SAVED LIAO YANG

Zassalitch's Defeat One In Name Only.

KUROPATKIN IN DANGER

Troops So Few They Would Have Been Wiped Out.

RUSSIA FAST TAKING HOPE

She Now Regards Criticism of the Commander-in-Chief Undue, and Believes He Can Inflict Heavy Blow When on Offensive.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—Experts who recently were inclined to criticize General Kuropatkin's management of affairs in the Far East declare, as the situation develops, that his strategies have proved, so far, beyond reproach. He has successfully tided over a pressing danger—how pressing only those in close touch with the Far East realize. His apparent mistakes, like the prolonged resistance offered by Lieutenant-General Zassalitch on the Yalu, turn out to be acts of the highest military judgment.

General Kuropatkin then had so few and such poor troops at Liao Yang that the Japanese would have had an easy task to crush the main force of the Russians had they been permitted to cross the Yalu without severe punishment, and the thousands lost by Zassalitch practically saved Liao Yang. Zassalitch, until disgraced, occupied an important staff position.

General Baron Stakelberg's march, which also was criticised, is now admitted to have been necessary. The rudiments of war are that the army should be in constant touch with the enemy, otherwise it would be impossible to know the strength of its opponents or to be informed of their movements.

General Stakelberg's march was a reconnaissance on a grand scale, and not only enabled General Kuropatkin to ascertain the enemy's strength and disposition, but materially disturbed the Japanese plans relative to the siege of Port Arthur, gradually drawing the bulk of the Japanese army to follow the retreating column, and thus distracting attention from the vulnerable spot between Liao Yang and Mukden.

Meanwhile the men at Kuropatkin's headquarters are improving. Fifty thousand of the best troops from European Russia have reached Liao Yang within a month, and if the Russian Commander-in-Chief should choose now to accept a battle he will be able to inflict a heavy blow. All Russia is looking forward with confidence to the issue of the fight.

CRUISER JOINED IN ATTACK.

Alexieff Gives Novik Much Credit for Port Arthur Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—In the fighting of July 3 and July 4 for the possession of the positions at Lunsantan, outside of Port Arthur, Viceroy Alexieff reports that the Japanese were repulsed with the aid of the protected cruiser Novik, and a number of gunboats and torpedo-boats. The Russians captured a number of Japanese fortifications. The losses of the Russians were two officers and 35 men killed and four officers and 247 men wounded. The Chinese estimate the Japanese losses at 2000.

Alexieff adds that the Japanese landed 1000 men and 50 guns at Port Dalny, July 2. The following is the text of Viceroy Alexieff's report:

"According to reports received from Port Arthur, dated July 5, an engagement occurred July 3 and July 4 on the right flank of our line of defense for the possession of position of Lunsantan. Toward evening the enemy was repulsed and many of the Japanese fortifications fell into our hands. During these two days the Novik, with the gunboat and torpedo-boats, put out to sea, and bombarded the enemy, this contributing to our general success.

"Our losses for the two days' fighting were: Killed—Captain Ghetenko, of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Lieutenant Livotoff, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Wounded—Captain Miroschnikoff, of the Thirteenth Regiment; Lieutenant Olschinesky, of the Fourteenth Regiment; Sub-Lieutenant Demianoff, of the Fifteenth Regiment, and Prince Gantimouroff, aid-de-camp of General Stoessel, dangerously wounded. Thirty-five of our soldiers were killed and 247 were wounded. Colonel Reuss, who acted as chief of staff of General Stoessel, was bruised. The Japanese losses for the two days, according to Chinese reports, were 2000 men killed.

"According to a report of July 7, we captured on July 6 an advanced hill, insuring us possession of Lunsantan Pass. Our loss was two officers killed and one officer wounded and 21 soldiers wounded.

"According to advices received, the Japanese effected a landing at Port Dalny July 2, disembarking about 20,000 men and 50 guns. The whole town swarmed with Japanese soldiers. The enemy is repairing the docks and central station. The railroad line is being repaired throughout its whole length; but, owing to lack of engines, the cars are worked by Chinese.

"On July 9 the Japanese suspended their advance and entrenched themselves in the positions they are occupying. Daily exchanges of rifle fire are impeding their work.

"The rains have damaged the roads considerably. The spirit of the troops is excellent."

JAPS SUFFER FROM HUNGER

Several, Begging for Food, Surrender to the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16 (1:20 P. M.).—The Japanese are continuing to advance on Ta Tche Kiao, following a scientific plan, and entrenching their positions as they move forward. They appear to be taking extra precautions in the case of Ta Tche Kiao, on account of their knowing that General Kuropatkin is there personally.

According to a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sakharoff, dated July 15 and given out today, the wings of Generals Oku's and Nodzu's armies have joined at Tang Chi, ten miles southeast of Ta Tche Kiao. The Japanese are also reported to have occupied the fortifications at Pintz Sau, about seven miles north of Kaichou, and were still proceeding towards Niu Chwang, which had not been occupied July 15. General Kuroki personally is at the village of Tszhakhe, 40 miles east of Liao Yang, on the Feng Wang Cheng highroad.

The Japanese are suffering from hunger. Six of them came in and surrendered to General Mistchenko, begging for food. They said disease and famine were rife in the Japanese army.

According to reports from the vicinity of the Liao River, a disguised Japanese officer and a detachment of Japanese have gone toward Haicheng with ten chests full of silver to pay Chinese bandits.

JAPANESE DENY REVERSE.

Assert Not a Shot Was Fired on the Dates Given by Russia.

TOKIO, July 16.—The imperial headquarters staff officially denies the reports from St. Petersburg that the Japanese lost 30,000 men in a battle near Port Arthur on July 10 or 11. Not a shot was fired on either date.

Russia Is Now Skeptical.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—Since the receipt from Tokio of an official denial of the report of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur, with the loss of about 30,000 men, skepticism as to the truth of the report from Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters has pervaded all circles, but the members of the General Staff decline to accept the denial unreservedly. While not insisting on the accuracy of the figures, they assert there is good reason to believe that a severe check was inflicted on the Japanese in front of Port Arthur. An official report just received from General Stoessel, describing the events of July 7 and 8, strengthens this view. Stoessel says the Japanese repeatedly attacked the eastern defenses around Lun San Tan, and everywhere were repulsed, the Russian not losing a single position within the vicinity of the fortress.

The Admiralty has not received a report from Admiral Withoeft recently.

Although still in ignorance as to what the official statement meant by "from Japanese sources," the officials here maintain that Alexieff must have had good reason to send the report. While it is conceivable that the Japanese themselves may have spread the report for the purpose of leading General Kuropatkin to believe that they will not advance any further in Manchuria, the General Staff are not disposed to regard them as guilty of much machiavelism.

Despite the attitude of the General Staff, who are evidently reluctant to give up a report for which they are not responsible, the public ardor has quite cooled down.

The American Embassy today forwarded to Berlin another list of names of Japanese prisoners. There are 111 at Perim, 108 at Kungur, 89 at Solikamsek, and 123 at Tomsk. The whereabouts of the 200 who were at sea, in the Amur district, and who are now scattered, has not been definitely established.

MAY BE AT MERCY OF RUSSIANS

Japanese Transports Trapped, if Hostile Fleet Has Reached Kaichou.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—Reliable reports from Ta Tche Kiao this afternoon brought the startling announcement of the presence of Russian warships off Kaichou, which they are said to be bombarding, and of the arrival of Japanese transports and torpedo-boats off the port of Niu Chwang.

The Admiralty was unable to confirm or deny either report, not having received any communication from Rear-Admiral Withoeft, but the Admirals generally were not inclined to credit them. If true, it would mean that Admiral Withoeft has got the Japanese transports at his mercy. In this case, Admiral Togo would hasten to their rescue and engage the Russians. This may also explain the absence of positive news of the Japanese occupation of the port of Niu Chwang and the cautious advance of General Oku's column.

GERMAN STEAMER IS STOPPED

Russians Seize a Large Amount of Mail Bound for Japan.

ADEN, July 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, which has arived here from Hamburg, June 23, and Southampton, June 28, for Yokohama, reports that it was stopped yesterday afternoon by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk and compelled to give up 31 sacks of letters and 24 sacks and boxes of parcels, all bound for Japan.

It is reported from the Peninsular & Oriental Company that the steamer Malaica, from Antwerp for Japan, has been seized in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg.

Russia Will Have to Explain.

BERLIN, July 16.—The report of the seizure of the mails of the North German-Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, in the Red Sea, reached here too late for most of the papers to comment on it. The Tageblatt says:

"A speedy explanation of this Russian action against the Emperor's postal flag is imperatively necessary. Steps must be taken that a disavowal is made and that such Russian arbitrary acts are avoided in the future."

CHINA MUCH DISTURBED.

France Will Send Troops Unless the Rebellion Is Suppressed.

TIENTSIN, July 17.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio has telegraphed the Wai Wou Pou, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that the Japanese government has presented a scheme for the administration of Manchuria, the principal clause of which is that the Japanese will govern the province with the number of Chinese troops now in the country.

Information has been received here that unless China suppresses the rebellion in the Province of Kwangsi, the French government has threatened to land troops and put it down. The Chinese government is much perturbed in consequence.

A feeling prevails in Tientsin that the Japanese have suffered a terrible reverse at Port Arthur. If they have not, it is thought that the Japanese government would have contradicted the reported disaster days ago.

JAPANESE LAND BIG FORCE.

Entire Fleet Protects Movement Near Pigeon Bay.

BERLIN, July 17.—The Lokal Anzeiger this morning prints a special dispatch forwarded from a junk in front of Port Arthur under date of July 13, via Tientsin, July 16, 7:20 P. M., stating that the Japanese since July 11 have landed about 30,000 men near Pigeon Bay under the protection of the entire fleet.

The Russians, the dispatch says, offered little resistance, only a few shots being fired by the shore batteries. A general assault is expected soon. A calm sea facilitated the landings.

Rumor That Togo Is Dead.

CHEFOO, July 16.—The Chicago Daily News correspondent with Kuroki's army, in a dispatch sent by a Chinese junk from Antung says:

"There is a persistent rumor here that Admiral Togo is dead. Many of the Japanese profess to believe it. A severe outbreak of cholera is devastating this section. The bodies of the soldiers who die of the disease are being cremated."

At the Japanese Naval Base.

FUSAN, July 15.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The steamer Manchuria, which is on a tour of inspection of the theater of war, with members of the Japanese Diet, foreign attaches and press correspondents on board, reached the Japanese naval base July 14. At the time of the Manchuria's arrival, a huge cloud of smoke hung over the land. Rounding the headland, the panorama of Admiral Togo's fleet was presented at broad anchorage in the channel, with torpedo scouts outside. The torpedo gunboat Chihaya and the coast defense vessel Heiyen acted as sentries over the roadstead. Under the north end of the island were five cruisers. In the center were all five battleships.

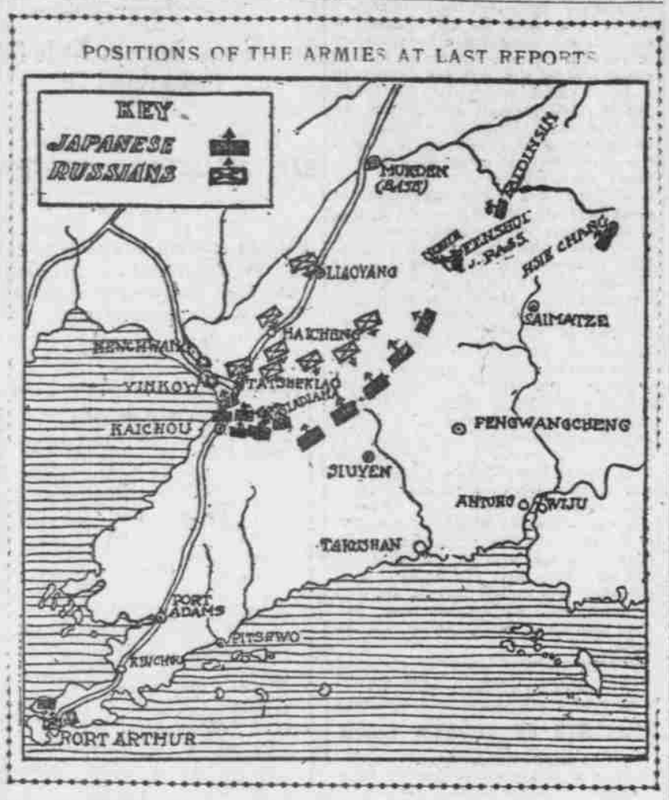
Admiral Togo's and Vice-Admiral Dewa's flagships were on the left. The armored cruisers Nissin, Kasaga and the protected cruisers Hashidate and Itsukushima were on the flank. The gray powder-stained vessels floated tranquilly waiting orders, and heavy columns of smoke issued from the forest of funnels belonging to hospital ships, transports, colliers and torpedo-boats.

Swinging Around Russian Left.

TA TCHE KIAO, July 14.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The main body of General Oku's force seems to be swinging around the Russian left, after having combined with General Nodzu's army. The Japanese are also moving up the coast on the Russian right. An artillery reconnaissance has shown the country directly south to be clear of the enemy.

The Chinese report this morning that they saw many Japanese transports, convoyed by torpedo-boats, going in the direction of the port of Niu Chwang.

Near Harbin 100 Chinese bandits recently attacked a Russian military train. They were driven off by the soldiers without loss.



Russians Place Embargo on News.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fusan, Thursday, July 14.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The newspaper correspondents are ignorant of the progress of the campaign here or elsewhere, and the movements of this army, except what little is happening in their neighborhood.

The rains have temporarily ceased. The country has dried rapidly, and the army is able to live largely on vegetables, which are sprouting in large quantities in this district.

There is much activity in building roads and in drilling the troops.

Russian Ships Cruising in Red Sea.

ISLAND OF PERIM, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, July 16.—The American missionary vessel Morning Star, from Boston, arrived here today, and reports that yesterday she passed, between Jebel-Teir and Jebel-Zugur, islands in the Red Sea, a Russian volunteer fleet steamer, flying the naval flag, bound north. The Morning Star sighted at dusk, off Jebel-Zugur, another cruiser, with three funnels and two masts, and at midnight she sighted a torpedo-boat. Both these vessels were supposed to be cruising.

Turkey Says She Can't Find Fault.

LONDON, July 16.—The Turkish Embassy says it does not know of any application on the part of Russia for permission of warships to go out, and insists that Turkey cannot be held responsible for the passage of the Dardanelles by unarmed merchant steamers, and if guns are placed on board them outside the Turkish waters that is no concern of the Turkish government.

Novik May Have Joined Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—There is a persistent rumor in circulation to the effect that the protected cruiser Novik has joined the Vladivostok squadron. The Admiralty has no information on the subject. It is admitted that it is possible, but improbable, in view of the inadvisability of separating the Port Arthur force.

Russian Squadron May Be Out.

TA TCHE KIAO, July 16.—There is reason to believe that the whole or part of the Port Arthur squadron has come north into the Gulf of Liao Tung. The sound of the firing of heavy guns is heard seaward. Warships are distinguishable firing in the direction of Kaichou. It is surmised that they could only be Russian vessels.

In Wait for Russian Ships.

ODESSA, Russia, July 16.—The Russian steamer Trouvor, which has arrived here from the Persian Gulf, says the English are persistently spreading rumors to the effect that six armed Japanese merchantmen are lying in wait for Russian ships in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Niu Chwang Not Occupied.

TIENTSIN, July 17.—The Russian agent here has officially stated that the Japanese have not occupied Niu Chwang. The Russian officials are, he states, administering there as heretofore.

Submarines for Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—It is reported from Cronstadt that a French ship left there today for Port Arthur with a submarine boat and four siege guns on board.

Russians Quite Active in Corea.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Minister Allen has again reported to the State Department, from Seoul, that the Russian forces are becoming quite active in Northeastern Corea.

Seoul Has No News From Front.

SEOUL, July 16.—No further news from the front reached Seoul today, and so far as known here, all is quiet.

Emperor Returns to Peterhoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The Emperor has returned to Peterhoff

FOUGHT BY STRIKERS

St. Paul Officers Escorting Non-Unionists Attacked.

SCRIMMAGE FREE FOR ALL

Most of the Men Bound for Plant Make Their Way While Trouble Is at Its Height—Sheriff Orders Picketing Be Stopped.

ST. PAUL, July 16.—The first clash between the Sheriff's force and the striking butchers of Swift & Co. at South St. Paul occurred today, when a spirited and partly successful effort was made by the company, assisted by Sheriff Grisim and deputies, to force about 25 men through a big crowd of strikers who were congregated about the entrance to the packing-house yards. A severe hand-to-hand encounter ensued and several on both sides were badly bruised. One of the strikers, J. K. Banks, marshal of the striking pickets, was arrested later and fined $25.

The clash happened after Sheriff Grisim had held a conference with Governor Vansant on the strike situation, during which the Governor had instructed Sheriff Grisim to use his utmost endeavors to disperse the large gathering of strikers who, since the strike began, have congregated about the entrance to the packing-house yards and prevented all persons from going inside. Prior to this time the strikers had indulged in no violence.

All Is Confusion in a Moment.

When the Sheriff came to South St. Paul from his conference with the Governor, he held a conference with Superintendent Burns, of the Swift Packing Company. The latter expressed a desire to take a number of men into the yards, and the arrangement was made. The invaders, when they marched up to the entrance, were surrounded by strikers and a fight began. In a moment all was confusion.

Major Luffie, of the Minneapolis branch of the company, who was with the invaders, was badly injured. Sheriff Grisim rescued him from the strikers, who were pounding him. The fighting line stretched over a hundred yards. While the fight was going on 10 men ran the blockade of the pickets and several others managed to slip through by themselves. It is said that in this manner 25 men were taken into the yards. After the fight was over Sheriff Grisim called the strike leaders and the pickets together and issued a forceful statement of the situation.

He declared if the strikers persisted in their course of blockading the public thoroughfare he would be compelled to call on the Governor for aid. The Sheriff's statements were received with long argument and protestations that the law is being observed.

Pickets Return When Sheriff Departs

Sheriff Grisim ordered the abandonment of the cordon of pickets. The men assented, but as soon as he left the scene the cordon was again formed on orders from the business agent of the union and the work of holding up every man attempting to pass went on. Nothing will be done at the plant tomorrow. The men will be kept within its walls.

On Monday an effort will be made, backed up by the full resources of the Swift Company, to open the plant, with a large force at work and kept in operation.

Serious trouble is expected as soon as efforts are made to increase the present working force of approximately 450 men.

PEACE TALK VAIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

to the other trades and the possible necessity of housing a large number of men in their plants, the packers caused nearly 5000 cots and blankets to be taken into the yards today.

Meanwhile, with every day which fails in reaching a settlement, the sentiment for a sympathetic strike is growing among nearly 12,000 other employes at the stockyards.

The temper of the union men was reflected by President Donnelly, who said:

"We will die fighting before submitting to arbitration as proposed by the packers. Their suggestion of arbitration would mean the complete annihilation of trade unions in the stockyards.

Chief of Police O'Neill has recommended to Mayor Harrison the revocation of the license of any saloon in which a strike disturbance starts.

IMPORTED MEN QUIT WORK.

Kansas City Packing-Houses, However, Are Increasing Their Forces.

KANSAS CITY, July 16.—Two carloads of men from Chicago and other places were brought in today and taken into the Fowler plant. A few strikers at the gates made a slight demonstration, but there was no show of violence. The men were mostly unskilled laborers, and many of them quit after working an hour or so. An effort was made to detain some of the deserters, but they succeeded in jumping out of windows or rushing past the guards. Later they mingled with the strikers at labor headquarters.

"Meat prices have not advanced as high in Kansas City as elsewhere," said a big butcher today, "because there is a supply of meat in the packing-houses that cannot be shipped. It is good meat, but it will not stand shipment long distances in this weather."

This stock is the fresh meat affected by the recent flood.

At the five leading packing-houses it was said each was exceeding the output of the previous days of the strike, and each put on additional nonunion men. Four cattle butchers who went out at Armour's have returned to work.

Ruddy Bros.' plant, controlled by the Fowler interests, is still shut down. Union teamsters are beginning to agitate the question of a sympathetic strike, and there is some talk of the packing employes going out. In the packing-house district several retail butchers have refused to handle meat killed by the plants being operated by nonunion men, and are buying of the independent slaughterers.

There was no perceptible change today in the prices of fresh meats.

At Armour's, 200 nonunion employes in the canning and labeling departments walked out today, after receiving their salaries.

BUTCHER-SHOPS HAVE TO CLOSE

New York Establishments Are Unable to Secure Meat.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There was no change in the status of the meat strike today, and matters have assumed the phase of a deadlock. Meat is becoming scarcer on the East Side, and the temper of the people is beginning to be felt. A number of the butcher-shops have been forced to close because of their inability to get meat.

Matters will be further complicated by the sympathetic strike of the firemen, who only await the word to walk out. It is believed they will quit work tomorrow.

The engineers have not yet taken any action, but it is believed they will be guided by the action of the firemen.

The strike of the firemen will cripple the icehouses, and will prove a severe blow to the packers.

St. Louis Plant Does Little.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Although the management of the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company, the only St. Louis packing-houses affected by the strike, announced that killing would be resumed on a large scale today, but little slaughtering was done. The East Side packing-houses have practically ceased operations.

A further increase in meat prices has been made by restaurants, as the result of the strike. The retail butchers are informing their customers that unless the strike is settled promptly they will not be able to buy anything like a sufficient quantity of meat to supply the demand. The prices for all kinds of fresh meat today are about 30 per cent higher than they were the first part of the week.

Fire Protection Is Increased.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Fire engines, hose-carts and fire-insurance patrols with a full quota of men were sent to the Stock Yards today to increase the fire protection. This action taken at the instance of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, was accepted as indicative of fear on the part of the packers and insurance men that a stage of the strike has been reached when desperate disorder may be expected, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the union officials to prevent violence. The emergency fire protection is to be continued at the Stock Yards as long as the strike continues.

Strikers Induce Many to Return.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 16.—The managers of the South St. Joseph packing-house assert that they are in better condition now than at any time since the strike. They are still offering employment to all applicants, but the strikers persuade many of the nonunion men to leave after they have worked a short time. Swift, Hammond and others were operating today, clerks, foremen and other employes doing work formerly done by the strikers. A number of men who came here from Kansas City to go to work in the Swift plant were induced by strikers to return.

New Men Employed at Omaha.

OMAHA, July 16.—Several hundred new men were given employment at the packing-houses in South Omaha today. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the new men into the packing plants, but there was no violence.

The livestock receipts at the stock yards increased today. All the packing plants were operating in a limited way.

Cudahy Calls Men to Chicago.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—All the employes of the local branch of the Cudahy Packing Company were today called to Chicago. The presumption is that they are to be used in the packing-house there. At the Armour plant it was stated their men are being called in from all over the country.

WANTS WILL SET ASIDE.

The Brother of Chicago Millionaire Makes Charges of Fraud.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Alleging fraud and undue influence on the part of the executors before the will was signed and delivered, Nicholas O. Kline, of Frederick, Md., has filed a bill in the Circuit Court here to set aside the will of his brother, George T. Kline, the millionaire real estate operator who died about a year ago, leaving an estate estimated at almost $3,000,000. The will appointed George E. Kline, of Los Angeles, and Aquila R. Yeakle, of Frederick, Md., nephews of the millionaire, and Edwin A. Warfield, of Chicago, executors without bonds.

American Defeats French Heirs.

PARIS, July 16.—The second chamber of the tribunal of Seine today held valid the will presented by George A. Church, of Nayatt Point, Rhode Island, bequeathing to him the fortune of M. Poulet, a Parisian capitalist. The French heirs put in further technical objections, after the hearing of which the court adjourned.

Sivoutch Goes Up the River.

NIU CHWANG, July 16.—The pause in the campaign continues. No further movements of the Japanese are reported. The Russian gunboat Sivoutch has gone up the river to remain until there is another change in the local situation.

Review of American Judiciary.

PARIS, July 16.—The Academy of Science has awarded a prize of $1000 to Professor Alfred Norniex, of the University of Louvain, for the best critical review of the judicial system of the United States.

Presented With Zola's Manuscripts.

PARIS, July 16.—Mme. Zola has presented the manuscripts of her husband's works to the Bibliotheque Nationale. They are all written on single sheets, and will make at least 40 volumes.

Filling Places of Strikers.

SYDNEY, C. B., July 16.—The Dominion Iron & Steel Company said today that they had 800 men at work in places of their striking employes. The strikers are quiet.

FEARS BIG UPRISING

Perdicaris Urges France to Be Less Mild at Tangier.

LARGE ARMY IS NECESSARY

American Captured by Raisuli Proposes an Alternative That the Brigand Be Given Power to Settle Complications.

PARIS, July 16.—Ion Perdicaris arrived here today from Tangier on an important mission, which will occupy the next two weeks. He called at the American Embassy, conferred at length with Ambassador Porter, and also arranged for a meeting with Foreign Minister Delcasse early next week. Mr. Perdicaris intends strongly to urge on the Government officials and Parliamentary leaders the necessity for the adoption of a forcible policy toward Morocco as the only means of averting disaster. He shows no ill effects from his captivity, but says Mrs. Perdicaris, who accompanied him here, suffered severely from being thrown down a flight of stairs by Raisuli's men. M. Perdicaris does not intend to make a claim for indemnity, as he considers his case closed and is now devoting his attention to the broader phases of the serious situation in Morocco.

In the course of an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. Perdicaris said:

"The situation at Tangier has become desperate. Strong measures are requisite to avoid serious consequences. France's policy of pacific penetration promises to be entirely inadequate to meet the danger. The present plan of sending forth French Algerian officers to Tangier as a means for stiffening the police there, is likely to bring on the very catastrophe it is sought to avoid. It will excite intense animosity, and if an outbreak occurs, these 40 officers would be useless to maintain order. If, however, a large force, say of 10,000 men, is landed, it would end all turbulence and give a lasting object lesson of French power.

Menace of Extensive Uprising.

"Nothing short of some such decisive action will suffice to meet the situation. It might involve a skirmish and possibly some bloodshed, but it would be insignificant compared with the grave menace of an extensive uprising and possible massacre through a policy of excessive mildness. France has established a commanding position in Algeria and Tunis through firmness, and requires the same policy in Morocco."

It was suggested to Mr. Perdicaris that two French warships were now held at Toulon in readiness to meet the emergency of an uprising at Tangier. He replied:

"The warships might better be at Tangier than at Toulon. If an uprising occurred, it would be over before the ships arrived from Toulon. It would likewise be impossible to get a British military force from Gibraltar across in time. Moreover, I stopped at Gibraltar on my way here and the military Governor, General Sir George White, said he had no orders contemplating a Gibraltar relief force going to Tangier on an emergency."

Asked, if in his opinion the United States should take further action in Morocco, Mr. Perdicaris said:

"If France fulfills her responsibilities, well and good, otherwise I think it will be salutary to have France understand that her failure to protect foreigners may lead the United States and other governments to adopt means for protecting their citizens."

Mr. Perdicaris says he fully recognizes the difficulties in the way of France adopting force, owing to Parliamentary opposition and political complications in Spain and Morocco. Therefore, he is prepared to propose an alternative measure. This is nothing short of giving Raisuli authority to deal with the situation in and around Tangier.

Would Give Raisuli Power.

"I know this will excite surprise," said Mr. Perdicaris, "as the public has the idea that Raisuli is a common robber. This is entirely erroneous. I consider Raisuli to be the strongest man now available to deal with the turbulent conditions. While it would be an experiment, yet I am convinced it would be better to try the experiment than to allow the situation to drift into complete anarchy. Raisuli says he can maintain order, and I believe in giving him a trial. This can be done by the foreign representatives joining with France in upholding Raisuli's authority."

Mr. Perdicaris frankly says that Mr. Gummere, the American Consul-General, and the British Minister at Tangier, are strongly opposed to giving Raisuli any authority. He pays high tribute to the American and British officials, but he says he thinks their opposition to Raisuli is the natural result of the trouble he gave them during the captivity incident. With the exception of these two, Mr. Perdicaris says the foreign representatives approve of the plan of supporting Raisuli's course.

Description of the Brigand.

During the interview Mr. Perdicaris gave the following description of Raisuli:

"He is a man of large stature and of commanding appearance. His dark, heavily-bearded face usually has an expression of sternness, but it lights up when he speaks. He wears a white turban and flowing white and blue robes, which constitute the garb of a Moorish gentleman as distinguished from the rough costume of the mountaineers. I believe him to be seriously sincere. His taking me prisoner was part of a political movement, and the demand for a ransom was due to revenge for a series of persecutions against himself and family."

The representatives of Mr. Perdicaris promise to receive serious attention from the officials and parliamentary leaders, owing to his intimate knowledge of Moorish affairs. He also speaks as president of the foreign organization at Tangier, and brings letters to the most prominent leaders of the so-called Moroccan party here.

Low Coughs

At first a high cough, all in your throat. You neglected it. Now it is down deep in the chest. That means a low cough, a lung cough, bronchitis. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral controls the inflammation, heals the torn membranes. Talk this over with your doctor.

"Only half a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a dreadful cough which had lasted for over four years."—Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Winnie, Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Made Minister to Pekin.

MEXICO CITY, July 16.—Carlos Americo Loya, Minister of Mexico in Japan, has been appointed Minister to Pekin, but will continue accredited to Japan, and Maurice Wilhelm will be Charge d' Affaires in China.

Nominated for Congress.

Seventh Iowa District—John T. Mulvaney, Democrat.

THAT'S OUR WAY

Modern, Progressive Methods That Have Built Up an Immense Patronage.

Choicest Instruments, Moderate Prices, Easy Terms of Payment, Fair and Liberal Dealings.

That we possess the patronage of the greatest number and the best people of the entire Northwest, is because we have earned the right to it. For as has often been quoted: "All of the people can be fooled some of the time; some of the people can be fooled all the time, but all of the people cannot be fooled all of the time."

When a concern dealing in pianos, maintains an unbroken record for fair dealing, it is certain no one is being fooled.

The reason this is so of Ellers Piano House, is that it sells the finest and most reliable instruments made and at the most reasonable prices obtainable anywhere, and that every one proves to be just as represented. The finest educational institutions which this large and prosperous country affords are, and for years have been our constant patrons: the University of Oregon first purchased a Chickering grand piano of us, then two Kimballs and afterwards two Hobart M. Cable and a Hinze; the famous Dierke Musical Institute, which boasts of some of the most finished musicians in the country, purchased a Chickering grand, and followed by selecting two Kimballs and a Crown; the Hill Military Academy first took two Kimballs, then a Whitney and afterwards a Hallet & Davis grand. The Weber concert grand proved so satisfactory to the University of Idaho, that it purchased a Weber parlor grand and afterwards a Hallet & Davis grand; the Pullman Agricultural College took first a Chickering upright and then a Weber grand; St. Mary's Academy, The Dalles, selected two Weber pianos and afterwards came back and purchased a Hobart M. Cable. Scores of other schools, both public and private, using our pianos could be named, if space permitted.

There can be no fooling or humbugging about a concern that the brightest and best educators of the country patronize again and again.

Instead of that, the Ellers Piano House is all the time pleasing every one of its patrons. It is our way. That is why we can now boast of over 6000 more than satisfied customers, among the very best and most cultured people.

Our motto is "money back" in every instance where there is not absolute satisfaction. This makes purchasers absolutely safe.

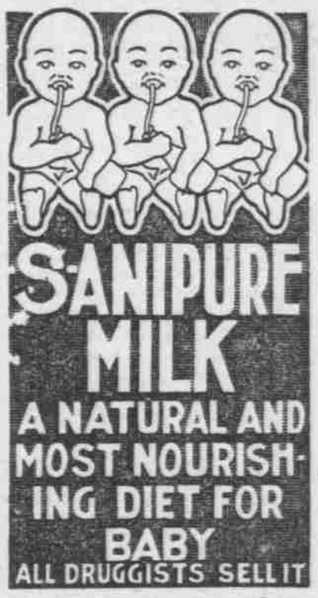
OUR PIANOS

In addition to the pianos above mentioned, we also can furnish you with the Hazelton, one of the oldest and finest pianos made, the exquisite Lester of Philadelphia, the many-toned Crown, the elegant Haddorff, the Schumann and a number of others, all standard makes.

PRICES THE LOWEST

Our prices are lower and terms of payment easier than can be secured anywhere else in the country, and every instrument is fully guaranteed. Ellers Piano House, 351 Washington street, corner Park.

Large stores also San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal.; Spokane and Seattle, Wash.



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And the prices of all are fair; just fair.

At your grocer's; moneyback.

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On the line of the O. R. & N. Co.

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Blue Mountain Sanatorium is the right place.

At Blue Mountain Sanatorium patients are treated in the right way.

The right time is just as soon as the disease is recognized.

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