



PROGRESS OF THE WAR



Russian Retreat Was a Rout.

The retreat of Russians from Liaoyang, at first orderly, developed into a wild flight to Mukden. Kuropatkin did not stop at Mukden, but continued his flight toward Harbin. His rear guard was in continuous fighting since the retreat from Liaoyang began, men falling by thousands under the terrific fire of the relentless and tireless Japanese, who clung to the retreating army like leeches. The Russians, in dire panic, fled for their lives, abandoning their guns to lighten their burdens, and leaving their dead where they fell. So frantic was the despairing rush toward Mukden that the Russians were unable to care for their wounded, leaving men, in throes of anguish, lying in the roadways, to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Many soldiers, losing their self-control under the terrible strain, attempted to seek safety by flight. The Russian officers, dashing among the men, used their revolvers freely, shooting down many of them in an attempt to keep the troops in some semblance of order.

Dispatches via London Thursday reported that the Russian army, again defeated in another terrific battle that raged furiously for hours five miles south of Mukden, rushed through that city in a mad flight toward Harbin, 265 miles northeast.

General Kuropatkin, leading the battered rear guard of the army, did not delay in the ancient city. Leaving orders that the men should hurry on as rapidly as possible and still keep up a semblance of resistance to the pursuing Japanese, he hurried through the city to the north to gather his scattered forces. The line of the Russian retreat has grown longer and more straggling each day, covering twenty-five or thirty miles, with the Japanese sharpshooters on each side, sniping at them continually, and killing hundreds on their flight. It is claimed that more than 21,000 Russians have been lost since the flight from Liaoyang.

Five miles south of Mukden the fle-



TIGHTENING THE LINES.

JAPANESE BLOWN UP.

Column of 700 Annihilated by Electric Mine Placed by Russians.

A Japanese column numbering approximately 700 men, while marching along at night on a road in the valley, met a frightful disaster through the explosion of an electric land mine. The mine was carefully laid by the Russians three weeks ago. It covered nearly a mile of available marching space. The explosive was placed at the bottom. Rocks were placed next and on top of these clay was packed so carefully that the ground gave the impression of not having been disturbed.

The indications of Japanese activity in the vicinity put the Russians on guard. Near midnight the outposts rushed in and reported that the Japanese were approaching. The Russians withheld their

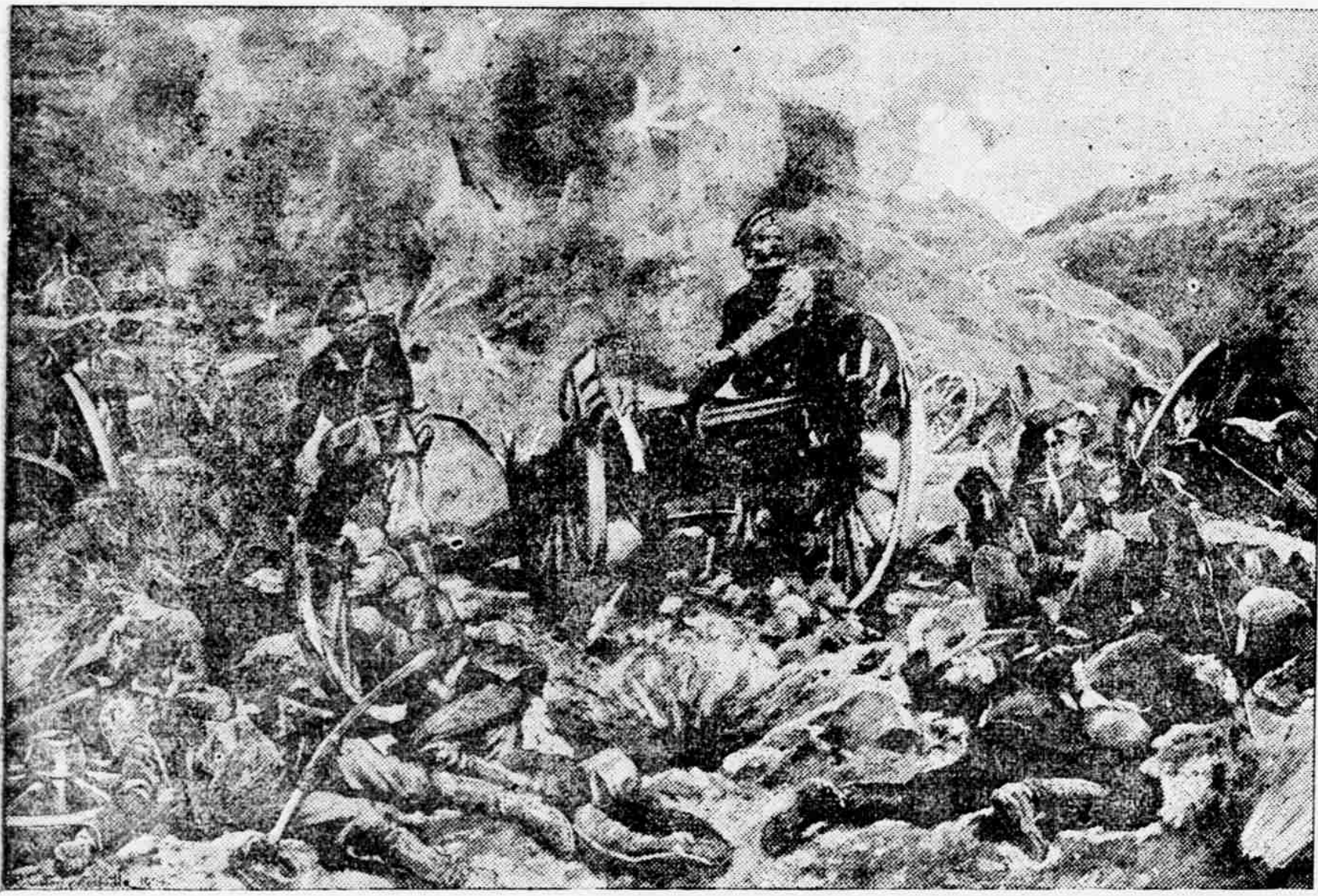
searchlight coldly lit up the road and hillside strewn with dead. The following day the Russians buried the dead, but owing to their dismembered and mutilated condition the Russians were unable to accurately estimate the number of killed.

PREDICT LONG STRUGGLE.

London Papers Think the War Has Just Begun.

What is termed the Japanese impenetrable silence reduces English comment on the events at the seat of war to a minimum. As dispatches to the Associated Press from St. Petersburg have continuously pointed out, every development now lies with the Japanese, in whose hands is the initiative. The fatalistic disregard for death displayed on both sides and the ability to keep an

HOW THE RUSS'ANS DIE AT THEIR GUNS.



This spirited picture by R. Caton Woodville, the celebrated artist of the Illustrated London News, depicts a scene at the battle of Kalping, but fits with wonderful fidelity some of the incidents described in the stories of the sanguinary conflict before Liaoyang.

ing Russians turned and again attempted to make a final desperate stand against their relentless foes. For hours the battle raged. The fire of the Japanese light artillery, which had not been left behind in the pursuit, was terrific and moved down the Russians by hundreds. Corpses strewed the battlefield. For the length of time the fighting continued it was the most sanguinary battle of the war.

The Japanese, seeing the awful effect of their machine gun fire on the Russians, charged with fixed bayonets, disdainful to use their rifles. Charge after charge they made with reckless bravery. The battle became a furious hand-to-hand conflict and degenerated into a butchery as the Japanese pushed the Russians back. Then the line of the Czar's troops broke, and they turned again in flight.

It is now apparent that Oyama's purpose by pressing the Russian positions in front of Liaoyang was to hold Kuropatkin's attention while the Japanese right wing was thrust around the Russian rear to block the Russian line of retreat. But Kuropatkin, at its very inception, had his eyes upon this flanking movement and countered by early withdrawal of his main army to the right bank of the Tatse river, changing his front to meet and hold Gen. Kuroki in check while Gen. Zarnobalief's corps, at Liaoyang, crossed, burning the bridges behind him and placing the river between him and Gen. Oku.

fire for some time. Suddenly they threw a searchlight up the valley. The Japanese waited until apparently the whole Japanese column was in the danger zone. Then the mine was exploded. The force



FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA.

of the explosion knocked a number of Russians down and the sight of Japanese rifles, water bottles, legs and arms hurled through the lighted space made by a searchlight was an awful spectacle.

Some rocks landed inside the Russian lines. There was one appalling moment during which the garrison itself was stunned, then a deathlike silence. The

army in being, either from offensive or defensive point of view and under conditions considered to be prohibitive, has done more to convince the English press of the desperate character of the struggle being waged in the far East than all the dispatches that have emanated from Tokio or St. Petersburg declaring that neither the Japanese nor the Russians will ever give in.

In place of endeavoring to follow the minute progress of the campaign, London newspapers somewhat hopelessly devote editorials preparing the English public to be witnesses that the war will be longer drawn out and more terrible in every respect than any within recent centuries.

War News in Brief.

The Japanese are reported to have cut off the reservoirs at Port Arthur and to occupy new positions.

Seven hundred Japanese are reported to have been blown up by a mine while advancing on Port Arthur.

The St. Petersburg government approves American and British terms regarding contraband of war.

The commander of the French mail steamer Oceanica says four Japanese warships searched his vessel, detaining him five hours.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg urges the appointment of Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the East.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, who has just returned to Chicago from Europe, says the assassination of Plehve will have a tendency toward peace between Russia and Japan.

STRIKE IS AT AN END.

LABOR TROUBLES AT PACKING CENTERS SETTLED.

Butcher Workmen Accept Terms Proposed by J. Ogden Armour—Old Wages to Prevail—Packers Agree to Take Former Employees Back.

The great stockyards strike in Chicago reached an end at midnight Thursday. On terms similar to those proposed the previous week by J. Ogden Armour, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union took the initiative Thursday evening and declared the strike at an end, so far as their organization was concerned.

Acknowledging the defeat of his organization and insisting that the offers of intermediaries should be received as a solution of the industrial difficulties, President Donnelly assumed an attitude of leadership that had been taken from him by the allied trades conference board, and in an impassioned address to representatives of the various packing trades forced the end of the strike.

After a day of meetings, conferences and voting, the struggle that began July 12 reached a finale when complete authority to act at his own discretion was placed in the hands of President Donnelly.

Within an hour the packers had been apprised of the situation, and had answered that the old men would be received back at any time under the terms which were rejected by the referendum. More satisfactory conditions for both employers and employes are embodied in the agreement.

Terms Accepted by Strikers.

The terms offered by the packers and accepted by the leaders of the butchers are as follows:

The packers agree to give work to as many of the strikers as are needed, giving preference in future to the old men in hiring employes.

Present non-union employes to be kept so far as they wish to remain.

Wages of skilled men to be the same as before the strike.

The packers agree to treat the laborers fairly and declare that in the future the plants will be run more evenly the six days of the week.

The Union Stock Yards and Transit Company to reinstate all striking live stock handlers as rapidly as possible.

The butcher workmen and members of the allied trades began Friday to apply for their positions. There will be no wholesale discharge of the colored and foreign laborers who have acted as strike breakers.

Hope in the Future.

The return of the strikers to the packing houses after almost nine weeks of voluntary idleness will not immediately bring to an end the dispute which started the strike, the matter of a reduction of the pay of the unskilled men, but better conditions of employment are argued. More work, less politics and amicable adjustment of differences will probably follow the ratification of the peace pact. Curtailment of the working hours has been one general cause of discontent among the packing house employes. In the past the butcher workers and their immediate associates have not been given full time because the adjustment of unskilled laborers to the work did not permit the rapid disposition of the carcasses and by-products. Often the butchers were given only four full days of work during the week. In solving the problem of breaking in strike breakers the packers reached a solution of the difficulty, and now declare that they can give the skilled men a full week of work and handle their output.

History of the Strike.

The strike, the largest in Chicago for ten years, was called July 12, after the packers had announced a reduction in wages of the unskilled men from 17½ cents an hour to 16½ cents. The men made a demand for a raise to 18½ cents. An agreement to submit the matter to arbitration was made July 20, and the strike declared settled. July 22 the men returned to work, but struck again in an hour on the ground that there had been discrimination in hiring them back. July 26 the allied workers walked out on a sympathetic strike.

Campaign Marching Clubs.

The great years for party marching clubs were 1840, 1860 and 1880. In 1840 the clubs were Harrison boomers, and did much toward rousing the excitement which defeated "Little Van" and put "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," into office. There were no clubs of that sort on the Democratic side that year. In 1860 appeared the Wide-Awakes, on Lincoln's side, which were by far the most numerous and famous of all the campaign uniformed organizations which the United States has seen. Douglas had some uniformed clubs, the "Little Giants" and others, but numerically they were much weaker than their Republican antagonists and attracted less attention. The great campaign clubs of 1880, the Garfield and Arthur campaign, were the Boys in Blue. Clubs carrying full dinner pails were features of the McKinley campaigns.

Kansas has 119 cities and towns with 1,000 inhabitants or more, according to a compilation of the assessors' and county clerks' official returns for 1894 lately completed by the State Board of Agriculture, as against 118 belonging to such list last year.

The body of a man was found beside the Union Pacific tracks between Vining and Clifton, Kan. His neck was broken. He is believed to have fallen from a train while stealing a ride. Papers on his person lead to the belief that he was Walter Kemp of Roumania, Ind.

FIGURES SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF STOCK YARDS' STRIKE.

Strike began July 12.....	26,624
Men on strike in Chicago.....	35,000
Men on strike in other cities.....	
Total men on strike.....	61,624
Loss to strikers in wages.....	\$ 3,500,000
Loss to packers.....	6,000,000
Loss to stockmen.....	2,500,000
Total money losses.....	\$12,000,000
Paid to strikers in benefits.....	\$100,000
Wages by packers in increased ranges.....	250,000
Number of cattle tied up on ranges.....	250,000
Number of sheep tied up on ranges.....	275,000
Number of hogs tied up on ranges.....	350,000
Number of labor unions involved.....	50
Wives and children of strikers.....	250,000
Number of days on strike.....	56
Number of cities involved.....	12
Loss to the public by increased price of meats.....	\$ 5,000,000

MOVING THE CROPS.

West and South Require Millions of Money for This Purpose.

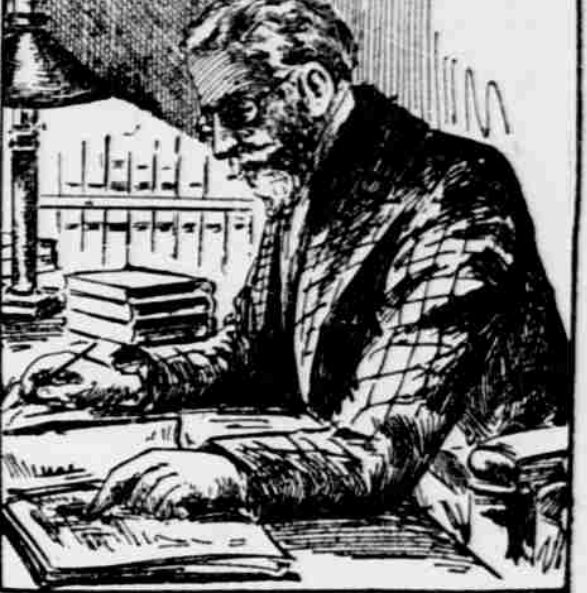
The annual movement of money from New York, the financial center of the country, to the West and South, to "move the crops," has begun, says the Toledo Blade. In the ordinary business of the country, a transfer of credits is the main feature; but when it comes to harvesting, threshing and moving the grain crop, the picking, ginning and packing of cotton, the demand is for actual money. Hence each year, from the end of August to about the middle of November, the demand for currency comes on the financial centers. Money goes West and South by millions of dollars in the aggregate. It is paid out to farmers and planters, who in turn pay their labor and other expenses, and purchase their fall supplies. About mid-November this is all done, and the tide of currency turns toward the financial centers once more. This annual movement has the certainty and regularity of the tides of the sea.

All over the country there are banks in the county seats and the larger towns and villages. The farmers and business men deposit therein their surplus funds. One of these country banks, say in an interior town in Iowa, finds that it has a larger amount of money on hand than it can use in loans and discounts. Its officials do not allow this cash to remain idle in the vault. They send this unused surplus to the bank in Chicago with which it does business, receiving interest thereon. The Chicago institution, finding that it also has more money than it can profitably use, sends its surplus funds to its correspondent in New York. This is simply an example and illustration of what is going on all over the country. The small banks send the funds they do not require to the larger centers, which in turn send their excess to the great financial centers, of which New York is the chief. The result is a general movement of money during the summer to the East.

The banks of New York City often have a total of such funds from the interior of 400 millions or more in August, on which they pay 2 per cent interest. When the harvest and crop-moving period comes, usually about Sept. 1, the country banks are called on by their customers—the farmers and planters, the grain buyers, the cotton factors—for money to meet this annual expenditure. When the Iowa bank, mentioned above, finds this demand beginning, it calls on its Chicago correspondent for the funds deposited. The Chicago bank in turn calls on the New York bank for its balance. And as this is true of all the country banks, the result is a heavy movement of money from the great financial centers out into the country.

This demand for crops, as above stated, will end about the middle of November, and the return flow of money to the East will begin, and continue during December and January. In February, the New York banks generally have the largest amount of deposits from the interior. When spring opens, there is a smaller outward movement, to provide funds for planting the crops. Then comes the summer dullness, and a return flow of money eastward sets in, which lasts until the crops begin to move.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

Congress provided that an equivalent of malt liquors or wine should be substituted for a ration of spirits at such seasons of the year as, in the opinion of the President, it would be advisable to make the change in order to promote the health of the soldiers.

Russian troop ships were in the Bosphorus, to protect Turkish and Greek provinces from the French.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

In political circles of Paris an alliance between England, Russia and Austria was talked of, to be opposed by another between France and Prussia.

The purchase of Texas by the United States was the subject of much discussion by the American and foreign press.

President Jackson ordered the naval forces of the United States to the coast of Mexico to aid American citizens residing there.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grand opera was produced in Castle Garden, New York, by Giulia Grisi and Sig. Mario.

King Leopold of Belgium arrived at Boulogne on a visit to Napoleon.

The allied French and English forces made an attack by sea and land on Petropaulovski.

The allied Pacific squadron buried their dead at Tarenki, and in a crippled condition left Petropaulovski for San Francisco.

Jerome Bonaparte, formerly of the United States army, was made a lieutenant of French dragoons.

Forty Years Ago.

John Morgan, the Confederate raider, was reported by Secretary Stanton to have been killed at Greenville, Tenn.

General Sherman had broken his communications at Nashville and was on his way toward Atlanta.

Sherman, having taken Atlanta, had pushed his campaign twenty-seven miles to the southward in pursuit of General Hood.

President Lincoln issued a proclamation of thanksgiving because of the successes of Farragut at Mobile and Sherman at Atlanta.

General Richard Oglesby, then candidate for Governor of Illinois, addressed a union mass meeting of more than 15,000 at Freeport.

The Supreme Court of California decided that San Francisco must issue \$4,000,000 bonds in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Thirty Years Ago.

Governor W. P. Kellogg, of Louisiana, placed a price of \$5,000 on the heads of the participants in the "Coushatta affair," in which a number of Republican office-holders were killed by a mob.

The reported discovery of gold near Carroll, Mont., started hundreds of fortune hunters in that direction.

The discovery of a ledge of gold bearing rock in Montgomery County, Maryland, was announced.

Shanghai dispatches reported the settlement of the controversy between France and Japan over Formosa.

Professor King's balloon, Buffalo, with a party of newspaper men, made an ascent at Cleveland, Ohio, and, after twenty-four hours' voyage, landed near Port Huron, Mich., nearly 500 miles away.

Twenty Years Ago.

Because of the prevalence of pleuropneumonia among cattle, a quarantine was declared on Cass, Kane, Du Page, Peoria, Whiteside, Morgan and Schuyler counties, Illinois.

Henry E. Abbey was reported to have paid \$10,000 for an interest in the Porte St. Martins Theater, Paris, in order to secure Sarah Bernhardt for an American tour.

Fifty acres of lumber yard and frame buildings in Cleveland, Ohio, were burned over with a loss of \$2,000,000.

It was the gossip of Wall street that the Vanderbilt family had lost \$50,000,000 in unfortunate speculation within a few months.

Ten Years Ago.

George W. Peck was nominated a third time by the Democrats of Wisconsin for Governor.

Labor day was observed for the first time as a legal holiday throughout the country.

One hundred and thirty-four unidentified dead, victims of the forest fire, were buried at Hinckley, Minn. Fires were threatening Ashland and Washburne, Wis.



Never does the Chinese Boxer overlook an opportunity to create a barrel of trouble.

According to the latest quotations, Columbian half dollars are still firm at 50 cents.

As compared with real war, mimic war may be said to be a mild edition of purgatory.

Gen. Stakelberg has become historic already as the hero who escaped from the Japanese.

In the military dictionary used by Kuroki an army's flank is defined as "something to be turned."

Dirigible balloons are all right. The trouble is that the world fails to rotate the right way under them.

Let us hope that the oyster will not prove susceptible to the "sympathetic" influences of the price of meat.

If the Chinese Boxers really hanker for another international expedition to Peking they know how to get it.

Prof. Benbow successfully steered his airship for 500 yards at St. Louis. But it's a thousand miles to Washington.

Advance styles in fall millinery show that the possibilities of ugliness in headgear had not been exhausted before.

The Brooklyn man who lived on grass for six months seems to have succeeded in reducing a meat diet to its first principles.

The very finest of dancing "creations" has been introduced to the dancing professors at their convention at St. Louis. What has become of the "very finest" novelty of last year?

As Japan could not begin to pay its soldiers what their fighting qualities are worth it is probably quite as reasonable to pay them 45 cents a month as some larger amount.

It is said to take from ten to twenty acres of land to fatten a steer. But even this does not furnish an entirely satisfactory explanation of the high price of a porterhouse steak.