

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form. Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

New York will be the chief battleground for both parties in the presidential campaign.

The body of Kent Loomis, the missing American, has been washed ashore near Plymouth, England.

Russian vessels stopped a German steamer in the Red sea and seized much mail destined for Japan.

Extreme hot weather throughout the Middle West has caused many prostrations and a number of deaths.

Peace negotiations are at a standstill in the meatpackers' strike. The operators refuse to re-employ all strikers at once.

St. Paul strikers resisted an attempt of officers to place nonunion men in the packing houses and a free for all fight ensued.

Ion Perdicaris, of Tangier, who was held captive by brigands, has grave fears for foreigners unless France adopts stern measures.

Japan denies the report of a great reverse at Port Arthur in which 30,000 troops were lost, asserting that not a shot was fired at the fort that day.

The Russian losses in the last battle at Port Arthur are placed at 5,500.

The Russians seized the Chicago News dispatch boat and towed it into Port Arthur.

Cholera and dysentery are said to be epidemic among the Japanese troops at Feng Wang Cheng.

Neither side in the meatpackers' strike will allow the other to dictate the terms of arbitration, but both want peace.

Great Britain has granted the last request of ex-President Kruger and his remains will lie alongside those of his wife in the Transvaal.

The president of Panama has assured congressmen excited over the custom house that he is confident the United States will interpret the treaty in a liberal spirit.

A gigantic railroad ticket swindle, through which the railroads having offices in Denver have lost thousands of dollars, has been unearthed. Three men have been arrested.

The emperor of China is seriously ill. Omaha business has begun to suffer as a result of the strike.

The Russian losses in the latest engagement at Port Arthur are placed at 1,800.

The Russian government has ordered 100,000 breastplates for the army in the Far East.

Russia's up of joy is filled to overflowing now that the Vladivostok squadron is out again.

The trouble between packing house employes and operators is likely to be settled by arbitration.

Reports of the big Japanese reverse are still unconfirmed, but are unquestioned at St. Petersburg.

One man was killed and seven wounded in a riot at Chicago due to the meat packers' strike.

Moorish bandits at Tangier continue their depredations and outside powers may yet have to take a hand.

Ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is dead. His relatives will ask Great Britain to permit his remains to be interred in the Transvaal.

The Japanese are not likely to advance on Yinkow until after Ta Tche Kiao falls.

New York butchers have already advanced their prices as the result of the strike of packing house employes.

Not counting the many minor storms there have been 34 cloudbursts in Eastern Oregon since the first of July.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, is dead.

The object of the last sortie of the Russian fleet was to shell the Japanese columns advancing on Port Arthur.

The operators of the Chicago packing plants will try to secure nonunion help; in most other cities the plants will be closed.

The government has given Malheur county, Oregon, until October 1 to decide whether they will make it possible for the great irrigation work to proceed.

The rainy season has greatly affected the Russian army, disease spreading rapidly. Officers are even more affected than the men.

Nearly all of these were attended by a heavy property loss. The Russians have been officially warned to be ready to leave Port Arthur. The Japanese army is within eight miles of the fort.

Port Arthur officials claim the Japanese army is too small to take the fortress.

SAVED LIAO YANG.

General Zassalitch's Defeat at the Yalu Was in Name Only. St. Petersburg, July 19.—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.



ALTON B. PARKER Democratic Candidate for President

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.

General Baron Stakelberg's march, which also was criticized, 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



HENRY G. DAVIS Democratic Nominee for Vice President

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 Lia 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 now choose 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.

Russian Ships Cruising in Red Sea.

Island of Perim, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, July 19.—The American missionary vessel, Morning Star, from Boston, arrived here today, and reports that yesterday she passed, between Jabel-Teir and Jabel Zuger, islands in the Red sea, a Russian volunteer fleet steamer, flying the naval flag, bound north. The Morning Star sighted at dusk, off Jabel-Zuger, another cruiser, with three funnels and two masts, and at midnight she sighted a torpedo boat. Both these vessels were supposed to be cruising.

Russia Will Have to Explain.

Berlin, July 19.—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 such acts avoided in the future."

In Wait for Russian Ships.

Odesa, Russia, July 19.—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.

CHECK JAPANESE

ENGAGEMENT OCCURS IN THE DIRECTION OF YINKOW.

Victors Lose Very Few Men—One Thousand of Mikado's Troops Put Out of Action—Cossacks Lie in Ambush on Remote Part of Coast and Shatter Advance Column.

Liao Yang, July 18.—General Samsonoff seriously checked the Japanese advance in the direction of Yinkow on July 11. His Cossacks ambushed the Japanese column, and put 1,000 out of action. The Japanese attempted to advance to Yinkow along the coast, but they were hindered by the marshy country, which also increased their difficulties in carrying off their dead and wounded during the retreat.

The Russians had expected a movement in this direction, and a company of cavalry with two guns lay in ambush in the high grass, catching the Japanese in the remotest part of the coast and shattering their advance column. The artillery fire of the Russians was splendid and the Japanese were unable to make effective reply. They were forced to retreat. The Russian losses were six killed and seven wounded.

Japanese Flag Hoisted.

New York, July 18.—The Japanese have hoisted their national flag on Rose island, in Chemulpo harbor, says a Herald dispatch from Seoul, Korea. The Korean fortifications thereon are still permitted to fly the Korean ensign, but this is dwarfed by the larger emblem of Japan. Native agitation against the granting of a concession covering the stream and vacant land rights continues unabated, although the Japanese minister is still pressing the Korean foreign office to a favorable conclusion, stating that the Koreans lack the finances the executive ability requisite to a proper development of these resources.

Salvage operations continue on the sunken Russian cruiser Variag. It is hoped to have her on an even keel this month. The work of raising the sunken merchantman Sungari is rapidly proceeding.

PREDICT RUIN FOR PANAMA.

Merchants Strongly Object to American Custom House.

Panama, July 18.—The decree of Governor Dais establishing a custom house in the canal zone has created excited comment here. The principal merchants of Panama and Colon assembled in the Commercial club to discuss the situation, and, unanimously decided that the establishment of a custom house in such form means the ruin of the commerce of Panama and Colon, and consequently of the republic.

The canal commissioners and officers of the government have dismissed the situation, which is believed by all to be extremely serious unless the decree be revoked and the interests of Panama considered.

The newspapers have started a campaign to prove to the people and the government of the United States the injustice of the measure, which is the cause of excitement in all circles.

Yesterday morning the steamship City of Peking, of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, arrived from San Francisco, which port she left on June 19. On arriving at Corinto, the City of Peking got clearance papers for Ancon, the American port in the canal zone, and the captain of the port of Panama refused to receive the steamer claiming that under the treaty with the United States all ports in Panama are under the jurisdiction of the Panamanian authorities. The captain of the port also made a protest on the action of the Pacific Mail steamship company, which he considers against the rights of the republic, and sent a copy of it to the president and to the agents of the company.

Ovation to Skrydloff.

Vladivostok, July 18.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff received a great ovation at a feté today under the auspices of the Thirtieth rifle regiment. The horses were removed from his carriage, which was then hauled by officers and men of the regiment. After the banquet the admiral telegraphed to General Kuropatkin that the assembly had drunk to the health of the officers and men of the Manchurian army, adding: "The toast was received with tremendous applause, a tribute to your strategic and tactical ability."

Begin to Fear Russian Defeat.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—Discouragement is beginning to manifest itself even among the most persistent advocates of war, who realize that Russia is extraordinarily backward, politically, as well as economically and socially, and that there is only the remotest chance that she will be able to draw herself together in time to defeat the Japanese. It is reported that M. Witte, minister of finance, stated recently that Russia was already beaten.

Settlers Fly From Forest Fires.

Vancouver, B. C., July 18.—Owing to the long dry period, forest fires along the British Columbia coast have given unusual trouble this year. A bush fire is now raging at Wulffsohn bay, a large area having been burned over. Settlers at Roberts creek have barely escaped with their lives, all their property having been destroyed, according to reports brought down by steamer today.

CITY FRIENDS OF GOOD ROADS.

Will the Farmers Accept Their Aid or Treat Them as Meddlers.

Among those interested in road improvement, the farmers of course stand first. The character and condition of the roads are of vital interest to them every day of the year. The farmers, until recently, have been compelled to struggle with the road problem without much help or encouragement from any other class. Now, however, some strong elements of the city population are rallying to their support. Among these may be named the manufacturers of road building machinery; the makers and users of bicycles and automobiles; and the moneyed men of the cities who have money invested in the country. These people are entering into the work for the road improvement with even more enthusiasm and zeal than the farmers.

Just now the farmers who want better roads are brought face to face with a most important question: Will he accept the assistance of these city allies? Will he welcome the aid of the machinery man, the capitalist, the bicyclist and the automobilist? Or will he treat them as schemers who are trying to meddle with his affairs?

The answer to these questions ought to depend on what these city friends of good roads are proposing to do. If they propose to have the country roads improved in order to increase their business and enhance their pleasure, wholly at the expense of the farmer, then he should spurn the proffered alliance. If on the contrary they are proposing, through state and national taxation to lift a large part of the burden off the farmer and place it on the taxpayers of the cities, he ought to bid them welcome, and extend to them the glad hand.

This is a live question for the farmer to consider and answer. Already the opponents of the state and national aid are at work trying to sow seeds of suspicion in the minds of the farmers, and they will do their best to prevent any co-operation between the country and the city friends of good roads.

As a matter of fact state and national aid offer the only hope of general road improvement, and such aid can never be secured if the city people array themselves against it. Unless the farmers are wholly blind to their own interests, they will welcome aid from every source, and will make every effort to secure the powerful aid of the state and federal governments.

MAY TRAP ARMY.

Japanese Seem Likely to Shut in Kuropatkin's Forces.

Chicago, July 16.—The Daily News has the following from the seat of war by a staff correspondent:

Niu Chwang, July 16.—Kuropatkin seems in danger of being shut up in Ta Tche Kiao. The Russians are bewildered by the Japanese movements, which are swift and unexpected. The Russian general had elaborately planned to fight a great battle at Ta Tche Kiao today, but to his surprise the affair did not come off. The Japanese made a feint against Taipingshan, and the Muscovite leader finally discovered that the enemy, instead of giving battle, had marched across his front, taking up a position on some hills to the east of Ta Tche Kiao.

To the north of Ta Tche Kiao in the direction of Haicheng and Liao Yang, the Japanese forces are moving in three bodies, while a large fresh reinforcement is advancing toward Ta Tche Kiao from below Kaiping. The Russians remain in their positions dazed and puzzled to know what all this means. The fact that the Japanese have made no attempt to occupy this city seems to mystify them still more. Only a few Russian troops are here now.

Panamanians Take Alarm.

Colon, July 16.—A wharf is in course of construction at Cristobal at which lumber and other supplies for the canal will be landed. The building of this wharf has given rise to misgivings on the part of Panama citizens that it will be a stepping stone to the establishment of a United States port at Colon. The order to the effect that vessels sailing from La Boca, the mouth of the canal on the Pacific side, must relieve their clearance papers from the United States authorities, is criticized as a violation of the treaty.

British Fleet Located.

Cheefoo, July 16.—The British fleet, whose movements last week were tinged with mystery, has been located cruising in Yang Tung bay, 20 miles from Wei Hai Wei. There is authority for the statement that the fleet is watching the developments at Port Arthur. Chinese refugees from Port Arthur who arrived here today report that the Japanese have recaptured two positions from which they were driven namely, Forts Fourteen and Seven.

American Cruiser at Cheefoo.

London, July 16.—The correspondent of the Standard at Cheefoo says that the United States cruiser Raleigh has arrived there.

DEATH ENDS TRIP

CHICAGO PICNIC TRAIN COLLIDES WITH A FREIGHT.

Twenty-Two People Are Killed and Seventy Others Injured, Many of Whom Are in Serious Condition—Curve in Road Conceals Danger From Engineer.

Chicago, July 15.—This evening 22 members of the Sunday school of Doran (Congregational) church at Thirty-first and Butler streets, went to death with joy in their hearts and a hymn on their lips. Seventy people, mostly children, members of the same Sunday school, were maimed and mangled at the same time.

The carnage occurred in a collision on the tracks of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad between Chicago Heights and Glenwood, 25 miles from Chicago. Today was the annual picnic of the Sunday school, and, as in former years, several hundred of the children, with their parents and friends, had gone to the picnic grounds at Mokena, Ill., for the day. The picnic was over and the train was on the return to Chicago when the accident occurred.

Two accidents combined to make the disaster. The first was the breaking down of a freight train on the north-bound track, on which the excursion train should have proceeded after leaving Chicago Heights, and the other was the breaking of a coupling on a second freight train. Because the first train had blocked the right-of-way the excursion train switched to the south-bound track to run for four miles until it should have passed the station of Glenwood just north of Chicago Heights. As it tore along the track at the rate of 40 miles an hour it rounded a sharp curve and came full upon the second train, which was backing up on the south-bound track in order to take up its lost cars, and trying at the same time to keep out of the way of the coming picnic train, which it believed was on the north-bound track.

There was no time for more than the setting of the brakes, then, with unslackened speed, the train, with its load of 500 men, women and children, crashed at full speed into the freight. There was a shock, a shriek, and over 20 souls were in eternity.

ARMIES CLOSE IN.

Japanese Will Attack Ta Tche Kiao—Victory Will Compel Evacuation.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—Steadily and cautiously General Oku's army from the south, and General Nodzu's army from the east, are closing in on Ta Tche Kiao, where General Kuropatkin is reported to be entrenched. One hundred and thirty thousand men are involved in the movement. The next few days will determine to what extent General Kuropatkin intends to make a stand at Ta Tche Kiao, possession of which by the Japanese would compel the immediate evacuation of Niu Chwang.

The outposts of the armies are scarcely 15 miles apart. The slowness of the advance is apparently due to the natural difficulties in the way of a rapid movement of the Japanese eastern flanking columns.

Lieutenant General Sakharoff reports that General Kuro is massing his troops near the Pkhamlin pass and moving out by both roads upon Haicheng. Heavy pressure from this quarter would render Ta Tche Kiao untenable.

All the Japanese energies now seem to be concentrated on Ta Tche Kiao and Haicheng.

The operations to the north, which throughout may have been feints, have been suddenly suspended.

Immense Meat Shipment Concluded.

Minneapolis, July 15.—Advices received at Northern Pacific headquarters state that the heaviest order of canned meat to cross the Pacific has been successfully delivered on the Pacific Coast and loaded aboard the steamer Shawmut for transportation from Puget sound to Yokohama. The shipment consists of a rush order for 1,000,000 pounds of canned beef for the subsistence department of the Japanese army. It was handled from Chicago by the Northern Pacific in special trains of 40 refrigerator cars.

Britain May Protest.

London, July 15.—There is reason to believe that the foreign office is giving serious consideration to the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, and if the reports of the operations of the St. Petersburg, one of the ships, which recently passed through the straits, in searching two British vessels in the Red sea are officially confirmed, protest may be lodged both at Constantinople and St. Petersburg.

Japan Breathes Easier.

Tokio, July 15.—It is thought by the treaty between England and Germany removes all possibility of a coalition against Japan, and insures that progressive Anglo-German amity on which the peace of the world has latterly depended. Japan would view with equanimity the extension of "Pacific zone" to include Russia, since such a development would in no wise hinder the fulfillment of Japanese purposes.

LOSS OF KINCHOU CONFIRMED.

General Sakharoff Sends Account to the General Staff.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Lieutenant General Sakharoff in a dispatch to the general staff, confirms the report of the Japanese occupation of Kaichou. He says that the Russian loss did not exceed 150 killed or wounded. General Sakharoff adds that they are on the Yinkow road.

"Our detachment remained during July 8 at Kaichou station, having its advance posts on the right bank of the Kantkhe river, the enemy occupying the heights on the left bank and fortifying themselves thereon," says General Sakharoff. Our battery on the river bridge opened fire at the enemy's patrol which appeared in Kantakhe village. Toward noon a fusillade occurred between a detachment of the enemy and our company, which observed the enemy retreating. Our losses were six wounded.

"Toward the evening of July 8 the enemy's force, consisting of four divisions and a brigade, could be made out in front of Kaichou, extending along the seashore. At dawn, July 9, the enemy resumed the offensive upon the rear guard of our detachment, which retired about 6:30 in the morning from Kaichou to 2 1/2 miles northward, toward the Shuanlunsa Pass.

"At 10 o'clock, under heavy pressure our rear guard retired on our position at Makhunts Guiga and Yaolintsa, three miles north of the Shuanlunsa Pass. The rear guard held this position under heavy fire until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when, in accordance with instructions, it retired slowly and in perfect order on the third position at Tchejuzaiandianza, just as our main body was concentrating at Datchapu and on the position at Makhunts Guiga."

ACRE DISPUTE NEARS END.

Peru and Brazil Will Come to an Amicable Understanding.

Washington, July 13.—Information has come to the state department of a prospective settlement of the Acre boundary dispute, which for a long time has been a source of friction between the governments of Brazil and Peru. The contention involves the ownership of a large tract of country, rich in rubber production, which is claimed alike by both countries.

The information reaching the state department is to the effect that the plenipotentiaries of the two countries, who have been meeting at Rio Janeiro and Petropolis, Brazil, have come to an agreement on the disputed questions. The nature of the agreement is not known here.

Recently Brazil secured a quit-claim to a certain portion of the disputed territory made by Bolivia and was in turn met by the demands of Peru, which also laid claim to portions of the tract.

SULTAN GIVES IN.

Threat of American Fleet in Turkish Brings Him to Time.

Vienna, July 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that American Minister Leishman has handed a note to the Porte saying that unless a prompt settlement of the school question was arranged a United States fleet would appear in Turkish waters. The Sultan ordered the Grand Vizier to comply with the minister's demands.

The American demands on the sultan are for privileges of schools and colleges conducted by American teachers, equal to be given to foreign teachers, for permission for American professional men to practice on equal terms with foreigners, and for the direct access of the American minister to the sultan in the transaction of business.

Reform of Congo Judiciary.

London, July 13.—A dispatch from Brussels to the Daily Telegraph says that King Leopold has decided to reform the judicial system of the Congo Free State in order to avoid the establishment of British consular tribunals. Henceforth only judges and magistrates belonging to the Belgian courts will be allowed to sit in the Congo Free State, so that the best guarantees of justice can be given all foreigners there.

Anti-Christian Riots.

London, July 13.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Standard, in a dispatch says: The American consul general, John Fowler, received news last night that anti-Christian riots have broken out at Chao Yuen, about 65 miles from west of Chefoo. Immediate assistance was asked. The Taotai dispatched troops and telegraphed the authorities at Hwang Heien and Tengchou Foo also to send assistance if required. Foreigners are not believed to be in danger. The cause of the riots is not known.

Smolensk Sails From Suez.

Suez, July 13.—The Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, which passed the Bosphorus from Sebastopol, July 6, has sailed southward from here. The vessel took two Red sea pilots, one for herself and one for the volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, which passed the Bosphorus July 5, coal-laden, and which was reported at Port Said on Saturday. It is rumored here that the transports intends awaiting the arrival of the Russian squadron.

Captured Eight Guns.

London, July 13.—Special dispatches to the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Mail from Tokio assert that the Japanese captured eight guns during the fighting around Port Arthur, July 4, and that they reconnoitered from a war balloon.