

RUSSIANS MOVING TO THE NORTH OF TAITSE RIVER

Kuropatkin Taking an Offensive Position Against Kuroki--Lio Yang Not Yet Evacuated. Fighting Goes on Day by Day. Losses Are Enormous

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The Russian force... Kuroki, after serious fighting, succeeded yesterday in taking a portion of the eminence near Helyingtai.

Liao Yang, the railway station and the railroad itself. Our losses were insignificant. "I have just received a dispatch from the chief of the Liao Yang garrison, timed 10:35 a. m. to the effect that the Japanese attacked the fort situated in the center of our position, but they were repulsed with very great loss.

Japanese Still Pressing the Fight

Tokio, Sept. 3.—The Asahi believes that the Russian forces have been enveloped by the Japanese on the extreme left on the Taitse river north-west of Liao Yang; that the center of the Japanese army is advancing from the southward on both sides of the river and that the first army is further to the north, touching the railway on the extreme right.

It remarks upon the significant historical parallel between the events at Liao Yang and those at Sedan, which occurred on the same day of the month thirty-four years ago. It estimates that the Russian losses will exceed those which the French suffered at Sedan, both in prisoners and in casualties, probably 7,000 and 50,000 respectively.

China 'Asked to Pay' Tokyo, Sept. 3.—Telegrams from Shanghai report that the Chinese ordered the British docking company not to repair the cruiser Askold or destroyer Grosowal after 6 a. m. September 1. The company has not been paid by Russia and demands payment by the Chinese.

Abandonment Decided Upon

London, Sept. 3.—A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg says that it is admitted by the highest military authorities that the abandonment of Liao Yang was definitely decided upon in advance, save in the event of an overwhelming Russian victory.

Itshan Hill Retaken

Paris, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg says that General Stoessel telegraphs that the Russians have retaken the Itshan Hills and are engaged in dislodging from their base the Japanese who recently landed.

Kuroki Captures Positions

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—A dispatch received today confirms the report that General Kuroki has captured several positions in the direction of the railway. General Kuropatkin telegraphs that he assaulted and captured a position during the night. The Russians began preparations to retake the position this morning. An advance against General Kuroki was also begun and was met by a strong rifle fire from the center of the Japanese position.

Decision Depends Upon Kuroki

Paris, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Petit Parisien from St. Petersburg says that General Kuropatkin has removed the military telegraph from Liao Yang fifteen miles north of Liao Yang. Liao Yang was almost entirely evacuated by the Russians September 1.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that the general staff emphatically deny that the Japanese have occupied Liao Yang. They assert that the armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu, though strong, are still held in check by the Russians. It is General Kuroki's force, they say, that will decide the issue of the battle. General Kuropatkin has sent a large number of troops across the Taitse to attack General Kuroki in the rear.



(FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD, AUG. 24, 1904.)

Russian Machine Guns

Tokio, Sept. 3.—Soldiers from the front declare that the most unpleasant reminiscence of the fighting is the sound of the enemy's machine guns. No wonder, said one, that Russia makes a military secret of its work. Its effectiveness is beyond imagination. It is marvelously accurate in aim and astonishingly great in range, besides having a firing capacity of four hundred shots a minute. It requires but little courage to march up and face this gun. When in action it sends forth a succession of peculiar clanging sounds which, when heard at a distance, produce the most unpleasant effect on the mind.

Abandoned Their Direct Attack

Mukden, Friday, Sept. 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—After six days of fighting, on the last three of which the heaviest fighting took place, the Japanese on Wednesday abandoned their direct attack on Liao Yang in favor of a flanking movement. The Russian artillery fire was greatly aided by the sending up of balloons southeast of Liao Yang, thus locating the Japanese batteries. The Russians were compelled to abandon a number of guns, being unable to move them through the mud.

Japanese Occupy Liao Yang

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—The Japanese have occupied Liao Yang and the Russians are concentrating on positions at Yentai, ten miles to the north. It is reported that the Siberian corps under command of General Stakeberg, numbering 25,000 men, is cut off by the Japanese west of Liao Yang. The outbreaks of fire at Liao Yang which have been mentioned in previous dispatches were caused by the Japanese bombardment and by the Russians, who set fire to the magazines and stores of provisions to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Japanese.

Liao Yang Taken By Assault

London, Sept. 4th.—A dispatch from Fusan, dated September 3rd, to the Lloyd's Weekly, says that after two days' severe artillery fighting the Japanese by a desperate assault, in which there was some of the bloodiest fighting of the campaign, drove the Russians from the fortifications at Liao Yang. The final assault lasted several hours. The Japanese are hotly pursuing the Russians to the north. General Kuroki is vigorously harassing their retreat, a running fight being maintained.

Bryan's Plans Not Settled

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 3rd.—W. J. Bryan made an emphatic denial today to a story sent out from Omaha last night, that he had demanded the retirement of David B. Hill from New York politics, on account of his making speeches in that state for Parker. "I had not heard anything about Hill's retirement," he said, "until I read it in the newspapers, and I have heard nothing since. I have not discussed the trip to New York with any one. In fact, my plans for the campaign are not settled. I expect to talk in Indiana. I will make two or three more speeches in Missouri and I shall devote considerable time to Nebraska. I shall do nothing until October. Today I leave for the mountains for a rest."

SIGNS OF UNEASINESS

Friction Developing Between Italy and Austria

London, Sept. 3rd.—Signs of international uneasiness in Europe became visible this week in a new quarter. The relations between Italy and Austria are developing a friction which is causing some alarm in both countries. The Rome correspondent of the Post, in a telegram which was suppressed by the Italian government, says the persecution of the Philo-Italians at Trieste, and the Austrian intrigues in Albania have increased the existing tension. The fortifications at Ancona and Vorna, which heretofore had been neglected, have been repaired. The public is incensed by the fact that Austrian ships are taking soundings at night off the Italian coast.

It is hinted in official circles that in case European complications arise owing to the war in the far east and the Balkan question, Italy and Austria will take opposite sides, notwithstanding the fact that they are members of the triple-alliance.

The Rome Press for the past few days has contained strong anti-Austria editorials. The Tribune, a ministerial organ, reproduced articles from the Pesther Lloyd and other Vienna papers, setting forth that the Italian feeling over the provocation will not check Austria's policy in the Balkans, although the king of Italy has a father-in-law at Cetinje and a brother-in-law at Belgrade. The Tribune suggests that Italy would better give up her Austrian alliance.

BIG FIRE IN MEMPHIS

Loss to Wholesale Houses Nearly a Million Dollars

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Fire in Front street, in the heart of the wholesale district, today, destroyed property amounting to a value of \$800,000. The fire originated in the Oliver-Finnie Company's grocery house from an unknown cause. The stock and building were destroyed. The building north of the Oliver-Finnie Company, owned by John Denny's Sons, stored with lime, was partly crushed by falling walls. The Memphis Paper Company's building was crushed. It was also partially burned, as were the building of W. C. Early & Company, wholesale commission merchants, and the rear portion of the J. T. Ferguson & Co. building. The Oliver-Finnie Company's loss is between \$400,000 and \$500,000. Winnie, Love & Co. and Beher & Co. were also among the firms who suffered loss. Frank Guffenbaugh, a fireman, was seriously injured by falling from a ladder. Six other firemen were overcome by heat and smoke and were removed to hospitals. All will recover.

Invited to Esopus

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3rd.—Within the last few days nearly every prominent gold Democrat in Indianapolis has received a letter from Judge Alton B. Parker, inviting him to Esopus for a conference. It is understood that among the persons thus addressed was

Sterling R. Holt, who laid down the chairmanship of the Democratic state committee in 1898 because he did not agree with the financial views of William J. Bryan.

NO COTTON MOVING

Strike of Teamsters Threatens to Tie up the Market

New Orleans, Sept. 3.—Today no cotton was handled here in consequence of the teamsters strike. Today makes the third day that no cotton has been moved in New Orleans. All cotton in the presses, in warehouses and at the railroad yards remains untouched. Up to this time the tieup has not been seriously felt and as today and Monday are holidays in the cotton market it is probable that no severe effect will be felt until late next week. Should the strike continue for any length of time, however, it will seriously retard the cotton movement as the season is about to open and in a short time cotton will be coming into New Orleans in large quantities.

All efforts at adjustment so far have been made by Boss Drayman Turner. The union men have taken very little hand in the efforts at settlement. Mr. Turner has summoned them each time that negotiations were opened, and both of his efforts have now been rejected by the union. The draymen were willing on both occasions to sign the tariff as amended by Mr. Turner, but the committee from the union have stubbornly refused to sign, after twice in-laws at Belgrade. The cotton dealers have not taken a hand thus far, as the boss draymen have been at work attempting to settle the situation. If their efforts fail the merchants will intervene.

GAN NOT HELP

Gompers Full of Sympathy for the Butchers

Chicago, Sept. 3rd.—Word was received at the union headquarters from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that he would not call a meeting of the national executive board of the federation to recommend general sympathetic action of the unions throughout the land to support the packers' walkout. Today Secretary Nicholls received a letter from Mr. Gompers, in which he said: "A meeting of the executive council has been called for September 12, and the members cannot attend a meeting earlier. Several of them are away from their headquarters, some of them nearly 1,500 miles away, to make Labor Day addresses next Monday. It would have been a pleasure for me if I might have been able to attend the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, but you will readily see how utterly impossible is such a course. "The strike of the butcher workmen has received and is receiving my most watchful care, and I would be pleased to do anything in my power and I know my colleagues of the council would join me in this expression if I could be of any service in the interest of our fellow workmen."

Intervention Not Considered Probable

The Kaiser's Idea Entirely Visionary—Russia Not Open to Proposals While Suffering Sting of Defeat

London, Sept. 3.—The latest successes of the Japanese army are naturally coincident with fresh reports of intervention and the probable form thereof. The most extraordinary of them is the St. Petersburg report which was called briefly today to the effect that the Kaiser hopes to organize a Russo-German-Japanese alliance. This bold project is advanced in quite plausible fashion. It is even said that Gen. Kurino, the former Japanese minister to Russia, went to St. Petersburg originally in behalf of Japan to advocate this policy, or rather a Russo-Japanese alliance, and it was the spurning of his overtures by the grand ducal cabal which led the Japanese to turn to Great Britain. It is now argued that Russia must realize that she can not single handed acquire predominance in the Pacific, whereas a combination with Japan and Germany could dominate Asia and Europe. There are plenty of historic precedents for belligerents becoming allies, notably Austria and Prussia, after a sanguinary war. A powerful argument advanced is that the Russian autocracy demand the concentration of all forces in the interior to meet the serious difficulties which are anticipated in the near future. Moreover, far-seeing Russians are becoming convinced that, however long the war may last, the terms of peace will not be one whit more favorable than those which are available today. The loss of the fleet destroyed Russia's last vestige of hope of dictating terms in Tokyo.

direct menace to the United States and Great Britain, but would be equally pregnant to France, and the effect would be to throw those countries into an opposing coalition.

The prospects of intervention, even assuming that Japan succeeds in capturing Gen. Kuropatkin's army, are extremely small. No combination of powers for this object is possible and no action by a single power could win acceptance from both belligerents. Japan, for instance, would regard overtures from Russia's ally, France, far more favorably than from Germany. Japan's mistrust of Germany is deep and ineradicable.

Peace, if it comes in the near future, will be due to Japan's direct initiative. There is strong reason for believing that if the present campaign results in complete Japanese success the Mikado's government will propose liberal terms to Russia, but the question of their acceptance is extremely doubtful. It must be remembered that while Japan has won the present campaign she has not won the war.

Russia must decide in the next few weeks whether she will embark on another campaign. If words, apparently sincere, count for anything, then it must be said that Russia has already decided to do so. Every assurance from official quarters during the writer's recent visit to St. Petersburg was to this effect. Nevertheless, the internal crisis in Russia is so acute and the will of the czar so unstable that it would be folly to assert with confidence which policy will prevail. New and startling features of the international situation may develop at any moment and alter every thing.

It must be said that the effect of an overwhelming defeat of Gen. Kuropatkin upon the Russian policy would be in favor of the continuation of the war instead of peace. Resentment against the high placed scoundrels who are responsible for the war is rapidly increasing among true Russians, but they also regard defeat by an Asiatic power as an inexcusable shame. They might submit to partial humiliation if there were a drawn battle, but the disgrace which attaches to the present situation will not allow them to advocate a shameful peace.

Howland Deposits Cash for Security

New Owner of the Atlantic Road Visits Goldsboro—Improvements on the Program to go Into Effect at an Early Day

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 3.—Special. The first private special on the old Mullet to arrive in the city since the lease came in last night and brought Mr. Richard S. Howland, the president of the Howland Improvement Company, who has just leased and will operate the road. He was accompanied by Governor Aycock, Theo. F. Davidson, Esq., Maj. W. H. Smith, Mr. Reginald Howland, son of the lessee, Mr. F. L. Merritt, private secretary to the new president of the road, F. B. Arendell, B. C. Beal with, B. W. Ballard and others. Governor Aycock and party went on to Raleigh.

Mr. Howland, with his son and private secretary, spent the night at the Hotel Kennon and left for New Bern this morning at 11 o'clock. While in the city Mr. Howland drove over the town with Maj. W. H. Smith and met several of the leading business men. He expressed himself as very well pleased with Goldsboro and ventured the opinion that it would some day become a large city. Before leaving for New Bern Mr. Howland deposited with the Bank of Wayne a certified check for \$100,000, which is to guarantee the performance of his lease of the road. This check is in place of bonds to that amount which are to be put up as soon as they are registered. Immediately after the deposit was made this morning the bank notified Governor Aycock with the following telegram:

Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 3. Governor C. B. Aycock, Raleigh, N. C. I have this day received from R. S. Howland for collection a draft drawn by the Union Trust Company, of Providence, R. I., on the National Bank of New York for \$100,000, which has been placed here subject to your order.

THE BANK OF WAYNE. W. E. Borden, Cashier. The draft for the above amount should have arrived here Thursday, and did arrive, but it did not come according to the instructions which Mr. Howland had given, and he was at first somewhat puzzled. He directed that the draft be sent by registered letter, and when he went to the post office and called for a registered package he did not get it. This morning he went to the general delivery and

received the letter which contained the valuable document.

Mr. Merritt, the private secretary to Mr. Howland in the railroad business, informed the reporter that he had already advertised for one hundred thousand cross-ties and that new rails of the weight of seventy pounds would be put down as soon as they could be purchased to replace the light rails now in use. He also said that wood-burning locomotives would be changed at once to coal-burners, which would cut down the schedule at least a half hour from here to Morehead City.

HORRORS OF WAR

Russian Wounded Suffering Privation and Neglect

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3rd.—The Russia Viedomosti publishes an account of the awful needless sufferings of Russian sick and wounded, which, though a Russian journal dare not say so, are due to the fact that the greater portion of the money which should have been spent in equipping hospitals has been the spoil of grand dukes, notably the Grand Duke Vladimir, father of Boris.

One hospital, which was almost without sugar, milk and lamp oil, and absolutely without soap and dry produce, was obliged to take in whole wagon-loads of General Count Keller's wounded beyond what it could accommodate and feed. The wounded and sick are invariably brought in clad in their shirts only. When they recover the hospitals are without garments to reclothe them. The unfortunates arrive at the hospitals in shocking conditions, most of them being obliged to chance help during the long train journey in common freight cars, uncovered or covered, but invariably dirty.

The railroad cars are not provided even with a litter for the miserable inmates, so a soldier who is seriously wounded is laid down on bare boards and left there for several days and nights. There are no sanitary arrangements, not even those of the most primitive character.

Strike Called Off

New York, Sept. 3.—The strike of the meat cutters and butchers in this city was declared off tonight by a referendum vote of the thirteen locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen held in different halls. The executive board of the unions met earlier and decided on this action, but thought it best to refer the matter to the locals. The strikers will return to work on Tuesday.