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FIVE CENTS

NO ACTIVITY

Factors That Have Caused Suspension of Hostilities

IN MANCHURIA

Rain, Impassable Roads and Exhausted Armies Cause Almost a Complete Cessation of Hostilities—A Dense Fog Overspreads the Theatre of War and When it Lifts, Fighting May be Resumed Under Entirely New Conditions—No Report from the Commander at Port Arthur Later than October 10th. An Estimate of the Losses in the Recent Fighting.

With the country enveloped in a thick fog and the roads in wretched condition, activity is for the time being impossible for either the Japanese or the Russian army south of Mukden. There have been several brisk skirmishes and some surprises of a minor character, but the lifting of the fog must precede any notable conflict of the hostile forces. No official report from the commander at Port Arthur later than October 10 has reached St. Petersburg.

ALMOST COMPLETE SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES

St. Petersburg, October 21, 2:30 a. m.—Apart from skirmishes and exploits of scouting parties there is almost a complete suspension of operations in Manchuria. The heavens have interposed to put a stop to bloodshed. Rain, impassable roads and exhausted armies are factors sufficient in themselves to explain the cessation of hostilities, and these conditions are aggravated by a dense fog overspreading the whole of the theatre of war. Behind this pall either side would be able to change the disposition of whole forces in absolute secrecy; but the obscurity renders absolutely dangerous any attempt at a forward movement. When the curtain of mist is lifted the fighting may be resumed under totally changed conditions.

The wild flight of rumors continues in St. Petersburg, the rout or capture of Japanese divisions or battalions and scores of guns alternating with alarmist stories of General Kuropatkin's retreat on Mukden, all equally untrue. The war office declares that there have been no serious developments since the capture of Lone Tree Hill last Sunday and authorizes the Associated Press to deny the report that a Russian battalion had been annihilated in trying to recross the Taitsze river.

The Associated Press is informed on good authority that the sixteenth army corps will be the next to start for the front. This corps is stationed at Vitebsk and belongs to the military district of Vilna which, as already announced by the Associated Press is going out as a part of the second Manchurian army under the former chief of the Vilna district, General Grippenberg. The corps probably will leave Vilna November 8th direct for Harbin.

Emperor Nicholas has received no report from General Stoessel, the military commander at Port Arthur since October 10.

A correspondent of the Rusky Listok sends to that paper a graphic account of the fighting by General Bilderling's corps on October 12th, when the Russian right flank was broken. It now develops that disaster was averted solely by the timely arrival of General Soboleff's sixth Siberian corps, composed almost entirely of reservists and many regiments of which were experiencing their first taste of actual war. The correspondent telegraphs that General Oku's desperate onslaught forced back General Bilderling's right. The situation was most critical; but the sixth corps, which had been held in reserve, promptly came up and supported Bilderling, and things assumed a brighter aspect. The fighting was exceedingly furious. The reserve corps regiments, which had not before been under fire, bore the brunt of the Japanese advance and obstinately held their ground. The following day the battle was resumed with the fullest intensity. The Japanese threw themselves headlong against the positions of the sixth and seventh corps. The fighting continued the whole day, despite a terrific downpour of rain and a fearful thunderstorm. A Japanese battery dashed out from General Oku's right and opened a deadly fire upon the Russian trenches until the tenth artillery brigade came into action.

LOSSES IN THE RECENT FIGHTING

Tokio, October 20.—Noon. Reliable reports received from private sources estimate the losses of the Japanese left army during the recent battle at about five thousand.

The number of Russian dead is largely increased by the further discovery of bodies notwithstanding the nightly removals by lantern light.

The Russian forces have been reinforced by about thirty thousand men of the seventeenth corps, a large portion of the tenth corps and portions of the fifth and sixth Siberian corps, which recently arrived. In all six divisions of the Russian army now confront the Japanese left army.

Heavy rains have impeded the movements of the opposing forces since October 17th.

THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

Tokio, October 20.—I. m. Manchurian headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, reviews the situation at the front as follows: "Yesterday the center column of the right army attacked and dislodged the enemy's cavalry holding Tunchiafen, but a small body of the enemy's infantry has returned to that eminence. "The enemy continues to hold Waitao mountain. "On the morning of October 19th two battalions of the enemy's infantry were visible near Kaokwanchia lying to the right of the right army and they appeared to have supports in the rear. The strength of the latter is under investigation. "On the afternoon of October 19th, the right wing of the center column discovered two battalions and that battery of the enemy advancing in its front from Tunchiafen to Tili mountain. They concealed themselves behind Tili mountain. "One brigade of the enemy is located near Fenchia-pao. The enemy's guns north of Fenchia-pao occasionally shell our positions. There is no change in front of the left column of the right army. "There has been no change in front of the right army except that there are occasional exchanges of shells. "It is quiet in front of the left army, though the enemy occasionally sends shells toward our position. On the night of October 18th the enemy attacked the front of the left column, but he was repulsed."

RECENT HAPPENINGS AT PORT ARTHUR.

On October 20.—3 p. m. The most important recent events at Port Arthur include the capture by the Japanese of further minor positions near Rihlung mountain and the severe damage of a Japanese torpedo boat destroyed by striking a floating mine. "According to Chinese advices which reached here today and which are confirmed in essential points by Japanese letters from Port Dalny, the Japanese made assaults on the remaining outer works of Rihlung mountain at dawn October 18th and were repulsed. The following day the Russians made an attack on the Japanese trenches and they in turn were repulsed. "The Japanese immediately followed with another assault resulting in the capture of an iron railroad bridge and the heights south of the bridge, which is five hundred yards from the main fortress. The importance of these captures lies in the fact that they curtail the Russian fire in harrassing Japanese who may attempt to advance on the trenches located on the slope of Rihlung mountain. This attack seemed to have been a surprise for the Russians, the Japanese claiming that they lost only fifty men. Since the capture of the points mentioned the Japanese assert that they have successfully resisted numerous sorties in attempts to capture them. "At 10 o'clock in morning of October 12th, seven Russian torpedo boat destroyers emerged from the harbor of Port Arthur and later they were followed by two more destroyers. This squadron proceeded to Shaopingtau and bombarded the Japanese left flank. Four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers hurried to the scene and the Russians retired to the harbor followed by the Japanese. The pursuit ceased upon entering the mined area. One Japanese destroyer while returning hit a mechanical mine and was severely damaged but she managed to reach Port Dalny and is now being repaired.

Meanwhile the Japanese siege guns continued to drop big shells in the harbor, the Japanese claiming that they damaged the Russian gunboat Giliak, which is alleged to have been hit three times, and to have changed her anchorage from the east basin to the shelter of Tiger Hill. It is also believed that the funnel of another Russian warship was pierced as a dense cloud of smoke followed the landing of a shell on board of her. "A Chinaman who arrived here today declares that during the Japanese assault on Rihlung mountain the Russian battleships fired almost incessantly to the north. "The Japanese at Taku mountain have dropped a ceaseless storm of shells on the Chinese town and many rifle bullets also fell in the place. The Chinamen adds that the fighting was very severe and that the Japanese loss was considerable. He says he left Port Arthur October 18th because he was frightened by the shells. "It is asserted that the Russian force at Port Arthur now numbers five thousand men excluding the militia, which is not engaged in the fighting but patrols the streets, doing provost duty and guards the arsenals, etc. "Winter clothing is very scarce at Port Arthur, shoes, particularly. The Russian soldiers are wearing Chinese

INDIANA SAFE

A Plurality for Parker and Davis Will be Returned

SAYS W. J. BRYAN

The Former Leader Says there is Little Trace of Disaffection Among the Silver Democrats and there are Many Evidences of Unity and Enthusiasm—Mr. Bryan Makes a Dash into Kentucky and Delivers a Speech at Louisville—He Will Go to West Virginia and Will Probably be Accompanied on His Tour of that State by Mr. Davis—Judge Parker Returns to Esopus.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 20.—"The Democrats in Indiana seems to be ready to vote now," said William J. Bryan, when he concluded his tour of Indiana at New Albany tonight. The closing day of the tour through Indiana was regarded by Mr. Bryan and his party as the most successful of all, in respect to the size and enthusiasm of the audiences.

"I firmly believe that Indiana will return a plurality for Parker and Davis," said Mr. Bryan in opening his speech at New Albany. "The observations made during the trip which I have just finished reveal a most encouraging state of affairs. There is little or no trace of disaffection among the silver Democrats and there is no reason for the gold Democrats to feel disaffected. The evidences of unity and enthusiasm among the Democrats are so plentiful that it seems that the only apparent hope for Republican success would appear to lie in their polling the entire doubtful vote of the state." Immediately on concluding his New Albany speech Mr. Bryan made a dash into Kentucky, addressing a great throng which filled Phoenix Hall Garden. "A vote for Parker and Davis," said Mr. Bryan, "is a long step toward the abolition of special privileges granted to the few at the expense of the many, a condition of affairs which has in no small part been brought about by the Republican party's tariff system."

DAVIS WILL WELCOME BRYAN TO THE STATE.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 20.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic candidate for vice president will welcome W. J. Bryan to West Virginia tomorrow. Mr. Bryan will speak here during the afternoon and Mr. Davis, who has just completed a canvass of his own state, will attend the meeting. It is the present intention of Mr. Davis to accompany the Nebraskaan to Huntington and Charleston, but his fatigue from his strenuous trip of the past ten days may make it necessary to alter this plan tomorrow. Mr. Bryan speaks here at 3 o'clock, at Huntington in the evening and at Charleston Saturday night. Democratic state leaders conferred with Mr. Davis today relative to state election machinery. It was decided to organize vigilante committees to watch the polls in certain parts of the state.

JUDGE PARKER AGAIN AT ESOPUS.

New York, Oct. 20.—Judge Parker left New York at 5:30 p. m. today for Esopus. He had dinner at the railway dining room and took the 6:45 o'clock train from Rosemont where he will address a delegation of Democrats from Hudson county, N. J. and on Saturday delegates from the Harlem Democratic club and the Parker Independent Club. "It is likely another delegation will visit Esopus Monday, which Judge Parker will address if arrangements for the trip are completed. "Late today Judge Parker received calls from General Nelson A. Miles, Hoke Smith, of Georgia, Representative H. L. Maynard of Norfolk and S. Gordon Cluifing, of Norfolk, Va.

HONOR TO NEW PRESIDENT.

St. Louis, October 20.—The Colonial Dames of America did honor at the world's fair today to their national president, Mrs. Herbert A. Claiborne, of Richmond, Va. The arrangements included a meeting and luncheon at the Missouri building, a reception at the Illinois pavilion, followed by a reception tendered by the board of lady managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Addresses were made at the Missouri building by President D. R. Francis of the exposition, Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the board of lady managers, Dr. George N. Spencer, governor of the society of Colonial Wars and George H. Shields, first vice president of the National Society Sons of the Revolution.

CANON ON DIVORCE.

Compromise Adopted by the House of Deputies by An Overwhelming Majority.

Boston, Mass., October 20.—By an overwhelming majority a compromise canon on the re-marriage of divorced persons was adopted by the house of deputies of the Episcopal general convention today and if it is concurred in by the house of bishops the most important issue that has come before the present convention will be disposed of for at least three years. The compromise measure, like the old law, permits the marriage of the innocent person in a divorce for the cause of infidelity, but further provides that no remarriage shall be allowed within one year after a decree has been issued by a civil court. Satisfactory proof of the innocence of the applicant for remarriage must be furnished in the shape of court records and after the consent of the bishops is obtained a clergyman may refuse to perform such a ceremony without subjecting himself to censure or discipline.

In the opinion of Francis A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, a member of the convention on canons who favored no remarriage of any divorced persons about who accepted the compromise, the canon adopted today is so strict that if endorsed by the bishops it will practically put the church, as he expressed it, "out of the divorce business." Others, however, claimed that they saw "loop holes" in it. The vote on the passage stood:

Clerical 52 dioceses for; several against; two divided; lay vote 46 dioceses for; five against and two divided.

The house of bishops today nominated Rev. Henry D. Ayres, of Houston Texas, for missionary bishop of Mexico, to have supervision over English-speaking congregations in that country.

A two days session of the national council of the clerical union for the maintenance and defense of Catholic principles, a high church organization was opened with solemn vespers at the church of the advent tonight. Bishop Isaac Lee Nicholson, of Milwaukee president of the Union, officiated.

RECEIVED BY KING EDWARD.

American Naval Officers Guests at a Luncheon at Buckingham Palace.

London, October 20.—"The American Navy, may its glory never grow less" were the words in which King Edward toasted his naval guests at the luncheon at Buckingham palace today. Ambassador Choate first presented Rear Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron of the North Atlantic fleet and his staff, Captain Colby, of the cruiser Olympia, and Lieutenants William C. Watts and Charles T. Jewell, aides of the admiral, who were accompanied by Secretary White and Captain Charles H. Stockton, the naval attaché of the American embassy. Then with an informal "Well lets have lunch," the king, wearing an admiral's uniform, led the way to the dining room, where eighteen persons sat down, mostly members of the household, with Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg, director of naval intelligence, Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, first sea lord of the admiralty and Sir Thomas Lipton, Ambassador Choate was on the king's right and Admiral Jewell on his left. The king, as usual with American guests, demanded their latest stories and chatted most informally until near the end of the luncheon, when he rose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt, the American navy and then the officers of the visiting squadron. No formal reply was made, but Admiral Jewell told King Edward how much he appreciated the compliment. The king chatted with each member of the party, ended the most cordial informal party by saying how he was always pleased to see American war vessels in England.

MCCUE TRIAL RESUMED.

Only Three of the Venue of Fifty Men from Richmond Accepted.

Charlottesville, Va., October 20.—The trial of ex-Mayor J. Samuel McCue, charged with the murder of his wife, was resumed in the corporation court here today, the court room being filled. When the defendant came into court, his two brothers and a son kissed him. The examination of the talsmen of the second venire of 50 men drawn from Richmond, was begun in an effort to complete the jury. Only three of the venire of fifty from Richmond were accepted. A. E. Heinrich, Judd B. Wood, and John A. Taylor, making a total of twelve who have qualified. Forty-three were rejected because of opinions formed, and three were excused. As four more are necessary to complete the panel of 16 from which the jury finally is to be drawn, the court ordered the city sergeant to secure a third venire. A recess was taken until Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m., the witnesses, however, being excused until Monday morning.

REFORM CLUB

Democratic Mass Meeting Held in Carnegie Hall.

PANAMA CANAL

Was the Subject of Most of the Remarks of Senator Culberson of Texas—Governor Montague of Virginia and Borough President Littlejohn of Brooklyn Also Made Speeches—Senator Culberson Went Fully Into the Transaction Whereby the Republic of Panama Was Born and Severely Criticized the Course of the President—Two Letters Read that Have Never Before Been Made Public.

New York, Oct. 20.—Under the auspices of the reform club, a Democratic mass meeting was held here tonight at Carnegie hall at which Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas, Governor Andrew Montague, of Virginia, and Borough President Martin W. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, were speakers.

Senator Culberson devoted the greater portion of his remarks to a discussion of the Panama canal. Alluding to what he termed "the spirit of lawlessness which led the President, in this disgraceful affair," he declared that the transaction, "above all others in his career, strikingly typifies his contempt of all legal restraint and his insatiable passion for personal and arbitrary government."

Senator Culberson sketched the course of events in the passage by Congress of the bill known as the "Spooner law," authorizing the canal and charged that the President in his course with Colombia "defiantly violated both the Hay-Herran treaty, if not nullified by the unanimous vote of the Colombian senate disapproving it, expired by limitation upon the failure of Colombia to approve it within the time fixed for its ratification."

After quoting from the President's messages in support of this statement, Senator Culberson read the following letter from Secretary Hay to Minister Herran, which has never before been published: Washington, Jan. 21, 1903. "Dear Dr. Herran: "I am directed by the President to say to you that in his opinion the reasonable time allowed him by the treaty to conclude negotiations with Colombia for the construction of an Isthmian canal has come to a close, and cannot be extended. He authorizes me to sign with you the treaty of which I have the honor to give you a draft with this change, that the sum of \$100,000 annual payment therein mentioned be increased to \$250,000. I am not authorized to consider or discuss any other change whatever. . . . " (Signed) "JOHN HAY."

"I accept as true that the executive officers of the administration did not officially and publicly instigate the revolt in Panama, but that the administration, including the President, privately favored and encouraged the movement and that this was widely known in susceptible of demonstration, and in a matter of this character it was tantamount to committing the government to it."

Senator Culberson then read the following letter to Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews: "White House, Washington, October 10, 1904. "My Dear Dr. Shaw: "I enclose you purely for your own information, copy of a letter of September 5, from our minister to Colombia. I think it might interest you to see that there was absolutely not the slightest chance of securing by treaty any more than we endeavored to secure. Alternatives were to go to Nicaragua, against the advice of the great majority of competent engineers—some of the most competent saying that we had better have no canal at this time than go there—or else to take the territory by force without any attempt at getting a treaty. I cast aside the proposition made at this time to foment the secession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States cannot go into the securing by such underhand means, the secession. Privately, I freely say to you that I should be delighted if Panama were an independent state, or if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I cannot say it. "With great regard, "Sincerely yours, "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"From this remarkable letter," concluded the speaker, "it seems evident that when it was written the President was advised of the contemplated accession of Panama."

FIGHTS BRYAN AND PARKER.

Tom Watson Makes a Speech in Which Democratic Leaders and Policies are Scored.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 20.—The populist campaign in Marion county was opened tonight, by Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, the people's party candidate for president, who spoke at a mass meeting. Mr. Watson said in part:

"The plutocrat section of the Democratic party is as much opposed to a genuine man like Hearst or Bryan, as the Republicans are. It cost plutocracy \$10,000,000 to defeat Bryan. It would have cost them twice as much this year to defeat Hearst. Then they bought the American for Parker. It was cheaper to buy up a few hundred delegates than to buy millions of voters. "Mr. Bryan must know that the Cleveland crowd is in control of Parker and is no better now than it was in 1894. The appetite of the leopard may be a little keener than it was then but he has not changed his spots. "But suppose Parker should be defeated. Then what attitude would Mr. Bryan occupy. He would according to his own declared purpose begin to reorganize his party in favor of the various reforms for which I am making this campaign and it would not be until the next national campaign 1908 that he can know whether he can triumph over the plutocratic element or be defeated by it again. If he should triumph again, as he did in 1896, they can knife him again as easily as they did then, if they triumph over him again as easily as they did in 1904, he will submit to defeat again just as he did this time. Therefore Mr. Bryan's plan offers to the people no hope of reform, whereas if they will join the broadly Jeffersonian movement which I am organizing, we will build up a real party of opposition to the Republicans, unhampered by those internal divisions which make it impossible for the Democratic party to enact remedial legislation even when they have the opportunity."

A TWO WEEKS EXPOSITION.

State Fair May Assume Wider Scope Next Year.—Officers of the Agricultural Society. (Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., October 20.—The longest drought ever known here was ended tonight by quite a rain. The attendance at the state fair today is said by officials to have equalled the largest ever known at previous fairs. Julian S. Carr, while in a dark tent this afternoon at the fair witnessing moving pictures of a show of train robbery was touched by a thief who got away with his \$250 diamond pin.

George Lyon, of Durham won the state championship in the clay pigeon shoot today, breaking 99 out of 100. J. T. Anthony won the professional match. The State Agricultural society in annual session this evening, re-elected by rising vote Ashley Horne, president, Joseph E. Pogue, secretary, Claude B. Denson, treasurer. There was considerable discussion of the question of amusements at the fair, by Pogue, N. E. Broughton, and J. S. Wynne. The society is determined to have a higher class of attractions and to have no vulgarity or swindles. A committee of five was created to consider the question next October and to report to the night next October and to report to the executive committee.

MARINES TO PRESERVE ORDER.

A Battalion Will be Sent to the Isthmus Presumably to Meet Any Emergency that May Arise.

Washington, October 20.—American marines will be retained on the Isthmus of Panama for the present, prepared to meet any emergency which may arise as the result of disgruntled elements in the new republic. This decision was reached today and orders have been issued for a battalion of marines to go to the isthmus about November 15 to relieve the battalion which has been there for a year. The new battalion will be commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas N. Wood. The exact number of men in this new battalion has not been decided on but it probably will be of about the same size as the battalion now on the isthmus which is to be brought home and dispersed among the marine barracks in the northern part of the United States. "That the situation on the isthmus is not all that could be desired is the news which came to Washington today in a personal letter from an official now in Panama. While the Panama government is entirely loyal it seems that there are certain disgruntled elements in the Isthmus and in view of the ease with which revolutions are started in Central and South America it is the official opinion here that the marines should remain there for the present.

Negro Assaulter Arrested.

Montgomery, Ala., October 20.—Judge Jones, alias Frank Smith, alias Eight Rock, a negro, captured at Century, Fla., who was brought here has been identified as the man who assaulted two women, attempted an assault upon two others of his own race, and then attempted to assault Mrs. William Ledlow, white, at the point of a pistol. It is thought here that he is the same man who assaulted Mrs. F. M. Hyrdick, white, at Boyles Gap, Jefferson county, for whose capture a large reward was offered.