

THE WEATHER TODAY: For North Carolina: Showers, warmer. For Raleigh: Showers, warmer.

TEMPERATURE: Temperature for the past 24 Hours: Maximum, 88. Minimum, 69.

RUMOR OF BLOODY JAPANESE REPULSE

Story From Mukden That Russian Positions at Port Arthur Were Attacked With Resulting Loss of Thirty Thousand Killed and Wounded

St. Petersburg, July 12.—An official dispatch from Mukden says that the Japanese attacked the Russian positions at Port Arthur last night and were repulsed with enormous losses, no fewer than 30,000 being killed or wounded. The number of casualties was greatly added to by the explosion of Russian mines. The news is ascribed to a Japanese source.

Russian Account of Kaiping St. Petersburg, July 12.—A telegram from a correspondent of the Birshesky-Viedomosti at Tashichiao says that on Friday the Japanese advanced to within a short distance of Kaiping in a strong force, but without artillery. A Russian battery occupied a hill commanding the town and kept up a fierce and well-directed fire on the enemy for two hours.

The Japanese then fell back along the line. At the same time six squadrons of their cavalry were seen on the horizon toward the west, also falling. General Sasonoff occupied Kaiping. Toward evening a Japanese attack on the town was repulsed with heavy loss.

Next morning at 4 o'clock the Japanese renewed their attack with thirty-five companies of infantry and fifteen squadrons of cavalry. They forded the Shuang river and attempted to turn their right flank near the railway station, but were received by a well-directed fire from a battery and a detachment of cossacks. Numbers of dead bodies were carried away down the river by the rapid current. But despite all this the enemy's cavalry renewed their flanking movement and succeeded in turning our right wing.

Troops under General Samsonoff, inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese, evacuated their position and moved without themselves having suffered any casualties. They took up a fresh position behind the mountains surrounding Kaiping. The Russian artillery reopened fire upon the Japanese who were hidden under cover formed by a dip in the ground. As soon as the shells began to burst over their heads they fled behind the guns. Then they unmasked their artillery, which opened a concentrated fire on the Russians. The firing ceased toward evening.

Boarded the Bear Tokyo, July 12.—Admiral Togo reports that at midnight Monday Japanese torpedo boats approached the entrance of Port Arthur and attacked the Russian guardship, a ship of the Diana type, with torpedoes. The result of the encounter has not been ascertained, but the Japanese sustained no damage.

Oku Occupies Saichau London, July 12.—A dispatch to London from Chefoo dated Sunday says that General Oku occupied Saichau yesterday without resistance. General Shalckenberg retired on Tashichiao. A dispatch sent from New Chwang yesterday says that Chinese arrivals

report the Russians everywhere retreating. Many ships are in the port.

Stories of Russian Sorties Tokyo July 12.—The Russian cruisers Bayan, Diana, Pallada and Novik, with two gunboats and seven destroyers, preceded by mine-clearing steamers, made a sortie from Port Arthur on Saturday morning and reached a point between Senkaku and Lung Wantan. There they were attacked by Japanese torpedo boats and returned to Port Arthur, which they re-entered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Paris, July 12.—The Echo de Paris prints a St. Petersburg story that the Port Arthur garrison by a vigorous sortie captured four guns and eighty prisoners. The heights in the rear of the fortress, it says, are surrounded by 100,000 Japanese. The Petit Parisien hears from Chefoo, via St. Petersburg, that the vanguard of the Japanese army reached Yinkow today and that a serious engagement is in progress on the Russian right flank.

A rumor is current in St. Petersburg, says the Petit Parisien, of a combined triumphal sortie of the Port Arthur squadron and part of the garrison. The Russian ships are said to have succeeded in putting to sea in the direction of Corea Strait. The sortie of General Stoessel's troops is said to have been attended with success. A strong attack on the town by the Japanese is said to have followed the sortie. The correspondent says it is also stated that the Vladivostok squadron has made another raid on Gensan.

Health of Russian Army St. Petersburg, July 12.—An official report on the health of the army in Manchuria shows that up to June 26 the officers and men in hospitals in the field reached a total of 7,136 per cent, and 3,943 per cent, respectively of the whole force. If the wounded sent to the rear were included the percentages would have been 10.24 and 6.51 respectively. After the rains began on July 9 the percentage of officers in the hospitals became 8.83 and of the men 4.64. The proportion of infectious cases rose 2.19 to 8.59, including 1.99 per cent of dysentery cases.

Heavy Rains Interfered With Cultivation of Crops

Cotton Has Grown Rapidly, Too Rapidly in Central Districts—Boll Weevil Increasing in Texas. Tobacco Good Everywhere

Washington, D. C., July 12.—The climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau for the week ending at 8 a. m. July 11th says heavy rains have prevented cultivation of crops and greatly interfered with harvesting on the lower Missouri, central Mississippi and Ohio valleys and portions of the middle Atlantic states and Lake regions. Portions of the south Atlantic states and north central Texas need rain. Over the greater part of the corn belt crops have made vigorous growth, but continuous rains have prevented cultivation and much of the crop is weedy. In the more northerly districts corn is generally backward, but has advanced decidedly during the past week. In the middle Atlantic states the crop has made excellent progress and is in very promising condition. Harvesting of winter wheat was greatly hindered by unfavorable

weather in the districts east of the Mississippi river, where, however, the conditions were much less serious than in the states of the lower Missouri valley. In common with other grains oats have suffered from excessive moisture in the lower Missouri valley, but elsewhere this crop has made satisfactory progress, although rank growth is reported from portions of Minnesota and Ohio. Cotton has grown rapidly throughout the cotton belt, complaints of too rapid growth being received from portions of the central districts, where the crop is suffering for cultivation. In portions of the western districts cotton is also in need of cultivation and some shedding is reported from portions of Texas and South Carolina. Over the greater part of Texas, however, and in the eastern districts the crop is in a good state of cultivation, and comparatively little damage from insects is reported, except in Texas where the boll weevils are increasing and becoming more destructive in the southwestern counties. The weather conditions have been highly favorable for tobacco, which is in thrifty condition in all of the important tobacco states. Hay has been greatly retarded by rains throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic states, and much hay has been spoiled in some sections.

WOMAN VICTIM OF BRUTAL ASSAULT

Mrs. Kurtz of Reading, Pa., Terribly Maltreated by Man Who Hid in the House

Reading, Pa., July 12.—Mrs. Thomas Kurtz, aged 23 years, a highly respected woman of this city, was the victim of a most brutal assault this morning. The attack took place in the built-up residence section of the city. Mrs. Kurtz's husband went to market at 5 o'clock. Just as he left the house she heard a door slam. She called to him and he replied that he heard the noise, too. They investigated it and found nothing. At 6:30 Mrs. Kurtz went down stairs with her sister-in-law, Miss Ellen Kurtz. There they found the doors open and other evidences of intruders. They made a thorough inspection, but could find no one, though they even looked under beds and in closets. Two hours later Mrs. Kurtz went up stairs. Her sister-in-law remained in the kitchen. As she was passing into her bed room Mrs. Kurtz was seized in the hallway by a man, pushed inside, gagged, threatened with a pistol, thrown across the bed, her limbs then bound and she was terribly maltreated. The man afterwards escaped.

An hour later her sister-in-law found Mrs. Kurtz more dead than alive. All day she has been in great agony. Her body is black and blue and her mouth torn and bleeding. Two detectives are at work on the case. The police have no clue.

THE CHALMETTE SUNK

Largest Steamboat on Mississippi Struck a Snag

New Orleans, July 12.—The Chalmette, the largest steamboat on the Mississippi river, and engaged in the trade between St. Louis and New Orleans, struck a snag at Logan's Landing, La., and sank. The passengers saved their baggage. The Chalmette is the last of the big river boats. She was built in 1898, out of the remains of the old Anchor line steamer City of Vicksburg, wrecked in the St. Louis cyclone. She was engaged in the New Orleans trade for a number of years. The loss is \$80,000.

Golden Rule Jones Dead

Toledo, Ohio, July 12.—"Golden Rule" Mayor Jones died at 5:07 this evening. His death had been expected for days.

MALLORY LINE STEAMER BURNED

Damaged at Roach's Ship Yard to Extent of \$40,000—Firemen Overcome

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12.—The steamship San Jacinto of the Mallory Line was damaged to the extent of \$40,000 by fire today while lying at Roach's ship-yard, Chester, Pa., where she was laid up for repairs.

The vessel was built by the Roach Shipbuilding Company at a cost of over half a million dollars, and was launched about a year ago. When completed, the San Jacinto was placed on the line between New York and Galveston. She was brought to Chester on June 8th for repairs, and would have been ready to take her regular run within a week. The fire originated in a room used for storing oil and varnish, and had gained such headway before the arrival of the fire engines that the firemen divided their attention between the big vessel and the property of the shipbuilding company adjacent to the dock. The flames burned so fiercely and the vessel was in such an inaccessible position that the firemen had to work at a great disadvantage. The big hull of the steamship was bent and twisted by the terrible heat. The flames were confined to the after part of the vessel between decks. The electrical plant was badly damaged. A score of firemen were overcome from the heat and smoke.

VARDAMAN DISPLEASED

Don't Like Race Plank—Resolution He Had Ready

New Orleans, July 12.—Governor Vardaman of Mississippi declares the race plank of the St. Louis platform wholly unsatisfactory. He had a resolution which he intended to present on the subject as follows: "Resolved, that the Democratic party has always been, is now and must forever remain the white man's party, that it guarantees protection to all men of all races within these United States in the enjoyment of life, liberty and prosperity under laws made and executed by white men, but will never consent to divide sovereignty with any inferior race, recognizing as we do that the rule of the white man is necessary to the preservation of a republican form of government and the conservation of the civilization of the American people."

PACKING PLANTS ARE PARALYZED

Fifty Thousand Butcher Workmen Went Out at Noon Yesterday

Chicago, July 12.—Chicago and the great packing centers of the west are in the throes of a gigantic industrial struggle. The strike of 50,000 butcher workmen is on in full force and the packing industry of the nation is paralyzed. Promptly at noon today, the hour set for the strike to go into effect, the men laid down their tools and walked out. It was a revelation to the packers, who believed that the order would not be generally obeyed. Even the strike leaders themselves were surprised at the alacrity with which the men responded. The tie-up was more complete than they had dared to hope for. Fully twenty thousand in the stock yards were out before the quitting hour tonight. At Kansas City over ten thousand men and women employed there quit. From Omaha, St. Joseph, East St. Louis, St. Paul and Sioux City, came reports to President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen, that the men were all out. Plans are now being considered by the packers to join forces and operate at least one of the big packing houses, using the available non-union forces. It is believed that there are men enough willing to enable them to operate one plant at nearly its capacity. If this scheme proves practicable many small dealers will be supplied with meat. All efforts of the Chicago Employers' Association to secure a settlement of the strike by arbitration have been rejected by the union. The Employers' Association will support the packers in their fight with money and influence. Through the recently established employment bureau, thousands of men will be supplied to take the strikers' places, if this course is determined on. Secretary Frederick Job, of the Association said today: "We are having 100 applications a day for work by men who are not in unions. I have been told that never in the history of the yards have so many idle men been seeking employment there." There was no disorder. Several hundred police were detailed at the yards, but there was no call for their services.

In Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo., July 12.—The packing house strike began at noon today in Kansas City. The order to strike was sent out from Chicago. During the morning about 10,000 employees of Schwarzschild and Sulzberger, Swift and Cudahy took their hats and went on a strike. About 7,000 union employes in Kansas City plants struck and about 5,000 more employes were affected. None of the plants is operating.

Will Parker Hold Out Olive Branch to Bryan?

Chicago, July 12.—According to a report which reached the city today, William J. Bryan is awaiting a word from Judge Parker before replying to the invitation of the Chicago Democracy to appear at the demonstration being arranged for the first week in August. If he accepts, it will be understood that the Democratic nominee for president has held out the olive branch to the Nebraska orator and that Mr. Bryan will be the first to take the stump in the west for the ticket named in St. Louis.

I SHALL VOTE FOR PARKER AND DAVIS," SAYS BRYAN

He Gives Four Reasons, Imperialism, the Race Issue, Republican War Policy and Reduction of Standing Army--Says Parker and Roosevelt Both With Financiers

Lincoln, July 12.—Mr. Bryan in a statement issued says: "I shall vote for Parker and Davis for the following reasons: "First, because the Democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism, while the Republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, the convention was unanimous and I have no doubt that the candidate will carry out the platform. "Second, Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics, and this issue if it becomes national will make it impossible to consider economic questions that demand solution. The election of the Democratic party will put a quietus on this attempt and permit the race question to work itself out without the bitterness which Mr. Roosevelt's conduct has engendered. "Third, Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. The Democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason and for arbitration rather than for force, conquest and bluster. "Fourth, the Democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and there is reason to believe that a Democratic success on this subject would bring some advantage to the people. For these four reasons I feel justified in supporting the ticket. A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress on economic questions so long as the party is under the control of the Wall street element. On the money question Mr. Parker is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Mr. Roosevelt. Nothing can be expected of him on the money question. On the trust question the Democratic platform is very much better than the Republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank." Mr. Bryan says Judge Parker's nomination was secured by crooked and indefensible methods. He concludes: "I think it due to the Democrats of the nation to say that while the fight on economic questions is postponed it is not abandoned. As soon as the election is over, I shall with the help of those who believe as I do, undertake to organize for the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the Democratic party to the support of a radical and progressive policy."

personal and political honor to one who like yourself has borne the heat and burden of the long day. (Signed) Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. Ryan lives here, but his voting residence is in Virginia, from which state he was a delegate to the convention.

CONGRATULATE BARBER OF OYSTER BAY

Message From Citizens of Centerville, Miss—One Says It Will Elect Parker

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 12.—David Newport, the barber here who forced the Rev. James T. Gaskin, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church in Oyster Bay, out of his hop, after refusing to shave him, received this message today, signed "Citizens of Centerville, Miss: "Accept congratulations on recent election of negro from barber shop." Another message received by Newport from a Virginia man said: "You've set the ball rolling. Good. It will elect Parker."

The barber shop is also being flooded with letters from all parts of the country. Mary Blackwell, who lives in New York and says she "writes on criticisms" writes to Newport as follows: "I glory in your feeling regarding your own race and hope you will not be coerced into allowing negroes to sit in your chairs. No president up to the present time ever made the mistake President Roosevelt has made in allowing a negro to sit at his table. Would McKinley have done this? Never. Continue in the same line you have begun. We don't know who will be a good president, but I am willing to bet a good round sum that if Parker gets the place there will be no Booker Washington dinners."

42 BUILDINGS BURNED

Big Fire at Millington, Md. Loss \$125,000—Death From Excitement

Wilmington, Del., July 12.—Fire at Millington, Kent county, Md., this afternoon destroyed forty-two buildings including every store in the place. Three or four hundred people are homeless tonight. Two fire engines went from here and managed to do some good work. The loss is estimated at about \$125,000. Miss Florence Forbes, a young woman, dropped dead during the excitement attending the fire.

Over Half the Country's Population Employed

Increase of 24 Per Cent. Over 1890—Thirty-nine Per Cent. of Males in Agricultural Pursuits. More than Half in the South

Washington, D. C., July 12.—A bulletin issued by the census office on the statistics of occupations in the United States in 1900 shows that 29,073,233 persons or 50.2 per cent. of those over ten years of age, were engaged in gainful occupations. This was an increase of 5,656,608 or 24.2 per cent. compared with 1890, while the increase of population in the same period was but 20.7 per cent. Of those employed 80.2 per cent. were males and 18.3 per cent. females, the figures for the latter sex having increased from 14.7 per cent. in 1890. The proportion of males over ten years who are employed does not vary in the different states and territories, but the corresponding percentage for females takes a wide range—from 7.9 in Oklahoma, to 38 in South Carolina. In the manufacturing states of the north and in those southern states where the negro element is prominent, the percentage is comparatively high, while in the agricultural states of the middle and far west it is low. The bulletin distinguishes 303 specified occupations or 140 occupation groups, these in turn being classified under five heads. Agricultural pursuits, professional service, domestic and personal service, trade and transportation, and manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Thirty-nine per cent of the males were engaged in agricultural pursuits, 24.3 per cent in manufacturing or mechanics, 14.7 per cent in domestic or personal service and 3.5 per cent in professional service. Exclusive of the north Atlantic and western divisions, in each of the other geographic divisions agricultural pursuits constitute the most important branch of occupations, being 54.9 per cent, or more than one-half of all male workers in the south Atlantic divisions, 41.7 per cent or two-fifths of all in the north central division, and 68.3 per cent, or two-thirds, of all in the south central division. Classified by age 77.3 per cent of the workers were men, 16.6 per cent women and 6.1 per cent were children between 10 and 16 years. The percentages in 1890 were 80, 13.5 and 6.5 respectively. The proportion of men among the workers ranged from 91.4 per cent in Wyoming to 58.4 per cent in South Carolina, that of women from 31.8 per cent in the District of Columbia to 6.6 in Wyoming and that of children from 16.6 per cent in South Carolina to 1 per cent in Montana.