

BATTLE OF LIAO YANG WAGED WITH FURY

Neither Contestant Has Realized Any Appreciable Result

500,000 MEN ARE ENGAGED

Reports Yesterday Are Almost Identical With Those of the Day Before—All Day Long the Rival Batteries Poured Their Shot and Shell on the Opposing Lines—Vigorous Attacks Were Met With Desperate Resistance and It Cannot be Seen That Either Contestant Has Realized Any Visible Results—Reports That Communication With Liao Yang Had Been Broken Were Denied—A Japanese Torpedo Boat Captured a Junk With Seven Russian Officers, Who Were Bearing Important Dispatches to Port Arthur.

The news silence regarding the battle of Liao Yang—perhaps to be regarded as the most sanguinary in the history of warfare—which began with dispatches of the Associated Press direct from the battlefield late on Tuesday night, was broken by dispatches received yesterday saying that the firing extended along the entire line, some seven miles in extent.

A dispatch from Liao Yang received late in the afternoon told of repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liao Yang, where the Russians shelled the Japanese positions until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the engagement, which was general throughout the south and southeast, narrowed to the main line. The cannonading continued until evening, without advantage on either side.

The sudden termination of direct dispatches gave rise to the belief that communication had been cut north of Liao Yang, but it is officially stated from St. Petersburg that this inference was incorrect. It is positively stated in St. Petersburg that the emperor had received yesterday afternoon a dispatch from Liao Yang. The contents of this dispatch, however, were not disclosed.

A Liao Yang dispatch filed at 5:30 p. m. yesterday said that the Japanese were getting around the Russian left flank, while a later dispatch stated that the Russians had effected an advance along the railway to the southward, from which direction the Russians retreated before the battle of Liao Yang was begun.

Reports reaching St. Petersburg are to the effect that the results so far have been favorable to the Russians. The dispatches estimate the Japanese force at about 240,000 men, and the Russians at from 170,000 to 200,000 men, with from 600 to 1,000 guns engaged on each side.

According to official Japanese dispatches, neither contestant has realized any visible results.

Locked in a Death Struggle.
St. Petersburg, September 1.—2 a. m. With the knowledge that the Russian and Japanese armies about Liao Yang are locked in a death struggle, the tension in St. Petersburg tonight is strained to the utmost. It is believed here that the fight cannot stop short of the crushing defeat of one side or the other.

All reports so far are favorable to the Russians, though the suspension of all news for many hours has been exceedingly trying and has given rise to several rumors, somewhat tempering the earlier enthusiasm. It is stated officially, however, that the report that the railway and the telegraph have been cut north of Liao Yang is untrue. A member of the general staff said to Associated Press at midnight: "I can assure you that up to this hour communication with Liao Yang has not been interrupted. General Kuropatkin has taken particular precautions against any attempt to cut the railway. While it is always possible that a small raiding party might slip through the Russian patrols, or that hired Chinese bandits might cut the telegraph, it is a fair supposition in view of all the facts that this has not been done."

the assaults and the length of the line about seven miles, the losses on both sides fighting cannot fall short of ten thousand on each side. Both sides are straining every nerve, realizing that the fortunes of war for a whole year are in the scale, and neither side is in the mood of the position to spare men in the effort to achieve final victory.

The battle of Liao Yang will probably rank as one of the great sanguinary battles of history. It is estimated by the general staff that the Japanese armies engaged number seventeen divisions of 15,000 men each, or allowing for inefficient about 240,000 men. Each division has thirty six guns, and there are two independent artillery brigades of one hundred guns each, making total of about 800 guns. The estimates of Russian correspondents range at from 600 to 1,000 guns per side.

In the preliminary fighting of Monday, the Russians captured 200 prisoners, who have already arrived at Harbin and reports that they captured over forty Japanese guns yesterday.

General Kuropatkin's effective forces are variously estimated at from 170,000 to 200,000 men.

The Japanese on Wednesday morning attacked three sides of the Russian position.

One of the Associated Press correspondents also mentioned a Japanese movement to the northeast of Liao Yang, showing that the Japanese were undoubtedly trying to work around Kuropatkin's rear. One of the surprising phases of the situation is the endurance of the men. They have been engaged desperately for two days, after more or less severe fighting under unfavorable conditions every day since August 24. It would seem that human endurance could not persist much longer without respite of some sort.

The Japanese are reported to be using mortars to drop shells in the Russian position. These are probably the high-angle howitzer which were reported in action earlier in the week.

It is plain however, that the Japanese are no longer enjoying the superiority in artillery which stood them in such good stead in the earlier months of the war. It was then hill fighting, and the Japanese mountain batteries, told with deadly effect. Now the contest is in a comparatively open country where the Russian field guns are more effective use.

Second Day's Battle in Front of Liao Yang.
Liao Yang, August 31.—The second day's battle commenced at dawn. The Russians made repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liao Yang, where the Japanese approached from Sanquaship and Tao, shelling the positions in the Russian lines until four in the afternoon, when the engagement, which was general throughout the south and southeast, narrowed to the main line.

The Japanese advance on the southeast was by way of the Feng Wang Cheng road. Immediately in front of Chiatantun, the Japanese stubbornly attempted to occupy a round-topped hill which was literally shelled by Russian shells, making repeated attempts the entire day where apparently it was impossible for anything to live. The cannonading continued throughout the night and day, without apparent advantage to either side. The Japanese dropped shells within two or three miles of the railroad station and in the plain of Wentshu mountain, which is the most important eminence around Liao Yang, but the Japanese abandoned aggression there on account of the resistance they met.

There was cannon fire last night and this is expected tonight. The varied casualties here include one Russian correspondent wounded and also twenty-five Chinese, whom Dr. Westwater, the distinguished missionary, is caring for in the Chinese Red Cross refuge.

The day's developments show that the Russians are prepared for all emergencies. Slow rain began to fall at noon, gradually transforming the plain into a wilderness, through which the wounded, in carts and walking, are tonight making their way to the hospitals. Considering the day's operations the Russian losses are small, but the Japanese losses are believed to be great, especially where they were repulsed on the south roads.

Developments are expected west and north.

Fighting Resumed Early in the Day.
Liao Yang, August 31.—6:30 p. m.—The battle was resumed this morning earlier than it began yesterday. With the first grey of dawn the artillery opened, and the firing soon extended along the entire line. The rain ceased falling the night and day broke bright and clear. The Russians entered the fight confident of victory.

BIG POWDER EXPLOSION. GREAT DAMAGE AT THE LAFLIN AND RAND WORKS.

By the Explosion of 800 Kegs of Powder, One Man Was Killed, Three Others Injured and Considerable Damage Done to Property.

Punxsutawney, Pa., August 31.—Eight hundred kegs of powder exploded today in the press room of the Laflin and Rand Powder Works, two miles east of here, instantly killing one man, seriously injured three others and causing considerable destruction of property.

The dead: Leonard Bair, 21 years old.

The injured: Lot Bair, superintendent of the press mill, will probably recover. William Vanduyke, engineer, probably recover. Sheridan Calhoun, boiler tender, believed to be fatally hurt.

The press room, which was about 40 feet square, was totally destroyed. Leonard Bair was in the building at the time of the explosion. When his body was recovered among the ruins after the accident it was found that part of his head had been literally blown away. No other part of his body was in the least mutilated. The three other men were in an engine room 200 feet away from the press room. Each was severely cut and bruised by pieces of flying debris, and all were knocked unconscious by terrific force of the explosion. Other buildings in the factory enclosure were wrecked, and every building within a mile of the powder works was damaged. The residence of Powder Boss Speno, 2,000 feet from the plant, was ruined.

The cause of the explosion will probably never be known as Bair was the only man in the building at the time. The violent shock of the explosion caused every building of Punxsutawney to tremble on its foundations.

SURROUNDED IN MYSTERY. Unusual Features in a Shooting Affair, That Caused the Death of One and Fatal Wounding of Another.

New York, August 31.—A chain of circumstances unusual in police annals, marks the almost instant death of one man and the probable fatal wounding of another from revolver shots in Long Island suburb of this city last night.

John Deikler, a building contractor of Glendale, Queensborough, was killed by a highwayman who escaped and of who but a meagre description is in the hands of the police. Early this morning August F. Pfander a hired man, was found in a barn not far from where Deikler was shot, suffering from a bullet wound in the head, which will likely end his life and with a revolver lying beside him.

The odd features in the case are these. The wounded man was coatless when found, and had the sleeves of his shirt rolled up. The highwayman is described as also being coatless and having his shirt sleeves rolled up. The highwayman is said, by Henry Adicks, the principal witness in the case, to have warned him by name to keep away or he would shoot him as he had shot Deikler. Adicks, however, could not see the highwayman's face. There was a volley of shots before Deikler was shot. Two chambers in the revolver found beside Pfander were found discharged. One bullet hole only was found in his head. Adicks says that he fired one shot at the highwayman. On the other hand Pfander's employer says that the man had been despondent because he did not receive a woman's letter and he believes that he shot himself.

FIGHT AT A BASEBALL GAME. New York Player Struck a "Rooter" and Was Taken to City Prison.

Cincinnati, O., August 31.—During the first game between Cincinnati and New York this afternoon, Bowerman left the New York bench and struck a man in "Rooters' Row" who had been yelling at him. The ball park police were taking Bowerman from the field when Umpire Zimmer interfered. Albert Hartzell, a music teacher in the public schools, who had been hit by Bowerman, then appealed to the city police, when eight officers came into the field and took Bowerman to the city prison. The New York players advanced on the officers at first as if to rescue Bowerman.

Hartzell's jaw was badly cut by the blow, but after accompanying the officers with Bowerman to the city prison, Hartzell refused to prosecute and no warrant was issued. Bowerman was released, so that he could leave for the east with his team.

PREPARING FOR MIMIC WAR. "BLUES" AND "BROWNS" WORKING FOR MASTERY.

Men of Both Armies Are Studying the Lay of the Land—Inspection of the Field Selected for the Final Review.

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., August 31.—As the time draws near for the "Declaration of War" between the "Blue" and the "Brown" armies, at Manassas and Thoroughfare, respectively, the harder are the divisions of each working for the mastery of the territory included in manoeuvres grounds. The infantry, cavalry and artillery are out daily studying the topography of the country. Positions for batteries are selected, sweeps of country for cavalry charges are marked with care, and places for concealment for troops for the purpose of surprise are decided upon.

When the declaration of war is made it will be impossible for the respective divisions of the mimic warfare to have free access to the "Enemy's" country. This work has been greatly facilitated by the excellent map prepared in advance and published by the war department.

Today General Corbin, who has personally verified the correctness of the map, dictated a letter to First Lieutenant George R. Spalding, corps of engineers, who did the field work on the map, complimenting him in the highest terms.

General Corbin made a second inspection today of the field selected for the grand review to be held September 10. It meets his approval in every particular, and the details of the review will be made speedily. The general problem of the manoeuvres is to be discussed tomorrow in General Corbin's tent by the commanders and brigade commanders of each division.

Colonel E. Z. Stever, of the Fourth cavalry, the official division camp No. 2, arrived at Thoroughfare today. The twenty-six assistant umpires for this division are expected tomorrow. The grand review is to be between the Seventh cavalry, stationed at Thoroughfare, and the Fifth at Manassas.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE. Resolution to Increase Membership of Executive Committee Causes Great Disorder and Excitement—Convention Adopts Platform and Elects Officers.

New York, August 31.—Much excitement and disorder attended the discussion of a resolution to increase the membership of the executive committee at the convention of the United Irish League of America here today.

The proposition was to increase the committee to one hundred, and the trouble began when John F. Ryan, of Philadelphia, said that New York should not have two representatives on the executive committee, when Boston and other cities had given more to the general fund than had New York. Delegate O'Connor, of Elmira, sharply resented Mr. Ryan's attack on the Irishmen of New York state, and the convention was soon in an uproar. After great disorder the proposition was defeated and the excitement subsided.

Colonel Sullivan, of Louisiana, made a plea for increasing the national committee to one hundred, insisting that the south had no proper representation on the executive committee of the league.

The platform adopted by the convention says: "We assert the right of the Irish people to procure their independence by any honorable method, by work or word, by voice or sword, as circumstances may dictate or opportunities may offer, but we fully admit the right to choose their weapons in the battle for liberty, untrammelled by dictation from any outside source, realizing that the people of the British line of the fight for nationhood are the best judges of the policy to be adopted in their struggle with the wealth and power of England."

A member of the committee of ways and means read a report from the committee in which it was stated that it is the intention of this committee to raise \$50,000 before the first of next year for the general fund, to be used in England and Ireland.

It was announced that Charles F. Murphy had promised to give \$1,000 to the fund.

Secretary O'Callaghan read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Judge Parker, the Democratic presidential nominee; Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ryan, are according to the convention unanimously elected the following officers: President, John F. Finerty, of Chicago; first vice-president, Patrick Egan, of New York, former minister to Chili; second vice-president, Edward Deveraux, of St. Louis; third vice-president, Michael J. Redding, of Baltimore; fourth vice-president, John Fitzpatrick, of New Orleans; national secretary, John O'Callahan, of Boston; national treasurer, T. E. Fitzpatrick, of New York.

HILL ON ROOSEVELT. REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ONE OF FALSE PRETENSES.

The Senator Refers to a Magazine Article on How Roosevelt Uncovered the Postal Frauds and Declared It Was Inspired at the White House.

Binghamton, N. Y., August 31.—Former Senator David B. Hill was the guest today of the Broome county fair, which is being held at Whitney Point, and delivered an address.

Mr. Hill briefly discussed the tariff and said the Democratic platform was silent upon the money question because, that question was deemed settled. The almost unanimous approval by the convention of Judge Parker's telegram operated virtually as an amendment of the platform in accordance with its terms, and the new platform necessarily superseded and eliminated all previous national campaigns.

The present campaign, on the part of the Republicans, the ex-Senator declared, "is one of humbug and false pretenses—peculiarly Rooseveltism in all its characteristics."

Mr. Hill cited a magazine article by William Allen White on the subject of "How Roosevelt uncovered the postal frauds." He said that it was an effort to impress the people that the President was not responsible for the postal frauds in his administration, and that knowing his long neglect to prosecute them, he was really the excited instructor which exposed them. If the article was not dictated at the White House, the speaker declared, it was at least inspired there. It would fail of its purpose, however, because it is not true—because it has been embellished for political effect and will not stand the test of examination. "In extolling the President," the former Senator went on, "an attack is made upon the two Republican Senators from this state, Messrs. Platt and Depeve, who were active Republicans before either Mr. White or Mr. Roosevelt was born."

"Here is what is said: 'When it (the investigation) touched the President's friend and political sponsor, State Senator Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., and when he was about to be indicted for cooedness, the two Senators from New York and every prominent Republican in the state begged for mercy, and then threatened President Roosevelt for allowing Bristol to indicate Green.'

"If true this is a most serious accusation. It virtually accuses our two Republican United States Senators and also every prominent Republican in the state with a crime. It uplifts Roosevelt and he apparently delights to be exalted at the expense of others."

WHITE DENIES THAT THE ARTICLE WAS INSPIRED. Emporia, Kansas, August 31.—William Allen White, referring to Former Senator Hill's speech said: "The article was not inspired at the White House, and the President furnished none of the facts."

BRYAN WILL TAKE THE STUMP. OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

His Itinerary Has Not Yet Been Arranged—His Appearance Will Probably Hold His Warm Supporters in Line.

New York, August 31.—Secretary Grey Woodson of the Democratic national committee has received a letter from W. J. Bryan in which Mr. Bryan says he will be at the disposal of the Democratic committee for campaign purposes during the month of October. Mr. Bryan indicates that he would prefer speaking in the west, mostly in Indiana.

Chairman Taggart says that the committee has not yet taken up the subject of Mr. Bryan's itinerary and it is not known whether he will speak in the eastern cities.

Satisfaction was expressed at National headquarters regarding the offer of Mr. Bryan to aid in the campaign, as there has been considerable talk about the apathy of some of the most ardent Bryan men and fear has been expressed that they would vote for Watson.

A story was current today that the populists, together with radical Democrats and the remnants of the Henry George Democracy, were not only going to put up Watson electors in New York but that they would also put up a state ticket, Congressional tickets and legislative tickets as far as they were able to do so by petitions.

TRAIN WRECK. Nine People Killed and Twenty-Three Injured IN COLLISION.

There Was a Head-on Collision Between a Special Excursion Train and the Regular Passenger Train Between Island Pond and Montreal—Neglect to Obey Orders Caused the Wreck—The Shock of the Collision Was Felt More Than a Mile Away—Both Engines Were Locked Together and Two Cars Practically Ruined.

Montreal, Canada, August 31.—Nine people were killed and twenty-three others injured in a head-on collision on the Grand Trunk railway, near Richmond, Quebec, today. The trains involved were a special excursion train from Montreal bound for Sherbrooke, and passenger train Number 5, running between Island Pond, Vermont, and Montreal. The collision, it is claimed, was due to neglect of orders on the part of the train crew of the excursion train, which left Richmond without awaiting the arrival of the passenger train.

The excursion train was running as the first section of the regular Grand Trunk passenger express, which usually crosses the Island Pond train at Richmond and was running on its time. This makes it all the more inexplicable why Conductor Atkinson, in charge of the excursion train, did not wait to make the usual crossing. Atkinson disappeared shortly after the wreck occurred.

The excursion train, made up of ten coaches and a baggage car, carried about 1,000 persons bound for the exhibition at Sherbrooke. The Island Pond train was composed of five coaches and a baggage car, and had only a small number of passengers. The excursion train had barely cleared the Richmond yard when, rounding a curve, it met the Island Pond train running at a high rate of speed. Both engines reversed, and, with their firemen, jumped, escaping with minor injuries. The shock of the collision was plainly heard in Richmond, more than a mile away.

Both engines were locked firmly together. The baggage car of the excursion train was picked up and dropped on top of the car following it, a smoker, and it was in these two cars that the greater number of fatalities occurred.

HESTER'S ANNUAL REPORT. Totals of His Report on the Cotton Crop of the United States.

New Orleans, La., August 31.—The totals of Secretary Hester's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States were given out this evening. They show receipts of cotton at all United States ports for the year 7,252,222, against 7,724,104 last year; overland to northern mills and Canada, 939,943, against 1,033,333; southern consumption taken direct from the interior of the cotton belt, 1,198,209, against 1,920,027, making the cotton crop of the United States for 1903-'04 amount to 10,111,374, against 10,727,559 last year and 10,650,680 the year before.

Colonel Hester has made his usual investigation into the consumption of the south and has received reports by mail and telegraph from mills consuming cotton in the cotton growing states, including woolen mills that have used cotton, and the results show a total of 1,091,252, but of this 100,043 were taken from ports and included in port receipts. This shows that the mills of the south have used up 31,477 bales less than during 1902-'03, the decrease being due to the unsatisfactory condition of the trade and the relatively high prices of the raw material, compared with the manufactured product during the most of the season.

CAN'T AGREE ON WAGE SCALE. Coal Creek Men Say They Will Operate Their Mines Independent of the Organization.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 31.—A sensational turn in the effort of the operators and miners to agree upon a wage scale developed today when all operators of the Coal Creek district withdrew from the conference and refused to have anything further to do with it. A few hours later the operators as a body refused to accede to the proposition presented by the mine workers through National Secretary Wilson. This proposition was that the men would continue to work on a reduction equal to one-half of last year's increase. That was 7 1/2 per cent. Such a scale would fix the wages of the men at 5 3/4 cent per ton compared with 5 3/4 cent the present rate. Coal Creek men announced that they would hereafter operate their mines independent of the organization.

Dan Patch Lowers Record for Half Mile Track. Lincoln, Neb., August 31.—In an exhibition mile on the state fair grounds this afternoon, Dan Patch lowered the record for a half mile track and clipped three quarters of a second off his own best time for a half mile track, made at Des Moines, last week. He covered the mile to day in 2:05 1/4. On track still a trifle lumpy from recent rains. He was accompanied by a runner, but wore no wind shield. Time by quarters: 0:32; 1:04; 1:35; 2:05 1/4. Fifteen thousand people saw the performance.

Neil and Murphy Fight Terrific Six Round Bout. Philadelphia, Pa., August 31.—Frankie Neil of San Francisco, the bantam weight champion, and Tommy Murphy, of New York, went six rounds to a draw at the National Athletic Club tonight. It was a terrific fight from beginning to end and both men received some hard punishment. Neil however had slightly the better of the bout.

To Investigate Tuberculosis in Georgia. Atlanta, Ga., August 31.—A state board to investigate tuberculosis in Georgia and to advise means of stamping out the disease was appointed today by Governor Terrell from the leading medical men and physicians in the state. The appointments are according to a provision of the recent general assembly.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)