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MORTAR BATTERIES COVER PORT ARTHUR

JAPANESE SUCCEEDED IN PLACING THE HEAVY GUNS TO BEAR ON THE INNER FORTRESS OF THE CITY

CHARACTER OF FIGHTING CLOSE AND HARD BOTH SIDES ARE NOW USING HAND GRENADES

Repeated Failures of Assailants to Hold Footings Gained in Inner Circle of Forts by Reason of Artillery Fire Raises Question of How Long Ammunition Will Last

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—Gen. Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, telegraphs that the Russians recently recaptured Signal Hill. He adds that the Japanese are bombarding the inner fortress with new batteries and that the bombardment is becoming more and more violent.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—In the midst of anxiety and suspense involved in the great fight south of Mukden, comes also the first word in many days from the defenders of Port Arthur. While General Stoessel's report of the condition of affairs at Port Arthur is no later than October 7, it shows that the garrison at that time was in unimpaired spirits making a heroic defense against a series of the most bitter assaults in all the history of sieges.

Closeness of Fighting.

The closeness of the fighting, and the deadly character of the attacks and counter attacks are shown by the fact that both sides are using hand grenades, and that the Japanese, after a bloody capture of Signal Station Hill, were unable to hold the position in the face of the fire from the fortress. The repeated failure of the Japanese to hold a footing once gained in the circle of inner forts is received with considerable satisfaction as indicating the skill with which the defenses of Port Arthur were arranged, the main line of forts suporting each other so as to render any one position almost certainly untenable, even if temporarily captured by an enemy. But the reckless ferocity of the assaults by an overwhelming force of Japanese seem to make it certain that Port Arthur can only be held by an immense expenditure of ammunition, and it is becoming a serious question with the authorities how long even the great supply known to exist in the fortress can last in the face of the Japanese attacks.

Mortars in Position.

The most serious feature of General Stoessel's report from a strategical point of view is the fact that the Japanese have got a mortar battery in position to bear on the inner fortress.

Emperor Nicholas held a council of war today, at which it is believed the appointment of General Kuropatkin to be commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria was decided on.

RETZIVAN'S BAD LUCK.

Damage Was But Slight as Result of Japanese Shell.

Che Foo, Oct. 13.—7 p. m.—Local Russians confirm the report that the Russian battleship Retzivan was recently hit by a shell from one of the new big Japanese guns, but they claim that the damage was slight. Two sailors were killed. Another shell burst near the Russian gunboat Gilak, killing her commander and injuring others. The Russians admit that the new Japanese guns furiously threaten the harbor and docks. They believe, however, that the squadron at Port Arthur will remain inside the harbor until the arrival of the Baltic fleet.

Fiercer Than Liao Yang.

Mukden, Oct. 13.—The battle south of this place continued throughout Wednesday with ever increasing fury. In respect of desperateness, bravery and bloodshed, it exceeds even the battle of Liao Yang.

Toward evening the Japanese repeatedly assumed the offensive. The fight continues today with unabated fury and determination.

It is now the fourth day of the battle.

Russians Retiring.

Tokio, Oct. 13, 1 p. m.—It is reported that the Russians are retiring along the entire front, and that the Russian force at Bensihu is probably enveloped. Eight more guns have been captured by the Japanese.

Captured Thirty Guns.

Tokio, Oct. 13, 4 p. m.—Gen. Oku has captured twenty-five Russian guns, making a total of about thirty guns, which have fallen into the hands of the Japanese since the battle began.

The last news from the front tell of Japanese successes.

BOTH ARE USING HAND GRENADES

JAP AND RUSS AT PORT ARTHUR ARE THROWING EXPLOSIVES AT EACH OTHER.

TAKING AND RETAKING SIGNAL HILL

Mikado's Forces Place Batteries of Eleven-inch Mortars to Drop Shells Into the Inner Fortress. Weather Cold.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—General Stoessel's report to the czar, which is dated October 5, is as follows:

"The Japanese, having increased the number of their guns against the north front, commenced an approach against that section of the fortress the night of October 1, but were stopped by volleys.

"The Japanese then directed their attack on the extreme right flank, assailing Signal Hill, which is situated near the sea, and commenced an attack from Siakgu Hill. Having displaced our sharpshooters, the Japanese occupied Signal Hill. At daylight Signal Hill was shelled by the Russian artillery, after which companies drove off the Japanese and reoccupied the position.

"The Japanese are using explosives enclosed in boxes provided with Bickford fuses, which they throw like hand grenades. Our garrison is successfully employing similar weapons.

"Our indefatigable hero, Kondratenko, is continually inventing fresh means of striking the enemy. The troops continue to show heroism, the wounded returning to the ranks full of ardor."

Under date of October 7 General Stoessel reports as follows:

Eleven-inch Mortars.

"The Japanese have organized fresh batteries to bombard the inner fortress. One of these batteries is composed of eleven-inch mortars. The bombardment is becoming more violent every day. The enemy has received reinforcements of sever battalions. The weather is cold."

Bagged Twenty-five Guns.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—Evening.—The latest telegrams from the front indicate the continuance of Japanese success. General Oku's left army alone bagged twenty-five guns.

The Russians made two desperate counter attacks against the Jpanese left, but were repulsed with heavy slaughter.

The Japanese commanders, in their speeches, give expression to their admiration of the valor of the Russians.

The Manchurian headquarters, in a telegram sent today, reports as follows:

Since the last report, our right army has been continuing a vigorous pursuit of the enemy toward the north.

The column which was dispatched in the direction of Sh hochiao Tou, to intercept the retreat of the enemy from Bensihu, continues its operations.

The central army continues its attack on the Russians, and expects to occupy the line between Tung Shankou and Huchiakuchiaisu today. The enemy in this direction appeared to retreat continuously until dusk last evening.

The number of guns captured by the center column of the left army is sixteen, instead of eight, as previously reported.

The right wing of the center column of the left army captured four guns.

Attacks Very Daring.

The enemy's two counter attacks against the center column of the left army was very daring, but these attacks were repulsed with heavy damage, which was inflicted by our artillery and by a heavy infantry fire.

The right column of the left army, while pursuing the enemy west of the Taitse river, captured five guns, making the total number of guns captured twenty-five.

The supports and the artillery reserve advanced to Kuchiatsu and totally drive the Russians from Hunchiatsu.

DAVID B. HILL NEW ARGUMENT

CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION AND MAKES PLEA FOR JURY TRIAL.

DEMOCRATIC RULE THE CURE

Also Advocates Election of Senators by Direct Vote of People—Wheeling's Reception to Henry G. Davis Was an Ovation.

Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 13.—David B. Hill injected a new argument into the Democratic campaign tonight, a condemnation of "government by injunction," and the demand for a law granting a jury trial to persons held in contempt of court for the violation of a restraining order of a federal judge. The announcement, which was accompanied by a full explanation, was greeted with tremendous applause.

Mr. Hill recited the history of the use of the injunction in labor disputes, and the difficulty of finding an adequate remedy. He told of introducing and securing the passage of a bill through the senate in 1894 to this end. He then recited the Republican opposition in the house of representatives since that time, which was the ground for making the question a party issue, to be called to the front at this time.

He declared that a man had a right to quit work when and where he pleased.

"The position of the Democratic party on the subject is right," he concluded. "A Democratic national victory will mean the enactment of the measure mentioned, and government by injunction, as here explained, will no longer exist.'

Another argument was also made by Mr. Hill, the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

Two Meetings Necessary.

Wheeling's reception to Henry G. Davis and party of compaigners made it necessary to hold two meetings tonight. The speakers were put to work in both places, and interchanged, so that both audiences heard Davis, Hill, Senators Bailey and Daniel and former Governor Whyte. National issues were discussed by all, and the enthusiasm kept pace with the size of the audiences.

Prior to the meetings, marching clubs, armed with torches and red fire, paraded the streets, and an elaborate escort was furnished the candidate from his hotel to the meeting.

The Davis special will remain here over night.

WANTS PEACE.

W. J. Bryan Inveighs Against President's Martial Spirit.

Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 13.—In his speech here today, W. J. Bryan referred to President Roosevelt, as follows:

"I am not willing to risk new questions if we have a warlike spirit in the white house; a man who loves war and has military enthusiasm when brought to decide between peaceful and warlike means may choose the more violent and involve us in a great war. If you wait to know what may come in four years remember what occurred in Panama, where one country was helped to secede from another by warlike means with the assistance of the president of the United States. Would the president have taken the same means against Germany or England, I do not want this doctrine of war in the white house; I want peaceful progress."

Bryan's' Itinerary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 13.—W. J. Bryan's special train bearing a number of the Indiana democratic leaders including several candidates on the states ticket, left Indianapolis today for the second day's speech making in Indiana. The schedule included speeches at Noblesville, Tipton, Peru Okomo, Hungtington and Fort Wayne. In his speeches at Noblesville and Tipton, Mr. Bryan followed the lines of his Rockville and Indianapolis speeches yesterday. He was received by large crowds.

BRYAN'S LARGE CROWD.

Audience at Fort Wayne Biggest in City's History.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 13.—The crowd which greeted W. J. Bryan at the meeting in Princess rink tonight which concluded the second day of the speakers tour of Indiana, was the largest ever assembled at a political demonstration in Fort Wayne. An hour before the torch light procession which escorted the speaker and his party to the hall arrived, the doors were closed so great was the pressure for admission.

Previous to Mr Bryan's arrival speeches were made by Frank E. Hovey of South Bend candidate for congress and Daniel W Sims of Lafayette.

WAR BULLETIN.

No appreciable progress has been made in the projected advance southward of the Russian army under Gen. Kuropatkin since the initial success of the movement in the capture of Bentsiaputze. Fighting of the most stubborn description continues along the entire front. Field Marshal Oyama reports the capture of thirty guns from the Russians and claims distinct successes in forcing the Russians to retire from some of their advanced positions. Gen. Kuropatkin's report to Emperor Nicholas is couched in guarded terms and claims nothing in the way of accomplished results.

Reports from the Russian military commander at Port Arthur show that the Japanese have brought a shell fire to bear upon the inner fortress. The garrison is reported to be hopeful of the outcome of the siege.

HENRY G. DAVIS' BATTLE GROUND

VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE DOING VALIANT CAMPAIGN WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

SENATOR BAILY IN WHIRLWIND

Pays His Respects to Mr. Roosevelt, and Says One Can Scarcely Enter the White House and Not Stumble Over Bear Skin.

Underwood, Va., Oct. 13.—From Fairmont to Wheeling was the battleground today of Henry G. Davis, Democratic vice presidential candidate, and his corps of campaigners. Senator Bailey of Texas joined the party today, and is to continue as one of the speakers for two days, until the arrival at Parkersburg. He will overtake the party again later, after filling several other speaking engagements.

The special will remain at Wheeling for the night.

At Mannington, the center of the West Virginia oil regions, the citizens assembled en masse to hear the Democratic orators, and the schedule was so short that it was extended to double the time.

Mr. McGraw followed Mr. Davis both discussing state issues.

Bailey in the Whirlwind.

Senator Bailey then took up the work, and made his first speech in the whirlwind campaign. After discussing the effect of Republican rule on national taxation, he turned his attention to President Roosevelt. On the first topic he concluded that the government could do nothing for the people until the people had first done something for the government. In paying high salaried officials their money, and having them pay it back to the citizen there was danger, he said, that some of it would stick to the fingers of the officials.

President Roosevelt, he said, had spent more in yachts for his own private use, and for making repairs at the White House, than it had cost to run the whole executive department of the government under President Jackson.

"He has taken down the venerable signs of revolutionary age, and the emblems of progress and peace, and replaced them with emblems of war and the chase. No longer hangs the picture of the gentle lady on the wall it has been taken down and sold for old furniture, and in its place the rifle and the bear skin is hanging today. Going into the White House, you will have to take care, or you will stumble over a lion's head, the leopard's hide or the tiger's skin.

"President Roosevelt, Mr. Bailey continued, "has denounced every president that ever preceded him up to the war times. Since that time, he is afraid they may have some living friend to vote against him."

Senator Davis had boiled down imperialistic issues for a two minute talk. The Philippines, he declared have so far cost the United States 250,000,000—more than fifteen time the combined state debts of Virginia and West Virginia.

"Look over there at that stagnant pond," he continued, "and watch the tadpoles turn into frogs, and then go up to Washington and watch President Roosevelt turn the Republican tadpoles into imperialistic frogs, and the first jump they took was one of seven thousand miles."

At Mannington Mr. Davis left his car during the speaking and mingled with the crowd, shaking hands and distributing campaign buttons to the children of the school, who had gathered to greet him.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 12.—Forecast: West Texas—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Louisiana—Fair Friday and Saturday; light northeast winds.

East Texas — Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh east winds.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE PROVES TO BE FIASCO

NO ENVELOPING FOR EITHER ARMY

JAPANESE MINISTER AT LONDON GIVES AN OPINION ON THE BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

SAYS IT WILL NOT BE DECISIVE

That Oyama Has Met Advance With Counter Advance Show a Great State of Preparedness on the Part of the Japs.

London, Oct. 13.—News of the battle between the Russians and Japanese was eagerly awaited here throughout the day at the Japanese legation. Many inquiries were made there by British officials but the Japanese authorities were even less informed than the newspapers.

The suspense was not untinged with anxiety which was more noticeable than at almost any previous phase of the war. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister said to the Associated Press: "The report of our successes welcome as they are, must not be contrued a being forerunner of any decisive blow. It is practically impossible for Marshal Oyama to envelope and utterly crush Gen. Kuropatkin, just as it is equally impossible for Kutopatkin to envelope Oyama. A victory in the battle now raging chiefly means to us that Kuropatkin must confess defeat, which is important but not decisive. He can put forward no strategical excuses as at Liao Yang. Any retreat on the part of the Russian forces now is an open confession to the world that they have suffered a serious reverse. Hitherto it has always been an open question in some quarters whether Kuropatkin's strategy was not more responsible for the Russian retirements than Japanese aggression.

Oyama's Plan.

Let it be remembered that Oyama so far has only been fighting from his first line of defense. Retirement to Oyama only means falling back upon his main defenses and bases, namely, Liao Yang, where all preparations in the way of fortifications and ammunition have been made for a prolonged stand in case of necessity. That Oyama has met Kuropatkin's advance on Yental with a counter advance indicates a greater state of preparedness on the part of our forces than I anticipated. But there is some doubt if Oyama could follow up any advantage gained in what is comparatively an open fight. Oyama's acceptance of a general engagement from his first and weaker lines implies a strength which makes the motive of Kuropatkin's attack all the more puzzling. I understand that such attempts as Kuropatkin made to cut our lines of communication appear to have been confined to those connecting us with Korea. Some of the military critics seem to forget that our main line of communication are now within touch of the Yalu river.

Our new secondary lines of communication over the Yalu river to Korea were only maintained with great difficulty and because we had no other alternative.

"Whatever the result of the present battle whether Oyama retires to his prepared positions at Liao Yang or on the banks of the Taitse river or whether he forces Kuropatkin back toward Mukden Baron Hayashi has [illegible] that it will only have a small bearing upon the eventual position of the [illegible] issue at stake.

"Still Port Arthur falls, said the [illegible] "are anxious looking to peace and be futile."

Russian Resistance Broken.

London, Oct. 14.—The Standard's correspondent in the field with General Kuroki, telegraphing October 13, says: "After much heavy fighting, the enemy's resistance was broken this afternoon, and the Russians are now in full retreat."

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent reports that the pursuit by the Japanese is working great havoc on the disorganizing Russians, who left their dead and wounded on the field. The Russian forces are estimated at 200,000, with one thousand guns. The correspondent says the fighting was the most severe and terrible of the whole war.

Germany in Africa.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—Although the government has no further news from German Southwest Africa, due to the severance of the cable on both sides of Swakopmund, it evidently regards the situation as increasingly serious, owing to the Witbois outbreak.

Later in the day it was announced that cable communication with Swakopmund had been restored.

KUROPATKIN'S COLUMNS FIND THE LITTLE BROWN MAN AT ANCHOR AND WITH HIS GUN LOADED

NO PROGRESS MADE IN FORWARD MOVEMENT JAPANESE DISPUTE EVERY INCH OF GROUND

Dispatches from Tokio and St. Petersburg Conflict in Text, but it is Evident that the Russian Commander Has Bitten Off Something Large and Hard

Headquarters of the Japanese Left Army in the Field, Oct. 13, via Fusan, Oct. 14.—The victory of the Japanese left army today was a decisive one. The Russians fought bravelly and several times attempted counter attacks. The Japanese repulsed them each time and continued their steady advance. The left wing of the left army threatened to envelope the Russian right, ocmpelling the Russians to retreat. The Japanese artillery, including the batteries captured from the Russians, did their usual splendid work in shelling the trenches and the retreating Russians.

Russian Column Retreats.

Field Headquarters of the Japanese Left Army, Oct. 12, 5 p. m., via Fusan, Oct. 14.—The left army made an advance last night and early this morning occupied a position close to a village and field occupied by the Russians. The Japanese attacked along the whoe line, driving the Russians out of the positions to which they retired yesterday.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Russians were retreating northward in disorder. The Japanese captured a couple of Russian batteries. The Japanese are pursuing and shelling the retreating Russians, whose loss is probably large.

Japs Gain Advantage.

Tokio, Oct. 13, 1:30 p. m.—An extended report received from the headquarters of the Manchurian army, a brief summary of which has been published this morning, indicates that the Japanese were generally successful in the fighting of yesterday and that all three of the Japanese armies gained decided advantages.

The Japanese captured a total of ten guns. The operations designed to isolate and surround the Russians at Bensihu are progressing favorably.

The number engaged in the struggle exceeds the forces which fought at Liao Yang.

In some places the fighting surpassed in desperation anything shown since the war began.

The losses are not indicated, but they are unquestionably heavy.

A telegram covering yesterday's operations which arrived here today, says: In the direction of Bensihu the enemy's attacks have been repulsed at all points.

Communication with Chiaoto have been fairly established.

The pursuit of the enemy undertaken by the main force of the right and center flanks, has progressed remarkably.

"A line from Maerhsanlik, Moerhsan to Manchusfan has been reached. There a body of the enemy possessing guns was enveloped by us and thrown into great confusion, while another portion of the enemy's forces appears to have fled northward, also in great confusion.

"The right army has sent a detachment toward Shibchiatzu for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy posted at Bensihu, and this detachment will reach its destination about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The center army captured two guns and eight ammunition wagons at Sankwatshian this morning."

Prisoners' Statements.

According to the statements made by prisoners, Gen. Kuropatkin with three divisions was in the rear of the force confronting our right army. The center and left columns of this army, after driving a strong force of the enemy before them, took the Russian positions at Langtoucheh and its vicinity at 1:30 in the afternoon and captured eight guns. The enemy fled in disorder to the north and our forces pursuing him immediately advanced toward Lishanechiatzu. The right column, after encountering fierce resistance, successfully dislodged the enemy, who was holding positions north of Yendomuito. The enemy retired in confusion.

Our force was engaged in pursuing the enemy toward Longwangmiao, south of Wulichiah at 1:30 this afternoon.

The left column is fiercely bombarding Pepentai, west of the railroad.

Private Dispatches.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 12.—6:30 p. m.—Private dispatches sent the night of October 11 from the headquarters of General Bilderling, whose corps occupies the Russian center, describes the bloody and desperate character of the fighting along the railroad north of Yental station, where, on Monday, the Russians repeatedly charged the Japanese trenches at the point of the bayonet, the fight continuing into the night. The Japanese reserved their fire until the Russians, at the double-quick, were almost upon them. An instance is given of a regiment getting within a few yards of the Japanese trenches, but recoiling before the murderous volleys of the Japanese fire, then coming on again with reinforcements, literally under a shower of shrapnel, and finally succeeded in driving out the Japanese. But the Japanese artillery fire was so withering that the Russians were unable to remain in the trenches.

Japs Gain Positions.

That night the Japanese artillery bombarded the Russian center, preparing the way for a general counter-attack, which Field Marshal Oyama ordered for Tuesday. The Japanese offensive line extended to their extreme left, General Oku's army being for the first time engaged. At nightfall Tuesday, the Japanese had forced back the Russian right, but the center held fast, although a few positions had fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

The latest news here says Generals Bennenkampff and Kastalinsky encircled the Japanese right, crossed the Taitse river and came out on the Feng Wang Teng road, the Japanese retiring before them. The news from these mixed columns is three days old.

A special dispatch to a newspaper, dated last night, says the battle continued desperately along the whole front, the most severe fighting being transferred to the eastern front.

Another newspaper dispatch, dated from Harbin, says the tide of battle is with the Russians. Upon the basis of this dispatch "extras," with flaming headlines, announcing a Japanese retreat along the whole line, were sold by the Russian press.

St. Petersburg Not Cheerful.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—The war office up to this hour declares that no additional reports have arrived from the front, General Sakharoff's report, as given out, only being the story of the battle up to the evening of October 11, when no decisive results had been obtaind by either side, although he makes it plain that the Japanese had assumed the offensive and that the Russians had not been entirely successful in defending their positions. The atmosphere at the war office is by no means cheerful. The failure to receive news of the Russian left wing might possibly be interpreted as tending to confirm the Tokio report that the Russians operating against the Japanese right had been enveloped.

Tokio Report.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—It is yet to early to measure the results of the tremendous struggle which has been waged for the past three days south of Mukden, but all reports reaching Tokio indicate that General Kuropatkin has been decisively whipped and severely punished.

The Russian commander was evidently caught while making his dispositions, with his forces scattered, and he was beaten before he could recover.

Much depends upon the ability and the resolution of the Japanese in applying and following up their advantages.

Kuropatkin may turn upon favorable ground and succeed in beating back the Japanese onslaught, but the tide seems against him.

The Japanese yesterday began a desperate effort to turn the Russian flank, and if this effort should be successful, it will carry disaster to the Russian army.

The struggle around Bensihu is being followed with intense interest here. The Russian force there is estimated at 5,000, and its isolation or loss would be a severe blow. Estimates of the total force engaged vary. One telegram from Liao Yang says the Russians have 200,000 men, with 1,000 guns. The Japanese force exceeds the number engaged at the battle of Liao Yang.

The Russian Account.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—Gen. Sakharoff, in a dispatch to the general staff dated Oct. 11, gives some details of the operations on Monday and Tuesday. He says: The Manchurian army

(Continued on page Eight.)