

# JAPANESE TAKE AND HOLD MORE FORTS; ARE NOW REPORTED WITHIN PT. ARTHUR; GARRISON MENACED BY THE CHOLERA

## Desperate Combat For Fort Kuropatkin, Russians Fighting Until Last Man Was Killed

### A Surrender Considered To Be Matter of a Few Days at the Most.

### Fleet May Make Dash for the Open Sea—Fifteen Thousand Sick and Wounded.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—A report was received here tonight, and gained wide credence, that the Japanese had succeeded in capturing several important positions, and today the Russian garrison at Kuropatkin, which, while of minor importance, was the only one of the north, northeast and northwest sides of the town 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, are unable to give information that the Japanese losses were unusually severe, amounting to fully ten times the number mentioned above. Possibly the most important capture during the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kuropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the entrance into the town of the Japanese, 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.

As was announced in these dispatches on Sept. 20, the battle began before daylight on Sept. 19. At this hour the citizens and the garrison of Port Arthur, after the enjoyment of comparative security, awoke to the thunderous reports of artillery along the line extending from the west of the mountains to the east of the mountains. This was but a preface to the assault which was destined to result in the capture of the new and important Russian positions together with six small but annoying forts lying between Shushan and the Rihling Mountains. During the night of the 19th and until noon without cessation and the Japanese shells falling from quarters which previously had been silent, made it obvious that the Japanese had succeeded either in mounting many heavy guns in new positions or in strengthening their old positions. The fighting during this period was comparatively trivial. At noon on Sept. 20 the Japanese right wing, the former being to the west, and the latter to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance. The troops made use of the trenches and inflicting serious casualties on the Japanese, but their position was not being strong numerically. Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery of the Japanese had been growing steadily weaker, and it having become apparent that it had been practically silenced, the Japanese assaulted the fort. Kuropatkin is situated at the south of the town, on the northeast of the parade ground, on a hill. It derives its name from the fact that General Kuropatkin, inspector-general of the Russian army, pointed out the weakness of the position, and ordered that it be strengthened as far as possible. The chain of the main fort Kuropatkin never has been further the security of the fort on Rihling Mountain, which is now threatened from a new quarter as well as from the Japanese. At 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the 20th the Japanese captured a supplementary fort, the lower ground of which threatened the fort on Rihling Mountain. This ended the heavy fighting for that day, although the Japanese later were compelled to resist several sorties. During the night the Japanese continued the assault, being directed with particular vigor against another supplementary fort 3,000 yards to the west of the Rihling Mountain, and regarded as highly important because of its bearings on the Rihling Mountain. The Japanese next day, after having pointed out its position unmercifully and until its fire had slackened to some extent, delivered their assault. They met with a stubborn resistance. They were exposed to the fire of machine guns and rifles, and they made frantic efforts to reach the crest of the slope. They leaped over trenches and embankments and tore down the entanglements in their path, until at length they entered the fort. The Russian troops there refused to desert their position, and the fire of the superior numbers which confronted them, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred outside the fort.

### CRITICISES ROSEBERY

### Chamberlain Says He Is Blind to Broad Hint of Colonies.

New York, Sept. 25.—A letter is published from ex-Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in which he sharply criticizes the attitude of Lord Rosebery against the fiscal question, and vigorously condemns him. The London correspondent of the Times, in his views of the motives and intentions of the British colonies in supporting a policy of preference with the mother country.

"There is none so blind in England," says the letter, "as those who will not see in the manifestation of colonial opinion an encouraging proof of the desire of the colonies to meet the mother country half way."

Lady Curzon's Condition.

London, Sept. 25.—Though Lady Curzon of Kedleston passed a quiet night there are slight signs of improvement this morning. Her condition is still very grave.

## To Show They Liked Him Friends Blew Up House

Chicago, Sept. 25.—Out in Deerfield they express tender affection with dynamite. When they congratulate a popular man they tear his house down.

Friday night Mr. and Mrs. John Damer returned from their honeymoon to congratulate them. The result resembled the Haymarket riot. At bedtime there appeared in Damer's front yard the loving friends. They were supplied with sawed-off shotguns, clubs, horns, tin pans and an arsenal of dynamite. The dynamite was placed on the front porch in front of the front door. The dynamite was lit. The friends scrambled for shelter and waited with expectant, glad hearts.

When it went off the front door fell in, all the windows crashed, plaster fell from the ceilings, furniture inside fell over, the chimney crumbled, the piano moved across the parlor and carpets were torn up.

The incendiaries themselves were knocked off their feet and almost deafened. Presently the bridegroom, Damer, wormed his way forth from the wreckage, covered with plaster and scorched, but beaming. He passed a box of cigars around and apologized for his inability to ask them in.

"I estimate it will cost \$200 to repair the house," said he, "but I am overjoyed at the heartiness of this demonstration of esteem."

Then the crowd dispersed.

## THE CHOLERA SPECTRE.

### St. Petersburg, Sept. 24, 5:20 p.m.—Although no confirmation has been received at this hour at either the war office or the admiralty of the report from Tsingtau that cholera has broken out at Port Arthur, it is admitted that possibly it is true, owing to the terribly unsanitary conditions around the fortress, arising from the number of decaying corpses there, and a confirmation is received the Tsingtau telegram will not be given out to the press in order to avoid causing needless alarm among the relatives of the brave defenders. The announcement is believed that cholera has been introduced into the fortress by the natives who are left at the epidemic, despite all precautions, obtains a foothold, it is likely to affect the Japanese as well as the Russians.

The admiralty has not yet received confirmation of the report that vessels of the Vladivostok squadron have put to sea.

## 15,000 Sick and Wounded.

Tsingtau, Sept. 24.—Admiral received here says there are 15,000 sick and wounded at Port Arthur.

## TO AVOID DUTY

### Heavy Shipments of Steel Rails From United States to Canada.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Heavy shipments of American steel rails are now being rushed through this port into Canada, as the Canadian Government has given American manufacturers until Nov. 1 to complete delivery under existing contracts. After that date a \$7 duty becomes operative.

## GREAT FIRE AT DAWSON CITY

### Flames Do Damage To Extent of a Quarter Million of Dollars.

Dawson, Y. T., Sept. 25.—The largest fire since 1899 occurred here on Friday night. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, with no insurance. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Cecil Hotel, formerly the McMillan Hotel, at the corner of Second and Second avenues, and swept both north and south. The fire spread to the west, and the later to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance. The troops made use of the trenches and inflicting serious casualties on the Japanese, but their position was not being strong numerically. Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery of the Japanese had been growing steadily weaker, and it having become apparent that it had been practically silenced, the Japanese assaulted the fort. Kuropatkin is situated at the south of the town, on the northeast of the parade ground, on a hill. It derives its name from the fact that General Kuropatkin, inspector-general of the Russian army, pointed out the weakness of the position, and ordered that it be strengthened as far as possible. The chain of the main fort Kuropatkin never has been further the security of the fort on Rihling Mountain, which is now threatened from a new quarter as well as from the Japanese. At 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the 20th the Japanese captured a supplementary fort, the lower ground of which threatened the fort on Rihling Mountain. This ended the heavy fighting for that day, although the Japanese later were compelled to resist several sorties. During the night the Japanese continued the assault, being directed with particular vigor against another supplementary fort 3,000 yards to the west of the Rihling Mountain, and regarded as highly important because of its bearings on the Rihling Mountain. The Japanese next day, after having pointed out its position unmercifully and until its fire had slackened to some extent, delivered their assault. They met with a stubborn resistance. They were exposed to the fire of machine guns and rifles, and they made frantic efforts to reach the crest of the slope. They leaped over trenches and embankments and tore down the entanglements in their path, until at length they entered the fort. The Russian troops there refused to desert their position, and the fire of the superior numbers which confronted them, and desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred outside the fort.

## SEVEN MEN INJURED

### Spreading Rails Wreck a C. P. R. Train Near Moosomin.

Brandon, Man., Sept. 25.—Spreading rails are accountable for a serious accident to the eastbound transcontinental train, four miles this side of Moosomin, and as a result seven men are more or less seriously injured. When the defective rails were reached, the train was running at a high rate of speed. The engine rolled over two or three times, and the passengers were injured. The engineer was badly jammed and his internal injuries are of a serious nature. Six cars were badly smashed and many passengers had narrow escapes. All the passengers were rescued by the men on their way from Fernie mines en route to Italy. George Godeher, of Sarnia, had his knee badly torn.

## THE IRONY OF FATE

### Pathetic Circumstances Surrounding Russian General's Death.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—A pathetic echo of the Battle of Liao Yang is related by a Russian correspondent. Gen. Marston and Col. von Raaben were mortally wounded by shrapnel bursting in a Chinese hut in which they were sitting. Marston's young and beautiful wife, who had volunteered as a sister of mercy, had just arrived at Liao Yang. By the strange irony of fate she was sent out to attend her dying husband. Marston lived for hours, suffering terrible agony. His body was torn by shrapnel. His wife, who never left his side, followed her husband to the grave. The sight moved hardened veterans to tears.

## Does to South Africa

Toronto, Sept. 25.—Mr. Harry Hannel, who has been in charge of a syndicate of cheese factories in the Listerdale district, has accepted a position with the Government of the Orange River Colony as chief of the dairy department. This is the first position in the Orange River Colony, to which a Canadian has been appointed within the past year.

## 45 Per Cent of Mankind Have Been Consumptive

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.—A rather sensational address was made by Dr. Paul Courmont, of Lyons, France, in the section of international medicine, which imparted a little excitement to a somewhat monotonous day at the Congress of Arts and Sciences. Prof. Courmont has been experimenting for some time on the agglutination of blood serum, and announced the discovery of a new test, which reveals the presence of tuberculosis. Whenever the desired reaction is obtained it shows that either the patient has had tuberculosis and recovered, or else has it, but is recovering. In other words, it manifests the defensive condition of the blood.

## TALK OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

[Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 25.—The Governor-General and his party arrived from the West by the Imperial Limited this morning. With the arrival of Lord Minto an opportunity will be afforded to circulate reports of an early issue of writs for a general election. At all events, the presence of his excellency here will permit the Premier to have a consultation with him for the purpose of getting dissolution, if Sir Wilfrid makes up his mind to have an election.

## FIGHTING ALONG RUSSIAN FRONT

### Japs Repeating Liao Yang Enveloping Movements.

### MAY FORCE GENERAL RETREAT

### General Kuraki Again Pressing Into Cut Off Kuropatkin From the North.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from the southern Russian front has been received today, which is preparing an extensive turning movement east of Mukden, by way of advancing from Liao Yang, by way of the Tat Chee, to Tianshan. Skirmishes have occurred in the valley of the Hun River, and at Liao Yang, between Benitz and the Russian forces. There were many casualties on both sides.

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## ANOTHER GIANT RUSS ARMY TO BE SENT AGAINST JAPS

### Czar, Determined to Turn Scale in Far East, Orders Formation of New Corps.

### KUROPATKIN NO LONGER TO BE HEAD COMMANDEE

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25, 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 Gen. Gripenberg, commander of the third army corps in the Province of Vilna, as commander of the second army now being mobilized for immediate dispatch to the Far East, leaving Gen. Kuropatkin in command of the first army.

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 to fight on the issue with Japan on the field of battle. Probably 300,000 additional men will be placed in the field. Five corps, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth, are already designated for the front, and the talk is that five more corps will be sent forward. 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 Gen. Kuropatkin will have command of both armies, but he is distinctly placed upon the same footing as Gen. Gripenberg.

## THREE HOURS UNDER ENGINE

### Fatal Accident to an M. C. R. Engineer at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Sept. 25.—John Miller, Michigan Central Railway engineer, of Niagara Falls, formerly in this city, received a letter which indicated an extreme improbability that Mr. Jefferson will ever be seen on the stage again. Mrs. Jefferson says Mr. Jefferson is very ill, and that she believes he has made his last appearance before the public.

## SOO STEEL OUTPUT

### 600 Tons in Twenty-Four Hours Breaks All Records.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 25.—In the 24 hours ending on Friday night, the steel plant turned out 600 tons of steel. This amount constituted a record, being the largest amount manufactured in any similar period of time since the plant was opened. Tests have also been made which have been very successful.

## FOR NORTH OXFORD

### Conservatives Choose Candidates for the Two Houses.

Woodstock, Sept. 25.—The Conservatives of North Oxford met in convention here on Saturday and nominated Mr. J. G. Wallace for the House of Commons and R. E. Butler for the Legislature. Mr. Wallace was the candidate against Hon. Mr. Sutherland at the general election of 1903, and Mr. Butler was the riding against Col. Munro, M.P., last January. Mr. Wallace's nomination was unanimous. Besides Mr. Butler, Messrs. C. A. Munn and John Youngs were proposed for the Legislature, the vote standing: Butler 25, Munn 25, Youngs 9. Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Butler are residents of Woodstock.

## SUTHERLAND FOR SECOND CONGRESS

### NORTH OXFORD

### Tells Reform Association That He Would Again Accept the Nomination.

Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 25.—Hon. Jas. Sutherland left here today for Ottawa to resume his duties as minister of public works. At a meeting of the executive of the North Oxford Reform Association on Saturday afternoon, he stated that he again would accept the nomination of North Oxford, and a convention has been called for Oct. 8, to nominate him. He is much improved in health.

## President Roosevelt Will Ask Powers to Reopen Question of Arbitration.

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Roosevelt announced Saturday afternoon that at an early date he would ask the nations of the world to join in a second congress at The Hague for the promotion of arbitration.

The occasion of the announcement was the reception by the President of the delegates of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which recently held a session at St. Louis.