PITTSBURG, Kas.—Mrs. George Hendricks fell from a balloon into the Rock Island lake here and was drowned before boats could reach her. She made the ascent successfully, but when she made the parachute leap the parachute failed to work properly.

THE GREAT CANAL

CHIEF ENGINEER WALLACE TALKS OF THE PROJECT.

TIME TO COMPLETE THE WORK

Within Eight Years the Ditch Will Be Cut From Ocean to Ocean—Health of Men Engaged in the Work Is Good.

CHICAGO—John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the isthmian canal commission, who is in direct charge of the construction of the canal to be built by the United States across the isthmus of Panama, is at home for two weeks after a busy summer in the canal zone. Mr. Wallace will enjoy a brief vacation at his home and will be in Washington on October 6, when the bids are opened for machinery and material to be used on canal construction. The bids were advertised for some time ago, and will cover the expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000.

During his three months' stay in Panama Mr. Wallace covered the entire canal trip, ten miles wide and forty-seven long, at least twenty times and his observations were thorough. He says that at present there are about 1,500 men in the field of Panama. Of this number about 500 are in the sanitary department under Colonel Georgas, who is assisted by Major Ross, Colonel Legarde and Major Carter. There are now at work six divisions of engineer corps, each in charge of a resident engineer, who reports to Mr. Wallace as chief engineer. There are subordinates in each engineer corps, such as assistant clerks and superintendents, and the rest of the men at work in connection with the canal are laborers.

The engineering and clerical departments are almost entirely Americanized and nearly every arriving steamer brings fresh additions from the United States. Most of the common laborers, as well as a few of the skilled laborers, are English-speaking negroes from Jamaica.

Mr. Wallace declares that the bad name that Panama has had in the popular mind is mostly due to the fact that until lately the heterogeneous population has paid but little attention to the ordinary laws of health. He says that most of the men who now hold responsible positions in connection with canal work are sober, industrious and ambitious and that many of them are college bred men. They find health conditions in Panama excellent and sickness among them bears but a small per cent to the total number of men now on the isthmus.

The sanitary corps has paid special attention toward stamping out malaria and yellow fever. Of all the men at work on the canal this summer, only two died of yellow fever and only one of those was an employee of the government. It has been learned that one kind of mosquito, which bites only at nights, carries malaria fever, while another kind, which bites only in the day time, carries yellow fever. It has also been learned that it is the female only which bites, blood that the creature sucks being not for food, but for fecundation. It will take about eight years to complete the work.

France and the Vatican.

ROME—The vatican has sent to Paris a special courier with documents said to concern possible negotiations for a Franco-Vatican rapprochement which, although very difficult to arrange, is not considered impossible, as, according to information received by the holy see, President Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcasse, Minister of Public Instruction Chaumie, Minister of Finance Bouvier and Minister of Public Works Maréjouis are in favor of such an understanding.

A FIGHT EXPECTED

Both Armies Perfecting Plans for a Clash.

ST. PETERSBURG—There is further delay in the receipt of decisive news from the front. The situation at Port Arthur remains a blank.

The movements in the north are still of a tentative and preparatory character on both sides, which have not crystallized into a definite clash of forces at any one point. A resumption of the Japanese advance is expected to occur any day. It is the third week since the fighting at Liko Yang, and the Japanese have had time to transport reinforcements from Yin Kow and bring up sufficient men to the front to replace their losses. It is probable that several days will intervene before the armies come to close quarters. The interval is being devoted on both sides to feeling out the strength and disposition of the opposing forces. The Japanese probably will attempt to capture the passes of the Da mountain range running half way between the Hun and Taitse rivers. The possession of these passes is important for the Japanese, as it will not only enable them to march northward, but also screen the movements of their troops from the prying gaze of the Russian scouts.

It is fully appreciated here that the Japanese must try for the possession of Mukden, as otherwise it will be difficult for them to provide the army with winter quarters. Liao Yang does not afford sufficient accommodation, although many houses there escaped destruction in the recent battle. Movable huts are quite unsuitable for the housing of the Japanese, owing to the severity of the climate. The average winter temperature there is 40 below zero, and the cold is intensified by continual wind and an almost absence of snow. In spite of this, however, the campaign probably will continue during the winter if the Japanese succeed in getting to Mukden. In this contingency, General Kuropatkin, for various reasons, will not be likely to allow the Japanese to remain in undisturbed possession of this point, which is important not only from a strategic, but the political point of view.

IMMIGRATION LAW EVADED.

Chinese Woman Legally Married After Arrival Cannot Be Deported.

PORTLAND, Ore.—According to the Telegram, a decision rendered by United States Commissioner Staden, in the case of Doe Gum Yip, a Chinese woman held for deportation, will throw open the doors if immigration to celestial women without number, so long as the woman marries a regularly admitted Chinese after arrival. The Yip woman was charged with being illegally within the precincts of the United States. After her arrest she married Wong Ti Fook, according to the laws of the United States, and this Commissioner Staden rules entitles her to residence in this country, even though, as the commissioner expresses, he was certain the marriage had been performed for the purpose of enabling the woman to remain in this country. So long as such marriages conform with the marriage laws of the United States the woman is not liable to deportation.

Vesuvius Is Becoming Active.

NAPLES—Vesuvius is gradually becoming more active. The crust around the crater has broken away and produces magnificent flurries of red hot ashes and sparks of fire which rise occasionally in immense columns to a height of 700 feet, accompanied by loud detonations and slight earthquake the sound resembling a bombardment by artillery. The eruption was the most spectacular seen in the last ten years. A great stream of lava was discharged, threatening wide destruction.