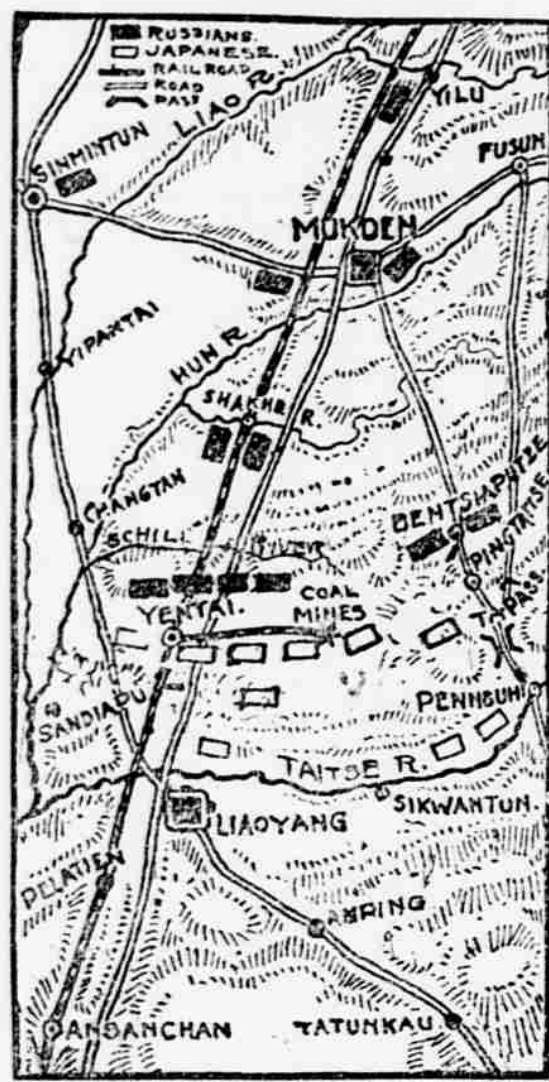


PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

Kuropatkin's advance south from Mukden against the Japanese army was seriously contested six miles north of Yental station, where a bloody battle raged. The Japanese on Sunday fell back along the entire front, and the Russian advance guard crossed the Schill river, half way between Mukden and Liaoyang, which is shown in the map. Re-enforcements enabled the Japanese to push back the Russians on Monday, and the latter renewed the combat the next day, the result being in doubt. In the meantime it is said the east and west flanking movements by the Japanese continued. The triangle bounded by Yental, Liaoyang and Sikwantun, which is well fortified, is believed to be the position Field Marshal Oyama had chosen for a decisive battle.



SITE OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

After driving back the left Japanese flank and assailing the right flank of Marshal Oyama's army, the Russians met changed conditions Wednesday. Fighting so severe that even hardy veterans were appalled occurred near Yental, held by the Russians. The heights above Yental were shambles. Progress of the artillery was impeded by corpses. Russians and Japanese were mingled in the same masses of the slain, where vantage points were taken and lost within hours by the enemies. Leading the Japanese to the assault, their dashing commanders were killed by dozens.

The whole fierce fight culminated when the Russians broke and charged on the Yental mines. Cries of "Banzai" by the Japanese were answered by the crash of artillery and the incessant roar of machine guns. The deadly fire continued during the night, when flashes of fire, not men, were targets. When Kuropatkin's fighters, under the wounded Gen. Danieloff, reached and occupied Yental, only the dead defenders remained.

Both armies, totaling half a million men, engaged in a death grapple. The Hun river intervened between two of the attacking columns, and its banks

Russian shelter trenches half way up the hill, but, according to General Stoessel, were driven out the following night. The general reports the cessation of infantry attacks and the resumption of bombardments from Japanese long-range guns, coupled with further activity in the building of zig-zag trenches as a preliminary to new assaults.

The Muscovites seem to have abandoned their purely defensive attitude of the early months of the siege and now make frequent sorties. That they have been forced to this by the tightening lines is probable, for their counter-attacks, even though successful, must result in a heavier loss to them than to the enemy. And whenever the

JAPAN PREPARES FOR LONG WAR

Decides to Sacrifice Men and Wealth to Push Campaign to Success.

A Tokio dispatch says that an increasing feeling of sobriety and seriousness marks the popular attitude toward the war. It is doubtful whether the masses appreciated in the beginning the seriousness of the task of expelling Russia from Manchuria. They had confidence in the ability of the army and navy to reduce the fortress of Port Arthur, destroy the Russian fleet and crush Gen. Kuropatkin. The prolongation of the siege, the losses before Port Arthur and Gen. Kuropatkin's escape at Liaoyang have brought a general appreciation of the magnitude of the national task and dissipated the growing hopes of an early peace, based on the confidence of sweeping victories.

Events at Port Arthur and Liaoyang have impressively warned the Japanese people to prepare for a long and trying war. Confidence in the final outcome, however, remains unshaken, and the nation has resolutely settled down, prepared to make sacrifices and pay the price that success demands.

The strain of the war and the drain on the country's resources have not yet been felt to any extent among the people. Some lines of business are suffering, but the aggregate foreign and domestic trade exceeds that of 1903. The crops, particularly rice, are the largest ever known.

There is general confidence in the ability of Field Marshal Oyama to drive Gen. Kuropatkin into Harbin and successfully to resist a re-invasion of Manchuria. The early possession of Port Arthur is also confidently expected.

Death from wounds and sickness has overtaken thousands of Japanese soldiers, but their vacant places have been quickly filled with the supply of able-bodied men anxious to fight equal to all possible demands. Munitions, supplies and money in hand indicate the ability of the country to wage war without embarrassment and vigorously for another year.

War News in Brief.

The Imperial Japanese Relief Society has \$400,000 on deposit.
Part of the Russian Imperial Guard has started for the far East.
The British steamer Chenan was

TWO TRAINS CRASH

MISSOURI PACIFIC EXPRESS AND FREIGHT COLLIDE.

Twenty-seven Are Killed and Many Others Terribly Injured - Accident Occurs Near Warrensburg, Mo. Coaches Filled with Excursionists.

The second section of Missouri passenger train No. 30 from Wichita, Kan., to St. Louis, carrying World's Fair excursionists, was wrecked in a head-on collision with a west-bound freight train east of Warrensburg, Mo., eighty miles southwest of Kansas City, early Monday. The forward coach of the passenger train was telescoped and both trains were badly damaged. Twenty-seven persons were killed outright and thirty were injured, some of them, it is believed, fatally.

Travel to the World's fair has been so heavy that all roads recently have been sending out many of their trains in two or more sections. The wrecked train, which was the second section of No. 30, was made up at Wichita Sunday night and, as is the custom, it picked up many additional coaches along the line in Kansas. The last coach taken up was at Pleasant Hill, Mo., at about 4 o'clock Monday morning. All of the coaches were crowded.

Both trains were running at a good rate of speed when the wreck occurred. Dawn had hardly begun to break and neither crew was aware of the approach of the other train until they were almost upon each other. The impact of the collision was terrific. The sleeping passengers were hurled in every direction. Most of the killed were in the forward coach, which was well crowded with passengers.

The spot where the wreck occurred was in a narrow cut and this fact, with the darkness, added to the difficulty of the situation. The greatest confusion ensued after the first lull following the crash and the groans of the injured were added to the escaping steam of the wrecked locomotives.

Relief hurried to scene. It was some time before word was sent back to Warrensburg and news of the wreck was spread. Relief trains carrying physicians were sent out as quickly as possible from surrounding towns and everything possible was done to aid the injured.

It was some time before the dead and injured could be extricated from the debris. The dead were carried up the track and laid in rows in an open space until the relief train arrived, while the injured were cared for as well as could be.

The freight train was an extra. Its crew had, according to the story of the conductor of this train, been instructed to take a siding and let the passenger train pass. The first section of the passenger train had gone by when the freight pulled out. The passenger train bore no signal of second section to come, he asserts, and he had no reason to believe that another train was due.

The scene of the wreck was on the down-grade on either side of which there was a steep rise. Both trains had put on extra steam to carry them up the opposite hill, and when they met at the curve at the lowest point they were running at a terrific rate.

The passenger train was made up of three coaches and a Pullman, with no baggage car, the front coach being next to the tender. The freight train was a heavy one. When the trains met the heavy freight train pushed the passenger engine back into the first coach. The tender of the passenger engine literally cut the coach in two in the center and never stopped until it had ploughed itself half-way through the car and its passengers, killing those in the forward end instantly and mangling all within reach in a most horrible manner. Half a dozen who were not killed outright were so terribly injured that they died before they could be removed from the debris. Many of the dead were almost unrecognizable.



A census was taken of the population of Buenos Ayres. One million were recorded.

A treaty has been exchanged between Tibet and Great Britain, both sides releasing prisoners.

The Japs have taken possession of the coal mines at Yental, where their main force is now stationed.

Nicaragua and Honduras have settled their differences and Honduras has withdrawn her troops from the territory of the former.

At a recent concert in Warsaw the hall was suddenly invaded by spiders, which, attracted by the sound of a violin, came from cracks and crannies in the building. The other lovers of music left.

The only Persian newspapers which resemble those published in other countries are those issued in India and Egypt, which copy English models. The new papers published at Teheran contain little beside the Shah's proclamations and pictures of prominent officials.

An officer sent to investigate the affairs of a government farm in the Transvaal, near Potchefstroom, found an expert at \$4,000 a year, an assistant at \$2,000 and another at \$1,500 in charge of 200 chickens. Similar management had resulted in a loss, to date, of \$1,500,000.

GET RICH ON OIL.

Many Small Fortunes Being Made by Indiana Farmers.

Oil has been one of Indiana's chief commodities for nearly five years, but it was only recently that anything like a boom prevailed in the counties where the production is largest. Oil has been produced in Delaware, Madison, Grant, Jay and Randolph counties in paying quantities ever since natural gas began to "play out."

Even now in a section of country 50 miles square, filled with oil drillers, speculators and owners of producing territory, there is none of that wildness that has characterized other parts of the country in which the drill has struck pay sand. No one has made a million and none expects to turn out a fortune to that amount, but there are numerous incidents where families have been lifted from poverty to affluence. The wolf has been driven from the door and now contentment reigns where once all was dark.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Goff of Liberty township, Delaware county, will not have to give up their farm and go to the poor house. Elijah Goff is 84 and his wife is 94. For years they have been hopelessly in debt and less than three months ago their guardian was contemplating the step of taking them to the infirmary. The guardian, who is also the county auditor, shrank from telling his aged charges that the mortgage holders would wait no longer and that they must leave the home which they had 50 years ago found in the wilderness.

One day a party of oil drillers came to the farm. They obtained the guardian's consent and then sent a drill down through the earth. Day after day the drill pounded away. The old man and his wife sat in their front yard and watched the work. Mr. Goff could not quite comprehend what was being done. One day there was a shout from the drillers. They had struck oil. The old man and his wife will not have to go to the poor house. The leases on the farm of 50 acres will yield them an income of \$250 a month. The old man, too, will now have a phaeton, a thing he in his childish old age has long coveted, but which until now his guardian could never promise him.

Samuel A. Winget had struggled for years against poverty on his little farm near Parker City. His income had never been more than \$500 a year and as his children grew to young manhood and young womanhood he longed to see them get a good education, but he almost despaired. The drillers came. They wanted to put down a test well. The well was a success. One month later the rural carrier brought Winget an envelope containing a check for \$650. He handled it with trembling hands. He realized that if the well held out he was a rich man. It means so much to his wife and children. He is now receiving checks monthly of from \$400 to \$500.

The cases of many others are similar. Kind fortune has smiled, not on the wealthy speculators, but upon scores of hard-working farmers. Men who once went to seed only the hog and grain markets now receive the oil quotations by wire. It is a sure-thing game for them.

JUDGE DENOUNCES MOB.

Instructs Federal Grand Jury to Investigate Killing of Negro.

Judge Thomas G. Jones of the United States District Court in his charge to the jury at Huntsville, Ala., declared it to be the duty of that body to return indictments against the lynchers of the negro Maples under certain conditions. Maples was in the Huntsville jail, accused of a grave crime. A mob of white men attacked the jail, set fire to it, secured possession of Maples and hanged him.

Judge Jones asks the jury to put this question to itself after hearing the evidence in the matter: "Would a white man, under the same circumstances, charged with the particular offense upon the same victim, have been attacked or murdered by this mob?" In arriving at an answer the jury is advised to consider what was said by members of the mob as well as what was done. If it shall decide that the mob would not have murdered Maples if he had been a white man, says Judge Jones, "then every dictate of humanity and justice demands that you return true bills against the members of the mob."

Here for the first time a federal judge has held that a mob which murders a negro because he is a negro as well as because he is charged with a crime lays itself liable to punishment under federal law. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution are relied upon to uphold the view that it is the nation's duty to protect its citizens from violence aroused by race animosity. The point thus raised is important.

Interesting News Items.

The Piedmont clothing plant, Charlotte, N. C., worth \$90,000, was burned. Two blocks of buildings in Oakley, Kan., were destroyed by fire that cause \$75,000 loss. Several hotel guests had a narrow escape.

A monument marking the birthplace of James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States, was unveiled near Pineville, N. C.

Gov. Miley of Nebraska admits he uses railroad passes, but says he would approve a law making their issuance acceptance a misdemeanor.

After a running exchange of shots three alleged highwaymen, Henry Lesl, William Krepps and James Orris, were lodged in jail at Tarentum, Pa.

Hilary Altman, Charles Altman and Iver Harney are being held in Florida by the Georgia authorities in connection with the Duncan-Altman feud murder.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, Mrs. Lucy White, Mrs. Lydia Mounts and Mrs. My McHenry broke two plate glass windows in the Mahan Wholesale Supply Company's warehouse in Wichita, Kan., were taken to jail.

Two freight trains on the Buffalo and Pittsburgh Railroad collided at Mumfords Station, N. Y., killed Charles Tanner of Rochester, a conductor, and Thomas Dundon of Rochester a fireman. Four others were injured. Disobedience of orders is charged.

More than 5,000 farmers, representing sixteen counties in the dark tobacco growing counties of Tennessee and Kentucky, met in Guthrie, Ky., and adopted resolutions asking the federal government to investigate the alleged ruinous competition of the tobacco trust.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

All communication between Holland and England was stopped, letters to Rotterdam being seized and conveyed to the French general.

The French fleet at Boulogne again was attacked unsuccessfully by the British.

Both England and Russia declined to acknowledge the new title of "Emperor of Germany," which the ruler of Prussia assumed.

The crops in the Mont Blanc province of France were destroyed by freshets.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Dr. Alexander Duff, the first missionary of the Church of Scotland, sailed for India.

Locomotive steam carriages were used on the railroads in England for the first time.

A workmen's college was established in London by Frederick A. Maurice.

An explosion caused a great fire at Gateshead, England, fifty being killed and the money loss being over \$5,000,000.

Fifty Years Ago.

A motion to impeach the government was carried by the Danish house of commons by a vote of 80 to 6.

A. H. Reeder (Democrat), first Governor of Kansas, arrived at the capital of that State.

The ships of the allied forces were greatly damaged by fire during the bombardment of Sevastopol.

Abraham Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas to a joint debate in the canvass for the Senate.

Forty Years Ago.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll addressed a mammoth union meeting at Bryan Hall, Chicago.

Harrison H. Dodd escaped from confinement at Indianapolis during his military trial at which much was developed concerning the operations of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Federal troops and militia were under arms all day and night at Memphis, Tenn., expecting an attack by the Confederate force under Chalmers.

A letter from President Lincoln, urging the adoption of an anti-slavery clause was read at a mass meeting in the interests of a new State constitution in Baltimore, Md.

Elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania were a decisive victory for Lincoln and the administration of the war and rebuke for the peace party.

Thirty Years Ago.

A building at Aspatia, Spain, used by the Carlists to manufacture ammunition was blown up with great loss of life.

William H. Wickham was unanimously nominated by Tammany Hall for Mayor of New York.

Shanghai dispatches announced the declaration of war between Japan and China.

A report of the Illinois board of equalization said there were eighty-five corporations in Cook County and about 100 in the State.

The Sultan issued a decree forbidding the exporting of cereals from Morocco for three years.

Bryan Waller Proctor ("Barry Cornwall"), the English author and poet, died.

President Grant visited Vanita, I. T., and addressed the Cherokee Indians.

Twenty Years Ago.

The fourth annual convention of the organized trades of the United States and Canada opened in Chicago.

An entire freight train on the Northern Pacific road near Duluth was brown into the St. Louis river and the crew drowned.

The University of Kiev, Russia, was used, and 168 students were arrested charged with being nihilists.

Marion Hendershot was lynched by mob at Troy, Ind., for the murder of a mother.

Vigilance committees of Oregon territory the State and surrounding territory free from horse thieves, fifty of whom had been lynched within a half year.

Ten Years Ago.

The Japanese attacked the Chinese Wiju and captured the town. The Chinese were reported to have taken a stand on the north branch of the Yalu. David B. Hill, for the third time, rejected the Democratic nomination for governor of New York.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author of "The Bostonians," died at his Boston home.



JAPANESE POSSESSING A COMMANDING HEIGHT NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

were reddened by the blood of the contending troops. The Russian casualties were especially horrible in their number.

A brigade of Russian infantry, with 2,000 cavalry and two guns, marching to strike Gen. Kuroki's flank, crossed the Taitse river. The Japanese cut off the retreat of this force and tried to annihilate it. The Russians attacked Sienchuang, thirty miles northeast of Saimatze and almost due north of Fengwangcheng, evidently with the object of cutting off Japanese communications with the Yalu river. Gen. Danieloff, who succeeded Gens. Trouseff and Romanoff in command of the Sixth Siberian rifles division, was wounded in the leg. With blood soaking his uniform, he continued to lead his troops until exhausted.

The battle commenced along the line of the railway with a terrific artillery fire on both sides. The railway line almost to Yental was in possession of the Russians. The station itself was damaged beyond recognition. The sound of cannonading was audible for forty miles.

The fighting commenced early in the morning. A bombardment of five hours' duration forced back the Japanese lines along almost the entire front and opened the way for an infantry attack. About noon the Japanese began to retire. Their flanks and center were stubbornly defended and the battle increased in intensity, concentrating about the Yental coal mines, where firing continued until darkness fell. As a result of the day's events the Russians drove in the Japanese left, while the right clung to its position, but maintained itself only with difficulty.

From Port Arthur General Stoessel has sent an account of the fighting of Sept. 19 to 23. He says that the Japanese attacks were made simultaneously from the north and west. In the attack from the north the Japanese completely demolished the redoubt protecting the waterworks and apparently remained in occupation of the spot. The fighting on the west was waged especially around High Hill, near Fort Eschman. The Japanese occupied the

Japanese can exchange man for man at Port Arthur they gain the advantage, since they can bring up new troops almost indefinitely, while the Russians cannot re-enforce at all.

The Baltic squadron has not sailed, though its imminent departure is again announced. The restraining fear is that Port Arthur might fall before the advent of the fleet, which would then be in danger of annihilation. It is now evident that if the fleet had left early in the year Russia might have gained the mastery of the sea and the entire



GENERAL KUROKI.

fortune of the war have changed. But hindsight is always better than foresight. It could not be known early in the spring that Stoessel would make such a gallant defense.

Japan is evidently prepared to put in the field an army surpassing the most sanguine prophecies. The new conscript law will add 600,000 soldiers between the ages of 20 and 35 years to the Mikado's forces and raise the total to over 1,000,000. It is doubtful, indeed, whether Russia can ever sustain at the far eastern end of her empire an army of 1,000,000 men. Neither side has had anywhere near enough.

The end of the war is not in sight. Japanese are anxious to take Port Arthur by Nov. 5, the Mikado's birthday.

searched by a Japanese cruiser near Chefoo.

A fleet of eighty junks is engaged in attempting to run the Port Arthur blockade.

Japanese have seized the British steamship Sishan for carrying flour for Port Arthur.

It is reported that the Japanese in Manchuria are suffering from privations, cold and hunger.

Fears are expressed in St. Petersburg that Kuropatkin has undertaken a movement too great for his army.

It is reported that the health and general condition of the Russian troops at the front are remarkably good.

Emperor William sent a "good-luck" message to the Russian fleet, and it may cause a protest by Japan.

Gen. Tasagawa will take charge of the Japanese troops in Korea and the Korean army will be suppressed.

Preparations are being made to establish semi-underground winter quarters for the Russians about Mukden.

Activity in China means either danger to foreigners or preparation to resist Japanese aggression after the war.

The Japanese gumbot Heiyan was sunk by a mine near Port Arthur and nearly all of her crew of 300 men drowned.

Russian papers say that Japan must be crushed so that she will never be able to renew her operations on the continent.

Japanese at Yental retreated before the Russian advance on Sunday, but were re-enforced and drove the enemy back on Monday.

Kuroki is said to have crossed the Hun river above Fashun ford and is marching direct on Tie Pass. The Circum-Baikal railway is open.

Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party in Japan, estimates that a two years' war will cost Japan one billion dollars, meaning a per capita tax of \$20.

More than 100,000 men are believed to have been engaged in the fighting at Yental. Another fierce engagement has developed twenty-seven miles southeast of Mukden.

St. Petersburg military officials do not regard the Yental battle as a general engagement, as Kuropatkin's entire army has not reached the battle line. The decisive engagement is expected soon.