

Kuropatkin's Order Of Battle at Lia Yang.

Russian Troops Were Disposed Along Three Lines of Fortifications—An Expert Points Out a Capital Error in Position—Description of Military Defenses By a Russian on the Ground—What Were Feeble Positions.

Mukden, Sept. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—There are now available for the first time two interesting technical statements. One is Gen. Kuropatkin's order of battle at Lia Yang, issued between the evacuation of the advanced positions on the southern front and the desperate Japanese assaults Aug. 30 and 31 on the main positions around the town. The other is a detailed description of the military defenses of Lia Yang, written by an expert Russian officer on the ground. This shows clearly that though Lia Yang was fortified to the limit of military engineering skill, Kuropatkin had made all preparations in advance for the withdrawal of the Russian army in case a decisive victory was not achieved. The statement also shows that this withdrawal of the commissariat and supplies had begun early in July, and it was only the reserve stock of supplies, that had been retained in case of a Russian victory that was removed Aug. 31. This confirms the statement to the same effect made by the Associated Press dispatches at the time. It is also significant that even early in July the bulk of the supplies that were removed were transported to the pass, indicating at that date no intention of making a decisive stand at Mukden. It is made clear that the only danger threatening the defense of and withdrawal from Lia Yang was the possibility that Japanese, traversing the hills to the eastward, would make a descent on the railroad about Yentai.

HOPED TO CATCH JAPS.

This was provided against and actually happened. It was here, if at all, that Kuropatkin hoped to catch the Japanese in their own trap and defeat them there. How near this came to happening is told in a private letter from an officer participating in the Lia Yang fight on the Russian right flank. The letter, however, gives even a worse picture than hitherto drawn of the terrible misfortune of plans in Lia Yang. It shows that the Japanese, in their advance on the right flank, were directed to take and hold at all costs a naturally strong position dominating the Russian eastern flank. The hill in question was unoccupied, and Orloff had three regiments to throw upon it in abundant time to head off the Japanese. But through a bungling of direction the force was actually lost in the fields of Chinese corn and entirely missed its objective, meeting the Japanese before either had occupied the position. Orloff lost many of his best officers, while his force was crumpled up and in retreat through the dense cornfields when the Japanese were already in possession of the position. Kuropatkin's order of battle, dated Lia Yang, Aug. 29, KUROPATKIN'S ORDER OF BATTLE.

(1)—Fighting line. (A) Stakelberg's first Siberian army corps (units not given) to defend the positions along the heights north of a line crossing the villages of Mayetou, Dapelin, Shaoxian and Shihling and hold the region eastward as far as the stream flowing from the village of Sandiaty to Tsay, keeping touch with the third Siberian army corps.

(B)—Ivanoff (with part of the third Siberian army corps and other troops formerly under Keller), to defend the positions extending from the heights north of the village of Koutiatze as far as the road from the village of Syehran to the village of Myndiafan, and hold the region eastward as far as the stream flowing from Sandiaty to Tsay, keeping touch with the first Siberian army corps.

(C)—Slouchewsky (with the Tenth European army corps) to defend the section of our position extending from the road connecting the villages of Syehran and Myndiafan to the village of Siagou.

(D)—Bilderling (with the Seventeenth European army corps) to protect the left flank of the army. For this purpose he is to defend our positions on the right bank of the Taitse river, keeping watch upon the river above the village of Syehwan and remaining in touch with the detachment at Benshu.

(E)—Reserves.—(A) Zourabieff (with the Fourth Siberian army corps). (B)—Sassalitch (with the Second Siberian army corps) to be stationed near the villages of Sitouliantzy and Siuiliang.

(C)—Dembowski (with the First Siberian army corps) to station portions of his force at the village of Shauhe and northward along the right bank of the Taitse near the town of Lia Yang.

(D)—Samsonoff (with a mixed force, mostly Cossacks) to be stationed east of the village of Yantchialintzu, beyond the lines of forts.

(3)—Flanks.—(1) Entrust the protection of our left flank to Gen. Bilderling and of the right flank to—

(A)—Mistchenko (with a mixed force, mostly Cossacks) who is to post himself at the village of Gououant and guard the line of our right flank west of the railroad as far as the Taitse including the villages of Siuiliang and Tsay, keeping in touch with the detachment at Siobol on the Hun river and

(B)—To Maj. Gen. Gladim Grakoff with a Cossack force who is to protect the right flank of the army along the right bank of the Taitse.

(4)—The artillery of the position to be disposed of according to directions of the inspector of ordnance.

(5)—The line of forts extending west of the railroad to the right bank of the Taitse and fort number 8 to be occupied by troops under the direction of Maj. Gen. Masloff, commandant of the Lia Yang garrison.

(6)—The central ambulance station to be at Lia Yang railroad station.

(7)—The flying brigade of artillery parks (ammunition columns) to be echeloned by army corps commanders according to special instructions.

(8)—Commissariat trains to be echeloned along the roads indicated for each army corps and guard provided for them by the corps commander.

(9)—All reports to be sent to headquarters in Lia Yang, headquarters to be connected by telegraph and telephone with each corps commander. Two orderly officers to be detached to headquarters by each corps commander.

(10)—Corps commanders to select the routes over which the units are to march to their positions. Roads to be repaired and marked. Troops to be made acquainted with them.

(11)—Substitutes in the event of my disability, first Sakharoff, then Bilderling will succeed in command.

(12)—Positions to be taken up under orders from corps commanders.

structed according to the most modern military engineering art, protected by ditches, armed salients, wire entanglements, pits and mines. Before these redoubts for 800 meters corn stalks broken off half way formed an inextinguishable tangle, to impede the progress of the enemy. Five bridges were constructed across the Taitse river, two of pontoon, one of trestle, one of piles and one railroad bridge.

The major portion of the commissariat had been sent back to the pass in the middle of July, and the remainder began moving back Aug. 31.

A CAPITAL ERROR.

An expert in the army organ who also gives these details considers that there was a capital error in the Lia Yang position. It could be easily turned by following the mountains, which would have placed Kuropatkin in a position identical with that of the French army under Bazaine at Sedgona. According to the opinion at headquarters, if Kuropatkin could be drawn from the mountains, Kuropatkin might succeed. It was evident, however, if Kuropatkin remained in the mountains the only thing left was to inflict as much loss as possible on the Japanese by a rapid flank movement to save the army from Kuropatkin's blow.

The feeblest positions were those of the third corps. Heligraff hill was the key to the general position, for if it were lost the enemy could bombard with impunity the reserves, the city of Lia Yang, all the depots and the convoys. Besides, its possession would have enabled the Japanese to force the Russian army off the railroad into the hills, where it would have been in an extremely critical position. That was why it was so fortified with so much care and confined to moved troops. The reserve was formed of the second and fourth corps, located to support the position on Heligraff hill.

Following is Kuropatkin's order of battle, dated Lia Yang, Aug. 29:

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American state department, charging the Russian troops with using Chinese clothing in violation of the supplementary articles of The Hague convention has not yet reached the foreign office and nothing is known of the foreign office on the war office, but the latter explains that it is possible that some of the Russian troops in the mountains may have provided themselves with Chinese overcoats as a protection against the cold, but the idea that there has been anything in the nature of a substitution such as to constitute an infraction of The Hague convention is pronounced absurd. In this connection attention is called to the repeated reports of Russian war correspondents at the front encountering Japanese scouting parties in the mountains disguised as Chinese.

Battle Fleet Plans.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from the Tagesspiegel's correspondent at Kiel says he learns from the Russian fleet the plans of the future movements of the fleet will be to the island of Madeira, where they will coal. The battleships and large cruisers will then start for the far east by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and the smaller vessels will go by way of the Suez canal. The fleet will reassemble at the Rading Islands (Malay archipelago), and thence the fleet will go to Vladivostok, where it is expected to arrive in 55 days. As the fleet will reach Vladivostok in mid-winter, when the harbor is frozen, the ice-breaker Ermak will accompany the vessels.

Vermont Opposed to Reciprocity
Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 20.—A resolution disapproving of reciprocity with Canada was adopted by the house today without opposition.

A Shipbuilding Race.

New York, Oct. 21.—A ship building race between the New York and Mare Island navy-yards has begun over the construction of two colliers authorized by the last Congress. They are to be the largest and fastest boats of their class in the world. Each will be about 500 feet in length and cost about \$1,250,000.

One of the ships was assigned to the Mare Island yard, San Francisco, and the other to the yard here.

ACCIDENT OR MURDER?

Partially Identified Body Taken From Harlem River.
New York, Oct. 21.—A body partially identified as that of Rudolph L. Fischel, 28, Kennedy street, Cleveland, Ohio, a law student at Western Reserve university, has been found in the Harlem river. Fischel is known to have come to this city a week ago on a visit.

Clothing worn by the dead man bore marks of Cleveland tailors, and in the pockets were found cards bearing the names "Rudolph L. Fischel" and "George Readley, Toledo, Kas." A pocket book containing 72 cents was also found. It is thought by the coroner that the young man either fell accidentally or was pushed into the water.

ATTY. J. W. FORBIS DEAD.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 20.—James Wade Forbis, one of the best known attorneys in the northwest, a member of the law firm of Forbis & Matteson, died at his home in this city early this morning. The cause of the death was a short but severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Forbis was taken violently ill Monday and from the first little hope has been held by those in attendance.

MASON, RICHARDSON, HARLE.
Mexican Supreme Court Sets Alleged Insurance Swindlers Free.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—A despatch to the Tribune from El Paso, Tex., says: "A telegram from Mexico City says that the firm of Mason, Richardson and Harle, the alleged insurance swindlers, has been granted and that the supreme court has ordered the men set free."

Mason and Richardson, whose real names are Mitchell and Bilderling, of Rochester, N. Y., were agents of the American Insurance company at Chihuahua, and in connection with Dr. C. S. Harle, the company's physician in that city, are alleged to have insured and poisoned Mitchell's brother and an old man named Devers.

After the arrest of the trio and the confession of Harle, the bodies of Devers and Mitchell were exhumed at Chihuahua and one chemist found poison, but later a government chemist declared there was none, and the order is the result.

Harry Mettler, of Peeco, who was special commissioner in the case, ordered their extradition and a short time later is said to have committed suicide at Seattle.

BOURKE COCKRAN ON TARIFF ISSUES.

He Answered Many Interruptions With Readiness and Good Nature.

STRIKES RESULT OF SYSTEM.

It Breeds Distrust Between Employer And Employee by Making Commodities Higher.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Congressman Bourke Cockran of New York, addressed an immense audience in the Auditorium here tonight, the meeting being held under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic club of Cook county.

Mr. Cockran confined his address, which lasted nearly two hours and was generously applauded, to a discussion of the tariff question as applied to usual conditions. He was frequently met with interruptions from the audience, all of which he answered with readiness and good nature. A decided feature of the meeting occurred while Mr. Cockran was denouncing the protective tariff policy of the Republican party as inevitable tending to a rise in the price of commodities and a fall in wages. A man in one of the galleries shouted: "Didn't you support McKinley?" considerable cheering followed. Mr. Cockran waited until the applause subsided, paused for another moment and then said:

"I supported McKinley in 1896 because another public question took such a position that it was necessary for me to support him. In spite of his views on the tariff. But after that contest was decided, Mr. McKinley and his associates sought to betray the gold standard by sending a commission to Europe to establish bimetalism, because they thought there was as much profit in the treason as there was in loyalty."

Tremendous applause followed Mr. Cockran's effort. The speaker further charged that the gold standard was not firmly established until the British cabinet had refused to accede to the proposals of the bimetallic commission to open the mints of India to the coinage of silver.

Mr. Cockran based his tariff argument upon a portion of the report of the committee on labor and strikes presented to the

Episcopal convention in Boston, which stated that "the causes of the violence of the last three years in Pennsylvania, in Colorado and Illinois are not so much economical as moral." He charged that strikes were the direct result of the protective tariff system, which, he said, inevitably breeds distrust between the employer and the employee by increasing the price of commodities and lowering the rate of wages.

"Eliminate this artificial system of protection," he said, "which gives one man a profit from another, and then you will find all men living in peace and prosperity."

Mr. Cockran devoted much time to the shipping subsidy bill, which he said would become law if the Republicans were successful.

Referring to the labor troubles in Colorado, Mr. Cockran denounced the system of military rule established for some time in certain districts of that state. "If order is to be maintained," he said, "by methods of force and violence, then Republican government has perished. That is order such as is maintained in wars, either the system of Warsaw is to be established throughout the Union, or the system of Washington must incontinently expel the system of Warsaw. But in that last analysis it comes down to this—we must restore respect for the law by making the law worthy of respect."

AN ASSOCIATE OF ROYALTY.
Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel of New York is an American woman whose charms of person and manner have won for her

an entrance to the most exclusive circles in Europe. The Drexels possess great wealth and have long been famous for their lavish hospitality. A few years ago they leased the historic Norris castle in the Isle of Wight for a season's residence. They thus became neighbors of the British royal family at Osborne and were received with marked favor.



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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

When you buy a Suit, you do not know that it is going to give satisfaction.

Nor do we! We commit it to you in good faith.

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Some particularly dressy Suits here at \$18 and \$20.

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Sweeping Cut in Boys' Clothing!

Our entire stock of \$4.50, \$4.75, \$4.95 and \$5.00 Suits, including many at \$6.00, are reduced to

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\$3.95 **\$2.95**

Norfolk styles and single and double-breasted reefer; main lined; best make; fancy mixtures; foreign and domestic weaves; mediums and dark colors.

The suits are of the best manufacture, being perfectly tailored. They hold their shape; they wear splendidly.

The concern that makes these goods leads all manufacturers in high-grade boys' clothing. Every suit is full of style.

These suits contain many little extra features not found in boys' apparel, for which we pay extra.

Two tables are laden with the sale lines. Mothers will find real bargains in this sale Friday and Saturday.

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Catarrh is not, as is generally believed, a local disease, but is due to serious causes deep-seated in the blood. Blood Taint and Lowered Vitality are the conditions which give rise to Catarrh and sprays, washes, smoking preparations or other local remedies cannot do more than temporarily relieve the symptoms and can never reach and cure the disease itself. Many doctors direct their efforts to relieving the mere symptoms of Catarrh, treating it as a strictly local disease and totally losing sight of the real causes that underlie it. Catarrh, if not promptly arrested and cured, may cause consumption or lead to very serious diseases of the digestive organs.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) cures Catarrh quickly, thoroughly and permanently. Its curative properties act directly on the blood, driving out the poison, purifying and strengthening the whole system. It relieves immediately the disgusting symptoms of Catarrh, such as hawking, spitting, nose bleeding, ringing in the ears, the dropping of a catarrhal matter into the throat, sick stomach, etc. It absolutely and permanently cures all forms of Catarrh—Catarrh of the Nose, Ear, Throat, Eyes, Lungs, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. If you have any of the symptoms of Catarrh, don't waste time and money on worthless local remedies but get B. B. B.—the medicine that is guaranteed to cure.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is sold by druggists. Price \$1.00 per large bottle. If taken in sufficient quantity according to directions on label and not cured, money is refunded.

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SATURDAY ALL DAY. LADIES' SILK AND LEATHER BELTS!

Dozens of styles all odds and ends and sample belts in Silk or Leather, Black or Colors, including some worth up to \$1.25 and many numbers of the 50c styles for this record-breaking clearing you get choice of the entire lot at each **29c**

Early shoppers will get best values.

A Comfort Sale Extraordinary!

SATURDAY NIGHT FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK.

100 Full Size Bed Comforts—Covered with Silkoline—filled with white cotton—tacked with colored worsted yarn; \$1.85 values—for 2 hours—2, no more to a customer at each **\$1.10**

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AN UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF LADIES' KNITTED BLOUSE SWEATERS. Our entire stock, comprising every desirable style in the best qualities. A color combination variety that is unsurpassed in all sizes. Values ranging up to \$5.00. Each at **\$2.50**

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YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL SHOES, **\$1.85**

Made in Box Calf or Dongola Kid, with heavy extension or light soles. A good shoe at \$2.50. For two hours only ...

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It is now accepted that vaccination renders the vaccinated person exempt from smallpox; or at worst, he never has anything but the lightest kind of a case. Now as sure a preventive and cure for dandruff, which causes falling hair and baldness, has been discovered—Newbro's Herpicide. It kills the dandruff germ. C. H. Reed, Victor, Idaho, says: "Myself and wife have been troubled with dandruff and falling hair for several years. We tried remedies without effect until we used Newbro's Herpicide, two bottles of which cured us." Hundreds of similar testimonials. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents.

JAPAN PROTESTS.

Against Russian Troops Using Chinese Clothing.

Washington, Oct. 20.—As indicated in the Tokyo dispatch the Japanese government through Minister Takahira here, has entered a formal protest against the use of certain bodies of Russian troops of Chinese clothing, the offending troops being specified in the complaint. The state department, having assumed the care of Japanese interests, has transmitted the Japanese protest to Spencer Eddy, secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg and charge in the absence of Ambassador McCormick for presentation to the Russian government.

It is understood here that the Chinese clothing was not used by the Russian troops to deceive the enemy, but simply to make good the failure of the Russian quartermaster's department to supply much needed warm clothing upon the sudden advent of cold weather in Manchuria.

Nevertheless, it is believed here that the wearing of this Chinese clothing constitutes a technical violation of the rules of war.

UNKNOWN AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20, 4:07 p. m.—The Japanese protest, through the