

JAPS REPULSE RUSSIA.

Great Battle In Which The Yellow Peril Wod Decisive Victory.

Mukden, Oct. 11.—(11 p. m.)—A bloody battle is now raging about six miles north of Lental railroad station. The Japanese on Sunday fell back along the whole of the north front and the Russian advance guards crossed the Schili river (about half way between Mukden and Liao Yang) and came within three of Yental. Yesterday, however, the Japanese received strong reinforcement of infantry and artillery and not only held their positions but even assumed the offensive. The fighting lasted the entire day and night. The Japanese directed the artillery fire with great skill and searched the Russian position and the Russians fell back north of the Schili river, which crosses the railroad seven miles from Yental. The Russians this morning resumed their advance, once more crossing the Schili river and engaged the Japanese two miles south of it. A terrific artillery engagement is proceeding along the entire front. The result of the battle is still undecided.

Wednesday
No appreciable progress has been made in the projected advance southward of the Russian army under General Kuropatkin since the initial success of the movement in the capture of Bentisaputze. Fighting of the most stubborn description continued along the entire front. Field Marshal Oyama reports the capture of thirty guns from Russians and claims distinct successes in forcing the Russians to retire from some of their advanced positions. General Kuropatkin's report to Emperor Nicholas is couched in guarded terms and claims nothing in the way of accomplished results.

Reports from the Russian military commander at Port Arthur show that the Japanese have brought a shell fire to bear on the inner fortress. The garrison, however, is represented to be hopeful of the outcome of the siege.

The victory of Japanese left army today was a decisive one. The Russians fought bravely and several times attempted counter attacks. The Japanese repulsed them every time and continued their steady advance. The left wing of the left army threatened to envelop the Russian right, compelling the Russians to retreat. The Japanese artillery, including the batteries captured from the Russians, did their usual splendid work in shelling the trenches and retreating Russians.

General Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur telegraphs St. Petersburg that the Russians recently recaptured Signal hill. He adds that the Japanese are bombarding the interior of the fortress with new batteries and that the bombardment is becoming more and more violent.

Chefoo, 3.—(7 p. m.)—Local Russians confirm the report that the Russian battleship Retvizan was recently hit by a shell from one of the new big Japanese guns, but they claim that the damage done was slight. Tow sailors were killed. Another shell burst near the Russian gunboat Gillak, killing her commander and injuring others. The Russians admit that the new Japanese guns furiously threaten the harbor and docks. They believe, however, that the squadron at Port Arthur will remain inside the harbor until the arrival of the Baltic fleet.

Thursday
St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The main armies of Russia and Japan in Manchuria continue to be engaged in a desperate struggle for supremacy south of Mukden. On both sides there have been such losses in killed and wounded as mark the contest one of the bloodiest battles in history. Already the losses at Liao Yang have been approximated, and the indications are they will be exceeded, that of the Russians up to noon of October 14 being estimated at 15,000.

Tide of Victory Seems to Favor Japs.
The Russian advance has been converted into a stubbornly fought retreat. The result, according to the Russians is still to be determined. Reports from the Russian left wing are lacking, leaving room for question if that part of Kuropatkin's army is not in worse extremity than the center and right were at any stage of the battle. On both sides the soldiers have shown the utmost tenacity and bravery, and whole regiments have gone down before the fire of the enemy. In official circles of St. Petersburg there is a disposition to argue that even should General Kuropatkin be obliged to retire upon Mukden, his position will be as favorable as it was when the order to advance was given on October 6, and that, on the other hand, the Japanese powers of future aggression will have been materially weakened.

Friday
The main armies of Russia and Japan in

Manchuria continue to be engaged in a desperate struggle for supremacy south of Mukden. On both sides there have been such losses in killed and wounded as mark the contest one of the bloodiest battles in history. Already the losses at Liao Yang have been approximated, and the indications are they will be exceeded, that of the Russians up to noon of October 14 being estimated at 15,000.

The Russian advance has been converted into a stubbornly fought retreat. The result, according to Russians, is still to be determined. Reports from the Russian left wing are lacking, leaving room for question if that part of Kuropatkin's army is not in worse extremity than the center and right were at any stage of the battle. On both sides the soldiers have shown the utmost tenacity and bravery and whole regiments have gone down before the fire of the enemy. In official circles of St. Petersburg there is a disposition to argue that even should General Kuropatkin be obliged to retire upon Mukden his position will be as favorable as it was when the order to advance was given on October 6 and that, on the other hand, the Japanese powers of future resistance will have materially weakened. There is no news from Port Arthur.

Mukden, Oct. 14.—(3:14 p. m.)—The fighting has raged today with the same bitterness as on the previous day of the engagement and the result is still in the balance. The losses on both sides are enormous, that of the Russians being 15,000. Wounded soldiers are being brought in from directions all. The roads are crowded with long trains of wagons, baggage and transport wagons, as well as ambulances being pressed into service, even Chinese two-wheel carts filling the mandate of the militia. Men afoot are limping, using their guns as crutches, the less severely wounded supporting their comrades after a first aid dressing on the firing line. Even about the fields you meet them, taking the shortest and straightest road for help and shelter. It is a most pitiful feature of the bloody drama being enacted at the front, when, stiffening with wounds, pain-racked bodies sink to the roadside after the support of the danger and glory of the active fight have been withdrawn. In the distance the sounds of battle are still plainly heard. The rain has ceased and the sun is shining serenely.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—General Kuropatkin reports that he ordered the Russian troops on the left flank to retire because Japanese reinforcements threatened to cut them off.

(3:35 p. m.)—General Kuropatkin's official report, given out at 1:30 p. m., definitely confirming the loss of artillery attached to the brigade on his right flank, as the result of General Oku's attack on Wednesday night only served to increase public apprehension. The number of guns lost is not specifically stated.

Saturday
Tokio, Oct. 15.—(8 p. m.)—General Kuropatkin's southern advance has been beaten back and his army is in retreat. He is fighting doggedly, so as to spare the Russian army from utter rout.

Field Marshal Oyama's triumphant troops have driven the Russians north to a line along the Shakhe river. They are vigorously pressing the pursuit and probably will inflict further severe damage on Kuropatkin's force.

As a result of the bloody battle of Oct. 14 the Russians left two thousand dead on the field which they lost.

Field Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian losses at over 30,000. The fighting continued all along the entire line today (Saturday) and the end is not near.

It seems to be impossible for the Russians to rally and they probably will be pressed back across the Hun river.

Gloom and Despair at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—(2 a. m.) The latest report from the front brings the story of the great battle up to Saturday morning when the fighting on the Shakhe renewed with unabated vigor. The Russians are holding their position at Shakhe and apparently neither they nor the Japanese are able to advance. All accounts agree that the battle of Liao Yang is already overshadowed in fierceness and the number of casualties. It is now the sixth day of desperate fighting and the issue is still in the balance.

The feeling in St. Petersburg is one of extreme gloom and depression. The lack of official news, the undoubted checking of General Kuropatkin's aggressive move and the enormous Russian loss in men and guns, compared with the optimistic reports from Tokio, all combine to prepare the public for anything short of a rout of the Russians. Nevertheless, the reports of the newspaper correspondent at the front while admitting the heavy losses of the Russian troops and their retreat beyond Shakhe, describe the soldiers as fighting with undiminished ardor. One dispatch even hints at extremely encouraging news from eastern flank, but counsel patience and official confirmation before accepting it as true.

There is a noteworthy absence of bit-

terness against General Kuropatkin in the belief is prevalent that he was compelled to assume the offensive. A majority of the people are inclined to regard him as a victim of circumstances and all admit the skillful manner in which he again removed his forces as soon as he realized the danger of pressing the advance. The report that he personally resumed command of three divisions in order to cover the retreat finds widespread credence.

Tokio, Oct. 16.—(9 a. m.)—The latest advices are that the Russians left 4,500 dead in front of General Kuropatkin's army alone. The Russian losses there are estimated at twenty thousand men.

HEARST'S CALL TO ARMS.

Ringling Address to National Association of Democratic Clubs.

HE ADVISES EARNEST WORK.

Urges Upon Clubs Everywhere Special Activity and Untiring Energy Until the Closing of the Polls.

William Randolph Hearst, president of the National Association of democratic clubs, has issued an address to that association urging upon its members "special activity from now until the closing of the polls."

Mr. Hearst's address says in part: "I hope that every official and every individual member of every club in our association will do all that he can—and more than ever before—to promote and expound the interests and the beliefs of genuine Jeffersonian democracy.

Calls for Earnest Work.
"I call upon all members of the clubs to begin earnest campaign work immediately, to reorganize where reorganization is necessary and especially to respond promptly and energetically to every suggestion that may come from the national management from the democratic party.

"I have offered my services and those of my newspapers to the management of the democracy, and insofar as I have felt justified as your president in so doing, I have offered the much greater influence of the national association of the democratic clubs, pledging the honest co-operation of all the members to further effort on the lines of that genuine democracy in which a majority of the people believe.

"There are special reasons why the democrats should assert themselves and work energetically in this campaign.

"First, and foremost, there is a permanent duty before us—we must restore the government of this country to the hands of the people for whom and by whom the government was created.

"As democrats we are interested and especially this year in repudiating and disproving by earnest, sincere work, the charges made against us.

"The president of the United States in an informal letter of acceptance calls all democrats hypocrites and time-servers. He says they are compelled to improvise their convictions and that it is no wonder they forget their convictions overnight.

Duty of Democrats.
"It is the duty of the members of the national association of democratic clubs and of all democrats to unite in proving that democrats have principles and permanent principles.

"We should unite to preach our democratic beliefs from now until election day and to vote for them on that day.

"The democratic party has a great respect for vested rights—and also has a great hatred for vested wrongs, no matter how long or respectable their antecedents. Democrats believe in the statement of their platform that 'the rights of labor is certainly no less vested, no less sacred' and no less 'inalienable' than the rights of capital.

"Democrats denounce the exportation without process of law of working-men and women from the state of Colorado or from any other part of American soil. The democracy detests all kinds of anarchy, and especially that which puts the executive of a state, backed by the militia, above the laws and above the courts.

Postoffice Thieves.
"The democracy believes in putting the thieves out of the postoffice and all other branches of the public service, from the United States senate all the way down.

The democrats believe that public property is public property, and that not even the occupant of the White House should turn men of war into private yachts or make of the officers and sailors of the navy the domestic servants of the president's household.

The democratic party believes in expansion—it is a party of expansion, as Jeff-

son was America's greatest expansionist. But it is opposed to imperialism.

"The democratic platform says: 'We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few,' and democrats mean exactly what the platform says.

"They know that through protection the trusts rob the public, workmen and business men alike. And democrats, if elected, will find a way to pull away from the trusts their protecting cloak—the tariff.

Equal Rights for All, Etc.

"There with a heartily pledged support of the Monroe doctrine, a demand that the service of the soldiers be fairly and generously recognized, and a vigorous protest against the attempt of President Roosevelt to stir up race hatred as an engine of political advancement; constitute the main features of the democratic platform proposed to meet the special conditions and emergencies of the day. We democrats should now as we did a hundred years ago, hold for equal rights for all and special privileges for none. President Roosevelt's party and Roosevelt with every appointment in his gift bestowed on some trust puppet, hold to the doctrine of special favors for those who can and will pay.

"WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST."

CANDIDTES DISCUSS THE PARTY ISSUES.

Congressman Gudger and J. F. Alexander at Cliffside.

Cliffside, N. C., Oct. 14.—Congressman Gudger and Hon. J. F. Alexander spoke to more than three hundred people here last night. The brass band turned out and made music for the occasion. Everybody was pleased and the party is alive with enthusiasm.

Mr. Gudger was in fine condition and spoke for more than one hour. He handled national issues effectively, scolding the republicans for their extravagance and corruption. "The republican party," said the speaker, "has now been in power until they seem to think that they own the government and can run it as they please. They have doubled the annual expenditures and cannot point to one single institution that has benefited the agricultural classes directly except a paltry sum in one or two instances. The dollars go for the benefit of the corporate enterprises called 'infant industries' have amassed millions and billions and occasionally the pennies are turned loose for the benefit of the farmer and the people generally and they cry: 'Behold our prosperity.' The appropriations are not expended for the good of the most people as they should be and I intend to fight for a change. The appropriation of funds by the government to aid the people in building roads will bring some of the public money where it should be expended and if the agricultural districts will elect men to help me the 59th congress will make an appropriation for this purpose. Not to build roads merely for the convenience of the government in distributing the mails but for the benefit of the farmer, the merchant, for the benefit of the people, as well.

"My friend Judge Ewart, who is so busy that he cannot be here with me, has invariably called the attention of the people to the 'Tin Plate Industry' but the judge does not tell you that the 'little industry' has collected clear profits out of the people who use tinware; those who use tin buckets, cups, plates, coffee pots and other utensils found in every kitchen, more than one hundred million dollars. He does not tell you that in 1898 this trust sold boxes of tin plate at \$2.80 per box and in 1900 the same boxes at \$3.64. No, the judge does not tell this and if he could only be here tonight he doubtless would answer me as he did concerning another matter, the other day at Bryson City, 'lie like the dickens and stick to it.'

"The judge is particularly fond of telling how some thousands of Hungarians, Turks and Dagoes up in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the people who do not speak the English language, plead for the election of Theodore Roosevelt for president, but does not tell how the white women of the south not only plead but lend their presence and influence on occasions like this tonight in their efforts to defeat Theodore Roosevelt and his Booker T. Washington negro equalityism."

Mr. Gudger also discussed state issues and his speech was a powerful plea for the rule of the people. He carried his audience with him and it seemed that every man present was determined to vote the democratic ticket and continue the grand old party in power in the state and teach Mr. Roosevelt that his autocratic negro policies must end on the night of the 8th of November.

Immediately after the speaking the band struck up "Dixie" and the crowd was wild with enthusiasm. Mr. Gudger's friends gathered around him and he was kept busy for some time shaking hands. He is gaining ground here daily and his majority in Rutherford should reach one thousand. He speaks at Ellenboro tonight, where no doubt he will be greeted by a large audience.—Asheville Citizen.

ONWARD MARCH OF W. J. BRYAN

Cheering Thousands Continue to Greet Nebraska's Great Orator.

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 14.—In excellent physical condition, notwithstanding that he had delivered seven speeches, some of which occupied more than two hours time, enroute from Fort Wayne to this city, W. J. Bryan closed the third day of his Indiana tour tonight with an address at a political meeting in this city tonight. The hall was so crowded that it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting in the open air.

The special train which brought Mr. Bryan to this city was more than an hour late. The tardiness of Mr. Bryan's arrival did not prevent the many who had assembled at the depot to receive him from remaining to escort him to the hall. Henry U. Johnson, a former republican representative in congress presided at the meeting and previous to the arrival of Mr. Bryan delivered an address. In his introductory address he paid a compliment to Mr. Bryan for his efforts in this campaign.

Mr. Bryan's speech was much the same as others delivered enroute to this city. He spoke especially to the advocates of free silver, saying that the republican party was depending upon them for victory in November.

BRYON ON THE SWING

NEBRASKANS TRIUMPHANT MARCH STRONG INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 13.—Every available inch of floor space in Tomlinson Hall was crowded tonight during the political meeting which marked the close of the first day of William J. Bryan's tour of Indiana. John W. Kearns, candidate for governor, presided and in his speech introducing Mr. Bryan, he said:

"I present to you a man who came out of the campaign of 1900 with a strong hold on the affections of the American people, but he came from the St. Louis convention with a stronger hold on the affections of the democratic party than he ever had before."

Bryan was greeted with cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He began by saying:

"I have appeared in this hall in a different role from that in which I now appear. I come tonight, not as a Moses to guide the party, but on an errand, speaking of whom I call a Moses, Judge Alton B. Parker."

Throughout his speech, in which he insisted it was not for the sake of appearances of "being in line," but through sincerity, that he championed the cause of Parker and Davis and a united democracy. Mr. Bryan was interrupted by repeated cheering.

Western North Carolina Fair Notes

Following is a list of premiums offered by individuals for competition at the W. N. C. Fair, to be held at Hendersonville, N. C., Oct. 26, 27 and 28, 1904.

- A. Cannon offers \$10 cash for best acre of corn.
- D. S. Pace offers \$5 cash for best half acre cabbage.
- D. S. Pace offers \$5 cash for best half acre peavine hay.
- D. S. Pace offers \$5 cash for best half acre Irish potatoes.
- D. S. Pace offers \$5 cash for best half acre tomatoes.
- P. E. Braswell offers \$5 cash for best mule colt under 3 years old.
- H. G. Ewart offers \$5 cash for best turkey gobbler.
- J. Williams offers \$5 cash for best horse colt under 2 years old.
- J. S. Rhoads offers \$5 cash for best Devon bull.
- Sam T. Hodges, Jr., offers \$10 cash for best colt under 12 months old.
- J. B. Freeman offers \$10 cash for best bull calf under 6 months old.
- J. P. Rickman offers \$5 cash for best Jersey cow.
- Edwards Hardware Co. a \$2 pocket knife for best coop of Leghorns.
- Brooks & Williams offer pair kid gloves for best pound of butter.
- A. Flicker offers a sack of Liverpool salt for best Poland China pig.
- W. H. Hawkins offers a cake plate for the best fruit cake.
- C. E. Pless offers a box of fine stationery for best sofa pillow.
- Vernon Few & Co. offer a \$1 hair brush for best embroidered slippers.
- W. H. Justus offers half-dozen cakes Rogers and Gallets violet soap for the best embroidered table cover.
- K. G. Morris offers \$2.50 cash for the best half-bushel of Irish potatoes.
- K. G. Morris offers \$2.50 cash for the largest pumpkin.
- J. M. Stepp offers a \$3 Lamp for the best sheep.
- Alton W. Franklin offers half-dozen photographs of the prettiest baby on the Fair grounds at 2 o'clock Thursday, October 27.

Alton W. Franklin offers half dozen photographs of the person placing on exhibition the best display of Art.

F. Z. Morris & Co. offer one pair of Adamant shoes for the best pen of chickens.

Pace & Carson offer an umbrella for the best half bushel of pop corn in the ear.

King & Marshall offer one-fourth sack of flour for best bushel of wheat.

Dr. J. G. Waldrop offers \$3. for best pair of sheep.

Baker's Art Gallery offers 6 cabinet photos of bride and groom married at the fair grounds.

Baker's Art Gallery offers 6 cabinet photos of the father or mother who shall bring the largest family to the fair at one time.

Baker's Art Gallery offers one No. 2 Brownie's Kodak to the amateur who shall make the best exhibit of photos, made entirely by himself. Size not to exceed 4 x 5 inches.

Baker's Art Gallery offers a special inducement to visit the fair grounds on the opening day, Wednesday Oct. 26th, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Every baby under one year of age, will be presented with an order at the fair grounds which will entitle it to one photograph when presented at gallery.

Baker's Art Gallery offers 6 cabinet photos of the homeliest man visiting the fair.

W. A. Smith offers \$1 for the best opossum.

W. A. Smith offers \$1 for the best exhibit of gourds.

J. G. Posey offers \$2.50 for the best half bushel of upland rice.

C. H. T. Bly offers \$5 to be distributed as deserved among the apple exhibits.

M. C. & C. F. Toms offer \$2.50 for best half bushel of rye.

M. C. & C. F. Toms offer \$2.50 for best half bushel of yellow corn.

Hon. J. M. Gudger, Stronger Than Ever.

A gentleman who returned from a trip through the western counties in this district yesterday said that Congressman Gudger is stronger than he ever was before. He said that in every county he visited the strength of Mr. Gudger was greater than it was when he was elected. "He will run well up with, if not ahead of the democratic ticket," said the well known politician, "and in my opinion he will carry the district by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority."

This gentleman also stated that he was against Mr. Gudger in the last election but that he would vote and work for him in this one.

Congressman Gudger returned from Rutherford county yesterday in a very enthusiastic humor over the campaign in that section of the district. Mr. Gudger made four speeches—at Forest City, Henrietta, Cliffside and Ellenboro—and received warm welcomes at all the places.

In all of his speeches Mr. Gudger spoke of John C. Mills, the county chairman who he regards as one of the finest organizers in the state. Mr. Gudger spoke of him as a quiet, conservative and business-like man, who has grown popular and is eminently fitted for the position. The friends of Mr. Gudger in Rutherford believe that his majority in that county will be between 700 and 800.—Citizen.

Perhaps the most inspiring and memorable utterance which the campaign has brought forth is the ringing letter of Carl Schurz from his summer home at Lake George. It does not at all indulge in vituperation or invective, yet it is very largely a personal characterization, and if the President reads it it must have strongly inclined him to either profanity or prayer. The mirror is held up to the President in a relentless manner and it would be very interesting to know what he thought of himself after reading it. It is so calmly dispassionate and so unsparingly frank as to make a sensitive man writhe, or an innocent man indignant.

J. J. Hill thinks that the corn crop in the West will be smallest in seven years. General Grovenor can figure it out that the shrinkage is due to the fear of a democratic victory in November. But a short crop means high prices and Secretary Shaw says that high prices mean prosperity. Thus the future is all tangled up.