

KANEKO SAYS JAPAN IS MISTRESS OF THE SEA.

Russia Can Only Get Supplies Over the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Japanese Front at Mukden Twenty Miles Long, Oyama in Centre.

A Division of Second Pacific Squadron Arrived at Suez.

Tokio, Jan. 15.—(From the Japanese War Office has notified American Minister Griscom that it will be pleased to permit Gen. MacArthur and one aide de camp to accompany the army of Japan in Manchuria. At present two British generals are accompanying the troops, and satisfaction is expressed at America's action in also sending an officer of such high rank.

Tokio cable: The Japanese achievement at Port Arthur is more remarkable in the light of further investigations. The original Russian strength is now estimated to have been almost 50,000 men. It is announced at the army headquarters that, in addition to the prisoners already reported, about 13,000 wounded combatants will eventually be brought to Japan. Gen. Nogi's headquarters staff at Port Arthur are at present devoting their energies to dispatching the prisoners to Japan, placing the wounded in hospitals and clearing the way for a thorough investigation of the spoils of war.

Confused reports reach Tokio of the condition of the city buildings. It was said today that Gen. Nogi will not return to Tokio at present. Sixteen survivors of the third detachment of Japanese who attempted to block the entrance of Port Arthur by sinking stone-laden steamers in the channel are expected to arrive at Sasebo today. The fate of their 70 companions is unknown.

RECALL OF BALTIC FLEET.

Russian Admiralty Denies That Orders Have Been Issued.

A St. Petersburg cable: The Admiralty has not given the slightest official confirmation of the report of the recall of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron. On the contrary, the officials point calmly to the preparations being made to reinforce the squadron, with a division of the third Pacific squadron as sufficient evidence that Rojestvensky will not return to European waters. The Russian ice-breaker *Ermak* at Libau, has been ordered to keep the channel clear for the ships which are being made ready for sea.

PRISONERS LOOK WELL FED.

Evidently They Were Not Starved at Port Arthur.

Tokio cable: All the prisoners from Port Arthur arriving at Nagasaki look well fed and happy. Col. Hejkojak, of the Russian army, said the enemy's welcome was entirely unexpected. It made him feel as though he had returned to his own country. He hoped the war would soon cease and a mutual understanding follow. If this occurred the present plight of the prisoners would be more useful to Russia than continued resistance at Port Arthur.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

That Was to Decide Terms.

A New York report: Baron Kaneko returned yesterday to this city from Washington. In an interview he stated that he does not look for peace, says the Tribune. "Surely no proposal would come from us and the Russians declared the same time ago that they would dictate the terms," he said. "Why, after the Chinese-Japanese war, when we took possession of Port Arthur it was said that Japan must evacuate Manchuria to preserve the peace of Asia. We did so, because we were anxious to preserve the peace of Asia. But now it has become necessary again to occupy Port Arthur for the same reason that caused us to leave it."

HEROES OF WAR.

Kaiser Will Bestow Decorations on Nogi and Stoesel.

A Berlin cable: The Kaiser received Count D'Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador, at noon yesterday, and Mr. Inouye, the Japanese Minister, this morning. Telegrams to the Kaiser from the Czar and the Mikado referring to the Kaiser's proposal to confer the decoration of the Order Pour le Merite upon Gen. Stoesel and Nogi are officially published today. The Czar and the Mikado briefly thanked the Kaiser, and gave their consent. The correspondence follows: Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas: "The Emperor, Tsar-Nick-Selo: 'The defence of Port Arthur will remain forever an example for the soldiers of all peoples. The hero who commanded your faithful troops is admired by the entire world, especially in my army and by me. In order to give expression to my sympathy and admiration of Gen. Stoesel and his valiant troops, I hope for your consent to confer upon him the Order of Pour le Merite, the highest military decoration, founded by Frederick the Great. I shall grant

ably be resumed in March, with the exception, perhaps, of slight skirmishes. The cold is so intense that the soldiers are compelled to wear thick gloves, which prevent them from handling their guns as they otherwise. They take shelter in roofed trenches.

The Japanese line extends over 20 miles front, with Marshal Oyama in the centre. Gen. Oku on the left, and Gen. Kuroki on the right. Marshal Oyama is on the Shakhe River in the north, and when the fighting resumes the Russians will try to prevent his advance to Mukden, where the decisive battle might be fought.

FROM THE FRONT.

Capt. Thacker Arrives in Ottawa Improved in Health.

Ottawa, Ont., report: Capt. H. C. Thacker, of the Royal Canadian Artillery Canada's special representative at the scene of operations in the far east, arrived in Ottawa last night. When he left Japan he was not enjoying the best of health and for that reason and because of the recall of most of the attaches he was ordered home. A rest and beneficial sea voyage, however, have served in good stead and except for being somewhat tired from his long train journey, he was in good health when he arrived last night. He will report to the militia department to-day.

STOESSEL OFF FOR RUSSIA.

Gave His Parole and Has Left Port Arthur.

Tokio cable: Only 90 of the Russian officers who surrendered at Port Arthur were paroled. All the Russian regulars, on marching out of the fort-Dalny. The Japanese took possession of all the forts. Gen. Stoesel and Gen. Nogi met and held a conference in a cottage at Yahutwei. The conference lasted a long time. When they came out they shook hands. General Stoesel subsequently gave his parole, and started for Russia by way of Nagasaki. The Mikado ordered that all the military honors payable to a Japanese field-marshal should be rendered to General Stoesel outside of Port Arthur. The number of troops who surrendered under arms yesterday was 180 officers, of whom 86 have been paroled and 5451 rank and file.

The Russian battleships at Port Arthur have not yet undergone official inspection by the Japanese. From a view of portions of the warships which at the last moment were destroyed by the Russians it seems evident that there were no interior explosions, and it is hoped by the Japanese that the damages can be repaired.

Discussing the condition of the Russian war vessels at Port Arthur, a naval officer said to-day: "At present there are only ten serviceable vessels there, and those were used by the Russians to regain the shore after setting fire to the warships, sinking the vessels and almost blocking the harbor mouth. It is still unsafe to bring outside vessels through the mine fields and entrance obstructions. The lack of divers, dynamites and small boats makes it impossible to closely examine the water-filled hulks, and it is difficult to destroy them. The docks are partially destroyed and filled in, and the dock gates have been damaged. The great crane is still intact and serviceable.

All the regular Russian troops have marched out of Port Arthur and will leave for Port Dalny to-day. Japanese troops entered the city yesterday, to keep order. Non-combatants are allowed the option of remaining at Port Arthur.

The Japanese navy is removing mines and the Japanese hulks at the harbor mouth. All the forts have been taken over by the Japanese.

The Diet, at a special session to-day, adopted a resolution felicitating the Emperor on the subject of the year's campaigning climaxed by the fall of Port

Arthur, attributed it to his Majesty's illustrious virtues, and thanked Gen. Nogi and his third army for their glorious achievement.

SPOILS OF PORT ARTHUR.

Japs Get Many Guns, Shells and Ammunition.

A London cable: Telegrams from Tokio add to the list of spoils taken at Port Arthur, as given out by the Japanese Legation. 2,525,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 80 forpedoes, 1,588 explosive charges, 900 ammunition wagons and carts, 140 sets of telegraph and telephone apparatus, 14 searchlights, and quantities of swords, pistols and trenching tools. It is remarked that the captures disprove the idea that shortage of ammunition contributed to the surrender of the fortress.

PRISONERS REACH JAPAN.

Russian Officers Allowed Liberty With Police Escort.

Nagasaki, Japan, cable: The steamers *Kago* and *Sunuki* have arrived here with 1,800 Russian prisoners, and fifty officers. All the prisoners have been quartered at Inasa, a village near Nagasaki, where has also been prepared a lodging for Gen. Stoesel, who will arrive next Saturday.

ATTACKED BY CATAMOUNT.

Drawn From Its Lair by Scent of Cattle Cars.

Port Jarvis, N. Y., Jan. 16.—East-bound freight train No. 78 on the Delaware division of the Erie Railroad was last night attacked by a catamount on the mountains about two miles east of Mast Hope, where the train has stopped to cool hot journals. The train consisted of beef and live stock and several of the cars contained sheep. Elmer Westfall was the engine driver and Daniel D. Ever conductor, both of Port Jarvis.

No sooner had the train come to a halt than the crew were startled by the piercing cries of a wild animal in the woods and a moment later a huge catamount came bounding out of the bushes on the railroad track and made direct for a car of sheep.

The animal sprang rapidly against the side of the car, sniffing and snarling in its vain efforts to get at the live stock. Then it crawled under the tracks, causing great commotion among the frightened sheep, whose bleatings were loud and incessant.

NOMINATED AS ARCHBISHOP.

Synod of Rupert's Land Will Send Up Name of Archbishop Penneath.

Winnipeg, Jan. 16.—A special session of the Synod of Rupert's Land, called for the purpose of sending up a second name to Bishop Matheson, from which two names the House of Bishops will select the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, has completed its share of the election by selecting on the fourth ballot Archbishop Penneath, of Vancouver, former rector of Christ Church, Winnipeg. The Archdeacon and Bishop Grisdale, the principal candidates.

Good and Bad Fairs.

Since competition between fairs five and six miles apart is the prime difficulty, it might be supposed that the matter could be easily settled by abolishing all the township fairs and giving their grants to the electoral district societies. But a look at some of the figures give us a different view.

The archbishop says that the matter is more complicated than it looks. In starting out to investigate these matters it was found that 80 per cent. of the fairs of Ontario had no proper buildings. The result is that the stock is either sold to the fence for a few hours, or not even taken out of the wagons in which it is brought to the ground.

Improper Attractions.

There difficulties are eclipsed, however, by the other evil effect of competition, that of allowing in improper attractions, sideshows, and gambling devices. The reports of the detectives sent out to stop these illegal features in the past two years are veritable eye-openers. Here are a few extracts:

"Immoral performances, which are generally associated with the most degrading features of the fairs, are boldly conducted in side shows at many Ontario exhibitions. These performances are frequently advertised as being 'for men only', although boys of tender years are freely admitted.

"This exhibition is run on a large scale. The exhibits of agricultural products were not up to those at smaller fairs in this part of the Province, but in attractions it certainly excels. This is the first day, and here is the list: Five wheels of fortune, one bagatelle lottery, one stand ringing silver coins, six jewelry stands, one card drawing lottery for jewelry, 10 cents a draw, one quack doctor, and numerous other features, not of such an objectionable nature.

IS THE FAIR GOOD OR EVIL?

Striking Figures by Superintendent of Fairs.

Too Many Shows Result in Fierce Competition.

Enormous Sums Expended With Little Result.

The fairs of Ontario cost the people of the Province well up to half a million dollars per year, and the good that a good many of these fairs do for the people who thus tax themselves is regarded by many as decidedly problematic. The cause of this state of affairs is the object of a statement recently issued by Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Fairs, who, like his predecessor, Mr. G. C. Croelmann, now president of Guelph Agricultural College, has been endeavoring to get this once great engine for advancing agriculture on the track again. Mr. Cowan points out that the fairs of Ontario in 1903 cost the people of the Province in all direct ways \$429,000, of which the Ontario Government made a grant of \$81,000. He points out that this was \$137,000 more than the Ontario Government spent on agriculture, including the Guelph Agricultural College, Farmers' Institutes, Experimental Farms, Provincial Winter Fairs, Dairymen's Associations, the three dairy schools, Women's Institutes, etc. He argues that results are secured from the agencies above mentioned the fairs of the Province ought to show still greater results for the larger sum they handle every year.

Against this plausible and charitable supposition, however, he places the actual cost of the fairs. The societies are doing nothing for agriculture, while others, through introducing sideshows, gambling devices and questionable attractions, are really working against the best interests of the people and corrupting the minds of the young.

Too Many Fairs.

The fair has been so long in existence that some people seem to imagine it must be kept up in any event, quite overlooking the fact that the wealth of the people should not be used to keep up the fair, but that the object of the fair, just like the school, is to increase the intelligence, wealth and happiness of the people.

Mr. Cowan shows that there are too many fairs in Ontario, some counties having as many as a dozen. The competition between these causes them to become mere catch-penny shows, which, in their eagerness to meet expenses, lose sight of their original object. That is stated in the Agriculture and Arts Act, is to promote agriculture by four lines of work: (a) By importing new seeds, plants and animals; (b) by offering prizes for essays on certain departments of agriculture; (c) by awarding prizes for excellence of objects or animals exhibited; and (d) by carrying on experiments in the growing of crops and feeding and breeding of animals.

Necessary in England.

But a State Church is Impossible in the United States.

London, Jan. 16.—ChArchbishop of Canterbury, replying to a correspondent who called his attention to an article in a recent number of the New York Churchman, denies that in a recent letter he had advocated the establishment of some branch of religion as the national Church of America, and says: "Nothing could have been further from my thoughts or wishes. The whole circumstances of the history and character of the constitution of the United States render such a notion entirely out of the question."

Continuing the Archbishop points out that the national Church of England is an absolute necessity as a part of her existence. Such a fact he says, is possible in the old country but impossible in America. In conclusion, he says: "Let America cherish and forward her own characteristic life in her own admirable way, but let England retain the system which history has chosen is peculiarly adapted to the maintenance within our borders of a strength capable of rendering the world a service never more truly needed than it is today."

LAND FRAUDS IN WEST.

Over One Hundred People Will Have to Stand Trial.

New York, Jan. 16.—A Herald special from Washington says: Montana now seems to be the hotbed of great land frauds in the far west. It was announced at the Department of the Interior that 100 men and women must stand trial in that State for such crimes. It is also said that the title of Senator W. A. Clark to thousands of acres of land is also involved, although his own personal integrity in the matter is not questioned.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPIRE.

The Queen's Birthday a Good Time to Strike Keynote.

London, Jan. 16.—The Earl of Meath has sent a letter to the deans throughout the country, urging that on the Sunday before May 24 in each year "in the cathedrals and churches throughout the Dominions of King Edward the keynote of moral responsibility attaching to citizenship—the Empire should be struck by the clergy in their sermons and discourses, so that the people might rightly understand that the object of celebrating the day is not to enable them to indulge in vain boasting or self-congratulation, but to impress on the minds of the citizens of the Empire how grave are their responsibilities and how imperative it is that they should train themselves as to be able worthily to fulfil the high mission with which they have been entrusted by the Almighty."

RUN ON NEW YORK STATE BANK.

Frightened Hebrews Started Early This Morning After Their Money.

New York, Jan. 16.—Throughout the freezing rain last night and a chilly fog early to-day a score of depositors waited at the doors of the State Bank on Grand street, to head the line when the run on that bank was resumed to-day. For two days the frightened Hebrews of the East Side have been engaged in a frenzied rush to get their money, for no other apparent reason than that they saw a rush of depositors to place their money in the bank.

BIG FIRE AT CHELSEA, MASS.

Three Fire Departments Fought the Flames.

Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 16.—Henry Giggey, a local fireman, is at a hospital, in a dangerous condition, several others were more or less hurt by smoke and falling glass, and a loss of \$200,000 was caused by the fire which raged for more than three hours in the centre of this city early to-day, before it was controlled by the united efforts of the Chelsea, Everett and Boston fire departments. Giggey was struck by a falling wall and sustained a fracture of both legs and internal injuries. The Academy of Music Block, a four story brick building, was ruined, and the hotel Savoy, adjoining was badly damaged. The Park Hotel, near by, was threatened, but was not injured. Two or three small frame buildings in the rear were slightly damaged. The constant rattle of exploding cartridges in a hardware store on the street floor of the Academy of Music block, added to the excitement and danger. The heaviest losses are Leuben Bloomfield, owner of the Academy of Music block, \$40,000; Jewett Dramatic Company, lessee of the theatre, \$10,000; fifty associates, owners of Hotel Savoy, \$25,000; S. S. Tukey, hardware, \$18,000. The fire started from an unknown cause.

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