Slavs Put Low Estimate on Its Ability.

# LIAO YANG SHOWED ERROR

Demoralization of Kuropatkin's Force Was Great.

# MEN HAD BEEN MAKING MERRY

Chinese, Although They Waxed Fat as Result of Russian Occupation, Became Japanese Sympathizers With Their Victory.

LIAO TANG, via Tientain, Sept. 10.— Many foreigners who observed the Russian troops at Liao Yang before the battle which resulted in the Japanese occupation of the city are of the opinion that the Russian reverse was the result of the last four months of failure in the field of what they term the "demoraliza-tion" which began at the battle of Chiuliencheng.

The task of General Kuroptakin seemed to be hopeless. The ratiroad, during the month of July, scarcely sufficed to bring into Liao Yang enough Russian troops to replace those who were lost by death, sickness or wounds during the month, and it was estimated that the Russians would have to outnumber the Japanese one to two in order to be successful against them.

Scenes witnessed in Liao Yang before the big battle gave evidence of a certain degree of demoralization on the part of the Russian forces. After the Japanese had won their first successes at Anshan-shan and Kaofengshi and were advancing rapidly on the second line of Russian de fences, some of the Russian officers who had been in the fighting line flung their responsibilities aside immediately after they reached Liao Yang and sought forgetfulness of the hardships of their past work and the dangers of the future.

# Gay With Merrymakers.

Pagoda Garden was gay with merry-nakers, there was much drinking and sounds of music and the singing of cafe chantant songs in women's voices was beard from the officers' quarters in the foreign settlement. At the beginning of the five days' fighting, the hotels and pleasure resorts of Liao Yang were de-serted, soldiers and officers having been ordered to the fighting line. But as the men came back into the city from the front many of those who could indulged themselves in such pleasures as the city

The Russian soldiers persistently underestimated the strength of the Japan-ese, and in Liao Yang the statements were often heard, even after the fighting at Haicheng and Anshanshan, that the war had not begun yet, and the Japanese were playing a very dangerous game, It was generally believed among the Russian troops that the Japanese were enlisting boys and old men in their ranks, for otherwise they could not account for the large number of soldiers opposed to them in the field. The attitude of many of the Russian troops with regard to the fighting ability and strength of the Japanese is changing however and the is changing, however, and the more intelligent are beginning to give the enemy full credit for his sagacity and

Chinese Suddenly Change Front.

The actions of the Chinese of Liao Yang when the change in masters of the city occurred was astonishing. They had fat-tened long on the Russian occupation, but as soon as the Japanese were known to be coming in, they made ready, with their newly-manufactured Japanese flags, to greet the conquerors. Chinese shop-keepers at once hid all the stores in their possession which bore Russian makes. This was a wise precaution, as the Japanese troops later looted all such propanese troops later looted all such propaneses troops later looted all such propaneses in the sun assists them in aiming. The Russians reply in the afternoon when the erty, even breaking into neutral premises where it had been placed for safe keepin" to accomplish their ends.

Just before the Japanese entered the city many Chinese resorted to the fumes of opium, and as the Japanese soldlers marched through the streets of Liao Yang they splashed the mud and filth of the roadway upon Chinamen lying drugged and senseless in the low opium joints fronting on the narrow alleys and passages. Many of the Japanese soldiers had been without proper or sufficient food for the last three days of the great battle, and this fact has been advanced in excuse of their apparently outrageous loot-

Japanese are burying large numbers of their dead instead of burning them. The Japanese looting was of short duration, and now the comparative quiet and temperance of the Japanese troops is in strange contrast to the noisy and bustling activity of the Russian occupa-tion which, for many months past, has made Liao Yang more like a Western

On account of the scarcity of wood, the

# WILL CENTER ON STRONG FORTS

Japanese Plans for the Next Assault on Port Arthur.

CHEFOO, Sept. 18 .- General Nogi's next assault upon Port Arthur will be directed chiefly against Rihlungshan and kikwanshan forts, which are the strongest forts on the northeast flank. This information is derived from an unquestionable authority, who has just finished a visit over the Japanese line around the forts and conversed with the Japanese officers, who allowed him to make per-

The elevation of Riblungshan is 350 feet. Three hundred yards away on the same range is another hill so much lower that Riblunghan protects it from all bom-bardment except from Itzeshan and Kikwanshan. This hill is part of a section which the Chinese call Palichuans, in the capture of which the Japanese lost Here the Japanese have strengthened two forts, previously mentioned in the dispatches as having been established. This position is the foundation for the Japanese preparations for

The work of constructing trenches is advancing rapidly, considering the fire which the diggers are compelled to en-Preparations for the assault on Kikwanshan are proceeding in a similar fashion, although the Japanese in the nearest battery bearing directly on this fort are somewhat more distant than those at Palichuang are from Riblung-The hills, or range of them, crowned by Kikwanshan and Rihlung- Baltic fleet.

shan have irregular slopes, enabling a large force of Japanese to rest securely some distance up the slope. The Japanese have tents pitched and they are relieved every three days. Food and ammunition and other supplies are brought them at night only, for the reason that the detachments are obliged to cross a level stretch before reaching a place of safety. The Japanese trenches, almost under the noses of the Russians, now are partially constructed. The Russians endeavor constantly to level the incline, shelling the projections which afford shelter to the Japanese, who in turn bombard to pre-vent the Russians from succeeding.

There seems little doubt that the assault on Ethlungshan and Kikwanshan will be the most trying one that the Russians have yet resisted. Everything which ingenuity can suggest is being done by the Japanese to render the attack successful, particular attention being paid to

Will Be Most Trying for Slavs.

measures which enable the Japanese to retain the forts in the event that they capture them. Among the contrivances to be employed are numerous heavy mov-able shields which have been constructed at Dalny and which will be used to afford protection. Gun and shields will be moved as closely together as possible through the trenches before the assault is made, in order that they may be quickly hauled to the summit when the forts are taken. Two full divisions are available in this vicinity under Generals Oshima and Tuchiya. The entire Japanese force now surrounding Port Arthur is estimated at 80,000 fighting men. The Russians are now using exclusively powder, evidently man-ufactured at Port Arthur. The smoke from the powder enables an instant detection of the source of the fire. The explosive power of the powder is far less than that of smokeless powder, which the Russians seem to have exhausted.

The Russian shells are frequently dis-covered to be old Chinese affairs, filed down to fit the Russian guns. The Japanese plan for the coming as-

Japanese in Continuous Hail of Lead at Liao Yang.

## WORN OUT, YET KEPT FIGHTING

Officers Used Their Swords to Spur Fainting Men On-Great Battle Started Each Day at Dawn

LIAO YANG, Sept. 4 (via Tien-Tsin Sept. 10).—The Japanese at 8 o'clock yes-terday evening discovered that the Russlans had evacuated Lino Yang, and at 11 o'clock they sent scouting parties to the southern and western walls of the city. At 3 o'clock this morning the troops of the victorious army quietly entered and occupied Liao Yang, General Kuropathin's former base and stronghold. This

After General Kuroki had noted the march of the Tenth Russian Army Corps, which he had driven in from the Anping road to the plain on its way to join the Russian center, which General Nodzu had forced in from Kaofengshi, he divided his

# FAMOUS ONES

Now that the Japanese have again announced they will make a final assault upon

It took 132 days for the Germans to bring Paris to her kness a generation ago. During January, 1871, no fewer than 30,000 shells were rained on to the doomed

were hopelessly outnumbered, and on December 10, 1877, after the last grain of rye had been exten, the indomitable Turks sallied forth and tried to hew their way through

tion of Gordon, and in Kars General Williams, with 15,000 men, with provisions for we months and ammunition for three days, kept an investing army of 50,000 at bay from June to November.

the seizure of his lines of supply compelled him to evacuate it on April 2, 1865.

Lucknow held out for 85 days, when General Havelock went to its relief, and Strasburg, with all its exrength, defended by a garrison of 17,000 men, had to surrender to the Germans after a siege of 48 days.

Among the other notable sieges, Marekins survived seven months, Kimberley 123 days, Ladysmith 118, Potobefetroom 98, Metz. 72, Gaeta 77, and Chitral Port 66 days.

\*

an assault on Itzeshan. The nature of the ground, the Japanese have found at severe cost, prevents a successful issue. Itzeshan, however, will, it is stated, be engaged by artiliery from Louisa Bay and Shushiyen for the purpose of attracting the fire of Itzeshan away from the main

attack The informant of the Associated Press quotes an Argentine Colonel, who is with the Japanese, as saying that the Russian defenses facing the Japanese have been made with a perfection undreamed of. The inner sides of the forts, however, are not so well constructed and are supposedly far wenker.

Will Control an Entrance.

With Riblungshan and Kikwanshan captured, the Japanese will practically control an entrance along the railway, and they contemplate assaulting other forts from their weaker sides. The Japanese say they are prepared to lose heavily in taking Rihlungshauf and Kikwanhave six-inch steel shields, loopholed with rapid-fire guns at intervals. These guns, according to the Associated Press informant, not land mines, have proved most disastrous to the Japanese. The shields are impervious to field artillery. Nothing but siege guns will make an impression upon them. The Russians also send strong electric currents through the wire entanglements surrounding the forts.

The press correspondents with the Japanese are two miles from the front, but the hilly ground prevents them from seeing anything. The lighting since Au-gust II has been unimportant. The Jap-anese bombard daily in the morning when

sians reply in the sun is in their favor. Japanese Losses 20,000.

weeks are placed at 20,000. The Japanese authority for the foregoing statement of conditions before Port Arthur says its publication will not be harmful, as the Japanese preparations are fully evident to the Russians.

Correspondents John F. Bass and A. Dinwiddie arrived here today. They do not expect to return to the front. Bennett Burleigh is expected here soon.

# EXPLODED THEIR AMMUNITION Russians Left Only Carts for the Jap anese at Liao Yang.

TOKIO, Sept. 10 (9 P. M.).-General Kuroki, advancing to the northwest last Sunday and Monday, forced the Russians to retreat to Mukden. It is reported that the Russians, after Monday's fight, carthan an Eastern city.

The Japanese military authorities, as soon as they reached Liao Yang, put into operation their rigorous censorship upon press messages, but the correspondent of the Associated Press was enabled to file the Associated Pr nition. The number of ammunition carts found in the trenches was enormous. The Japanese casualties have not yet

been reported. On last Sunday night at 19 o'clock, General Kuroki's central column attacked a strong Russian force at Talenkou, east of Yental. After a night's fierce fighting the Russians were driven

General Kuroki's left column, working west, occupied Langyipu Sunday after-noon, the artillery shelling the retiring Russians for 30 or 40 minutes. Kuroki's right column advanced northward of Wangmientsushan, 55 miles south of Muk-The Russians continued to retreat. Their rear guard of cavalry holds a line extending northwest of Halliho and Shan-chiatzu. The Russian outposts hold a line of covered trenches on the heights cast of Panchingao. A body of unknewn strength remains at Kuchiatzu, Patchiatzu and Kaulinpae. The main body of the Russians retired to Mukden, burning the bridges across the Sha River.

Japanese Force at Liao Yang. MUKDEN, Sept. 10 (10:55 P. M.)— Chinese reports, which are partly con-firmed by information received by the Russians, are to the effect that the Jap-anese at Liao Yang had a total of 300,-000 men with 700 guns. The rear guard consisted of 40,000 Coreans and 30,000 Japanese, but as far as can be judged only a portion of these participated in the fighting. The treatment between

and Lasted Until Night.

success was achieved after five days of giorjous fighting.

forces stationed on the Anping and Feng Wang Cheng roads. He took care to have a sufficiently strong force on the Feng Wang Cheng road, on General Nodzu's extreme right, and sent to General Nodzu, who was pushing with the Japanese cenault does not, it is understood, include | ter army along the Mengchiafang and

# PORT ARTHUR SIEGE COMPARED WITH OTHER

Port Arthur next Tuesday, which was first attacked February S, the following history of other long sieges is particularly interesting:

town every day, and of these 600 fell into the city proper. For 84 days Plevna defied the pick of the Russian army, although its defenders

the Russian legions, but were compelled to surrender.

Khartoum withstood the Mahdi and his hosts for 341 days under the brave direc

Richmond was defended by General Lee through a year of terrible fighting until

eral Nodzu bombarded flercely the three hills of Chiaofantun. On the same day General Oku, in command of the Japan-ese left army, working his way with rifle fire and artillery, slowly advanced along the railroad, in spite of the Russian oppo-sition from neighboring elevations and fortifications. The left army thus moved toward Shushan. The Russian cavalry was not able to locate the Japanese trenches on this advance. trenches on this advance.

Served as Warning to Slavs. The character of the Japanese advance spparently had served as a warning to General Kuropatkin to make sure of his retreat, and his transport was at one seen moving rapidly out of Liao Yang over the railroad bridge.

On August 30 the Japanese electrical in the control of the server of the server

sition at Chiaofantun. Here the guns were so close to each other that it was almost possible for the battery commandin their mountain poamost possible for the battery command-ors to see each other's spectacles. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th General Kuropatkin's staff moved out of Liao Yang. At the same time rifle fire was heard drawing nearer to the railroad station, and this was an indication of the sure advance of the Javances left grant

sure advance of the Japanese left army.

The fences around all the houses at Liao Yang had been removed in order to facilitate the movement of wagons and troops. Wounded men, of whom none was seen on the 29th, were trailing along all the roads from the south and the southwest into Liao Yang on the 20th. The Russianse made use of a field balloon all day long on the 39th and the control of the 20th and the 20th a Russianse made use of a field balloon all day long on the 30th, and by means of it they got the range of one Japanese battery, which they succeeded in putting out of action. As a general thing, however, they failed to find either the enemy's batteries or his troops, while the Japanese continued to silence Russian battery after

Russian battery.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th the Japanese shelled a Russian battery posted on a hill within three miles of Liao Yang, but shortly after this hour it became apparent that the Russians had be gun to hold their own. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian shrapnel fire the afternoon the Russian shrapnel fire was confined to the position at Chiaofantun, where the Russians were disputing every hillock with the enemy. The Jananese made repeated but unsuccessful assaults upon this position. The fighting of the 30th came to a close at 7 o'clock in the evening. The Russian casualties for the 20th and 30th totaled more than 5000 men.

# Japanese Forces Unite.

The Japanese, from a low range of illis to the southeast and south of Shushan began shelling the northern end of the Russian line at Shushan at 9:45 on the morning of the 31st. This artillery fire was preceded and accompanied by infantry rushes over the valley and the low hills south of the road. They began be-fore dawn and were continued until evenfore dawn and were continued until even-ing, the Japanese officers urging their wornout and fainting men with the points of their swords. There was very hard fighting at a round-topped hill in the Rus-sian line opposite the point where the two Japanese armies under Generals Nodzu and Oku came together. The Russian po-sition here was protected with wire en-tanglements and a small body of Russian troops absolutely refused to retire. In one tanglements and a small body of Russian troops absolutely refused to retire. In one trench seven men fought galiantly until they were surrounded by the Japanese. At the end of this sharp fighting the Russians were hurling down sandbags upon the enemy. They succeeded in killing one Japanese officer and injuring another, after which they surrendered and the hill was occupied by the enemy.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the fighting, which bad raged all day long, centered along the south road, where for two hours there was a heavy artillery fire

two hours there was a heavy artillery fire and a vast amount of ammunition was expended. The valley in front and under the Russian guns during the artillery duel was an inferno of shricking and moaning shrapnel, while behind the Russian shells ourst continuously at the head of the

Japanese advance. Russian Fire Furious,

Russian Fire Furious.

The positions at Chiafantun were seen to be deserted. The right flank of General Nodzu's army had previously a portion of these participated in the fighting. The troops on both sides are resting.

Russia Chartered German Steamers.

KIEL, Sept. 10.—A number of German steamers have been chartered to Bussia for long terms, to act as collies for the Baltic fleet.

Hussian Fire Furious.

The positions at Chiafantun were seen to be deserted. The right flank of General Nodzu's army had previously taken up a position to the west of Chiafantun, whence his troops charged the Russian breastworks. One Japanses of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its continuous fail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire In spite of its that 1000 Russian shells were thrown into the valley beyond the south road, where tinually on the firing line.

# A LETTER TO OUR READERS.

power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time,

I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

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I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers I am."

Very truly yours, I. C. RICHARDSON. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular 50-cent and \$1 sizes bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Klimer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on

the only evidence of the presence of the Japanese was a Red Cross camp. At nightfall, General Stakelberg, with the first corps, was still facing General Oku on the left. This Russian corps had lost 3000 men. During the night of the 31st the Russians deemed the position of the enemy to be so threatening that they made preparations to fall back.

General Mistchenko was on the ex-treme left of the Russian line, with a division composed of cavalry, artillery and infantry. During the night of the Sist his force was sent out in a northeasterly direction, to gain information concerning General Kurokl's movement around the Russian left flank in the direction of the railroad. Stakelberg's movement was of short duration and he soon returned to his

General Ivanoff and his command was stationed on General Stakeiberg's right and facing General Nodzu and the Japanese center army. General Ivanoff had succeeded the late Lieutenant-General Count Keller to the command of the Russian eastern army. He had removed his headquarters from the village of Tashi, in the middle of the southern plain, to a point within the shelter of the city walls and on the road which leads to Yental by a pontoon bridge across the Taitse River. During the night of the 31st the Tenth Corps, which assisted in holding the Feng Wang Cheng road against the Japanese, began moving its transport out of the city to the north.

Russians Had Removed All the Trees. The Seventeenth Corps, which had not yet been in action and which was being held on the north bank of the Taitse River, was deployed in the hills, and had been partly moved to the northward. Part of the Fifth Corps which arrived here a short time before the fighting began had been sent at once to the front, while the remainder had reported with the Second Corps and was being held in re-serve. All the trees and Chinese graves on the firing line which in any way might obstruct the operations had been removed by the Russians.

On the morning of September 1 all the noncombatants were ordered to leave Liao Yang, and the Russian Commissary of Police sent an order to the Chinese Magistrate of the city that all Chinese must leave Liao Yang within two days. The Japanese were seen to be in possession of the Ruesian' positions at Shushan, and it was learned also on the morning of Sep-tember 1 that General Stakelberg had

withdrawn during the night.

The Chinese at Liao - Yang became alarmed, and they began secretly to make the railroad bridge.

On August 30 the Japanese closed in loop the Russian in Land 1 and 1 to sell their stocks on the streets at ridiculously low prices to anyone would pay cash, or endeavored to have their property loaded on railroad cars. The flight of Japanese shells over the rallroad station stampeded them, however and they fied in disorder, glad to get away with their lives,

The foreign military attaches who were in Liao Yang were taken north under es-

The correspondent noticed, on this norning, an unbroken line of ammunition wagons, batteries of artillery and Russian troops using the railroad bridge to get out of Liao Yang to the north. It became known that General Kuroki was making a dash around the Russian left for the railroad at a point 15 miles north of here. He crossed the Taits River the night of August 30 and took the splendid Russian defenses at Pensihu with very little effort. He continued to advance steadily, and turned the Russian left. His army covered 15 miles in quick time. The effect of its presence and movements was to force the Russians to leave Liso Yang and retire in the direc-

tion of the coal mines east of Yental. He threatened to cut General Kuropatkin's

army of seven corps in two Japanese Shells Begin to Fall. The correspondent of the Associated Press was eating lunch in the railroad station at noon when the first Japanese shell struck the foreign settlement. With-in 15 minutes' time, all the troops, hos-pital attendants and merchants and other people in the vicinity had cleared out, only a few Chinese remaining. The Japanese shells continued to fall in the settlement. Chinese, under the direction of Russian officers, were making hurrled efforts to remove the stores and ammunition from the railroad sheds. The Japanese shells came from Shushan, and a Russian shrap-nel fire was soon turned on the battery there. One Japanese shell killed a horse a few feet from the correspondent of the Associated Press, as the animal was passing the telegraph office. Others burst in the postoffice, in the hospital, in the Red Cross tent, which had been put up in the garden around the station, and in the public park under the ancient pagoda. The skelter, with restaurantkeepers and waiters, panic-stricken officers and orderlies, soldiers and the riffraff of the streets, all seeking refuge behind the northern wall of the city. The Chinese immediately be-gan to loot the city, but whenever they were caught swift punishment was meted out to them.

Deadly Russian Fire Poured In. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Japan-ese shells were falling just outside the western wall and on the Russian heliograph station at the northwest corner of the city. From this station the Japanese the city. From this station the Japanese could now be seen. They were advancing splendidly over the southern hills. Their formation was regular and open. The ranges of the Japanese positions were known to the Russian gunners, who poured in a terrible and destructive fire upon the enemy. A Japanese battery and two companies of infantry were seen skirting the main south road. They were moving toward the city, and finally disappeared beauting Kowiians.

The morning of September 3 showed that General Kuroki had not attained his object, but the victory of the Japanese over the Russians appeared to be complete. Russian troops and refugees from Liao Yang in rickshas were pouring north along the railroad and along the main highway on their way to Mukden.

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aind Kowliang.

The positions at Chiafantun were seen to be deserted. The right flank of General Nodzu's army had previously taken up a position to the west of Chiafantun, whence his troops charged

# Dear Sir: "Ever since I was in the Army, I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it become so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. Land and power wa

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Branch offices were opened in Portland April 1, 1904. The new business written in Oregon and reported to the Home Office is as follows: April, \$8,000.00: May, \$28,500.00; June, \$37,500.00; July, \$64,500.00; August, \$119, 000.00. Total, \$257,500.00. Annual Premium, \$10,648.15.

These figures bespeak the confidence reposed in the CONSERVATIVE LIFE by the insuring public.

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COMPETENT REPRESENTATIVES Wanted. Liberal contracts direct with home office, providing LIFE INCOME. For particulars, rates and sample Policy, call or address the Company, GOODNOUGH BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON. JOHN H. N. CLAUSEN, Manager.

The Japanese shells fell thick over the Russian battery located in the western suburb of Liao Yang.

Late that night, as the correspon-dent was seeking a place to sleep, a wounded Russian soldier was borne past him, shouting out in a delirious voice that General Kuropatkin had gained a great victory over the Japan-

At 8 delock on the morning of September 2 the transport of the Russian army was still going out to the north, and the head of the train was almost opposite Yental.

Discouraged Slav Troops.

The fighting around Liao Yang began at daybreak, when shells were thrown in from the entire Japanese line. General Kuroki severed his connection with the Japanese center army and left the Anping road unprotected. His army was in front of the last Russinn position in the coal mining district to the east of Yentai.

The importance and effect of Gen

eral Kuroki's dash to the rear of the eral Kuroki's dash to the rear of the Russian army was particularly noticeable this morning. The foreign military attaches had been excorted from Liao Yang to the north. They left their train at a point near Yental and proceeded in the direction of the fighting between Kuroki's troops and the Russians who were attempting to hold them back. Here the Russians had lost a invertant bill position only to sain an important hill position only to gain it again and then lose it a second time. This greatly discouraged the Russian soldiers.

Japanese Victory Appeared Complete.

respondents were instructed to send their relegrams to Harbin, which is about 240 miles up the railroad from Liao Yang.

The night of September 2 was marked throughout by furious rifle firing outside of Liao Yang. The Russian troops were in a highly nervous and excited state.

They were convinced that the Lianguage. They were convinced that the Japanese creeping forward irresistibly all the

The morning of September 3 saw the resumption of the cannonading at dawn, and the vast clouds of smoke which arose six days without dimunition astonished slowly from the burning warehouses in

be seen for a distance of ten miles. As must have transported their ammunition the correspondent was attempting to get into Liao Yang he heard Russian cheers, Liao Yang the headquarters of their Man in the direction of Kowliang, to the west of the railroad, and it was reported that General Mistchenko had been successful in clearing the enemy away from the Russian right flank.

General Zassalltch, of Chiuliencheng

fame, with a thousand men, on September 3 was smoothing the road north of Lino Yang for the retreat of the Russian artillery and troops. He was also trying to put into effect various devices calculat-ed to delay the advance of the Japanese. When the correspondent passed the fire-swept bed of the Taitz River on his way into Liao Yang at noon of September 3 the Russian infantry had retired from the immediate front to shelter the south wall of the city. Upon getting into Liao Yang it was seen shelter the south wall of the city. Upon getting into Liso Yang it was seen that Japanese rifle bullets were falling around the railroad station, and that all the stored lumber

and wooden bridges in that vicinity were Two Hundred Chinese Wounded. Two hundred and twenty Chinese, who had been wounded by the shells falling inside the city, had been brought together at the Chinese Red Cross Station and were being cared for. It was apparent

that the Russians were using the walls of the city for protection. This the Japan-ese discovered, and consequently they continued to throw shells into Lino Yang. The number of Chinese wounded increased. Determines Mastery of Manchuria. The battle of Liao Yang is accepted here as determining the mastery of Man-In it the Russians were fully equal in numerical strength to the Jap-anese, who had approximately 180,000 men in the field. The Russian artillery was in the heid. The Russian artifiery was superior in range and rapidity of fire to that of the Japanese. The Russians forced the Japanese attackers to take dangerous positions by intrepid assaults. In many instances the Russians lost more

men behind their breastworks than did the attacking Japanese.

In the fighting on the plains, where the Russlans believed they would have the upper hand because of their superfority in cavalry and of the opportunities to deliver bayonet charges, the Japanese

resisted successfully.

The Russian losses in the fighting around Liso Yang are estimated at 10 per cent of the number of troops engaged. The Japanese assert that their

the foreign settlement at Liao Yang could | the rapidity with which the Japanese The Japanese are preparing to make Liao Yang the headquarters of their Manchurian armies.

The Russians have fallen back to po-sitions along the Hun River, south of Mukden.

The railroad has proven itself to be in-adequate for the requirements of the Rus-sian army in retreat, and the belief is expressed here in certain quarters that the active campaign is at an end for at least

# and Diabetes

four months to come.

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