

JAPANESE MOVEMENT FOR THE INVASION OF MANCHURIA.

Great Army Ready for Advance on Harbin.

Active Operations to Begin in About a Week.

Coreans Defeat the Russians With Considerable Loss.

London cable: If to-day's newspaper despatches are reliable, the advance of the Japanese army northward may be expected very soon.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the Express says that the censorship allows him to state that the War Department has now completed all the details for the movement of the main columns for the invasion of Manchuria. It is stated that a great force has been massed for an advance on Harbin, starting from the mouth of the Tumen River, below Fossiet Bay. Heavy columns are also concentrated north of Ping-Yang for an offensive move on the Yalu River. The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Mail says he understands that operations will begin about a week hence, with an advance on the Yalu River.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Seoul predicts that the censorship will be relaxed early in April, which may be interpreted as confirming the reports of an impending forward movement.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, cabling from Chefoo, gives a further account of the Japanese preparations. He says he went on a steamer from Chinampo on March 13, and found that every landing place on the coast of Corea has been appropriated by the Japanese in readiness for the breaking up of the ice. The Commissary Department is very active throughout the country, buying and storing rice, and other supplies, but the great poverty of the Coreans and the shortness of food among them makes the work difficult. There are only means for supplying 30,000 men in Corea. To increase the number could entail arduous difficulty. Hence it is supposed that the Japanese intend to make their main military movement eastward, using the Korean advance as a diversion. They hold two enormous strong positions at Ping-Yang, and south of the Miokians Mountains, between Hwangju and Seoul. The latter position is probably impregnable. It secures Seoul from attack from the northwest. The Russians, when they moved south from the Yalu River, intended to make Anju their base, as they expected heavy reinforcements. These did not arrive, and the Russian general retired, fearing that his retreat might be cut up by the breaking up of the ice in the river. There were only 250 Japanese at Ping-Yang when the Russians approached, and the latter could have easily captured the town.

The correspondent describes the Japanese as moving on Ping-Yang from Seoul by forced marches. They carried the lightest possible equipments, and had no tents. They often bivouacked in the snow-covered fields. The commissary preparations were very thorough. Supply stations and medical depots line the route, but the poverty of the country is a constant source of trouble. A European army must have starved in similar conditions. The force is deficient in artillery, but is otherwise admirably equipped. The troops are full of spirit, despite the terrible weather, and the prevalence of dysentery and pneumonia. The cavalry horses have little endurance, and many of them have died. The transport horses are good. The work of placing a bridge across the river at Anju is proceeding rapidly. Until it is completed an advance is impossible. The Russians are constructing a pontoon bridge across the Yalu River, near Wiju. They are seizing all the Chinese boats they can find, and are using their own also.

LAND BATTLE LOOKED FOR.

Collision of the Two Forces Cannot Long be Delayed.

Petersburg cable: Gen. Mesch- is report shows that the Japanese taken the precaution to erect earthworks at Anju, which can be held by a division until the remainder of the first army corps arrives from Ping-Yang, 40 miles away. The Russians have intention to attack Anju, but it will be the duty of Gen. Meschenko, with five or six thousand cavalry, to harass the Japanese, and retard their advance as much as possible. The military authorities believe the commencement of active land operations is now only a matter of a short time, with skirmishing at the outset, while the Russians are occupying the strategic points on the Yalu.

According to the Government's reports the Japanese cavalry send north of Anju, Corea, this week, cannot keep in touch with the Russians. The military organ says the occupation of Anju, lying at the juncture of the best roads leading to Wiju, Seoul, Gensan, and Kirin, affords a strong position, as a screen to the movements of troops from Ping-Yang. But much of this natural advantage has been lost by the lack on the part of the Japanese of mounted skirmishers.

NEW-CHWANG ANXIOUS.

Treaty Port Exposed to Danger of Cannon Fire.

New-Chwang cable: An informal meeting of foreign consuls here has been called for the purpose of discussing means of securing the protection of the property of neutrals, in view of the fact that New-Chwang is now surrounded by large Russian forces, having breastworks and batteries established at the railway station on the east side of the River Liao, and also at the fort on the west side. This situation exposes the treaty port to the danger of cannon fire, should the Japanese come up the river.

On account of the fear that the United States gunboat Helena will be withdrawn, American residents here have telegraphed to United States Minister Conger at Peking, requesting the presence of an American man-of-war during the continuance of the war, for the purpose of especially protecting property during the disorder that it is expected will attend the interregnum between Russian and Japanese occupations.

Russian Guns Dismantled.

London cable: The only particulars of the seventh Japanese attack on Port Arthur are those contained in Admiral Alexieff's despatch to the Czar.

Nothing more has been heard of yesterday's rumors of a combined land and sea assault, resulting in the capture of the place. The New-Chwang correspondent of the Chronicle reports that there was a bombardment on March 17, which lasted four hours. He says that two Russian guns were dismantled and fifty persons were killed.

Yesterday's Attack. St. Petersburg cable: Further details of yesterday's attack on Port Arthur are expected during the day, but nothing in the way of private or newspaper despatches supplementing the official accounts have been received up to the present. According to the information there exists a complete embargo upon newspaper despatches direct from Port Arthur. The military authorities seem to manifest at the Japanese tactics yesterday. On the contrary, they declare that such bombardments wear out the guns and machinery of the ships and waste ammunition without compensating advantage. They point to the same advantage that they are by the American fleet at proof of its utility. From the positions taken by the Japanese the latter could not see either the town or the batteries. The range was from six to eight miles, with a high angle of elevation, and they are impossible. Although the general target was large, only a lucky chance could really damage the batteries or ships. So far as known the Japanese accomplished nothing yesterday. On the other hand the Russians had better luck, a shell from the battleship Retvizan, which was firing over the hill, landing on one of the Japanese battleships.

Pushing Land Operations.

St. Petersburg cable: Vice-Admiral Togo's activity at Port Arthur is being emulated by the commander of the Japanese forces in Corea. The advance of the Japanese shows that they are losing no time, although they are more rapid than the Russians expected. Nevertheless, the fortification of Anju shows the Japanese operations are accompanied by all proper military precautions. So far as the Russians are concerned, they have no intention of attacking Anju, but the presence of the five thousand or six thousand cavalry under Gen. Mischenko will be to harass and retard the Japanese in every way possible.

The authorities here believe that it will only be a matter of a short time when active land operations will begin. Of the Japanese battleships, of course, it is estimated that port shots are trying to the harbor.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff, the commander at Port Arthur, is being commended for his self-restraint in not risking his ships in an engagement with the enemy.

A prominent Russian admiral explained to the correspondent of the Associated Press how absolutely essential conservatism on the part of the Russian naval commander at Port Arthur is at present. He said:

"If Admiral Makaroff, whose disposition would be to go out and meet the enemy, should give battle upon the approach of the Japanese, and defeat his victory would be fruitless, as necessarily it would be purchased by some injuries to ships, and our lack of adequate docking facilities at Port Arthur render it impossible to repair them, whereas Japan has ample docks in which to repair their vessels. The feeling here is that the Japanese tactics are preliminary to a landing on the peninsula, in an attempt to cut off Port Arthur, simultaneously with a general bombardment of the batteries of a siege. For this the Russians declare they are fully prepared. During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the Far East is noticeable. This is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of Russian troops.

Railway to Ping-Yang.

A London cable says: The Seoul correspondent of the Times says that while deprecating precipitancy in administrative reconstruction, Japan recommends that Corea shall gradually eliminate foreign advisers and appoint more of her own. Many of the foreigners, who are mostly French, occupy advisory posts, with emoluments aggregating \$100,000 annually, and half of these posts are absolute sinecures. Great vigor in the construction of light railway to Ping Yang and other strategic points is shown. Japan has 3,000 engineers working on the railway, and 10 miles of material obtained from disused lines in various parts of Japan are now awaiting shipment to Ping Yang. This scheme was designed to be completed by September next and will be permanent.

After Japan's Ships.

Paris cable: "The Echo de Paris" correspondent at St. Petersburg says it is rumored in naval circles there that Capt. Reitzenstein's Vladivostok squadron has been ordered to overtake at a certain point in the Pacific the battleship and two cruisers bought from Chile by Japan, and to return with them to Vladivostok.

The correspondent says it is also rumored that Emperor William of Germany has refused to accept three cruisers built at Kiel and Stettin on the ground that they do not conform to the terms of the contract, and that Russia is negotiating for their purchase. The Russian general, the correspondent says, estimates that the number of Japanese troops landed in Corea does not exceed 75,000.

Reserve Not Relaxed.

Tokio cable: No particulars have been received regarding the new attack on Port Arthur, but it is known that the place was again bombarded. The government, however, has made no announcement of it. Doubtless Admiral Togo's report has not been received yet. Not a word concerning the operations in Corea has been issued. The astonishing official being politely informed that the reserve is not relaxed. The correspondents are fretting at the delay. Their hopes rose to-day when those allotted to the first army were summoned to have their passes signed, but they were disgusted on being politely informed that they would not be able to go to the front, and that it probably would be a consid-

erable time before they are allowed to go.

Released by Russians. New-Chwang cable: Two Japanese merchants, Kautaiami and Makaya, and also five women refugees, who had been imprisoned at Port Arthur from Feb. 7 until March 20, arrived here to-day, on their way to Tien-Tsin. They were released as a result of the efforts of United States Consul Miller. The official enquiry in the matter and the negotiations on the subject covered several weeks.

Two merchants, who were arrested at Dalny, on account of having in their possession charts of the coast in that district, report that they were treated kindly by the Russians, especially while they were confined in the military prison under Golden Hill, Port Arthur, where they were held in custody for 21 days. Later the merchants were confined in a police station.

The civil administration of New-Chwang took unusual care in bringing about the release of the prisoners and refugees from Port Arthur, and upon their arrival here they were promptly turned over to United States Consul Miller.

Japs at Anju. A St. Petersburg cable says: A despatch from Admiral Alexieff to the Czar says: "Gen. Mischenko reports: Our patrols approaching Anju on March 17 observed the enemy's earthworks on the left bank of the Chongchong River, opposite the town. The enemy at that date had a better appearance than at Pong, fifteen miles northeast of Anju. "It is believed that a division of Japanese troops is at Anju, and the rest of the enemy at Ping-Yang.

"We had received information of the arrival of the enemy's sappers and squadrons at Pakchon, we despatched 200 cavalry to prevent the enemy from crossing the Pakchon River. Our cavalry observed three of the enemy's squadrons on the left bank, which withdrew on the approach of our detachment toward Anju, without fighting.

"The Japanese squadrons consist of 100 mounted men.

"On the night of March 19 two despatch riders ran into a Japanese patrol between Kamsan and Chenchu. The patrol opened fire, but the riders escaped unhurt.

"It is reported that 300 of the enemy's cavalry occupied Yong-Pong on March 19.

"Material for pontoon bridges has been placed in readiness south and north of Anju."

Japs' Steady Advance. A London cable says: The steady advance in Northern Corea does not seem to have resulted in serious fighting anywhere. It is assumed here that Yong-Pong, which was occupied by the Japanese on Saturday, according to Gen. Mischenko's report, is now in the hands of the Japanese. The abandonment of the Russian outposts before the Japanese advance is regarded in St. Petersburg as in accordance with the Russian plan of campaign. These outposts, says a correspondent, are merely thrown out to worry and harass the Japanese outposts. They are instructed not to invite serious combats, but to retreat slowly to strong positions on the Yalu River. The despatch adds that the fifty miles between Anju and the Yalu are extremely difficult for movements by a large force. There may be lively skirmishing as the Japanese advance, but the Russians are determined to avoid a decisive engagement until certain of victory.

HAS SENT 100,000 MEN.

Number of Russian Troops Forwarded to Far East.

A London cable says: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says that the Government privately informed the Senators on Tuesday that exactly 100,000 troops had been sent to the Far East over the railway since the beginning of the war.

The United States Embassy is taking charge of twelve Japanese who were sent from Irkutsk. One declared that he was Russian subject, and wanted to stay in St. Petersburg to start a laundry.

Members of the Embassy pointed out to him that probably he would obtain small patronage, and eventually dismissed him from staying.

The Russians are continuing preparations for a prospective siege of Port Arthur by rushing large quantities of supplies to that point. According to Novikrai, as many as 40 cars loaded with barley, chickens and other foods arrive there daily.

Intends to Hold Corea.

London cable: "The Seoul correspondent of the Times describes the vigorous work that is being done by the Japanese on the railway. The immediate object is to construct a light military railway as far as Ping-Yang, which subsequently will be made permanent, and extended to Wiju. Three thousand military engineers are employed in the work. They have abandoned the French plan of terminating the line at Seoul, and will connect it with the Seoul-Fusan line west of Seoul, where the latter joins the Cheongdo line. Nearly a hundred miles of the Fusan line is already finished, and the road should be completed by autumn. The Ping-Yang line should be finished by September. The plans are significant of the value Japan places on the combined projects. She is thereby preparing for the possibility of military reverses in Manchuria. Whatever happens she intends to hold fast to Corea.

British Gunboats to Leave.

A London cable says: Replying to a correspondent, who urged the non-withdrawal of the British warship Espiegle from New-Chwang, representing that it would entail serious damage to British interests, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne defends the step in view of the fact that New-Chwang is in the immediate vicinity of the Japanese coast, and that the ship of the Espiegle's class can be of no use in the close waters between two contending parties. She probably would be unable to move out of the line of fire and would run great risk of being hemmed in by torpedoes.

Vladivostok Open.

Chefoo cable: A foreigner who left Vladivostok on March 13 has arrived here. He says that when he left the ice had broken up sufficiently to allow the fleet to leave, but one of the cruisers at the entrance to the harbor had been rendered useless. Supplies were plentiful. Ammunition was arriving freely. The garrison is estimated to number 12,000. The informant passed trainloads of heavy guns and ammunition between Harbin and Tsitsihar. Big earthworks have been constructed at Tsitsihar, and guns are mounted in them.

BIG MILITARY FUNERAL FOR DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

One of the Most Imposing Pageants Ever Seen in London.

London cable: The Duke of Cambridge was buried to-day, after a funeral such as has been accorded to no English soldier since the death of the Duke of Wellington. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and nearly all the members of the royal family, representatives of foreign monarchs, a majority of the nobility, the diplomatic corps, and representative British subjects of all walks in life, attended the impressive national service at Westminster Abbey. Thereafter the body of the "Old Duke," as he was affectionately known to the public, was taken to the Kensal Green Cemetery and buried beside that of his morganatic wife. Thousands of troops marched through and lined the streets, and dense crowds watched the spectacle, which in military magnificence, rivaled the funeral of Queen Victoria.

The King, wearing a Field Marshal's uniform, and the Queen, in the deepest mourning, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. The crowds uncovered in silence, and the troops reversed arms on their arrival. The Abbey was then packed with diplomats, privy councillors and army officers, all in gorgeous uniforms. The King walked up the aisle, which was lined by Grenadiers, their busbies bent low over the reversed arms, and took his place as chief mourner at the head of the coffin. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the other princes stood behind him. Prince Albert of Prussia represented Emperor William. Among the principal mourners were Admiral and Colonel Fitzgeorge, the late Duke's sons, Beside the coffin stood five field marshals, Wolsley, Haines, Roberts, Norman and Woods, who, with a score of other famous British generals, acted as pall-bearers. In a

corner of the Abbey stood a number of veterans who had fought with the Duke of Cambridge in the Crimea. Every branch of the army and of the volunteers was represented.

The Dean of Westminster read the service, and a dirge, which had not been played since the funeral of Queen Mary II, who died in 1694, echoed through the Abbey. The Norry King of Arms (William Henry Weldon), hoarsely proclaimed the full titles of the dead man, eight Grenadiers lifted the coffin, and the King walked behind it, followed by a troop of officers in crimson and gold uniforms. In the bright sunshine the thousands of people outside the Abbey watched the coffin being placed on the gun carriage. The Duke's charger, with stirrups reversed, followed his master to the grave. The King, princes, ambassadors and generals entered 21 carriages and started on the long journey to the cemetery. Ahead of the gun carriage was an array of British troops seldom seen in the streets of London. Life Guards, Lancers, Grenadiers, Hussars, Dragoons, and Highlanders, with their bands, marched through a lane of brilliant color, formed by the infantry lining the route. Behind these the spectators formed a continuous black background. Cuirasses, plumes, swords and lances sparkled in the sun, that has been so seldom seen of late by the inhabitants of the Metropolis.

Nearly two and a half hours elapsed before the gun carriage reached the cemetery, from which the public had been excluded. The King and others stood by the grave side, while a squadron of Grenadiers fired three volleys for their old field marshal, and the funeral came to an end.

Throughout the day all the flags were half masted, and many people are in mourning.

These were general signs of popular sorrow at the death of the Duke.

DR. PARKIN'S ADVENTURE.

Rhodes' Scholarship Examination Papers Held Up.

New York, March 28.—Examination papers for the Cecil Rhodes Canadian and American free scholarship in Oxford University were held upon the North German Lloyd pier in Hoboken to-day, pending a decision from the Treasury Department as to whether the customs officials had a legal right to admit them without breaking the envelope in which they were wrapped. Dr. Geo. E. Parkin, formerly of Upper Canada College, Toronto, who came as a passenger in the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, had the examination papers in a huge envelope, sealed with wax and tape, and would not let the customs officials open the envelope. He claimed that the purpose of the examination would be lost if the papers were disclosed to any of the candidates. The regular examinations which are to be held at Yale and Cornell Universities, beginning Tuesday next, and later in Canada.

The officials finally decided to telephone to Washington to ask for a special dispensation for the papers. Later it was said that this permission was obtained. Collector of the Port of Stranahan and Dr. Parkin left the pier at 11:30 with the bulky envelope intact. Dr. Parkin went to the Manhattan Hotel.

MR. MUIR'S COUNTERBLAST.

The Maple Leaf May be Doggerel, but Inspires Canadian Soldiers.

Toronto, March 28.—Mr. Alexander Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf," has issued a counterblast to Canon Welch's intimation that his song is doggerel.

"The Maple Leaf" may be doggerel," says Mr. Muir. "Canon Welch has a right to his own opinion. 'The Maple Leaf' was not written with the idea of being a great poem, nor was it written in the hope of financial profit. In fact, I lost money on it. But, notwithstanding this, I feel that it has been repaid a thousand times over by the fact that it has inspired a generation of brave boys who stood on the banks of Hart's River, surrounded by Boers, and amidst the hurdling of shot and shell many of them were stricken down. Eight thousand miles from their humble homes, they thought of wife and mother, and sweetheart, and 'The Maple Leaf' rolled spontaneously from their lips, doggerel or not, the Boer standard was before them, and knew the resolution of courage of the men whose National Anthem it was; and when they heard it again they ran better skelter; it may be 'doggerel,' but it contains as devout a prayer for our country as is sometimes heard in cathedrals."

WRECKAGE OF TWO VESSELS.

Part of it Thought to Belong to the Steamship Queen City.

Victoria, B. C., March 28.—It is reported from Carmanah Point, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, that large quantities of wreckage, evidently belonging to a large ship, have been found floating near Cape Beale, at the entrance to Barclay Sound, by Indians. One Indian found a package of papers which he took to the cable station at Bamfield Creek. It is said that a photograph amongst the papers bears the words in writing, "Douglas Malcolm, chief officer British ship 'Lamorna.'"

SUIT OVER INSURANCE.

Lumber Firm Wants Money for Leased Machinery Burned.

Ottawa, March 28.—Davidson and Thackray have entered an action at the assizes against the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for \$2,500 and interest since last June. This sum represents the police on machinery leased to the lumber firm by the Dovetail Box Machine Co. The defence is that the interest of the plaintiffs was not stated by them on the application for a policy on which they claim they are entitled to insurance. The machinery was burned on the fourth day of June last, in the great fire which swept the Davidson and Thackray factory. Under the terms of the lease the lumber manufacturers were obliged to keep the machinery insured for a sum not less than \$2,000. The extra \$500 was placed on to protect the Ottawa firm against loss by destruction of shafting, pulleys, belt- ing, and other equipment attached to the leased machinery.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE.

Proposal to Allow Them Into British Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., March 28.—The British Colonies Government learned to-night from London, England, that the Chinese Government has made a proposition to the British Government to the effect that, the Chinese Government having agreed to restrain its subjects from emigrating to the Transvaal, the British Government should allow Chinese immigration into British Columbia under very much easier conditions than now prevail, and limiting at the abrogation of the five hundred dollar head tax now imposed by the Dominion Government.

The members of the Provincial Government, interviewed to-night, say that this is the first time they have heard of the matter, but that to them it appears absolutely preposterous. The question is an imperial one, a Dominion or a Provincial one. The Ministers say that no such interference with the Chinese immigration laws of the country could be tolerated, but they did not believe that anything of the kind is contemplated by the royal Government.

MR. WHYTE DENIES IT.

Removed Offer of Managership of Siberian Railway.

Montreal, March 28.—What looks like a far-fetched rumor was floated to-day, to the effect that Mr. Wm. Whyte, of Winnipeg, is in receipt of an offer from the Imperial Russian Railway Department to take charge of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The offer, as represented, was for five years, by which time it was thought the railway would be on a paying basis. The report could not be confirmed or denied here.

Winnipeg, March 22.—Mr. William Whyte, Second Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, denies the report that he has been offered the General Managership of the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway.

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