

JAP VICTORY

Russian Army Driven From Kiao Tung.

RESISTANCE WAS STUBBORN

Muscovites are Believed to Have Lost 1,000 Men, While Victors Lose Half as Many.

Tokio, July 25.—General Kuroki, after a severe fight, occupied Kiao Tung on July 19. The place had been fortified by the Russians, who defended it stoutly. In the fighting General Kuroki's troops drove the Russians from their strongly fortified position on the Chi river, which is northwest of Mo Ten Pass and east of An Pin, inflicting upon the enemy more serious losses than they sustained themselves. The fight began on the 18th and ended on the 19th. The Japanese lost 424 men killed and wounded. The Russian losses are estimated at 1,000.

General Kuroki began his advance early in the morning of the 18th.

The fighting continued until dark, when the Japanese forces bivouacked. The Russians made two counter attacks, but were repulsed in each case. The Japanese renewed the attack at midnight, posting their artillery in the valley below and on the high ground to the south of the Russian position. The main Japanese body was assigned to attack the Russian center, a small detachment sent toward the right flank and another to watch the enemy's left flank.

After these positions had been taken the fighting ceased for a time, but it was resumed at dawn. The Russians had 32 guns in action, and they vigorously shelled the Japanese. To this fire the Japanese replied, and the bombardment lasted for four hours. During this time the Japanese infantry moved forward and the flankers had succeeded in scaling the heights on the Russian right by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the main force was ordered to storm the Russian center. The Japanese artillery protected this movement splendidly, but the infantry met with a severe fire and lost heavily in gaining the heights.

The final successful charge was delivered at 5:30 in the afternoon. The Japanese succeeded in partially cutting off the Russian retreat, and this soon became a rout. The enemy retired in two directions, to the northward and to the eastward. The Russian forces engaged included, in addition to the artillery, seven battalions of infantry and a regiment of Cossacks.

NO MORE RAIDS.

Russia Will Release Malacca and Put End to Red Sea Incident.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The steamer Malacca is at Suda Bay, Island of Crete, where, under an agreement reached by Great Britain and Russia, she will be perfunctorily inspected jointly by the Consuls of the two countries and released unless palpable contraband of war intended for the Japanese shall be found, in which case the contraband only will be held. British government stores aboard the vessel will not be examined.

The Russian reply to the British protest was handed to Ambassador Harding in the afternoon. Russia agrees that the Malacca shall not be brought before a prize court, and undertakes that no incident similar to this will occur in the future.

A claim for damages as a result of delaying the steamer will be presented in due course of time through the British embassy.

The captain of the St. Petersburg, in his report, gives as his reason for summarily making a prize of the Malacca the fact that the British master of the Malacca declined to produce the manifests of his cargo.

Torpedoed by Accident.

Tientsin, July 25.—A letter was received here today from Niu Chang saying that the commander of a Russian torpedo-boat had reported that while in the gulf of Pe Chi Li he had accidentally torpedoed a British steamer. It is surmised here that the vessel referred to is the Hipsang, now five days overdue from Nu Chang. The Hipsang belongs to the Indo-China company. It is reported here that a heavy bombardment of Port Arthur occurred yesterday and heavy gun-fire was heard at Niu Chuang the same day.

Case of Senator Burton Up.

Washington, July 25.—Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court has granted a writ of error to the United States district court for the eastern district of Missouri in the case of Senator Joseph B. Burton, convicted in St. Louis of accepting a fee for serving before the postoffice department while a member of the United States senate. The case will be reviewed by the United States supreme court, probably in the fall.

Panama Now Gold Standard.

Washington, July 25.—The Panama canal commission today received information from the government of Panama of the ratification of the money system of the new government in accordance with the agreement reached by the joint commission. Panama is now a gold-standard country.

ALARM IS KEEN.

British Press Sees Peace Hanging in the Balance.

London, July 23.—The authoritative assurances that the Malacca will be released, cabled by the Associated Press from St. Petersburg to the United States, do not appear in the British morning papers. Special dispatches to a somewhat similar effect from St. Petersburg do not allay the alarmist views of the leading organs which construe Premier Balfour's post-midnight announcement that the government had received no confirmation of the reported release of the Malacca to mean that the incident remains unsettled.

Another cause for great apprehension is the broader question of Russia's right to send vessels of her volunteer fleet through the Dardanelles. A striking evidence that the danger of the situation has not been mitigated in the least, so far as British official and public opinion is entertained, is afforded by the Daily Telegraph, which, under a large heading, "An Acute Affair," declares that "relations between Great Britain and Russia have reached the state of an acute crisis, but behind the incident of the Malacca is the far larger question of the status of the so-called volunteer fleet."

"It has, we believe, been made clear to the czar's government that the transformation of merchant vessels passing through the Dardanelles into armed cruisers cannot be recognized under any pretext whatever as justifying Russia's interference with British shipping. It is not impossible that as a concession to Russian dignity, the government may offer to permit the Malacca to put into some neutral port where her cargo may be examined and the statement verified that whatever munitions she carried were intended for the use of the British China squadron."

TRY TO DRAW TOGO AWAY.

Vladivostok Fleet Hopes to Weaken Squadron at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The news of the first appearance of the Vladivostok squadron in the Pacific since the outbreak of the war, telegraphed from Tokio, causes no surprise at the admiralty here, although it is said Vice Admiral Skrydloff purposely has not notified them of the squadron's departure in order to prevent the possibility of the information leaking out.

Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff's action in giving the elip to Vice Admiral Kamimura and passing Tsar straits is regarded as evidence of the insufficiency of the Japanese naval forces. It is probably the purpose of Admiral Bezobrazoff to raid the coast towns of Japan, capture merchantmen, make a naval demonstration off Yokohama, and generally create a panic among the population, in order to compel Rear Admiral Togo to reinforce Admiral Kamimura, and thus weaken the fleet off Port Arthur.

The idea that Admiral Bezobrazoff would seriously attack large ports of Japan is, however, rejected, owing to the danger from submarine boats, mines, torpedo boats and shore batteries.

The report is current that the Vladivostok squadron is homeward bound under orders to effect a juncture with the first division of Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's Baltic squadron, which is ready to go out on a trial trip in the Baltic.

ON TO MUKDEN.

Japanese Break Into the Enemy's Left Flank.

Liao Yang, July 23.—News was received from Ta Tche Kiao yesterday that the Japanese had broken through the Russian left flank between Lieutenant General Count Keller's position and that of General Rennenkampf, and that they were marching on Mukden.

The rumors on this effect are persistent, but there is no official confirmation of them.

Confirms Japanese Victory.

London, July 23.—According to a special dispatch from Moscow, the Rusky Listok of that city confirms the Associated Press report from Liao Yang that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left flank and are marching on Mukden.

More Men Charged With Outrage.

Cripple Creek, July 23.—Information charging Pearl Skelton with murder and complicity with the Independence depot outrage on June 3 was filed in the district court today. It was announced that information making similar charges will be filed against William A. Akreman, F. H. Mulaney, A. L. Nugent and William Gaffney later. Frank J. Hange, local attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, said today that none of the men arrested for the killing of Roxie Magee on June 6, in the Victor street riots, was guilty.

Increase of Capital Stock.

Louisville, July 23.—At the stockholders' meeting of the Southern Pacific held at Beechmont today, 1,520,000 of the 1,978,000 shares of stock were represented by proxies in the hands of Judge E. P. Humphrey, who acted as chairman. A resolution increasing the capital stock of the company \$100,000,000 by the issue of preferred stock was adopted. Attorney J. B. Weaver acted as secretary. None of the other stockholders was present.

Hears She Will Release Ships.

Paris, July 23.—Information reaching government quarters here leads the officials to believe that Russia will release the British and German merchantmen seized in the Red sea, as a means of averting international complications.

FAVORS FORCE

Russian Acts in Red Sea Arouse Ire of British People.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN DILEMMA

Realizes That the Policy Fostered by the King Will Be Repudiated—Press is With the Public.

London, July 22.—The Associated Press tonight interviewed many prominent persons connected and in close touch with the government relative to the seizure of British vessels by steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet in the Red sea. As a result of these inquiries, there is shown to be a hostile feeling against Russia, of a strength and bitterness almost without precedent. The most conservative men, who have been in the service of the government for many years, and who openly deplored the haste with which they thought Great Britain had plunged into the Transvaal war, tonight frankly declared for a policy of reprisal against what is regarded as Russia's violations of treaty and her piratical attack on British commerce.

The warlike tone of such papers like the Times, the Standard, the Morning Post, and the Daily Telegraph, which in national crises hitherto almost invariably have advised caution, has had its inevitable effect. There has been stirred up a storm of indignation among all classes in the United Kingdom, the strength of which the government itself can scarcely gauge. Those who deplored the outbreak of the war between Japan and Russia and insisted publicly and privately that Great Britain, crippled financially, after her South African experiences, must not, at all costs, be drawn into the Far Eastern struggle, are among the most outspoken champions of a physical force that will prevent the repetition of the Malacca incident in the Red sea.

Those few officials at the foreign office who are in full possession of all details of Great Britain's desire to arrive at an entente with Russia are in despair. They realize that the policy so carefully fostered by King Edward and Foreign Minister Lansdowne will now be indignantly repudiated by all parties in the house of commons, and involve with the public the downfall of any ministry advocating it.

Every nerve will be strained, however, by the foreign office to secure from Russia an explanation that will pacify the aggrieved feelings of the British public, and no step will be taken officially that will tend to prejudice subsequent diplomatic negotiations looking to the settlement of all important questions now outstanding between Russia and Great Britain.

BIG STRIKE ENDS.

Packers and Union Have Agreed to Settle Trouble by Arbitration.

Chicago, July 22.—The strike of the packing-house employees begun nine days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry through the country, was settled here tonight at a conference between representatives of the packers, officials of the Meatcutters' union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stockyards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Pending the decision of the arbitration board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employees are to be reinstated within 45 days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employees are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the arbitration board for settlement.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by tomorrow morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employees were on strike.

Japs Retreat After Hot Fight.

St. Petersburg, July 22.—The czar has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated July 19: "There has been no special change in the situation since July 17. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of July 18, Japanese advance forces of considerable strength were observed in the direction of Sikseyann, on the Liao Yang-Saimatza road, moving against a detachment of our troops. After two days' fighting, the latter force is retreating toward the village of Houtaitatze, east of Anping."

Shoot Japanese from Treces.

Ta Tche Kiao, July 22.—All is quiet in this region. Neither side is moving. The only activity is at the outposts. The Russian sharpshooters are having good practice sniping the Japanese from the mountain sides. Small detachments creep out at night, steal up to the Japanese pickets in the darkness, hide themselves in treetops and there await sunrise. So soon as the light is strong they get fine shots before the pickets can get away.

May Intercept American Steamers.

Paris, July 22.—The Temps, discussing the passage of the Vladivostok squadron through the Straits of Tsurgaru, says its purpose is either to attack the unprotected cities on the eastern coast of Japan, or to intercept American merchant steamers, which are supplying Japan with all kinds of provisions through the port of Yoko.

LION LIES IN WAIT.

Warships Will Compel Russia to Give Up Oriental Liner.

London, July 21.—It is believed by leading naval officials here, who are cognizant of certain sweeping orders issued yesterday by the admiralty, that the British government intends to compel Russia to surrender the Peninsular & Oriental liner Malacca, seized as a prize of war by the Russian cruiser St. Petersburg, and en route to Libau under a prize crew. It is also generally understood in naval circles that no other British ships will be stopped by the Russians after the British cruisers reach the scene.

The orders to commanders of the latter vessels are declared to be short, but explicit, and provides that British vessels shall be free to navigate Eastern waters, without recognizing the warships of any other power, or the right to search them for contraband.

One of the developments yesterday was the detachment by Admiral Domville, commanding the Mediterranean fleet, of his two swiftest cruisers to proceed at full speed to Port Said, which is at the northern end of the Suez canal. It is understood that these two vessels will arrive at Port Said before the Malacca, and be there when the latter emerges from the canal. It is considered likely that they will compel the Russians to give up their prize, although, of course, their future action is carefully guarded, and laymen can only conjecture and reason from the attitude of the naval chiefs.

Naval officers generally agree that such action can be confidently expected, and they are for the most part now discussing the probable attitude of Russia when the Malacca is taken by force.

FLEET ON RAID.

Vladivostok Ships Enter Pacific and Take Japanese Steamer.

Tokio, July 21.—The Vladivostok squadron has overhauled a Japanese steamer eastward of Tsugar straits. The name of the vessel captured and her fate has not yet been learned.

The Vladivostok squadron, unaccompanied by torpedo boats, entered the Pacific ocean today at 7 o'clock. Its destination is unknown, but it is suggested it possibly plans to raid the east coast of Japan and then either return to Vladivostok, escaping to the southward, or attempting to form a junction with the Port Arthur fleet.

The squadron was discovered in the straits of Tsugar at 3 o'clock this morning, steaming rapidly eastward.

At 3:30 A. M. it was reported off Appicape, and at 7 A. M. observers at Hakodate discovered and reported to Tokio that it was then steaming east.

Warnings have gone out to shipping along the eastern coast of Japan and merchantmen are hurriedly seeking cover. It is expected that most of the shipping will be warned before the Russian ships can inflict serious damage, if a raid is intended.

Ordinarily, a lack of coal would prevent an extended cruise, but it is possible that the Russians possess a collier at a rendezvous in the Pacific ocean.

ARMIES MEET NEAR TONG SCHU.

Russian Losses Put at 2,100, Japanese Losses at 1,200.

Chicago, July 21.—A special to the Daily News from Niu Chwang says:

Hard fighting has been going on for several days in the neighborhood of Tong Schu, eight miles east of Ta Tche Kiao. It is rumored that the Russian loss in last night's engagement was 2,100 and the Japanese 1,200. The Japanese also have been in active contact with the Russians east of Hai Cheng, where there have been many minor actions.

All along Kuropatkin's flank and front the Japanese are moving into position but the general attack is being postponed until supplies and reinforcements come to the front. Progress along the muddy roads and mountain passes is slow.

Liao Said to Be Sealed.

London, July 21.—The Times' Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 19 says: "Japanese military critics anticipate renewed efforts by General Kuropatkin to recover the Mo Tien positions, which are essential to the security of his army if it remains in the present position." The correspondent adds that it is rumored in Tokio that three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers have sealed the Liao river, where the Russian gunboat Sivoutch and a Russian torpedo destroyer are anchored.

Forty-Six Clerks Employed.

Yankton, S. D., July 21.—Seven thousand people registered for Rosebud land here today, and the rush tomorrow will be still greater. The Milwaukee road divided its morning train into six sections and the evening train into two. The total registration at Yankton alone is now over 40,000, and will reach the 60,000 mark before closing Saturday. Forty-six clerks are now employed, and this force will be increased indefinitely to take care of the people.

Russia Is Pleased.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The United States has informed Russia that she will be glad to join Great Britain in the protection of the seals at the Kommander islands. This act will doubtless make the best impression. It is understood that Russia will communicate her answer in a few days.

Another Russian Cruiser Passes.

Constantinople, July 21.—A Russian cruiser has just passed through from Odessa with several guns covered with canvas on her deck. She also carried torpedo tubes.

SHOT AS SPIES.



EXECUTION OF TWO JAPANESE OFFICERS AT KHARBIN.

An eye-witness of the execution of the two Japanese officers, Colonel Ukoko and Captain Otti, at Kharbin, has furnished an artist-correspondent of London Graphic with an illustrated account of the scene. The two officers were caught attempting to blow up the railway bridge over the river None, in Manchuria, and were brought before a court-martial, which sentenced them to be hanged as spies. General Kuropatkin, however, ordered that they should be shot. Throughout their trial and the preliminaries to the execution the two men displayed the utmost courage. On the execution ground both officers requested that their arms should not be tied to the boards behind them, and Captain Otti asked that his eyes should not be bandaged. Colonel Ukoko, who was a Christian, received the holy communion from a Russian priest, and made a will leaving a sum of a thousand roubles to be devoted to Red Cross work. "Both of the officers," writes the correspondent, "died like heroes."

HOW EDISON SUCCEEDED.

Few true stories of merited commercial success illustrate the value of pluck and perseverance more clearly than that of Thomas A. Edison and the incandescent electric light. It was on October 16, 1879, says Cassier's Magazine, that Mr. Edison decided he had reached conditions under which a carbon filament might be made into a lamp. Accordingly a cotton thread was laid in a hairpin-shaped groove in a nickel plate, put in a nickel mold and covered with charcoal and cooked five hours. It was then thoroughly carbonized, but unhappily it broke to pieces when the inventor attempted to take it from the mold.

Repeated experiments brought similar failures, until late at night on the 18th one was rescued intact; but it broke while being fastened to the conducting wire. Neither Mr. Edison nor his assistant, Charles Bachelor, had had any sleep since beginning work two days before; but they determined to keep at work and make a lamp before they slept.

On the 19th they made several filaments, but all broke in the clamping process. On the 20th one was successfully clamped, and hope ran high that the lamp would soon be done; but as it was being carried from the shop where it was made to the glass blowing room to be sealed in a globe a breath of wind caught it and blew it away.

Mr. Bachelor was dismayed and disgusted. Both men were exhausted and almost discouraged, but they kept at work. At last, on the morning of the 21st, the fifth day since they had slept, they had the happiness of seeing a lamp finally completed and lighted. The two men then went to bed and slept several hours. When they awoke the new lamp still burned. Mr. Edison increased the current, and the lamp burned more brightly—far more brightly than they had dared anticipate. It was the first modern incandescent lamp. Mr. Edison believed it was a successful one, but it lasted only two days, and then burned out.

At once a host of employees went to work carbonizing every available substance in search of a better filament. In the midst of the work a passage in one of Humboldt's books, describing a certain kind of bamboo fiber, suddenly occurred to Mr. Edison, and suggested to him that the vegetable strand would be just the thing. At once he hunted up the passage and reread it. Then he began a search for the proper bamboo.

A corps of trained investigators was sent out all over the world on this search, and scarcely a region of the known surface of the globe was left unvisited. A hundred thousand dollars were spent in this way before William Moore found the proper bamboo in Northern Japan. To insure a good supply, he bought a tract of land and put it in charge of two native farmers.

Then with the bamboo fiber began new experiments, and in the spring of 1881 the first really successful incandescent lamp was made. It burned at sixteen-candle-power for nearly sixteen hundred hours, and its success was thus assured. In the following year a hundred

thousand of those lamps were made, the shape and construction being gradually modified as improvements suggested themselves, until the present common style of lamp was the result. Ten years from its first construction four million lamps a year were being made, and eleven years later, in 1903, America alone required forty-five million to fill its needs.

Western America vs. Eastern Asia.

That great changes are taking place in the currents of Pacific ocean commerce, to be followed fast by still greater, is rapidly becoming manifest. Increasing production in our own Pacific States requires Oriental markets, and is finding them. Railroad development both in America and Asia, and increasing use of steam on the ocean, are effecting great changes in the courses of the trade of all countries in touch with the Pacific. More than fifty steamships now sail regularly from the ports of California, Oregon and Washington to ports in Asia or in the great Pacific Islands, and of "tramp" steamers and sail vessels a continually growing fleet. Between ports of British Columbia and ports of Asia, Australia and New Zealand there is similar movement. It includes not only the local commerce between countries that border on the greatest of oceans, but carries also a heavy trade from the Orient by railway across America to our Eastern States, and even to Europe, from West to East over the Atlantic.

Everything favors the growth of this commerce to very large proportions. There is promise of development of an international commerce on the Pacific which, within the next half century, may rival that on the Atlantic. For the active theater of the world's new effort is now eastern Asia and western America. The two hemispheres, heretofore scarcely at all in communication except across the Atlantic, are now rapidly developing an intercourse over the Pacific, which is to effect large transformation or at least to become a great additional factor in the commerce of the world.—Century.

A Hard Problem.

"Is this Mme. Pompon?" breathlessly inquired a man who had climbed several flights of stairs and been admitted into a darkened parlor.

"It is," replied the stately personage whom he addressed.

"The famous clairvoyant and fortune teller?"

"The same."

"Do you read the mind?"

"With perfect ease."

"Can you foretell the future?"

"The future holds no mysteries that I cannot unravel."

"Can you unfold the past?"

"The record of all things past is to me an open book."

"Then," said the caller, feverishly taking from his pocket a handful of silver, "I wish you would tell me what it is that my wife wanted me to bring home without fail this evening and name your price. Money is no object."

Odd. "That's Brightley; he raised quite a fortune on a patent mud-scraper." "He doesn't look very prosperous." "No, he afterward sunk it all in a sky-scraper."—Philadelphia Ledger.