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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOR A CHARACTERISTICALLY WESTERN NEWSPAPER READ THE BEE

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1904—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

RAILWAY MEN COMING

Heads of Five Brotherhoods Will Consult with Striking Butchers' Officials.

PRESIDENT DONNELLY MAKES EXPLANATION

Union Men Not [illegible]ed to Kill Stock Handled by [illegible]nion Men.

TIEUP AT CHICAG[illegible]DS IS COMPLETE

Company is Prepari[illegible] [illegible]ouse 700 Men in the Stock Ex[illegible] Building.

INDEPENDENTS ASK[illegible] BE CALLED OFF

Neb. State Historical Society

Allied Trades Council Considers Request for Several Hours and Declines to Accede to It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Tomorrow the representatives of five of the leading railroad organizations in the country will be in the city to confer with President Donnelly and other officials of the butchers' union regarding the advisability of measures of relief for the men now out at the stock yards. The organizations to be represented at the meeting are: The Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Switchmen's union.

The officers of these organizations have not given the strikers any assurance that they will favor a sympathy strike, but are merely coming in response to the invitation of the officers of the Butchers' union, who will explain to them the situation from the strikers' standpoint and ask for their aid and co-operation.

The members of the Switchmen's union and of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen employed by the Chicago Junction railway, which controls all the tracks in the vicinity of the stock yards, held another meeting today to consider the question of a sympathetic strike. The men of the brotherhood were against a strike, but the majority of the switchmen were in favor of it. They declared, however, that it was useless for them to strike unless the members of the brotherhood would join them. It was finally decided to await the arrival of the chief officials of the organization, who will come tomorrow.

Affects Only Two Cities.

The strike order of President Donnelly, with regard to independent plants, is to apply only to those plants in Chicago and St. Louis.

"It was President Donnelly's idea," said a national officer of the striking butcher organization, "to tie up the independent plants and bring on a meat shortage, in order to awaken public interest in the strike. This was opposed because it was felt such action would hurt us most by throwing our men out of employment in large numbers. Confining the order to Chicago and St. Louis is not an effort to produce a meat famine, but it is simply a case of co-operation with the striking livestock handlers. Comparatively few independent houses will be affected."

"Stock handlers," said President Donnelly, "are on strike only in Chicago and St. Louis." In Chicago only the independents within the stockyards inclosure will be of necessity affected. Union men employed in independent packing houses will not be permitted to dress cattle handled on the hoof by non-union men.

The fate of the ousted independent packers depends on their ability to secure stock without resource to the stockyards company.

Complications affecting board of trade operations were feared as the result of the strike in the five independent establishments affected by the strike. Dealings in lard, mess pork and ribs, the warehouse receipts representing the products, pass from hand to hand. September options fall due for delivery today, and the independent packers are without crews to make deliveries, where the product is actually demanded for shipment. If non-union men are brought in to do the loading the butcher workmen, who are cleaning up, preparatory to leaving, will drop their work at once, to the embarrassment and loss of the packers.

Stockyards Are Tied Up.

Not a bullock, hog or sheep has been driven out of the stock yards since the order to the handlers went into force. A committee of live stock owners and commission men has waited upon Donnelly and requested permission to load cattle now in the yards for shipment to the east. They said they did not want to employ nonunion men to do the work, and in consequence would have to have the co-operation of the union in order to start shipments. Otherwise, they said, a meat shortage would follow in New York.

The request was referred to the allied trades council.

Arrangements are making for sleeping quarters on the second floor of the Live Stock Exchange building for 700 men who are to take the places of the stock handlers on strike.

Orthodox Jews to Bar Meat.

The Chicago Hebrew Butchers' association has arranged to quit the sale of meat, commencing tomorrow. Many rabbis support the action of the butchers, and an appeal is being framed to the 170,000 orthodox Jews of Chicago to purchase no more meat until the strike ends. It is doubtful if it will be possible to secure "Kosher" meat in most parts of the city.

Representatives of the independent packing companies doing business at the stock yards had a conference with the Allied Trades Council and presented a request that the strike in their establishments be called off.

After several hours' consideration, the conference board of the Allied Trades Council refused to call off the strike.

"We have conditions well in hand," said Mr. Leonard, manager of the yards. "We have now 200 men to replace the strikers, and by Monday we will be able to handle everything without difficulty."

The executive board of the Allied Trades Council discussed the request of the commission men, but did not announce a decision.

Shippers and commission men are preparing to load cars themselves in their anxiety to start consignments to the east tonight.

In the Camp of the Enemy.

An angry crowd of strikers which surrounded the Transit house this afternoon and demanded three colored strike breakers served to bring out the fact that President Donnelly and other strike leaders who are making their home at the Transit house are living in the camp of the enemy. The Stock Yards company, which owns the Transit house as well as the yards, became involved in the strike

(Continued on Second Page.)

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Unusually Large Grist of Rural Carriers and New Routes Established.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—Rural free delivery carriers appointed: Nebraska—Able, regular, John D. Hasik; substitute, James Hasik. McCook, regular, Charlie C. Byfield; substitute, Ralph P. Randell. Iowa—Inwood, regular, Cornelius J. Jackson; substitute, Clarence F. Halligan. South Dakota—Howard, regular, Clifford F. Howard; substitute, Willis T. Howard. Parker, regular, John E. Clayton; substitute, Gilbert E. Sweet.

Rural free delivery routes ordered established October 1: Nebraska—Nelson, Nuckolls county; one additional; area, twenty-six square miles; population, 400. Nora, Nuckolls county; one route; area, twenty-one square miles; population, 450. Iowa—Armstrong, Emmet county; one additional; area, thirty-eight square miles; population, 450. Bronson, Woodbury county; one additional; area, thirty-eight square miles; population, 600. Germania, Kossuth county; one route; area, forty-two square miles; population, 500. Moorhead, Monona county, one additional; area, thirty square miles; population, 500.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa—Herring, Sac county, William H. Simon, vice W. F. Hagman, resigned. South Dakota—Palmer, Deuel county, Jacob DeYoung, vice P. W. Bemis, resigned. Wyoming—Granger, Sweetwater county, Emily Schoonmaker, vice Ashbury D. Hoskins, resigned.

The application of J. H. Anderson, T. F. Clark, F. A. McCornack, Matthew Mayer and H. Mayer to organize the Farmers National bank of Bridgewater, S. D., with $25,000 capital, has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

Contract Surgeon Elias H. Porter, now on leave at Omaha, will report to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will revert to leave of absence.

Thomas W. McCarthy of Omaha, stenographer in the quartermaster's department at Washington, has been promoted to clerk in class 1 at $1,200 per annum.

TWO STATES AT THE FAIR

Indiana and Tennessee Hold Separate Programs at the St. Louis Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Special celebrations in honor of Indiana and Tennessee were held today, and parades, with the governors and their respective staffs of the two states participating, marched through the grounds. President Francis made an address of welcome at the Indiana state building to the 2,000 Indianians on the grounds. He was responded to by Governor Durbin and Hon. F. B. Posey of Evansville, Ind. Similar exercises were held at the Tennessee building. There were addresses by President Francis, Governor Frazier and E. B. Stahlman, president of the Tennessee Exhibit company.

World's fair commissioners for foreign countries received their members on the international jury today at the respective government buildings. At the conclusion of these receptions the group of jurors met with the chiefs of the different departments and outlined plans for the work to be done.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS

Total Enrollment for Last Year Over Twenty-Three Million Pupils.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The report compiled and just issued by W. J. Semelroth of St. Louis, chief secretary for the World's fourth Sunday school convention, held at Jerusalem, April of this year, shows a total of 26?,905 Protestant Sabbath schools, 2,414,757 teachers and 23,442,998 pupils in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and the islands of the sea. The United States leads with 139,817 Sunday schools, 1,419,807 teachers and 11,493,591 enrolled pupils. England and Wales come next with a total membership of little more than half that number, while Greece, the lowest on the list, has only four schools, seven teachers and 180 pupils.

DISASTER TO FISHING VESSEL

French Barkentine at Sea with Only Three Out of Crew of Thirty-Four Left.

ST. JOHNS, N. S., Sept. 1.—The Canadian schooner Troop, Captain Pentse, from the Grand Banks fishing grounds, reports that on August 29 Captain Zimmerman of the fishing schooner Coleraine reported having spoken a French barkentine, name unknown, 170 miles off Cape Ray, with only three men left out of a crew of thirty-four, the others having been lost while fishing with their dories. The French captain begged Captain Zimmerman to board his vessel and help him to reach this port, but the weather was too stormy to permit compliance with this request, and it is feared that the French vessel and the remainder of its crew have perished.

FALES FORFEITS HIS BOND

Alleged "Get-Rich-Quick" Operator Fails to Appear for Trial at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 1.—Colgate Fales did not appear for his preliminary hearing before John M. Buckols, United States commissioner, today and his bond was declared forfeited. Fales was arrested here August 19 on a charge of using the mails to defraud. He operated, it was alleged, a "get rich quick" concern under the name of Arthur E. Whitlock company, and had customers in all parts of the United States and Canada.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS

Ninety-One Deaths from Lockjaw and Ninety-Two from All Other Causes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Journal of the American association will publish tomorrow the statistics regarding accidents on the last Fourth of July. The total number of deaths from lockjaw was 91, as against 400 the previous Fourth. But there were 92 deaths from other causes, against only 60 last year. The total deaths were 183 and the total number of persons injured, not fatally, was 3,086.

Stoessel Replies to Message.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Stoessel, commanding the Russian troops at Port Arthur, dated August 26:

"The gracious telegrams of your majesty have been received with resounding hurrahs before the enemy and have redoubled the strength of the defenders and the heroic spirit of the troops. From August 22 to today, inclusive, all the daily assaults have been repulsed, with the help of God,

PRINCESS IS STILL MISSING

Louise from Saxe-Coburg Escaped from Her Hotel Tuesday Morning.

SEARCH FOR HER NOT LIKELY TO BE ACTIVE

Husband Thinks She Has Been Sufficiently Punished and Sympathy of Belgian Court is with Her.

BAD ELSTER, Saxony, Sept. 1.—Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, it now appears, escaped alone from her hotel at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. She was joined under the trees in the hotel garden by two women and a man. They entered a two-horse carriage which was waiting outside and were driven swiftly away in the direction of Munich.

A man named W. Gratz, who was stopping at the hotel, has not appeared since Monday night. It is supposed that he provided the means for the flight of the princess and that he was an agent of Lieutenant Count Mattassich-Keglevitch, with whom she eloped in 1897.

The princess, closely attended by her physician and a lady of the court, went to the theater Monday evening. She was animated and seemingly enjoyed the music, as she has enjoyed everything during the three weeks she had been permitted to leave the seclusion of the Sanitorium Pierson at Coswig, where she was a prisoner of state. She had been provided with attractive costumes for this reappearance into the world and she was allowed once more to wear the splendid jewels which were part of her dowry when she married Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg. The avidity with which the princess entered into the quiet entertainments provided for her and the hours she spent at the windows of her apartments, watching persons on the lawn and the almost childish enthusiasm she showed at a carriage drive through the rather dull streets and the environs of Bad Elster made those who saw her feel compassion for one who so long had been separated from her ordinary diversions.

After the theater the princess and her little party had supper in one of her rooms. She said good night at 11:30 and her guardians were not aware of her departure until 7 o'clock in the morning, by which time she probably was far toward the Swiss frontier.

Gratz first had a room on the third floor of the hotel, but Monday he moved to one on the ground floor with a private entrance into the garden. It is presumed that the princess used this exit and it is certain that Frau Schubert of Dresden engaged the carriage at a local livery stable. Neither the driver nor the equipage has returned.

Transfer to Automobile.

Beyond the outskirts of the town some of the occupants of the carriage were transferred to an automobile and the carriage continued its rapid flight probably to confuse possible pursuers. It is deemed likely that the princess was one of those taking the automobile. The chauffeur drove the machine through several roads leading in different directions from the town, doubtless with the purpose to further create doubt as to which road the princess really took. An automobile similar to that that left Bad Elster was traced to Hof, forty miles away. Whether the princess took the 3 a. m. train for Munich or proceeded in an automobile is undetermined.

The disappearance of the princess was most dexterously managed, as she was under sharp surveillance day and night, both by an especially trustworthy court lady, with three servants, and by the manager of the royal baths, who had been made responsible for her safe keeping. A chambermaid, who had access to the princess' apartments, carried notes regularly to the princess and another person. It was in this correspondence, doubtless, that the plans to escape were conveyed. The princess was to have been taken back to the sanitarium in two or three days. A visit from her sister, the Countess Lonyay, had been promised for September 7.

The pursuit is not likely to be keen, as it is very well understood that the husband of the princess is rather pleased than otherwise at her escape, because he thinks she has been sufficiently punished. The sympathies of the Belgian court have been with her for the same reason, it being thought that she has been harshly treated.

Meets Keglevitch at Art Exhibit.

The princess, it appears, met Lieutenant Matassich-Keglevitch in the garden of the Dresden art exhibition two weeks ago, where she was taken under the escort of Manager Pierson, of the sanitarium. The latter had turned away a few minutes before to look at a piece of sculpture. As soon as he saw the princess talking to a strange man, he hastened toward them. She told him that the man was Lieutenant Matassich-Keglevitch and begged to be allowed to speak with him. Pierson replied that she knew that to be impossible and that he must insist that she go with him immediately. The princess began to cry and asked to be allowed to talk with the lieutenant for a few minutes. She became so distressed that Pierson turned to Matassich-Keglevitch and requested him to give his word of honor that he would not attempt to persuade the princess to leave those who were taking care of her. The lieutenant promised, Pierson withdrew out of hearing and the two so long separated talked together for several minutes, until Pierson told them that the interview must end.

NEW YORK EDITOR IS LOST

C. B. Sahr, on Trip for Benefit of Health, May Have Been Drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—C. B. Spahr of Kingsbridge, New York city, editor of two magazines of New York, either fell or jumped overboard from the steamer Prince Albert midway between Ostend and Dover, at about 5 o'clock in the evening of August 30. His mysterious disappearance, recalling that of Frederick Kent Loomis, was reported on the arrival of the steamer at Dover to the American consul, Mr. Prescott, by E. W. Ordway of 1093 Dean street, Brooklyn, in whose company Mr. Spahr was making a tour of Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Spahr seemed to have been much improved by the trip, and his companion said he never for a moment suspected that he would attempt to commit suicide. Mr. Spahr left behind him a small bag, which Mr. Ordway reported to the consul, contained no valuable papers.

Mr. Spahr's heavy baggage was shipped from Trieste to Liverpool some days ago for shipment to New York on the Cunard line steamer Aurania, September 6.

Fire in School Accidental.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—An investigation proves that the fire which destroyed the American school for boys at Erzeroum, Asiatic Turkey, August 29, was accidental. The school belonged to the American board of commissioners for foreign missions.

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308 N. 16th St.

CONTENTS OF M'VICKER WILL

Chicago Document Places Bulk of Estate in Trust for Horace McVicker.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The will of the late Mrs. Harriet McVicker was not filed for probate today, but it will be probably brought into court in the morning. One of the attorneys interested in the case said tonight the estate was by the will divided as follows:

Two thousand dollars to Miss Jennie Boydson of Sterling, Ill.; $5,000 to Mrs. Jennie Owen and her husband, James Owen, of Chicago; $10,000 to St. Luke's hospital of Chicago.

All the balance of the estate, with the exception of a small sum set aside for the care of a cemetery lot, is to be placed in trust:

Three-fourths of the income from the trust fund is to be paid to Horace McVicker as long as he lives, and on his death the three-fourths of the trust estate is to be divided equally among his heirs. The remaining fourth of the income of the trust estate is to be paid to Mrs. Clara B. Game of San Francisco, and on her death the one-fourth is to be divided equally among her heirs.

The will is dated September 23, 1903. In a previous will, dated June 11, 1901, the division of the trust fund was opposite to that of the later document, Mrs. Game being given three-fourths and Horace McVicker one-fourth.

The value of the estate is put at $350,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 1.—An analysis of the stomach and other portions of the body of the late Mrs. J. H. McVicker by Dr. R. V. Day, city chemist of Los Angeles, has been completed and no trace of poison was found. The body was shipped to Chicago tonight over the Santa Fe road and is accompanied by Mrs. Game and Mrs. Effie, nieces of the deceased.

DETAILS OF WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT

Japanese Fight Their Way Across Taitse River.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—11 p. m.—Additional details of the fighting at Liao Yang which are arriving here clearly indicate its desperate character.

The Japanese have changed the method of numbering their armies since their union, calling General Kuroki's army the right, General Nodzu's the center and General Oku's the left. A portion of the left column of the right wing, after dislodging the Russians occupying an eminence north of Hsuchiakow, toward evening, on August 29, was exposed to a violent attack by the reinforced Russians, and retired during the night to a ridge south of Hsuchaikow, where they held their position. The Russians prepared to follow up their attack, but desisted.

The right and center of the right wing, with its main strength, commenced a movement at 11 o'clock on the night of August 30, crossing the Taitse river near Lientaowan and advanced toward Huangkufen. It is anticipated that it occupied a line extending from Hanjulazul to Tzuatuo, but details of the movement have not been reported.

The Russian artillery fire against the right column of the Japanese center abated somewhat yesterday. The infantry fight continued unabated. The Japanese held their positions.

The left column of the center was vigorously engaged from Wednesday morning throughout the day, but its efforts to dislodge the Russians failed.

The right column of the left wing resumed the attack Wednesday morning. Several assaults proved futile, and the Japanese troops were beaten back finally. Being reinforced, they again advanced and secured a position at noon on an eminence southwest of Hsinlintun. This ground proved to be an advantageous point from which a final and effective charge was delivered at dawn Thursday, bringing the first victory.

The center column, after repulsing the Russians in a night attack, pressed the Russians against the railway with a portion of the left column and succeeded in repulsing a series of assaults.

The Russians continued to hold an eminence west of Shoushanpao and defied all efforts to dislodge them. The eminence was finally taken by storm Thursday morning.

The entire left wing, with all its force, continued against the Russian line all day Wednesday. At 3 p. m. the force of Russians appeared five miles west of Shoushanpao. The Japanese reserves attacked it.

Late Wednesday night a telegram was dispatched to the general staff at Tokio saying that the left wing, with all its guns, would renew the attack, and afterward charged against the enemy's position.

CANNOT FIND RUSSIAN SHIPS

British Cruisers Fail to Take Message to Volunteer Vessels.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The efforts of the British cruisers of the Cape of Good Hope squadron to establish communication with the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Smolensk and St. Petersburg have thus far failed. The admiralty received late this afternoon a dispatch from Rear Admiral Durnford announcing that none of his ships had caught sight of or had heard by wireless telegraphy from either of the Russian cruisers. He was directed to continue the search and another cruiser was ordered to report to him and join the search.

In Russian diplomatic circles it is said that it is not surprising that neither of the Russian cruisers had put into an African port to coal, for the reason that before they sailed Black sea colliers preceded them with instructions to transfer coal at certain specified points.

Earl Grey for Canada's Governor.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—7:12 p. m.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Earl Grey as governor-general of Canada in succession to the earl of Minto.

Garnett Convicted of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Alexander Garnett, who on November 25 last shot and killed Major J. M. McClung, a retired army officer, at the Palace hotel, was today convicted of murder in the second degree. The jury recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court.

ON TIP TOE OF EXPECTATION

People of St. Petersburg Feverishly Anxious for News from the Front.

DO NOT THINK KOUROPATKIN IS BEATEN

Hoping Port Arthur Can Hold Out and Keep Japanese Troops There Busy Until Crisis at Liao Yang is Passed.

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The same intense, high strung expectations continue to be shown regarding the development of the gigantic battle around Liao Yang, where it is estimated half a million men and 1,400 guns are engaged in a decisive fight. The deadly desperateness of the fighting is told in every line reaching this city. The Russ publishes a special telegram describing the great joy that was felt when the report was received of the capture of forty-six Japanese guns. The correspondent added that he was awaiting confirmation of this dispatch.

In the next paragraph the editor relates that the correspondent received a bullet in the chest.

Authoritative military opinion is skeptical regarding the reports that the Japanese have been defeated, as is popularly believed. Military experts say the fighting may be continued for many days before any idea can be formed of the outcome. They say the Russians are in an advantageous position, having behind them the railway, which can bring reinforcements to replace their losses.

The Novoe Vremya publishes a special dispatch which says:

"In yesterday's battle the Japanese pushed forward in a spirit of desperation, ignoring their losses in trying to take our positions. Our eastern divisions repulsed five such attacks, and the Japanese only retired before the bayonet. Our losses were very considerable, artillery especially suffering. Battery No. 1 of the North division lost all its officers and had temporarily to cease firing.

"Today the battle was renewed even earlier than yesterday. Daylight had hardly set in when Japanese guns were firing. The day promised to be clear. The weather is good and will certainly bring victory to the Russians.

"Port Arthur must hold out until the mad attempt of the Japanese at Liao Yang has been repulsed.

"The Japanese are making terrific efforts to break the Russian center. The artillery fire is described as completely leaving in the shade that at Vafangow, which was the severest of the war, while the closeness of the fighting is such that the Japanese columns got mingled with the Russians and were fired upon by their own artillery.

"General Stoessel reports that all was well on Tuesday. The heat was intense."

The Russky Invalid says: "It is quite possible that the water supply may be cut off from Port Arthur, but the garrison can depend on the condensers of the fleet."

Four per cents dropped again yesterday.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT TOKIO

People Rejoicing Over the Victory at Liao Yang.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—8 p. m.—Tokio rings with shouts and cheers for the victory at Liao Yang. Lantern-bearing crowds swing through the streets and surge around the staff offices shouting "Banzai." The details of today's fighting are scanty. It is only known that at dawn today General Oku's army was hurled against the Russian right center on the southern line and that the Russians were forced to abandon their line and positions and retreat. Their pursuit is now in progress.

The result of this pursuit and the result of the fierce battle waged on the eastern line where General Kuroki is assailing the force which has long screened Liao Yang, together with the abandonment of the Russian right center on the southern line, exposes the Russian left. But here the Russian force is so heavy that it may possibly be able to protect and extricate itself. The question of the occupation of Liao Yang by the Japanese is in doubt. The official dispatches do not make mention of such occupation, but it is assumed that the Russians are withdrawing through Liao Yang and that the Japanese possibly occupied it late today. Tonight no estimates are obtainable of the losses on either side.

Field Marshal Oyama describes his losses in the morning assault as heavy. The success of the attacks was unexpected on account of the strength of the Russians and the nature of the Russian defense. It is confidently believed that Field Marshal Oyama will press the pursuit with vigor and inflict on Kouropatkin the most crushing blow possible. It is believed his trophies will prove valuable. It is the opinion here that the Russians were not able to carry many guns with them and that they were forced to abandon or destroy vast quantities of stores.

RUSSIAN CREWS TOLD TO LEAVE

Japs Say Any Ship Taking Them from Shanghai Will Be Seized.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—Repair work on the Russian cruiser Askold and torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi has been stopped by the order of the British minister, the dock at which the repairs are being made being owned by British citizens. China has ordered that the paroled crews of the Askold and Grozovoi return to Russia.

The Japanese consul today notified the consuls of neutral nations that any ship leaving port with the crews of the Askold and Grozovoi aboard will be captured by the Japanese warships still outside the harbor of Shanghai.

A Japanese torpedo boat entered the harbor at 11:30 today. It is thought it came for dispatches for the fleet.

Diana Still at Saigon.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Advices received at the foreign office here from Saigon, French Indo-China, today, say that the Russian cruiser Diana, which arrived there damaged, August 20, following the naval battle off Port Arthur, August 10, is still at Saigon. It has not yet entered the dock for repairs. Final orders from the Russian admiralty are expected to reach the Diana soon.

Japan Forecasts Port Arthur's Fall.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—2 p. m.—Popular estimates of the [illegible] of the fall of Port Arthur incline to [illegible] last week in September.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Friday. Saturday Fair and Warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	70	1 p. m.	79
6 a. m.	70	2 p. m.	80
7 a. m.	70	3 p. m.	82
8 a. m.	72	4 p. m.	79
9 a. m.	76	5 p. m.	79
10 a. m.	78	6 p. m.	76
11 a. m.	80	7 p. m.	72
12 m.	79	8 p. m.	69
		9 p. m.	67

RUSSIANS CROSS THE RIVER

Successful Flank Movement of Kuroki Forces Kouropatkin to Retreat.

Thursday's news from the seat of war closed with the receipt of two dispatches giving information of a most significant character as bearing on the domination of Manchuria at the close of the present campaign.

The first came from the Associated Press' correspondent at St. Petersburg, filed there as 9:16 p. m., and said that General Kouropatkin had withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Taitse river so as to meet General Kuroki's flanking movement. The inference drawn from this dispatch was that Liao Yang had been evacuated, that city lying on the left bank of the rived.

Nothing to confirm this was received until several hours later, when a dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at St. Petersburg, dated September 2, and timed at 1:16 Friday morning, said that "The news of the evacuation of Liao Yang and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Taitse river had caused intense excitement."

Late Thursday night the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press obtained an opinion from the War office that the withdrawal to the right bank of the Taitse river became necessary so that the Russians would be able to repel a blow in that direction and that General Kouropatkin's move was the carrying out of a well-defined idea, rather, than a retreat.

The same dispatch points out with notable lack of comment that the Japanese took advantage of General Kouropatkin's withdrawal to occupy the city of Liao Yang.

The second dispatch, which may have a significant bearing on the campaign, is that filed at Mukden at 9:27 p. m. Thursday, stating that the train service between Mukden and Liao Yang was interrupted and it may mean the cutting of railroad communication, which would deprive General Kouropatkin of an opportunity to retreat to his more northern base at Mukden. As pointed out in the St. Petersburg dispatch the Mukden correspondent does not mention whether the telegraphic communications are open.

A dispatch from Tokio, filed there at 2 p. m. Thursday, said that popular estimates of the date of the fall of Port Arthur inclined to the last week in September.

KOUROPATKIN CAUGHT IN TRAP

London Newspapers Believe He Began His Retreat Too Late.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—This morning's newspapers comment upon the Associated Press dispatch from Mukden, saying that the train service between Mukden and Liao Yang is interrupted and that the roads are impassable, is the most important news from the zone of hostilities in the far east, and say that there is only one meaning of it—that the Japanese have seized the railway between Liao Yang and Mukden.

Correspondents of the Daily Chronicle and the Daily Mail assert that the Japanese occupied Liao Yang Thursday.

There is no official confirmation of these statements, but the latest official dispatches to the Japanese legation here report the capture of the heights southwest of Liao Yang at dawn Thursday. This dispatch adds: "Thereupon the enemy in the south of Liao Yang commenced to retreat. Our armies are now pursuing him."

The Daily Mail's Kupante correspondent, telegraphing under date of August 31, says that 35,000 Japanese are enroute from Dalny to Haicheng by railway. Originally they were intended to reinforce the besiegers of Port Arthur, the correspondent adds, but Field Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, was satisfied that they were not required there and therefore sent them north.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, which is not confirmed from any other source, reports that General Linevitch from Vladivostok is within two days' march of Mukden with 30,000 troops.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent says that dispatches received from Peking are to the effect that China is constantly increasing its military forces on the neutral side of the Liao river and that it has ordered eGneral Na to firmly enforce the rights and duties of neutrality in the event of the Russians being defeated at Liao Yang and attempting to enter neutral territory.

Commenting upon the situation in the far east, all the morning newspapers discuss the problem as to whether General Kouropatkin will be able to extricate his forces or whether Marshal Oyama will succeed in completing the victory by enveloping and destroying the Russian army.

The consensus of opinion is that General Kouropatkin's position is most perilous.

The absence of telegrams from Liao Yang together with the news that the railway is interrupted, the newspapers regard as showing that General Kouropatkin has begun his retreat too late.

Interesting reports come from Tien Tsin and Che Foo that the Japanese have effected a landing of troops and the capture of two small forts near Tiger's Tail, three-quarters of a mile from Port Arthur, and near the lighthouse at Liaoti mountain, and that the attack is being vigorously pressed.

RUSSIANS WAITING ON CROPS

Forward Movement Into Corea Delayed for Present.

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WONSON, Aug. 24.—Via Seoul, Aug. 31.—8:35 p. m.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A Corean from the Russian headquarters at Ham Heung states that the Russians have abandoned further military movements until the crops are harvested.

They are busy collecting and storing large quantities of barley and rice for the coming winter.

General Stackelberg is Injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—General Stackelberg, in command of the First East Siberian corps, sustained contusions in Wednesday's battle on the south front, but he remained on the fighting line.

Japanese Estimate of Russian Force.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—4 p. m.—A telegram from the Japanese headquarters in the field says the Russians in the field at Liao Yang number twelve or thirteen divisions.

GIVE UP LIAO YANG

Russian Army Withdraws to Left Bank of Taitse River.

JAPANESE ADVANCE FROM TWO SIDES

Kuroki's Army Crosses the River on Pontoon Bridge This Morning.

RUSSIAN CENTER AND RIGHT RETREATS

Defenders in Southern Field Forced to Retire Before Attack.

MANCHURIAN ARMIES OF JAPAN UNITE

Three Forces Co-Operating Against the Largest Russian Organization in the East and Make Gains.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—The Japanese left began pressing the Russians toward Tiasho at dawn this (Friday) morning. The Japanese right is engaged in the neighborhood of Heiyingtai.

The Japanese casualties since August 29 are officially estimated at 10,000.

Abandon Liao Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—1:26 a. m.—The news of the occupation of Liao Yang by the Japanese and the withdrawal of the Russian army to the right bank of the Taitse river reached only a small section of the people of St. Petersburg at a late hourand caused intense excitment and disappointment. The majority of the inhabitants retired to rest believing that Russian arms had again been successful and that the Japanese attacks had been repelled. Ugly suspicions, however, have been rife during the day, owing to the absence of press telegrams from Liao Yang, leading to the belief that the communications had been cut by General Kuroki.

The following statement was obtained by the Associated Press from the War office at 10 o'clock Thursday night:

"General Kuroki's army crossed in force to the right bank of the Taitse river, and it therefore became necessary for the Russians to be in a position to repel a blow in this direction.

"In view of this development in the operations General Kouropatkin decided to abandon his positions on the left bank and to concentrate his whole army on the other side of the river. This position is the strongest both in character and in site. The great issue will be finally decided there.

Not Considered a "Retreat."

"By withdrawing to this position, the Russian army avoids the necessity of being divided by the river and enjoys the advantage of compactness.

"General Kouropatkin's move, therefore, is not to be considered as a retreat, but rather as the carrying out of a well defined idea."

The withdrawal of the Russians to the right bank involved the abandonment of Liao Yang, which is situated on the left bank. The Japanese took advantage of this to occupy the city, but the sternest part of the fighting is still before them unless General Kouropatkin decides at the last hour to again fall back to the northward. It is more than likely, however, that he will decide to fight to a finish. The cards are all in his favor. It is believed, now that he has the Japanese divided by the river, thus effectually turning the tables upon his foe.

The determined pursuit by the Japanese of the Russian outposts when General Kouropatkin gave the first order to withdraw was probably due to their anxiety to keep the Russians south of Liao Yang until General Kuroki should be able to strike from the northeast. General Kouropatkin, however, saw the trap and cleverly avoided it.

Up to the hour of filing this dispatch the War office has not given the details of the fighting of September 1, but it is believed that this fighting exceeded in fierceness that of any previous day.

The absence of press telegrams from Liao Yang on September 1 aroused suspicions that changes of importance were proceeding which the military censor did not wish to be made known.

Train Service Interrupted.

A telegram from the Associated Press correspondent at Mukden, filed at 9:27 on the evening of September 1, states that the train service between Mukden and Liao Yang has been interrupted, but the dispatch does not mention whether telegraphic communication is open. According to a dispatch from Liao Yang, General Kuroki made his first attempt to cross the Taitse river late in the evening under cover of a heavy bombardment of the extreme Russian left. The Japanese artillery, which had been firing uninteruptedly for fourteen hours that day, ceased about 9 o'clock and then suddenly reopened about 11 o'clock to conceal Kuroki's preparations for crossing the river. These preparations necessitated the establishment of a pontoon bridge, as the river was not fordable lower than Sakankankwantun, and the pontoons must have been floated down the stream.

The efforts of the Japanese to cross the river on August 30 were not successful and General Kuroki therefore ordered a portion of his army to ford it at Sakankanwantun.

General Kouropatkin was unable to prevent the passage of the river owing to the distance from Liao Yang, about twenty miles, but for the same reason the Japanese were unable to bring the forces which had gained the right bank immediately into action.

Kouropatkin heard of the passage of the Taitse at Sakankankwantun after 6 o'clock on the evening of August 31, and immediately gave orders for his men to fall back on the outer positions. This move is explained by the desire to collect a strong force with which to repel a flanking movement from the northeast.

The Japanese repeated the attempt to throw a pontoon across the Taitse near Liao Yang during the night of August 31, again under cover of a bombardment, and this attempt is believed to have been successful. Severe fighting may therefore be expected immediately northeast of the city.

The action of the Japanese commander in throwing a force across the river in the face of a strong enemy is considered to be extremely rash and the position of this force, isolated from the main Japanese army by a deep river, may easily become desperate.

A correspondent of the Associated Press