

BATTLE AGAIN ON

JAPANESE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

OYAMA'S TROOPS AT LUITIKO

Kouropatkin's Men Make Two Counter Charges, Both of Which Are Repulsed.—Czar's Forces Retreat to the Right Bank of the Hun River.

LONDON—Telegraphic advices received here from the Japanese Manchurian headquarters say: Our detachments occupied Luitiko yesterday (Saturday) and were twice counter-attacked by a superior force of the enemy last night. We entirely repulsed the enemy.

Our other detachment at dawn today (Sunday) attacked the enemy in the neighborhood of Feitssaihotzu about two miles north Heikoutai and occupied the position. The enemy fiercely counter-attacked our force which assailed Heikoutai last night, but was repulsed entirely. Today our force occupied the neighborhood of Heikoutai.

The enemy in the direction of Luitiko and Heikoutai has entirely retreated to the right bank of the Hun river. Our force is now pursuing them.

In the direction of Chenchiehpao and Likajentan the enemy made several attacks last night, but were repulsed. The enemy attacking these points belonged to the Eighth and Tenth corps.

In the direction of Heikoutai the enemy is composed of the First and mixed corps of infantry, together with a cavalry division under General Mitchenko. We captured 500 officers and men. The casualties on both sides are under investigation.

The Russians are massing about 65,000 troops on the Japanese left and bombarding the left flank and center. Small forces of Russians are attacking all along the line.

Manchurian headquarters of the Japanese army report that on Saturday the Russians occasionally bombarded the right and center armies, following up the bombardment with attacks, which the Japanese immediately repulsed. In the direction of the left wing a Japanese detachment was victorious at Chenchiehpao and occupied Luitiko and Liehiawopeng on Saturday, the Russians retreating north and west.

The Japanese occupied with infantry positions southeast of Heikoutai on Saturday and are now assaulting the main position.

Another detachment dislodged a regiment of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and twelve guns, occupying Haerhpao, five miles south of Heikoutai.

The Russian strength opposing the Japanese left flank is roughly estimated at eight corps, consisting of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth infantry divisions, the Second and Fifth brigades of European Rifles, the Ninth infantry division of the Tenth corps, part of the Sixty-first infantry, part of the First Siberian and the First and Fourth brigades of Rifles.

Better Places for Immigrants.
WASHINGTON—Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, was heard by the house committee on appropriations. Mr. Sargent presented the necessity of permanent improvements for the immigration service at New Orleans and San Francisco. At Ellis island it is desired to construct a contagious hospital at an estimated cost of \$250,000 and a \$12,000 water purification plant. At San Francisco there is needed an immigration station, plans for which have been made at a cost of \$250,000.

Knocked Out in First Round.
SAGINAW, Mich.—Joe Cherry of Saginaw, was knocked out in the first round by Harry Forbes of Chicago, before the Saginaw athletic club.

MOST OF POWERS IN LINE.

Text of Secretary Hay's Circular Telegram Made Public.

WASHINGTON—The full text of Secretary Hay's circular telegram to the powers of January 13, intended to insure the protection of Chinese integrity, no matter what may be the outcome of the war now in progress between Russia and Japan, has been made public here. The telegram was sent to the American ambassadors and ministers to Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and Portugal, all neutral powers, thus leaving Russia and Japan bound in this respect by the original pledges given in the early days of the war.

The text of the secretary's note is as follows:

"It has come to our knowledge that apprehension exists on the part of some of the powers that in the eventual negotiations for peace between Russia and Japan claim may be made for the concession of Chinese territory to neutral powers. The president would be loth to share this apprehension, believing that the introduction of extraneous interests would seriously embarrass and postpone the settlement of the issues involved in the present contest in the far east, thus making more remote the attainment of that peace which is so earnestly to be desired. For its part the United States has repeatedly made its position well known and has been gratified at the cordial welcome accorded to its efforts to strengthen and perpetuate the broad policy of maintaining the integrity of China and the 'open door' in the orient whereby equality of commercial opportunity and access shall be enjoyed by all nations. Holding these views the United States disclaims any thought of reserved territorial rights or control in the Chinese empire and it is deemed fitting to make this purpose frankly known and to remove all apprehension on this score so far as concerns the policy of this nation, which maintains so considerable a share of the pacific commerce of China and which holds such important possessions in the western Pacific, almost at the gateway of China.

"You will bring this matter to the notice of the government to which you are accredited and you will invite the expression of its views there.

(Signed) "JOHN HAY."

DO NOT FAVOR ARBITRATION

Russia Does Not Like Hay's Suggestion.

ST. PETERSBURG—At the foreign office the Associated Press was informed that the proposition from Secretary Hay to submit the question of the violation of Chinese neutrality to international arbitration had not been received. The officials were rather non-plussed at the suggestion, declaring they could not understand how it was possible under the present circumstances to adjust such a question by such means.

The exchange of signatures of the Russian-American arbitration treaty within a few days is expected to follow. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's reply forwarded today through Ambassador McCormick to Secretary Hay's representations regarding the risk of difficulty in the matter of ratification by the senate of any treaty departing from the original Franco-British model. The difficulties as alleged by Mr. Hay are thoroughly appreciated and Russia, being anxious to consummate the treaty, has decided not to insist upon the form of treaties which she has already also negotiated with Belgium, Norway and Sweden in addition to the United States.

Bryan at College Dinner.
NEW YORK — William Jennings Bryan was the principal guest Friday night at the annual dinner of the New York Alumni association of Syracuse university at the Hotel Astor. He spoke on "The Appeal of Democracy to the Cultured Classes."

FOR JOINT RATES

RAILROAD COMPANIES AGREE ON THE SAME.

A HEARING BY THE COMMITTEE

The Sherman Law is Deemed Sufficient to Meet Certain Questions.—Judge Cowan Suggests Amendment to the Senate Act.

WASHINGTON—The senate committee on interstate commerce gave a hearing on the subject of railroad legislation, Judge S. H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., advocated several amendments to the interstate commerce act as a method of reaching combinations of railroads to fix joint rates.

E. M. Ferguson, who represents fruit and vegetable shipping associations, made a brief speech in favor of the Elkins bill. He protested against discriminations in favor of concerns operating private refrigerator cars, and charged that these owners get rates of from \$100 to \$200 less per car than other shippers, and therefore were unfair competitors.

Judge Cowan, representing several cattle growers' associations, who was heard by the house committee, repeated charges of discriminations in carrying cattle to northern points, saying that there was an agreement between the railway companies which fixed joint rates between various points.

Judge Cowan said that no cattle shipper was discriminated against, but that competition on rates had disappeared by reason of combination of railroads and the rates had been advanced to many points.

The Sherman law, as a means of reaching combinations and conspiracies of that character, was held to be sufficient by Senator Elkins. He declared that the United States district attorney could proceed under that law.

Judge Cowan said he was under the impression that it was the attorney general who determined that actions should be instituted under the Sherman law. Senator Carmack took the same view and several other senators said that the district attorney seldom brought actions except in minor cases.

Judge Cowan suggested an amendment to section 15 of the interstate commerce act as a means of meeting such discriminations. The act makes it the duty of the commission to fix a proper rate or charge in place of any unjust or unreasonable charge, such rate as fixed by the commission to go into effect within thirty days.

PEABODY WILL STAY IN FIGHT.

Says He Couldn't Be Driven Out by Bloodhounds.

DENVER, Colo.—Former Governor James H. Peabody denied a report that he intended to withdraw his contest for the governorship or that he had been approached with any proposition for a compromise.

"You couldn't drive me out of this contest with a pack of bloodhounds," said the ex-governor. "I entered the contest with a determination to probe the frauds to the bottom and I will be there at the finish. If the legislature in joint session declares me elected I shall take my seat. If it declares Mr. Adams elected I shall gracefully step down."

Establish New World's Records.

RED WING, Minn.—New world records were established in a ski tournament. In the long jump, stand or fall, George Thompson of Red Wing, covered 118 feet and in the long jump standing, Gustaf Bye of Ishpeming, Mich., went 106, both being ahead of all previous records.

When "the good things of life" are our best things they become our worst.

EYES ON MOSCOW.

Regarded As the Storm Center of Disturbances.

MOSCOW—There is complete tranquility within the boundaries of this city, but the people are keeping indoors owing to the official warning. The strike is spreading gradually, but thus far is confined to the smaller mills. The larger industrial concerns are being guarded in order to prevent the men employed there from being intimidated; but it is the belief that the strike will become general. There are no troops in sight in the city proper. Probably there will be no papers tomorrow. The citizens are alarmed at the prospect of an eruption of conditions of thousands of workmen and demand the proclamation of a state of siege. The Moscow garrison is no more than 20,000, but the authorities consider that this is sufficient for present needs and evidently are inclined to avoid bloodshed if possible. They declare they have the situation well in hand.

Captain Grove, the British consul, has called upon M. Roudneff, the assistant police master, who is acting in the absence of Chief Volkoff, and requested an explanation of the posted telegram from London, alleging that the disturbances at the Russian dockyards and arsenals were due to Anglo-Japanese instigation, that both Great Britain and Japan are spending vast sums of money to prevent the Russian second squadron from reaching the far east, and adding that "all Russians who strike are therefore in connivance with the enemy."

M. Roudneff produced the original telegram in evidence of good faith. Captain Grove stated that he would report the matter to the embassy at St. Petersburg, as he considered that the posting of the alleged telegrams imperiled the lives of subjects of Great Britain who are employed in factories here.

M. Roudneff assured him that there was absolutely no cause for apprehension, but assumed the responsibility for the publication.

M. Roudneff also offered Captain Grove personal satisfaction in a resort to arms.

General Trepoff's appointment to the governor generalship of St. Petersburg was a surprise here. It is rumored that Minister Sviatopolk-Mirsky may be appointed governor general of Moscow.

A squadron of Cossacks this evening dispersed about 3,000 workmen who were growing obstreperous across the Moskva. No fatalities are reported. This was the only event of the kind during the day.

RUMOR THAT CZAR MAY FLEE

Not Confirmed That He Intends Going to Copenhagen.

ST. PETERSBURG—There is no confirmation of the report that the emperor, empress and children are going to Copenhagen, or, on the other hand, that the emperor has decided to appoint a mixed commission of officials, employes and workmen to consider the strikers' demands, notably the question of eight hours work per day, and to make an investigation of the shooting of the strikers.

All sorts of rumors are circulating in both official circles and among the workmen.

A curious report spread among the men last night that the emperor had given in and that three white flags had been displayed over the Winter palace, signifying that he had consented to reduce the maximum legal hours of work from eleven to eight. According to this legend the emperor would have displayed a red flag if he had decided to refuse the strikers' request.

Many workmen, deceived by this rumor shouted "hurrah" in token of victory and this possibly was the reason that the strikers, believing they had already won the day, refrained from committing excesses yesterday.