OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

Demogratic Candidare Sends Formal Letter of Acceptance to the Comm ' ....

E ALISM FIRST DISCUSSES ALLEGED I Says Tendency of Age Is to Gi ident Too Much Auther = = FAVORS REFORM OF THE T LAWS

Wants Revision That Will I mmediately Revolutionise Existing Conditions.

REFORM OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

President's Pension Order Again Attacked, but He Favors New Law for Age Reaching the Same End.

NEW YORK, Sept. 35 .- Judge Alton B. Parker's letter accepting the democratic nomination for president was made public tonight. The full text of it follows:

tonight. The full text of it follows:

To the Hon, Champ Clark and others, Committee, etc.—Gentlemen: In my response to your committee at the formal nothication proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the good standard, to declare again my unqualified behief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and endorsed at the poils. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-enument in the public mind. Among these are—tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this letter.

Imperialism.

While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is ottenumes referred to as constitutionalism against imperaism.

If we would retain our liberties and constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional power by the executive branch of our government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political powers."

executive, unmindful of constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandizement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country by others a decision.

thrust upon the country involves a decis for whether the law of the land or rule of individual caprice shall govern T principle of imperialism may give rise williant, startling, dushing results, it is principle of democracy holds in che brilliant executive and subjects to the sober, conservative control of incoming

people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever-living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untried paths, hitherto shunned by all, following blindly new ideals, which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will-o'-the-wisp. ambition, may prove a will-o-the-wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate outselves without lasting injury to our national char-acter and institutions?

## The Tariff and Truste.

The Tariff and Truste.

Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley inriff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people it secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and pricing at above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It is eview duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of hinge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are mabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the republican administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate. Having, on this promise, secured the increased duties, the republican party leaders, spurred on by protected interests defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now those same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people derived in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the accessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industried giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination

expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above-mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and each reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The republican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duttes should be levied primarily for protection, so-called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subplists.

many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long-continued policy of the country, as manisated in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken, on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution is an immediate revolution in existing con

Itions.

In the words of our platform we demand a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and the property of the property of the same statements.

In my response to your committee I pointed out the method under which a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions. I desire again to express

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Agent-General of Queensland Will

Try to Induce Desired Immigration,

LONDON, Sept. 25 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bee.)-Sir Horace Tozar, the agent general for Queensland, who is about to reurn to confer with his government on the juestion of immigration, says that Australla is short of people. Its revenue is going down, and it needs colonists. The agent general points out the difficulties in the way while people can go to America for 30 shillings and to Canada for little more. He has studied Canadian methods and urges that they should be adopted by

He advises more liberal treatment for intending immigrants in assisting them out, the free grant of farms and ald during in-Itial difficulties after arrival. All women, says Sir Horace, are desirable, but of men agriculturalists only are wanted.

PROPOSED REFORMS FOR IRELAND

New Association Outlines Plan for

Financial Council. LONDON, Sept. 25.-The report of the committee on organization of the Irish Reform association, which was adopted at a meeting presided over by Lord Dunraven. at Dublin, on Friday, was issued tonight. The report outlines an important scheme for the revolution of the Irish government in finance and local business. It suggests the constitution of an Irish financial council composed of twenty-four members, under the presidency of the lord lieutenant. and with the chief secretary of Ireland as of the Episcopal churches in Washington, vice president, twelve members to be elected by groups of existing parliamentary constituencies and twelve to be nominated by the crown; one-third of the members to retire every three years.

The functions of the council will be to administer the \$30,000,000 expended annually on Trish services, Parliament, however, retaining a controlling power, enabling the House of Commons to reverse the council's decisions. The report further suggests that a statutory body should be created consisting of Irish representative peers and members of the House of Commons in addition to the proposed council and to which should be relegated all private bill legislation affecting Ireland and any other Irish business that might be referred to it by Parllament. The report concludes with suggesting the submission of its proposals to a royal commission.

PEACE PREVAILS IN UREGUAY

Government and Revolutionary Leaders Reach Agreement.

RUENOS AYRES, Sept. 25.-Confirma-

to be preserved by maintaining constitutional restraints and just divisions of political powers.

Aiready the national government has becoine centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the framera of the
consultation. How fremendously all this
has added to the power of the president;
it has developed from year to year until
it almost equals that of many monarchs,
While the growth of our country and the
magnitude of interstate interests may seem
trailization of power, yet these same
facts afford the most potent reason why
the executive should not be permitted to
encroach upon the other departments of
the government, and assume legislative or
other powers not expressly conferred by
the constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its
diversity of interests and population would
enable a determined, ambitious and able
executive, unmindful of constitutional limthe result that terms of peace were agreed upon.

There is general rejoicing here and in Uruguay over the outcome. It is expected that claims will be presented by diplomatic representatives of foreign govern ments for damages and losses to foreign residents to the amount of several million dollars and the financial outlook is consequently gloomy.

LADY CURZON SLIGHTLY BETTER

Bulletta Says Distinguished Patient May Recover. LONDON, Sept. 25 .- Lady Curzon of Keddieston passed a quiet night, but her condition is still very grave. It is understood that she was not so well during the

afternoon, but a bulletin issued at 7:30 tonight says: Lady Curzon's condition remains much the same, but her strength has been fairly maintained during the day.

A news agency dispatch, which has not been confirmed, says her ladyship's condition is so serious that certain preparations for sustaining life were ordered today by special train from London.

A dispatch from Walmer castle at 10 'clock tonight says: "The improvement in Lady Curzon's condition continues, and the doctors says that if her strength can be maintained during the next two days ; there will be hopes of her recovery."

DUNRAVEN'S PLAN IS UNPOPULAR London Papers Inclined to Ridicule the Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 26.-Except for the vowedly home rule morning papers, which comment on the surprising fact that opinion should have veered so far in a few years as to permit a body of landlords to propound what is virtually a scheme of home rule, Lord Dunraven's proposals, embodied in the report of the committee on organization of the Irish Reform association, is universally condemned.

The Morning Post declares it is "fraught with mischief." The Standard says: "The sponsors for the plan are a body of amateurs not representative of the Irish people. Sensible unionists regard the report as an amiable

Forbes to Paint the King

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 25.-J. C. Forbes will paint a portrait of King Edward VII. which will be placed in the chamber of the House of Commons here. A petition from members of the house requesting a sitting for Mr. Forbes was forwarded to London some time ago and a dispatch received today contains the information that

PEACE UNION GOES TO NEW YORK

Count Apponyl Lunches with the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- The members of the Interparliamentary union, who have been in Washington for several days, left today for New York, where they will complete their tour as the guests of the nation. Many of them will leave at once for their European homes, while others, particularly the French group, will remain in

this country for a few weeks, Count Albert / pponyi of Hungary, president of the Chamber of Deputies and a member of the union, took luncheon with the president today and for more than an hour discussed political matters with the chief executive, particularly as to the president's action regarding a second peace

conference. Dr. Edelbert of Paris, one of the French group, has lost his letter of credit for 1.20 he was leaving the theater last night.

Ringing Address by Archbishop of Canterbury at Open Air Service.

Four Bishops of Protestant Episcopa Church Assist-Over Twenty Thousand Persons in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Thomas Randall Davidson, the archbishop of Canterbury, sounded a ringing appeal for Christian unity at the open air service held in the cathedral grounds at Mt. St. Albans this afternoon. Not since President McKinley was present at the erection of the peace cross on the same spot after the war with Spain have as many people gathered at that picturesque spot. The crowd was estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and the British ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, with Mrs. Davidson, General and Mrs. Chaffee and Mrs. Hitchcock had seats to the right of the platform and joined heartily in the

Music by Combined Choirs. Promptly at 3:30 o'clock the top of the

first processional cross was sighted coming over the hill at the head of a long line of men and boys, the combined vested choirs followed by the marine band, also in vestments. Then came the clergy and then the visiting bishops including Bishop Nelson of Georgia and Bishop Brent of the Philippines, Bishop Ferguson of Africa, Bishop Doane of Albany and Bishop Satterlee of Washington. Behind them all came the archbishop's party, his chaplains, his crucifer and in the rear the archbishop in

the vestments of the primate of all England. Awaiting them on the platform were prominent laymen, including J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, Secretary Hitchcock and President Gilman of the Carnegie institute and clergy from the various Protestant churches in Washington.

Procession Sings "America."

The long procession to the inspiring tune of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" made its way with dignified step to the scatz reserved for the various bodies represented. Bishop Brent read the lesson.

The sermon was preached by the bishop all Christians walk worthy of their callof the Sabbath and said that its people and injured. were not more appreciative of a Sunday which should be a holy day as well as a holiday, the time would come when commerce would step in and make of it a working day like the other six. He called attention to the reverence of English speaking people for the home and spoke of the increasing urgency for the protection

of their homes. Bishop Satterlie, after thanking the archbishop for his presence and for his coming earnest desire for greater Christian unity, presented the primate, who made a brief address, as follows:

Greeting of Archbishop

My Friends: I am called upon and privi-leged to give you on this great occasion a great—at all events to me—what the paper in your hands calls a "salutation." I give it to you from a full heart in the holy name of Him whom, amid all our differ-ences, we serve, our living Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.

It is not a little thing to me to be allowed in that name to greet you here—here at the

Jesus Christ.

It is not a little thing to me to be allowed in that name to greet you here—here at the very pivot and center of a national life which for 130 years has had "liberty" as its watchword, and for more than forty years has everywhere striven to make the word good. A vision rises before our eyes today whereunto this thing, with all that it implies, may grow. It has been given to us English-speaking folks in the manifold development of storied life to realize in practice more fully than other men the true meaning of liberty—the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free. Be it ours to recognize that such knowledge in itself is not a heritage only but a splendid and sacred trust. The trust must be determinedly and daily used; used, amid all the changes and chances of life, to the glory of God and the immensurable good of man. For that reason we want here, where the heart of your great nation throbs and sends its pulse through the whole, to keep raised overhead the banner of Jesus Christ, our Master, who has taught us those things. The principles He set forth are ours because they are His. He taught us these that a man's life consisted not in the salundance of things which he possesseth. He taught us that society exists for the sake of the men and women who constitute society. He taught us that surrender, even of individual rights, for the sake of Christ is nobler than defense of privilege.

"We must be here to work, and men who work can only work for men.

"We must be here to work, and men who work can only work for men.

And not to work in vain, must comprehend Humanity and so work humanely

And raise men's bodies still by raising souls." These are ideals, but they are Christ's deals, and therefore they can come true. We mean, please God, that they shall. We from across the sea join hands with you in the endeavor to translate them into accomplished facts, not fancy. What we in the endeavor to translate them into accomplished facts, not funcy. What we are siming at and striving after is a plain thing—the bettering of people's lives, to make men purer and men manifer; to uplift the weak and wayward and to trample under the feet what is selfish and impure; to make certain that every one of Christ's children shall learn to know the greatness of his heritage, shall have an ideal before him, an ennobling ideal of worship and of work. Christ charges us with that; we are trusted to work for Him among those for whom He died. No other period of Christendom can compare with ours in the possibilities which are set within our reach. No other part of Christendom, as I firmly believe can do for the world what we on either side of the sea can do for it if we only will. God give us grace to answer to that inspiring call.

After the archbishop's blessing the serv-

After the archbishop's blessing the services closed with the recessional, "Onward

Christian Soldiers." VESUVIUS IN A VIOLENT MOOD Lava Destroys Rallway and Railway

Station.

NAPLES, Sept. 25.-The eruption Mount Vesuvius continues to increase t force and is now more violent than at any time since 1872. Red hot stones are hurled to a height of 1,600 feet, falling down the flanks of the mountain with a deafening

sound. The director of the observatory says that between 5 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock this evening his instrument registered 1,844 violent explorions, and that onstone thrown out weighed about two tons. Lava flowing from the crater has melted the metal of the Funicular railway, destroyed the upper station and burned the wooden huts in which guides live. All vegetation within a radius of one mile of the crater has disappeared. Beveral earthquake shocks were felt today. Some of the people in the surrounding villages have left their homes and are camped in the open air. The curiosity of tourists to approach the crater is such that a large numfrance, his return ticket to France and a ber of cabineer guards have been detaled sum of money. He discovered the loss as to prevent them from crossing preguibed

# AUSTRALIA DESIRES FARMERS ASKS FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY SCIENCE CONGRESS ENDS WORK OMAHA WINS THE PENNANT NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Iwo Meetings of Religious Sections Held in Festival Hall at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25 .- The International Congress of Arts and Sciences, which durng the last week has held more than 150 neetings on the exposition grounds, con cluded today with two meetings of the religious sections held in Festival hall. Special passes entitling the bearers to free admission to the grounds were issued, and s large attendance, together with an excellent program of speakers, marked a fitting close to the international congress.

At the first meeting "Religious Influences Personal," was discussed. Rev. Hugh Black of the University of Edinburgh, Prof. John E. McGodyen of Knox college and Rev. Samuel Eillott of Boston and Rev. Ed B. Pollard of Georgetown, Ky., took

The feature of the meeting was the difference of opinion expressed by Prof. Mc-Godyen and Dr. Elliot. The former as serted that there was no true charity no based in God, while the latter maintained that man could work his salvation through humanity alone, or, in other words, that the second commandment should precede The speaker at the second meeting, at

which "Religious Influences, Social," were discussed, were President Joseph W. Swain of Swarthmore college, Dr. Emil C. Hirsch of Chicago, Dr. Ed C. Moore of Harvard university and Dr. Josiah Strong of the League for Social Service, New York City The closing session of the International Congress of Mines and Mining and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers

was held today in the palace of mines and metallurgy. The delegates spent the day inspecting the palace and visiting the mining gulch. A reception was given to the visitors by the Kentucky state commission in the exhibit space of the state and a luncheoh was served in the assembly hall of the building.

SIX PERSONS HURT IN WRECK Wife of Vice President Erb of Pere Marquette Dies of Her Injuries.

ROCHESTER N. Y., Sept. 25 .- Six people who were intured in a wreck on the New On the platform with the archbishop sat sleepers on the Western express left the at ease those who were on the anxious the visiting clergy, the bishops' and the track because of a split rail and threw the seat. After the third the Saints failed to archbishop's chaplains. The versicles and passengers to the floors of the coaches. make a run and were retired in the ninth opening prayers were read by Bishop Nel- Just as the train came to a standstill a with a sensational double play by Brown, son. Bishop Ferguson read the Psalm and fast freight train eastbound ran into the Dolan and Thomas, deralled cars.

Mrs. Newman Erb, wife of the vice presiof Albany. He made a strong plea that dent of the Pere Marquette railroad, who was brought here with both limbs cut off, ing. He deprecated the continental idea died at the hospital. Mr. Erb was bruised base hit, bringing in Gonding, who already

The following are the other injured pas sengers who were brought here; Sarah Lowen, 424 Woodward street, De-

troit, bruised and cut. Richard Heany, San Francisco, a brewer, bruised and cut.

Samuel Stern, Kansas City, bruised and cut about the head and shoulders. Mrs. Samuel Stern, bruised and suffering Ignominy in the third inning. Clark led

A party of three, Dr. Ray Felt, Mrs. across the water to show his interest and Felt and Mrs. Paul F. Smith, all of Eureka, Colo., who were on the sleeper, and were shaken up and bruised, stopped here and are receiving attention at a hotel.

> HARVESTER WORKS TO RESUME No Agreement Is to Be Made on Wages with the Trades'

Unions. CHICAGO, Sept. 25,-Work in the plants of the Deering. McCormick and Plano divisions of the International Harvester company, the closing of which September 10 resulted in 9,000 employes being left idle, will be resumed tomorrow morning. Coupled with this announcement came the statement tonight that the company has

declined to renew last year's agreement with the organized trades employed. Meetings of the various unions affected will be held this week to decide on what action shall be taken. The agreement with he company was obtained only after a hard fight, and affected approximately 3,000 men. It was the only trades union agreement existing between the company and its employes in the three plants named and nembers of the unions must now return to work on the same basis as the nonunion

employes. The agreement which the company reused to renew provided for nine hours work each day for ten hours pay. Hereafter the number of working hours each week will be increased from fifty-four to fifty-seven and a half hours.

NO WORK FOR UNION MINERS Employes of Leadville Mines Required to Sever Connection

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 25.-The Lead-

takes in every mine manager in the district, has decided to issue working cards for the purpose of carrying on the fight igainst the Western Federation of Miners. Notice will be posted at every mine in the camp tomorrow to the effect that no perdeposited with the timekeeper his card of ecommendation from the Mine Owners' association. An office will be opened in the city where the cards will be issued. Every applicant will be required to sign a statement that he is not a member of the federation or any order controlled thereby, If he is a member of the federation he will be required to renounce his allegiance to the federation. The mine owners here believe that the federation is seeking to secure a foothold in Leadville, a large number of Cripple Creek miners having come here since the trouble in that district.

ATTENDANCE AT WORLD'S FAIR Admissions for the Past Week Nearly Three-Quarters of a Million.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.-The following statement of the admissions at the World's Carter, rf. fair for the six days ended September 24 was given out today by the department of admissions: Monday, September 19 ... Wednesday Thursday ... Friday .... Totals Saturday 770,416 Recapitulation: April, one day elden, If. fartman, ef. .11,792,848

Pa Rourke's Rangers Are Champions of the Western League.

TAKE DOUBLE HEADER FROM ST. JOSEPH

By an Unprecedented Finish Local Team Brings the Flag Here for First Time in Fifteen Years.

Unfurl the banner, hoys! Omaha has won the pennant of the Western league. This proud achievement, ac-

compilshed by a Gate City team for the first time since 1889, was wrought by the most remarkable spell of ball playing and the finish was thrilling and spectacular. The two games which Omaha took from St. Joseph at the Vinton street grounds yesterday in the presence of 8,000 fans were ast and brilliant on the part of both teams -a splendid climax for the terrific gait at which Pa Rourke's men have been speeding during the closing heat of the season, when they have won eighteen out of nineteen games, pushing from third to first place. It is doubtful if in the history of base ball any team ever surpassed or equaled the record made by the Omaha team during the last month and a half. From the first of the season the team has come up from last place. The marvelous ball it has been playing of late, taking first four straight and then five straight from the leaders, is what gave such excitement to the finish. Up to the last day three teams, Colorado Springs, Denver and Omaha, had a chance for the pennant. It was a terrible strain, but a glorious triumph,

Even Old Sol Is Good. Everything, even the elements, seemed to conspire to make the closing games befitting the occasion. The heavy mist that overed the city during the morning hours was dissipated before Umpire Kelly called "Play ball" at 2:30, and when Belden, the first batter up faced Pitcher Brown in the first game, old Sol was doing his best to

make gind the hearts of the 1904 pennant

winners and to cheer those who assisted in front. The Saints opened hostillties in the third inning of the first game by making two runs; then in the fourth the Rangers tied York Central railroad a short distance east the score and kept everyone on the qui of Lyons early this morning were brought vive until the lucky seventh, when Pa's to a Rochester hospital today. Three pathfinders made two more runs and put

> Quick Wins His Own Game. Besides shutting out the Saints in the second game Pitcher Quick won his game

made a single and scoring himself when Carter followed with another single. Notwithstanding in the first game the Saints had twelve men on bases at different times and in different ways, by dint of hard work on the part of the Rourse tamily but ond when Belden reached first on a fielder's choice. Peer found his way to first on a hit and Hartman followed by groping his way to the initial bag on an error. Mc-Connell took advantage of a good opportunity by sending out a hit to rightfield, Beiden and Peer scoring. Then, emboldened by success. Hartman tried to steal from third base, but the little boy on the centerfield fence saw him and yelled to Brown, who threw the ball to the plate in

time to catch Hartman red-handed and with the goods on his person. Carter Makes Star Play. The next time the Saints came to bat they went out in short order, Carter retir- great wars.

ing the side by making one of the star plays of the afternoon. In the fourth Gonding was hit by a pitched ball, reached third base when Brown followed with a two-bagger and scored when Carter bunted, Clark essaying to catch Gonding at the plate, but Gondy was Johnny on the spot by coming in like a flying mermaid. This left Carter on first and the little boy could not contain himself, so he just let out a few whoops. Howard then went out on an outfield fly and Brown ran in from third. A bunch of prize packages in the seventh yielded two more runs for the Rangers. Two hits, a tase on an error and two being hit by pitched balls in that inning did the business and were exchanged at the box office

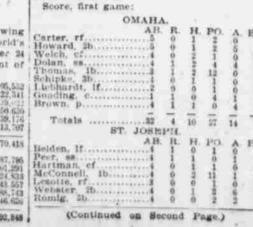
for two runs. Second Game in Battle Royal. The second game was a battle royal and which has been so strongly contested and promptly getting out such large reinforcewhich resulted so happily for the Omaha team. With Diehl in the box the Percy than 5,000 miles long are fully realized; but several sortics. Chamberlains tried hard, as they did in with the Circum-Rajkal railway comthe first game, to win, but were shut out ploted the authorities expect to practically after a hard fight. Quick struck out the double the present capacity for the transfirst three Missourians who came up and portation of men, munitions and provisions throughout the game showed he was in and send out two corps instead of one it from gong to gong. He was supported monthly. Within three months three corps admirably. During the game but seven are expected to reach Harbin, swelling the ille District Mining association, which Saints saw the bases, and then but for total number of Russian soldiers in Mana brief time. Three single hits was the churia to considerably over 500,000. best they did with Mr. Quick, who drove meantime the armies at the front, conthe nail in and clinched it by winning his tinually augmented by fresh troops, will own game in the fifth inning as already act as a buffer to hold in check the Japaoutlined:

The Saints made but one error during son will be employed who shall not have both games. Belden was attended by the hospital squad when he picked a ball batted by Welch from the left field fence and Welch returned the compliment by making a dash for one of Belden's high ones and catching it while running forty miles an hour.

During the second game Thomas nounced Denver had lost a game to Sloux City, which news was greeted with a storm of applause. The Omaba players, Manager Rourke and

Umpire Kelly were the recipients of boxes of cigars and other tokens of esteem during This afternoon's game between the Omaha team and the Originals for the

benefit of the Good Sheperd .me will be called at 3:30, instead of the usual time. Attendance, 8,000. Score, first game.



# Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 09 Hour. Den 1 p. m ..... 71 2 p. m..... 74 3 p. m..... 77 n. m..... 60 7 s. m..... 61 8 s. m.... 62 3 p. m..... 77 4 p. m..... 80 9 a. m..... 63 5 p. m.....

## 8 p. m..... 69 9 p. m..... 67 VAST FORCE FOR THE FAR EAST

10 a. m..... 65

11 n. m ..... 67

12 m ..... 69

Russia Contemplates Sending Double Present Number of Men to Carry On War.

6 p. m..... 73

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26-2:30 a. m .-The division and reorganization of the Manchurian army, regarding which there have been rumors ever since the battle of Liao Yang, was officially announced today in an imperial rescript appointing General Grippenberg, commander of the Third army corps in the province of Vilna, as commander of the Second army corps, new being mobilized for immediate dispatch to the far east, leaving General Konropatkin in command of the First army.

The emperor is personally convinced that the political as well as the military prestige of the empire is at stake and that every other consideration must give way before the exigencies of war. The resources of the empire in men and money must be drained if necessary in order to turn the scale and vindicate the power of Russia. The reorganization amounts to formal notice to the world, as the emperor frankly explains in his rescript, that he intends to vastly increase the number of troops at the theater of war in order to force the struggle to a successful issue in the shortest possible time. It is intended to silence definitely all talk of foreign intervention by the announcement that Russia means o fight out the issue with Japan on the field of battle. Probably 300,000 men will be placed in the field. Five corps, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth and Sixteenth are already destined for the front, and it is expected that five more corps will be sent

to the front. Eventually the creation of this second army involves the selection of a commander-in-chief. Not only is there no intimation in the rescript that General Kourspatkin will have command of both armies, but he is placed on the same footing as General Grippenberg. In the best informed circles there is little idea that Viceroy Alexieff, the present nominal commanderin-chief, will exercise the actual functions of commander of the 600,000 or 700,000 men that Russia has resolved to put in the field. It is the best opinion that Grand in the fifth inning by making a fine two- Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, inspector with Turkey.

There are various reports regarding Viceman, not yet 45, with much of his father's tions. The infantry fighting during this dash, energy and resolution. There is rea- period was comparatively trivial. son to believe that even with the memories

Japanese. The dispatch of the grand duke as comways been in command in all of Russia's

are mentioned for the post.

mobilizing 100,000 more men for the front, which is now threatened from a new quarand the decision to reorganize the Russian | ter, as well as from Palichuang. army upon a gigantic scale in order to be At 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the 20th able to assume the offensive quickly, marks the Japanese captured a supplementary a distinctly new phase of the war. The fort, which from the lower ground threatfitting climax for the series of games physical difficulties to be reckoned with in ens the fort on Itz mountain. This ended ments over a single line of railway more the Japanese later were compelled to resist nese until the army will be able to assume the aggressive through sheer weight of

numbers: In the reorganization special plans have been made to overcome the deficiency in guns under which the Russians have been laboring. Over 600 additional field and rapid fire guns are to be sent to the front. / The great struggle for the mastery of the far east now seems destined to assume

Titanle proportions.

The reiteration of the now familiar state ment that the military situations at the front is unchanged, is believed to indicate that in view of the shifting of the forces, the probability of fresh important developments there is not immediate. General Kouropatkin deems it wise to make public inofficial advices which indicate that Marquis Oyama is slowly continuing to advance. His tendency seems to be to the artillery with twelve-inch guns, began a ortheast. This may be prompted by recgnition of China's superstitious reverence for Mukden, the Japanese being anxious when it culminated with a heavy attack, to remain on the best of terms with the Chinese. It is also likely that the presence of the Hun river in front of Mukden convinced the Japanese of the im possibility, from a strategic point of view of making a frontal attack, while, if they succeeded in gaining a footing at Pu Pasa or some other point on the north side of the river and north of Mukden, they will render Kouropatkin's position in the city untenable and force him to evacuate with-out fighting, retire northward a give buttle elsewhere, should be decke to con-

St, Paul Shuts Out Columbus. COLUMBUS. Sept. M.—St. Paul defeated olumbus by a score of I to 8 in the first f a series of three post season sames here oday. Attendance, \$,335

# MANY POSTS

Three Days' Fighting at Port Arthur Results in Important Victories.

NOW CONTROL CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Fort Kouropatkin Built Expressly te Guard it Now in Hands of Mikado's Men.

GENERAL GRIPPENBERG TO MANCHURIA

Vilna Officer Appointed to Command of the Second Army Corps.

ALL QUIET IN THE VICINITY OF MUKDEN

Russian Volunteer Craisers Smoleusk and St. Petersburg Leave Port Said-Circum-Baikal Railway is Open.

CHE FOO, Sept. 25 .- 10:30 p. m .- As a result of the battle before Port Arthur which began on September 19, the Japanese succeded in capturing several important posts and today the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast and northwest sides of the town is seriously

threatened. Chinese information places the Japanese losses under 3,000 for the three days' fighting, and this comparatively small casualty list is due to the excessive care used by the Japanese in making their preparations. for the advance. Russian sources, however, claim to have information that the Japunese losses were unusually severe, amounting to fully three times the number mentioned above.

Possibly the most important capture durng the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kouropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the entrance of the Japanese into the town, had been constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

### Battle Begins at Daybreak.

As was announced in these dispatches on September 20, the battle began before daybreak on September 19. At this hour the citizens of the garrison of Port Arthur, after the enjoyment of weeks of comparative security, awoke to the thunderous reports of artiflery along the line extending general of cavalry, will attain the high and Kikwan mountains. This was but a from the west of Itz mountain to Rinulung command, occupying in the war with Japan preface to the assault, which was destined the position held by his father in the war to result in the capture of three new and Important Russian positions, together with six small annoying forts lying between roy Alexien's destiny. It is claimed in Shushiyen and Hihiung mountain. During some quarters that he will be recalled the day and night of the nineteenth and two of the dozen brave Saints reached and Grand Duke Nicholas will become vice- at noon of the twentieth, the bombardment home to tell the tale, and they were Belden roy as well as commander-in-chief. It is continued without constant, and the many and Peet, both saving their team from also said on apparent equal authority that shells falling from quarters which prehancellor of the viously had been silent made it obvious empire, succeeding Count Lamsdorff. None that the Japanese had at least succeeded of these reports are definitely confirmed. in mounting many heavy guns in new po-Grand Duke Nicholas is still a young sitions or in strengthening their old posi-

> At noon on September 20 the Japanese of the horrors of the Shipka campaign right and center, the former being to the against the Turks, of which he was the west and the latter to the east of the railwitness as a ... sang captain of cavalry, he road, commenced the advance. The troops would favor a winter campaign against the made use of the trenches and in frequent natural cover that lay in their way. The small forts to the south of Shushiyen remander of both armies would accord with sisted this advance but briefly, their garrithe traditions of the Romanoff dynasty, a sons not being strong numerically. Since member of which imperial family has al- the beginning of the bombardment the artillery fire from Fort Kouropatkin had been growing steadily weaker and it hav-It is agreed by the ablest military men ing become apparent that it had been here that should Nicholas be appointed, de- practically silenced the Japanese assaulted spite the fact that his experience has been the forts. Fort Kouropatkin is situated to as a cavalry commander, the selection of the south of Palichuang and to the northhis chief-of-staff will become a matter of east of the parade ground, on a low hill. It supreme importance. A counsellor of wide derives its name from the time when Genactual experience in general command will eral Kouropatkin inspected it, pointed out become an imperative necessity. Generals the weakness of the position and ordered Dragomiroff, Vorentzoff and Sougarefficky, that it be strengthened as far as possible veterans and heroes of the Turkish war, because of the necessity of protecting the water supply. While situated in the chain Russia's recognition of the fact that the of main forts Fort Kouropatkin never has forces now in the far east cannot success- been as strong as the others, and after fully prosecute the wer against the men severe fighting it fell into the hands of the Japan is able to put in the field, and the Japanese. This capture lessens further the knowledge that the latter power is now security of the fort on Rihlung mountain,

the heavy fighting for that day, although

ST, PETERSBURG, Sept. 25 .- The emperor has appointed General Grippenberg. commanding the troops at Vilna, to command the second Manchurian army. General Grippenberg succeeds Lieutenant Gen-

Emperor Nicholas has sent the following autograph letter to General Grippenberg: In the intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war and the stubborn-ness and warlike qualities displayed by the Japanese impels me to considerably strengthen the forces at the front in order to obtain decisive success in the shortest time.

time.

Since, by this increase, the units will reach a figure making their continuance in one army impossible without prejudice to the proper direction, maneuvering and mobility of the troops, I have found it necessary to divide the active forces in Manchuria into two armies, leaving one in the hands of General Kouropatkia. I appoint you to command the second, four many years service in warlike exploits and your experience in training troops assure me that you, following the general directions of the commander-in-oidef, will be successful and lead to the atminent of the objects of the war the army entrusted to you,

God bless you for your great and giori-ous services to me and to Russia. Ever your affectionate NICHOLAS ST. PETERSRURG, Sept. 35.-2:30 a. m -A dispatch received from Che Foo states that the Japanese, having augmented their fresh bombardment of Port Arthur on September 10, lasting till September 19,

which was repulsed with enormous losses. Russlan Cruisers Leave Port Said.

PORT SAID, Sept. S.-The Russian clunteer fleet steamers Smolensk, with 150 tons of coal, and the St. Petersburg, with 100 tons of coak have sailed from here, ostensibly for Libau. The orders to the British cruiser Furious to be in readiness to sail on two hours' notice have been cancelled.

All Quiet at the Front.

ST. PETERSBURG. Sept. IS.-General Kouropatkin has sent the following dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated Septem-Der 13:

There is no change in the situation today Cold set in a few days ago, the tenny rature falling to I degree. It has become a igniti-