

THE FLEET SAILS

GOES ON ITS LONG VOYAGE TO THE FAR EAST.

THE SHIPS IN THE SQUADRON

Four Cruisers and Several Torpedo Boats and Destroyers—To Be Joined Later at Libau by Twelve Transports.

CRONSTADT—The Baltic fleet sailed Sunday for the far east. The vessels of the fleet are the battleships Souvaroff, Vice Admiral Rojesvsky's flagship; the Navarin, Sissoi, Valiky, Borodino, Alexander III, Orel Oleg and the Oslabla, Rear Admiral Voelkersam's flagship; the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donskoi, Aurora and the Almaz, Rear Admiral Enquist's flagship, and several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

The fleet will merely touch at Libau, where it will be joined by twelve transports, colliers and supply ships, already waiting there, and will then proceed direct to the orient.

The scene on the departure of the fleet was an imposing one. At dawn the first anchor was hoisted on the swift cruiser Aurora, which, accompanied by two torpedo boats, slipped out of the harbor. The town was awakened by the booming of the guns of the forts as the Aurora sped towards Libau in advance of the main squadron.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the time set for the departure of the remainder of the fleet, the imperial yacht, with the emperor, Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral and other naval officers on board, put out from Peterhof, on the other side of the bay, with an escort of three torpedo boats. Admirals Rojesvsky, Voelkersam and Enquist went on board the imperial yacht and personally said farewell to the emperor.

Then, with the destroyers ahead and abeam, the Souvaroff led the squadron down the Finnish gulf. The water front and the piers and forts were crowded with spectators. The ensigns on the forts and yachts were dipped and the guns of each chain of forts across the bay joined in an admiral's salute, while from the signal masts above the forts fluttered a string of colored flags reading: "Good luck to the Baltic fleet on its long voyage."

TWO ARMIES ARE AFTER HIM.

Kuroki and Oku Are in Pursuit of Kuropatkin.

ST. PETERSBURG—A dispatch from General Kuropatkin, timed 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, was received later in the day.

He reported that General Kuroki's army was about twenty-seven miles eastward of the railroad and that General Oku's army was twenty miles west of the railroad.

The general staff expects that a big battle will be fought.

At 6:28 p. m. General Kuropatkin reported that he did not lose a gun during the retreat.

The best information of the war office indicates that General Kuropatkin lost about 17,000 men during the ten days' battle at Liao Yang.

Teamsters Return to Work.

CHICAGO—All probability of complications at the stock yards was removed when the packing house teamsters voted to return to work on Monday morning. The offer of the packers to take back now as many teamsters as are needed and to hire the others as necessity demands was made known through a committee that had visited the packers, and the proposition was accepted without opposition. The packers were at once notified that the men would report for work at 9 o'clock.

AGAIN HEAD OF IRISH LEAGUE.



JOHN F. FINERTY

The United Irish League of America at its session in New York conferred an honor on John F. Finerty of Chicago by re-electing him to the office of president. Patrick Egan, who was elected first vice-president, resides in New York. He was formerly minister to Chili. Both Mr. Finerty and Mr. Egan are among the league's most earnest workers.

FINDS A VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Orders of Russian Government Communicated.

ZANZIBAR, Island of Zanzibar—The British cruiser Forte early this morning found the British volunteer fleet steamers, St. Petersburg and Smolensk, within the three-mile limit and communicated to them the orders of the Russian government to desist from interference with neutral shipping. The commanders of the Russian vessels said they would forthwith proceed to Europe.

A report was brought in yesterday by the German steamer Krimprinz that the St. Petersburg and Smolensk were coaling in territorial waters. The Forte immediately proceeded to search for them, and eventually found the Russian vessels. They were not coaling, but after the orders of the Russian government had been delivered to them the Sholensk and St. Petersburg joined a German collier and proceeded to Dar-Es-Salaam, on the African coast, twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar.

AMERICAN COLONY IS SAFE.

Consul Reports Many Victims of the Massacre.

WASHINGTON—The American consul at Harput has reported to the state department that he has visited Bitlis and is now in Moush.

The consul states that the district of Sassun is tranquil and pacified and the strategic points are garrisoned by infantry detachments and permanent barracks erected. The survivors of the massacre are in a destitute condition, but are attempting to rebuild their ruined villages with a little government aid. The consular corps at Bitlis estimates the number massacred and dead from exposure and hunger, etc., as 3,500. The American colony at Bitlis appears to be in no present or prospective danger.

Sues Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON—Major Peter R. Egan, surgeon in the United States army, brought suit against W. H. Taft, secretary of war, to compel him to remove from the record of court-martial proceedings, adjudging him (Major Egan) not guilty on charges of neglect of duty, the indorsement on the court's finding of Colonel Sanno, the reviewing officer, then commanding the department of Colorado, which indorsement the complainant says is in effect punishment for alleged offenses of which he was found not guilty at Fort Douglas, Utah, in December, 1901.

SAFE AT MUKDEN

RUSSIAN ARMY DODGES THE JAPANESE.

RETREAT WITHOUT FIGHTING

Terrible Experience While on the Forced March Floundering Through the Mud Along the Mandarin Road—Hospitals Taxed by the Wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG—It seems to be definitely established that Field Marshal Oyama's tired troops abandoned on Wednesday the attempt to head off General Kuropatkin, whose army has arrived safely at Mukden after frightful experiences in floundering through mud and mire over the Mandarin road.

Some descriptions of the scenes along the line of retreat are almost incredible. They tell how the men lay down in the mud and slept in a drenching rain.

It is evident that the last determined effort of the Japanese to bring Kuropatkin to bay was made on Tuesday, but the Russian commander-in-chief faced about and two corps with artillery beat off the Japanese, while the remainder of the troops continued the march to Mukden. After that the Japanese could only hang on to the flanks and try to shell the retreating columns from the hills.

The outposts are still in contact, but they are not even exchanging shots. A late Associated Press dispatch from Mukden describes the horrible plight of the tentless and shelterless soldiers.

The detailed statement of the Russian losses, which it is promised will be issued on Saturday, is awaited with intense interest. The general expectation is that the losses will approximate 20,000, as against 30,000 for the Japanese.

The work of burying the dead was left for the Japanese, who were forced to attempt the task as a matter of self preservation, but it was an impossible undertaking. The awful rains have handicapped the work of cremation, on which the Japanese relied, and only shallow trench burials were possible in most cases. Not only is such burial one of great difficulty, but it is almost valueless from a sanitary point of view, the storms undermining soon after it is accomplished.

The care of the wounded has taxed the hospitals to the utmost. One correspondent says that 12,000 wounded have passed through the Mukden hospitals up to Sunday and only the most severe cases could be attended by the nurses and surgeons. Many therefore had to be left to the rough, but well-meant care of their comrades.

Now that the battle of Liao Yang is history officers of the general staff are more disposed to discuss some of the phases of the fight, but they still lack specific information, making it impossible to speak on many points.

General Kuropatkin's army at Liao Yang consisted of twenty battalions of infantry, 147 squadrons of cavalry and 700 guns, approximately 108,000 bayonets, 15,000 sabers and 10,000 gunners. Portions of two European corps and one Siberian corps had been left at Mukden and a number of these were brought into the fight.

The size of the Japanese army has not been definitely established, but its actual fighting force is supposed to have had a superiority in numbers of from 50,000 to 60,000 men and a considerable superiority in artillery.

One of the chief advantages possessed by Field Marshal Oyama, according to Russian experts, consisted in the greater elasticity in movements.

EXPECT REPLY FROM RUSSIA.

British Foreign Office Looks for Settlement of Contraband Case.

LONDON—The preliminary representations made by Count Benken-dorff, the Russian ambassador to the Foreign office, indicate that Russia is on the point of making substantial concessions to the United States and Great Britain regarding the question of contraband of war, as a result of the submission by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff of the report to Emperor Nicholas today with information transmitted by Ambassador Bengendorff showing the views of the British government. The Russian foreign minister is expected to present to the British government, through Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, tomorrow the final reply of the Russian government.

It is understood in official circles here that Russia, while not acknowledging itself at fault for the captures made by its ships in the past, will more specifically describe the conditions under which certain goods, such as foodstuffs and cotton become in its view contraband.

The British Foreign office is satisfied from the representations made to it that such substantial concessions will be made by Russia as will lead to an early settlement of the vexatious question.

FEW APPLY FOR WORK.

Many of the Chicago Butchers Do Not Know Strike is Over.

CHICAGO—More than 600 live stock handlers who went out on a strike appeared at the office of Manager Skinner of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company Friday to apply for their old positions. He had previously announced that he would employ all the old men needed.

Members of other unions were not so much in evidence when work was begun at the packing houses Friday.

Most of the men did not know that the strike was off.

President Donnelly has received a telegram from the last member of the international executive board of the butchers giving permission to call off the strike.

None of the stock handlers were taken back, being informed that they would be sent for when needed. It is understood that before going to work they will be required to sign an agreement setting forth that they return as individuals and not as an organization.

Business Agent Golden of the teamsters said that the teamsters will go back to work as an organization or not at all.

A CHANGE IN RESIDENCE.

Judge Parker Likely to Move to New York City.

NEW YORK—There is reason to believe that Alton B. Parker will make arrangements to come to New York City for temporary residence soon after his letter of acceptance is made public. It is known that the leading democrats have strongly represented to him that his continued presence at such an inconvenient place as Rosemont, with no hotel accommodations, has kept Judge Parker from personal contact with many prominent men who are frequently in New York City, but who have no time for a trip to Esopus. The plan has even progressed as far as the making of tentative arrangements for him to take a suite of rooms.

According to a clerk in Parker's counsel, his idea is to be immediately in touch with the party leaders and accessible to those whom it is desirable to meet as the campaign progresses.

Bury Japanese Dead.

CHE FOO—Advices from Port Arthur say that following the terrific bombardment of the fortress for the five days ending September 1, heaps of Japanese bodies were removed by the Chinese under orders given by the Port Arthur authorities.