

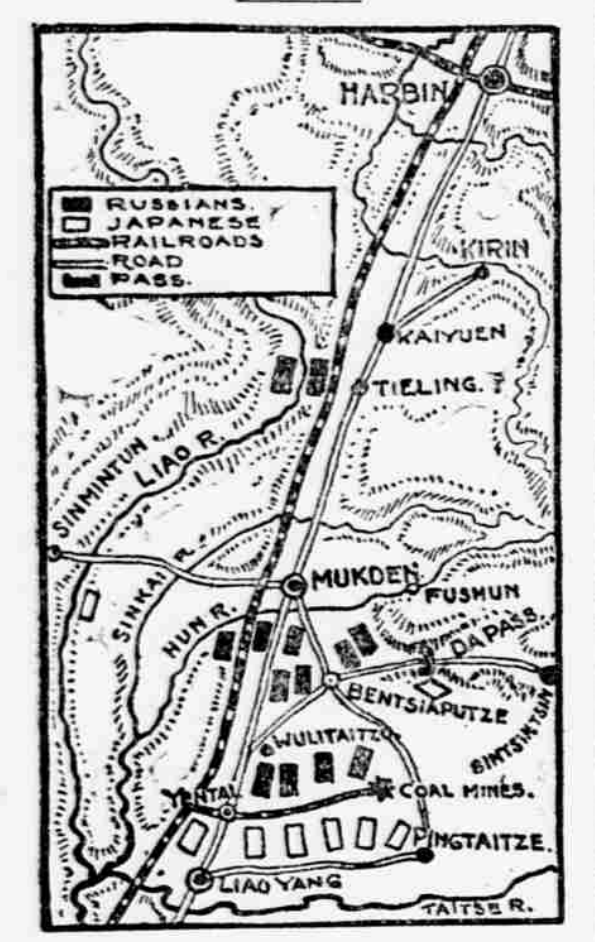
PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

During the past week Oyama gave up his pursuit of Kuropatkin and withdrew his forces, which had nearly reached Mukden, back to the Yentai coal mines, twelve miles north of Liaoyang. Since that time there has been no fighting between the armies and little skirmishing. Both sides are worn out. Furthermore, the Japanese, who are particularly sensitive about their transport arrangements, must now continue their lines to Bentsia-pitze, twenty-eight miles southeast of Mukden.

Kuroki came to Liaoyang from Fengwangcheng, about seventy miles southeast. Nodzu came along the railroad, and Oku pushed up from Takushan, a point on the coast about midway the railroad and Fengwangcheng. The three armies met and united. Before this convergence was effected, Kuroki brought supplies over the high road from Fengwangcheng, Oku over the byroads from Takushan, while Nodzu pushed his carts up both sides of the railway embankment, and had the easiest time of the three.

Now that the three armies have united, it is doubtful whether they will continue to maintain all three lines of communication. Lines of communication require guards, and guards subtract so much from the fighting force. The most exposed line was General Kuroki's. It is reported that General Linevitch, with 50,000 men, has cut this line. Fifty thousand is an absurd figure. The Russians haven't that many men to spare in raids, but 5,000, or 2,500, cavalry may have crossed the high road and stopped direct communication between Ku-

MAP SHOWING ARMY POSITIONS AND POINTS OF INTEREST.



The approximate location of Da Pass, where a spirited outpost fight has taken place, is indicated in the map. Fushun, where it was reported that Kuroki's troops had crossed the Hun river, also is indicated. It is about thirty miles northwest of Mukden. The Yentai coal mines likewise are mapped. As control of these mines is necessary for the working of the railway the Russians are expected to make a stubborn stand there.

roki and his old fortified depot at Fengwangcheng. In that event Kuroki has an alternative. He can get his supplies up the railway, or from Newchwang by the Liao and Taitze Rivers. It may be that hereafter Oyama's whole army will maintain itself by the broader lines of communication along the railway and up the two rivers from Newchwang.

The Russians have again begun to observe those curious movements and counter movements of small Japanese detachments which so well conceal what is going on behind. Kuroki used this mobile screen for six weeks before Fengwangcheng, while Nodzu employed it for over a month before



KUROPATKIN'S DESERTED HEADQUARTERS AT MUKDEN.

Takushan and Siuyen. We shall not learn what is really going on until something happens, for the constant shifting of advance posts hides perfectly the soldier movements behind from the Russians, while the Japanese censorship will permit no news to leak out from their side. It is natural for the war correspondents to be annoyed at being so muzzled, but the event has proved that the Japanese staff was wise in its precaution. Japan feels that it is fighting for its existence and not for glory.

At Port Arthur, Time is fighting against the Russian. Every day eats up more of their meager stock of food and fires off many rounds of their insufficient supply of ammunition. Smokeless powder has given out, or, at least, there remains only a small stock of it, which is being hoarded against general assaults.

At last accounts the Japs seemed to

JAPANESE IN BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS BEFORE PORT ARTHUR



The heroic desperation of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur is shown in the picture. Facing almost instant death, they attempt to break through the barbed wire entanglements, and there are mown down by Russian shell and bullets. Recurring exploits of this nature are made by Nogi's soldiers, and according to recent dispatches the carnage about the fortress has been awful. It was in this way that the Japanese took Fort Zaredontai, a position on the Russian right. "A considerable force of Japanese advanced to attack the fort," writes a correspondent, "and taking advantage of the cover provided by the country crawled for an hour toward the fort like American Indians. In spite of the fire that rained upon them they arrived at last close to the glacis of the fort in perfect order. Then suddenly they bounded forward. But the rifle and shell fire mowed them down on all sides, and all gave up save one detachment, which, with fanatical frenzy, passing over the bodies of dead comrades, clipped, cut, and broke its way through the barbed wire right into the fort."

THE TALK OF MEDIATION

Little Prospect that Other Powers Will Mix in the Eastern Embroglio. In its session at St. Louis the Inter-parliamentary Union adopted two resolutions, one asking the President of the United States to call a new session of The Hague conference and the other asking the powers to intervene to effect peace in the far East. The proposal to hold another conference at The Hague and thus promote the cause of peace generally can arouse no opposition. The resolution calling for the intervention of the powers in the Russo-Japanese war is another and far less practicable measure. As matters now stand between the two belligerent powers, a Chicago paper says, neither is in a position either to ask peace or to listen to offers of friendly mediation. The fortunes of war thus far have been distinctly favorable to Japan. That nation would not consent to any terms of peace which did not involve the expulsion of Russia from Manchuria and the placing of Korea under a Japanese protectorate. In all likelihood, the Japanese government would require also the cession of Sakhalin island and the right to control the Port Arthur branch of the Siberian railway. Russia, while it has met heavy reverses, has experienced no such disastrous defeat as would lead it to consider such terms. It would decline to admit that it has been defeated or that future campaigns may not give it a decisive victory over its enemy. Unfortunately, moreover, none of the great powers seems to be in a position which would enable it to intervene without arousing the distrust and antagonism of one or the other of the belligerents. An offer of mediation from Great Britain, Japan's ally, would be obnoxious to Russia. A similar offer from France, the ally of Russia, would be equally obnoxious to Japan. The Kaiser's attitude, which is generally understood to be distinctly favorable to Russia, would cause Japan to distrust any exercise of mediatory powers on the part of Germany and probably of either Austria or Italy, which are more or less under German influence. There remains the United States, but there is at present in Russia a strong disposition to regard the American attitude as more or less hostile.

FORTS AT PORT ARTHUR REPORTED AS TAKEN



The map shows the location of Shushiyen, on either side of which the Japanese are reported to have captured two important forts. The village is about three miles north of Port Arthur, and is located west of the railway. Rihlung-shan and Keekwan-shan, on which stand important forts that the Japanese are planning to capture, are east of the railway. The Keekwan works are among the strongest that encircle the city. At the time of the capture of Port Arthur ten years ago Hasegawa's brigade stormed the Keekwan fortifications.

of the United States with regard to contraband of war.

Seven Russian corps, in addition to two already mobilizing, are to be called out.

Preparations for the attack on Port Arthur have been pushed for nineteen days.

Upon the advice of his military advisers Emperor Nicholas decides to organize the second Manchurian army.

The Russian cruiser Lena has been dismantled at Mare Island, where she will remain until the end of the war.

Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese made an attack on Da Pass, south of Mukden, on Tuesday and were repulsed.

War News in Brief.

The main Russian army is believed to be at Tie Pass.

Ambassador McCormick reports to Washington that the Russian government practically has adopted the position

CURRENT COMMENT

The United States government loaned \$4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The total amount refunded so far is \$2,408,147, which is more than half of the original loan; and there has been no difficulty in meeting the monthly payments. In all these exhibitions, the early months showed the smaller attendance, and the exposition at St. Louis is no exception. The receipts have shown a steady increase, due to the enlargement of the daily number of admissions. The exposition is the greatest the world has ever seen, and it is probable that it is the most magnificent fair the world will see for the next half-century, at least. From the Centennial Exposition of 1876, these world's fairs have been increasing in extent and scope, until we have this year the culmination in the St. Louis exhibit. That there will be another of equal scope and value within the next half-century is hardly to be expected. The Louisiana purchase centennial closes a long list of anniversaries, beginning with the centennial of the Declaration of Independence.—Toledo Blade.

For the presidential candidate the period between his nomination and the decisive day upon which all interest centers usually proves extremely trying. Wherever he passes the summer and autumn, reporters and photographers are incessantly alert. So many people desire to see a nominee for the presidency, especially a new one, that he is constantly receiving visitors, and he frequently has to entertain incongruous groups of callers. Great discretion must be exercised by the candidate, for he can never feel quite sure of the effect of anything that he does or says. Every chance remark, every letter, every formal speech is closely examined by the opposition. In search of statements that may be used against him. In six contests during the last half century one candidate was already occupying the White House and running for re-election. Not since 1896 have both candidates been storming the citadels from without, although this was the case for three campaigns in succession, beginning with 1876. Five of these contests between the candidate in the presidential chair and the one outside have gone into history. The sixth is now in progress. Lincoln, Grant and McKinley were successful, while Cleveland in 1888 and Harrison in 1892 were defeated. The chances thus seem fairly even on this score. The battle is more evenly matched, certainly on its personal aspects, when both candidates are drawn from the field, because then they can do the same things. One is not restrained by the proprieties of the presidential office, nor is the other held back from efforts in which his rival cannot meet him. Although the man in office obviously has some advantages, he clearly labors under many obstacles. He must make decisions on the troublesome questions of current administration, when the outside aspirant need tell what his policy would be only where it suits him to do so.—Youth's Companion.

CRIME RECORD SHOCKS GOTHAM

Police Figures Show 444 of Worst Felonies Since Aug. 1. According to the police records, 444 felonies of the worst grades of crime were committed in New York since Aug. 1. Police Commissioner McAdoo, aroused by public clamor, has had the police blotters searched to get a correct idea of the riot of crime, and admits that he is shocked by the showing. Here are the figures presented to him for the time from Aug. 1 to date:

	Crimes	Arrests
Homicides	24	21
Robberies	68	57
Felonious assaults	77	77
Burglaries	253	97

Arrests were made in less than half of the felonies reported. The records of the department show that the burglaries exceeded eight a day. This is the record from the police blotters. It does not include scores of burglaries that were not reported at all, for, a dispatch says, there are sections of the city that are burglar scoured, and the inactivity of the police has so disgusted the victims that they refuse to go near a police station.

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Lee I. Jeffries died at Cincinnati from wounds sustained when he was shot by Mrs. Gertrude Langley.

VACATION IS OVER.

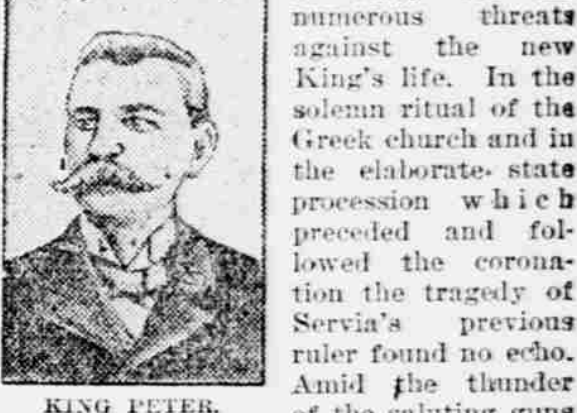


LATE CROPS ARE DELAYED.

Danger in Northern Section Increased by Low Temperature. The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: While the weather conditions of the week were generally favorable for gathering crops in nearly all districts, low night temperatures in the more northerly portions have delayed the maturity of late crops, and some suffering from drought is reported from the Ohio and lower Missouri valleys and portions of the Southern States. Frosts occurred as far south as Oklahoma and Tennessee, but little or no damage resulted except to tender vegetation in the central valleys and to immature crops in Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. An unusually severe rain and wind storm caused considerable damage on the 14th and 15th in portions of New England and the middle Atlantic States. The conditions were generally favorable in California, but drought was injurious in Oregon, and no rain fell in Washington.

PETER CROWNED KING.

Ceremonies Conducted Without Hostile Demonstrations. Peter Karageorgevitch was crowned King of Servia Wednesday. There were no hostile demonstrations or no attempt to carry out the numerous threats against the new King's life. In the solemn ritual of the Greek church and in the elaborate state procession which preceded and followed the coronation of Servia's previous ruler found no echo. Amid the thunder of the saluting guns from the royal palace and the garrison King Alexander's murder was at least outwardly forgotten.



KING PETER.

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As King Peter entered the metropolitan consecrated him and more artillery salutes were fired. The King then took up his position under a canopy and the metropolitan, assisted by many bishops and other clergy, commenced the solemn service. It was nearly three hours before the service was concluded and the ritual of the church complied with. King Peter afterward signed the coronation document, which was witnessed by the metropolitan, the premier, the cabinet ministers and the other heads of state. Wearing the crown on his head and fully robed, the King left the cathedral, remounted his horse and rode through the crowded streets to the palace. There in the grand festal hall King Peter received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps and others, ascended the royal throne and once more took the scepter and orb in his hands. The ceremony of rendering homage was then performed.



Gorman is to direct the Democratic campaign in the East and Taggart in the West.

Former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson will make several speeches this campaign.

Walter Wellman says the Republicans of New York State now are solidly behind President Roosevelt.

The Indiana State Republican committee has made Warren Bigler of Wabash chairman of the finance committee.

The Populists of Tennessee met in State convention at Nashville. Presidential electors were chosen and a platform adopted.

Col. John J. McCook in an interview in Indianapolis said President McKinley once expressed the desire that Senator Fairbanks succeed him.

Alton B. Parker will take the stump and personally answer some of President Roosevelt's questions, according to National Committeeman Johnson of Kansas.

The New York State committee of the People's party, meeting as a convention, has selected Alfred J. Boulton as candidate for Governor. He is a prominent labor union man.

Speaker Cannon spoke in Terre Haute, Ind., to a big audience. He scoffed at the Democratic argument that the country was in danger of militarism and urged the necessity of a great navy.

Republicans of Colorado in convention renominated Gov. Peabody, endorsed his policy during the strike in the mining camps and pledged the party to put down lawlessness in the State wherever it is found.

National Chairman Thomas Taggart presided at a Democratic "harmony" meeting in Indianapolis at which many former gold Democrats were present. He urged all factions of the party to join in carrying the State for Parker.

An audience of several thousand persons, despite a driving rainstorm, turned out in Saratoga, N. Y., to hear Senator Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice President, speak at the semi-centennial celebration of the party in New York State.

Walter Wellman writes of the nomination of Frank W. Higgins for Governor by the New York Republican convention, and says this action marks the final passing from power of Thomas C. Platt, who for years was undisputed "boss" in his party in the Empire State. Gov. Odell now holds the leadership.