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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION | TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. | FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

A GREAT BATTLE HAS COMMENCED.

Japanese Armies Are Attacking Gen. Kuropatkin's Forces On His Chosen Ground.

RUSSIANS EXPECTING VICTORY.

Have Smaller Number of Men, but They Rely on Strength of Their Position.

INCESSANT SHOWER OF SHRAPNEL

Fell for Four Hours—Japanese Have Chosen Mikado's Birthday in Which To Make a Grand Effort.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30 (2:32 p. m.).—The long expected battle at Liao Yang has begun and the two armies are now fighting what probably will prove to be the decisive battle of the campaign. The Japanese armies are attacking Gen. Kuropatkin's forces upon his chosen ground and his friends and admirers here are confident that, having accepted a general engagement, he will defeat the Japanese.

In a brief telegram received this morning Kuropatkin says the general advance of the Japanese began yesterday at noon, the Russian outposts falling back upon the mainland. The heaviest fighting was taking place, when his dispatch was sent, from a point 10 miles southeast of Liao Yang, where the Japanese seemed to be concentrating for their main battle. The Russians suffered principally from the shrapnel fire of the Japanese artillery.

The Japanese selected the mikado's birthday for the decisive battle and it will not be surprising if today is also signalized by a grand assault on Port Arthur.

The Russian forces are disposed at Liao Yang to meet the onslaught of the three Japanese armies described in these dispatches yesterday. A telegram from Kuropatkin which gives this information together with the details of the retirement of the Russian troops upon Liao Yang has not been given out for strategic reasons. The combined armies of Gens. Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu probably exceed 200,000 men. Their forces are considerably superior in numbers to Gen. Kuropatkin's but the Russian commander-in-chief probably relies upon the strength and character of his position to overcome the desparity in numbers.

The war office is waiting with breathless anxiety for news of the progress and issue of the battle on which so much depends.

INCESSANT SHOWER OF SHRAPNEL.

Liao Yang, Aug. 30, (10 a. m.)—From 5 o'clock this morning up to 9 o'clock there has been an incessant shower of shrapnel. The heaviest cannonading is coming from the southeast, where the Japanese evidently have numerous guns. Deadly shells are bursting everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly traceable against the dark foliage of the mountain sides. The Japanese are searching the whole countryside with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they mass a hail of shot and shell from all their guns. They then pass to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front has been systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading. Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line.

At this hour, 10 a. m., the Japanese artillery fire has somewhat slackened but their infantry is steadily pushing forward.

The Russians have been holding their ground gallantly and their losses are small, considering the terrible nature of the Japanese fire.

HALF A MILLION MEN ENGAGED.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Liao Yang to the Lokal Anzeiger, timed 9:25 a. m., today, says:

"What appears to be the deciding battle began at 4 a. m. Since then the artillery has been thundering and rifle fire has been rolling incessantly. The encircling heights resemble fire emitting mountains. The Japanese began the attack east of Liao Yang along the Taitze river but were repulsed.

"The firing is now specially heavy south and southwest of Liao Yang. One can no longer distinguish individual detonations. The Wyberg regiment, of which Emperor William II is honorary chief, is deploying upon the battlefield. The Russian army is full of confidence.

"The total strength of the combatants engaged is estimated at over half a million men. The battle probably will continue for several days."

MAIN JAPANESE ATTACK.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Gen. Sakarhoff, dated from Liao Yang at 10 a. m. today, says:

"The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian center and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest.

"The Japanese posted artillery within range of all the Russian positions during the night. A hot fire was opened at 5 a. m., and by 7 o'clock the Japanese were close to the Russian positions."

SHELLING THE JAPANESE.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Col. Gaedke, correspondent of the Tageblatt at Liao Yang, telegraphed to his paper at noon today as follows:

"The deciding battle has been in progress since early dawn. The Russian positions are on the heights surrounding Liaa Yang, making a semicircle of about eight and a half miles from the railroad to the upper Taitse river, and averaging about four and one-third miles from the city.

"A magnificent artillery duel is in progress. Since 11 o'clock it has reached extraordinary intensity. At 9:30 a. m., a Russian battery posted on the heights north of the Taitse river began shelling the Japanese, who were attempting to advance on the Anping road."

Jap Losses at Anping.

Tokio, Aug. 30 (5 p. m.).—The Japanese lost 2,000 men killed or wounded at the battle of Anping. The Russian losses have not been estimated but are said to have been heavy.

The Japanese captured eight guns at Anping and eight guns at Anshanshan.

EXAGGERATIONS OF WAR.

Gen. Dragomiroff Shows How Absurd Some of Them Are.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30 (12:23 p. m.).—Gen. Dragomiroff, the former governor-general of Keiff, and authority on military matters, devotes a long article published in a military magazine today to the exaggerations of the war, ridiculing the marvelous tales of Japanese exploits, in scaling precipitous heights, and saying that the imagination of some of the Russian correspondents is apparently running riot. He refers to one correspondent who described the Cossacks' lances and swords as being blunted on shirts of mail worn by Japanese officers, and quotes another who described the Japanese as transporting dummies which were used to distract the Russian fire. The general mentions a third correspondent who said the Japanese gunners carry a map of the whole of Manchuria with every range marked on it.

Gen. Dragomiroff, who himself is a partisan of the bayonet, takes issue with the assertions that the Japanese have a distaste for this weapon, declaring that the Japanese evidently understood its use better than the Russians, knowing the folly of rushing at an enemy from a long distance without preliminary fire. He says the Japanese of the past were accustomed to cold steel and produced some famous swordsmen and sword makers.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST ARRIVES.

Watching Growth of Socialism In the United States.

New York, Aug. 30.—Emile Vandervele, leader of the Socialist party in Belgium and one of the foremost exponents of Socialism in Europe, who has arrived here, accompanied by Senator Houzeau, to attend a meeting of the interparliamentary union in St. Louis next month, declares he is watching the growth of socialism in America with keen interest. There is no occasion for alarm over the spread of social revolution, which, he says, is in progress here to even a greater extent than in Europe.

"At first in the nature of an importation from Germany," he continued, "the doctrine of Socialism appears to have spread to a considerable class of those who call themselves native born Americans.

"During the last five years especially the movement seems to have gone forward by leaps and bounds, until now I find many Americans whom I have met admitting their belief in many of the doctrines of Socialism, whereas 10 years ago they would have as soon thought of calling themselves Anarchists.

"In Europe there is no opportunity of anything but a peaceful revolution; the military powers are too strong. In the United States there is the opportunity, I think, but not the desire for any such radical measure. But though the movement is of slow growth, it is certain, and the day will come in the lifetime of the young men of today, when this country will be ruled according to the doctrines which Socialists teach.

"Strikes, of which you seem to have many, and the trusts which I heard so many persons speaking of as a menace to the country's future, are only stepping stones in the development of Socialism and should be accepted philisophically."

Driven Into River by Hornets.

New York, Aug. 30.—Alexander Dickson, a 12-year-old lad, has been driven into the Bronx river and drowned by a swarm of hornets.

The boy, with several companions, had stoned a hornet's nest until the little insects came out in swarms and chased the boys toward the river. Dickson stumbled and fell into the water. The hornets hovered about, stinging him viciously when he came to the surface. The other boys fled in terror and did not return until Dickson had been drowned.

Kaiser Wilhelm's New Record.

New York, Aug. 30.—The north German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived here today, broke her own best westward passage by about one hour and 45 minutes. The exact time of the vessel's arrival at the Sandy Hook lightship could not be ascertained, but it is estimated that she arrived there about 2:25 this morning, as she was east of that point at 2:07 a. m.

To equal her best time westward the steamer was scheduled to arrive at the lightship at 4:10 a. m. Assuming her time of arrival was 2:25 a. m., the steamer has lowered her time of passage one hour and 45 minutes.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II left Bremen Aug. 23, and Southampton and Cherbourg on the 24th.

No Anti-Semitic Disturbance.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—Nothing is known at the department of the interior of anti-Semitic disturbances having taken place recently in Bessabaria, as reported by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Shortage in McVicker Estate.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—With the opening of the safety deposit boxes, where Mrs. J. H. McVicker kept her wealth and the finding of a will, has come the announcement by Attorney L. D. Condee of a shortage of $63,000. The amount of money and bonds found, it is stated, was under $200,000, while $250,000 was the total amount counted on.

Attorney Condee, representing Horace McVicker, the stepson, declined to discuss the seeming shortage, further than to say he hoped the money would be found in some other place of safe keeping. The will found was not opened.

The work of examining the assets and making the official inventory of the estate was begun almost immediately after the issuance of letters of administration to collect to Public Administrator Joseph H. Strong. The inventory was made by Col. Strong in the presence of Mr. McVicker and Attorney Condee.

BATTLE IS GROWING IN INTENSITY

Japanese Advance Pressed so Hard it Soon Developed into Hand-to-Hand Fighting—Attack Repelled with the Bayonet—Indications Are It Will Last Several Days.

Liao Yang, Aug. 30, 6:49 p. m.—The battle is growing in intensity. The Japanese fire is chiefly directed on the Russian southern contingent. The Japanese advance was pressed with such vigor that it developed into hand-to-hand fighting, the Twenty-third regiment repelling an attack at the point of the bayonet. One of the Japanese batteries was dismantled.

Wounded men have been pouring into Liao Yang since 8 o'clock this morning mostly hurt by shrapnel shells and some by rifle bullets. The heights of Mae Tung, near the railroad, have been showered with projectiles.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The latest reports received by the war office indicate that the battle at Liao Yang will probably extend for several days. The Japanese are directing their energies to bombarding segments of the circles of defensive positions occupied by the Russians. The latter have suffered heavily from the hail of shells.

A Modern Howard.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Dr. E. Freemantle, a county health officer of England, who is traveling around the world investigating the sanitary and hospital conditions in the various countries he visits, has arrived here from the orient. After visiting the scene of warfare in Korea and Manchuria he spent considerable time visiting the big hospitals for the wounded soldiers and soldiers of Japan at Tokio and Sasebo.

In discussing the care taken by both sides of their wounded Dr. Freemantle says there are no split or dum-dum bullets used, and the wounded, even when shot through what is generally regarded as a vital spot, heal quickly, and there is but little maiming for life. The Russian bullets are a little larger than the Japanese, but both make a clear cut wound, and blood poisoning from wounds properly treated is very rare. One reason for this is the fact that the bullets are sterilized by the heat which is engendered by their passing so swiftly through the bore of the rifle and the friction while flying through the air.

T. N. McCAULEY ARRESTED

Was President of International Mercantile Agency.

New York, Aug. 30.—Thomas N. McCauley, organizer and former president of the alleged bankrupt International Mercantile agency of this city, which is now in the hands of a receiver, was arrested today on the request of Hamilton, Ont., authorities, who informed the local officials that McCauley was wanted there on the charge of larceny of $4,500, made by a former stockholder. McCauley says that his arrest is the result of spite on the part of a present official of the company because of McCauley's action in bringing suit against the agency for $54,000, which amount he says he loaned to the company. McCauley's suit followed a suit by the directors of the agency, seeking to compel him to make an accounting for the alleged misappropriation of $75,000 by selling his personal stock instead of the company's.

FORMER SULTAN MURAD OF TURKEY IS DEAD.

Constantinople, Aug. 30.—Former Sultan Murad V died yesterday of diabetes, from which he had long suffered.

It was reported in May last from Vienna that Murad V, the thirty-third sovereign of the house of Osman, was dying and at the same time it was reported from the same source that his agents throughout Turkey, known as the "Young Turks" were secretly arming and awaiting the signal to rise in insurrection.

Murad V was born in 1840 and ascended the throne after the murder of the sultan Abdul Aziz, May, 1876. In July of that year Murad V was placed under the regency of his brother, the present sultan, Abdul Hamid II, and Aug. 31 he was dethroned. Outwardly this act was performed legally by the council of ministers on the ground that he was insane. The real facts in the case, however, probably will never be known, but it has been asserted that Murad V was a good deal more sane than his brother, and one of the greatest terrors of Abdul Hamid's existence was the fear that this Turkish "man with the iron mask," as he has been ermed, might escape from his place of confinement in the Chera Gan palace, and some six years ago he was confined to the Malta Klosk in the grounds of the Yildiz palace, occupied by Abdul Hamid, which is surrounded by lofty walls. In spite of the secrecy of Murad's removal he was seen as he passed by several foreigners, who declared that though he had aged and was haggard in appearance, the former sultan had not lost his majestic bearing and that he preserved the appearance of a man in the full possession of his mental faculties.

The confinement of Murad V has been of the cruelest character. Only his jailers were alowed to see him, and every precaution was taken to prevent any intelligence of what was going on in the outside world from reaching him.

Although Murad V is announced to have died from diabetes it had generally been understood, according to the palace reports, that he was suffering from tuberculosis.

Sued for an Accounting.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Letson Balliet has been sued for an accounting by the White Swan Mines company, limited, the complaint being verified by C. H. Stuller, the secretary. It is stated that Balliet, who was treasurer and general manager of the company until last March, received $283,013 for stock sold, and that he claims that he expended for the corporation's benefit all of this sum. It is alleged disbursements amounting to $183,937, which are entered on the books, were made without authority and not for the company's benefit.

LINEUP AT BLACKFOOT.

Trouble is Expected When the Pocatello Applicants Arrive.

Blackfoot, Ida., Aug. 30.—The line-up at the land office at Blackfood in anticipation of the opening of Fort Hall reservation lands Sept. 6 is graduatly increasing. Every train brings recruits. No serious conflicts have as yet taken place, the crowds as a rule being very orderly, but trouble is expected when the Pocatello applicants, who were caught napping by the early arrivals here, commence to arrive, as several tracts close to Pocatello will be stubbornly contested.

TALMAGE TALKS ON PORTLAND FIGHT

Found That Prejudice Was Strong Even Before the Delegates Arrived

OREGONIAN WAS VERY BITTER.

Utah People Were a Unit in All Maters Calculated to Bring the Headquarters to Salt Lake.

Dr. James E. Talmage of the University of Utah returned home this afternoon from Portland where he went as a delegate to attend the session of the Mining congress at that place. Asked by the Deseret News for a statement concerning the fight that was waged against Utah by Lafe Pence, the political nomad, he said:

"I reached Portland some days ahead of the delegation proper, and even at that early day, discovered a strong undercurrent of prejudice against Salt Lake City and Utah. Indeed it was freely stated to me that the Mormon question would surely be brought into the proceedings in some way or another. I expressed surprise and disbelief, inasmuch as the speakers named on the program to appear in behalf of Denver, viz., Galbreath and Hamblin, were known to me to be straightforward and honorable men, and I felt assured they would make a fair fight. For several days before the opening of the congress, the Oregonian showed its anti-Mormon bias by publishing, usually in the form of short paragraphs, rather than as leading articles, allusions to Utah intended to be contemptuous.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

On the arrival of the delegation from Utah, campaign work was begun in earnest, and in a manner strictly open and honorable in every respect. Under the efficient leadership of Mr. John Dern, chairman of the Utah delegation, the organization worked as a unit, and the utmost harmony and singleness of purpose prevailed in all their deliberations. On motion introduced by Judge Powers, Thursday afternoon's session was set apart as early as the preceding Monday, for the special consideration of the permanent headquarters question. The Utah delegation went to the convention hall at the time of the special order, in a four horse tallyho, with other carriages, the whole headed by a brass band, and accompanied by boys bearing banners. By the way, the Utah men had decorated the assembly hall with banners and mottos, and thus made their presence and purpose known.

JUDGE POWERS' FINE ADDRESS.

When the question at issue was brought fairly before the congress, Judge Powers, who had been officially announced on the printed program as the speaker chosen to represent Utah, and to speak in behalf of Salt Lake as the place for permanent headquarters, took the platform and delivered a masterly address which we all considered was absolutely free from any objectionable statement or reference whatsoever. He was followed by Lafe Pence, who prefaced his address by announcing that Mr. Hamblin of Denver was absent and that he appeared by request in Hamblin's place. His entire speech was directed to criticism of Utah and her people, and was practically devoid of even a pretense of reason or argument in favor of Denver. When he so far forgot himself as to make sneering insinuations intended to reflect on the honor and morality of the people of Utah, several members of the delegation sprang to their feet in anger.

PENCE THE COWARD.

Judge Powers, to whose address Pence claimed to be making a reply, demanded, that the speaker drop insinuations, and state plainly what he meant. With a cowardice that was despicable Pence tried to dodge the question. Personally I had intended to say nothing at the session, but at the request of Chairman Dern and other members of the Utah delegation, I took the floor to reply to Pence. Judge Richards, the president of the congress, stated to me personally, after the session that he had stepped up behind Pence while the latter was delivering his tirade, and told him he was going too far; and that he would be called down if he did not cease, but the chairman failed to exercise his authority, and stop the mouth of the slanderer.

HOW SALT LAKE LOST.

The Utah men fought hard to have the vote determining the location of the permanent headquarters, taken that afternoon, but Denver saw the advantage attending the postponement, and worked to secure it; moreover, the members of the congress were by this time weary, and a motion to carry the special order over until the next day prevailed. Many who had pledged themselves to vote for Utah, notably the delegations from Texas and Washington, left Portland that night; and next day, when the vote was finally taken, Utah could muster but part of the strength on which we had counted. Furthermore, on that day, many were brought in and hurriedly registered as delegates from Oregon, and practically all the votes of such newly made delegates went to Denver.

I heartily join with Judge Powers in praising the unselfish and earnest work of the Utah delegation, without exception as to a single member. As to the organization of the congress in general, there will have to be some sweeping changes before it attains the recognition and dignity to which it aspires. When I left for Portland, I had no thought that irresponsible men whose connection with the congress would cease with adjournment on the last day of the annual session, would be permitted to vote on a question so important to the future growth of the institution. The congress has a well defined membership; the members are at least supposed to be vitally and permanently interested in the success of the organization; delegates may attend for a single session, and many of them are never heard of again in connection with the congress. The congress in its session at Butte, two years ago, was literally swamped with miners, many of them illiterate and unnaturalized aliens who were brought in as Montana delegates, to vote on questions assumed to be of interest to that state.

UTAH'S OFFENDING.

The only semblance of excuse put forward in partial justification of Pence's assault, is that Utah had offended Colorado, firstly in displaying a banner, "No strikes in Utah," and secondly, in the fact that Judge Powers referred to Utah's comparative freedom from labor troubles, and to Colorado's present painful situation in this respect. The excuse is weak and futile, for surely, troubles between mine owners and their employes constitute a fit subject for discussion at a mining congress; but I fail to see what connection can possibly be found between the work of the Congress and questions of church or sociological importance in Utah or any other state. In the language of the resolutions adopted by the Utah delegation, in behalf of themselves and of the people whom they represented, "the remarks and insinuations on the part of the Colorado delegation were in their nature, and in the manner of their delivery, vindictive and vicious, and were made with malicious intent to cast gratuitous insult on the people of Utah." We are not complaining because we were defeated, but I think every citizen of Utah has a right not only to complain of, but to protest against the underhanded and despicable means employed to accomplish defeat for Salt Lake and victory for Denver."

THUNDER MOUNTAIN TRIP.

Mr. Murray Rode Three Hundred Miles And Had a Good Time.

General Manager D. S. Murray of the Bell Telephone company has returned from a tour through the Thunder mountain country, which he says has not yet begun to be explored, and of whose hidden riches the public is entirely uninformed. Mr. Murray rode on horseback over 300 miles, over sections traversible only by primitive trails or bridle paths, it requiring 12 hours to ascend one divide. He says that Thunder mountain promises to become the greatest mining country in the world, and that one great property there already is larger and of more importance than the Treadwell mine. Mr. Murray has noted what other prominent citizens have also observed, the utter want of connection between the northern and southern parts of the state of Idaho, and believes that there will be ere long a division line running along the Salmon river. It now requires four days to make the trip from points in the southern part of the state to points in the northern part. Mr. Murray went north to map out plans for the extension of the Nampa-Boise telephone lines through to Roosevelt in Thunder Mountain, and has now two gangs of men working on that extension. He had a pack outfit with him, and slept just where night happened to catch him. He reports snow up in that country 20 feet deep.

BEATS THE COUNTY.

Smooth Grafter Collects a Double Bounty on Hides at Morgan.

Special Correspondence.

Morgan, City, Utah, Aug. 29.—Sheriff Robinson on Saturday night arrested a man named C. Jones on the charge of beating Morgan county out of $186 on bounty on hides. Jones came from Salt Lake and presented the hides at the county clerk's office and obtained a bounty certificate on them for $186. It was afterwards discovered that all of the hides had been punched showing that the man had already collected the bounty on them in some other county. Jones was placed under arrest and will be given a hearing on next Thursday when it is expected that he will be bound over to the district court and will no doubt be given the limit of the law.

A ball game was played here on Saturday between the Helner Brothers' team and the Morgan team, resulting in an easy victory for the former by a score of 12 to 3. Only eight innings were played. The winning team is now in the lead for the Morgan county pennant and will probably land the $100 cash prize to be awarded to the winners.

GOVERNMENT LANDS

Certain Plats to be Thrown Open to Entry on and After Sept. 22.

The United States land office in this city gives notice that the following fractional township plats have been received from the United States surveyor-general for Utah, viz:

Township 6 south, range 6 west, Salt Lake meridian.

Township 6 south, range 7 west, Salt Lake meridian.

Township 11 south, range 20 west, Salt Lake meridian.

These plats will be filed in the local land office, and the government land thrown open to entry under the public land laws, on and after Sept. 22, 1904.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS

Program Arranged by Supt. Christensen for Thursday and Friday.

Following is the program arranged by Supt. Christensen for the city teachers' examinations to be held in the Fremont school on Thursday and Friday:

Thursday—9 a. m. to 9:45 a. m., writing; 9:45 a. m. to 11:15 a. m., history; 11:15 a. m. to 12:15 p. m., spelling; 1:30 p. m. to 3 p. m., reading; 3 p. m. to 4:15 p. m., physiology.

Friday—9 a. m. to 10:30 a. m., grammar; 10:30 a. m. to 12 m., geography; 1 p. m. to 2:30 p. m., arithmetic; 2:30 p. m. to 4 p. m., pedagogy.

WORLD'S FAIR LOAN.

Will Not be Necessary to Use the Last One.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Announcement is made semi-officially by officials of the world's fair management that the $1,000,000 loan applied for a month ago to be used in case of emergency will not be needed. It is stated that the revenue of the world's fair has exceeded expectations and that the total daily receipts, in round numbers, amount to about $75,000. According to the statement of President Francis the cost of maintaining and operating the exposition, including the government loan payments, is $65,000 a day.

A SCENE IN A HOTEL.

Young Man Barricades Himself In Room and Raises Ned.

New York, Aug. 30.—A young man who registered as Arthur F. Millard of South Superior, Wis., created much excitement in a Broadway hotel early today before he was overpowered by the police. After barricading himself in his room on the fourth floor, Millard aroused the hotel by his crits and by throwing furniture about the room and out of the window on to the dining room and office skylight below. The police had to chop in his door with an axe and one of the officers was stabbed before the man was arrested. The commotion lasted half an hour.

Millard is about 25 years old. He was well dressed and seemed well supplied with money. He registered and seemed perfectly rational. Four hours later the guest telephoned the night clerk for a policeman. A special officer answered the call but Millard slammed the door in his face. Then he called for the clerk and manager. When they appeared he began yelling at the top of his voice and throwing the furniture out of the windows. Scores of guests ran to the hall way and a squad of police was summoned.

As Millard refused to open the door it was broken with axes. The interior of the room was wrecked, and Millard stood with arms folded viewing the ruins. As Policeman Arnim, the leader of the squad attempted to seize him, Millard's arm shot out and a knife in his hand penetrated the officer's breast. Half a dozen men leaped upon the stabber, he was overpowered and carried to the station. The wound sustained by Arnim was an ugly one, three inches deep but will not prove fatal. Millard seemed to regain his composure in a short time but refused to explain his conduct.

LT. TURTON SUICIDES.

Belonged to 22nd Infantry and Was Stationed in Mindanao.

Manila, Aug. 29.—Fitzgerald S. Turton, second lieutenant in the Twenty-second United States infantry, has committed suicide on the island of Mindanao.

Lieut. Turton was born in New Zealand. He was appointed to the grade of second lieutenant from the ranks.

THE MARATHON RACE RUN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—The Marathon race, the principal event of the revival of the Olympic games, was run today and 25 runners, comprising the fleetest of foot among the world's athletes, competed for the prize, a $250 cup presented by President D. R. Francis, of the exposition, and a gold medal.

The race represented an interesting and historic event in the history of Greece, commemorating the great run made by a soldier of Athens from the battlefield of Marathon to the city of Athens. Today's event marks the third time the Marathon race has been held as an athletic event in the revival of the Olympic games. It was won at Athens in 1896 by Louis, a Greek, in 2 hours and 55 minutes. The second race, held in Paris in 1900, was won by Teato of France, in 2 hours and 59 minutes. The distance of the race is 40 kilimetres, or twenty-four and eighty-five-one-hundredths miles.

Among the list of entries, besides W. R. Garcia, of San Francisco, and several from other parts of the United States are the following:

George Vanttilis, Kenori, Greece.
Harry Jenahas, Sparta, Greece.
John Thirla, Tegea, Greece.
Petros Pipilos, Olympia, Greece.
Demitris Tsohas, Linori, Greece.
Constantinos Lines, Palas, Greece.
Christos D. Leburitis, Calavarita, Greece.
R. W. Harris, Cape Colony, Africa.
Leontouw, Kaffir tribe, South Africa.
Yamasani, Kaffir tribes, South Africa.

Prior to the time set for the race each contestant was physically examined by a medical committee. The physicians also examined each runner after the contest had ended.

The course comprised three laps around the stadium track and thence into the country, covering the prescribed circuitous course back to the stadium, each contestant running this distance without rest or refreshment. The country roads were in excellent condition.

SWORD IN ONE HAND, REVOLVER IN OTHER

Capt. Lebedieff Stood on Walls of Zaredoutin Fort and Killed Twenty Japanese.

THEN WAS KILLED BY A SHELL.

After He Had Finished His Heroic Work He Sat Down to Wipe His Brow.

THE ASSAULT ON PORT ARTHUR

Defenses Lasted Three Days—Japs Entered One Fort Over the Dead Bodies of Their Comrades.

Chefoo, Aug. 30, 8 p. m.—The last issue received here of the Novokri, the official organ at Port Arthur, contains an account warmly praising the conduct of Capt. Lebedieff, commanding the marines at Zaredoutni, who stood on top of a wall, his revolver in one hand and his sword in the other, and killed or wounded 20 odd Japanese, who, mounting on the shoulders of their comrades, attempted to scale the wall. When the Japanese were repulsed, Capt. Lebedieff sat down and was wiping the perspiration from his face when a shrapnel shell tore his body to pieces.

INCIDENTS OF SIEGE.

The Port Arthur Novokri, in its issue of Aug. 26, speaking of the incidents of the siege occurring between Aug. 22 and Aug. 26, makes no mention of any general assault during that period, but records several desperate attacks on the Russian positions.

The Russian consul at Chefoo, says the Novokri, relates only facts, but colors them with the intention of inspiring the garrison to the emulation of heroic deeds.

A THREE DAYS' ASSAULT.

Following a grand three days' assault on the defenses of Port Arthur, the Japanese rested during the daytime of Aug. 23. At 11 o'clock that night they concentrated a strong force to attack the Zaredoutni fort, which is a strong position on the Russian right flank. The Japanese make celever use of the available cover, creeping forward in Indian fashion for one hour in spite of the Russian rifle fire. Midnight found them properly formed within striking distance of the fortifications. They then made a powerful rush, but were mowed down in all but one quarter. Here a body of Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayonetted inside the fort, the remnant retreating, losing severely as they fled. After repulsing the enemy the Russian troops cheered.

GHASTLY HEAPS OF DEAD.

The Japanese searchlights showed ghastly heaps of dead, like magic lantren pictures.

The Japanese soon were reinforced and recommenced the attack furiously but again they were repulsed. The Novokri soberly asserts that the Japanese troops were forced forward by their own shrapnel fire, the guns being placed behind them to prevent a retreat.

A third attempt to capture the position also failed, and at the beginning of a fourth attack the Russians were reinforced but this attack was not made.

The Zaredoutni fortification presented to the Japanese a high stone wall of Chinese construction and the fact that one detachment succeeded in scaling it is accounted marvelous.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

Daylight found the beligerents in that quarter engaged in an artillery duel. Gen. Gorbatowsky personally directed the Russian fire, although he had been six days and six nights without sleep. The fort suffered considerably from the Japanese artillery and Gen. Gorbatowsky ordered the garrison into undamaged trenches.

The next glimpse the Russians had of the Japanese was at 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 24, when a mountain battery on mules was seen in motion. The Russians opened fire on this battery and dispersed it. At noon of the 24th two Japanese columns were observed, one behind Sugarhead hill and the other near the railroad bridge but they retired when the Russian artillery opened on them.

A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th the Japanese began a heavy bombardment of the Russian position with their 120 millimeter guns and at the same time a Japanese column of infantry and cavalry appeared at Palichuang. At 6 o'clock that afternoon the Japanese furiously attacked the entire northeastern front of the Russian defenses but they were compelled to retire with considerable loss.

The foregoing is an account of the battle mentioned in these dispatches yesterday as having occurred on Aug. 26. Whether the fighting which presumably did occur on the 26th was a separate attack, or whether the Chinese who reported the occurrence were inaccurate in their dates, cannot be determined.

The night of Aug. 24 was quiet. On the morning of the 25th the Japanese artillery opened along the entire eastern front, but most severely on the northern section.

A SORTIE.

During the night of the 25th Capt. Stempneffsky with a small force made a sortie and attempted to disperse a Japanese battery located on "Corner hill," but without success. This sortie was made from "High hill." The Novokri adds that the Japanese were building trenches in front of the hills, from "Corner hill" to "High hill," but it does not mention the retreat of the Russians from the latter hill. The Japanese have about 30 guns, some of them mounted in stone Chinese houses and others in the foothills along the beach.

In the vicinity of Louisa bay, north-