

TWO POINTS

Japanese Have Forced a Passage Across the Yalu

STRONG FORCE

There Are 100,000 Men in the Japanese Armies, and the Russians on the Manchurian Bank Are Inferior in Strength—A Statement of the Crossing of the Yalu, Obtained From the General Staff—Vice-Admiral Skrydloff Leaves St. Petersburg for Moscow—Japanese Troops Repulsed Near Luzavena, But Their Losses Not Known—General Kuropatkin is Prepared For the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—3:50 A. M.—Disappointment prevails in St. Petersburg that no official dispatches giving details of the operations on the Yalu river have yet been made public. The press dispatches are so meagre as to becloud, rather than enlighten the people, who are hourly awaiting news.

The Associated Press has obtained from the general staff the following clear statement of the situation: "Before beginning the passage of the Yalu, the Japanese evidently completed the concentration of two armies along the river, commanded by Generals Kuroki and Oku. Each army is composed of three divisions and three reserve brigades. The total force is 100,000. The Russians on the Manchurian bank of the river are inferior in strength.

"Having perfected the essential preparations, the Japanese, without waste of time, commenced the passage of the river, and the Russians realized that it would be impossible to prevent their crossing. "The Japanese front extended from Wiju as far as Piek-Tong, over eighty miles. We faced the possibility that they would cross at a score of places, and all we could hope was to harass and impede the crossing, for every day gained enabled us to push our preparations and bring up more men. There are only two instances in history where an army was unable to cross a river: Napoleon at Aspern and that of Prince Eugene of Savoy, at Lech. Both failed because of floods. The Yalu proved no exception to the established rule.

"We know that the Japanese crossed at at least two points. Their crossing points were at Napolon at Aspern and that of Prince Eugene of Savoy, at Lech. Both failed because of floods. The Yalu proved no exception to the established rule.

"It is evident that the Japanese devoted most of their attention to crossing near Wiju. The river here is divided into several islands by channels, the largest of which is Samalind. Above and below Wiju, the river was bridged at three points. Up the stream near Sindiagou the Japanese were watched by a small detachment of Cossacks, but the enemy was practically unopposed. At Turenchen, lower down, our outposts directed a fire from a field piece so successfully that they destroyed the moorings and wrecked the pontoons.

"The enemy was thrown into disorder and suffered considerable loss. Still further down the stream the Japanese proceeded to make a third attempt at crossing.

"We do not think that the Japanese will attempt to land at Takushan or Tatung-Kau, now that they have crossed the Yalu. The object of such landings has been to cause a diversion, so as to enable the Japanese to cross the river. Takushan is not a good strategic point. The road leading therefrom is bad and troops can only be supplied with great difficulty.

"With regard to future operations we cannot speak. The Russians will not show their hand at this stage, but will continually harass the enemy, choosing their own time for battle."

A military expert who is particularly impressed with the importance of the Japanese crossing near Siao-poussikhe, said that the use of the road therefrom would enable the enemy not only to march upon Mukden, but to outflank the Russian position at Fens-Huan-Cheng and cut off any of General Rennenkämpff's Cossacks, who may have gone to join the attack on Gen-San-MORE.

Transport Blown Up and 600 Men Drowned.

Paris, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Journal reports that a Russian submarine boat has sunk a Japanese transport, which was conveying 600 men to Korea, and that all the troops were lost.

Japanese Forces Repulsed.

Liao Yang, April 27.—The Japanese troops which crossed the Yalu north of Eulijou (Fchang Jio) charged during the night of April 26th-27th, the Russian position near Luzavena, a village on the Manchurian bank of the

Yalu. They were repulsed but their loss is not known.

Two gunboats steamed up the river to the support of the Japanese when a Russian field battery at Amizan opened upon them, resulting in a duel which lasted for twenty minutes. The Russian fire was too hot and the gunboats were forced to turn and steam out of range.

The Japanese were facilitated in crossing by their occupation of the island of Samalinda.

Report of a Japanese Reverse.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—6:29 p. m.—The general staff believe that one of the Japanese columns, while attempting to cross the Yalu river at Turenchen, sustained severe loss, owing to unexpected shelling by a Russian battery from the opposite bank which destroyed the Japanese pontoons. The Japanese, the general staff says, tried to cross the river at 6 or 7 different points and succeeded only at one point. The staff has no further news.

The crossing of the Yalu river by the Japanese forces did not impress the Russians in view of the reports of the ensuing Japanese reverse. These reports became more persistent at noon and caused an all round rise in prices on the bourse, but, so far there has been no confirmation of them officially.

Kuropatkin Prepared For the Japanese.

Chicago, April 27.—A special to The Daily News from New Chungwang says: "If official Russian advices from Mukden can be relied on, General Kuropatkin's deployment is so far advanced that it covers the very lines the Japanese purpose to occupy. Should the Japanese succeed in driving the Russians north, the Muscovite line of defense will extend from New Chungwang to Liao Yang and from Liao Yang to the Yalu river. The Russian generals profess confidence that the Japanese can cope with the widest flanking operations the Mikado's men are likely to undertake.

"When these operations begin, say the muscovites, Kuropatkins counter-strokes will bring down the Japanese scheme of offense like a house of cards. The continued delay on the part of the enemy is a great surprise to the Russians.

Orders to Correspondents.

Port Arthur, April 27.—The regulations to be observed by war correspondents with the Russian army were published in today's issue of the Novi-Krai. Correspondents of foreign newspapers must have letters of recommendation from their governments to the Russian foreign office and every correspondent must promise in writing, not to divulge secret dispatches or criticize the orders of those in command, and must similarly agree to give a true account of events and avoid irresponsible reports. All messages will be censored.

Japanese Crossing the Yalu.

Paris, April 27.—A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says: "The Japanese continue to cross the Yalu river in small squads. The Russian tactics seem to be not to seriously oppose these preliminary movements. "The staff of the ministry of marine gives credence to the report that the Vladivostok squadron sank two Japanese transports bound from the island of Sakhalin."

Successful Trials of Submarine Boats.

Port Arthur, April 27.—The situation here and in its vicinity is today unchanged. The successful trials of the submarine boats here are regarded by the Novi-Krai as opening fresh prospects for active operation on the part of the Russian fleet.

Skyrdloff Leaves For Moscow.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff left St. Petersburg for Moscow today. His departure was marked by scenes similar to those which accompanied the farewells of other commanders. Admiral Skrydloff was surrounded by a large number of admirals and officers, and the hermit of Saroff, and was given amulets and an ikon.

BASEBALL.

The following games were postponed on account of rain:

American League Games.

At Washington—Washington-Philadelphia.

At New York—New York-Philadelphia.

At Cleveland—Cleveland-St. Louis.

At Detroit—Detroit 5, Chicago 3.

Detroit, April 27.—Robinson put the game out of doubt in the eighth inning when with the score tied, his triple sent in two runs and won for Detroit.

The score—R H E

Detroit 5 9 3

Chicago 3 6 3

Batteries: Donovan and Wilds; Flaherty and Sullivan. Time 1:27. Umpire O'Loughlin. Attendance 1,300.

National League Games.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn-New York.

At Boston—Boston-Philadelphia.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh-St. Louis.

At Chicago—Chicago 5, Cincinnati 2.

Chicago, April 27.—Errors, both battery and fielding scored all the runs in today's game.

The score—R H E

Chicago 5 8 2

Cincinnati 2 5 4

Batteries: Linden and King; Elliott and O'Neil. Time 1:40. Umpire O'Day. Attendance 2,800.

Southern League Games.

At Atlanta—Atlanta-Nashville, no game, death Cargo. Atlanta's third baseman.

At Memphis—Memphis 4, New Orleans 1.

At Montgomery—Montgomery 11, Birmingham 7.

At Little Rock—Little Rock 3, Shreveport 2.

South Atlantic League Games.

At Savannah—Savannah 1, Charleston 0.

At Augusta—Columbia 3, Augusta 8.

Atlanta, Ga., April 27.—Owing to the death from pneumonia of Robby Cargo, Atlanta's third baseman, the Nashville Atlanta game scheduled for today was postponed. The body of Cargo was shipped to Pittsburgh for burial today, the members of the Atlanta and Nashville teams acting as honorary escort to the train.

MORE COTTON

Supply Must Be Increased and the Cost Reduced

LABOR QUESTION

An Address to the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association—Resources of the Southern Cotton Belt Must Be Developed—Past Disastrous Twelve Months May Prove a Blessing—Relief of Labor Difficulty May Come Through Immigration of Asiatic Labor—Theo. H. Price Makes a Speech.

Boston, Mass., April 26.—In his annual address to the members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers association which began its yearly convention here today, President Herbert Walsley said that one of the most pressing questions engaging the attention of the cotton world today was that of the development of the resources of the Southern cotton belt. He held that it was essential to the interests of the United States, as a producer, manufacturer and exporter of cotton, that the supply from our fields be increased and its cost reduced, so as to retain an enormous source of wealth to the country. He expressed the belief that the trade would never be free from "unlawful high prices, speculation and unsatisfactory and harmful fluctuations, until there is an ample supply of the raw material."

Mr. Walsley thought that the result of the disastrous twelve months just passed with its shortage of cotton and its speculative manipulation would ultimately prove a blessing in disguise for the entire manufacturing world. It was not unreasonable, he said to anticipate a revival of trade at remunerative prices as a return to a long period of prosperity. Speaking of the labor problem, the President said it might be a long time before a uniform working day was established in the United States, but when the necessity for it was aroused, it would inevitably come. He pointed out that the margin of cotton manufacturing was so small that such a difference as exists in the working hours in different states, particularly between the north and south, was enough to compel a removal to the north where the longer labor days, or else a suspension of business altogether.

Mr. Walsley said that it would appear that relief may come through immigration from Southern Europe for the development of the cotton fields. He suggested that the economic necessity might become so pressing as to justify and even demand the importation of some form of Asiatic labor; for instance, the Japanese. The operations he said, were the chief sufferers from the lack of raw material and the situation had become intolerable. Theodore H. Price of New York read a paper upon "The Cotton Situation" in connection with which he referred to an alleged breach between producers of cotton and the purchasers. He said that he did not believe any such antagonism existed, but thought there was a bitter feeling towards speculator. Mr. Price held that the American spinner is in a position to exert a tremendous power in restraining immoderate speculation and in establishing a stability of values.

CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Nell A. Thompson Entertain Members of Their Family and Friends.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Ashpole, N. C., April 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Nell Alford Thompson, of Ashpole, on yesterday evening from 6 to 10 o'clock hospitably entertained members of their family and a host of friends in honor of their golden wedding on the fiftieth anniversary of a happy half century of married life. Husband and wife are 77 and 68 years of age, respectively, and upon the occasion just celebrated they received many happy congratulations upon their remarkable preservation and evidences of good health. The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson was attractively decorated for the anniversary and an elegant wedding supper was served by the genial host and hostess. A number of very handsome presents in pure gold and gold coin were received.

As a result of the happy union of fifty years there were present to gladden the household of the venerable couple upon their wedding anniversary, all but two of the family of six sons and three daughters—Messrs. C. B. Thompson, A. S. Thompson, J. E. Thompson, G. W. Thompson, Mrs. P. E. Thompson and Mrs. W. T. Fisher, of Parkton, N. C. The two absent ones were Mr. T. R. Thompson, commercial agent of the S. A. L. at Atlanta, who was detained on account of the sudden death of his brother-in-law, Dr. John Stapell, of Rockingham, and Mr. C. E. Thompson, who could not be present on account of sickness.

THE TARIFF

Animated Debate in the House Between Party Leaders

MR LITTLEFIELD

Replies to Bourke Cockran's Recent Speeches—In the Debate on the Tariff Question Both Sides of the House Were at Times in a Great Uproar and Very Enthusiastic. Conference Reports on Several Appropriation Bills Were Adopted—The Senate Considered Reports of Conference Committees, and Passed Bills on Which There Was No Objection.

Washington, April 27.—The attention of the Senate was devoted today to consideration of reports of conference committees, set speeches, passage of bills, to which there was little or no objection, and an executive session. The session began at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued until 8 in the evening. Final conference reports on the sundry civil, general deficiency, postoffice and the military academy appropriation bills were agreed to practically without opposition. Speeches were made by Mr. Cullom on the conduct of foreign affairs by Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, by Mr. Teller on the public land question, and by Mr. McLaurin on the old age pension order and trusts.

Mr. McLaurin contended that the pension order is nothing less than legislation by the executive branch of the government and therefore unjustified and unwarranted. Mr. McLaurin said that of the 318 trusts, the administration had proceeded against only one. He criticized Mr. Roosevelt as an unsafe man for the Presidency.

When the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was presented, Mr. Clay and Mr. Gorman expressed regret that the Senate conferees had found it necessary to eliminate the Senate provision permitting rural free delivery carriers to take subscriptions for newspapers, and Mr. Simmons expressed regret that the condition of roads in any proposed district should not be allowed to prevent the establishment of rural free delivery routes.

Mr. Frye called up and asked consideration of the bill creating a marine commission. Mr. Bailey indicated a disposition to object, saying it was his opinion that the commission would devote itself to the collection of data in the interest of a ship subsidy bill. But Mr. Frye replied that in all probability the marine commission would be disposed of before we adjourn—the bill relating to the canal zone. I learn it is absolutely essential that it shall be passed in some form at the present session.

"I understand," remarked Mr. Lodge, "that there ought to be some Panama legislation before we adjourn."

"So I understood," answered Mr. Allison.

A resolution authorizing the continuation, during the recess, of the inquiry in the right of Mr. Smoot to his seat in the Senate was favorably considered during the day. After passing a number of pension bills and other minor bills the senate at 11:02 adjourned until 12:30 p. m. tomorrow.

The House.

Washington, April 27.—The House today adopted the conference report in the general deficiency, sundry civil, military academy and postoffice appropriation bills and late in the day was the scene of an animated debate on the tariff question, in which Messrs. Littlefield, of Maine; Williams, of Mississippi; Clark, of Missouri, and others took part. Mr. Littlefield replied to Mr. Cockran's recent speeches, declaring that the New Yorker in his advocacy of free trade had descended to vilification and vituperation and had added nothing to the sum of human knowledge. He asked the Democrats if they stood on the speech of Mr. Cockran, "the new risen leader of the Democracy." He further inquired of the Democrats if they approved or disapproved of Mr. Cockran's propositions. The Republicans and the country, he said, were entitled to know. He directed a specific question to Mr. Williams if he approved of Mr. Cockran's policy. Mr. Williams remained silent.

Mr. Littlefield then sought a reply from Mr. Clark, of Missouri. Mr. Clark set the Democrats frantic by saying that when the House should give him an hour he would

make a reply "that will knock some of you gentlemen silly." No one, he said, could reply "yes" or "no" to one hour of "cheap demagogery." Screams of approval came from the Democrats at this utterance.

"The gentleman from Missouri wants one hour to indulge in vilification and vituperation," retorted Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. Littlefield pressed his demand for a categorical answer from any other man on the Democratic side. Mr. Baker, of New York, arose. A great uproar went up from both sides of the House. "Will the gentleman yield," he excitedly asked.

"No," said Mr. Littlefield, "fools rush in where angels dare not enter." Mr. Littlefield was drawn into a lively colloquy with Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, much to the gratification of the Democrats and the apparent amusement of the occupants of the galleries. Mr. DeArmond said he would venture to gratify Mr. Littlefield to some extent. He was interrupted with cries of "yes" or "no" from the Republicans.

Continuing, Mr. DeArmond said that if Mr. Littlefield wanted information as to the Democratic position, he would say that the position of the Democrats was to take off or to lower the duties wherever those duties sheltered trusts. "Bah, Bah, Bah!" came from the Republican side.

Mr. Littlefield called upon Mr. DeArmond to say whether he did or did not agree with Mr. Cockran's views. Democratic applause greeted Mr. DeArmond when he said the Democratic party would declare for a revision of the tariff "so as to drive from shelter the trusts who are now robbing the public." He then wrought the Democrats up to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he asked Mr. Littlefield to answer "yes," or "no" as to whether the Republicans would drive out the trusts. Mr. Littlefield, amid Democratic jeers and laughter said he would answer when he got ready.

Mr. Williams replying to Mr. Littlefield, inquired if protection was not a subsidy, indirect. The Republicans, he charged subsidized anything, under the plea of raising the wages of labor. "And yet," he added, "you denounce as a socialist, an anarchist, a radical or an agrarian any man that would introduce on this floor a bill directly to raise wages out of the United States treasury."

He then asked the direct question of Mr. Littlefield if he endorsed the administration of President McKinley "yes" or "no."

"Yes," answered Mr. Littlefield. "Every word of it," Mr. Williams further inquired.

"Yes," was the reply. Mr. Williams then reminded Mr. Littlefield that the two stood together against the spirit of colonialism and said if he (Williams) had said yes or no, simply to the inquiry as to whether he approved the Cockran speech he would not have been telling the truth. In the whole he (Mr. Williams) endorsed the Cockran speech but in some particulars he differed with it.

Mr. Littlefield, he added, knew "that there was not only nobody trying to make a campaign on free trade, but he knows as a matter of fact that there could not possibly be any free trade in the United States."

Mr. Williams inquired of the Republicans if they were going out on the issue "borrowed from the gamblers table of standing pat," and why the President was hurrying up Congress and trying to get rid of it. "The Democrats, he said, had been charged with having no principles or issues. "The only trouble is, he said, "that your policies of inaction and malaction have been growing up around us until they are so numerous as to constitute a wilderness that we can hardly find our way out of."

Vociferous cheering from the Democrats greeted the minority leader as he sat down.

A resolution offered by Mr. Grosvenor for general leave for all members to print was voted down, 106 to 124, the Democrats voting with the majority. At 6:25 the House took a recess until 9 o'clock tonight.

The House tonight passed the bill for the transportation of army supplies in American vessels 123 to 98. The conference report on the emergency river and harbor bill was adopted.

The House at 1 o'clock took a recess until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow. The usual scenes incident to approaching adjournment were enacted. Many Republicans retired to the cloak rooms and sang patriotic songs. Several solos were sung, each of which was loudly applauded.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Reports of Field Directors From Several Sections—State Aid For Libraries Commented On.

Birmingham, Ala., April 27.—The feature of to-day's conference for education in the south was the reports of the field director's work in the several sections of the south. The reports were embodied in papers on various subjects and showed that the work had been eminently successful. An innovation in the work, which was widely commented on, was the installation of libraries in the schools of North Carolina by the aid of the state.

It is understood that Mr. Ogden, president of the conference, has expressed the desire to resign at this session, but leading men in the conference say that he will be prevailed upon to accept a re-election. Addresses were made by Dr. Charles D. McIver, president of the State Normal College of North Carolina; Dr. H. B. Frisell, principal of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. Charles W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the Tulane University, New Orleans.

"The Practical and the Literary in National Life" was discussed by Mr. C. A. Smith, professor of English in the University of North Carolina. An address was made also by Governor Montague, of Virginia.

Greensboro Instructs For Stedman.

(Special to The Messenger.) Greensboro, N. C., April 27.—At Democratic primaries here tonight, Charles M. Stedman was unanimously endorsed for Governor, delegates named and every delegation instructed to vote as a unit for his nomination.

AGAIN FAILS

Nomination of Crum is Not Confirmed by Senate

ALL HOPE IS LOST

Republicans Argue That the President Will Be Warranted in Making Another Recess Appointment—An Extra Session of the Senate to Consider the Crum Nomination Will Probably Not Materialize—Several Speeches Were Made For and Against Confirmation.

Washington, April 27.—The nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., was considered today in executive session of the Senate lasting from 4:35 p. m. to 9:15. The failure to confirm the appointment resulted. At the conclusion of arguments by Senators Gallinger, Spooner, Hale and Aldrich for confirmation, and Senators Daniel, Latimer, Gorman and Clay against confirmation, Senator Cockrell suggested the Senate to proceed to legislative business and the suggestion was adopted.

Senators Spooner and Daniels on opposite sides of the question, made the principal speeches. The former defended the Republican policy in relation to free and equal citizenship, without regard to racial prejudices, and the latter declared that the policy of elevating negroes to high positions was contrary to the established law of centuries that the Anglo-Saxon race is the chosen people to govern the world.

After the doors were closed, Senator Gallinger, who had charge of the nomination, called attention to the several times the nomination had been sent to the Senate and the long period it had been prevented from coming to a vote. Senators Latimer and Gorman discussed the question of Senatorial courtesy, saying that Senator Tillman, who is opposed to the nomination, is now ill at his home in South Carolina and unable to be present. Senator Spooner then contended that the Republican party should not be asked to surrender its convictions as to the rights of man; that the negro is held to be a citizen and as such is entitled to participate in the government. He said the negro had been a good citizen, had not been lacking in soldierly or in any form of defense of the country, and that it is asking too much of the Republican party to put it in the position of abandoning the policy of civil liberty, which he said was the chief significance and the foundation of the party.

In reply, Senator Daniel declared that the appointments of negroes to high political offices, such as that to which Crum has been named, are the race dreaming of its rights inconsistent with the position of negroes in society, and inflicts more harm than good on both races. He said such appointments tend to make the negro arrogant and offensive in bearing and inflame the race prejudices in the south and all places where negroes reside in great number.

At this point, Senator Cockrell said that it was apparent the question is a difficult one but he doubted not that the good providence eventually would point the way to a solution consistent with the desires of the whites and the interest of the blacks. That time, he said had not arrived, however, and he proposed and the Senate decided to resume legislative session and to take up the pension calendar.

Senator Cullom called up the treaty for the arbitration of pecuniary claims between the United States and South American republics, but after a brief discussion action was postponed until tomorrow.

The Crum nominations dies with the adjournment of the present session, but the action of the Democrats in taking a position which Republicans term a filibuster, they argue will warrant the President in again making a recess appointment.

Talk of Extra Session to Confirm Crum's Nomination.

Washington, April 27.—Senator Allison, Aldrich and Spooner had a conference lasting more than an hour tonight with the President on the situation in Congress at which the Crum nomination, Panama canal government legislation and other matters, including the suggestion of an extra session of the Senate to consider the Crum nomination, were discussed. All the Senators on leaving the White House said an extra session of the Senate was very unlikely. Senators Allison and Aldrich said they thought final adjournment would occur tomorrow. When asked if Crum's nomination would be confirmed, Mr. Allison replied "not if we adjourn tomorrow."

Agreement on the Panama Canal Bill.

Washington, April 27.—The conference on the bill for the government of the Panama canal zone reached an agreement late tonight. This agreement incorporates the provisions of the House bill, with slight verbal amendments making the president's authority more specific and the first section of the senate bill which provides for taking possession of the canal strip and the payment of \$10,000,000 therefor, to the government of Panama. The report will be presented to each house tomorrow and its adoption will remove every obstacle to the adjournment of congress.