

SCREENING MOVEMENT EAST OF LIAO YANG.

Belief in St. Petersburg That Field Marshal Oyama May Have to Change Plan of Campaign Against Kouroupatkin.

May Have to Send Men to Make Up the Enormous Losses at Port Arthur—Stoessel Making a Great Defence—Kouroupatkin Receiving More Artillery—His Position Not Strong—Japs Recruiting Chinese—Japs Meet With Defeat in Several Skirmishes—Japan Wants Twenty More Warships—Trouble Among the Koreans—Losses of Japs at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10, 12.35 p.m.—The military critics at St. Petersburg share in the general uncertainty as to how to size up the situation at the front if Field Marshal Oyama makes his anticipated advance. A strong screening movement is in progress east of Liao Yang, tactics of the Japanese at Liao Yang will be repeated, and Gen. Kuroki will try a wide flanking movement from the east.

Some of the critics point out that the conditions at Port Arthur may force a change of Oyama's plan of campaign. The continued failure of the attacks on the fortress and the enormous losses sustained by the besiegers, they think, may compel Oyama to despatch some veteran troops from the Manchurian army to Gen. Nodzu's support, as the reinforcements arrived at Port Arthur are mostly reserve men. Unstated praise is bestowed on Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel for the heroic defence made by the garrison, which naturally is increasing the hope that the fortress may hold out.

In the meantime Gen. Kouroupatkin is receiving reinforcements, especially artillery. Nevertheless all the experts express great doubt whether Kouroupatkin contemplates more than a passive resistance at Mukden, where, they say, the topographical conditions are unfavorable for defence. It is considered significant that the critics generally agree that the Pass is a better position, both for defence and offence, being protected by the Liao River on the west, and offering strong positions on the Kama range on the east. The general conclusion is that the Japanese forces will show their hands in a very short time. Evidence is accumulating that Japanese officers are at the head of the bands of Chinese bandits operating on Kouroupatkin's right flank, and the continued reports of agitation among the Chinese, spread by the anti-foreign propaganda, are increasing the feeling of anxiety. These factors will soon have to be seriously reckoned with by Russia.

A Tokio cable says—The Port Arthur blockading fleet has captured a junk laden with provisions. The junk was endeavoring to enter the harbor. The statements of the crew and evidence found aboard the junk indicated the existence of a fleet of 80 junks, organized to run the blockade from the vicinity of Tsingtau. Despite the vigilance of the Russian lines, many junks reach the Russian fleet at a number of landing places on the lower end of the peninsula. The junks enter at night, the Russian guns and mine fields giving them an advantage over the vessels of the blockade fleet. While it is suspected that ammunition is being smuggled in, none has yet been found in the hundreds of junks that have been overhauled and searched.

DEFEATED SKIRMISHERS.

Japanese Get the Worst of It in Several Small Engagements.

Mukden cable (delayed)—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just returned from Major-General Mischenko's division, with whom he has been since September 24, says: "There have been constantly recurring skirmishes in which the Russians have regularly defeated the Japanese, although the engagements have never been large. The last advance I witnessed was on October 2, when the Japanese made a frontal tentative movement, but were driven back on every occasion by the Russian cavalry."

In this fighting Capt. Lepekhin Chertoroff was wounded and also a few Cossacks. The Japanese lost one officer, several privates and some horses. Several engagements are now expected. The correspondent with the Gen. Mischenko's division during the engagement near Tokumysa, north of Yentai. The Japanese there occupied an entrenched position on Tokumysa Hill, but the Russian artillery, opening fire at 10 o'clock in the morning, shelled them out and the Japanese fled after slight resistance. Cossacks galloped up and occupied the position. The Japanese were followed, within two-thirds of a mile of Yentai station and the Russians came into contact with them twice during the day. They tried to surround the Russians by means of a turning movement but supports came up and the Japanese were beaten off.

The Russians finally retired slowly to the north, having collected information as to the whereabouts of the Japanese, and making no attempt to hold the positions gained.

TWENTY WARSHIPS.

Japanese Will Make Contracts to Have Vessels Built Immediately.

San Francisco despatch—From information received in San Francisco by prominent Japanese, it is evident the purpose of Japan is to take immediate steps toward increasing her fighting efficiency to a very considerable degree. It is stated that the Japanese Government has determined to place contracts at once for some twenty warships to be completed at as early a date as possible; the greater number of these ships to be constructed in this country.

RECRUITING CHINESE.

Japanese Forming a Chinese Volunteer Militia for Service.

St. Petersburg cable—A special despatch from Mukden, under date of Oct. 4th, says: A regular recruiting service has been formed by the Japanese army, enlisted which is known as the Chinese volunteer militia. The Japanese are assisted in this work by Lin See, a prince of the Chinese Imperial household. The men are paid by the Japanese, but are not armed by them with the Japanese modern rifles. They use, instead, old muskets of enormous calibre. The Russians have come in contact

the French and German naval attaches at Port Arthur.

COREANS ATTACK JAPS.

Consular Chancellor Succeeds in Escaping From Kongju.

A Tokio cable—It is reported that Consular Chancellor Yokota arrived at Kongju, Korea, on Sept. 30, and that upon his arrival 60 Korean soldiers attacked the Japanese quarters, wounding two Japanese soldiers. Yokota escaped. Japanese troops have been despatched to the scene. The authorities here demand that the Government at Seoul disband the garrison at Kongju. It is probable that the Korean soldiers thought that Yokota was a high military officer. A committee of the Progressive party adopted a resolution yesterday declaring the Government's Korean policy is inopportune, and that Japan should secure the cessation of the Korean legislative, executive and judicial powers, Japan holding herself responsible for the administration of Korea's domestic and foreign affairs.

BANDITS CAPTURE BULLION.

Had Been Sent by Russians to Mukden for Safety.

London cable—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Simning says that, accompanied by Captain C. B. B. of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, he visited the chief of the Chunchuses, or Manchurian bandits, who declared that only 10,000 Chunchuses were actively engaged in the theatre of war. Those along the Liao River were commanded by a Japanese officer. The correspondent learned that the Russian bullion which was sent some time ago to Mukden for safety was captured by robbers. The magistrate at Simning says it would be immensely difficult to suppress the bandits, both the Japanese and Russians encourage and employ them.

THE JAPANESE FORCES.

150,000 Men, With 643 Guns, Confront Kouroupatkin.

Berlin cable—According to the Mukden correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, the present disposition of the Japanese forces is as follows: Gen. Nogi is at Port Arthur with the first, eighth, ninth and eleventh divisions, with the reserves and 132 field guns and 450 siege guns. Gen. Kuroki has with him the Guards and the second and twelfth divisions, representing a force of 60,800 infantry, 2,160 cavalry, and 278 guns. Gen. Oku's force consists of the third, fourth and sixth divisions and reserves, which represent 48,000 infantry, 3,120 cavalry, and 52 guns. Gen. Nodzu has the fifth and tenth divisions and reserves, which gives him 25,800 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, and 84 guns. The position of the seventh division is not known.

Field Marshal Oyama's whole force is thus estimated at 144,000 infantry, 6,500 cavalry, and 648 guns. Of these, 33,000 infantry and 84 guns form the left wing of the Japanese army on the Liao and Hun Rivers and the railway, 36,000 infantry and 84 guns are at Liao-Yang and Yentai, and 10,000 infantry and 18 guns, the right wing, are north of Ponsin.

DAMAGES TO TOMBS.

Japan Will Not Be Responsible for Russia's Fault.

Tokio cable—The Jiji Shinpu, referring to China's note requesting Japan to respect the Imperial tombs near Mukden, compares Mukden with Japan's revered Nara Kyoto. It strongly condemns the attempts of the Russians to embitter the Chinese against the Japanese by fortifying the sacred place, and at the same time seeking thereby to weaken the Japanese attack. The paper declares that Japan will not be responsible for damages to the tombs incidental to attacking operations.

The Kokumin urges the farmers to regard the unprecedented rice crop, which is 20 per cent. above the average, as Heaven's gift for the purposes of war, and advises that the profits be invested in war bonds.

WILL FIGHT AT TIE PASS.

Kouroupatkin is Busy Fortifying the Positions.

Tokio cable—It is evident that the country which is embraced by an irregular triangle, the apex of which is the Tie Pass, with the base running from Mukden to Fushun, on the upper reaches of the Hun River, will soon be the theatre of extended and extensive military operations.

The Russians are apparently using the Tie Pass as their main base, and are constructing a series of defences to shield it from the south and east. Two roads, ways approach the Tie Pass from the south. One is the main highway from Mukden, and the other, which is smaller, starts at Fushun and winds through a hilly country. Nineteen miles north of Mukden is the town of Yiliu, the southern and eastern approaches of which are sheltered by sharp ridges, offering a natural protection. It is reported here that the Russians are strongly entrenching these ridges, and are erecting semi-permanent fortifications. The Yiliu River, which is shallow and fordable, runs through the town.

The Russians are reported to be fortifying the right bank of the river, between Yiliu and Tabaitun, 15 miles to the northward. Several miles of ridges

cross the road, and it is said that the Russians are erecting works on many of these eminences between Tabaitun and the Tie Pass. For some seven miles the country generally speaking is flat, although commanding the roadway from the eastward is a hill a thousand metres in height, which the Russians are fortifying. A range of hills flanks the Tie Pass on the east.

The Russians are holding Fushun with a heavy force, and it is believed they are erecting works along the road from that place to the Tie Pass.

This defensive work of the Russians and the disposition of their forces strengthens the belief that Gen. Kouroupatkin merely intends to retard Field Marshal Oyama in his crossing of the Hun River, and to give battle on the ground which he is now hurriedly fortifying.

DRIVEN FROM POSITION.

The Russians Shell Japanese Out of Tokumysa Hill.

Mukden cable says—A Russian correspondent, who has just returned from Major-General Mischenko's division, with whom he has been since Sept. 24, says: "There have been constantly recurring skirmishes, in which the Russians have regularly defeated the Japanese, although the engagements have never been very large. The latest advance I witnessed was on Oct. 2nd, when the Japanese made a frontal tentative movement, but were driven back on every occasion by the Russian cavalry."

In this fighting Capt. Lepekhin Chertoroff was wounded, and also a few Cossacks. The Japanese lost one officer several privates and some horses. Fresh developments are now expected.

The correspondent was with Major-General Mischenko's division during the engagement reported Oct. 1, near Tokumysa, north of Yentai. The Japanese there occupied an entrenched position on Tokumysa Hill, but the Russian artillery opening fire at 10 o'clock, in the morning, shelled them out, and the Japanese fled after slight resistance. Cossacks galloped up and occupied the position. The Japanese were followed to within two-thirds of a mile of Yentai station, and the Russians came into contact with them twice during the day. They tried to surround the Russians, but supports came up and the Japanese were beaten off.

The Russians finally retired slowly to the north, having collected information as to the whereabouts of the Japanese and making no attempt to hold the positions gained.

UNFIT FOR A RAID.

The Vladivostok Cruisers Occasion No Alarm to Japan.

Tokio cable—The Navy Department discredits the report that the Russian cruisers Rossia, Gromoboi, and Bogatyr, have been repaired at Vladivostok, and are about to descend for another raid on the Japanese coast. The Navy Department further expressed the belief that the Bogatyr is completely disabled.

WERE MOWED DOWN.

The Russians and Japs Alternately Decimated.

London cable says—The Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says that on Sept. 24, and 25 the Japanese made repeated and recklessly brave attempts to capture High Hill Port Arthur. Owing to the destruction of the earthworks, their advance was completely unprotected and under the rays of the searchlight the Russian machine guns swept the down in masses.

"After troops, however, came on with a machine gun, the correspondent adds, 'leaping over the bodies of their dead comrades. Then the Russians, emboldened by their success, sortied. The Japanese replied with machine guns. It was the first time the Japanese had been able to entice the Russians from their shelters, and they worked terrible havoc among them."

"The scene next morning, was appalling. The hillside was strewn with mangled Russian and Japanese bodies, some of them gripped with ghastly realism. Bombs were trickling with blood."

"A brief message was received today. It is on torn paper in Chinese, and signed by Gen. Stoessel. It states that all had been quiet since Sept. 25, and that the Japanese again had asked for and were refused a truce to bury their dead."

"An official Japanese statement admits the repulse and confesses the necessity of a resort to a passive siege. 'Enteric fever has broken out in the garrison at Port Arthur.'"

ALARMED FOR EUROPE.

A Fear That United States Will Absorb Commerce of Asia.

London, Oct. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: Some European statesmen seem to be in an unenviable frame of mind, and seriously concerned for the economic future of Europe. Certain of them see or fancy they see deep laid schemes on the part of the United States for the absorbing of the commerce of Asia. They appear to think the moment has arrived for the issue of a serious note of warning.

To-day we have M. Meline, former Prime Minister and leader of the French protectionists, sounding the alarm in the République Française in an article entitled 'United States in Asia.' M. Meline says let no mistake be made in Europe as to the vast designs in the far east on the part of the great republic. In that direction it is evidently turning its commercial ambition. Some day, England may regret having assisted Japan, which he predicts will prefer to throw herself into the arms of the great American republic, which is close to her, and may render her services, rather than hand over China to British industry, whose rivalry Japan fears.

Finally, M. Meline says one cannot refrain from rather melancholy reflections on the commercial economy and future of old Europe. The more her industry increases, the more her machinery improves, and the more her

KILLED IN BROADWAY; UNIDENTIFIED IN MORGUE.

Yet He Was a Descendant of a Long Line of Kings.

New York, Oct. 7.—Descent of seven lines of kings and 25 years ago a leader by his own attainments in the world of music, John Howard died on Tuesday as a result of an accident in Broadway, and his body lay for a day unidentified in the morgue at Roosevelt Hospital, says the Herald.

In crossing Broadway to visit an acquaintance in West 60th street, Mr. Howard was run down by a truck, receiving a compound fracture of the skull. He was 60 years old and was born in Connecticut. Through records in the Lenox Library he could trace his descent from seven lines of kings and emperors. His

claim of royal descent is substantiated by Browning Americans of Royal Descent. Through his father he was also descended from the earliest American colonists, one of whom was a general in the Pequot Indian war. Two of the women of his ancestry, married Governors of Massachusetts. His father was wounded in the Mexican war and he himself served with the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil war. His mother was a Southworth, through whom he traced his lineage to Emperor Wodin, of the second century.

He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1884, heading his class in mathematics.

DISTURBANCE AT LIVERPOOL.

Crowds Jeer at the Procession of the Church of England Congress.

London, Oct. 10.—Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at Liverpool in connection with the annual Church of England Congress, now proceeding there. The Lord Mayor held a reception at the town hall, which was attended by all the leading bishops and clergy of the United Kingdom. Then the procession formed up and marched to the cathedral. Large crowds followed in the streets, to whom several leading low churchmen, including followers of the late John Kensit's son, and the Preachers, an organization founded by the late Mr. Kensit, had previously distributed anti-rationalistic pamphlets.

As the procession, headed by the regalia and decoration, followed by the bishops and clergy, in their robes, on foot, neared the cathedral, the demonstrators commenced to shout: "Down with Popery!" "Oh, for another Luther!" When the Venerable Archbishop of York appeared, his silver cross of office held up before him, the crowd shouted and shrieked: "Traitors!" "It is Popery in the streets!" "Send them all to Rome!" Amidst a storm of hissing and shouting the archbishop passed into the cathedral unharmed by the uproar. A strong force of police was stationed about the building, the authorities fearing more serious trouble.

warehouses are crammed with goods, the more restricted and narrow her expansion abroad. She now finds herself in the presence of the giant, with expansion abroad. She now finds herself in the presence of the giant, with expansion abroad. She now finds herself in the presence of the giant, with expansion abroad.

Montreal, Oct. 10.—The 23rd annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held at the head offices here at noon today. Sir Wm. VanLorne, Chairman of the board, presided. The most important feature was the voting of an increase of \$25,000,000 to the ordinary share capital, which \$16,000,000 will be offered immediately to the shareholders at par, being the equivalent of one share in five.

During the three years the gross revenue from traffic has grown from \$30,355,000 in 1901 to \$46,680,000 in 1904, or about 51 per cent. The land grant bonds outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1901 amounted to \$17,831,000, while at the end of 1904 only \$11,500,000 remained to be provided for, and in the intervening period the deferred payments on land sold increased from \$3,652,869 to \$15,252,308.

The general report was unanimously adopted, and the leases of the Tillsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific Railway Company, and the building of the Guelph Junction & Goderich Railway were ratified, and the directors were empowered to arrange for the construction of two additional passenger steamships with a speed of eighteen knots.

The following directors, whose term of office had expired, were unanimously re-elected for the next four years: Sir George A. Drummond, Sir Sanford Fleming, Messrs. George R. Harris and Wilmot D. Matthews.

EXECUTIVE ELECTED.

Proceedings of the Methodist Mission Board.

Lindsay, Oct. 10.—The Methodist Mission Board opened at the usual hour. The appointment of the Executive for the ensuing year was first considered. The nomination were made last night, and this morning the following were chosen: Rev. Dr. Rickman, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Young, J. A. Rankin, J. J. Rae, G. W. Henderson, J. Wilson, D. A. Moir and Dr. Benson. Messrs. W. J. Ferguson, J. W. Flavell, N. W. Rowell, C. D. Massey, J. J. McLaren, W. F. Hall, R. Brown, Thomas Hilliard and Alex. Mills.

The report of the committee on Foreign Work was submitted and was very carefully considered. A proposition that the General Secretary visit China at the request of the Mission Council there, was favorably received. Quite a sum was set aside for extension of the work in China, especially along the lines of educational and hospital work.

The committee on Memorials reported in favor of a pronounced movement in the direction of extending the work in the Northwest and new Ontario. The local superintendents of missions were reappointed viz., Rev. J. Allan, new Ontario; Rev. O. Darwin, Manitoba; Rev. T. C. Buchanan, Alberta; Rev. Dr. White, British Columbia.

HALF DETACHMENT LOST.

Awful Slaughter of Portuguese Troops in West Africa.

Lisbon, Oct. 10.—The Minister of Marine announced in the Chamber today that a detachment of Portuguese troops, belonging to a column operating in Portuguese West Africa against the Cuanhamas, was surprised by the tribesmen while crossing the Cunene River. The detachment, which numbered 499 officers and men, lost 254 killed, including fifteen officers, and fifty wounded.

It is officially announced that Germany will put eight thousand European troops in the field against the Hereros, in German Southwest Africa, who are neighbors of the Cuanhamas. Both tribes are established in the Cunene district. The Cunene River forms the boundary between German and Portuguese Southwest Africa.

The Portuguese force included 255 Europeans, of whom 100 are missing. The force was ambushed at night. The Government is considering the organization of a force of 5,000 men to suppress the Cuanhamas, and will dispatch warships to strengthen the Angola naval division.

The Diet appointed a high commission to consider the matter.

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C. P. R. CAPITAL INCREASED.

Twenty-five and a Half Millions More Common Stock.

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