

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1904—THIRTY-SIX PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BRITONS TOO FLESHY

Noted Doctor Thinks it Shows a Degeneration in the Race.

EAT TOO MUCH FARINACEOUS FOOD

Trouble Starts with the Children While They Are in the Schools.

ARMY AND NAVY RATIOMS DENOUNCED

Make the Men Fat, Lazy and Inefficient Against Time of Need.

UPPER CLASSES ESPECIALLY AFFECTED

Enthusiasts that Really Great Men Are Seldom Fleeshy, But Admits There Are Some Exceptions to the Rule

LONDON, June 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In the British nation growing too fat? That is a question which is being seriously discussed just now in view of the statement by a prominent medical man at Edinburgh that the youth of the country are being fed at school upon a diet which encourages the formation of flesh rather than intellect.

Dr. York-Davies, the well-known dietetic expert, is of a similar opinion, and in the course of an interesting interview this week gave the following expression of his views:

"I am quite in agreement with the opinion expressed by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie at the meeting of the Parents' National Education Union at Edinburgh, that the average school boy is very improperly fed, and a very great deal of harm is done to the youth of this country by wrong dieting."

"It is not, however, in schools alone that feeding is based on entirely wrong principles. The same is the case in the army, the navy, and nearly all great public institutions. Take workhouses, for instance. Not long ago I found that many of the inmates of a certain workhouse had grown so fat that the chairs were not sufficiently large for them."

"The food of the sailor, according to the latest 'improved' ration, is absolutely too rich for words, because it contains more than five times as much fat as he should be allowed."

"The convicts at Dartmoor also have more than double the amount of food—that is to say, farinaceous food—that they should have, with the result that they become very obese."

"I have noticed that among the upper classes in this country there is a becoming more and more common. This is in some measure due to the fact that the luxurious diet of a great deal more than they ought to eat."

"I will ask those who say 'No, no,' do you think the predominant partner is conserved?"

"That is the message I give you tonight," he continued. "The liberal party is engaged in a supreme contest for all it has ever held dear."

"We have many advantages, but we must throw away no chance. We must try to improve the position of the laboring classes and government are calling for new methods and new men."

"The object of the Liberal league is not to disunite, but to unite the liberal opposition, to mould it on the lines and leave it with the principles of the Liberal league."

"The league seeks to rescue and diffuse into the Anglo-American people the shoddy, the advertising and the terrifying imperialism which finds acceptance in so many quarters."

"Our reputation as a meat eating nation accounts no doubt for the moderate average of birth of the British nation in comparison with the middle class in continental countries, such as Italy, France, Holland and Belgium, where a large proportion of the diet is farinaceous and the tendency is for the people to become very obese."

"Over-fatness undoubtedly tends to dull the intellect and decrease energy. It will be found by a study of the records of great really great and successful soldiers or thinkers have been fat. I think there is some truth in the assertion of a military friend of mine that if Napoleon had been 10 instead of 16 and not so fat when he fought Waterloo, the result of the battle might have been different. As it was, over-fatness had sapped his energy and crippled the ease of his movements. Wellington, on the other hand, had the advantage of being a comparatively thin man."

"If we take the leading statements of today; Mr. Chamberlain has decidedly a slim figure, and Mr. Balfour also errs on the right side. Among the liberals Mr. Morley, perhaps the most thoughtful of his party, has no superfluous flesh to encumber him. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, as to all rules."

RESPECTS ATHLETIC PREACHER

Greatly Enlarges the Sphere of Influence of the Wearers of the Cloth.

LONDON, June 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The archbishop of Canterbury has made a suggestive contribution to a discussion of the Canterbury diocesan conference at Lambeth Place, on 'The Legitimate Place of Athletics in the National Life.'

"He had not," he said, "the smallest doubt that, in the case of the younger clergy, athletics would, distinct assistance to a man's usefulness in a parish, if he were able to take an active part in the games in which the youth engaged. In this respect we had made a distinct advance on the condition of affairs which prevailed a hundred years ago."

"He was sometimes told that England had lost a good deal through the diminution of the number of—practically the abolition of—the old type of sporting parsons, because the old sporting parson was believed to be in close touch with a large number of those with whom he should come into contact."

"The prime minister believed that whatever good there was in that state of affairs would be multiplied many times over by the clergy taking part in the present wholesome recreation of their parishioners."

"To him, he said, it was a very strange problem of our modern life that on certain days in every week hundreds of thousands of people should be found looking on at foot ball matches."

"This spectacle prompted many thoughts that gave much food for reflection. Where would those men be if they were not at the match? What did they do when there were no matches for them to watch? What wholesome element was there about it?"

"Mr. Richard Hill, honorable secretary of the Rugby Football Union, who opened the debate, devoted most of his speech to the condemnation of professionalism in sport, remarking that professional footballers when they came to the end of their foot ball career, went to the streets to make a trade by which they could earn a living."

"Rev. F. L. Schreiber of Shipbourne, declared that the clergyman who was captain of the village cricket eleven and could manage ten cricketers, was quite capable of managing the seven or eight members of the parish council."

"The archbishop of Canterbury mentioned at the diocesan conference at Lambeth palace the possibility that he may attend the general convention at Boston in September or October, as foreshadowed in the Express nearly a month ago. At first, he said, the suggestion seemed out of the question, but the testimony as to the good which an official visit might do forced him not to put the plan aside, though nothing had yet been decided."

GIVES NO HOPE OF HOME RULE

Lord Rosebery Speaks of Probable Policy of Liberal Party if Returned to Power.

LONDON, June 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—There is one stumbling block which alarms some of our friends, and that is the stumbling block of home rule."

"It is time to talk plainly. I am perfectly certain that there is no possibility of the next liberal government establishing or attempting to establish a parliament in Dublin."

"In this uncompromising fashion did Lord Rosebery, speaking at the Queen's hall, president of the Liberal league, throw a fresh bombshell into the liberal camp."

"To do that," he continued, "an alliance would be necessary with the Irish party, and how is this possible, seeing that that party is opposed to us on education, on temperance and on the question we know, on the fiscal question as well?"

"And if the liberal party had any such intention, the country would never allow us to carry it out. (Cries of 'No! No!' and disturbance.)"

"I will ask those who say 'No, no,' do you think the predominant partner is conserved?"

"That is the message I give you tonight," he continued. "The liberal party is engaged in a supreme contest for all it has ever held dear."

"We have many advantages, but we must throw away no chance. We must try to improve the position of the laboring classes and government are calling for new methods and new men."

"The object of the Liberal league is not to disunite, but to unite the liberal opposition, to mould it on the lines and leave it with the principles of the Liberal league."

"The league seeks to rescue and diffuse into the Anglo-American people the shoddy, the advertising and the terrifying imperialism which finds acceptance in so many quarters."

"Our reputation as a meat eating nation accounts no doubt for the moderate average of birth of the British nation in comparison with the middle class in continental countries, such as Italy, France, Holland and Belgium, where a large proportion of the diet is farinaceous and the tendency is for the people to become very obese."

VISIT STARTS TALK

Smallest Details of King Edward's Trip to Kiel Are Already Arranged.

PRIVATE DINNER TO GERMAN PRINCES

Best of Authority for Saying There is No Politics in It

MANY INCLINED TO WORK DIFFERENTLY

English Each Fear Some Entangling Alliance

MUTUAL DISTRUST AT BOTTOM OF IT ALL

Better Understanding Between England and Russia Also a Bugbear to Many Public Men of Germany.

KIEL, June 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In connection with King Edward's visit to Kiel, everything, down to the smallest details, has now been arranged.

The strictly official arrangements were, at King Edward's request, confined to today only. On June 26 a private dinner will take place on the British yacht, at which the emperor and the imperial princes at Kiel will be present.

On a day to be fixed later, with a view to the weather, a grand review of the fleets will be held, followed by the brilliant illumination of all the vessels in the bay. There will likewise be comic water entertainments by the crew of the imperial garden party given by Prince Henry, a bachelor's fete at the Naval academy, and the usual entertainments held by the imperial yacht club.

Then, on June 28, King Edward makes his return journey to England by sea, and soon after the Kaiser is to start on his trip to the north.

No Politics in Visit.

BERLIN, June 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—A member of the Reichstag, who is very intimate with the head of the Foreign office, speaking of King Edward's visit to Kiel, expressed himself today as follows:

"While nobody can say exactly what will take place between the king and the emperor, it is certain that there are no political numbers in the air. King Edward's visit to Kiel, expressed himself today as follows:

"After the Venezuelan and Bagdad railway experiences it would seem absurd to hope for any co-operation by Germany and England in any direction at all until sentiment in both countries has undergone a thorough change."

"If the English fear that the Kaiser might lead the king into undesirable entanglements or compromise their country politically, they entertain the same apprehensions as our pan-Germans, who warn their diplomatists not to be hampered by King Edward. There is no fear of either event happening."

The Post, which is sometimes officially inspired, comments on the approaching visit as follows:

"There is no necessity for an agreement like the Anglo-French treaty because between Germany and England there are no such points of friction, as there were between the latter country and France. On the other hand, an agreement between England and Germany directed against Russia is an absolute impossibility, because it is in neither country's interest."

German Are Suspicious.

It is singular, and very significant, that parallel with the stream of comment upon King Edward's visit there runs an anxious current of warning with regard to the possibility of a favorable issue of that international change of views which is intended to bring about a modus vivendi, and, possibly, a permanent settlement, between Great Britain and Russia. In the minds of many German politicians and writers it seems to be impossible to dissociate Anglo-Russian negotiations from the idea of an entente directed toward the isolation of Germany. There have, indeed, been a number of German politicians when they suggest that an Anglo-Russian understanding with regard to points of difference or friction or suspicion would be directed in any way against Germany. In the case of German statesmen, at least, who so assiduously cultivate the good graces of their eastern neighbor, it might legitimately be expected that by the pattern of their own thoughts they would cut out the purity of ours. If, indeed, it were true, as has so often been asserted, that recent German overtures to Russia have been partly intended to restore the old Bismarckian system of levers and of vicarious pressure alternately applied to Great Britain and to Russia from Berlin, then German politicians might well suspect British diplomacy of endeavoring to isolate them; but, apart from other considerations, the newly-demonstrated power of Japan, the Anglo-French entente and the solidarity of British and American commercial interests in the far east would seem to make a recurrence to Bismarckian methods at the present juncture somewhat rash and perilous experiment for Germany."

Objections Are Groundless.

The objections frequently expressed in Germany to an Anglo-Russian rapprochement are entirely groundless. The international friction caused by the Russian and Indian or in neighboring countries by the action of more or less irresponsible agents of the czar's government exercises a most prejudicial effect upon the tranquility of Europe and upon the whole commercial world. In every case of European warm friend and neighbor, France, the loyal ally of Russia, these incidents produce frequent political anxiety and bring that anxiety home to the people by financial disturbances which seriously affect the wealth of millions of hard-working and thrifty Frenchmen. It is due to the government and the nation with whom Great Britain is united in the bonds of cordial and sincere friendship that every evidence of good will and of honest purpose should be given in the endeavors of British statesmen to bring about a stable modus vivendi with the ally of France. To this endeavor it would surely be unreasonable that German diplomacy should oppose any grave objections. If the supreme interest of German industry and commerce be peace, German policy ought to welcome a development which makes and keeps the peace."

PARIS, June 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Gaston Baco, who was sentenced yesterday to two years for burglary, owes his capture to his father, who, in his official capacity of commissioner of police, handed him over to justice.

Police Commissioner Baco was put to inquiry into a burglary committed at a convent school on January 23, and he soon made the discovery that it was his own do-well son who was the thief. Nevertheless, he went on with his duty until sufficient evidence was collected against his son, and then followed him to Brussels, bringing him, as well as the money stolen, back to Paris.

COMMENT ON FRENCH ENTENTE

Likely to Prove of Advantage When Affairs in Far East Are Settled Up.

LONDON, June 25.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Commenting on the entente cordiale between England and France, the Express says:

"There are many Englishmen, no doubt, who hope that in the distant future some closer understanding than the present entente may be reached, but the fulfilment of that hope must obviously depend upon time and events."

"The change in the attitude of the two countries has largely been the result of the wise diplomacy of the king and M. Loubet. But the fact that France had formed the proposal of Germany in 1896 to form a coalition against this country, which was only dissolved a short time ago by Count von Buelow, paved the way. Up to the date of that revelation many people in this country had been in the habit of regarding France as a traditional rival of Great Britain. Count von Buelow's indiscretion opened their eyes to the real truth and they now know that France is on the side of peace and will pursue a wise and moderate policy."

"It is no small tribute to our king's success and to the fact and restraint of the two peoples that the entente has survived the severe strain of the present war, which is the far east. As matters stand the position of England and France is perfectly clear. The French know that the maintenance of the Japanese alliance is an important article of British foreign policy, and as matters stand the position of England and France is perfectly clear. The French know that the maintenance of the Japanese alliance is an important article of British foreign policy, and as matters stand the position of England and France is perfectly clear."

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The welcome extended to Senator Fairbanks today by the people of Indiana on his return home from the republican national convention, where he was nominated for vice president, was very flattering and extremely gratifying to the senator. Fair sized crowds were waiting at all the towns where the train was scheduled to stop and the vice presidential candidate was given the closest attention of the day.

Senator Fairbanks scarcely referred to politics in the half dozen different speeches he made during the trip, as people of all parties and classes turned out to greet him and the demonstration in most instances was of a nonpartisan nature.

Senator Fairbanks and his party, which was made up of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, Mrs. Payne, George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the republican national committee; D. M. Randall, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate; Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks and Fred Fairbanks, led Chicago at 1 p. m. in a special car over the Big 4 P. railroad. The first crowd to meet the senator was at Kanakake, Ill.

Peoria and Lafayette were the next stopping places and the senator made speeches at both places. At Lebanon Senator Fairbanks left his car and spoke from a platform erected near the station. The demonstration here was in charge of the Hanna club, and stops were made at Orlan, Zionville, Thornwain and Whitestown.

Senator Fairbanks reached his home city at 7:30 tonight, the approach of the special train being announced by hundreds of steam whistles and the ringing of bells.

Nonpartisan Welcome.

When the train stopped, 10,000 people cheered and waved welcome. In front were several hundred prominent residents of the city, representing all political parties and including the mayor of the city and the governor of the state.

The committee of the Columbia, Marlton and Commercial clubs and Merchants' association, which met the senator at Lebanon had carefully planned the details and the party rapidly passed through the shouting throng to carriages in waiting. An escort of 500 members of the Marlton club.

Governor Durbin, Senator Beveridge and Mayor John W. Holtman occupied the carriages with the senator, following carriages containing Mrs. Fairbanks and the other wives of the party as they drove through the streets. Many houses were illuminated, flags were displayed and rockets brilliantly pierced the darkness above carried in advance the news of the approach of the senator to his home.

Congratulations for Senator.

At sixteenth and Meridian streets, near the city square, the beautiful Fairbanks home, shaded by great forest trees and flanked by a spacious lawn, fully 3,000 people were awaiting the party. Cheers followed cheer as the senator and Mrs. Fairbanks alighted and entered their doorway, in which a large platform profoundly accorded had been erected. Seats had been arranged for the speakers and guests. It fell to Mayor Holtman to first express to the senator the pride of his neighbors and their sincere welcome. He said:

"Senator Fairbanks, the people of your home city stand before you in respectful party to welcome you to your home and to congratulate you on the great honor which you have received and which we feel as a deep and steady faith in your principles which your party represents, and above that by the very best of citizens and statesmen."

Indiana has sons in either party who would grace either the first or second place in any contest which would give citizenship giving offense that we would all have been much better pleased had the republicans at Chicago made the honor man the other way.

Let us remember that we do not lose our party allegiance in doing honor to one who has distinguished himself, and I am sure that Indiana will have citizenship which is broad enough to extend a similar reception to my very dear friend, the Hon. John W. Kern, when he returns from St. Louis with the vice presidential nomination in his pocket."

Senator Beveridge speaks.

Senator Beveridge was cheered heartily as he spoke. After a welcoming introduction, he said:

"The law of compensation is universal and no honor comes to man without corresponding duties. Into your hearts I would like to see the inspiration of the newly freed slaves, and we, on our part, have the sure knowledge that your people will be better off what he believes to be best for the republic. And in this he will be merely a true American, because all of us of every party and of every creed are hoping and working in our various ways for the good of our country and of all of the nations of the earth."

John W. Kern, who, like Mayor Holtman, is a democrat, welcomed Senator Fairbanks home on behalf of the Commercial club and business interests of the city.

There was another enthusiastic demonstration that lasted several minutes when Senator Fairbanks came forward to express his satisfaction at his reception. He said:

Fairbanks Makes Response.

Mayor Holtman, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Kern, My Neighbors and Friends: Your warm and enthusiastic welcome almost overpowered me. It is a great honor for me to be here, and I thank you all for the plucky train."

FAIRBANKS IS HOME

Senator Receives Flattering Welcome Upon His Return from National Convention.

SEVERAL SPEECHES ALONG THE TRIP

Vice Presidential Candidate Makes Few References to Politics.

CROWDS AT ALL THE STOPPING POINTS

Postmaster General Payne and Secretary Cortelyou in Party.

HOME STREETS ARCH'D WITH ROCKETS

Mayor Holtzman, from a Temporary Platform at the Fairbanks Residence, Welcomes Senator and Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—The welcome extended to Senator Fairbanks today by the people of Indiana on his return home from the republican national convention, where he was nominated for vice president, was very flattering and extremely gratifying to the senator. Fair sized crowds were waiting at all the towns where the train was scheduled to stop and the vice presidential candidate was given the closest attention of the day.

Senator Fairbanks scarcely referred to politics in the half dozen different speeches he made during the trip, as people of all parties and classes turned out to greet him and the demonstration in most instances was of a nonpartisan nature.

Senator Fairbanks and his party, which was made up of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, Mrs. Payne, George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the republican national committee; D. M. Randall, sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate; Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fairbanks and Fred Fairbanks, led Chicago at 1 p. m. in a special car over the Big 4 P. railroad. The first crowd to meet the senator was at Kanakake, Ill.

Peoria and Lafayette were the next stopping places and the senator made speeches at both places. At Lebanon Senator Fairbanks left his car and spoke from a platform erected near the station. The demonstration here was in charge of the Hanna club, and stops were made at Orlan, Zionville, Thornwain and Whitestown.

Senator Fairbanks reached his home city at 7:30 tonight, the approach of the special train being announced by hundreds of steam whistles and the ringing of bells.

Nonpartisan Welcome.

When the train stopped, 10,000 people cheered and waved welcome. In front were several hundred prominent residents of the city, representing all political parties and including the mayor of the city and the governor of the state.

The committee of the Columbia, Marlton and Commercial clubs and Merchants' association, which met the senator at Lebanon had carefully planned the details and the party rapidly passed through the shouting throng to carriages in waiting. An escort of 500 members of the Marlton club.

Governor Durbin, Senator Beveridge and Mayor John W. Holtman occupied the carriages with the senator, following carriages containing Mrs. Fairbanks and the other wives of the party as they drove through the streets. Many houses were illuminated, flags were displayed and rockets brilliantly pierced the darkness above carried in advance the news of the approach of the senator to his home.

Congratulations for Senator.

At sixteenth and Meridian streets, near the city square, the beautiful Fairbanks home, shaded by great forest trees and flanked by a spacious lawn, fully 3,000 people were awaiting the party. Cheers followed cheer as the senator and Mrs. Fairbanks alighted and entered their doorway, in which a large platform profoundly accorded had been erected. Seats had been arranged for the speakers and guests. It fell to Mayor Holtman to first express to the senator the pride of his neighbors and their sincere welcome. He said:

"Senator Fairbanks, the people of your home city stand before you in respectful party to welcome you to your home and to congratulate you on the great honor which you have received and which we feel as a deep and steady faith in your principles which your party represents, and above that by the very best of citizens and statesmen."

Indiana has sons in either party who would grace either the first or second place in any contest which would give citizenship giving offense that we would all have been much better pleased had the republicans at Chicago made the honor man the other way.

Let us remember that we do not lose our party allegiance in doing honor to one who has distinguished himself, and I am sure that Indiana will have citizenship which is broad enough to extend a similar reception to my very dear friend, the Hon. John W. Kern, when he returns from St. Louis with the vice presidential nomination in his pocket."

Senator Beveridge speaks.

Senator Beveridge was cheered heartily as he spoke. After a welcoming introduction, he said:

"The law of compensation is universal and no honor comes to man without corresponding duties. Into your hearts I would like to see the inspiration of the newly freed slaves, and we, on our part, have the sure knowledge that your people will be better off what he believes to be best for the republic. And in this he will be merely a true American, because all of us of every party and of every creed are hoping and working in our various ways for the good of our country and of all of the nations of the earth."

John W. Kern, who, like Mayor Holtman, is a democrat, welcomed Senator Fairbanks home on behalf of the Commercial club and business interests of the city.

There was another enthusiastic demonstration that lasted several minutes when Senator Fairbanks came forward to express his satisfaction at his reception. He said:

Fairbanks Makes Response.

Mayor Holtman, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Kern, My Neighbors and Friends: Your warm and enthusiastic welcome almost overpowered me. It is a great honor for me to be here, and I thank you all for the plucky train."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Warmer Sunday and Monday.

ON EVE OF BATTLE

Armies of Oku and Kuroki Confronted by Huge Force Under Kouropatkin.

LAND BATTLE OF THE WAR TO BE FOUGHT

Troops to Be Engaged Outnumber Former Armies About Three to One.

RESULT OF NAVAL BATTLE SEVERE

Report Confirmed of Damage Inflicted to Battleships by Japs

JAPANESE SHIPS SUSTAIN NO DAMAGE

Several of the Attacking Boats Are Struck by Shells, but Casualties Occur Only in One Case.

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The aggressive movements of the Japanese intended to bring about a big fight at Kai Chou are looked upon here as necessary for the achievement of Japan's pet scheme for the occupation of the Korean peninsula.

Yan Kow. Three divisions besides the first cavalry brigade are known to be engaged in the movement concentrating on Shim-muehng, while Kuroki's army is pressing the Russian frontier flank.

The Japanese are stated to be enrolling large numbers of Chuchinese in their service, giving good pay. The duties of these mercenaries are to harass the already much tried and wearied Cossacks and damage the railway line. This, according to a Mukden dispatch, they tried to effect by crawling onto a bridge near the station at Chylin, but were repulsed by ninety guards with two cannon.

Weather Forces Action.

LIAO YANG, June 25.—The armies of General Oku and General Kuroki, aggregating at least six divisions, are confronted by the huge force under General Kouropatkin. The tension here is most acute at the approach of the most important battle of the war, in which three times the number of troops engaged at Kiu Len Chang, Kin Chai and Yafangow will take place. The proximity of the rainy season makes the battle unavoidable.

Feeling in Russia Intense.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—Today has been full of rumors and intense excitement, but this was relieved somewhat this evening by the issue of a special edition of the Official Messenger, containing some details of the fighting near Kiu Ping and other movements in the neighborhood of Salmatza, already announced by the Associated Press. The operations in the north-east indicate that General Kouropatkin is keeping his force on the extreme left flank and in the rear of the enemy and is capable of dealing with any threatening move that General Kuroki may attempt in that direction. There is nothing in the official dispatches so far to indicate any starting development regarding the Japanese movement north toward Kai Ping, though the enemy is undoubtedly advancing.

TOKIO, June 25.—Admiral Togo reports that on Thursday last his patrol boat discovered the battleship Peresviet and seven other vessels accompanied by nine torpedo boat destroyers near the entrance of Port Arthur harbor. They warned him wirelessly and he immediately advanced his own fleet and engaged the Russian fleet. The admiral then discovered that the Russian fleet, which consisted of six battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, evidently planned a dash southward by sundown.

The Russian attack was planned for the entrance to the harbor and after nightfall a fleet of Japanese torpedo boat destroyers resolutely attacked the Russian ships and succeeded in torpedoing and sinking a battleship of the Peresviet type and disabled the battleship Sevastopol. A cruiser of the Russian fleet was observed being towed into the harbor on Friday morning and it was evident it had sustained serious damage. The Japanese ships sustained no damage. The torpedo boat destroyer Shirakumo was hit by a shell, which fell in the cabin and had three men killed and three others wounded. The Chidori, a vessel of the same class, was hit behind the engine room, but no casualties resulted therefrom. Torpedo boats No. 84 and No. 86 were slightly damaged.

Russian Army Not Surprised.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—3:38 p. m.—The admiralty has no direct news of the naval battle fought off Port Arthur June 23, but the announcement of the engagement evidently created no surprise, the authorities having been aware that the squadron of Rear Admiral Witthoft was ready to put to sea at a moment's notice. On Thursday the correspondent of the Associated Press was informed, as announced in these dispatches, that important naval developments were anticipated, but it possibly came from French sources at Tokio.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS REPORTED

Russians Have No Trouble Fattening Their Bodies to Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The general staff has received the following dispatch from Lieutenant General Sakoroff under date of June 25:

Since the morning of June 23 the enemy has continued to advance toward Kai Chai. Three detachments of cavalry, each consisting of four or five squadrons, led and followed by dense lines of infantry, behind which are marching columns of the line. The Japanese outposts towards us extended along the Kiu valley, about nine miles south of Shen Chen, with the cavalry posted in the rear.

The infantry with machine guns held the village of Moushoun on the right flank. The Russian line of attack was broken by the village of Moushoun under sub-Lieutenant Demeyri's command and fired on a squadron of Japanese cavalry, which lost considerable numbers. The place was killed. The Japanese on June 22 occupied the village of Sian Chiao, but toward evening evacuated the place under pressure by a detachment of our vanguard.

The enemy concentrated three battalions with six guns and four squadrons of cavalry at Matsalavies, and at dawn of June 23 detached them under pressure by a detachment of our vanguard and forced the company to retreat.

LONDON, June 25.—The version of the naval battle June 23 off Port Arthur received by the Japanese legation from Tokio is identical with that of the Associated Press, except that in giving the result of the 'torpedo boat destroyers' attack upon the Russian fleet it says: 'At least one battleship of the Peresviet type appeared to be sunk.'