

The Day Your Competitor Out-Adver-
tised You Was the Unluckiest Day of
Your Business Life.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

RUSSIANS SWEEP FROM KIN CHOU.

A Desperate Battle Raged in the
Hills All Through the
Night.

JAPANESE IN HOT PURSUIT.

Are Now Chasing the Enemy from
Nan Shan and the Head of
Talienwan Bay.

ST. PETERSBURG IS BEWILDERED

War Office Admits That it Cannot Deny
The Reports from Tokio—Losses on
Both Sides Probably Heavy.

Tokio, May 27, noon.—The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kin Chou yesterday morning and in a desperate night attack stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nan Shan hill, west of Talienwan. The battle raged in the hills all through the night and fragmentary telegrams from the Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress, and that the Japanese are pursuing the Russians south from Nan Shan and the head of Talienwan bay. The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese march south on the Liao Tung peninsula toward Port Arthur. They had fortified the high ground on the south shore of Talienwan bay, their works extending to the east and the west. The extreme Russian right was at Hushancho and the extreme left at Nan Shan hill. This hill was practically a part of the line; a series of batteries, strongly placed, crowned its crest, while rifle pits extended around its sides. Mines had been placed lower down on the hill and around the base on the northern and eastern sides were stretched well made wire entanglements. Another line of defenses, also placed on the extreme left, extended from Yenchiang near the head of Talienwan bay, due north to Liu Chia'ien which lies south of Kin Chou.

A strong Russian force was posted at Kin Chou. It consisted of infantry and artillery.

POSITION OF JAPANESE.

The Japanese first occupied the line of hills to the east of Kin Chou. Their position here formed an almost perfect right angle, showing its southern front to Talienwan and its western front to Kin Chou. Chulien village was the apex of this angle; the extreme right of the Japanese line rested at Chulien, which is almost due north of Chulien, a village due east of Chulien. Back of this angle the attacking force assembled in complete security.

RUSSIAN PLAN.

The Russians apparently tried to drive the Japanese attack last Saturday, for their batteries opened fire freely on the enemy on that day. The Japanese, however, refused to be drawn further on until the positions of the Russians, their guns and their strength had been fully developed. To this end the Japanese began a series of careful reconnaissances, their officers working close to the Russian position to draw the enemy's fire. They secured fragments of shells for the purpose of ascertaining the caliber of the Russian guns. They discovered that the batteries on Nan Shan hill included four howitzers of about 15 centimeters caliber; 10 old style cannon of between 9 and 15 centimeters caliber; and two quick-firing guns of 12 centimeters.

RANGE DEVELOPED.

The Japanese discovered also a number of large emplacements, but they did not learn the number of guns concealed therein. These emplacements faced to the north and east.

A FATAL DEFECT.

The reconnaissance developed the fact that the Russian right flank was weak. The Russian line in the vicinity of Hu Shantao also was discovered, and another strong position developed by the Russian line was on an elevated hill southwest of Nan Shan hill, where the Russians had a series of shelter trenches.

On the shore of Talienwan bay, close to the head of the bay, the Russians had established a series of positions. Here were set up the searchlights which nightly played over the Japanese angle in the hills to the northeast.

BATTERIES HAMMERED AWAY.

From dawn the batteries on both sides hammered away at each other. At an early hour the Japanese infantry moved forward, and at 20 minutes past 6 on Thursday morning they entered Kin Chou, the Russians retiring to the south.

The fighting continued into the night, the Japanese pressing to the south and storming Nan Shan hill. They followed the retreating Russians through the southern hills.

The reports received here fall to

cover the events on the Russian right. It is probable, however, that the Russians have abandoned these positions. No information is given concerning losses; they probably were heavy on both sides.

KIN CHOU TO BE FIRST BASE.

London, May 27 (4:36 p. m.).—The Japanese position has received the following official dispatch from Tokio: "Kin Chou and all the heights in its vicinity have been taken and our troops are pushing the Russians toward Port Arthur. The Japanese minister, discussing the recent fighting north of Port Arthur, said today: "Kin Chou will be occupied as a first base. The neighboring hills will be strongly fortified in order that they can be held indefinitely. For food supplies and ammunition Port Dainy will be used as a base."

RESISTANCE WAS STUBBORN.

The Russian resistance at Nan Shan hill was stubborn. The Japanese made a series of assaults before the Russians finally yielded the position. The Russians abandoned this hill at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, retreating toward Nan Shan Ling, where it is understood a second line of defenses exists.

FROM MINISTER GRISCOM.

Washington, May 27.—Minister Griscom cables the state department from Tokio that the Japanese have captured Kin Chou and are marching southward.

WAS AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

London, May 27.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News dated today says:

"The fighting which culminated in the Japanese occupation of Kin Chou was practically confined to an artillery duel, which, beginning at dawn of May 26, continued without intermission for 48 hours."

"Three Japanese warships in Kin Chou bay co-operated, firing with heavy guns on the Russian position. A Russian gunboat in Talienwan bay also joined in the duel. The Japanese left the left flank of the Japanese army."

"Kin Chou castle was occupied by the Japanese at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock this morning."

"Later, the Russians were driven from their positions on the southern heights. The Japanese are now in pursuit of the retreating Russians."

JAPANESE LEGATION ADVISED.

Washington, May 27.—The following telegram has been received at the Japanese legation:

"On May 27 reconnaissance was made of the fact that the Russian line showed that they had abandoned the south of Kin Chou, four 15 centimeter shrapnel guns, 10 9 to 15 centimeter cannon and 15 centimeter shells proved the range of 3,500 meters, 30 12 centimeter quick-firing, besides at least 10 fort guns. At the foot of the hill there were netting and mines. On May 22 22 Japanese Shiao Tow with about eight heavy guns facing the sea. Fragments of the enemy's shells showed that they had 20 centimeter guns, 15 centimeter short cannon, eight 10 centimeter quick-firing, 12 centimeter quick-firing. Small bodies of infantry and artillery of the enemy were observed stationed at Kin Chou. On the morning of May 25 our forces attacked Kin Chou, engaging with the enemy's artillery on Nan Shan hill. At dawn of May 26 we commenced cannonading the last five hours, while three Japanese warships assisted the land forces from Kin Chou bay. The enemy's gunboats attacked our left wing from Talienwan. We took Kin Chou at 4 o'clock this morning. The enemy's severe fighting, occupied Nan Shan hill and pursued the enemy."

RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE.

Admits it is in No Position to Deny
Tokio Reports.

St. Petersburg, May 27, 1:06 p. m.—Owing to the fact that the Russian line with the defending army at Port Arthur is cut off, the war office here admits that it is not in a position to question the Tokio and other reports that the Japanese have taken Kin Chou. But from what is known of the disposition of Gen. Stoessel's forces, the authorities apparently are inclined to think that the Russian line at Kin Chou was taken. The heights to which the Russians are said to have retired are really the key to the entrance of the Kwan Tung peninsula. They are situated on a high ridge, and are 2,100 feet high and are called Liao Hu Shan. The position was strongly fortified and was of excellent strategic value. The fact that it could not be reached by the guns of warships. If this position has been taken the war office believes there must have been very heavy loss on the side of the Japanese. The Japanese would have to venture to cross the neck, as an advance with this position (Liao Hu Shan) in their rear, would enable them to attack both from Liao Hu Shan and from Gen. Stoessel's main force, which Tokio dispatches say is across the lower end of the neck.

The statement made by refugees from Port Dainy that the Japanese have occupied Shan Shu Li Pu, almost due west of Dainy, is discredited, although Rear Admiral Wittoeff has reported that the Japanese bombarded the coast near that point.

ALL SORTS OF RUMORS.

St. Petersburg is filled with all sorts of rumors regarding fighting, which the general staff has for three days been convinced is in progress in the lower part of the Liao Tung peninsula, but no official has been received. For instance, a story is going the rounds that Gen. Pock, who is in command of the Russian advanced position at Kin Chou, got taken by the Japanese and is being held in a cage, inflicting heavy losses on them, but that the news is being held from announcement until today, the anniversary of Emperor Nicholas' coronation.

A special dispatch from Liao Yang also repeats with slight variations the report cable to the Associated Press regarding the loss of 15,000 Japanese before Kin Chou, saying that the enemy's column got into a cross-fire

England Must Have Conscription.

Report of Royal Commission Practically Recommends It—Only Means of Providing a Home Defense Army—Principles Adopted by Great European States Must be Adopted by Great Britain.

London, May 27.—The report of the royal commission on the volunteer and militia forces practically recommends conscription as the only means of providing a home defense army adequate for the protection of the country in the absence or partial absence of the regular troops. The commissioners are of the opinion that the principles adopted by all the other great European states must be largely adopted by Great Britain and that it is the duty of every able-bodied citizen to be trained for national defense. They point out that the necessary training would involve a period of continuous service with the colors, under an instruction body of specially educated and highly trained officers, and they consider that one year of such continuous training would suffice with a few weeks' attendance at the maneuvers for a year or two afterward. The commissioners estimate that such a scheme would provide about 350,000 trained men annually at a cost probably less than that of the present military system.

EXERCISES OF COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Splendid Program Rendered Before Large Audience at Granite Stake Tabernacle.

GRADUATING CLASS IS 215.

Interesting Talk by Mr. B. S. Young of City Board of Education—Music and Class Drill.

Pictures to yourself some 50 husky, well-bred boys and more than three times the number of sweet-faced, intelligent girls seated on an eminence banked up with beautiful flowers, the boys dressed in dark, well-fitting suits and the girls clad in robes as white as the driven snow, and you have the scene presented at the Granite stake tabernacle this morning, on the occasion of the commencement exercises of the county schools.

The spacious building contained something like 3,000 souls, who had assembled to listen to the program prepared, and each member as it was presented brought forth rounds of applause because of the intelligent, well-directed effort of those responding. Supt. B. W. Ashton was master of ceremonies, and while he came in for a little "dig" now and then from those participating, no one was more generous in applause than he, for he realized that behind it all was that feeling which prompted obedience and which was directly responsible for the excellent program carried out. The graduating class numbers 215 pupils and is the largest ever turned out of the county schools.

One number on the program which was much appreciated, was the excellent talk by Mr. B. S. Young of the city board of education. The gentleman was happy in his remarks, and told the students what they might expect in years to come, at the same time pointing out the possibilities of the future and admonishing the boys to be manly and the girls to be sweet-tempered and pure.

The valedictory was delivered by Lorin Peck of district 46, who bade farewell to classmates and teachers and expressed gratitude to teachers for the pains taken in their behalf; to the trustees for their hearty encouragement and support, and to the parents for their love, labors and advice.

The exercises closed with the presentation of certificates by Stowell, who perched this pleasant duty with an interesting talk to those graduating. The program rendered was as follows:

Greeting song.....Pupils of Butlerville
Invocation.....Frederick Schoenfeld, trustee of
Brighton
Welcome to parents.....
"Mother's Influence".....
"A Mother's Influence".....
Class song.....Pupils of Riverton
"Value of Habits of Study".....
"Melissa A. Bateman, East Jordan Club drill".....Pupils of Sugar
Class song.....Pupils of Murray
"Culture Study as a Promoter of Happiness and Successful Life".....
"Lillian Gray, Murray
"What Education Has Done".....
"Women".....Mabel Cook, Taylorsville
Instrumental music.....
"Pupils of Districts 28, 29, and 40
"The Public School as a Moralizer".....
"Victoria Reed, Mill Creek
Class song.....Pupils of West Jordan
Valedictory.....Lorin Peck, Granite
Address to graduates.....
B. S. Young, member of board of education, Salt Lake City.
Class song.....Pupils of Farmers ward
Presentation of certificates.....
B. W. Ashton, county superintendent of Schools.

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The argument of Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland, of St. Louis, had much to do in bringing about this decisive vote. Dr. Holland's argument was that the Bible was a poetic book, not a book of scientific accuracy; that the Greek language was fitted to convey the original text of the New Testament, and that the English spoken in King James' time was likewise the choice vehicle of the inspired expressions. He considered it an insult, he said, for any one to offer him an altered text of Shakespeare. The same attitude he maintained toward the Bible.

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UTAH OFFICERS BUMPED HARD.

How Prejudice and Misinformation
Beat Sheriff Emery in
Missouri.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Fugitive from Justice Worked Upon
Credulity of Missouri Public
With Decided Success.

WAS TOO RIDICULOUS FOR WORDS

Alleged That There Can be No Justice
For Non-Mormons in Utah, and
Cites Mortensen Murder.

Sheriff C. Frank Emery and Asst. County Atty. J. J. Whitaker returned last night from Chillicothe, Mo., where they went after Sherman Stansbury, who is wanted here upon the charge of mayhem committed in his saloon in this city on April 4 upon the person of J. W. Burnham, whose eye was kicked out by Stansbury in a fight. The two Salt Lake officials made a determined fight to bring Stansbury back with them but they were unsuccessful, owing to a gross misrepresentation of the conditions which exist here as made to the judge of the habeas court there by Stansbury's attorney, who is absolutely ridiculous and Stansbury's attorney, resulting in the prisoner being released under a writ of habeas corpus.

To a person who is acquainted with conditions here the statements made in Stansbury's petition and also by his attorney are absolutely ridiculous and without the least semblance of the truth. Not only did his misrepresentations occur in the court proceedings but the papers of Emery's court commented and enlarged upon them and congratulated Stansbury upon his release and his escape from being brought back to this city "among the Mormons" to be tried, as a Missorian could not get justice out there.

The petition upon which Stansbury was released charges that a non-Mormon has absolutely no show for justice in the papers, was a Gentle and was "arrested, tried, convicted and shot on a revelation or dream of an old Mormon." The petition also charged that the courts, officers and juries of Salt Lake are either "Mormons" or under "Mormon" influence and a Gentle has no show with them.

The sheriff and assistant county attorney brought a copy of the petition with them and also a copy of one of the daily papers in which an account of the proceedings was given. The petition, in the papers, was a Gentle and was "arrested, tried, convicted and shot on a revelation or dream of an old Mormon." The petition also charged that the courts, officers and juries of Salt Lake are either "Mormons" or under "Mormon" influence and a Gentle has no show with them.

Both of the county officials declare that it was a mere matter of prejudice caused by such allegations as the above, the petition was granted. The statement of Stansbury's attorney which caused the prisoner's release. The requisition papers had been passed upon by the attorney general of Missouri and declared to be perfect in every respect, and the governor of the state had given the officers his warrant for the return of the prisoner to this state, but notwithstanding these facts, Judge Upham released Stansbury on the ground that he was not a fugitive from justice.

The Salt Lake officers at once took the matter up to the circuit court and a writ of certiorari was issued by Judge Alexander commanding the lower court to certify all the proceedings in the case up to him for review. The matter was set for hearing before him on last Monday morning, but at that time he decided that the statutes of the state forbid him from hearing such proceedings in chambers and so he would have to wait until his court sat in Livingston county in next September. Judge Alexander stated that the proceedings taken by Judge Upham were "very extraordinary and intimated that they would be set aside if the Utah officials could get the matter before him in open court.

After Stansbury was released he immediately left the city and when the writ of certiorari was secured by Sheriff Emery a hunt was made for the man, but he could not be found. So it is very probable that had the sheriff been in the circuit court he would have found Stansbury. Another matter which did not look very good to the Utah officials was the fact that Stansbury and Judge Upham are related to each other by marriage.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

International One Formally
Opened in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, May 27.—The International tuberculosis congress, was formally opened in parliament house today under the presidency of Prof. Fournet of Paris. The congress is the largest ever held and members of the diplomatic corps, including United States Minister Swenson, were among those in attendance. Delegates from 30 countries, among them Dr. Pottinger of Los Angeles, Cal., and E. L. Trudeau of New York, were present. Premier Deuster welcomed the delegates. After the opening ceremony the congress adjourned until tomorrow, and conversed with Mr. Trudeau and Dr. Pottinger.

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