DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention in Saint Louis.

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States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which brings us together in party communion.

Under them local self-government and national unity and prosperity were allke es-tablished. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic and every Democratic extension from Louisians to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserved faithfully in all the States the tle between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties and cherishing their fraternity, peace and

orderly development.

They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration or government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and

Fundamental Principles.

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Free-dom of the press, of conscience and of speech-equality before the law of all citizens; right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; supremacy of the civil over military authority; a welldisciplined militia; the separation of church and State; economy in expenditures; low prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established approved by the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

Capital and Labor. We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is

necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sucred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital. Constitutional Guarantees.

Constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside where interest or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be mmarily rebuked and punished.

We deny the right of any executive to disregard or suspend any constitutional privllege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the

The military should be used only to support and to maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial or for the control of elections. We approve the measure which passed

the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Water Ways.

We favor liberal appropriations for the ject. care and improvement of the water ways of the country. When any water way like the Mississippi River is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government such aid should be extended, with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured. We oppose the Republican policy of starying home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige" and display of strength

Economy of Administration.

Large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with vigorous and effi-cient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

We favor honesty in the public service and the enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive de partments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor

or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and the House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made demonstrates that only by change in the executive and in the legislative departments can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

Contract with Trusts.

We condemn the action of the Republican party in Congress in refusing to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them. return as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

Executive Usurpation. We favor the nomination and election of

a President, imbued with the principles of the constitution, who will set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessit; or superior wisdom

Imperialism.

We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without an unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and Euroaffairs and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We op-pose, as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a polley of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies.

All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is: if they are inherently unfit for those institutions then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution that people ought not to be part of the American do-

Independence for Philippines.

We insist that we ought to do for the Pilipinos what we have already done for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal, set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

The endeavor of the Secretary of War, by pledging the government's indorsement for "promoters" in the Philippine Islands, to make the United States a partner in speculative legislation of the archipelago. which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of the Democratic Senators, in the last session, will, if successful, lead to entanglements from which it will be difficult to escape.

Revision of Tariff. The Democratic party has been, and will The Democracy would secure to the surcontinue to be, the consistent opponent of viving soldiers and sallors and their de-

The Democratic party of the United that dass of tariff legislation by which tates, in national convention assembled, certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people.

This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities, which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These especial favorites of the government have through trust methods been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations by the fi nancial assistance they can give now control

the policy of the Republican party. Denounce Protection.

We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government economically administered and so evied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

We favor a revision and a gradual reduc tion of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation—to-wit, the support of the Federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity.

Trusts and Combinations.

We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capi tal to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule are a menace to bene ficial competition and an obstacle to per manent business prosperity.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. Individual equality of opportunity and free competition are essentia to a healthy and permanent commercial prosperity, and any trust, combination or monopoly tending to destroy these by controlling production, restricting competition or fixing prices should be prohibited and punished by law. We especially denounce rebates and discrimination by transportation companies as the most potent agency in promoting and strengthening these un lawful conspiracies against trade.

Interstate Commerce.

We demand an enlargement of the pow ers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have ahnse to which they are subjected in the matter We demand a stric of transportation. enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all such trusts, combinations and monopolles, and we demand the enactment of such further legislation as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

Any trust or unlawful combination engaged in interstate commerce which is moopolizing any branch of business or production should not be permitted to transact business outside of the State of its origin. Whenever it shall be established in any court of competent jurisdiction that such monopolization exists such prohibition should be enforced through comprehensive laws to be enacted on the sub-

Domestic Development.

We congratulate our Western citizens ipon the passing of the law known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of the arid lands of the West; a measure framed by a Demo crat, passed in the Senate by a nonpartisan vote and passed in the House against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was Democratic

We call attention to this great Demo cratic measure broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of Con gress, until the reciamation of all the lands in the arid West capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homescellers in small tracts and rigidly anarding against land monopoly as an evidence of the policy of demestic development contemplated by the Democratic party should it be placed in

Isthmian Canal.

The Democracy when intrusted with ower will construct the Panama Canal speedily, honestly and economically, thereby giving to our people what Democrats have always contended for-a great interceanic canal, furnishing shorter and cheaper line of transportation and broader and less trammeled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

American Citizenship. We pledge ourselves to insist upon the

just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether na tive born or naturalized and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and if under existing treat ies the right of travel and sojourn is de nied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations. We demand that all over the world a

duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as

Election of Senators. We favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Statehood for Territories. We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. We also favor the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States and a territorial government for Alaska and Por-

to Rico. We hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, as well as with the district of Alaska, should be bona fide res dents at the time of their appointment of the territory or district in which their duties are to be

Condemnation of Polygamy. amy within the jurisdiction of the United States and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

Merchant Marine. We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States Senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to over come by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

Reciprocity. We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, man-

Monroe Doctrine. We favor the maintenance of the Mon roe doctrine in its full integrity. We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and suff-

ufactures, mining or commerce.

Pensions.

bitrar; executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stands ready to

Our soldiers and sallors who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites without distinguished service over the scarred heroes of many sattles or aggrandized by executive appropriations out of the treasuries of a prostrate people in violation of the act of Congress which fixed the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

Civil Service. The Democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform. and we demand their honest, just and im-

partial enforcement. We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil ser vice rules whereby it has arbitrarily dis pensed with examinations for office is the interest of favorites and employed all man ner of devices to overreach and set asidthe principles upon which the civil ser vice was established.

School and Race Questions. The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of

he American people should see to it that brings no more.

To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, South, East and West have but recently stood together in line of battle, from the walls of Pekin to the hills of Sautiago, and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny we should share fraternally the ommon burdens.

We therefore deprecate and condemn the bourbonlike selfish and narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and patriotic spirit of the American peo-

Republican Administration.

The existing Republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon Congress, the courts and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law. It summoned Congress into hasty and futile extra session and virtually adjourned it, leaving behind its flight from Washington uncalled calendars and unaccomplished tasks.

It made war, which is the sole power of Congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives. It violated a plain statute of the United States as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and constitutional law, and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally and with

It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation and substituting Congressional enactment decree.

Congress in Background. It withdrew from Congress customary duties of investigation which have heretofore made the representatives of the peole and the States the terror of evildoers. It conducted a secretive investigation of its own and boasted of a few sample convicts, while if threw a broad coverlet over

the bureaus which had been their chosen field of operative abuses and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed. It ordered assault upon some monopolies. but, paralyzed by its first victory, it flung out the flag of truce and cried out that I would not "run amuck," leaving its future purposes beclouded by its vaciliations. Conducting the campaign upon this declaration of our principles and purposes, we invoke for our candidates the support, not only of our great and time-honered organization, but also the active assistance of all of our fellow citizens, who, disregarding past differences upon questions no longer n issue, desire the perpetuation of our constitutional government as framed and es-

HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

tablished by the fathers of the republic.

Found on the Shore of the Persian Gulf at and Around Bahrin. "Death Valley, in Southern Califor-

nia, is usually referred to as the hottest spot on earth, but it isn't quite that," Ralph Erling tells us. "This rather unpleasant distinctions belongs to a portion of the shore of the Persian Gulf at and in the vicinity of Bah-

"Statistics prove that the mean annual temperature of the Persian Gulf furnace is 11 degrees higher than that of Death Valley, and the aridness of both places is about on a par, though I am inclined to believe, if my recollection of the records is not blunted. that a little brackish water has been found in a few isolated springs on the alkali surface of Death Valley, whereas there is no water at all to be found on the shore of the gulf anywhere within a radius of nearly 200

"Yet while Death Valley is inhabited by practically none and permanent life there is deemed well-nigh impossible, Bahrin has a population of several thousand people and has had an existence as a village for many centuries. Of course, the people are stunted mentally and to a slightly less extent physically, a fact due to the fearful conditions under which they live; but they do live there, and are probably the nearest approach to salamanders in the human family. What do they do for water and food? Why, the latter is brought to them in boats and sold in exchange for the fertilizer they dig from the desert, and the latter they have in fairly good abundance near them. You thought I said there was no water within several hundred miles of the place. Well, so I did-on the land-but there are a number of fresh-water springs on the bed of the saline gulf within a few hundred by an adjoining valley to the rear and yards from the shore.

earth where fresh drinking water is result, the Russians' defense of their Then, after firing 200 shells into the secured from a salty sea. The water frontal position was weakened. The town, they sailed out to rejoin the gushes up in considerable volume from these springs and is secured by divers. The gulf is only about 30 feet deep at this point. The divers plunge to the bottom with empty goatskins and place the orifice of the skin bag directly over the mouth of the spring. It fills in a few seconds, and the diver closes the orifice and is pulled back to the boat by a rope. That is the way the water supply for the community on shore is secured. The springs are supposed to be due to underground streams which have their origin in the green hills of Osman, over 500 miles inland."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Japanese are encouraging the growth of "real" pearls by forcing a grain of sand into oysters and planting them until the pearl is formed by a deposit around the foreign substance of the material from which the shell lining is formed.

WAR DURING A WEEK

RUSSIANS AND JAPS FIGHT MANY MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

Met with Plenty of Fighting-Rainy Season Retards Campaign.

At the beginning of last week, according to the Chicago Tribune's war strategist, Gen. Oku, with 80.000 men, was moving north on both sides of the Port Arthur railway. Simultaneously Kuroki had advanced from his bases was proceeding over three roads to Kaichou, Tatchekiao, and Haicheng, with the hope of striking the Russians on their left and rear.

managed to take the three important vigorously enough to get into a severe passes situated one on each of the fight. It was engaged in one two day three roads along which he is advanc- skirmish for the possession of Senu-

severe, the Japanese, by their own re- Japanese losses not stated.

out of Tokio. The official report, as Lounvantian on the same day. Kuro-

Still another Japanese success occured on June 27. The army besieging Port Arthur is of unknown size and under an unknown commander. Little has been heard of it lately, but it started an engagement on the 26th, some ten miles east of Port Arthur. As a result the Russians were driven from Kuroki's Army Takes Some Important heights 131 and 120 to Lounvantian Places in Its Advance, but It Has heights, eight and two-thirds miles east of Port Arthur. In these engagements the Russians lost 200 men and 7 officers. Fifty Japanese were killed by the explosion of a mine over which they were passing.

The following day, again June 27, the Japs took Louavantian, driving the Russians off. No more details of this action. The Japanese are now mountat Siuyen and Fengwangcheng and ing siege guns on Lounvantian height. and have already begun to cast their shells from the land side into Port

Meantime the northern section of the In the course of its advance Kuroki's second army had not been particularly army met plenty of fighting before it busy. It did not carry on its advance chen, which object it achieved on June The fighting for Fenshui pass was 27. The Russian losses were fifty;

port, having suffered 1,170 casualties. It is a most significant thing that The Japanese troops engaged in this these five engagements were concluded operation were part of the Takushan on June 27. It must have been more division, concerning whose composi- than a coincidence. Oku's army occution so little information has leaked | pied Senuchen on the 27th, and took

WATSON THE NOMINEE

POPULISTS NAME GEORGIA MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Tibbles of Nebraska Selected for Second Place-Former Senator Allen Refuses to Take the Honor - Platform Demands More Money.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for President and Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska for Vice President was the ticket nominated Tuesday by the Pop-'ulist National Convention at Springfield, Ill. The names of William V. Allen of Nebraska and Samuel W. Williams of Indiana were also placed before the convention for President, but before the list of States had been completed in the roll call their names were withdrawn and Watson nominated by acclamation.

Former Senator Allen made good his word that he would not enter into any scramble for the nomination, and while the nominations were being made he twice instructed the chairman of the Nebraska delegation to say that his name must not go before the convention, but in the face of this former Senator Allen received more than 400 votes, and many believe he would have been nominated had he given his consent to be a candidate.

Features of the Platform.

After reaffirming its adherence to the basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892 and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900 the platform

The issuing of money is a function of government and should never be delegated to corporations or individuals. The constitution gives to Congress alone pow-

er to issue money and regulate its value. We therefore demand that all money shall be issued by the government in such quantities as shall maintain a stability in prices, every dollar to be a full legal tender, none of which shall be a debt redeemable in other money.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people. We believe in the right of labor to organize for the benefit and protection of those who toil, and pledge the efforts of the people's party to preserve this right inviolate. Capital is organized and has

no right to deny to labor the privilege which it claims for itself. We favor the enactment of legislation looking to the improvement of conditions for wage earners, the abolition of child labor, the suppression of swent shops and convict labor in competition with free labor, and the exclusion from American shores of foreign pauper labor.

We favor the shorter work day, and declare that if eight hours constitutes a day's labor in government service, that eight hours should constitute a day's labor in factories, workshops and mines. As a means of placing all public questions directly under the control of the

people, we demand that the legal provisions be made under which the people may exercise the initiative, referendum and proportional representation, and direct vote for all public officers with the right of recall. To prevent unjust discrimination and monopoly the government should own and

centrol the railroads, and those public utilities which, in their nature, are monopolized; to perfect the postal service, the government should own and operate the general telegraphs and telephone system and provide a parcels post. As to those trusts and monopolies which are not public utilities or natural

monopolies, we demand that those special privileges which they now enjoy, and which alone enable them to exist, should be immediately withdrawn. We demand that Congress shall enact

a general law uniformly regulating the power and duties of all incorporated companies doing interstate business.

Allen Denies an Old Story.

While the convention was waiting for the Committee on Resolutions the delegates were entertained with songs and speeches. Former Senator Allen at this time took occasion to refute the story that was being circulated among the delegates that he, Allen, while presiding officer of the St. Louis conven- . tion in 1896, suppressed a telegram that was sent to the convention by William J. Bryan, Mr. Allen said the story was absolutely false, that Bryan did not send such a message to the Populist convention in 1896. After the convention adjourned a

meeting of the National Committee was held, and James H. Ferris, of Joliet, Ill., was elected chairman and Charles Q. De France, of Lincoln. Neb., secretary. The committee also appointed mem-

bers of the National Committee for those States that were not represented at the convention, as follows:

Kentucky-J. A. Parker, A. H. Cardin and Joe O. Bradburn. New Jersey-J. A. Edgerton.

Michigan-Mrs. Marian Todd, James E. MacBride, E. J. Payne. Massachusetts-George F. Washburn, E. Gerry Brown, P. P. Field. New Hampshire-D. B. Currier,

Maine-L. W. Smith. Watson is 48 years of age. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress. serving one term. He was formerly a Democrat.

Interesting News Items.

J. T. Simpson, a retired merchant of Holton, Kan., and a brother of former Congressman Jerry Simpson, died in Hol-

Ben Morris and Clyde Beaver, workmen on the Rock Island bridge at Topeka, fell from a scaffold and were drowned.

Chester Harmon, 8 years old, whose parents reside near Cashion, O. T., fell into the wheat bin in the elevator at Piedmont, O. T., and smothered to death before help arrived.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the application of the board of trustees of the Columbian university of Washington to change the name of that with Kouropatkin, because he has the institution to George Washington uni-

SFORTIFIED PLACES D FIRST ARMY PCOSSACK CAVALRY I SECOND ARMY B RUSSIAN TROOPS A WHEDE FIGHTS TOOK PLACE

MAP OF THE THEATER OF WAR.

OSINMINTUNG,

----- ROADS ---- ROADS OVER WHICH KUROKI IS ADVANCING Star No. 1 marks the position of the battle for Motien pass. The Japanese attacked on June 26, with eight guns and 8,000 or 10,000 men. The pass was taken by frontal and flank on the 27th. Casualties not reported.

Star No. 2 shows where severest fighting of the week took place. On June 26 the Japanese were three times repulsed in their efforts to take Genshui. The battle was resumed at midnight and continued till nearly noon of June 27, when the Japs took the hill commanding the pass after a flanking diversion on the Russian rear. The Russians had about 10,000 men, thirty-six guns and two machine guns. The Japanese had 20,000 men and ample artillery. The Japs lost 1,170 men. The Russian losses are unknown.

Star No. 3 shows Ta pass, which the Japanese captured on June 27 by first frontal and flank assaults. The Japanese had 20,000 men engaged. The Russian forces are unknown, but they report their casualties at 200.

Star No. 4 marks the peak near Port Arthur upon which the Japs have mounted their siege guns. The place was taken on June 27 after a two-day Star No. 5 indicates the skirmish at Senuchen on June 27, where the Russians,

after losing eighty men, were forced to retreat. Star No. 6 shows the location of the naval battle allegedly witnessed by the captain of the German steamer Chefoo.

given out to the press, does not contain the name of the victorious general, but refers to him merely as "the commander of the Takushan division." The attack on Fenshui began on the

morning of the 26th. The fighting lasted until dark, the Russians maintaining their position. At midnight the Nipponese soldiers were quietly aroused and launched once more again at the enemy. The Japanese artillery got into a bad mess in this fight, and the loss of their guns was threatened, but the Kamada men drove the attackers off and the guns were extricated. Meanwhile a flanking force had been sent left of the Russians, "causing them to Jap infantry, assisted by the engineers, then dashed up the hill from two sides. cut the wire entanglements, destroyed the obstacles, stormed the position, and occupied the heights at 11:30 in the morning. The Russians retreated northwestward, six of their officers and eighty-two of their men being captured, while over 100 were left dead on

the field. The fight at Ta pass also took place on the 27th. The position was first shaken by heavy artillery fire, and then taken by simultaneous frontal and flank assault. A Russian correspondent reports that in this engagement "the Japanese redemonstrated their reliance upon artillery." In every fight in which they have yet been engaged the Japanese success has been largely due to their accurate and copilosses at Ta pass were 200; Japanese losses not stated.

27th. "The commander of the Takushan division" took Fenshui pass on the same day. The Japs also took Ta pass on the 27th. This successful simultaneous forward movement in five places indicates the perfect co-operation and system of the Japanese com-Probably on the night of June 28 or

ki's army took Motien pass on the

29 the three Russian cruisers quitted Vladivostok again. They were accompanied by ten torpedo boats. The entire squadron appeared off Gensan on the east coast of Korea early on the morning of June 30. Six of the torpedo boats went into Gensang harbor and sank a Japanese merchantman and a coasting "It is probably the only place on lose their freedom of action." As a schooner which they found there. cruisers. Their entire visit lasted an hour and fifty minutes. Tokio reported that the Russian

ships proceeded southward to Korea

Straits, where they fell in with Ad-

miral Kamimura's squadron and an

engagement ensued. The result was

not known. At the present writing the

authenticity of this report has not been

confirmed. The rainy season has begun. Gen. Kourapatkin reports torrential rains in the Tatchekiao district. These rains have continued for four days. They have even drowned some men. Dry stream beds have become converted into swift rivers. The miserable roads through which the rival armies are now operating will be made impassable. If the rains do not entirely stop the campaign they will greatly retard ous artillery practice. The Russian its movements, The advantage lies

railroad to move his provisions