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WEEK'S DOINGS

Newsy Items Gathered from All Parts of the World.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Condensed Form.

A general attack is believed to have begun on Port Arthur.

Other attempts at assassination are expected in Russian official circles.

A Spanish war veteran drew the first homestead in the Rosebud agency in South Dakota.

The steamer Korea, from San Francisco, has dodged the Russian fleet and arrived safely at Tokio.

The question of payment for Portland flour seized by Russian vessels will probably go before a prize court.

Russia has intimated to Great Britain that reparation will be made, if proper, in the Knight Commander case.

The German steamer Arabia, from Portland with a cargo of flour, has arrived in Vladivostok in charge of a prize crew.

The state department's note on the seizure of the Arabia's cargo is couched in courteous language and no rash demands will be made.

Russian officials had been warned of the plot by which Minister von Plehve was slain. The assassin, believed to be a Finn, was perhaps fatally injured.

The British steamer Formosa has been seized in the Red sea.

Russians sunk two Japanese sailing vessels without warning the crew.

The British steamer Calchas has been captured by the Vladivostok squadron.

The packers are rushing in workmen from outside points to fill the places of strikers.

Niu Chwang has been abandoned by the Russians and is in the hands of the Japanese.

Good authority on international law declares neutral prizes may not lawfully be sunk.

Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, has been chosen chairman of the national Democratic committee.

The teamsters have joined their fellow workmen in the strike at the Chicago packing houses.

Gifford Pinchot and F. H. Newell will investigate changes needed in the Northwestern land laws.

Two townships thrown open for settlement in Pacific county, Washington, caused a rush at the Vancouver land office.

Kuropatkin reports a retreat of his army after two days' fighting. He will probably withdraw his entire army to Mukden.

Anxiety is felt for a number of vessels about due off the Japanese coast.

In a 14-hour battle the Russians met a severe defeat east of Ta Tche Kiao.

Kansas City packers claim to continue to get nonunion help and to turn out a greater product.

The Knight Commander, sunk by a Russian Vladivostok squadron, had a cargo of iron and steel.

Malheur, Oregon farmers have two months in which to accept the government irrigation project.

Ex-Senator H. G. Davis, Democratic nominee for vice president, is reported to be engaged to be married.

A Big Four engine at Indianapolis struck an electric car, killing two persons and injuring a number of others.

Thirty-seven cotton mills have shut down at Fall River, Mass. The strike is on account of a reduction in wages.

The resignation of Superintendent Potter, of Chemawa Indian school, has been accepted. His successor has not been named.

Corean agitation against Japanese land grants is becoming serious.

Parker has fixed August 10 as the date of his notification of acceptance.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron has been sighted 70 miles from Yokohama.

All employees of the packing plants have gone out. About 85,000 men are affected.

A battle has been fought near Ta Tche Kiao, and it is believed losses will be large.

Thugs at Bonesteel, S. D., resisted eviction, and two of them, as many of officers and a civilian were shot.

Russia has stirred up the ire of Germany by seizing a steamer in the Red sea flying the Kaiser's flag.

Britain, informed of the seizure of two more ships, is determined to have the war status of the Russian volunteer fleet fixed.

It is alleged that great dissatisfaction exists among the members of the meat packer's unions because of the second strike order, and that a revolt against President Donnelly's order will occur.

Senator Gorham has refused to take the national Democratic chairmanship.

Colonel E. Butler, a prominent St. Louis politician, has been indicted for bribery.

Pacific coast shippers have asked the war department to state what goods are contraband.

British press will not believe danger averted until the greater question of the Dardanelles is settled.

INVESTMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Conduct a Slow Engineering Advance.

Liao Yang, July 30.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, who has just arrived here after two months' stay at Port Arthur, gives an important and interesting narrative of the situation at the beleaguered fortress when he left there, July 14, which shows that the Japanese operations until then had not advanced so far as supposed. Several Russian successes are chronicled, but the report of a Japanese reverse, with a loss of 30,000 men, is definitely disposed of, not being even mentioned by the correspondent, who says:

"When I put to sea in a junk the land position on the Russian right flank, surrounding Green and Semaphore hills, which the Russians had lost, had been recaptured by assault. The heights of Huinsin, which the Japanese defended desperately, alone remained in their hands. But I am convinced that this position also has since been retaken. The very morning of my departure, July 14, the position was being bombarded by six-inch Howitzers and shells were falling repeatedly into the Japanese works, causing great disorder.

"To sum up, by the fighting of July 3, 4 and 5, when evidently the Russian forces were acting on the offensive, the Russians regained on the land side the positions they had held in front of the fortress previous to the battle of Kai Chou.

"The main forces of the besiegers are on the average at a distance of 20 miles from the perimeter of the fortress on the Russian right, but the Japanese have approached to within 12 miles on the Russian left. As far as Inchent station, 14 miles from Port Arthur, the railroad is working. Between 40,000 and 50,000 men are operating before Port Arthur. The troops maintain a constant exchange of skirmishing fire, but the field or other guns are usually silent. The Japanese are apparently conducting a slow engineering advance.

"Often in the morning the Russians discover fresh trenches. The Japanese are compelled to abandon this work in the daytime, as the Russians regularly open fire on them as soon as daylight discloses the works."

AID TO STRIKERS.

Freighthandlers May Take a Hand in Chicago Trouble.

Chicago, July 30.—After issuing a general order that would have involved all the Chicago railroads in the stockyards strike, Lawrence J. Curran, president of the Freighthandlers' union, tonight reconsidered his action and is now holding his order in abeyance pending a conference tomorrow morning with leaders of the Allied Trades unions, whose members are on strike.

It is said, however, that if President Donnelly, of the Butchers' union, and the other strike leaders express a desire to have the order enforced it will be put in effect at once. The executive committee of the freighthandlers was in session until late tonight and it is said that preparations have been made to put the strike order in force if it be deemed necessary.

President Curran's orders, if lived up to by the freight handlers, would work a severe hardship on the packers as it explicitly directs that union men shall handle no freight for the big packing companies, either outgoing or incoming. President Curran's order to the men follows:

"At a meeting with the business agents of the local Freighthandlers' union today it was decided that all men under the jurisdiction of our organization in the various railroads in Chicago be ordered not to receive or deliver any freight of the packers, whether this freight is delivered at the freighthouses by teams or in cars."

Duplicity of the Russians.

London, July 30.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, will ask Premier Balfour in the house of commons if the government is aware that the Russian armored cruiser Lemnizki, Donkoi, after having been allowed to take 500 tons of coal at Port Said, and after her captain had given his word of honor that he would proceed at once and by direct route to Cadix, remained off Port Said and stopped and examined six vessels, which were about to enter the canal, and a few days later repeated the stoppage off Alexandria.

Much Food Adulterated.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 30.—The first report of Henry Knight and Ross Mundy, state food inspectors under the new pure food law, shows that during the year 125 samples were submitted for analysis, and of this number 208 were found to be adulterated. In all classes of food it was discovered preservatives were used. A majority of the samples were sent by dealers who desire to use pure foods, and it is expected concerted action will be taken.

Friktion at Panama.

Panama, July 30.—The establishment of a port at Ancon under the control of the authorities of the canal zone has created considerable friction between the steamship companies and the government at Panama, the latter asserting that the companies should get their clearance papers from the Panamanian authorities.

STILL AT OUTS

Further Agreements With Strikers Not Wanted.

ARE GIVEN AN ULTIMATUM

Packers Tell Board of Arbitration That Strikers Failed to Live Up to Signed Agreement.

Chicago, July 29.—"We had an agreement with Mr. Donnelly's organization and the allied trades which they failed to live up to, and under the circumstances we do not care to make any further agreements with them."

This is the statement which was signed by the representatives of the packers and handed to the members of the state board of arbitration tonight at the end of a conference between the two bodies, held at the request of the state board in an endeavor to bring about another meeting for the settlement of the butchers' strike between the packers and the strikers. The packers received the state board courteously and listened to their arguments for a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

The announcement that the packers were opposed to any further peace negotiations with the strikers was handed to the board by Arthur Meeker and Thomas Connor, both of Armour & Co., who represented the packers. While from their statement it would appear that the packers are opposed to meeting the strikers again on any terms, such is not the case.

At the last conference between the strikers and the packers the latter informed the union leaders that any time they expressed a desire to live up to the original arbitration agreement, signed a week ago, which provided for the reinstatement of the striking butchers inside of 45 days and for the arbitration of all grievances, the packers would be willing to renew the agreement.

The contention of the packers is that this agreement is still in force, and as they are unwilling to offer any further concessions to the strikers, they say a renewal of peace negotiations with the hope of securing better terms would be useless.

The labor leaders say that when the butchers went on the second strike because of alleged discrimination by the packers in rehiring striking employees, the arbitration agreement was nullified and that it is necessary to sign a new agreement before a settlement can be reached.

SLAIN BY BOMB.

M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of Interior Is Assassinated.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—Minister of the Interior von Plehve was assassinated this morning while driving to the Baltic Station to visit the Peterhof.

A bomb was thrown under the minister's carriage, completely shattering it. M. Plehve was terribly mangled. The crime was committed at 10 o'clock.

The coachman was killed and the wounded and maddened horses dashed wildly away with the front wheels of the carriage, the only portion of the vehicle remaining intact. Immediately there ensued a scene of the wildest confusion. Police and gendarmes hurried up from every direction and vast crowds gathered about the spot where the mangled body of the minister lay weltering in his blood.

The Associated Press correspondent was at the scene of the tragedy within five minutes after it occurred. M. von Plehve's shockingly mangled body was lying in the middle of the road. It had been partially covered with a police officer's overcoat with the left arm, the bone of which was broken off, protruding.

A few yards from M. von Plehve's body lay a shapeless heap of the coachman's remains.

M. von Plehve was on his way to visit the emperor when the tragedy occurred.

Resides being Russian minister of the Interior Councillor von Plehve was minister and state secretary for Finland.

Sent to Impress Moroccans.

Toulon, July 29.—Under orders from Vice Admiral Gignou, the armored cruiser Cleber and the third class cruiser Galilee sailed for Tangier tonight. The orders given to the commanders of the cruisers were to "hold themselves at the disposition of the minister of France." Officers of the ministry of marine say that this action is not to be regarded in any aspect other than pacific, but that it is desirable in the present unpleasant condition of Morocco for the French government to be represented by the two warships.

British Note Sent.

London, July 29.—The London Daily Express states that it has excellent reasons for stating that the latest note sent by Great Britain to Russia is not couched in the usual diplomatic language, but is, instead, a peremptory demand for immediate reparation for all slighta placed upon the British flag by Russia. It is also stated that Russia is warned that a repetition of the Knight Commander affair will be followed by immediate reprisals.

To Fill Up Volunteer Fleet.

London, July 29.—The Times this morning says that six German steamers have been chartered to take \$1,500,000 worth of war material from Hamburg to Constantinople. The inference is drawn, according to the Times, and this material is intended for the equipment of the Russian volunteer steamers or other Russian warships in the Black sea.

RUSHING IN MEN.

Packers Striving to Fill the Places of the Strikers.

Chicago, July 28.—Little if any advantage was gained by either side in the stockyards strike today and there is no hope tonight of any immediate settlement of the difficulty. Realizing that they have one of the hardest problems to contend with in the history of the packing industry, the packers are leaving nothing undone to gain the upperhand in the struggle with their 30,000 union employees who are on strike.

All day long, workmen from outside points were rushed to Chicago and taken to the stockyards to fill the places of the strikers. Tonight it was announced by the packers that 7,000 new men were now installed in the different plants at the stockyards. With these men and with the arrivals that are expected each day, the packers expect to get their affairs in such shape that the strikers will be compelled to seek a truce in the hostilities and seek a peaceable settlement at the dictation of the employers.

Although the receipts of livestock today were small, compared with normal conditions, still many cattle, hogs and sheep were left in the pens tonight unsold.

RETREAT TO HAI CHENG.

The Japanese Made Ta Tche Kiao Untenable.

Mukden, July 28.—The Russians have retreated from Ta Tche Kiao to Hai Cheng.

They decided to withdraw from Ta Tche Kiao Sunday evening. General Zarabourieff, commanding the Fourth army corps, who is General Stakelberg's senior, resolved to take this step in consequence of the reports of scouts that the Japanese were turning the left flank.

The Japanese forces are believed to include the whole of the armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu. More than eight divisions of Japanese are engaged. The rear guard action between Datchan and Ta Tche Kiao continued until 11 at night, when the Japanese were within sight of the Russian entrenchments. The Russians withdrew in perfect order, favored by the beautiful moonlight.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese column in the vicinity of Natmata, which is believed to be two divisions strong, is marching along the valley of the Taitee, with the obvious aim of cutting the railroad above Liao Yang.

The evacuation of Ta Tche Kiao was prepared for long ago by the Russians, as military experts have repeatedly indicated. The retirement is not regarded as materially altering the situation. The Russians had strongly fortified Hai Cheng, in view of this contingency.

APOLOGY AND DAMAGES.

Basis of British Settlement of Knight Commander's Loss.

London, July 28.—The British government is taking energetic action relative to the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Vladivostok squadron. All information received by the government tends to establish in the official mind the belief that an outrage has been committed for which no excuse exists in international law.

The demands which will be made on the Russian government will include compensation to the owners of the ship and to the owners of the goods on board the Knight Commander, an apology for the action of the Russian cruiser and an agreement that instructions shall be given which will prevent a repetition of such action.

British shipowners are up in arms over the danger which shipping is now running and are bombarding the government with representations looking to the thorough protection of their interests.

War Vessels Must Not Pass.

London, July 28.—While the negotiations between Great Britain and Russia regarding Red sea seizures have been carried on in the most conciliatory manner, the Associated Press learns that in the representations to the St. Petersburg government, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne declared that Great Britain could not, in view of her treaty alliance with Japan, allow any interpretation to be placed on treaties relating to the Dardanelles which would permit of the free passage of vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet.

Action Delayed in New York.

New York, July 28.—A telegram from President Donnelly, who is in charge of the meat strikers' main headquarters at Chicago, directing the local union officials to call out all men employed by the companies affiliated with the meat packers, was not received today. No immediate action was taken, however. The local representative, Mr. Eichenberger, said that in view of the present conditions here, it would not do to act hastily.

Fighting About Port Arthur.

Chicago, July 28.—A junk bringing Chinese refugees from Port Arthur, has just arrived here. The Chinese report that, when they left Port Arthur, July 22, heavy fighting was going on both on land and sea. They were unable to give any details. They report that the Japanese have heavily fortified San Chupo Hill.

JAPSSEECAUSE

Russia Believed to Be Ready to End the War.

LOOKING FOR A GOOD EXCUSE

Opinion Expressed in Japan That Action of Czar's Fleet Will Intensify Unfriendlyness.

Tokio, July 27.—The acts of the Vladivostok squadron in the Pacific and of the volunteer fleet in the Red sea strengthen the belief here that Russia is deliberately seeking to effect America, England and Germany, in the hope of finding an avenue for retiring gracefully from a disastrous war. There is no argument over the right of Russia to seize neutral vessels carrying actual contraband of war, but the wisdom of destroying neutral prizes without trial, unless the subject is to involve other powers, is generally questioned.

It is believed that America will refuse to recognize Russia's extended list of contraband and will speedily demand a limitation to articles reasonably contraband, in order to protect her large Oriental commercial interests.

It is expected that Great Britain will protest against the sinking of the Knight Commander and demand trial for seized British steamers, and that Germany will make a second and more vigorous protest.

The Vladivostok warships are hovering about the coast of the steamer from San Francisco, probably with the hope of overhauling the liner Korea. Warning, however, has been given to the Korea and she has a chance of eluding the Russians.

There will probably be other seizures, and whatever be the determination of the legal questions involved, or whatever diplomatic action be taken, it is confidently believed here that the seizures will create a feeling of intense irritation and unfriendlyness against Russia in America, England and Germany.

Japan is anxious to localize the combat and avoid involving other powers, but views with unfriendlyness the acts of aggression against friendly neutrals and treaty violations disadvantageous to herself. In the latter connection Japan regards the affair of the passage of the volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles as of more importance than the acts of the vessels subsequent to such passage.

BITTER FIGHT ON.

Strike Has Become General in Chicago Stockyards.

Chicago, July 27.—With all peace negotiations broken off and with all the allied trades unions employed at the different plants, with the exception of the teamsters and stationary engineers, out on strike in sympathy with the butchers' union, that quit work two weeks ago, the stock yards strike tonight had settled down to what promises to be one of the bitterest fights between capital and labor in the history of America.

As has been threatened for some time, the allied trades employed in the packing industry quit work when called on today to assist the striking butchers in their efforts to bring the packers to terms. In several instances the men did not wait for the official notification from their leaders to go on strike, but threw down their tools and quit work of their own volition.

At 6 o'clock tonight the statement was made by M. J. Donnelly, president of the butchers' union, that every union man employed at the stockyards, with the exception of the teamsters and engineers, had responded to orders for a general sympathetic strike. The engineers, he declared, would join the strikers tomorrow morning, and unless there was a speedy settlement of the difficulty, he said, the teamsters would undoubtedly join their brother workmen in their struggle for supremacy.

According to Mr. Donnelly, today's strike swelled the number of men who have quit work at the stockyards in Chicago alone to nearly 63,000 persons.

War Insurance Is Advanced.

London, July 27.—Much anxiety is felt here relative to certain ships now in Far Eastern waters, and it is believed the Russian Vladivostok fleet will capture several of them. As a result of this, insurance war risks have advanced 7 guineas per cent, which a few days ago were 10 shillings. The British steamer St. Hubert, of 3064 tons, which is owned in Liverpool, is overdue a week at Yokohama and is almost certainly a Russian prize. Fears are also expressed for the steamer Komford and several colliers.

Loss in Brisk Skirmish.

London, July 27.—A dispatch to a news agency from Liao Yang reports heavy artillery fighting there all day yesterday. The Russian casualties, it is alleged, were thought not to exceed 400, while the Japanese are said to have lost more men. The Japanese, who were attacking the "southern detachment," according to the dispatch, were forced to retire precipitately, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Move Out of Niu Chwang.

Paris, July 27.—A dispatch to the Matin from Niu Chwang says that heavy firing continued all day long July 24. The battle lasted for 16 hours. The Russians were driven back on the east side and were reported to be utterly routed on the north side. The dispatch says the Russians evacuated Niu Chwang, which the Japanese will probably take possession on July 26.