Charlotte Daily Observer.

SUBSCRIPTION: $8.00 PER YEAR. CHARLOTTE, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PILGRIMAGE OF THE EDITORS.

SIDELIGHTS ON ROSEMOUNT TRIP.

Only a Venturesome Imagination Can Place Judge Parker's Hair in the Red-Headed Class—The Editors Made Themselves at Home—Rosemount a Realization of the Country Home—The Candidate Ill at Ease During His Speech, But His Demeanor Simply Denoted His Intense Sincerity.

BY W. A. HILDEBRAND.

Special to The Observer.

New York, Sept. 11.—In making the trip to Esopus with the editors the writer made several mental notes which are perhaps worthy of recital. It was interesting to note the things that caught the attention of that crowd of 500 pilgrims. As soon as the boat hove in sight of the Parker home, some landlubber, to again speak in nautical terms, yelled to the crowd to look aft, as he had discovered the place where Judge Parker was wont to take his plunge. He indicated a spot near the boat house and landing. It perhaps was not the exact spot at all, but scores of people looked long at the place where the reporters sought Judge Parker to tell him of his nomination for President of the United States. Rosemount is a perfect realization of the American country home. The house stands upon a hill high above, but just a short distance from the historic Hudson, and the fine farming land to the rear, with its orchards, vineyards, and its full barns and "cattle upon a thousand hills," affords a home where one could live always with a feeling of unalloyed content.

A GLIMPSE OF ROSEMOUNT.

Editor Shipman, of The Brevard Hustler, voiced the sentiment of a good many people when he told Mrs. Parker that he did not blame the judge for his disinclination to leave Rosemount for more than four years. Mrs. Parker replied that she did enjoy her home immensely, but laughingly observed that the White House might be an agreeable place to live for awhile. It is all a mistake, that report that relic hunters, vandalistically inclined, have stripped even the branches from the fruit trees. There is even plenty of fruit left on the trees, although the crop is lighter than it was when before the sentiment-moulders paid the place a visit. Just after the speech-making the curious ones of the crowd inaugurated a search for the show-pieces of the place, the dog Teddy, the one black sheep, and ox team, which is said to have a place in the judge's affections, and then, after curiosity had been satisfied the sense of hunger asserted itself and an expedition was organized for the purpose of foraging for fruit. Plenty of it was found, and while editors and their friends were knocking down apples the generalissimo and his lieutenants of the estate looked on with a good humor that must have been cultivated on former occasions. They don't mind, as they are doubtless under instructions to let guests do pretty much anything they care to short of carrying off the trees.

JUDGE PARKER'S FACE.

When Judge Parker stepped out upon the veranda to make his speech there was instantly much low-toned discussion concerning the color of the candidate's hair. To the writer it seems that only the most venturesome imagination can place Judge Parker in the red-headed class, in good and regular standing. However, there need be no defection among the red-headed on account of this publication, for the judge's mustache is distinctly red, and his face is red to his eyebrows. Seriously, Judge Parker has a good face a face that bespeaks intelligence and beneficence, and if the man's breast is not filled with the milk of human kindness, and his brain not marked by a high order of ability, then there is nothing in appearances. Perhaps it will be urged by partisans that his letter of acceptance, and his utterances since that time, are do not bear out this assertion, but anyway, that is the way he looks. There was not a person of that 500 who did not come away with the impression that, with acquaintance, Judge Parker would immediately find a place in the affections of men, as well as excite their admiration. After having come face to face with the candidate there comes to mind the words of his clerical friend, Mr. Van Slyke, who thus appraises the man's personal attractiveness and general worth. "He is neither sly nor sinister, but straightforward and transparent; he never poses or plots to win his way by any of that artfulness which seeks to fool the people. His genuineness is self-attesting."

HIS INTENSE SINCERITY.

Just before Judge Parker commenced speaking his appearance was such as to suggest that he felt worried, and ill at ease. He did not smile once, and there was about him an air of constraint, but later it was realized that this demeanor simply denoted an intense sincerity, which was thrown aside when the hand shaking began. A friend of the family explained to the writer that Judge Parker never felt comfortable any more while speaking, although he was at one time looked upon as one of the best stump speakers in the State. This is because some of the newspaper men at Esopus have misrepresented him. Now he reads everything he has to say directly from manuscript, so there will be no opportunity to put words in his mouth. It is evident that some of the papers have sent to Esopus some representatives whom the Democratic candidate and his friends look upon with constant suspicion. This intelligence was heard with keen regret by newspaper men who never think of going outside of the ethics of the profession in their search for a story, and to whom Judge Parker, or President Roosevelt, for that matter, could talk with the utmost freedom. But there are all sorts of people in New York.

Rio Grande Flood Does Much Damage.

Alpine, Tex., Sept. 11.—The Rio Grande is in flood and great destruction of property has already resulted at Presidio del Norte, Ojinito and many other smaller settlements situated on both sides of the river for a distance of 300 miles. According to information received to-day from a mounted courier, who came direct from Presidio del Norte, more than 100 houses of that town, including the United States customs house, were washed away by the flood. The flood is said to have swept away whole settlements of houses occupied by Mexicans between Presidio del Norte and Boquillas. No reports of loss of life have been received.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Magnificent Tribute Paid the Memory of the Late Professor Bivins at Trinity—Exercises Held in Craven Memorial Hall—A Sermon by Dr. Kilgo.

Special to The Observer.

Durham, Sept. 11.—Rarely in North Carolina has a higher tribute been paid a man than was paid to the late Prof. J. S. Bivins, head master of Trinity Park High School, in the services in his memory at Craven Memorial Hall, Trinity College, this morning. The services were conducted by Dr. J. C. Kilgo, president of the college, assisted by the ministers of the several Methodist churches in Durham, at all of which there were no services on account of the memorial services. Besides the 450 students of the college and high school, eight or nine hundred people from the city attended the services. The music was by a special choir. The services were impressive. A tribute from the faculty was read by Dr. Edwin Minis, and at times during that reading and the services by Dr. Kilgo, there were tears in the eyes of many.

The services were begun by the reading of the twenty-third Psalm by Dr. Beaman. Dr. Kilgo then read a lesson from the first chapter of the epistle of Paul to Timothy.

The tribute of the faculty was earnest and touching. It was, in part, as follows:

"We, the faculty of Trinity College, have heard with deep grief of the death of Headmaster Joseph Francis Bivins. In view of his relation to this institution as student, alumnus and headmaster of Trinity Park School, we desire to put on record an expression of our estimate of his work and our appreciation of his character. He will always remain in our memories as an ideal student, active and aggressively identified with every interest of college life. As literary editor of The Archive he did more than any other man to give it tone and dignity among college periodicals. As a member of the Columbian Literary Society he was in the forefront of all efforts looking to the development of debating and oratory. He was the first student in a brilliant and promising class—always energetic, sympathetic and accessible to ideas. He was a leader in the religious life of the college, deeply interested in bringing his fellow students to see that the manliest life is a genuine Christian life. Coming into his prime as a student at the beginning of the present administration, he co-operated with the president and faculty in every effort to create a healthy public sentiment. His most distinctive contribution to Trinity College was the development of Trinity Park School—an institution which has made possible an improvement in the college work and an extension to its constituency. The work he did at Trinity Park School in developing right standards in preparatory training was being felt throughout the State. By building up a worthy and successful institution and by his contact with his fellow teachers, he made a deep impression. Nor was his influence confined to educational circles. His gifts as a public speaker and preacher gave him access to a large number of people who were looking to him as one of the best balanced and most inspiring leaders of the future. Magnetic in his delivery, prophetic in his message, he was being felt as a distinctive power in the State. When all of his achievements have been noted, there yt remains as a final impression his bouyant, abounding personality, at once the secret of his influence and the assurance of a future of untold possibilities."

The sermon of Dr. Kilgo followed this tribute, which was well delivered by Dr. Mims. The sermon was most powerful—at times eloquent—and made a profound impression on the congregation, almost all of whom were personal friends or students of the late Prof. Bivins.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

No Contest in the Convention Over the Gubernatorial Nomination Likely.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 11.—This has been a day of informal conferences among the Republican leaders gathered here in advance of the State convention called for Wednesday noon. At a late hour to-night there seems to be a general impression that there will be no contest in the convention over the nomination for Governor; that the matter will be practically settled in conference not later than Tuesday night. Governor Odell and Senator Platt had a long talk this morning, went driving together this afternoon and were together at dinner at Saratoga Lake to-night. After the morning conference Governor Odell said:

"Senator Platt and I have had an extended talk over the general situation and are agreed that the business of this convention is to nominate for Governor the strongest possible candidate. At this hour it appears that the question of nominees has practically narrowed down to Mr. Woodruff and Lieutenant Higgins, as the two men having behind them the most sentiment. However, we need to have conferences with men from all parts of the State before we can know how the sentiment of the Republicans of the State really stands in the matter. Possibly we may find a man stronger than either of these two." The Governor refused to express any preference between Messrs. Higgins and Woodruff. "I am for the nomination of Woodruff," said Senator Platt, "and as Governor Odell tells me he has no candidate, I should think there was a good chance of Mr. Woodruff's nomination by the convention."

Belmont Calls on Judge Parker. Negro Troops Stoned.

Esopus, Sept. 11.—August Belmont, of New York, a member of the national executive committee, arrived at Rosemount at 9:15 to-night. He was met there by Wm. F. Sheehan, chairman of the executive committee and a long conference was held with Judge Parker. Mr. Belmont left for New York at a late hour. Judge Parker declined to discuss the conference.

Another Heavy Engagement in Uruguay.

Buenos Ayres, Sept 11.—A further heavy engagement between the insurgents and the troops of the government in which the latter are reported to have been defeated, is said to have occurred in Uruguay. Rumors concerning the casualties are conflicting. Negotiations between the Paraguyan government and the revolutionists there are still proceeding.

HENRY G. DAVIS IN NEW YORK

LEADING DEMOCRATS TO CONFER.

The Issues of the Campaign to Be Discused by a Meeting in the Metropolis—First General Plan of Campaign Not Altogether Without Criticism—Mr. Davis Tells Chairman Taggart That the Democrats Are Hopeful of Carrying West Virginia—The Vice Presidential Candidate May Visit Esopus.

New York, Sept. 11.—The visit to New York of Henry G. Davis, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, at this time will be made the occasion of a conference of Democratic leaders upon the issues of the campaign. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, will arrive here to-morrow and Wm. F. Sheehan, chairman of the national executive committee, and Cord Meyer, chairman of the State committee, will return from their visit to Esopus, where they have conferred with Judge Parker. It is possible that David B. Hill will come from Albany. James J. Smith, of New Jersey; John R. McLean, of Ohio; James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania; August Belmont and DeLancey Nicoll, of New York, and Secretary Urey Woodson will be present at the conference. Mr. Davis planned to come to New York some time ago and desires to exchange views with the leaders here. Senator Gorman has not been in New York since the first meeting of the executive committee. It was announced at the time of the appointment of the executive committee that Senator Gorman would be in close touch with the Democratic campaign and that the managers would have the benefit of his advice and counsel. Several Democrats among those who urged that Gorman be made chairman of the national committee suggested last week that the Maryland Senator should come to New York and that his advice be sought as to various features of the campaign. It has not yet been determined whether Senator Gorman will make any indefinite stay in the city. It is expected that the conference of Democratic leaders will be general and all plans of the campaign will be discussed—the work that has been done as well as the proposed work of the future.

The first general plan of the campaign was to devote September to organization and October to active field work, in the way of speeches and club meetings, making it more vigorous from day to day and the last two weeks the most important and intense of all. This plan has not been altogether without criticism and there has been a demand from some prominent Democrats that the active work should be commenced at once and the people aroused to the usual interest of a presidential canvas. It is expected that this matter is one of the questions that will be taken up during the conference. Democratic leaders here do not anticipate that any change of plan will result as Judge Parker has known and approved what has been done. It has not yet been determined that Mr. Davis will visit Judge Parker at this time. It was not his intention to go to Esopus when he came to New York, but in case Judge Parker desires to consult him Mr. Davis will go to Rosemount.

Chairman Taggart called on Mr. Davis at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today, but the political situation was not discussed at any length. Mr. Taggart was told that the Democrats were hopeful in West Virginia and were making every effort to carry the State; that there were large pluralities to overcome but that the united Democracy and divided Republicans would make Democratic success possible. Senator Davis said that he was quite sanguine of success in West Virginia.

Chairman Taggart will leave for the West Wednesday and will spend a day at French Lick Springs, in Indiana, and several days at Indianapolis and Chicago. While there he will take up the subject of Western headquarters. The subject will be discussed at the coming conference, but it is not expected that definite announcement will be made until Mr. Taggart returns.

WORK AMONG NEGROES.

Rev. C. J. Thompson Returns to Durham From Attendance Upon Meeting of Commission—Remains of Late Guy Foushee Expected To-Day.

Special to The Observer.

Durham, Sept. 11.—Rev. C. J. Thompson, pastor of the First Baptist church, has returned from Atlanta, to which place he went to attend the conference between a commission appointed by the Southern Baptist Convention and the Home Mission Board. This conference was held on Thursday and was for the purpose of considering the negro question from a religious standpoint. The object was to devise means by which $15,000 could be raised to which the Home Mission Board agrees to add a like amount for work among the negroes. Mr. Thompson said that the meeting was largely attended, but there is nothing to give out at this time. In a short while, he said, a statement would be prepared and issued to the public.

The remains of Guy Foushee, the young man who died while seeking health in Texas, will arrive here tomorrow. The funeral service will be conducted from the First Baptist church and the interment will take place in the city cemetery. The deceased went to Texas with his mother a little more than a month ago and the mother died soon after reaching there. Now the son in dead. Consumption was the cause of their deaths.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Four Masked Men Secure About $6,000 From a Canadian Pacific Express.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 11.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad west-bound trans-continental express, was held up by four masked men last night at 9:30. Four and one-half miles west af Mission Junction. At the point of revolvers the express messenger was compelled to hand over the valuables and the safe was dynamited. The registered mail was also ransacked. The robbers escaped to the bush and are supposed to have crossed the boundary. They secured about $6,000 from the express safe.

Congressman Underwood Weds at Asheville.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 11.—Congressman O. W. Underwood, of the ninth Alabama district, was married last night in Asheville, N. C., to Miss Bertha Woodward, daughter of J. H. Woodward, president Woodward Iron Company, an Alabama millionaire.

8 DROWNED IN THE DELAWARE

STEAMER CRASHES INTO LAUNCH.

The Latter Was Cut in Two and Eight of the Twelve Occupants Drowned—The Party, All of Whom Resided in Philadelphia, Had Been Up the River on a Pleasure Trip—When Boats From the Vessel Reached the Scene Only Four Persons Could Be Seen Struggling in the Darkness.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—The Delaware river steamer, Columbia, on its way from this city to Bristol, Pa., to-night crashed into a steam launch about 10 miles north of here, grinding it to pieces and causing the drowning of 8 of the dozen occupants of the small boat. All of the party were Philadelphians. The dead are:

JOSEPH FORTESCUE, owner of the launch;
WADE AUDAY,
THOMAS DUFFY,
THOMAS CORVESIER,
ANNA YOUNG,
JOSEPH PFROMER,
MRS. JOSEPH PFROMER,
ENGINEER JAMES BRIGGS,

The accident was the tragic ending of a day's pleasure trip on the river. The launch was owned by Joseph Fortescue and the party had been made up from among a few of his friends. The day was spent in a cruise up the river as far as Trenton. The return trip was begun after nightfall, the pilot of the boat keeping close to the Pennsylvania shore on the run down the river. When at a point near Andulsia, the Columbia suddenly loomed up in the darkness. Fortescue jammed his wheel to starboard, but just a moment too late. The big steamer struck the launch squarely in the middle and cut it in half, throwing all the occupants into the water. A terrible shriek went up as the boats struck, which almost caused a panic among the passengers on board the Columbia. Dozens of life preservers were thrown overboard to those in the water and a boat lowered. Notwithstanding the fact that Captain Campbell, of the Columbia, instantly reversed his engine, the Columbia was some distance from the struggling people in the water when he came to a full stop. When the row boat reached the spot only four persons could be found in the darkness. It is believed several of the victims were crushed by the paddle-wheels of the Columbia.

TROOPS GOING HOME.

Entraining Progressing Rapidly and All State Militia Will Leave Camp To-Day.

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 11.—General Corbin has abandoned the battle field. He left corps headquarters this morning for Washington in an automobile. Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant accompanied the general. The State troops are on the move and according to the programme all will be out of camp and on their way home by to-morrow. The entraining is progressing rapidly, and according to a temporary schedule arranged by the management of the Southern Railway the score of tracks at each of the two main camps are filled with troop trains, which are being loaded with the horses, baggage and men. Each regiment is run in two and some time three sections. Already the cities of canvas which nestled in snug locations in the Virginia hills and swarmed with the armies of the Blue and the Brown have disappeared. The 5,000 regular troops which were divided between the two camps will remain in the field until the State troops have reached their destination and the necessary cars have returned for the transportation of the regulars.

Yesterday the first and second Maine, Fifteenth, Eighth and Tenth Massachusetts, the First, Second and Third Connecticut and the Fourteenth New York were entrained and started homeward. To-day the troops entrained and started, were the First Florida, First and Second South Carolina, First Tennessee, First Alabama, Seventieth West Virginia, First and Second Texas, Twelfth New York, First Georgia, Fifth New Jersey and Seventy-fourth New York. To-morrow the trops remaining will start, including the First Vermont, Third Tennessee, Second New York, Second Georgia, Fourth New Jersey, First Battalion Delaware, First Maryland, and the Georgia cavalry.

Negro Troops Stoned at Manassas.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 11.—Tired and footsore and craving for a good night's sleep, the members of the Connecticut National Guard, comprising three regiments returned to-night from Virginia, where they went a week ago to join in the maneouvres of the army regulars and the troops of many other States.

Captain Ross, of the First separate company (colored), and Lieutenant Jones, of the same company, stated to-night that while the regiments were waiting for trains at Manassas Junction yesterday afternoon their company was stoned by a few men of the Southern regiments and several men hit. This, they claimed, was the only time during which there seemed to be any feeling against them on the part of the citizen soldiers.

One Killed and Three Injured in Georgia Wreck.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 11.—Train No. 3, from Savannah for Atlanta, last night was derailed at Ogechee in precisely the same manner that train No. 4, its opposite, was derailed yesterday morning at Rocky Ford. Fireman Gabe Polite, colored, of Macon, was killed, and Engineer Arden and Express Messengers Littleton, were injured. The switch was found open and the lock broken and on the ground, as in the case of the Rocky Ford accident. The stations are 6 miles apart. The railroad authorities attribute the derailments to the work of wreckers and have offered a reward of $500 for their apprehension. Bloodhounds are on the trail.

Massachusetts Soldiers Greet Judge Parker.

Esopus, Sept. 11.—The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, on its way home from the maneouvres at Manassas, stopped at Esopus to-day and enthusiastically greeted Judge Parker as he was boarding a train for Kingston to attend church services. The judge shook hands with as many of the soldiers as he could before his train started.

Requests that Judge Parker go on a speaking trip and also visit New York to direct the campaign personally, continue to pour in, but as yet the candidate has made no change in his original programme.

Mme Melba, the distinguished singer, while driving an automobile at Paris yesterday afternoon, accompanied by her two cousins, the Misses Walker, ran over a man about 64 years old and killed him instantly.

FLEET SAILS FOR FAR EAST.

RUSSIA TO INCREASE HER FORCE.

Sends a Number of Warships and Other Fighting Craft to the War Zone—Active Operations in the Vicinity of Mukden Almost Entirely Suspended—Viceroy Alexieff Said to Have Resigned—Reports From Port Arthur Tell of a Continuance of the Bombardment.

What little news was received Sunday from the Manchurian theatre of war indicates the almost entire suspension of active operations by both Russians and Japanese. The last dispatch from Mukden was filed by a correspondent of the Associated Press Sunday evening. It said that all was quiet in that region and the understanding was that the main force of the Japanese had retired to Yental, on the railroad, about 10 miles northeast of Liao Yang. Kuropatkin briefly reports that there was no fighting Saturday, except small patrol encounters. A dispatch received in London from St. Petersburg gives a report that Viceroy Alexieff has resigned. The Baltic fleet, rumors regarding which have from time to time occupied the press reports, sailed Sunday from Cronstadt and it is officially announced in St. Petersburg that its destination is the Far East. St. Petersburg dispatches indicate active preparations to greatly increase the Russian fighting force. The story from Port Arthur is one of bombardment.

PRAYER FOR RUSSIAN ARMS.

The Holy Synod Specially Ordains a Supplication for Divine Support of the Czar and His Forces.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes the following resolution which adopted by the Holy Synod:

"By virtue of an imperial ukase to the effect that during the present trials of our dear country more ardent prayers should be offered for the victory of the Russian troops who are worshippers of Christ, over a cruel enemy, full of guile, the Holy Synod pronounces the time ripe for special prayers to be offered in all of the churches in the Empire on Sundays and holidays after mass, beseeching that heavenly aid should be sent to the Russian army, which is sacrificing itself for its faith, its Emperor and its country, for long life for the victorious troops and for the repose of the souls of the warriors who fall."

The following prayer has been specially ordained: "Although unworthy, we implore Thee, who are strong in battle for aid and humbly beseech Thee to accept our weapons in Thy cause, to give thy Christ loving army victory and to permit it to subdue the enemy. Send from on high Thy hand and touch the hearts of the enemy so that they shall make supplication to Thee, the God of Peace who loves His creatures. Strengthen us with Thy might. Defender of the orthodox faith, send Thy arrows to confound the enemy. Strike them as with lightning and give them into the hands of Thy faithful troops. Thou who harkened to Moses, bless the Emperor's doings, multiply His glory and confirm his Empire. By Thy almighty hand preserve his army. Send Thy angel to fortify his troops and give them salvation. Send peace upon us. May Thy invisible finger defend Thy servants, show them the right path, forgive them their sins and bestow upon them the crown of glory. Grant the Emperor peaceful life and well-being, the fulfillment of his desires and a conquest of his enemies."

The prayer also appeals to the Virgin and concludes by beseeching eternal rest for the dead, and for all those who have laid down their lives for their faith, and their country.

REPORTS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Russians Destroy Japanese Covered Trenches—Fight Over a Trench.

Chefoo, Sept. 11, 12:20 p. m.—According to the latest news received here from Port Arthur, the Russians on September 4 shelled the Japanese covered trenches in front of Palichuang and destroyed them. Everything was quiet along the entire line during the night of September 4, but in the morning it was seen that the Japanese outposts had crept closer to the Russian lines. One incident of the recent bombarding of Port Arthur was the striking of the roof of a hospital by a Japanese shell. The Japanese fire was drawn to the hospital by the placing near it, by the Russians, of beacon signals. One small Russian scouting party succeeded in creeping close to the Japanese intrenchments on Corner Mountain, but the barking of dogs gave the alarm and prevented a further advance. Japanese reserves poured into the intrenchment and opened fire on the Russians, but a shell from a Russian battery landed in the trench and killed many of the Japanese soldiers, and the remainder retired. This enabled the Russians to occupy the trench until dawn. The trench evidently was unimportant, for the Japanese made no attempt to retake it and the Russian scouts withdrew shortly after daybreak.

On September 6, a small body of Japanese troops captured some outpost trenches on high hill, which is not far from Corner Mountain, but upon the approach of a Russian detachment they evacuated this position without fighting.

The Port Arthur Novikrai, in a recent issue, declares that a Japanese colonel has been executed because he failed to occupy a certain position on Corner Hill within a specified time. In its issue of September 2, the same paper says that a Japanese torpedo boat struck a mine 14 miles southeast of the harbor and sank, and that on the day after this occurrence the Japanese cruiser Itsukushima also was damaged by a floating mine.

THE BALTIC FLEET SAILS.

Russia Starts a Strong Array of War Vessels to the Far East.

Cronstadt, September 11.—The Baltic fleet sailed to-day for the far East. The vessels of the fleet are as follows: The battleships Souvaroff, Vice Admiral Rojestvnsky's flagship; the Navarin, Sissoi Veliky, Borodino, Alexander III, Orel, Oleg and the Osliaba, Rear Admiral Voelkersam's flagship; the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donskoi, Aurora and the Alaza and torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

The fleet will merely touch at Libau, where it will be joined by twelve transports, colliers and supply ships already waiting there and will then proceed direct to the Orient.

With destroyers ahead and abeam the Souvaroff led the squadron down the Finnish Gulf. The water front and the piers and forts were crowded with spectators. The ensigns on the forts were dipped and the guns of each chain of forts across the bay joined in an admiral's salute, while from the signal masts above the forts fluttered a string of colored flags, reading "Good luck to the Baltic fleet on its long voyage."

THE ASKOLD RETIRED.

Russian Protected Cruiser and Her Crew to Remain at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Sept. 11.—The Russian protected cruiser Askold, completely repaired, painted and gilded, but with no bunting whatever showing, proceeded to her berth in retirement in the upper harbor yesterday. There were three courses proposed for the disposition of the crews of the Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, also held in retirement. One was to distribute them among the chief treaty ports which was first accepted and then rejected; the second condition was to intern them in the Chinese forts at Kiang Niang on the Yang Tsze river and the third was that they should remain on board the disarmed warships. The Japanese government has accepted the third and final proposition.

It is understood that the visit of Tie Hing, who left Pekin a short time ago for a visit to the southern provinces, is mainly concerned with an exhaustive inquiry into the proposed removal of a portion of the Ki Ngan arsenal and the erection of the arsenal at Ping Siang, the site of the Sheng Kingpao's colliery and iron mine.

Emperor Said to Have Ordered Re-Taking of Liao Yang.

London, Sept. 12—The Daily Mail's Sinmintin correspondent, cabling under date of September 11, says: "General Kuropatkin has returned to Mukden, after inspecting the fortifications at Tie Pass, work on which is not well advanced, but which is being hurried along. At the same time dangerous and costly efforts to delay the Japanese advance are being made. I learn from a Russian source that this is the outcome of the Emperor's orders and that the Emperor even peremptorily commanded Kuropatkin to re-take Liao Yang. There is no abatement in the retreat of the Russian troops northward."

All Quiet About Mukden.

Mukden, Sept. 11.—All is quiet in this region. It is understood that the main force of the Japanese has retired to Yental.

A solemn service was held here to-day for the repose of the souls of those killed in action. It was attended by the entire staff and garrison. A few distant shots were heard during the ceremony, but this did not disturb the solemnity of the service.

The weather is threatening and more rain is expected.

17,539 Japs. Killed and Wounded at Liao Yang.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Tokio which reached the Japanese legation to-day placed the total casualties on the Japanese side at the battle of Liao Yang at 17,539 officers and men killed and wounded. Of these the army of right (Kuroki's) lost 4,866. The centre (Oku's) 4,992 and the left (Nodzus) 7,681. The number of officers killed was 136 and number wounded 464.

Russian Reserves Called.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—The Emperor has called to arms the reserve troops in twenty-two circuits of the governments of Kherson, Bessaribi, Ekaterinoslav, and Tarida, belonging to the military district of Odessa and also one category of reserve officers throughout the empire.

No Important Engagements Saturday.

gram to Emperor Nicholas, dated September 10, General Kuropatkin says: "There were no hostilities to-day (Saturday), except insignificant patrol encounters, in which we sustained no casualties."

NAME GIVEN.

Secretary Wilson Learns the Source of the Information Sent to Savannah Regarding the Government Cotton Figures.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 11.—Yesterday Chairman Hunter, of the cotton exchange information committee, received a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson asking for the name of the "prominent wire house" in this city that bulletined the government's cotton crop figures recently 30 minutes before the report was officially released. Chairman Hunter wrote to the secretary in reply as follows.

"I am directed by the committee on information and statistics of the Savannah cotton exchange to say that 12:45 p. m. on September 2, Messrs. Heyward & Co., who have an office in this city, received the following telegram: 'Government looks like 84.1,' signed Bache, which was posted in their office for the information of the public generally. I am informed by Messrs. Heyward, Vick & Co., that Messrs. Bache & Co., of New York, are their correspondents and author of the above telegram. The writer, together with several others, saw the telegram in question."

This letter was signed by Capt. Hunter as chairman of the committee. Secretary Wilson has made no statement so far as is known here as to what line his investigation will take.

THE CAMPAIGN OPEN.

Issuance of Roosevelt's Letter Marks Its Formal Beginning.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—With the issuance of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance to-morrow, the Republican campaign may be considered as formally open. It then depends on the various State organizations to arrange for their meetings and the national committee will assign the speakers who are to do the work.

Partly in furtherance of this a number of State chairmen are being called in to see National Chairman Cortelyou, who has been in Chicago for the past week. State openings will follow rapidly on the issuance of the President's letter. Michigan, Washington and Montana will begin on September 15, Nebraska and West Virginia on September 17, Indiana and Iowa on September 20, Pennsylvania on September 21, Minnesota on September 24, and Ohio on October 1. In Missouri and Kansas work has already begun.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE

TAKES A "STAND-PAT" POSITION.

The President Says It is Difficult to Find Out From the Utterances of "Our Opponents" What Are the Real Issues Upon Which They Propose to Wage Their Campaign—The Action of the Republicans, He Contends, Speaks Even Louder Than Words as to the Faith That is in Them—The Democrats Not to Be Trusted to Govern in Any Matter—Republican Policies Attacked Only After They Have Been First Misrepresented.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Following is the full text of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, given out to-day:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1904.

Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee.

My Dear Sir: I accept the nomination for the presidency tendered me by the Republican national convention, and cordially approve the platform adopted by it. In writing this letter there are certain points upon which I desire to lay especial stress.

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue; as soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away. Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions; for when thus improvised, it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

The party now in control of the government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us; but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election. A party fit to govern must have convictions. In 1896 the Republican party came into power, and in 1900 it retained power on certain definite pledges, each of which was scrupulously fulfilled. But in addition to meeting and solving the problems which were issues in these campaigns, it also became necessary to meet other problems which arose after election; and it is no small part of our claim to public confidence that these were solved with the same success that had attended the solution of those concerning which the battles at the polls were fought. In other words, our governmental efficiency proved equal not only to the tasks that were anticipated, but to doing each unanticipated task as it arose.

When the contest of 1896 was decided, the question of the war with Spain was not an issue. When the contest of 1900 was decided, the shape which the Isthmian canal question ultimately took could not have been foreseen. But the same qualities which enabled those responsible for making and administering the laws at Washington to deal successfully with the tariff and the currency, enabled them also to deal with the Spanish war; and the same qualities which enabled them to act wisely in the Philippines, and in Cuba, also enabled them to do their duty as regards the problems connected with the trusts, and to secure the building of the Isthmian canal. We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore, our promises may merely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people; and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise.

MISREPRESENTATION OF REPUBLICAN POLICIES.

So well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticise what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity towards those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by Congress. Had not Panama been promptly recognized, and the transit across the isthmus kept open, in accordance with our treaty rights and obligations, there would have ensued endless guerrilla warfare and possibly foreign complications; while all chance of building the canal would have been deferred, certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more. Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal; as well as the peace and quiet which we were, by treaty, bound to preserve along the line of transit across the isthmus. The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct, maintain, operate and defend the canal was so great that our opponents do not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion; for if so raised there would be no issue. The decisive action which brought about this beneficent result was the exercise by the President of the powers vested in him, and in him alone, by the constitution; the power to recognize foreign governments by entering into diplomatic relations with them, and the power to make treaties which, when ratified by the Senate, become under the constitution part of the supreme law of the land. Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the constitution in letter and in spirit. But the constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively. The President's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the constitution; and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity, or as an excuse for governmental impotence.

Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy, and the way the navy has been made useful in carrying out this policy. Here again all that we ask is that they truthfully state what has been done, and then say whether or not they object to it; for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our building of the navy on exactly these lines in the future as in the past. Do they object to what phase of our foreign policy, or to what use of the navy, do our opponents object? Do they object to the Monroe doctrine which we have strengthened and upheld? Do they object to this doctrine being [illegible] by any European power [illegible] Do they object to our action in Panama? Do they object to our action in Santo Domingo? Do they object to our action in Cuba? Do they object to our action in the Philippines? Do they object to our action in China? Do they object to our action in Japan? Do they object to our action in Russia? Do they object to our action in Turkey? Do they object to our action in Germany? Do they object to our action in Great Britain? Do they object to our action in France? Do they object to our action in Italy? Do they object to our action in Spain? Do they object to our action in Portugal? Do they object to our action in Holland? Do they object to our action in Belgium? Do they object to our action in Denmark? Do they object to our action in Sweden? Do they object to our action in Norway? Do they object to our action in Russia? Do they object to our action in Turkey? Do they object to our action in Germany? Do they object to our action in Great Britain? Do they object to our action in France? Do they object to our action in Italy? Do they object to our action in Spain? Do they object to our action in Portugal? Do they object to our action in Holland? Do they object to our action in Belgium? Do they object to our action in Denmark? Do they object to our action in Sweden? Do they object to our action in Norway?