Mitchell PeopleEscape Cloudburst.

TOWN IS SWEPT AWAY

Two Aged People Caught by a Huge Wave.

DROWNED IN THE CANYON

Others Take Warning From Great Storm in Mountains.

WAVE CREST IS 30 FEET HIGH

Buildings on Narrow Strip Along the Creek Bed Are Demolished by the Resistless Impact of the Waters.

MITCHELL, Or., July 12 -- (Special.) -A wave of water from 25 to 30 feet high swept down Bridge and Mill Creek Con yons, which converge just above town, and destroyed a great portion of this place about 6 o'clock last night. Warned by a storm of unusual violence, accompanied brilliant electrical display, al escaped, so far as known, but Martin Smith and Mrs. Bethune. They wer eaught by the flood and drowned.

The main portion of Mitchell lies in verity had raged in the hills during the afternoon, and the inhabitants, mindful of the disaster to Heppner of a year ago. betook themselves to high ground along the side of the eanyon. About 6 o'clock the roar of the flood could be heard, growing londer with the great wave's nearer

Shrieks Drowned in Crash.

drowning the shricks of terror of womes and children as they strove to climb still higher out of harm's way. Far down senger on horseback warning those still further down stream of impending death.

The buildings in the path of the flood were swept away like so much brush. Of over where shattered boards and timbers are caught on trees and brush, far below the town site. The business portion of Mitchell was not greatly damaged, being built on ground above the reach of the main force of the torrent. On the North Side, all the buildings, some 25 in all, were carried

Horses Drowned in Stable.

building to succumb. Two livery barns, directly in the path of destruction, were carried away. About 40 head of stock had not been removed and were drowned Every thing else on the way down stream was washed away.

The postoffice, Oakes' mercantile ston and Waterman's general store were out of the main path of the flood. Stock of these places of business was damaged to some extent. The Mitchell Sentinel office was ruined by the mud and debris de-

Refused to Leave Homes.

Stories of the death of Martin Smith and Mrs. Bethune vary. Both were aged people, close to the century mark. One account that seems most authentic says that the man and woman had lived in the canyon through many such a scare as preceded the present wave of water down the narrow confines of the rift in the mountains. To run away from an imaginary danger was to them the heighth of foolishness. Had not the water risen and fallen many a time in the canyon, and no damage been done to life or property? Why should they exert their aged muscles

But the whelming waters came, and somewhere far down the canyon are the bodies of the hoary disbelievers. The loss will foot up several thousand

dollars. The excitement is too great to get anything like reasonable figures.

Mitchell lies 30 miles south of Fossel, in and principal point of business between Shaniko and Canyon City. For a halfmile the town, of about 200 inhabitants was strung along a fork of the John Day. There is a very steep rise of 50 feet on either side of a level space bordering the creek of perhaps 100 feet. The Oaker Mercantile Company's store is built on a stone foundation on a slight rise in the gulch. A mill that escaped is very substantially constructed. The high hills in every direction from Mitchell are ranged by sheep and cattle.

INHABITANTS WERE WARNED

Unusual Storm in the Mountains

Above the Town. ARLINGTON, Or., July 12.-(Special.) The residents of Heppner and Mitchell experienced a thrilling repetition of the great catastrophe of last June yesterday evening, and while the damage was very slight at the former place, the Mitche were compelled to flee to the hills for

water 25 feet high came down Bridge and Mill Creeks, which unite about 00 yards above the town. The flood imed two victime, Martin Smith, a man nearly 100 years old, and Mrs. Bethune an aged woman. It also carried away II houses in its mad onrush, including the Mitchell Sentinel, of which A. Helm, Jr., editor. Everything below Looney's store was carried away, and two large livery stables with 20 horses were lost, The Oakes Mercantlle Company store, Waterman's store and the flour mill escaped being wrecked, but the first mentioned lost ten tons of barbed wire.

There was little rain at Mitchell, but the hunder and lightning gave the inhab-Itante warning that a flood or a cloudburst might be expected, so they were prepared for it. Over half the population fied to the top of the high hills bordering the valley, and the others were prepared for the water when it suddenly burst upon them. The two aged people who met death by drowning had refused to accompany the others to the hills, feeling that the alarm was unnecessary. Their bodies had not been recovered at 3 o'clock today. There was naturally greatest excitement prevailing when indications of the flood were first noticed, and the awful calamity of last year seemed about to be

Mill and Bridge Creeks join just above Mitchell, the head of the former being about ten miles up the valley and of the latter about five miles above town. The sudden rising of these two creeks, caused by the heavy rainfall up the canyon, caused the great wall of water at their juncture which swept over Mitchell with

appalling suddenner The excitement at Heppner was even reater than at Mitchell, for the people have hardly recovered from the nervous strain of last year's flood. The damage at this point was confined to the washing away of a few footbridges and a weakening of the O. R. & N. bridge at Lexington. The creek rose suddenly, and with a rush overflowed its banks, but there was no great volume of water as at Mitchell. There is no travel over the O. R. & N. bridge today, a wrecking crew being at work upon it making repairs to the weak-

No reports have come in from the farming districts, so it is impossible to state what damage has been done to crops, herds and ranch property.

IMNAHA DISTRICT DAMAGED. Houses Carried Away and Roads Washed Out by Floods.

LA GRANDE, Or., July 12 - (Special.)-Among the many minor cloudbursts which have taken place in Eastern Oregon one of the greatest for loss of property is the one reported in Wallowa County a few days ago, especially in the Imnaha district. One cloudburst occurred on the divide of Prairie Creek and the Wallowa Lake. Part of the water came into the lake and part flowed down into Prairie Creek country. Cordwood, fences, etc., were carried with the flood and the enfilled a foot or two deep with mud.

On Crow Creek the water reached an Holmes was forced to climb into the hav loft to keep from being washed away. The Imnaha district fared very badly. canyon, which is the roadbed to the Imnaha country, in such quantities as to carry away houses with it. John Hambleton's house and several others below, are reported as being carried away. The

washed out and the mail to that section is being carried on a packhorse, The Road Supervisor of Imnaha had, after a careful inspection of the road, said it would take \$3000 to replace the roadbed. The weather has turned cooler in this section of Eastern Oregon, and no more trouble is now feared. For ten days in

MITCHELL IN NARROW CANYON The Loss by Flood Will Reach a Large Sum.

great clouds would come up, but no

severer damage than the above resulted.

SHANIKO, Or., July 12 .- (Special.)-About 6 P. M. yesterday a cloudburst struck the town of Mitchell, Or., about 60 miles south of this point, doing immense damage to business houses and residences. The entire town is situated in a deep, narrow canyon, which drains considerable 30 or more feet high, rushed down through the business portion of town, carried away the Red Front saloon, livery barn of W. L. Campbell and doing a great amount of side on these disputed questions. damage to the general merchandise store of Waterman & Co., also damaging to quite an extent the large store of the Oakes Mercantile Company and carrying in favor of a very conservative plank, away their warehouse.

as lost, those being Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who were visiting in town. Twenty-eight buildings have been reported destroyed, but definite information cannot be obtained, owing to telephone wires being down. The damage will no doubt reach several thousand dollars, and as Mitchell Wheeler County. It is the county seat is a very important inland trading center, this will be felt in many ways.

HEPPNER PEOPLE ALARMED.

Great Rush of Water Comes Down Willow Creek.

big electrical storm, accompanied by a terrific rain, occurred here last night. A great downpour of rain commenced at a little before 8 o'clock, and continued for an hour. All of the people living on the flats of Willow Creek moved to higher

At 10 o'clock a rush of water with Creek Canyon, and in the blackness of the night many people were alarmed in fear of another flood. Outside of taking out a few bridges, the damage was small in Heppner. There was considerable damage in the country by the flooding of alfalfa fields and the washing away of quite an

(Concluded on Page Three.)

Bryan Damns Parker With Faint Praise.

FRIEND OF WALL STREET

on Economic Lines.

ANTI-TRUST PLANK IS VOID

Nebraskan Declares the Success of the Nominee Was Due to Crooked Methods, but He Will Support Him.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 12-W. J. Bryan oday gave out the following statement: "I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the minees of the Democratic National onvention, and shall do so for the folwing reasons:

"First-Because the Democratic ticket tands for opposition to imperialism, watte the stepublican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, which was the paramount issue in 1900, and which must remain an important isme so long as an attempt is made to hold clonies under the American flag-on this ssue the convention was unanimous, the platform emphatic, and I have no doubt that the candidate will carry out the platform

"Second-Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the ace issue into American politics, and this ssue, if it becomes National, will make t impossible to consider questions that iemand solution. The election of the Democratic ticket will put a quietus on

"Third-Mr. Roosevelt stands for the pirit of war. His friends present him as a man of blood and fron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates a love for warlike things. The Democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason, and

equest and bluster. "Fourth-The Democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and as this plank was unanimously adopted, there is reason to believe a Democratic statement on this bject would bring some advantage the people. For these reasons, I feel justified in supporting the ticket.

Parker on Side of Wall Street. "A Democratic victory will mean very ittle, if any, progress on economic ques control of the Wall-street element. On the money question Mr. Parker is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Mr. Roosevelt. If he does not go as far as the Republicans would in retiring silver dollars, in establishing branch banks, in enlarging the powers of the National banks, and in the subwagon road was almost completely stitution of an asset currency for the present currency, it will be because he is restrained by the Democrats in the

be expected from him on the money "On the trust question the Democratic platform is very much better than the Republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies one eral days it was intensely warm, and anti-trust plank. Unless in his letter of acceptance he commits himself to antitrust legislation we need not expect him to pursue a different course from that

House and Senate. Nothing greater can

pursued by President Roosevelt. "So far as the labor questions are con erned, we must await Judge Parker's etter before we shall know whether the laboring man has anything to expect from his election. The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the subcommittee was a straddling, meaningless plank. In the full committee planks were adopted in favor of arbitration and the eight-hour day and against government by injunction; also a plank on the Colorado situation. If Judge Parker is silent or ambiguous on these subjects, it will mean that the men back of him will not permit him to take the labor

"On the tariff question some little prog ess may be hoped for. But the Parker men on the committee were nearly all and it remains to be seen whether Judge Parker will carry out the definite plank which was substituted by the full committee."

Won by Crooked Methods.

After describing the manner of Judge Parker's nomination, which he maintains was secured by "crooked and indefensible methods," Mr. Bryan concludes: "After having stated that I shall support the ticket, and after having given my reasons for so doing, I think it due to the Democrats of the Nation to say tions is postponed, it is not abandoned. As soon as the election is over, I shall, with the help of those who believe as I io, undertake to organize before the campaign of 1908, the object being to

marshal the friends of popular government within the Democratic party to the support of a radical and progressive pollcy to make the Democratic party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the element that ontrols the Republican party; and for the time being is in control of the Demperatic party. This plan of organization will be elaborated soon." Mr. Bryan returned today from St.

Louis. He was met at the station by his family and a large number of friends, but the reception was very quiet, in acordance with the decision of a meeting which discussed plans for a reception. It

was decided that, on account of Mr. Bryan's exhausted condition, he would prefer to come home quietly, rather than have a demonstration. He said he tired, but otherwise was all right.

MESSAGE TO PARKER MISSING Reply of the Convention to His Fa mous Wire Not Yet at Hand.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 12-It is beginning to be a source of some wonder as to what has become of the telegram to Judge Parker, which was formally adopted by the St. Louis Convention Saturday night. It has not yet reached Esopus, and Judge Parker knows its enor only from the Associated Press bulletin, which was telephoned him that night, and from the newspapers of the next day. It may have gone astray, as did the Hearst telegram, which reached No Progress to Be Expected Judge Parker only after it had been duplicated 24 hours after it was filed at Chleago.

Judge Parker sent to ex-President Cleveland this afternoon a letter in reply to the latter's telegram of congratulation and commendation. The letter is of considerable length, but its contents

have not been made public. Telegrams of congratulation continue to our in upon Judge Parker.

Judge George Gray wired as follows from Wilmington, Del.: "Hearty congratulations on your nomination, and or our brave and manly telegram.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Unicago, telegraphed: "Please accept my congratulations on your nomination."

J. N. Street, Beliaire, Md.: "The Democratic editors of Maryland, through their resident, congratulate you on your nomnation and telegram."

Edward L. Merritt, Springfield, Ill.:

"Hilinois Democrats like your brave mes-sage to the St. Louis Convention. It puts an edge on the campaign which should make you President." The return here of W. F. Sheehan from

the St. Louis Convention marks the open-ing of the National Democratic campaign which will be largely conducted from Esopus. Actual plans for the campaign have not been completed, but it is probable that Judge Parker will remain at Rosemont most of the Summer and Fall. His friends say that Judge Parker will dvise on the National questions of importance that may come up during the campaign. Mr. Sneehan expects to entertain many political visitors at his Sum-mer home, at Tweed, between Esopus and West Park.

Judge Parker will answer personally all congratulatory telegrams and messages. He spent several hours in this work this

No details have been fixed for the meeting of the National Committee on notification, but it will be in about two weeks. In view of suggestions made that Mr. Sheeban be selected for National chairman, it was said today that he is net anxious for that position, believing he can be of more value to Judge Parker in other ways. As chairman of the Nain other ways. As chairman of the Na-tional Committee he would find himself hampered by much coutine business, which would interfere with the work he would otherwise do. Mr. Sheenam and his friends, it is understood, hope that the matter will be amicably settled.

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Meatpackers Begin Great Strike,

FAMINE NOT IMPROBABLE

Great Centers Have Only a Few Days' Supplies.

BOTH SIDES ARE DETERMINED

Employers Believe They Can Get Help, While Union Has Funds to Carry On the Fight for a Year.

THE TWO SIDES TO THE STRIKE.

PRESIDENT DONNELLY, for union-We are fighting against a decrease in wages. The average pay for unskilled orkmen was 1814 cents an hour. We asked this be made the minim The employers cut it to 17% and 15 cents. With steady work, a man could live on 15 cents, but in some plants men have been able to work only 13

ARMOUR & CO., for employers-We consider the demand for an advance wages entirely unwarranted by conditions. We propose to submi the question to arbitration, but the union decimed. We have had applications at less wages.

CHICAGO, July 12.-As the result of a stubborn disagreement, chiefly over wages for unskilled labor, one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the meatpacking industry of the United States began today in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and other cities where large packing plants are located. If prolonged, the strike is expected to cause widespreak inconvenience, possibly equalling the anthracite coal famine of two

The unanimity of the strike was complete. More than 45,000 employes are directly involved. In Chicago alone 18,000 It was stated at the yards today that

The effect of the strike on the food supply of the country and the price of meats is being earnestly discussed, notwithstanding the announcement tonight that the packing-houses, contrary to expectations, will continue operations without any close-down, employing whatever help may be available. How much alleviation in the furnishing of supplies to the public this course may afford is a matter of wide variation of opinion. The packers declare that hundreds of men have applied for work, but could not be

provided with places, Consideration Shown Packers. The walk-out here was started by the employes of the killing departments at the various packing-houses. The killers were

followed by the workers in the other departments as fast as the current work left by the slaughterers could be cleaned up. Thus as the workers in each department disposed of their part of the work they threw off their aprons and departed. This consideration was shown to the packers, the jabor officials announced, because it was not the desire of the men to cause the employers any financial loss as a rescult of neglecting meat that was on hand

to be dressed. Watched by cordons of police, the strikers filed briskly out of the packing-houses carrying overalls, rubber boots and knives. cleavers and steels. The strikers were greeted by crowds of women and children, many of whom joined hands with the workmen on the outward march. There was absolutely no sign of disor-

A pictureaque scene was presented when the sausage factories and canneries were left by their forces. There are 1000 girls employed in these two departments of the meat industry. Clad in the variegated garb of factory girls, this army of feminine strikers tripped bilthely along the main thoroughfare of the etockyards and were roundly cheered as they emerged through the gates and distributed themselves in the crowd of men who had awaited their coming.

Girls With Them to the Last. 'We are with you to the last," the girls exclaimed, as they stood around and talked over the situation with their male

ompanions in the movement.

guess we can do as much."

inquired one of them, looking quite se "Dunno," he replied, "except that Pres ident Donnelly says the men managed to hold out for 15 months in Buffalo, and I

"How long do you think it will last?"

President Donnelly, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, leader of the strikern, said in a conversation tonight he believed the strikers would have little difficulty in withstanding a slege of more than a year with the strike funds the unions have on hand. In Chicago 35 local mions are involved in the strike. President Donnelly and the presidents of the various locals assembled at the headquarters this morning, thinking they might receive a notice of surrender from the packers, but no word came. The packers took the position that they had eplied decisively to the workers' de ands and had nothing more to say ex cent to emphasize a refusal to pay the wage scale asked.

Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Co., said tonight:

or an advance in wages of unskilled labor ntirely unwarranted by conditions. We build not concede it, and proposed to subnit the question to arbitration, which the nion declined to do, and called a strike today at all our plants. Every department is kept running, however. We have had applications from hundreds of unemployed men for positions at less wages than we have been paying, and every day expect

to increase our output. We regret extremely the hardships and suffering that will be imposed on the thousands of men who are thrown out of work, directly and indirectly, through the strike and the emporary inconvenience caused the public at large, but we consider the fault ests entirely with the union, which not

only asked what it was not entited to, but declined to submit the question to partial arbitration."

Strike Leader Defends Action. President Donnelly, the strike leader, said: "I wish to make it clear that we are not fighting for an increase of wages, but against a decrease. Our original de mand was for a minimum of 20 cents an hour for laborers. This demand was amended after our second conference with

the packers in June. "We then agreed to a scale of 1814 cents an hour, except in Omaha and Sloux City, where the scale is 19 cents. The packers, on the other hand, refused to pay more than 171/2 cents an hour, and declined to sign any agreements at all, except with a small portion of the work-

"The question of wages to skilled men was not discussed. To unskilled workmen the average wage was 18% cents, but when we asked that this be made the minmum wage they cut it to 17% cents and 15 cents. Men could live on 15 cents if they got steady work, but in some plants men have been able to make only 13 hours a week at this wage scale. They

ould not live on it. No one could." A feature of the strike that is apt to e overlooked is the fact that the etrikers' organization does not include the electricians, steamfitters, firemen, engineers, carworkers and teamsters. These make in Chicago alone a total of 10,000 additional men who may, or may not be, made idle wholly or in part, voluntarily r otherwise, according to the developsents in the struggle between the direct contestante-the packing-house proprietors on the one side, and the butchers and nelpers on the other.

Union Stockyards Not Affected. The employes of the Union Stockyards ere are not affected by the strike of the acking-house employes, and while in view of notices sent by commission-houses to their country customers, shipments may fall off to some extent, it is expected that cattle, hogs and sheep will still continue arrive from the West and the South. If the strike continues long, it is quite probable that many small slaughterers will resume business again in the large eltles throughout the country, and that the large part of the cattle, sheep and hogs received at the Union Stockwards here will be bought and shipped East. the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that rates shall be equal to large and small shippers, the purchases of animale on the hoof for Eastern consumption have so largely increased that they are now almost equal to the

total bought by the local packers. It is not probable that the strikers will nterfere with the small slaughterers throughout the country, inasmuch as the more work they do, the more they will injure the business of the big packers. upon whom alone the strikers have made demands. The Union Stockyards' people are taking a calm view of the situation. and while business at the yards will undoubtedly show a falling off, it is believed that receipts and shipments will by no means come to a standstill at the yards and the supply will be sufficient to take care of the local and Eastern de-

Edward Morris, vice-president, of Nelon, Morris & Co., said the company's plant did not have more than three or four days' supplies of dressed meats on

Arthur Meeker, manager for Armour & co., said he did not care to make any statement with reference to the strike. The Swift plant has about three days'

Arbitration may bring about a settlement of the strike, but late tonight there was little evidence that either side intended to make any further advances. The packers said they were hoping to hear from an arbitration proposal contained in a letter sent to the unionists in reply to the notice of the strike order sent out last night. The strike leaders say they do not intend to consider that proposition, as it was submitted before the strike was called. What promised for a moment to develop into a riot was nipped in the bud at midnight while cots were being unloaded from wagons to be used by non-A large crowd of people had congregated across the street, and as soon as the work, of unloading commenced a rush was made to overturn the wagons. Policemen frustrated the attempt, however, and placed three of the ringleaders under arrest. The rest of the crowd was dispersed after much difficulty.

KANSAS CITY PLANTS TO CLOSE Employers Do Not Expect the 8000

Men to Continue Strike Long. KANSAS CITY, July 14 .- "All of our nen are out," said Louis Reinhardt, who has charge of the strike in Kansas City. "All the men of our unions who were at work came out, and there are as many again who were not at the plants today that will not go to work until the strike is settled. The men have been instructed to stay away from the plants and avoid any violence. We do not expect the strike to last long; but we can stand it all Summer if necessary."

Japanese Suffer Loss of 30,000 Men.

MINES ARE RUN INTO

Force Near Port Arthur Makes a Dash.

ATTACK IS REPULSED

Night Is Chosen as the Time for the Advance.

SEVERAL POINTS MOVED ON

Frenchman, Who Has Just Arrived From Beleaguered City, Reports Mikado's Forces Have Taken One of the Forts.

ST, PETERSBURG, July 12.-A dispatch rom a Russian correspondent at Mukden

dated July 12, says: "According to intelligence received here, the Japanese last night attacked position near Port Arthur, and were repulsed with normous losses, not less than 30,000, it is said being killed or wounded by our

Places Casualties at 28,000. LONDON, July 12.-The Morning Post's hanghal correspondent says that the Japanese casualties by land mines at Port Arthur Sunday night are reported to have been 28,000, but none of the many special war dispatches mentions a Jap-

anese disaster at Port Arthur. General Staff Without Advices. ST. PETERSBURG, July 11 -7:36 A. M --The General Staff has received no in formation regarding the reported attack on positions near Port Arthur and the loss of 30,000 Japanese killed or wounded

Japanese Capture Fort.

CHEFOO, July 13.-Noon.-A Frenchman who arrived here on a junk from Port Arthur this morning reports that on July 7 the Japanese captured Fort No. 14.

JAPANESE MAY DELAY ADVANCE Yinkow Not Expected to Be Taken

Until After Ta Tche Kiao. ST. PETERSBURG, July 13, 3:14 A. M. -The Japanese advance to Ta Tcha Kiao is shrouded in mystery. No telegrams have been received by the General Staff of the Admiralty since Lieutenant-General Sakharoff's dispatch of July 10, with the exception of a report from General Kuropatkin covering the

which was delayed because it had followed the Emperor on his journey to the Volga region. The special commission of censors sat for only one hour last evening, because it was a holiday-the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul-and left without receiving or giving out a single dispatch.

events detailed by General Sakharoff,

is not causing anxiety. The Japanese account of the fighting at Klachou is offset by the admission that they are being greatly worried by

General Rennenkampff's Cossacks It has been intimated to the Assoclated Press correspondent by the General Staff that it is probable the Japtempt to take Yinkow before they capture Ta Tche Klao, otherwise they would be liable to an unexpected attack from the Ta Tche Klao force, which is within easy striking distance,

thanks to the railroad.

haps be delayed for some days until the Southeastern columns converging at Sian Dian compel Major-General Mist-chenko to draw off, leaving the Siuyer road clear to Tanchie and Ta Tche Kino As soon as the Japanese troops enter Yinkow and succeed in removing the mines from the mouth of the Liao River, the Japanese gunboats lying along the coast will come up, but it is not believed that the Japanese will

The Japanese advance north will per-

venture to land a force or send war materials so long as the Port Arthur squadron is able to go out whenever it There is some anxiety here regarding report that the cruser Askold has been damaged, and it is noticed that she was not mentioned in the list of

warships constituting the squadron its last appearance. CLOSELY GUARD TUMEN RIVER

Russians Constructing a Permanent Fort Near Its Mouth. SEOUL, Corea, July 12.-Japaneso couts, who have arrived at Gensan, report that the Russians are constructing

a permanent fort near Kyong Heun situated in Northeastern Corea near th mouth of the Tumen River. The Russian garrison at Hunchun has been reduced to one battalion, the re-Eight thousand meatcutters, butchers and others affiliated with their union constitute the atrikers here. As a result all the plants are shut down and 13,700 cm-ployes in the various departments are affected. Those out or affected by the strike of the meatcutters are distributed of the Russian Viadivostok squadron has impressed them with the belief that Genara is an unanfe location.