

# KOUROPATKIN'S TROOPS ARE AGAIN ON THE OFFENSIVE.

## Japanese Left Flank Driven Back by the Russians With Great Loss After a Desperate Struggle.

## Oyama Reports That the Russians Have Been Greatly Strengthened in Front of His Centre.

## The Terrible Fight for Lone Tree Hill—Awful Losses in the Fighting of the Past Week.

A Mukden cable: It is reported that the Russian army is advancing. News has just been received that the Japanese left flank has been driven back with heavy loss and its retreat cut off. A Russian regiment is now being hurried to the scene in the hope of completing the rout.

An officer who has just returned from General Mitchenko's division reports that a sanguinary fight has taken place at Lankhwei, 15 miles southeast of Shakhe, to which fort Gen. Mitchenko retired in order to preserve communication between the Russian centre and eastern flank. The Japanese made a determined effort to cut the line of communication at this point, and attacked under cover of a terrific cannonade. Out of one company of a Russian rifle brigade only 50 men were left. Two companies that had expended their ammunition prior to the last Japanese attack lay in the trenches until the Japanese were within a few paces. Then the Russians hurled a volley of stones, charged and broke the attacking line, compelling the Japanese to flee. There was fighting to-day on both sides of the Great Mandarin.

General Kouropatkin is indefatigable, personally directing the forward operations. Nothing seems to affect him, but he wears his usual quiet smile under all circumstances. The last Japanese defenders of Lone Tree Hill, two artillery officers, refused quarter, and died fighting, with their swords, beside their guns.

A despatch from Fidyant, six miles east of Shakhe, dated to-day, says fighting still continues along most of the whole front. In addition to the capture of a Japanese gun on Sunday there are unofficial accounts of other captures on Monday, bringing the total number of pieces taken from the Japanese up to 34. The Russians are reported to have broken the Japanese centre, and to be gaining ground everywhere they have succeeded in entering the enemy into the plain, where General Kouropatkin threatens their flank. This is the first main-day of the infant Zarevitch, and the confidence therein continues. Moreover, the illuminations customary on such occasions were omitted.

day, which began with little heart, closed brighter. Newsboys up to midnight raced through the thoroughfares with evening extras, shouting "Great Russian victory!" and crowds bought the papers.

Correspondents at the front the last forty-eight hours had been hinting that the Russian army was on the eve of another advance, but it was thought here that the troops were too exhausted by more than a week of Titanic struggle to engage in an immediate advance movement. Thus the news of the definite resumption of the advance was calculated to arouse the greater satisfaction.

The Emperor has received a telegram from Gen. Kouropatkin, reporting that the reverse sustained by Gen. Yamada's column has not yet been reported by Gen. Kouropatkin to Gen. Sakharoff, except in a reference to an unsuccessful Japanese attack near Shakhe. The Mukden despatch evidently refers to this affair in reporting that the Japanese had been beaten off with terrible slaughter and its retreat cut off by the Russian army.

Another despatch from Mukden confirms the news of the Russian advance when, telegraphing late to-night, the correspondent says: "It is rumored that we are moving ahead."

There is no official confirmation here of the report from Tokio that a Russian attack on the Japanese right on Oct. 17 had been repulsed. If this report should prove true, it may involve serious consequences for the Russians who crossed the Sha while the river was fordable.

According to the Mukden despatch, the water has since risen man-high, in consequence of heavy rains, and, therefore, it will be high impossible for the Russian army to recross the river, owing to the absence of bridges. It would be equally difficult for the same reason to bring up supplies and ammunition to enable Gen. Kouropatkin to follow up the advance. This may explain that the fighting was slackening on the morning of Oct. 18.

Tree Hill, which fell into the hands of the Japanese during a night attack while the Russians slept. He says: "Gen. Kouropatkin ordered the hill to be retaken, and the whole Russian artillery concentrated at 5 in the morning, and showered the hill with projectiles, the awful spectacle lasting the entire day. It seemed that no human being could outlive such an ordeal, yet the defenders remained manfully at their posts. The sun was already declining when Kouropatkin gave the order to storm. Six regiments advanced, forcing the river in the face of a murderous fire. The enemy determined to make us pay dearly for it. He poured a hail of gun and rifle fire on our advancing column, but nothing could stop them. They reached the other side, clambered up, and at 11 o'clock at night the position was in our hands. I have just visited the scene of our triumph. The trenches are filled with dead Japanese and Russians clutched in a death embrace. I saw no such ghastly sight at Shipka or at Plevna. The credit for the achievement belongs chiefly to the 36th and 19th Rifles. Four other regiments participated. The 36th attacked from the east and the 19th from the west, Gen. Pouloff leading the brigade and personally directing the attack, was the first to reach the summit, and was in the thick of the fiercest fighting around the Japanese guns. The Japanese guns were shot at their posts. Kouropatkin personally thanked the heroes for their gallant exploit. The captured guns were brought to Mukden."

### ENTICED INTO THE PLAN.

Victory the Keynote of St. Petersburg War News.

A St. Petersburg cable: Victory is the keynote of the war news in today's papers. In addition to the capture of Japanese guns on Sunday there are unofficial accounts of other captures on Monday, bringing the total number of pieces taken from the Japanese up to 34. The Russians are reported to have broken the Japanese centre, and to be gaining ground everywhere they have succeeded in entering the enemy into the plain, where General Kouropatkin threatens their flank. This is the first main-day of the infant Zarevitch, and the confidence therein continues. Moreover, the illuminations customary on such occasions were omitted.

### BLOODIEST IN HISTORY.

The Losses Exceed the Total of the Whole War Hitherto.

Mukden cable: A bitter fight is still going on. The line of contact between the armies does not alter materially. The Japanese seem to fear that an advance would bring out a superior force of Russian reserves. Nobody expected the fighting to last so persistent, and that either side would be able to endure such losses in men and ammunition, which have already exceeded the total of the whole war hitherto. The prediction of Russian generals that the war would be one of the bloodiest in history has been already verified. There have been heroic exploits by both armies along the whole line. The Russians to-day seem to hold their positions in the main along the Sha River, from the railway to Tashan, where the mountainous terrain has been utilized as a weapon. The fighting on this line seems to be intimately connected with the position of the eastern army, regarding which little news is obtainable. After threatening an assault all day the Japanese last night at 11 o'clock rushed the village of Linshupu, on the north bank of the Sha River, west of the railway, pouring a thunderous cannon and rifle fire on the Russian positions. The bombardment lasted until midnight. The rifle fire only ceased at dawn. The Japanese now occupy a narrow peninsula in a quadrangle, near Linshupu, which is the only eminence for miles. It affords an unusually advantageous point of view for directing their artillery fire against the Russian right. Attempts to dislodge the Japanese from this position have thus far failed.

The Japanese are already in possession of small hills on the plain. They attempted last night to rush the Russian centre along the foothills bordering the Sha river, but were unsuccessful.

### AGAIN ASSAULTED.

Japs Make an Unsuccessful Attempt to Recapture It.

A Mukden cable: Lone Tree Hill, won by the Russians after a desperate struggle, was the scene of a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to recapture by the Japanese. In spite of the awful slaughter with which they had been driven from the hill, the Japanese returned to the charge during the night of Oct. 17, recognizing that the hill was the key to the position on the southwest front. Nine regiments participated, creeping up through the night and delivering a furious assault at dawn. But the heroic heroism brought too dearly by the Russians to relinquish it, and the Japanese were driven back with terrible slaughter.

It is reported that Gen. Mitchenko's Cossacks, under command of Adjutant Gavriloff, were engaged in a hot fight on Oct. 17th, towards the southeast. A Cossack horse battery silenced the Japanese guns, and drove back several infantry battalions, but were unable to capture the guns, which the Japanese succeeded in carrying off.

The battlefield of Lone Tree Hill presents an awful sight. Russian and Japanese dead are mingled in inextricable confusion. The ground is strewn with broken rifles that had been smashed in hand-to-hand fighting. Everything seems to have been utilized as a weapon. The Russian doctors are working heroically on the slopes of the hill, in the attempt to save those of the wounded they can, but the Japanese keep up a sniping fire, and render the work of relief difficult and dangerous.

The fighting to-day slackened considerably, owing to rain and the impassable condition of the roads.

### TOKIO IS UNCERTAIN.

Thinks Kouropatkin May Have Resumed the Offensive.

A Tokio cable: Although the newspapers through the victory of the Japanese in the battle of the Sha River are giving complete and unqualified approval, they have recognized that the victory has been inconclusive, and they are uncertain whether the Russians are only strongly covering their retreat or whether they have again resumed the offensive. The casualties sustained by Col. Yamada's command Sunday, when it was enveloped by the Russians, numbered 1,500. Besides making the counter attack on Col. Yamada, the Russians on the following day, made several attacks on the Japanese central army, and the right wing of the left army, all of which were repulsed. The authorities declare that the disaster to Col. Yamada's command is comparatively trifling, and that it does not affect the situation.

### FIGHT ON RUSSIAN LEFT.

Flanking Column Carried Hills Held by Japanese.

Headquarters of the Russian flanking column on left and by courtesy of the Russian press, Oct. 10, when the Russian advance guard appeared before Siatshoun Pass its eastern detachment occupied a corresponding position before Tuman Pass. On Oct. 12 the Russian fighting line consisted of four regiments of the East Siberian Rifles on the right flank, and the 33rd and 34th on the left. The right was supported by two batteries of the 18th and one of the 9th East Siberian Brigades. One battery occupied the centre, and three more were on the left.

The fight began Oct. 11 at 3:30 a. m. The batteries on the right flank opened at Chefoo Wednesday, as arriving that during the siege more than 50,000 Japanese have been killed. Another correspondent says that 50,000 have been killed or wounded.

### NET RESULT OF BATTLE.

Complete Russian Repulse and Gain of 15 Miles of Ground.

A London cable says: The complete repulse of the Russian attack and the gain of about 15 miles of ground seem to be the net result of the Battle of the Sha River to the Japanese, who have again failed, as at Liao Yang, to follow up their victory with a crushing blow. Opinions differ, however, as to whether the present situation indicates a lull or the end of a battle, none of the despatches enabling a definite assertion.

A correspondent with Gen. Oku, in an undated despatch, says that owing to the slowness of the advance, the Japanese failed to cut off the Russian retreat, which was conducted with great skill. The cavalry on the Japanese left crossed the Hun River, thus preventing a Russian flanking movement. They captured batteries and did excellent work. The Japanese centre and right arm held their line throughout, working forward together excellently. The whole Japanese force

### MAY WIN OUT.

Kouropatkin Not by any Means Defeated as Yet.

A London cable: Neither the official nor unofficial despatches received here show whether the Russian rally will succeed in reversing the verdict of the ten days' fighting. The Russian newspapers reports representing the Czar's troops as having achieved material successes are not confirmed officially. According to today's despatches, Field Marshal Oyama's reference in his report to Russian reinforcements is more emphatically worded than the summary given out by the Japanese Legation. He says: "The enemy in front of the Hun River has been strongly reinforced, and especially in front of our centre army his strength has been enormously increased."

Nothing is known of the ability of the Japanese to correspondingly increase their force, although it is assumed here that they will be able to do so. It is recognized that even if he retreats across the Hun River the time which Gen. Kouropatkin has gained by his counter attacks is invaluable to his army, which if it is ultimately not victorious, will, at least, be saved from complete wreck.

### ANOTHER BATTLE ASSURED.

Losses Were Never Less Than 2,000 Per Day.

A Mukden cable: The fighting of Oct. 17 was confined to the Russian centre at Shakhe River, and was mostly artillery fire. The Japanese using big guns and high explosive shells. During the nine days of continuous fighting the losses were never less than 2,000 per day. The hospitals are hardly able to handle the wounded. Nevertheless, they have performed wonders.

The Chinese have deserted all the villages and the troops are using the woodwork of their houses for fuel. The country south is desolated. The Japanese still seem to be exerting themselves to force the Russians out of Mukden. A battle is assured from the positions surrounding the town.

It becomes more and more evident that the resources of the country can not support a large army. This season's crops are spoiled.

Gen. Kouropatkin remains with the troops, having abandoned his headquarters at Mukden.

### RUSSIANS JUBILANT.

St. Petersburg Believes Advance has Been Resumed.

A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: There is jubilation throughout the city over the news that Gen. Kouropatkin has resumed the offensive, and the hoi-

# MAN'S SPINE BROKEN IN A WRESTLING MATCH.

## A United States Negro Gets Six Months' Imprisonment for Manslaughter.

## Effort Being Made to Unite the Longshoremen of Britain and the United States.

## Italian Bishops Appeal to the Pope in Favor of Catholics Voting in Italian Elections.

New York, Oct. 24.—A Berlin despatch to the Times says: An American negro named News has been sentenced at Neumburg to six months' imprisonment for manslaughter, as the result of the death of his opponent in a wrestling match. At a sharp shooters' festival held at Zeltz, in Saxony, a man named Lazendorf, although weighing only 115 pounds and a dwarf in stature compared with the negro, accepted News' challenge to wrestle. News quickly threw him, but Lazendorf's shoulders were not squarely on the ground and he endeavored to save himself by arching his body. The negro grasped him and threw his whole weight on him, breaking his spine. News, in court, pleaded that he had acted strictly to the rules of the art of self-defence.

**Amalgamation of Longshoremen.**  
New York, Oct. 24.—The Sun says: The New York representatives of the American Federation of Labor were notified yesterday by cable that W. Abraham and J. Wignall, external delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the next conference of the American Federation of Labor, had sailed for this city. Wignall is the representative of the International Longshoremen's Union and Abraham is the representative of the American Federation of Labor. Preliminary arrangements will be made for an Amalgamation of the English and American longshoremen in an international union with about 150,000 members. Herman Robinson, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said last evening: "For some years a movement has been in progress for the formation of this international union. Within the last year or two many members of the English union have been coming here and joining the American body. We feel that the time has come for the amalgamation and in all probability a mass meeting will be called when Mr. Wignall has been here to discuss the question and take preliminary steps toward the Amalgamation."

Pending Amalgamation, the name of the International Longshoremen's Union has been changed to the International Marine and Transport Workers' Association. The Union also now takes in all workers at the docks, as does the English organization.

For some time preparations have been going on in England for this amalgamation of the two bodies. Final arrangements are to be made at the conference of the American Federation of Labor in San Francisco on Nov. 14.

There was an attempt to unite longshoremen on both sides of the Atlantic several years ago. McHugh was sent over by the English union to form local unions here. The attempt was a failure because it was proposed instead of amalgamating to organize the longshoremen in this country as an English body. The new movement is regarded as the first step in a world union of dock laborers, long talked of in England.

**The Catholic Vote.**  
New York, Oct. 24.—Several bishops of North Italy, including Cardinal friend of the Pope, have petitioned him personally to consider whether the moment has not arrived to allow Catholics to participate in the general elections. According to the petitioners, their abstention from voting during the last thirty-four years has brought no advantage to the claims of the Vatican, while it has seriously endangered the interests of religion by entrusting power to the open enemies of the Church, and they believe that if the Catholics are allowed to vote if not for other candidates, at least for Conservatives, ensuring presence in the chamber of a strong party capable of preventing the passage of bills aimed against religion. The Pope has not yet taken a decision, but has asked for the opinion of the most authoritative cardinals.

now holds a line that is practically the same as at the beginning of the battle, but fifteen miles further north. The drivers are now resting, and probably will not move for several days.

A correspondent with the Russian centre telegraphs that the Japanese are apparently satisfied with having stopped the Russian advance, and have brought their own lines to the Sha River.

The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki says that decisive defeats have seriously weakened the morale of the Russian troops. It is evident in the latter phases of the fighting that they were increasingly reluctant to stand up against the Japanese infantry. It will be some time before they can make good their terrible losses. The Japanese losses are small in comparison. The Japanese failed to capture many prisoners, but the victory was none the less decisive. It will secure the numerical superiority of the Japanese army for an indefinite period.

Another correspondent ascribes the loss of Japanese guns on Oct. 16 to over-confidence. Five batteries and three batteries were too far east, and were attacked by twelve battalions of Russians.

The Russians, who tried to outflank the Japanese right, and who for days were rumored to have been cut off, escaped their threatened destruction, but seem to have suffered severely. Field Marshal Oyama simply reports that they were driven off and retreated. The Standard's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki declares, however, that the Russians were almost annihilated. They were crossing the Taitse river on a pontoon bridge, when they were overtaken by a regiment of Japanese cavalry, whose machine guns swept the bridge from end to end. This is the first time in the war that machine guns were used with decisive results.

The position of the Japanese left is thus described in an official despatch from the Japanese headquarters in the field, sent to Tokio Tuesday afternoon:

**WOMEN'S MISSIONS.**  
The Society has Fifty-Four in the Field.

Napanea, Oct. 24.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society opened in Napanea this afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Mrs. W. E. Rose, the President, in the chair, and all of the officers and forty delegates present. Mrs. Dr. Carman, of Toronto, read the report of the Supply Committee prepared by the Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Briggs.

Mrs. Brydner, of the Chinese Rescue Home, British Columbia, gave a brief address upon her work among the Chinese and Japanese.

The large and enthusiastic evening meeting was presided over by Mrs. Ross. Miss Wilkes, of Toronto, the General Treasurer, presented a most encouraging statement of the main items of which were: Total amount raised by branches for 1904, including rest fund, \$58,643.95; total amount raised by branches for 1903, including rest fund, \$53,931.54; increase, \$4,712.41; total amount received from all sources in 1904, including rest fund, \$57,470.12; increase \$5,048.56. Mrs. W. W. Ogden, Treasurer for the rest fund, reported \$1,375.24 received this year from the branches, making a total from all sources of \$8,282.41.

Mrs. Strachan, Field Corresponding Secretary, gave a brief report of the work upon the respective fields represented by this society, China, Japan, the Indians, Chinese and Japanese of British Columbia, the Province of Quebec and the latest field of this society's opera-

### PORT ARTHUR.

To be Taken Whatever the Cost is Life.

London, Oct. 24.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph claims to have special information of the position at Port Arthur, of which the following is the most trustworthy: There has been only one so-called grand assault on the main line of forts, namely, from Aug. 21 to Aug. 24, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese, who only occupied two small subsidiary forts in the vicinity of the eastern defences. On that occasion the commanders were prepared to continue the attack until it was successful, but in consequence of orders from imperial headquarters the conflict ceased. Since then there has been a series of isolated attacks on the forts, usually accompanied by demonstrations along the whole line.

The Japanese, believing that the Baltic fleet will attempt to create a diversion will renew their desperate endeavors to speedily reduce the fortress. It is realized that public feeling in Japan demands the capture of Port Arthur, and the event of another great attempt no limitation will be placed on the sacrifice of life.

The concentration of reinforcements continues. A severe bombardment indicates preparations for an infantry assault on Port Arthur are in progress. The position in the north, where the Russians report that Gen. Kouropatkin is holding Shaohou, after capturing fourteen Japanese guns and many prisoners. With the knowledge that time is passing and the Japanese are alive to the urgent necessity for capturing the fortress before winter handicaps the operations. Already the weather has become keen and the seas rough.

The correspondent quotes a Japanese tradesman, who has been attached to the besiegers throughout, and who arrived at Chefoo Wednesday, as saying that during the siege more than 50,000 Japanese have been killed. Another correspondent says that 50,000 have been killed or wounded.

### GOAT SWALLOWS AN ORGAN.

The Discard Drove the Residents of a Philadelphia Suburb to Distraction.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—The wheezing or a mouth organ, insistent and inharmonious, drove many residents of Manayunk to distraction to-day. Investigated by one noise-racked man dislocated the startling fact that "Iron Barb," the suburb's notorious goat, had swallowed the musical instrument and in so doing had transformed it into one of torture.

Louder and louder grew the awful sounds dragged from the animal's throat as its breath forced discordant notes into the ears of Manayunkers.

Business was almost suspended as the goat and the organ wended their unusual way down Main street, and it was reported that several horses had been frightened by the sound and had nearly run away. The police were notified, but hesitated to kill the suburb's most famous animal.

Something had to be done, for the goat was in danger of strangulation. Richard Meiler, a Fire Engine Company No. 12, proved equal to the crisis. He tackled the goat, sent a stream of water down its throat, drowned the discordant notes, and finally, thrusting a quick hand into the goat's mouth, drew forth the instrument and in so doing had transformed it into one of relief.

Then all Manayunk heaved a sigh of relief.

### COEDS HURT IN CLASS ROW.

They Helped Boys in Riot in Cincinnati University.

Cincinnati, Oct. 24.—A riot at the University of Cincinnati flag rush to-day began when Jesse Quiltman, a student spectator, engaged in an argument with a bystander, resulting in the injury of twenty students and spectators, among them five co-eds.

The two disputants came to blows, and several policemen rushed up to part them. Arthur Hurley, a sophomore, and another spectator clashed. This resulted in a general fight, in which at least fifty students and spectators engaged, while half a dozen co-eds, seeing their friends worsted, rushed into the scrimmage.

Four of them fainted and were trampled under foot, and another received a blow over the left eye that left a gash three inches long. A squad of policemen succeeded in quelling the riot, and they dragged the leaders in the fight to a nearby engine house they were stoned.

Three sophomores, two freshmen and one co-ed, were so seriously injured that they had to be taken to their homes in carriages. The others are slightly injured, broken noses and black eyes being the extent of their hurts. Six of them spectators, were later released, after appearing in court to-morrow on a charge of disorderly conduct.

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