

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Fair.
For Raleigh:
Fair.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 91.
Minimum, 68.

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TAR HEEL TICKET PARKER AND FIELD

Such Is the Consensus of Opinion Without Formal Action by the Delegation--Visitors to Bryan Ascertain That He Is Ready to Bolt the Nomination

By THOMAS J. PENCE

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—Special.—The North Carolina delegation will cast their vote for Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Marshall Field of Chicago is the probable choice for the vice presidency. All the members of the state delegation are here with the exception of three and as the result of the absence of these three the delegates postponed the caucus which was scheduled today for the purpose of deciding who should receive North Carolina's vote. Although Parker is the favorite of the delegates Ex-President Cleveland has outspoken and enthusiastic supporters in the delegation who will hail with pleasure the opportunity to cast their votes for him.

Senator Gorman has friends, some of whom would like to support him from the start and others who would go for him after the third ballot. There is no hostility to Parker, who is the prime favorite, but other candidates have their friends, and if the unexpected should happen and Parker should fall of a nomination on the third ballot, North Carolina would in all probability shift to some other candidate over the protest of several strong Parker men in the delegation. It is highly improbable that if the present indications prevail there will be a few ballots and the nomination of Parker will be accomplished early in the balloting. This subject will be canvassed thoroughly when the delegation meets tomorrow afternoon. Endorsement will be given to Parker's candidacy, and as the result of such action the unit rule will prevail, making the vote of the majority the will of the twenty-four delegates from the state.

The North Carolina delegation, individually and collectively, was in high favor today. Before breakfast Wall men, Parker men, Gray men and the boomers of other candidates were at the Straford looking over the register endeavoring to get a line on the delegates.

One of the first arrivals was Congressman Weiss of Wisconsin in behalf of Wall. He talked to Senator Overman and a score of others, presenting his claims. Weiss said incidentally that Wisconsin is going Democratic because of the factional differences among Republicans in the state.

The advance agents of the Parker boom were very attentive to the delegates from North Carolina. All the delegates received personal letters inviting them to call at Parker headquarters. Many of the delegates took advantage of the invitation. Ed. Chambers Smith was an early caller at the Southern, where he met his old friend David Bennett Hill and Elliott F. Danforth, and the encouraging news he gave the New Yorkers pleased them. He told them that Parker would be nominated on the second ballot for sure. E. F. Lamb had a conference later in the day with W. F. Sheehan, Parker's closest personal friend, and August Belmont, one of Parker's strongest supporters. Other members of the delegation met the various leaders, including James M. Guffey and William R. Hearst. The fact should not be overlooked that Mr. Bryan received calls from members of the North Carolina delegation.

The Tar Heels made a distinctive and decided hit today in coming out for the nomination of Marshall Field, the wealthy Chicago merchant, for the vice presidency. Colonel Robert L. Holt was the sponsor of the Field boom, which took definite shape during the day and was backed vigorously in the lobbies of the big hotels by Col. Holt and others. While the delegation has not declared itself as to the vice presidency, it is believed that a majority has gone on record in favor of Field. Col. Holt said tonight that all the delegations he approached looked with favor on the Field boom. Undoubtedly he would make a strong running mate for the nominee. There is a good bit of talk for Wall of Wisconsin for the nomination for the vice presidency.

The local feature of the day was the surprisingly strong development of Cleveland sentiment in the delegation. Some delegates who have not committed themselves, and do not care to do so, are anxious for the opportunity to vote for the sage of Princeton. The same conditions exist in Georgia and other southern states. In Mississippi former Congressman Catchings is outspoken for Cleveland. During the day I interviewed many of the North Carolina delegates as to their preference for

the nomination. Their answers will be interesting to Tar Heels. In each case delegates were asked for their preference for the nomination and second choice, and with regard to the possibility of ex-President Cleveland's nomination.

R. L. Holt—I am going to vote with the majority for Parker on the first ballot. I have been an enthusiastic Cleveland man for years and have not hesitated to say so throughout the last two campaigns, though I voted regularly. I have found a strong Cleveland sentiment in every state delegation that I have entered. I am an original Marshall Field man for second place and hope to see that nomination for vice president.

E. F. Lamb—I am for Judge Parker as long as he is in the race. If not him then I would be for Gorman. I would support Cleveland if necessary, and I am satisfied that he would carry every southern state.

John C. Mills—Personally I had rather vote for Cleveland than any living man, but I do not believe it is best for the interest of the party that he be given the nomination. I am for Parker first, and if his nomination is impossible, then Olney.

James P. Sawyer—Grover Cleveland, Cleveland is my choice in preference to any one else. He is the strongest man in the party and more certain of election. Fully half of the delegation would be pleased to see him nominated, but he may never be voted for in the convention. The result depends upon the action of some of the pivotal states.

H. N. Pharr—My first choice is Parker, because I consider him the most available Democrat. If it should be made apparent that Cleveland's nomination is necessary for success and that the party desires his nomination, I would willingly vote for him.

Clyde Hoey—I am for Parker first, though I am favorably inclined towards Gorman. The Marylander has many friends among our delegation. As for Cleveland, I would vote for his nomination if the majority wishes it. He is not distasteful to me, though I have other preferences.

A. W. McLean—I am for Parker first. If it is to be another I prefer a dark horse in preference to Gorman or any other who has been considered candidates. Some good man who can carry the east would meet the requirements of the situation. I admire Mr. Cleveland, but don't think it advisable to nominate him. He would certainly carry North Carolina in the event of his nomination.

Ed. Chambers Smith—I am for Parker, first and last. I have no second choice.

Locke Craig—I am for Parker if it is the best option that he can carry New York. For personal reasons Gorman is really my first choice, though it looks like Parker. I don't want Cleveland under any circumstances. The party can't afford to nominate a boiter. He would carry the state, but not western Carolina.

D. L. Carlton—The delegation will be for Parker. We are sizing up the situation before taking final action. I am against Cleveland, we cannot nominate a man who is not regular.

J. G. Boylan—I am for Parker, and think he will be nominated. I would vote for Cleveland's nomination though, if nominated he would carry North Carolina. His nomination would be unwise.

Joseph Taylor—I am for Parker to the finish. He will be nominated and North Carolina will help bring about the result as much as any other state. I don't want Cleveland under any circumstances whatever. His nomination would cost us counties in the east.

W. H. Powell—I am for Judge Parker, and he will be nominated on the second ballot. Partisan of Pennsylvania would be my second choice. I don't favor Cleveland's nomination. I know it would be unwise, but he would certainly carry the state if nominated.

Col. John S. Cunningham, the only North Carolinian who has ever visited Judge Parker, having been his guest at his Rosemont home at Esopus several weeks ago, arrived this morning and found waiting a letter from the New York jurist. Judge Parker thanked Col. Cunningham for a letter expressing personal sentiment with reference to himself, and he also took occasion to say that he enjoyed the colonel's visit to his home, expressing at the same time the hope for the pleasure of its renewal.

The only three members of the delegation not here are Zollcoffer, Gran-

ger and Col. Paul B. Means. Col. Means, who has been ill, wired today that he would be here tomorrow. He is a great Cleveland admirer. Senator Overman arrived this morning. Senator Simmons will arrive tonight. The only congressmen here are W. W. Kitchin and Yates Webb.

Most of the delegates and Tar Heel visitors reached here this morning over the Southern, having been piloted by T. E. Green, city ticket and passenger agent of the Southern in Raleigh. The party was really pleased with the route and the trip and highly praised Mr. Green. National Committeeman Joseph Daniels came over the Chesapeake and Ohio, with Misses Ethel and Belle Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan O'Berry, Miss Estelle and Thomas O'Berry, W. G. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cooper of Rocky Mount, Sheriff Kearney of Franklin, P. L. Godfrey and Wad. H. Royall of Dunn and Charles C. Daniels.

The party that came over the Southern consisted of the following: J. S. Cunningham, J. S. Carr, R. E. Geyer, J. R. Blair, H. N. Pharr, E. F. Lamb, T. C. McGuffey, W. A. Summins, R. L. Holt, H. L. Lyon, E. J. Hale, A. L. Brooks, T. B. Womack, Ed. Chambers Smith, D. L. Carlton, W. H. Powell, O. B. Wynne, J. F. Taylor, C. R. Hoey, E. F. Webb, B. E. Webb, J. C. Webb, N. G. Williams, R. S. Young, John E. Woodard, G. Flowers, A. N. Vannoy, Samuel Rogers, J. C. Mills, J. P. Sawyer, Locke Craig and wife, W. N. Wallace and wife, W. W. Kitchin, R. C. Lamb, B. S. Preston, E. R. Preston, Lee S. Overman, J. A. Linn.

BRYAN WILL BOLT

His Answer to Colonel Robert L. Holt Taken as an Insult

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—Special.—William J. Bryan will bolt the ticket in all probability. This fact was developed in a rather dramatic manner as the result of an interview this afternoon at the Jefferson Hotel between the Nebraskan and Col. Robert L. Holt, three other members of the North Carolina delegation and delegates from Illinois, Texas, West Virginia, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The delegation, which was a very representative one, called at Mr. Bryan's headquarters. The former leader of Democracy was most cordial. After pleasant words were exchanged Col. Holt, who was chosen as spokesman, fired his interrogation. He first referred to the fact that he and all his companions had supported him, and then point blank asked if he would support the nomination of the convention.

"Will you support Roosevelt?" was the somewhat spirited answer of the peerless. "I consider that an insult," indignantly replied Col. Holt. "I intend," he continued, "to apologize to the Democracy of North Carolina for ever having voted for you." The entire delegation then withdrew, and to a man they told Col. Holt that they were with him.

Prior to this interview Messrs. Taylor and Powell of the North Carolina delegation were present when Col. Bryan was asked if he would bolt. To this (Continued on Page 2.)

POPULIST PARTY

The Convention at Springfield a Small Affair

Springfield, Ill., July 4.—The national convention of the Allied P. O. party, the fusion and middle-of-the-road branches, combined, met this afternoon in the state arsenal in this city. There were only 200 delegates of the 927 present.

Hon. Thomas A. Watson of Georgia, who has been most prominently mentioned for the nomination for president, could not be present and mailed a letter to that effect. Delegate John J. Holliday of Georgia, also wrote, stating that he did not care for the nomination for president. It is understood that he will not refuse to accept if nominated by unanimous vote.

A meeting of the delegates was held previous to the convention's assembling, at which plans for the reorganization of the party were discussed. They proposed the abolition of the national convention and the selection of candidates for president and vice president by a referendum vote of the people. Committees were appointed and a recess taken. At tonight's session the temporary organization was made permanent.

Automobilist Killed

London, July 4.—While Sir William

Henry Rattigan, M. P., for the north-east division of Lanarkshire, was automobiling today with his wife, near Bigglewade, a tire burst and the machine was overturned. Sir William was killed and his wife was severely injured.

Cannibals Eat Soldiers

London, July 4.—News has reached Antwerp that a Swiss non-commissioned officer and fourteen privates in the Mongada district of the Congo have been massacred and eaten. Only one man of the expedition, which had been sent against the cannibals, escaped.

Governor of Porto Rico

San Juan, July 4.—Governor Beekman Winthrop was inaugurated today with much ceremony. Following the inauguration ceremonies there was a parade.

Boys With Matches

Durham, N. C., July 4.—Special. Last night Mr. J. A. Holloway, who lives near Redwood, this county, lost his barn, stables, harness and machinery by fire. It is supposed that some boys who were playing in the barn late in the afternoon dropped a match or cigarette and started the blaze. Everything in the building was destroyed. The loss is several hundred dollars.

Fight Over Contests in the Convention

St. Louis, July 4.—Democrats from Illinois, for many hours continued before a sub-committee of the national committee their fight for the control of the party organization in that state. John R. Hopkins controls a majority of the delegates and the Parker people expect much aid from that direction if a break-up occurs. Consequently when the national committee met this morning to consider their contests Mr. Bryan appeared at the meeting with a proxy for James C. Dahlgren of Omaha. Mr. Hopkins also was on hand with the proxy of Thomas Gahan. Mr. Hopkins insisted that the committee had no right to consider the Illinois contests. Mr. Bryan, in a quiet manner and in a few words, advised the committee to be fair in this matter and not act in a way which would indicate a prejudgment of the case. Finally a motion was made that a sub-committee of five be appointed to hear the contests in each state, but Daniel J. Campau of Michigan moved that the contest be heard by the full committee. The last motion was lost by a vote of 16 to 16, and the report at once spread that Mr. Bryan had gained a signal victory in the national committee.

William F. Sheehan of New York, one of Judge Parker's managers, attended the committee meeting as proxy. Mr. Sheehan voted with Mr. Bryan to have the contests sent to sub-committees. The Parker people could have defeated the motion to have the contests sent to sub-committee without an effort had not as they desired, and the reason they did not was that they had an arrangement with Chairman James K. Jones, Mr. Bryan's friend, who was to appoint the sub-committees, that they would not be packed in the interest of the Bryan-Hearst delegates, as practically all of the contests were instigated from that source.

After a two hours' recess the national committee met again this afternoon, when Chairman Jones announced the membership of the sub-committees. Senator Stone of Missouri was named as chairman of the sub-committee to consider the trouble in Illinois, and his colleagues were Mack of New York, Wilson of Colorado, O'Brien of Minnesota and McGraw of West Virginia. This commission found it had its hands full, and the adherents of each faction filled the committee room. The tie was passed frequently and at times the disorder had to be calmed by the sergeant-at-arms. The statements on the Harrison side were so finely drawn, and even contradictory, that Senator Stone and his colleagues on the committee floundered around for a long time as in a mire. He could not get the two sides down to an issue of fact, try as he would, and at times appeared disconsolate at the maze of contradiction presented.

THE SHIP NORGE WENT DOWN AND FEW ESCAPED

She Struck a Rock Off the Coast of Scotland and Sank in Twenty Minutes--Many Found Watery Graves.

London, July 4.—Lloyd's agency received a dispatch from the Butt of Lewis this morning reporting that the steamship Norge had passed there and signalled that she had aboard some of the survivors of the wrecked steamship Norge, which sank after striking on Rockall Reef off the coast of Scotland, last Tuesday morning with nearly 700 of her passengers and crew.

The skipper of the steam trawler Salvia, which brought twenty-seven survivors to Grimsby last night, says that after picking up the boat full of survivors whom he saved, he passed through a mass of floating bodies. The deck of the Norge was level with the sea ten minutes after she struck, and ten minutes later she had entirely disappeared. She settled stern first, and in a few moments her stern was high out of the water. The boilers exploded just as the twenty-seven survivors who had arrived at Grimsby cleared the ship, they said. One Dane saw his wife and four children perish. Many husbands vainly struggled to save their families. A youth jumped into the sea to give his sister a place in the boat. Only one out of the crew of eighty was saved.

Stornaway, Isle of Lewis, July 4.—The steamship Cervona put back this morning to land thirty-two survivors of the Norge. The steamship Energie is off the harbor with thirty-nine on board. The survivors of the Norge picked up by the Energie include Captain Gundell and the chief engineer. Copenhagen, July 4.—The steamship Norge had 84 persons aboard.

The Captain's Story of the Disaster
Stornaway, July 4.—Captain Gundell,

who was landed here today by the steamer Energie, says that he and the chief officer were on the bridge at half past seven o'clock. When about eight miles south of Rockall he felt the steamer strike heavily forward on a sunken rock. There was a gentle southerly breeze and a cloudy sky. He sent the carpenter to sound the bell forward and he reported there was five feet of water in the hold. Captain Gundell then ordered that the pumps be put at work and directed the passengers to don life preservers and prepare to embark in the boats, which he ordered to be lowered. Eight were launched. One was accidentally capsized. He insisted that the women and children embark first. He told the crew to keep back and to join the boats by swimming later if possible. The chief officer had charge of the crew, who worked nobly. They got seven boats away safely and cut the raft adrift. Captain Gundell adds:

"The chief officer presently came and told me that she was sinking. I told him to jump, which he did. I did not see him again. The steamer sank by the bow in about twenty minutes after striking. I went down with her. My right leg got jammed between two stanchions and was much injured. When I rose to the surface I saw a number of bodies floating. I swam for twenty minutes when I came alongside of Second Engineer Brunn, who is a good swimmer. We kept together about an hour and a half. We noticed a boat some distance off and both struck out for it. I was hampered by my injured leg and Brunn reached it first. It was lifeboat No. 1. It was in charge of Able Seaman Olsen and was crowded with people. We were taken on board,

both quite exhausted. After I had recovered somewhat I took charge. There was a box of bread and two casks of water on board and other food. I steered for St. Kilda, 150 miles distant. On the morning of July 2 we sighted a large schooner rigged steamer four miles off. We hoisted a blanket as a signal of distress, but the steamer passed without noticing us. The next morning we saw a bark in the distance. At noon that day we sighted land about seventeen miles away. Everybody's spirits rose. It was St. Kilda. Soon afterward we saw a steamer making for St. Kilda. She bore down to us and proved to be the Energie, which took us on board, where we were treated very kindly. A child died in the boat July 2 and was buried at sea with its parents' consent."

Captain Gundell said he intended to put the Norge about and beach her, but she sank too rapidly.

The Lost Ship's Company

Copenhagen, July 4.—The office of the company owning the lost Norge has been thronged with inquirers all day and the scenes witnessed were pathetic in the extreme. The 68 men comprising the crew were all Danes, and there were 79 Danish passengers. The total number of passengers was 765, of which 713 were in the steamer. A large proportion were Polish Jews. Captain Gundell is a well known shipmaster, and has an excellent reputation. He has crossed the Atlantic many times. He was well aware of the danger of Rockall reef. On his last homeward trip he did not, owing to a fog, leave the bridge for twenty-four hours when in the neighborhood of the reef.

MILITARY OPERATIONS STOPPED BY THE RAIN

Six Week of Idleness Expected in Consequence of the Steady Downpour--Dispatches Deal With Alleged Cruelty to Wounded Russians

London, July 4.—A dispatch from Liao Yang, dated yesterday, says that the rains have stopped military operations. General Kuropatkin has returned to Halcheng. The Japanese have retired to a dry sandy part of the country to await a better season, the rainy season usually lasting about six weeks.

The announcement that the Russians had retaken Tellenwan pass was premature. Neither the Russians nor the Japanese can reach the pass in sufficient force to make an occupation effective. The deep mud makes the movement of transport or guns impossible. The two armies are now bivouacked on each side of the pass. The Japanese occupied Motien pass today without opposition, the Russians abandoning three lines of earthworks, commanding the entrance to the pass.

Charges of Cruelty Denied

Tokio, July 4.—An agent of the Bourbons charged the Japanese, in the French press, with cruelty to the wounded and with mutilation of the dead in a battle fought June 12, and a Vienna press agent stated that the Japanese were guilty of similar conduct at the battle of Wafangtien. The government made inquiries, and General Oku replied that no fighting, even a skirmish, occurred June 12. He says that the charges are fabrications, devised to cover Russian barbarities. Surgeons examined the Russian dead at Wafangtien before they were interred and saw that they were properly treated.

On June 15, at Chentesshan, where four Japanese pickets, in a fight with fifteen Russians were killed, their faces were afterward mutilated. Their identification certificates, which had been taken from their pockets, were found upon Russian prisoners. On June 27, at Hlung Tocheng twenty Cosacks shot a picket named Kobiyashi and mutilated his body in an unmentionable manner. Japanese cavalry surprised them in the act and rescued the body. General Oku says that instances of this kind have been so common that, hitherto, they have not been reported. That Russians make frequent use of Japanese and white flags for the purpose of extricating themselves from difficult positions indicates a cowardice that makes these misrepresentations as to cruelty natural.

The Asahi reports that the Russian destroyer Lieutenant Burukoff brought to New Chwang ten officers and 104 men. Five Russian destroyers left Port Arthur and were discovered. One escaped to the southward. What became of the others is unknown.

A Port Arthur refugee reports that there were 2,000 Russian casualties in the fighting last Sunday and Monday. The Japan Mail, reviewing criticisms of Admiral Kikuyu, explains that it is impossible for Admiral Kamimura to watch both the entrances to Vladivostok harbor, as they are so far apart as to defy cooperation between the guard-squadron. Hence he watches off Tsu Island.

General Oku Reports on Alleged Barbarity

Tokio, July 4.—General Oku has forwarded a detailed report to the imperial headquarters answering charges preferred by the Russian authorities that the Japanese troops were responsible for atrocities committed on the field during the engagement at Wafangtien preceding the battle of Wafangtien (Tellsau).

He says the charges are totally unfounded, but, on the contrary, that he had proofs that the wounded Russian prisoners highly appreciated the humane treatment they and their comrades had received from the Japanese. It is the Russians, he declared, that have cruelly mutilated the Japanese who fell into their hands wounded.

General Oku makes the following charges: That on June 15 six Japanese scouts were overpowered by Russian troops, who ran bayonets in their mouths, in their heads and cut their breasts open; that on June 27 the Russians captured a Japanese cavalryman, whom they bayoneted and then cut his abdomen open. On May 15 the Russians beheaded a Japanese cavalryman whom they had captured.

General Oku asserts that acts of cruelty on the part of the Russian troops are numerous, and announces his purpose to report in the future every case of it which is brought to his notice. He says he feels that he is not fighting a civilized army.

Correspondents are unable to furnish any facts in connection with General Oku's charges, because neutral

observers were not permitted to be present on the field, at either of the engagements which took place at Wafangtien and Wafangong.

Pointed Answer to Specific Accusation

Washington, July 4.—The Japanese minister has received a telegram from his government to the effect that the chief of staff of the second army on the Liao Tung peninsula reports that on the 12th of June there was no encounter between the Japanese and Russian armies at any place along the lines, not even a skirmish between scouting parties. This is in reply to the specific accusation that three Russians left wounded on the field that day were treated in an inhuman manner by Japanese cavalry. The chief of staff adds that no such acts were committed by Japanese soldiers, but that, on the contrary, the Russian wounded on the 15th of June were treated precisely like the Japanese, and that they, as well as the injured prisoners, seemed deeply impressed with kindness shown them. The Russian dead were treated with respect, and were buried in due course.

Mr. Takahira feels certain that his government would not have dignified this rumor by a denial had it not been for the persistency with which it has been reiterated and even amplified by a section of the European press. The treatment of Russian prisoners by the Japanese is a matter of common knowledge, and the Russians themselves have testified to its kind and humane character. In Mr. Takahira's opinion the attempt to prove the contrary, even where a confessedly isolated instance only is cited, is due to an unfriendly and mischievous motive, and not a genuine desire to mitigate the horrors of war.

Germany Will Maintain Neutrality
St. Petersburg, July 4.—At the German embassy here a statement, made by the London Times correspondent at Tokio that Germany had agreed to allow the Port Arthur squadron to seek refuge at Kaichow (the German port on the Shan Tung peninsula), was absolutely denied. No such request has been made. Germany is observing neutrality in accordance with her proclamation as to that effect.

The submarine boat Protector, is reported, on excellent authority, to be at Cronstadt. The Protector left New York June 5 for Cork, Ireland, on board the Norwegian steamer Fortuna. It has been reported that the Protector will be shipped by rail to Vladivostok.

Reported Offer to Surrender
Tokio, July 4.—It is reported that Russia, through the mediation of France, has offered to surrender Port Arthur and the ships and arms, provided the garrison is allowed to go free.

Soldiers Sleep in Water
St. Petersburg, July 4.—Correspondents of the Russian papers telegraph that torrential rains are inundating Manchuria. In some places they say the soldiers have to sleep in water and that there is much cholera among the Japanese.

Japanese Movements Noted
St. Petersburg, July 4.—In a dispatch dated yesterday General Sakharoff says:

"I ascertained yesterday that the Japanese advance detachments in Kaiping district have been withdrawn southward and are occupying a line eight miles and a half northeast of Senyuching. An infantry detachment occupies Senyuching station fully. A division is concentrated in the neighborhood of the town. I am informed that there are fifty thousand Japanese around Sluyen. The enemy are occupying their original positions in the Tapsa, whence there is no movement in the direction of Halcheng noticeable."

Trains on Trans-Siberian Railway
London, July 5.—One of the correspondents of the Morning Post, who has arrived in St. Petersburg after a seventeen days' journey from Mukden, telegraphs that the Trans-Siberian Railway is working splendidly. The trans-Baikal section is now averaging eight trains daily, implying the conveyance of 2,000 infantry, 150 cavalry, a battery, and their equipments. When the correspondent started, June 17th, General Kuropatkin had less than 120,000 troops of all arms, but a steady increase makes his position at Liao Yang and Halcheng secure. He is still

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