WAR FOR THE WEEK.

LITTLE INFORMATION FROM THE FAR EAST.

Great Port Arthur Fortress Remains Unconquered - Sapping and Mining Now Taking Place of Direct Assaults -Stoessel Believed to Be in Distress.

The lack of information from Japanese sources concerning conditions at Port Arthur is sufficient evidence that the great fortresses are still unconquerable, and that further sapping and mining by the besiegers has taken the place of direct assaults. There have been neither official nor semiofficial statements from Tokio, nor censored dispatches from General Nogi's headquarters, which bring information down later than Nov. 7. At that time the Japanese were retaining the Keekwan moat, but were suffering heavily from Russian fire.

On the other hand, it is clear that if General Stoessel had had any success in driving the Japanese out of positions they won in attacks at the end of October we would have heard of it. The arrival of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny at Chefoo was the event of the week, but, whatever dispatches it may have brought, the authorities at St. Petersburg have not seen fit to make public any containing facts of later date than Nov. 2.

The Rastoroppy was sunk by the Russians themselves, and such a sacrifice of a valuable vessel justified the inference that its mission had been one of the gravest importance. It was natural to think that General Stoessel was asking the Czar for permission to surrender. At St. Petersburg it is insisted, however, that General Stoessel





Unlike European monarchs, who usually have a private chaplain and a special place of worship as a part of the "state church," the President of the United States selects his own place of worship in Washington, much as would any other person who went there to live, and attends its services without ostentation of any sort. Since regular public receptions at the White House have been discontinued, the President's church is generally overrun with sightseers. Mr. Roosevelt attends Grace Reformed Church. Its new edifice, completed since he became President, seats about five hundred persons; before that he worshiped with the society in a chapel less than half as commodious. Presidents Grant, Haves and McKinley attended Methodist churches; General Garfield, during his long Congressional career, as well as after his elevation to the presidency, was identified with the "Disciples," or "Christians." Their present church, one of the strongest in the city, is called the "Garfield Memorial." President Arthur was an Episcopalian, and attended St. John's, just across Lafayette Park, which is but a few steps from the White House. Benjamin Harrison, as a prominent Presbyterian, found his religious home at the Church of the Covenant.

-:--:-The Fifty-eighth Congress will ex-

pire amid the excitement of the inauguration ceremonies at noon of March 4. The short session of an expiring Congress is usually full of accomplishment. Things move more rapidly than in the longer session of the preceding year. Young members have now all had a winter's experience. The House of Representatives passes its appropriation bills more speedily in a March 5, 1905, the day after he has ad-

CHICAGO'S HUGE SUBWAY PLANS SECRETARY HAY TO REMAIN IN

Bores Once Intended for Wires Are to Become Arteries of Traffic.

A complete revolution of the methods of handling the freight business of practically all of the railroads having terminals in Chicago is promised by the Chicago Subway Company, which has been incorporated in New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$50,000,000 and immediately came into possession of the Chicago Tunnel Company. Behind this definite announcement of purpose is said to lie a strong possibility that ultimately the street railway systems of the city will be previded with subways in the heart of the city, and thus further relieve the congestion which has been complained of for years.

It is strongly hinted that the construction of a subway directly above the tunnels is contemplated at some time, and that a controlling interest in the Illinois Tunnel Company was achieved in order to avoid litigation and embarrassment during the construction period.

Here are some of the things promised when the full scope of the scheme is in operation:

Freight traffic will be diverted from the streets to the tunnels, and the streets thus relieved of the dirt incidental to teaming.

Railroad freight yards will be removed ten or ffteen miles from the central part of the city, thus leaving valuable real

estate available for other business uses. All freight will be handled more expeditiously, the cars to which freight has been transferred at the outer yards coming into the city by the tunnels and electric motors.

With the passing of freight locomotives the city will be relieved of 80 per cent of the smoke nuisance.

The necessity for tearing up pavements will be practically overcome when telegraph and telephone wires, gas pipes, water pipes and other public utilities are placed within the tunnels.

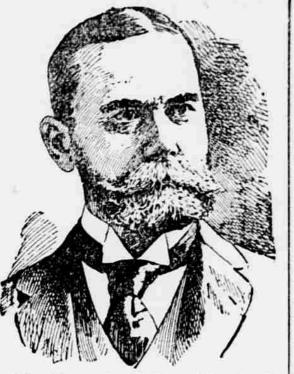
Mail will be handled more quickly when letters and parcels can be dropped directly into the tunnels through mail boxes, and thence conveyed directly to Lemont, Ill. There Bate was found leanthe postoffice.

FULLER MAY RESIGN.

Chief Justice Slated to Quit His Office After March 5.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States plans, it is said, to resign his office on

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINES.



John Hay, who will continue in the cabinet as Secretary of State, was born at Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838, was graduated from Brown University in 1858, and later was admitted to the Illinois bar. Mr. Hay served as one of the private secretaries of President Lincoln. He also was a colonel of volunteers and assistant adjutant general. He has been secretary of legation at Paris, Madrid and Vienna, and in 1897-8 was ambassador to England, previous to which time he held the office of first assistant Secretary of State. He has been Secretary of State of the United States since 1898.

MYSTERY OF AUTO RIDE.

Professional Chauffeur Slain on Lonely Country Road.

In the darkness of a lonely country road, John W. Bate, Jr., a professional chauffeur and son of a wealthy man, prominent in the automobile world, was slain the other night. The scene was on a road paralleling the Joliet electric line, two and a half miles southeast of ing forward in the front seat of the automobile with a bullet wound in the back of his head. The automobile had been turned about. A revolver lay on the seat.

A carefully laid scheme is believed by many to have preceded the murder. Soelements of mystery worthy the genius of pute are naturally "fought out" the dent Theodore Roosevelt. In this event efforts of the police. That young Bate will have to sue for peace. Tokio prays Adrianople was evacuated by the

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE.

Japan Making Desperate Efforts Force Russia to Cry "Eacugh."

A Tokio report declares that the Japanese prople are anxiously awaiting the coming of the Baltic fleet, so that Togo may crush it. Confidence of this sort has its home in Japan. What Togo did to the Port Arthur squad."on will be repeated upon the arrival of the Baltic fleet, Tokio believes beyond a doubt. London encourages this belief. Moreover, the view is largely held in America that Japan will preserve her naval supremacy. The reason that Japan is a favorite does not lie in the number and superiority of her ships, but in the excellence of their manipulation and in the greater effectiveness of Japanese gunnery. The world at large has a small opinion of the Russians as sea fighters. The North sea incident hurt Russian naval prestige almost as seriously as the dismal show of the Port Arthur squadron against Togo and the Vladivostok fleet against Kamimura. Moreover, the Baltic fleet will arrive

in Asiatic waters in a fouled and racked condition, and, from all we know, at a time of year when it will be impossible to make Vladivostok for cleaning and repairs. And yet, says a correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, Tokio is wrong to regard the destruction of the Baltic fleet as certain as its arrival within striking distance of the capable Japanese admiral. Togo himself has been weakened by the hard service of the year, and his losses, while small in ratio to the damage administered, are at the same time greater than the world has been given to understand. He will have to face a preponderance of battleships and a sea force that has everything to win and no shores threatened or armies cut off if it lose-a force that has the example of its predecessor by which to profit and a prize of incalculable value for victory.

With Togo, on the contrary, rests the life of his nation. A thousand junks will rush into Port Arthur if he lift the blockade. If he is whipped the Japanese army is cut off; the shores of the island are left unprotected and commerce, the vitality of Japanese finance, is destroyed. Togo is the pericardium of Japan.

Tokio believes that the destruction of the Baltic fleet will put Russia in a frame of mind in which she will gladly listen to proposals of peace on terms satisfactory to Japan. The Jiji Shimpo, lution of the midnight crime, presenting highly representative of the Japanese press, urges Japanese arms to push the second year, since the questions in dis- ministered the oath of office to Presi- a Sherlock Holmes, seemed to baffle the conflict with such fury that the enemy chosen for the throne of Greece,



One Hundred Years Ago.

The expedition under Lewis and Clark went into winter quarters at Fort Mandan, on the Missouri River.

General Armstrong, American minister to France, presented his credentials to Napoleon Bonaparte.

Major General Philip Schuyler died at Albany, N. Y.

Insurrections occurred in the interior of Spain, caused by the scarcity of food. In some places the people had been without bread for three and four days.

The English were carrying on a large fur trade along the Missouri River, all the fur being sold in Canada, where it brought a high price.

Fifty thousand French soldiers were advancing into Holland, with orders to take possession of Hamburg and Swedish Pomerania.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

General Bolivar's attempt to establish a monarchy and place a crown on his own head was frustrated by the Venezuelans.

Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, was

Russians.

make special inquiries will report on the opening day of the session. All bills which are not passed by March 4 will be lost, and must be introduced again in the next Congress. A treaty does not expire at the end of a Congress, since it is for the Senate alone to consider. It may be taken up where it was left the year before, regardless of whether there is a new Congress that has come in, or merely another session of an old one.

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the President, has been rendered by

the comptroller of the treasury. The

decision establishes the title of officials

to draw pay until their successors

qualify. The point was raised by

Melvin Grigsby, of South Dakota, who

was district attorney for the Nome,

Alaska, district. Mr. Grigsby resigned

and his resignation, to take effect June

30 last, was accepted. His successor

was appointed, but he failed to qual-

ify until July 29. Mr. Grigsby, who

had been occupying the district attor-

ney's office between the time of his

resignation and the qualification of his

successor, contended that he was en-

titled to twenty-nine days' pay, al-

though his resignation had been ac-

cepted and he was considered out of

office. The comptroller decides that

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It is said that immediately upon the

inauguration of President Roosevelt

on March 4 there will be a shake-up

that will overshadow that made by

Mr. McKinley when the Republicans

gained power after the Cleveland ad-

ministration. Very few of the old Mc-

Kinley appointees are to be retained

in office. Mr. Roosevelt wants his own

administration to be one of his own

personal selection. The official chop-

ping is to be begun in the cabinet,

and will extend down to consular po-

ance. It will include hundreds of

postmasters, internal revenue collec-

tors, customs collectors, commissioners

of immigration, consuls, diplomatic

agents, and in fact official positions in

every branch of the government ser-

Mr. Grigsby's claim is proper.

FORT BLOWN UP BY JAPS.

reports that conditions are good, and that he will be able to hold out for months to come. Rumors, nevertheless, persist that he has informed the Czar that unless he can be supplied with food and ammunition the end of his power of resistance will soon come. The general has himself been wounded in the head, but not seriously enough to prevent his continuing to exercise the command.

Artilery duels along the Shakhe River seem to be increasing in severity. The Russians attacked Oku on the west of the line early in the week, and later Kuroki made an attack on the east. Neither attack was on a large scale. Winter weather has now set in, introducing entirely new conditions for fighting

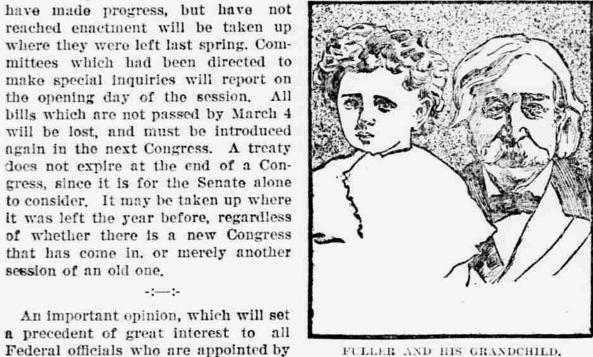
A Shanghai correspondent says a steamer which has arrived from Chefoo reports that three other Russian torpedo boat destroyers left Port Arthur with the Rastoropny, which was sunk by its commander in Chefoo harbor. The Japanese caught two of them, but the other escaped and has not been heard from since.

An official report received at Tokio states that as a result of the success of the Japanese in blowing up Songshushan fort the occupation of the "outer embankment" of Port Arthur became complete.

Another official report says that a sitions of comparatively minor importshell from a Japanese naval gun exploded a powder magazine on Saturday, near the arsenal at Port Arthur.

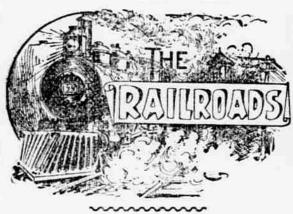
The words "outer embankment" in the first official report are believed here to mean that the Japanese at last have succeeded in capturing the hain vice. of forts constituting the "fortified eastern ridge," including the forts on

it is conceded that Secretary of War first time they come before its members. Legislative measures which



FULLER AND HIS GRANDCHILD.

Taft will be appointed by the President to the vacancy on the Supreme bench. Chief Justice Fuller will be 72 years old on Feb. 11, 1905, and will then be entitled to retire from the bench and enjoy a salary of \$10,500 a year as long as he lives. No chief justice of the Supreme Court has ever resigned. All have died on the bench. Chief Justice Fuller has administered the oath of office to four Presidents, Harrison, Cleveland and Mc-Kinley twice. He was appointed April 30, 1888.



Petroleum shipments from the coast of Texas during August amounted to 1.104.151 barrels.

Additional reports are received almost every week of the adoption of electric motive power by steam railroads for part of their service.

Mississippi authorities have granted a new charter to the Natchez and Gulf railroad, which is planned to extend from Natchez to Gulfport.

The telegraph block system has been put in use on the Cleveland and Pittsburg, between Cleveland, Ohio, and Alliance, fifty-seven miles.

A machine shop containing thirteen acres under one roof has been planned by the Louisville and Nashville for construction at Louisville. It will cost \$2,-500.000.

Journals of the lumber trade express

The woman motive was taken by Morris Stokes, employed with Bate, who says that for weeks Bate had been receiving gushing love letters from an infatuated society woman who had ridden with him. woman.

lanning a bank robbery tried to force tiality of England's support; that it is Bate to carry them to Joliet and that he to make way with a man who had become dangerous to them. Therefore, after a bitter quarrel, they shot and killed the chauffeur while he was bending over his steering apparatus. It is urged in opposition to this theory that the robbers and murderers did not denude the ployer, after he had heard all the details, supported this theory.

Opponents of the desperado theory conended that Bate was slain by some one over whom he had almost run his machine. This is the view taken by the coroner of Will county, who contends that Bate had been running his automobile recklessly, had probably lost his way after taking a fare to Lemont and nar-

rowly escaped killing a pedestrian. "Everybody knows the residents of this locality are quick enough to shoot." said the coroner's assistant, "and it requires no big stretch of the imagination to find a farmer of this neck of the woods pullhim."

It is believed that the chauffeur was the machine to a standstill.

CHURCHES JOIN TO SAVE BOYS.

Reign of Crime in Brooklyn Starts Unique Religious Crusade.

The misdeeds of hundreds of young men connected with well-known families in the Bedford section of Brooklyn, N. Y., which began several years ago by the formation of the "Bedford gang" and finally led to many of them and their recruits being connected with criminal cases, much to the disgust of residents in that quarter, has caused the inauguration of a remarkable religious campaign for the purification of the youths who

passed their time about the street corners. The first night of the "campaign of evangelization," as it is called, began with a street parade in which tramped

2,000 men with banners, with the band of the Twenty-third regiment playing hymns at the fore. The mile of frockcoated paraders moved through Bedford avenue to Hancock street, where hung a great banner. There they held an openair meeting.

Ministers from fifty churches of all Protectant denominations were in attend

was the victim of bank robbers, an angry that the continuation of the battle of passenger or a pedestrian was advanced. the Shakhe river will result in the com-

plete shattering of Kuropatkin's forces, so that Russia will be forced to desist from hostilities. Japan wants peace badly. She is terrified as the game unfolds, mile after mile. The monster that she An unsigned letter found upon the body has driven and pummeled will not stay evidently had been written by a jilted whipped, but quietly and without nerves or noise, augments and returns to the The police theory was that two men fight. Japan perceives the unsubstan-

of the press and not of the treasure rebelled. This rebellion, in the minds of house. English bankers make her pay the police, determined the safe blowers exorbitant interest for the money she borrows. England is not yet in her dotage; she is for England still.

Japan is fighting for peace, and fighting magnificently; but her enemy, unless rent by civil war, will not be the one to cry "enough!" This is not Russia's way. She knows that years will crush machine of identification evidence-the Japan if her troops cannot. She realnumber 278. Daniel Canary, Bate's em- izes vividly that if she lies down to Japan now the integrity of her domain will not long survive China's.

ROOSEVELT SAYS GUARD HOME.

Makes Address at a Washington Catholic Church Anniversary.

Speaking at the 110th anniversary of the founding of St. Patrick's church in Washington President Roosevelt said:

"While in this country we need wise laws, honestly and fearlessly executed, and while we cannot afford to tolerate anything but the highest standard in public service of the government, yet in the last analysis the future of the ing out a gun and taking a shot at an country must depend upon the quality automobile which had nearly run over of the individual home, of the individual man or woman in that home.

"We have grown to accept it as an shot while the machine was still in mo- axiomatic truth of our American life that tion and that the person who fired the the man is to be treated on his worth as shot experienced difficulty in bringing a man, without regard to the accidents of his position; that this is not a government designed to favor the rich man as such, or the poor as such, but that it

is designed to favor every man, rich or poor, if he is a decent man, who acts fairly by his fellows.

"The field for charitable, philanthropic, religious work is wide and that while a corner of it remains untilled we do a dreadful wrong if we fail to welcome the work done in that field by every man, no matter what his creed, provided only he works with a lofty sense of his duty to God and his duty to his neighbor."



A winter which will try the soul of the innocent bystander is threatened in Mukden.

Turkeys are so plentiful this year that A meeting of the cabinet decided to

A prize of \$250 was awarded an American by the Paris Industrial Society for the invention of a machine to remove fur from skins.

A grand ball was given by the French ambassador at Constantinople, all of the Sulfan's court and representatives of foreign powers being present.

The city of Camden, S. C., was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Fifty Years Ago.

Mr .Soule, American minister to Spain, left Bordeaux for Madrid.

Thirty-five ships belonging to Edward Oliver, of Liverpool, were sold at auction.

The fire of the allies on Sevastopol was almost entirely suspended.

Domingo Elias gave battle to the Peruvian general, Moran. Of Elias' 1,500 troops, 1,200 were either killed or wounded.

General Espartero offered his resignation, with that of his ministry, to the Queen of Spain, but she refused to accept it.

Advices from Constantinople announced an entire change of ministry in Turkey.

Forty Years Ago.

Wheat sold on the Chicago beard at \$1.88 and corn at \$1.40 a bushel.

General Grant left New York City for the front after a quasi secret visit of a few days.

Fighting between Union and Confederate forces near Knoxville, Tenn., resulted in the repulse of the Confederates.

Sarah Jane Smith, 16 years old, a Confederate spy, was sentenced to death at St. Louis for cutting four miles of government telegraph lines.

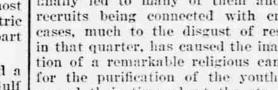
The capture by a Union vessel of the Confederate Florida in a Brazilian port was the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and that country.

A report that Sherman had captured and burned Macon, Ga., caused excitement throughout the North.

Thirty Years Ago.

China introduced breech loading rifles as the arms of a portion of the imperial troops.

Railway mail clerks from all parts of the country met in Chicago and formed a national organization.



eastern ridge," including the forts on Songshushan, Erlung and Keekwan mountains. It is declared at St. Petersburg that there is every indication that Field Marshal Oyama is gradually develop- ing a big movement with the object of occupying Mukden. Dysentery and typhoid fever have	The United States mails carry in a year 8,500,000,000 pieces of matter at a cost of \$150,000,000, and if the rural delivery service, which now serves one-seventh of our people at an ex- pense of \$22,000,000, were eliminated, the postoffice would be self-supporting. The postoffice was not established to	 considerable satisfaction and encouragement at the number of orders placed by railroad companies within the last few weeks for lumber. A construction company has been formed in New York to build the recently incorporated Mobile and Western Alabama railroad, for which surveys have already been made. 	Protestant denominations were in attend- ance and many of them made short ad- dresses. Every church in the district is joining in the movement. The street corner meeting ended, the brass band again headed the procession, and it marched to the Central Presbyte- rian church, where a meeting for men had been called. The church has a ca-	room scarce. Gen. Nogi has a faint idea as to where	keep hands off the Garland-Smith gov- ernorship controversy in Arkansas. The Turkomans attacked a town, killed eighty Russian residents, and carried away their wives and children. Two hundred delegates representing sixteen States attended the first ses- sion of the National Temperance Con-
the New York Times, has been offered the presidency of the Pacific Mail Steam- ship Company and will accept after re- tiring from office as Governor. At the Russian embassy in Rome the belief is expressed that the Russian sec- ond Pacific squadron will go from Sues direct to Jibutil, as Massowa and Assab, the ports of Erythrea, lack provisions, ceal and dockyards; but, if necessary for urgent reasons, there is nothing to pre-	unfortunate experience with assassins, it is a very simple precaution. Two	 1004, were \$25,222,325,12, compared to \$27,615,657.99 for the previous twelve months, the increase being \$607,216.72. Rules affecting every railroad system In the United States were discussed by the American Railway Association at its fall meeting in Philadelphia. Out of a membership of 273 lines, operating 217,- 872 miles of railway, 90 lines were repre- 	and hundreds were turned away. Six ministers made short addresses, telling the purposes of the movement, which, it was announced, will continue throughout the winter. Marvelous Escape from Injury. Joseph Schmidt of Edwardsville, Mo., recently had a thrilling experience while at work for the Edwardsville Pressed Brick Company. He was caught by a pulley belt, raised to the celling, jerked and whirled around and beaten against the wall, until nearly all his clothing was torn from him, and then hurled fifteen feet through a door. He alighted on the ground and when he picked himself up found that he was not injured in the least. Old papers for sale at this office.	In taking Port Arthur the finishing touches appear to be about as difficult as the preliminaries. St. Louis wants to run the fair while	vention, which opened at Cleveland, Ohio. A hurricane swept the Atlantic coast of the United States, causing loss of life and property damage. Iwenty Years Ago. At the third plenuary council at Bal- timore Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, N. J., denounced divorce as worse than Mormonism. There was much feeling in Washing- ton, D. C., over the pardon of Flem- ming and Loring, of "Fund W" frand fame. The Illinois State Board of Health adopted measures to prevent Asiatie cholera from infesting the State.