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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOR A CHARACTERISTICALLY WESTERN NEWSPAPER READ THE BEE

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

VOTE TO GO TO WORK

South Omaha Strikers Are Willing to Give Up the Fight.

PACKERS SUBMIT FINAL PROPOSITION

Executive Board Leaves Matter to Vote of Locals.

NEITHER SIDE WILL DECLINE THE OFFER

Basis of Settlement Kept Secret by the Parties Interested.

OPEN SHOP SAID TO BE MAIN POINT

End of the Eight Weeks' Struggle Is Now Believed to Be in Sight at the Big Packing Plants.

South Omaha members of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America took a vote yesterday afternoon on a proposition submitted them by the packers, through the executive council of the union at Chicago. It is understood, although the exact figures will not be given out by the local officials of the union, that the vote was practically unanimous in favor of accepting the proposition and ending the strike. The result of the vote has been forwarded to Chicago.

Neither the packers nor the men will make any statement as to the nature of the proposition offered. From Chicago the information is sent that the packers have offered to re-employ as many of the strikers as are needed, without discrimination because of union affiliations, but to retain in their employ all men now at work who wish to remain, all former employes to be put to work as fast as possible. Packing houses are to be conducted on the "open shop" basis in the future.

Men Vote to Work.

When called upon to cast their ballots the men, with very few exceptions, voted to return to work and not to inquire too closely into the terms of settlement. About the only local that showed any strength in the voting was the sausage makers. This union voted 42 in favor of going back and 9 against. Other unions voted at about the ratio of 20 to 1 in favor of returning to work at once.

While the voting was going on Vice President Vail explained to the men that their vote did not by any means end the strike. He said: "The result of the vote here must be sent to Chicago to President Donnelly, where the votes from all over the country will be tabulated and the result announced later." This statement did not deter the men from declaring that they proposed to return to work as soon as opportunity offered.

The vote in South Omaha was so overwhelming for a return to work that the leaders had little to say last night except the statement made to the men that the strike would not be declared off until President Donnelly sent out an official notice from his headquarters in Chicago.

Conditions of Return.

While Vice President Vail and the packing house managers here declined to give out any statement for publication regarding the terms of the so-called settlement the understanding is that the men who went on strike July 12 are to be taken back as their services are needed. The packers will run open shops. Stewards will be done away with and the foreman of a department will be boss. Packers may discharge men as they see fit and there will be no steward to interfere. On the other hand men returning to the plants seeking employment will not be asked whether they wear union buttons or not. Workmen now in the plants are to be retained just as long as the packers see fit. Although there is no specification on this subject the general understanding is that the wages of skilled laborers is to remain the same as before the strike. Unskilled labor may be employed at any price the packers are willing to pay.

Dozens of the union men publicly made the statement on the streets Tuesday afternoon and evening that they were going back to work just as soon as they could secure employment. From the tenor of conversation there is to be no waiting on President Donnelly to announce the vote and officially declare the strike off.

In view of an immediate settlement superintendents at the packing houses were called upon by many of their old men Tuesday afternoon who asked for their old positions back. Some were told to call again, while others were notified that no places were open just at present. On account of the present working condition of the packing plants a great many of the old men fear that they will not be able to return to work at once, as the packers declare that they will not discharge the men now at work to make room for union men.

Packers Offer No Encouragement.

When information reached the packing house managers last evening that many of the old men would apply for work today the statement was made that considering the receipts they had enough men at work but possibly some additional men might be employed to take the places of incompetents.

The turning down of the proposition by the mechanical workers here unless all of the men who went out are taken back in a body does not affect the situation to any great extent. Before the mechanical workers went out their places had been filled by the packers and the statement was made last evening that changes in these departments would be made only on account of incompetency.

When the business men of the city learned Tuesday afternoon that a vote was being taken to decide as to whether the strike should be continued or not, there was a sigh of relief, as it was then considered that the strike was about over. There seemed to be no doubt in the minds of a great many as to the result of the vote here.

CHICAGO VOTE NOT ANNOUNCED

Conflicting Statements as to Action Taken by Unions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Whether the stock yards strike is to be called off or continued indefinitely will not be known until tomorrow morning when the result of the referendum vote on the proposition begun today by the unions involved in the difficulty will be made public by President Donnelly of the Butchers' union. The greatest secrecy is being maintained by the officers of the different unions as to the outcome of the vote, which is being taken by secret ballot.

No official statement regarding the prob-

(Continued on Second Page.)

EXPECT REPLY FROM RUSSIA

British Foreign Office Looks for Early Settlement of Contraband Case.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The preliminary representations made by Count Benkendorff, the Russian ambassador to the Foreign office, indicate that Russia is on the point of making substantial concessions to the United States and Great Britain regarding the question of contraband of war, as a result of the submission by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff of the report to Emperor Nicholas today with information transmitted by Ambassador Bengendorff showing the views of the British government. The Russian foreign minister is expected to present to the British government through Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, tomorrow the formal reply of the Russian government.

It is understood in official circles here that Russia, while not acknowledging itself at fault for the captures made by its ships in the past, will more specifically describe the conditions under which certain goods such as foodstuffs and cotton become in its view contraband.

The British Foreign office is satisfied from the representations made to it that such substantial concessions will be made by Russia as will lead to an early settlement of the vexatious question.

UNION WANTS CABINET OFFICE

Congress of British Workmen Makes a Recommendation.

LEEDS, Eng., Sept. 6.—The trades union congress decided at today's session to send a delegate with a fraternal greeting to the international peace congress, to be held in Boston.

The congress also adopted the following resolution:

That, in the opinion of this congress, the time has arrived when a minister of labor should be appointed, with cabinet rank, to whom would be entrusted the administration of labor enactments, and who would also collect and use such information as the various consuls could supply in relation to labor legislation abroad, and would be responsible for taking the initiative on questions such as the adoption of new machinery or in respect to such action as the attempted cornering of raw material so necessary to our industrial prosperity.

A resolution advocating the settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration was introduced, but it was opposed by the miners' delegates on the ground that certain vital principles could not be settled by arbitration, and was defeated.

RELIEF EXPEDITION IS SIGHTED

Zeigler Relief Boat Has Been Unable to Reach Its Destination.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Sept. 6.—The Norwegian steamer Vircola, which has arrived here, reports that it met the Ziegler relief exposition steamer Frithjof August 17 in latitude 79 north and longitude 53 east. The Frithjof up to that time had been unable to reach Franz Josef Land.

The Frithjof, having on board the Ziegler relief expedition, which arrived at Vardo, Norway, August 4, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach the steamer America bearing the Ziegler Arctic expedition party, sailed from Vardo August 5 for Franz Josef Land, and with coal for the America. The latter vessel sailed from Trondjem, Norway, for Franz Josef Land on June 28, 1903.

Fear No Boxer Uprising.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Official reports received at the Foreign office here discredit the rumors that an uprising similar to that of the Boxers is imminent in China. It is declared that the disturbances reported are of a local character and that the Chinese government is summarily dealing with them.

Royal Wedding at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will take place in Berlin, where the visiting members of the royal families can be entertained better than at the bride's home. The marriage will probably take place early in the new year.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Bids Received for Construction of Marshalltown Public Building.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Ten proposals were received today at the office of the supervising architect for the contract to construct the new public building at Marshalltown, Ia. The last congress appropriated $85,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building. The lowest bidder was Newman & Hay, St. Paul, Minn., at $65,260.

Rural free delivery carriers appointed: Nebraska—Alda, regular, Benjamin R. Marshall; substitute, James C. Gaspell. Holmesville, regular, Clarence D. Jones; substitute, Oliver C. Jones. Pickerell, regular, D. Badman; substitute, Pearl B. Badman. Sterling, regular, John M. Hershey; substitute, L. R. Link. Iowa—Armstrong, regular, Calvin M. Rasborough; substitute, Arthur E. Lewis. Floris, regular, Mrs. Lillian McCormick; substitute, William McCormick. Livermore, regular, Leslie M. Knowles; substitute, Henry Knowles. South Dakota—Palmer, regular, Tim L. Whooley; substitute, Dan G. Ryan.

Louisa Beck has been appointed postmistress at Manhattan, Crook county, Wyoming, vice Ettie M. Lincoln, resigned.

SOLDIERS MUST STAND TRIAL

Those Accused of Complicity in Murder Given Over to Civil Courts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Acting Secretary of War Shaw today directed the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan to turn over to the civil officers of Athens, O., seven members of the Fourteenth battery who are accused of complicity in the murder of a provost guard during a recent encampment at the Ohio town.

Hears of Corean Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State department has received through Minister Takahira formal notice of the conclusion of the new treaty between Japan and Corea providing for Japanese advisors to the Corean king and for Japanese approval of future treaties and concessions.

CHICAGO DAY AT ST. LOUIS

Mayor Harrison Appoints a Committee of Four Hundred to Take Charge of Exercises.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—With a special appeal to the pride of Chicago in the interest of the celebration of Chicago day, October 6, at the Louisiana Purchase exposition Mayor Harrison today appointed a representative committee of 400 members which is to take charge of the arrangements. It is intended to make the day not only a credit to Chicago, but to give the people of the city and state an opportunity to see the fair under the most favorable conditions.

KENNEDY FOR CONGRESSMAN

Republicans of Second Nebraska District Name Candidate Quickly.

ACTION OF DELEGATES MADE UNANIMOUS

One Vote Taken to Record Instructions Given at Primaries and Then All Is Handed to the Leader.

For Congress.....JOHN L. KENNEDY
For Judge.....HOWARD KENNEDY, JR.

Only one real feature marked the Second district congressional convention in Washington hall yesterday afternoon, for it had all been decided by the voters Saturday. This was the exit of Thomas W. Blackburn, who for eight years has been not only the chairman but the congressional committee. Mr. Blackburn, in opening the convention, made a speech, telling the delegates what to do and saying that factionalism would exist in Douglas county as long as there is the county of Douglas. The convention made no noise at all until John C. Wharton was introduced as its temporary chairman, when scenes of great enthusiasm followed.

Mr. Blackburn counseled that the convention should name the committee and the committee should be run independent of anything resembling any other committee on the sphere. He admitted there was no contest as to who had been selected for the congressional nominee and read the total figures of the district as shown by the primary returns. These gave Kennedy 2,371, Gurley 2,107, Burbank 288, Breen 243 and Raker 164.

Wharton Starts Enthusiasm.

Temporary Chairman John C. Wharton tapped the enthusiasm with a short but stirring speech about Mr. Kennedy and republican policies. "We have assembled in convention this afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination one who will carry the republican banner in the Second congressional district of this state to victory November 8," said Mr. Wharton. "We are entering upon a campaign fraught with great responsibility, yet laden with the best hopes and aspirations of humanity that right, truth and justnes and fairness shall prevail. When we consider the great achievements of the republican party during the last two administrations, saying nothing of the party history prior to that period, we wonder if there can be a paramount issue found upon which our opponents can stand acceptably and creditably before the people.

"I have every right and reason to congratulate you upon the selection of a congressional candidate and upon the success that is certain in the district and state this fall, for Nebraska will go republican by at least 20,000 majority."

John W. McDonald was placed in the chair as permanent presiding officer and Walter Willis and Frank Furay were made secretaries. Mr. McDonald made no remarks. The roll call for the nomination gave Kennedy 85 votes, Gurley 36, Burbank 14, Raker 7½ and Breen ½. The last fragment was tendered the Seventh ward candidate through a generous whim of Candidate W. S. Raker, who had the Sarpy county delegation in his pocket.

Kennedy's Nomination Unanimous.

Mr. Kennedy's nomination quickly was made unanimous, the motion coming from A. H. Burnett, one of his antagonists at the primaries. The deed was done principally with cheers and when the nominee appeared on the stage in response to vociferous calls he was given a three-minute ovation. He said:

The kindly feeling displayed by my opponents augurs for republican success. I never knew before that I had so many friends. I say to those that were for other candidates that it has been deeply gratifying to me to have them come to me and take my hand and say, "We were against you in this campaign to this point, but now we are for you and with you." I have never believed that the men who were for other candidates were against me. They are republicans, as I am, and they had a perfect right to express their choice and support their candidates. They were not against me; they were for their candidates.

All I ask is that we get together with the men who stood by me, shoulder to shoulder, and carry forth the campaign to victory. We must not be lulled into security in this contest. This district is now represented by a gentleman of high attainments and high character, and no man can say anything against him personally. I will not, and I believe no man can, truthfully. This will be a campaign not of personalities, but of principles, and we go into the contest against a democratic candidate who is hampered only by the platform of the party to which he belongs—a platform untrue and unsound and upon which no representative from the Second congressional district ought to stand. But if you, the electors of the republican party in this district, stand by me in this contest we will redeem the district and will wipe out the majority that elected Mr. Hitchcock and will restore the ascendancy of the olden days.

Confident of Election.

The party was never stronger in the hearts of the people than today. It faces problems of the present and the future with the old courage and the old fidelity to the interests of the people that helped it to solve great problems right in the past. We have at the head of the ticket one of the strongest men who ever sat in the presidential chair.

When I have heard the suggestions of the people of this district I will use my own judgment in congress, for I am confident of election. Knowing the people have to nominate and elect me, I will be responsible only to them. I will undertake to get for the Second district of Nebraska every material thing to which it is entitled. I will consider that I represent not only the Second district, but it is my duty to represent the state of Nebraska. I pledge myself to uphold President Roosevelt's hand, because I believe, as you believe, that every beat of his heart and every thought of his mind are what he believes to be for the best interests of the people of the United States.

When the applause had subsided there were many calls for Byron G. Burbank. Mr. Burbank responded with a tribute to Mr. Kennedy.

John P. Breen, in response to demands, talked briefly, largely in a humorous way. He declared there is not a nobler character than John L. Kennedy and said that factionalism should be buried with his nomination.

W. S. Raker of Sarpy county was called upon to speak and promised that Sarpy county's usual democratic majority would be turned the other way this fall.

Reorganizing the Committee.

A resolution providing for the reorganization and enlargement of the congressional committee presented by John C. Wharton was adopted unanimously. It places the number of committeemen at fifteen, apportioned as follows: Each Omaha ward, 1; South Omaha, 2; Douglas country districts, 1; Sarpy county, 1; Washington county, 2. The congressional candidate is empowered to name the chairman and executive committee of five, who may or may not belong to the general committee. The executive committee is to become a part of the congressional committee.

Committeemen were elected by districts as follows:

First ward, W. H. Champenoy; Second, Charles Stiger; Third, D. A. Rubin; Fourth, John C. Wharton; Fifth, David H. Christie; Sixth, J. W. McDonald; Seventh, B. F.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WHAT DOES THE WORK

HASTINGS, Neb.
Publishers The Bee,
Omaha, Neb.

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed check for $2.60 for payment of my want ad which brought me a buyer and the net proceeds of the sale brought me many times the cost of the advertisement.

I am a firm believer in advertising, and when I want to sell something real bad The Bee is always my friend.

WM. MADGETT.
Real Estate and Insurance.

CITRUS FRUITS CASE DECIDED

Court Holds that Arbitrary Routing of Shipments is a Violation of Law.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 6.—Judge Wellborn of the United States circuit court today announced his decision in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Companies and their connecting lines, holding that the arbitrary routing of citrous fruit shipments by initial lines is opposed to the provisions of the interstate commerce act in that it destroys competition and places the shipper at the mercy o fthe railroad company.

Judge Wellborn ordered a decree entered granting a writ of injunction.

Judge Wellborn in his decision makes copious extracts from the testimony of Paul Morton, former second vice president of the Santa Fe company, and of other prominent railroad officials, in which they say that the arbitrary routing of citrus fruit shipping was for the purpose of stopping the rebate system, which, it was claimed, was to the detriment of the small shippers and in order to maintain the tariff rates.

Judge Wellborn holds that this position is untenable and against both the letter and spirit of the interstate commerce act.

ENGLISH NAMES COMMITTEES

Commander-in-Chief of United Spanish War Veterans Announces Appointments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Captain W. E. English, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, has appointed the following committees:

Executive—The commander-in-chief, Senior Vice Commander Colonel George M. Moulton, Illinois; Junior Vice Commander General William G. McKee, Indiana; Governor W. T. Durbin, Indiana; Senator Charles Dick, Ohio.

Appeals and grievances—Senior Vice Commander Moulton, Colonel James McClintock, Arizona; Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf, Kansas; H. L. Warren, Michigan; Harry F. Huber, Colorado.

Rules and regulations—Judge Advocate General Judge I. N. Kinney, Michigan; Thomas F. O'Neill, California; Ferdinand Koenig, Pennsylvania; J. L. King, District of Columbia; S. D. C. Hayes, Wisconsin.

VERMONT IS REPUBLICAN

Effort of the Democrats to Cut Plurality Below Thirty-One Thousand Fails.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 6.—Vermont today elected a governor and other state officers, two members of congress, thirty state senators and one representative from each city and town. As was expected, the republicans were generally victorious, electing their entire ticket and maintaining control of the legislature by the usual large majority.

The campaign was hard fought by both of the leading parties, the democrats being their efforts to a reduction of the republican majority of 31,000 given to William W. Stickney for governor in 1900.

Returns received at midnight indicate that the republicans in today's state elected the head of their ticket by a plurality equal to if not greater than that returned for Stickney.

GOOD RICE CROP IN JAPAN

Money is Easy and Conditions Are Satisfactory in Island Kingdom.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A Uchida, Japanese consul in New York, received today the following cablegram from Y. Sakatani, vice minister of finance at Tokio:

"Rice crop exceedingly good, nearly 8,500,000 koko above the average. The money market being easy, 10,000,000 treasury bills will be issued tomorrow (September 6). In order to encourage savings, the industrial banks of Japan will issue 5-yen premium debentures for savings. The total of the amount of postal savings on September 3 showed an increase of about 4,000,000 yens over the same date last year."

Consul Uchida says that the cablegram shows a most encouraging condition of affairs in Japan and that he takes it to mean that notwithstanding the war his country is flourishing financially, industrially and commercially.

MINE OWNERS ARE ENJOINED

Owners of Wrecked Store at Cripple Creek, Colo., Appeal to Federal Courts.

DENVER, Sept. 6.—Judge John A. Marshall in the United States district court today granted the application of the Interstate Mercantile company, a Montana corporation, for a temporary injunction restraining the members of the Citizens' alliance and Mine Owners' association of Teller county from interfering with its business in the Cripple Creek district. The Interstate company acquired the union store formerly conducted by the Western Federation of Miners in Cripple Creek and it was raided and wrecked by a mob on the night of August 20. The hearing was continued until September 20.

ROAD PASSES A DIVIDEND

Conditions in that State Causes Loss to Colorado Southern Stockholders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The directors of the Colorado Southern railway today passed the dividend on the first preferred stock.

The following official statement was issued:

Owing to the continued decrease in earnings resulting from conditions in Colorado the directors of the Colorado Southern Railway company have deemed it wise not to declare a dividend on the first preferred stock.

ENTIRE ARMY IS IN DANGER

Kouropatkin Deserves Great Credit if He Can Save It.

RETREAT A MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM

War Office Says All Is According to Prearranged Plan, but Intelligent Russians Are No Longer Deceived by Such Stories.

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

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Only on the arrival of the Herald and the English newspapers this morning was the true seriousness of the Liao-Yang retreat known. The stock exchange turned panicky, consols leading in the fall for a quarter of a point. A further telegram from Kouropatkin, brief and vague, dashed the hopes aroused yesterday that the army had reached Mukden. On the contrary, he is fighting hard in making a retreat which one military expert considers likely to be the most difficult in history, while another says it will redound to Kouropatkin's strategical credit if he can save the army. The truth is, the keenest anxiety reigns here whether Kouropatkin will make good his retreat. The absence of official news adds to the widespread pessimism. Any one caring to visit the War office receives ready assurance that the present serious events are a part of the plan. This was given out to the French journalists, who faithfully transmitted such reports to their newspapers, but such an idea is not in the smallest degree entertained among intelligent Russians whose ideas, according to what I have heard, are expressed much more fairthfully by the Russ, as follows:

Russ Speaks Plainly.

"Kouropatkin gave the order to retire from Liao Yang, owing to his inability to hold that important position. The fact is his withdrawal is of great importance from a military and political point of view and it will play a great role in the future events. It was quite unexpected, the Russian public, relying on Kouropatkin's latest telegram, saying he was only waiting to close with the enemy. The result of the retreat is to prolong fatally the campaign. Russia's taking the offensive is postponed. Nor will it be without its effect on China, already in a nervous condition. The Japanese will, of course, strain every nerve to reach Mukden as soon as possible. From official news received it is impossible to extract anything beyond the time gained to increase our forces.

"Unfortunately the Japanese can increase their forces as quickly as we can. Having the command of the sea they can throw thousands of troops on almost any point with rapidity.

"It is physically impossible for us to increase quickly our strength. We must not hide from ourselves the fact that the fatherland is now in the position of defending the most vital interest."

A sign of coming events is that families of officials are hastily leaving Secanin. A telegram from thence remarks pointedly that the Japanese have not arrived yet. Owing to the absence of news, the general opinion is that there is a disaster pending and for this the public is prepared.

I am assured that the imperial visit to the ships of the second Pacific squadron was made yesterday. This means immediate departure for the sea.

LETTER FROM WOUNDED WRITER

Message of Associated Press Correspondent Closed by Russian Officer.

MUKDEN, Sept. 6.—The following message, describing the earlier events of the Japanese attack on General Stakelberg's corps, southwest of Liao Yang, August 30, was written on the battle field by M. Kiriloff, one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents, and sent to Mukden for transmission, just before the correspondent was shot through the lungs:

This morning around Liao Yang guns thundered unceasingly. The heights forming a semi-circle around the city were dotted with jets of flame and white clouds. The spectacle was clearly visible from the water tower of Liao Yang. The Russian left alone was not engaged.

At 7 a. m. the correspondent rode to the Russian center, where the Japanese were coming in an attempt to break through, and climbed the neighboring heights following a detachment sent to relieve the skirmishers who had been covering the battery commanded by Pokotiloff, one of the heroes of Kileuncheng. The Japanese, according to custom, were shelling places where they believed the Russian reserves were located. Before the correspondent could reach the battery he had to cross a danger zone of 150 yards, projectiles falling on it until the very ground seemed to quiver with wrath.

There was a touching scene when the skirmishers were reached. A Russian soldier met a brother whom he had last seen in their native village. There were joyous greetings. Then each went his way and settled down to the work of firing, coolly and deliberately. The Japanese fire was spasmodic. Their bullets sang like birds as they sped overhead, and the Russians cracked jokes about it.

Two hours later the correspondent reached the battery and found that Pokotiloff and another officer, Control, had been killed. Out of sixty gunners forty were killed or wounded. Captain Tarasoff was in charge of the battery. His quiet courtesy recalled the hero of one of Count Tolstoi's novels. Fifty yards away was a splendid looking gunner, whose duty was to record the success or failure of each shot, the grim song of death, with deadly messengers hurling around him, but the Russian gunner stood erect and utterly without heeding the danger to which he was exposed.

The Russian officers had not eaten anything since the previous day, and the correspondent shared with them what provisions he had. The taste of food caused them to realize the intensity of their hunger. Prudence urged the correspondent to leave the spot, but he was fascinated.

Here the message ended. The officer who sent forward M. Kiriloff's last dispatch added:

M. Kiriloff, who was an enthusiast in his work, had gained universal respect and sympathy. He was shot through the right lung while standing by our battery and fell back, suffering intense agony, the blood spurting from his mouth. Yet his devotion to duty enabled him to overcome his sufferings. He insisted upon being placed on a horse so that he could get to Liao Yang and file his dispatch. It took him five hours to cover the five and a half miles to Liao Yang. When he reached there M. Kiriloff was so exhausted and weak from loss of blood that we got him into the hospital, although against his protest. He asked me to complete his message for him. I am a soldier and no writer, but I will say that after the awful fight today we are still holding our positions. Japanese bodies bestrew all the heights. Their losses must run into the ten thousands. We have lost 5,000 thus far. A shrapnel shell burst two paces from General Stakelberg (who remained for fifteen hours under fire), killing two officers. The general was slightly wounded in the leg.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Warmer Wednesday. Thursday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	60	1 p. m.	68
6 a. m.	59	2 p. m.	68
7 a. m.	57	3 p. m.	69
8 a. m.	59	4 p. m.	70
9 a. m.	63	5 p. m.	69
10 a. m.	65	6 p. m.	68
11 a. m.	66	7 p. m.	67
12 m.	68	8 p. m.	66
		9 p. m.	65

SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION

Kouropatkin Continues to Retreat Harrassed by Japs—Expect Attack on Port Arthur Today.

The dearth of immediate press and official dispatches from the present actual seat of the far eastern struggle continues. It is admitted by the Russian war office that no telegrams whatever were received from General Kouropatkin bearing Tuesday's date, the last message to the emperor from the general being dated September 5 and briefly telling that the army was advancing northward, that it had extricated itself from a dangerous position, that there was constant cannonading of the rear guard and that the losses on that day were about 100. The situation, in the light of the latest information, may be summed up as follows:

The Russian forces are pushing on to Mukden, greatly impeded by heavy roads and floods, conducting an orderly retreat and followed step by step by the Japanese. Details of the fighting and of the exact position of the opposing armies are lacking.

The report that Kouropatkin's rear guard had been annihilated and that the Russian forces are in danger of being surrounded is denied by the Russian general staff. The Russian war office is entirely confident that the retreat is slowly but surely being effected.

From Tokio comes the official report that the bulk of the Russian forces is still at Yentai.

The Japanese field marshal, in an extended report of the fighting up to September 4, says that the Russians burned all the railroad bridges over the Taitse river, and predicts that, while the Japanese list of casualties is not yet completed, the losses will prove heavy.

Viceroy Alexieff is on his way from Harbin to Mukden.

The heads of Kouropatkin's long commissary trains have passed through Mukden and are continuing northward.

The attack on Port Arthur continues, and Chinese arriving at Che Foo say the Russian garrison expects a general land and sea attack today (Wednesday).

NO NEWS FROM KOUROPATKIN

Latest Report from the Commander Came Monday Afternoon.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—2:10 a. m.—There has been no news from General Kouropatkin since Monday afternoon. This is attributed to the interruption of direct communication with the commander-in-chief, owing to the transfer of the telegraph office to Mukden, whither messages have to be sent by courier.

The utmost confidence prevails at the war office that the Russian army is slowly but surely effecting the retreat without serious risk of being cut off.

None the less anxiety is felt throughout the nation and this feeling is shared by the emperor. His majesty is unwilling at such a juncture to absent himself from Peterhof and has countermanded all proposed journeys. He will not go to Warsaw or Libau and remains closeted for hours with his military advisers.

It is believed that the outcome of these deliberations will be an order to mobilize several more army corps.

Late Tuesday evening the Associated Press obtained the following statement from the War office:

No telegrams whatever were received from General Kouropatkin today (Tuesday). It is inferred that the only Russian troops remaining at Yentai September 6 are the rear guard, whose mission is solely to retard the enemy's movement. There is no intention to hold this point, as it is of no intrinsic importance. The stores there have already been removed and whatever was not removed was burned.

An official telegram will probably arrive tomorrow (Wednesday) morning.

The transfer of the telegraph office to Mukden has caused delay in the direct transmission of messages.

A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press sent a message from Mukden Tuesday evening, more than twenty-four hours after the dispatch of General Kouropatkin's last published message. This correspondent gives no details of the retreat and the censor probably will not allow the transmission of this news until the commander-in-chief sends his report.

The correspondent points out in his dispatch that the Russian forces are followed step by step by the Japanese and are greatly impeded by heavy roads and floods. He adds: "It is impossible to say how long the fighting will continue, as the initiative is now in the hands of the Japanese."

The correspondent does not conceal the fact that the Russians are undergoing a severe ordeal, but he says that the courage of the troops remains undiminished.

St. Petersburg is full of the wildest rumors, some claiming that Kouropatkin's rear guard has been annihilated; that Kouropatkin has been taken prisoner and that Port Arthur has fallen. These alarmist reports were circulated on the bourse and at one time threatened to cause a panic.

JAPANESE ON HEELS OF RUSSIANS

Fighting Has Been Continuous Since August 24.

MUKDEN, Sept. 6.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press supplies the following:

"Our retreat is being carried out under heavy rpessure and with the Japanese on our heels. The task is additionally difficult, owing to the terrible condition of the roads and the rivers, which are flooded.

"The fighting has now been almost continuous since August 24, and how much longer it will last it is impossible to say, as the initiative is in the hands of the Japanese.

"The number of lives sacrificed and the loss of supplies by burning, bridges being blown up, etc., can only be ascertained when we once more have concentrated and this will occpy us for some days.

"Do not be under any misapprehension; we will live through these heavy days and still more alarming nights, for despite recent failures we have a steadfast faith in the future and the spirit of the troops is unimpaired.

"There are numberless stories of heroism, collective and individual, which it is impossible to relate by wire.

"The Red rCoss is working tirelessly, not only in aiding the wounded, but in establishing booths by the roadside and distributing food and tea to the sick, injured and starving. The Chinese population is in a state of ferment."

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT

Kouropatkin Says He Has Extricated Army from Dangerous Position.

RUMOR OF SEVERE REAR GUARD ACTION

No Details from Front Have Reached Russian War Office Since Monday.

STORES ARE PASSING THROUGH MUKDEN

Supplies of Retreating Army Are Sent Beyond Alleged Stronghold.

RUSSIANS ARE NOT DISCOURAGED

War Office Believes There May Be Hope for Kouropatkin's Force Despite Loss of Liao Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The emperor has received the following from General Kouropatkin, dated September 5:

"Today, September 5, the army is advancing northward. It has extricated itself from the dangerous position in which it was placed, being threatened by the enemy and having a narrow front.

"The enemy throughout the day cannonaded our rear guard, especially its left flank, but without much effect.

"We lost about 100 men today."

Severe Rear Guard Action.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—6:25 p. m.—Private advices from Mukden say that some of the rear guard actions in progress are quite severe, but no details have been received.

4:13 p. m.—The Associated Press is authorized in the name of the Russian general staff to deny the report which was in circulation here last night of the annihilation of General Kouropatkin's rear guard. According to the latest advices of the staff, no Russian force was cut off, and it is believed that there is little danger of the Japanese intercepting Kouropatkin below Mukden. The information here is that the Japanese force at Bensihu does not exceed two divisions at the most. It is added, however, that the staff has not yet received news from the front under today's date.

It is understood that Russia is trying to negotiate for the purchase of the British steamer Calchas, captured by the Vladivostok squadron while on its way from Puget sound to Japan.

Russians Pass Through Mukden.

MUKDEN, Sept. 6.—1:40 a. m.—The commissariat and columns of artillery are arriving here and proceeding northward.

General Kouropatkin's army is engaged in an extensive rear guard action.

The retreat of General Kouropatkin's army is being carried out in good order, despite the terrible condition of the roads, rendered sodden by the rains which fell yesterday and today which mire the lumbering guns and heavy transport trains. Long lines of commissariat wagons drawn by steaming mules, horses and even bullocks are straining their way north over the soaking, cut up main road from Yentai. Behind them come long trains of artillery and back of them still Kouropatkin's army.

The Japanese are hanging on Kouropatkin's flanks, keeping the Russians engaged in a continuous rear guard action. The progress of the retreating army has been slow owing to the necessity of first getting through the baggage and guns, but the heads of the commissariat trains already have passed through Mukden and are continuing their way towards the north.

The main Japanese army is marching up along the roads eastward of the Russian lines of retreat, which converge at Mukden. Another Japanese army is heading for Mukden from the westward, coming from the direction of the Liao river.

Marshal Oyama seems to be making a race for Mukden. He evidently has got superiority in numbers, especially in artillery.

As this dispatch was filed the correspondent of the Associated Press could hear the booming of the Japanese cannon which are in play fourteen miles from Mukden. The skies are black and the air is stifling with the sense of suffocation, which is felt here before a storm breaks—strange harmony between the elements and the menacing attitude of the commanding armies.

Kuroki Occupies Yentai.

TOKIO, Sept. 6.—2 p. m.—It is reported here that the Russians have retired beyond Yentai. General Kuroki has occupied the town.

It is officially announced that a portion of the Russian force remains at Yingshuissu, south of Yentai, where the bulk of the Japanese army is assembled.

Alexieff Goes to Harbin.

HARBIN, Sept. 6.—Viceroy Alexiff and his staff have arrived here from Vladivostok.

War Office Not Disturbed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—8:08 p. m.—Apparently the War office is not greatly disturbed by fear that Field Marshal Oyama will cut off General Kouropatkin before he reaches Mukden. According to the latest advices the Russian retreat is being effected in good order. The heads of transport trains passed through Mukden yesterday at noon and the fact that the baggage trains continued on their way northward of Mukden, the War office explains, does not mean that Kouropatkin is bound further north at this time, but is simply a natural precautionary measure, even if he intended to hold Mukden, the Russian formation during the operations of an army locating the baggage train fourteen miles and the ambulance corps four miles in the rear of the main body of troops.

The news from the front indicates that Oyama, having failed to surround Kouropatkin at Liao Yang, is pressing Kouropatkin's rear with all the power of his tired troops, while hurrying forward a column which crossed the Taitse river at Bensihu, thirty miles northeast of Liao Yang and five miles due east of Yentai station, in the hope of cutting the Russian line of retreat below Mukden.

This column may consist of fresh troops in light marching order. The Bensihu road joins the main road from Yentai, where the latter is intersected by the Hun river, three miles below Mukden. Once this point is passed Kouropatkin's army will have the Hun river between it and Oyama. The only uneasiness is due to the possibility that Japanese light draft gunboats which, according to reports are coming up from New Chwang, might suddenly make their appearance, the river being navigable to this point.

As Kouropatkin was just north of Yen-