

TALKS OF CONCORDAT

Archbishop of Rouen Opposes Separation of Church and State. FINDS ECHO OF THE REIGN OF TERROR. Conditions May Be Similar to Those Under Convention and Directory.

CHURCH SHOULD DENOUNCE CLAIMS

Catholic Dignitary Says Fact Should Protect the Religious Organization. REPUBLICAN SEES NO HOPE FOR CONCORDAT. Former Premier of France Says Concordat Will Have to Go as People Demand the Change.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An important contribution to the discussion on the separation of church and state is made by Mgr. Furet, archbishop of Rouen, who took the occasion of his visit to Paris to express his liberal views on the subject.

Believes Agreement Possible.

It is necessary to keep in mind this general anticipation of an impending radical change in the relations of church and state in France when considering the statements of the archbishop of Rouen, who apparently still believes in the possibility of an understanding between the church and the state. He says that the church is ready to make all possible sacrifices to save our institutions created under the concordat and the concordat itself, as the exercise of our pastoral mission, and consequently, the salvation of our souls are at stake. We must not hide from ourselves the fact that, if the project of the denunciation of church and state, recently unearthed from the archives of the convention, is realized, it will be the end of public worship. It is not contrary to all political good sense to return to the regime of injudiciously restricted, humiliating and precarious liberty surrounded by severe penalties; that is to say, to the regime of the concordat adopted by the convention and the directory on the morrow of the reign of terror, after a century of liberty and progress, during which religion has flourished under a regular regime loyally accepted by the church of France. The abolition of the concordat is a political and social impossibility. If the concordat were to be suppressed by the act of a parliamentary majority, it would be necessary to re-establish it six months later.

PARIS DRESSMAKERS ANGRY

Will Adopt Plan to Prevent Advance Styles Leaving Their City. PARIS, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The systematic fashion to the dressmakers of the past years the leading dressmakers have been exploited by certain American and German houses has at last led to resolute action on the part of the Rue de la Paix, and the outcome of a meeting of the principal Paris dressmakers was the drafting of a circular dealing with the question. It is signed by such well known names as Worth, Redfern, Baer, Doucet and Paquin and states that in order to protect themselves against unfair competition by imitations, the dressmakers have decided to future be shown by them and other prominent houses before August 15, nor will they be delivered before September 7 for America and September 15 for other countries.

ENGLAND MAY BAR ALIENS

Joseph Chamberlain Says Government is Pledged to Such a Course. LONDON, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Joseph Chamberlain has been asked by a correspondent whether, in the event of protective measures being adopted, provision would be made for the abolition of unskilled alien workers in British coal mines. He has replied, through his private secretary, Mr. Wilson, that the aliens bill was a movement in the direction of restricting foreign immigration, but it was stopped by the persistent obstruction of the opposition. Mr. Chamberlain adds that the government is pledged to legislation with the object of excluding aliens.

POLICY OF THE IRISH LEAGUE

Meeting at Dublin Adopts Resolutions on Many Subjects of Interest. DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—At a meeting of the directors of the United Irish League, held this week, the policy of the self-government for Ireland was discussed. On the motion of Mr. John Dillon, M. P., seconded by Mr. Conon O'Connor, resolutions were sent to the United Irish League of America, thanking them for what they had done for Ireland and commending the mission of Mr. Redmond, M. P., Captain Donnelly, to the Irish Mr. Patrick Doyle, M. P., to the Irish Mr. Thomas Higgins of Cork, seconded by Mr. Boyden, M. P., a resolution was passed declaring that the land act of 1903 was inadequate to solve the greater part of the Irish land question. On the motion of Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P., it was resolved to meet the aggressive action of the landlords by a strong and vigorous agitation, and an appeal was made to all nationalists to strengthen and spread the league. Tenants were advised to refuse to sign agreements of purchase at unreasonable prices. Mr. J. P. Callaghan, M. P., moved a resolution which stated that the government had been guilty of a breach of faith in not having passed the laborers' bill. A resolution was passed in favor of the change of the law in reference to town tenements. It was resolved that the declaration made by Mr. Wyndham during the debate on the address constitutes an absolute refusal on the part of the present government to consider the question of the removal of the intolerable grievance under which the Roman Catholics of Ireland have so long suffered. His statement, published in the Flareo, is certainly characterized by moral courage and independence, inasmuch as it implicitly condemns the papal policy which has rendered the present crisis inevitable. If a working resolution were possible with the maintenance of the concordat, it would hardly be realized except on condition that the church were inspired by such good sense and appreciation of hard facts as is shown in this enlightened ecclesiastic. Whether it is any longer possible to avert separation is another question, which is almost universally answered in the negative.

Believes Agreement Possible.

It is necessary to keep in mind this general anticipation of an impending radical change in the relations of church and state in France when considering the statements of the archbishop of Rouen, who apparently still believes in the possibility of an understanding between the church and the state. He says that the church is ready to make all possible sacrifices to save our institutions created under the concordat and the concordat itself, as the exercise of our pastoral mission, and consequently, the salvation of our souls are at stake. We must not hide from ourselves the fact that, if the project of the denunciation of church and state, recently unearthed from the archives of the convention, is realized, it will be the end of public worship. It is not contrary to all political good sense to return to the regime of injudiciously restricted, humiliating and precarious liberty surrounded by severe penalties; that is to say, to the regime of the concordat adopted by the convention and the directory on the morrow of the reign of terror, after a century of liberty and progress, during which religion has flourished under a regular regime loyally accepted by the church of France. The abolition of the concordat is a political and social impossibility. If the concordat were to be suppressed by the act of a parliamentary majority, it would be necessary to re-establish it six months later.

BRITISH LIUTENANT IS FREE

King Exercises Clemency in Case of Officer Charged with Killing Prisoners. LONDON, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Lieutenant Witton, one of the Bushveldt Carbineers, who three years ago was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for shooting a wounded Boer prisoner, has been released by the order of the King. Mr. Arnold-Forster made the announcement in the House of Commons. Few cases of the kind have stirred colonial opinion so deeply. Lieutenant Witton and Lieutenant Morant and Handcock were found guilty of killing Boer prisoners at Spionkop and were executed at Pretoria. Many petitions have been forwarded to the home office on behalf of Witton, which it was shown, protested against the shooting of the Boer prisoners and the Cape House of the assembly passed a resolution asking for his release. Strong feeling was aroused in Natal also, and the people of Victoria, from which colony Witton volunteered for the war, were almost to a man in favor of a free pardon being granted. Even in New Zealand feeling was overwhelmingly in favor of the lieutenant.

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KENNEDY WINS OUT

He Beats Bill Gurley with a Big Sweeping Victory Throughout District. THREE WARDS ONLY FOR BLACKBURN'S MAN. In the Home Fourth Ward Kennedy Has Good Lead. BREEN SHUT OUT—BURBANK GIVEN SIXTH. Instructed Delegates Insure Nomination on the First Ballot. ANOTHER KENNEDY TAKES JUDGESHIP. Lively Republican Primaries Produce Some Sudden and Remarkable Changes in the Local Political Kaleidoscope.

Popular Vote on Congress.

Table showing popular vote on Congress for various candidates including Kennedy, Gurley, Burbank, and Raker across different wards.

Delegates for Congress.

Table showing delegates for Congress for various candidates including Kennedy, Gurley, Burbank, and Raker across different wards.

Delegates for Congress.

It was a clear-cut fight all along the line and John L. Kennedy's victory over his congressional opponents was notably achieved in the wards where he was best known. In the Fourth ward, which is the home of the two principal candidates, Kennedy and Gurley both, Kennedy won out by a handsome majority, while, as one of the delegates remarked, "Gurley had to have himself adopted by the Third ward, which he and his friends had been reviling as the corrupt stronghold of the machine, to get an opening into the convention."

Green Shut Out.

In the seventh ward Breen was shut out of his home delegation, but only after a sharp struggle. Everywhere, but more particularly throughout the lower wards, Gurley money was in plentiful evidence and a host of paid workers, brandishing Gurley ballots, was constantly hovering about the polls. It seems, however, that the vote that told was a vote not to be influenced in this way, notwithstanding the fact that in the third ward a lot of darkies, who had pledged themselves faithfully to Kennedy the day before, marched up to the polls to vote Gurley tickets, each answering the inquiry with the same response, "I've changed my mind."

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REMODEL THE BRITISH ARMY

Cabinet Approves a Plan Which May Result in Better Service. LONDON, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The cabinet has approved plans for reorganizing the military commands of the British Isles. In accordance with the recommendations of the Escher committee, seven general administrative districts are to be formed. The new divisions of the United Kingdom into districts is being made by the army council, which proposes the following military commands: First—North and Eastern district, headquarters York. Second—North and Western, Chester. Third—South and Eastern, Portsmouth. Fourth—South and Western, Plymouth. Fifth—Scottish, Edinburgh. Sixth—North of Ireland, Dublin. Seventh—South of Ireland, Curragh Camp. A miniature war office will be established at each of these districts, and the majors general commanding will have all the routine work of their sphere decentralized upon them. They will have both civil and military staff. They will be responsible for mobilization within their section, for grounds and construction, supply and transport, hospitals, stores, postings and appointments. Above these districts there will be general-in-chief responsible for the training of the troops for war. This division of the duties will, it is believed, add enormously to the efficiency of home administration and the field fitness of the men. It is under consideration to increase the number of general-in-chiefs. The Escher committee recommended only four such commands. The striking force at Aldershot will be formed out of the twenty-six general service battalions of Mr. Arnold-Forster's division. Some of these battalions will not be included in the force, but will have separate existence from the territorial army of home defense. The surplus not included in the force will act as reserve and will be quartered in the great training stations. It is hoped to introduce the new system in October. General Lord Grenfell and Lord Methuen will be reappointed as general-in-chiefs for the troops in Ireland and in the east of England respectively. Lieutenant General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny will be offered the command in the west in succession to Sir Evelyn Wood. Lieutenant General Sir William Butler will also get a command.

O'BRIEN SHOWS BITTERNESS

Says Amendment Proposed by Irish Party Injurious Him and His Constituents. CORK, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The lord mayor of Cork has received a telegram from Mr. W. O'Brien, in the course of which he says: "I should have made no comment whatever on the action of the directory if they had decided, or even attempted to decide, the question in dispute. They have decided absolutely nothing. They were asked to make up their minds as between two policies diametrically opposite and mutually destructive—the conference policy and the Freeman policy. A square and an honest vote should have been taken between the two, as Mr. Howard's resolution proposed to take it. This straight issue was deliberately shirked by those who proposed the amendment. The amendment, keeping up the farce of desiring my return while at the same time conveying an insulting vote of censure, both on my old constituency and myself, was exceedingly cunning and not very scrupulous, but apparently it served its purpose in hoodwinking some of the innocent people who voted for it. I only hope Mr. Redmond will find these gentlemen's professions of loyalty to his leadership less hollow than the fellow compliance to myself whenever the come to be really tested. How far a victory obtained by such methods and founded wholly on the suppression of public opinion can lead to any good remains to be seen. I trust that anybody whom my voice influenced in the past, and the value of these gentlemen to be tried out for another twelve months with the fullest freedom. I have said all that I consider it as a duty to say in order to warn the country, and I shall certainly interpose no further objections, should never have allowed myself to be dragged into the rivalries which are absolutely odious to me, but that the fond insistence of my faithful old constituents of Cork City did make it necessary to give them a final proof that nothing short of my disappearance will satisfy the insatiable and powerful influences arrayed against me in the past, and in the present. That conclusive proof has, I hope, now been given nobody knows more than that the politicians who concocted it that their amendments put an end to any possible connection of mine with a public life so tainted. Pray accept my gratitude for your lordship's own fine and temperate attitude throughout a most delicate crisis."

BLOOD POISON FROM A KISS

Girl at Budapest Dies from 'Kissing Corpse' of Her Father. VIENNA, Sept. 3.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Passionately devoted to her father, who died recently at Budapest, a girl of 17, named Anna Boros, threw herself upon his body and kissed him on the mouth. Next day she became ill, and she died soon after in terrible agony from blood poisoning.

More Big Ships Building

Canard Company to Construct Some Larger Than Any Now Afloat. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—That the limit in building big ships has not been reached, despite the wondrous advance in that line, is indicated in an interesting letter recently sent to the State department by the United States Consul at Bremen, who mentions the plans of the Canard company and describes two new ships which are to be built by that company. The new Canard steamships are to be 70 feet long, or thirty-five feet longer than the Baltic, and eighty-eight feet on the beam, and they will displace about 3,200 tons of water. They are designed to attain a speed of twenty-five knots, a knot and a fraction faster than the record speed of the German steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

NEWS IS HELD BACK

Russian Public Gets Nothing About Fighting from Home Sources. PAPERS PRINT ONLY TOKIO DISPATCHES. Causes Suspicion That Defeat is Worse Than Reported. AIR IS FILLED WITH UGLY RUMORS. Report General Linevitch is Hurrying to Aid of Kouropatkin. BELIEF THAT THE END MUST COME SOON. Continuous and Heavy Fighting in Progress for Eight Days and Limit of Human Endurance About Reached. (Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—You can judge what the disappointment for the newspapers, after a rush for the newspapers, not a word from Russian sources was found, but more than a column of dispatches dated Tokio, telling that the Russians had been driven back on the right, left and center. Thereupon, the hope, already diminished, went to zero. Ugly rumors are circulated about Kouropatkin's line of communication being cut. This, however, was promptly refuted by an official communication announcing that the telegraph from the Liao Yang railway station was working as usual, which gave rise to still uglier reports to the effect that the worst news had come and the government feared to publish it. Almost the only special newspaper dispatch received from the scene of action was one published by the Russ. It was not in the least reassuring, saying that the division which had been winding its way up the Liao was being pushed northward by forced marches. Kuroki had reported to have reached a point twenty-five miles (sixteen miles) northeast of Liao Yang. Another disagreeable item, published this afternoon, was in a somewhat vague dispatch from Kouropatkin in which he said that he had taken means to stop the advance of the enemy, while from another source it was heard that a determined attack of the Japanese upon the railway had failed, being repulsed by the Russians with a strong force. It was also affirmed that Linevitch was hastening with large forces to reinforce Kouropatkin; that the combined Japanese attack upon the inner works of Liao Yang had been repulsed with great loss to the enemy, whereas the Russians had suffered at the end of the day. The fighting has now been continuous for eight days, with terrible losses on both sides. The opinion prevailing here is that the end must come very soon. FIGHTING BEFORE PORT ARTHUR. Russian Accounts of Japanese Advance and Subsequent Retreat. CHINA, Sept. 3.—A copy of the Port Arthur Novikra of August 27 has reached here. The paper speaks of the Russian battleship Retvizan having shelled Japanese troops who appeared near the village of Wuduanfan, and this would indicate that some of the Russian warships at Port Arthur are not so seriously damaged as the reports from Chinese sources have represented. The Novikra confirms the official Japanese report that the Japanese cruisers Kasuga and Misaki, which were shelled by the Russian batteries, were damaged and that they were ordered to retire. A gun on one of the new Japanese forts was struck by a Russian shell and ruined. The account published in the Novikra does not go into details, but the inference is obvious that the Japanese have been assaulting the smaller Russian forts dominated by Golden Hill. The paper makes reference to a trench along the hills and remarks that only the heads of the Japanese troops can be seen above it. On the night of August 26, according to the Novikra, a piece of white paper was seen to be flying over the Japanese trenches. The Russians ceased fire and sent a detail forward to communicate with the enemy. The Japanese, in imperfect Russian, requested assistance in removing their dead. The Novikra considers this request to have been strange, considering the fact that the Japanese do not allow the Russians to remove their dead. As a Russian searchlight revealed the Japanese troops opposite fort No. 1, beginning operations, and thereupon the entire Russian line opened fire on the enemy with rifle fire, occasionally using cannon. In reply the Japanese fired irregularly at fort No. 2. Daylight developed the startling fact that the Japanese had advanced a trench to the north of fort No. 2. This trench was manned heavily with artillery, which interfered seriously with the Russian fire. The Japanese then opened fire with six guns on the hill known as the Eagles' Nest. In the meanwhile continuing to use their new trench for the further strengthening of their newly entrenched position. The Russian concentrated their fire on the sand bags, the Japanese replying from another position three-quarters of a mile to the north-east. The Novikra declares in conclusion that at 10 o'clock in the morning of August 26 the Japanese were unable to longer endure the bombardment and abandoned the newly made trench to the north of fort No. 2 and Wuduanfan, fleeing to the low ground near the railroad. The Novikra reports that a Japanese torpedo boat was sunk off Port Arthur on August 25.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

- Forecast for Nebraska-Fair Sunday; Warmer in Southern Portion. Monday Fair.
1 Discussion Over the Concordat. Both Kennedys Win in Primaries. Russians Angry Over Suppression of News.
2 Stakeholders Entire Corps Cut Off. Teamsters Balk on Strike Order. Woman in Club and Charity. Auditorium to Be Mortgaged.
3 News from All Parts of Nebraska. Affairs at South Omaha.
4 Warren Talks of Omaha Paving. Bridges Suit Against Wrong Man. Services at Omaha Churches.
5 Aton is Purely Financial Deal. Affairs at South Omaha.
6 Past Week in Omaha Society. Gymkhana at the Country Club.
7 Locomotives Are of Short Life. Organ Grinding is Profitable.
8 Seasonal Bluffs and Iowa News. Hill Answers in Mercantile Bulletin.
9 Poverty Wins Class A Race. Seven Killed in Railroad Wreck.
10 Results of the Saturday Ball Games. News Records at Olympic Games.
11 British Fleet Defeats the Empire. Panama Place to Stay Away From.
12 Amusements.
13 Nebraska at St. Louis Fair.
14 Camp Followers Will the Campaign. Horse Show is Looking Up Fine.
15 Financial and Commercial.
16 City Proves Stockman's Waterloo.
21 to 26 The Illustrated Bee.
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:
Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.
6 a. m. 53 1 p. m. 70
7 a. m. 53 2 p. m. 70
8 a. m. 55 3 p. m. 72
9 a. m. 56 4 p. m. 74
10 a. m. 59 5 p. m. 74
11 a. m. 60 6 p. m. 74
12 m. 68 7 p. m. 70

ARMY CORPS CUT OFF

Japs Isolate General Stackelberg's Army Numbering Twenty-Five Thousand. GENERAL KOUROPATKIN IN FULL RETREAT. Defeated Russians Are Making an Effort to Concentrate at Yental. MUSCOVITE ARMY EVACUATES LIAO YANG. Before Leaving They Blow Up Magazines and Set Fire to Store Houses. KUROKI FOLLOWS UP HIS ADVANTAGE. Japanese Army at Once Occupies Liao Yang—Russian Official Reports Tell of Disaster.

General Kouropatkin in Full Retreat.

The First Siberian army corps, numbering 30,000 men, under General Stackelberg was cut off westward of Liao Yang. The Russians are concentrating at Yental. Destroy Magazines and Stores. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—A dispatch has been received here from General Kouropatkin announcing that he has ordered his army to evacuate Liao Yang and withdraw northward. The Russians blew up the magazines and set fire to the army stores and provisions at Liao Yang before evacuating that place. General Kouropatkin says the First Siberian army corps, which during the past five days suffered considerable loss, has been obliged to retire several kilometers westward as the result of the Japanese attack on Sykwantun, hence the order to evacuate Liao Yang. The Japanese have occupied Liao Yang. General Kouropatkin says further: "On the night of September 1 General Kuroki attacked Sykwantun, a village east of Liao Yang, and captured a majority of the Russian positions, the occupation of which was completed on the night of September 2. The Russians retiring six miles distant. The army corps was almost surrounded. This corps previously saved General Orloff's detachment by attacking the Japanese flank when General Orloff was threatened with annihilation. General Orloff was seriously wounded."

OYAMA OCCUPIES LIAO YANG

Kouropatkin in Full Retreat Northward and Stackelberg's Corps is Surrounded. The flag of Japan flies over Liao Yang. Field Marshal Oyama, who led his famous Second Army into Port Arthur during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, and who in that struggle also captured Wei Hai Wei and Takuwan, today by dint of incessant fighting, in which his men were spared neither because of casualties nor because of hardships, holds sway over Liao Yang, and General Kouropatkin, through whom Russia believed its arms would be served, is in full retreat. The emperor, who by his chief aide, General Stackelberg, with his command, the First Siberian army corps, numbering 30,000 men, is cut off to the westward of Liao Yang. The Russians are concentrating at Yental, but the dispatches thus far give no intimation as to whether they will make a stand there, or if the Japanese are pursuing their foe in flight. It is not known whether the Japanese will stop at Liao Yang and fortify, and with the Taitse River between them and General Kouropatkin's forces will endeavor to become defenders, in case the Russians should attack, or by inaction should they not, and the campaign at Liao Yang. This last blow to Russian arms, though it is spoken of in St. Petersburg as the logical consequence of Russian plans, doubtless will be taken much more seriously by the subjects of Emperor Nicholas, who, after a succession of defeats and retreats by their army had expected a finality of the struggle at Liao Yang in their favor. In the loss of Liao Yang by the Russians the Japanese probably will gain little except in the way of a strategic point, for the Russians blew up the magazines and set fire to the enormous quantities of army stores and provisions there before they evacuated. What the effect of the retirement from Liao Yang will be on the besieged at Port Arthur can only be conjectured, but certainly it cannot but cause depression among the defenders, who were hoping that eventually they would be relieved.

Russians Lose Seven Thousand.

General Sakharoff's Report of Thursday's Fight. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant General Sakharoff, in a report to the general staff dated September 2, says: "Today our troops assaulted the heights of Sykwantun and after a desperate fight we captured the whole chain, but immediately made the discovery that we had to deal with a strong Japanese force with a front extending from Yental to the river Taitse. A detachment under Major General Orloff, which was guarding the Yental mines, advanced a short distance, but meeting the Japanese in superior force and in a strong position, had to retire. Major General Orloff was wounded, but the danger of the enemy's movement was averted by his return to the station at Yental. The gallant regiments of the First Siberian rifle corps came up and General Stackelberg checked the attacking Japanese. In this fight the brave commander of the Second Siberian regiment, Colonel Oskryk, was severely wounded. At 9 o'clock in the evening there was a lull in the firing all along the line and the only firing was the boom of guns at Liao Yang. According to a telephone report, the garrison at Liao Yang repulsed the second Japanese attack. In order to ascertain the enemy's strength two regiments on the west front were ordered to attack. After a fierce fight it was discovered that the enemy opposed to the two regiments were more than two divisions strong. The losses to the Russian army have not been ascertained exactly, but according to the latest account they exceed 3,000 in killed and wounded. At 3:45 o'clock p. m. the first Japanese shell fell in Liao Yang and was followed by a hail of projectiles, which swept the railway station and the suburbs of the town. In the meanwhile continuing to use their new trench for the further strengthening of their newly entrenched position. The Russian concentrated their fire on the sand bags, the Japanese replying from another position three-quarters of a mile to the north-east. The Novikra declares in conclusion that at 10 o'clock in the morning of August 26 the Japanese were unable to longer endure the bombardment and abandoned the newly made trench to the north of fort No. 2 and Wuduanfan, fleeing to the low ground near the railroad. The Novikra reports that a Japanese torpedo boat was sunk off Port Arthur on August 25.

Russians Make a Stand.

TOKIO, Sept. 3.—The following dispatch has been received here: HEADQUARTERS OF THE MANCHURIAN ARMY, Sept. 3.—A m.—The Japanese have taken a stand outside the walls of Liao Yang. Our left and center armies are attacking them. 10:30 a. m.—The Russian force confronting Field Marshal Oyama's left and center continues slowly to give ground in retreat and is crossing to the right bank of the Taitse river. A portion of the Russian army occupies a line of defense extending northwest from a point south of Liao Yang. The Russians also hold an eminence northeast of New Chang, on the right bank of the Taitse. This evidently is intended to shield the general retreat of both the left and center. The Japanese army continued to press the Russian system. They moved forward and occupied a line extending from Taitsep to Yanchialin. Oyama telegraphs that he hopes they will reach the right banks of the Taitse this morning. General Kuroki, after serious fighting, succeeded yesterday in taking a portion of an eminence near Helyngtal. Details of this fighting have not been received. The Russians again appear to be concentrating in the vicinity of the Yental coal mines, twelve miles northeast of Liao Yang. It is possibly another great battle will occur there. The present trend of the movements indicates that possibly the Japanese will move past Liao Yang, temporarily leaving the city unoccupied. Oyama Says Russians Retreat. LONDON, Sept. 3.—A m.—A dispatch from Tokyo to the Japanese legation here says Field Marshal Oyama reports as follows: September 3, 9 a. m.—A remnant of the routed enemy still is offering some resistance outside Liao Yang. Our central and left armies are attacking it. An earlier message from Field Marshal east of Liao Yang, thus locating the Japanese enemy in front of our left and center armies continued to retreat on September 2 to the right bank of the Taitse river, except the portion of his forces occupying the defenses westward from the south to the northeast of Liao Yang and the heights northward of Natchang. Our right army is continuing the attack. Our right army occupies a line of defense extending northwest from the heights west of Helyngtal. Russian's Condition Not Desperate. BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The foreign office has official advice from Tokyo that General Kouropatkin's position today is by no