The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXVII. WICHITA, KANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1902. NUMBER 122

ENTIRE GUARD

Ordered Out by Govenor Stone to Preserve Peace

IN ANTHRACITE REGION

And Protect Men Working in the Coal Mine.

IN HUMANITY'S INTEREST

Roosevelt Appeals to Mitchell to Stop Strike.

SARGENT WITH MESSAGE

Leaves Washington to See the Strike Leader.

Harrisburg, Oct. 6.—Governor Stone late tonight ordered out the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to duty in the anthracite coal regions. The soldiers will be in the field tomorrow. The order calling out the guards says:

"In certain parts of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Columbia tumults and riots frequently occur. Men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been delayed and stoned and the tracks torn up. The civil authorities are unable to maintain order and have called upon the governor and commander in chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The territory involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorder.

"The major general's command will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace. As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about the coal mines, he will see that all men who desire to work and their families have ample military protection. He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and Messerve of the Bon Ton bakery have intimidation, and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace, and will see that threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once. The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions throughout the several counties and no interference whatever will be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of their duties under this order. The dignity and authority of the state must be sustained and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders be asserted."

The formal order was given out at the executive mansion shortly before 11 o'clock tonight by Private Secretary Gerwig. Governor Stone called a conference of the general officers of the guard, at which it was decided to put the troops in the field. The canvas and other camp equipment will be shipped from the state arsenal, and it is expected that all the troops will be in the field within twenty-four hours.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 6.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America left town before dawn this morning for Philadelphia, where he met Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, who is President Roosevelt's personal representative, on matters pertaining to the anthracite coal strike. Mr. Mitchell returned here tonight, unaccompanied and unannounced, and made the simple statement that he had met the labor commissioner. He refused absolutely to say where in Philadelphia he met Mr. Wright or what had passed between them. Subsequently he informed a representative of the Associated Press that he saw other gentlemen while there, but declined to disclose their identity. There is a general impression here that Commissioner Wright carried a message from the chief executive to Mr. Mitchell. A rumor which cannot be verified is in circulation here tonight that President Roosevelt has appealed to Mr. Mitchell to end the strike in the name of humanity. There is no one here in Mr. Mitchell's confidence except his three district presidents and it is doubtful if they know he was in Philadelphia until they arrived here during the day and found him absent. Interest in Mr. Mitchell's mysterious trip was intense all day and evening about headquarters. All the local district leaders called and scores of mine workers were in evidence. No one seemed to know anything and all were of the belief that some sort of move is contemplated. Immediately upon the return of the strike leader today he was besieged, but he refused to see any one until after he had his supper. He granted the newspaper correspondents a brief interview, simply telling them that he met Mr. Wright and then he and the district presidents went into conference.

A conference between Mr. Mitchell and his district presidents continued until 11:25 p. m. and at 11:30 o'clock, five minutes before the national president left for Buffalo, he gave to the press the following statement, which was hurriedly prepared after he returned from Philadelphia tonight:

"Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—To District Secretaries and All Mine Workers in the Anthracite Field: You have, no doubt, read in the daily papers the proceedings of the conference at the White House last Friday in which your officers proposed an immediate resumption of work if the operators would agree with us to refer the question at issue in the strike to the president of the United States and a tribunal named by him. You have noted the reply of the presidents of the coal carrying roads, in which they responded to our overtures by denounding the union, its members and officers in the most vehement manner possible. They also declared that a large majority of the strikers would return to work if given military protection, and they demand that the president send United States troops to the coal fields.

"In order to demonstrate to the people of our country that the statements of the presidents are unfounded and that the mine workers are law abiding citizens, the officers of all local unions should call mass meetings of all men on strike, union and non-union, such meetings to be held in each mining town at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, October 8. We know that the mine workers are not restrained from going to work for fear of bodily harm, and if this is the sentiment prevailing at the meeting, resolutions should be emphatic declaring the statements of the operators to be untrue.

"We also advise that acts of lawlessness by the coal and iron police and by strikers be denounced and the services of members of the union tendered to the local authorities to preserve law and order.

"Great care should be exercised that those on strike do not permit themselves to be provoked by the coal and iron police into the commission of overt acts. The operators, failing to break the strike and deprive you of your well-earned victory, are now attempting to array public sentiment against you by making false claims that a reign of terror exists in the strike regions. Be steadfast and true while this struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment is going on, and we have no hesitancy in saying that victory will be achieved in the near future. The heart of the nation beats in sympathy with you and all good citizens favor your cause.

"Do not fail to have resolutions drafted in plain, temperate language and telegraph them at our expense to President Mitchell's headquarters immediately upon the adjournment of meetings.

(Signed) "JOHN MITCHELL,
"President U. M. W. of A.
"T. D. NICHOLLS,
"President District One.
"THOMAS DUFFY,
"President District Seven.
"JOHN FAHEY,
"President District Nine."

The news of the calling out of the entire state guard caused a mild sensation among those gathered at strike headquarters, but apparently the least perturbed was President Mitchell and the three district presidents. There was a crowd in the lobby of the Hart hotel, and as soon as the miners' chief came down the stairs with his traveling bag in hand he was asked for an expression on the action of Governor Stone. He at first declined, but a moment later, as he pushed his way through the throngs, he exclaimed:

"If they call all the troops out in the United States, it won't make the men go to work."

President Nicholls said:

"Nothing has arisen to warrant the calling out of more troops, but if they are not used for any unlawful purpose their presence in the coal fields cannot do us any harm."

District President Duffy remarked that "the troops are not needed. I protested to Governor Stone when they were first ordered into my district, and I am still of the same mind."

President Fahey said: "I do not see the necessity for calling out more troops, unless it be that of bolstering up the operators' side of the struggle."

The news of the call for all of the troops was received so late that no opinions could be had from any of the officials of the coal companies living in this vicinity.

President Mitchell, accompanied by the three district presidents, left for Buffalo at 11:35 p. m., over the Lehigh Valley railroad. There they will meet a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers and will try to devise some plan for bringing the struggle to an end. At Buffalo the miners will be joined by National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson. A large crowd saw Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues off at the station.

Washington, Oct. 6.—There was only one development of importance in the coal strike situation today. Frank P. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, and for many years chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, had a long interview with President Roosevelt today, and left Washington very soon afterward. Mr. Sargent indicated that the interview concerned the coal strike, but he would not discuss the matter. From the fact that he always has been influential with labor organizations, it is generally believed that he is entrusted with a message to President Mitchell of the miners' union. It is also said that Mr. Sargent is to meet Mr. Mitchell in Philadelphia and deliver the message of the president, urging that the miners end the strike in the interest of the public.

While many propositions have been under discussion, it is almost certain that the administration is taking only one plan at a time. The present plan is that outlined in the Associated Press dispatches Saturday and Sunday, and contemplates an end of the strike by the action of President Mitchell and his associates, and a full investigation of the mining conditions later. No hope is entertained that anything can be accomplished through the coal operators. Should the movement now on foot fail, there seems to be no other plan which presents a feasible solution of the serious problem.

While it is generally believed that President Roosevelt has sent a direct appeal to President Mitchell, no confirmation of such action was obtainable at the White House.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 6.—This is the first time since the Homestead riots in 1892 that the entire division of the guard has been ordered out for strike duty. The cost to the state will probably exceed $1,000,000. How long the troops will be kept in the field depends entirely upon the situation in the coal regions.

As soon as the strike is settled, the

(Continued on Second Page)

EASY VICTORY FOR WILLIS J. BAILEY

In a Joint Debate With W. H. Craddock Before a Large Audience at Auditorium---Latter Humiliatingly Cautious.

SHOWED EVIDENT FEAR OF BEING RIDDLED

Democrats Generally Concede the Decisive Defeat of Their Champion ---Republicans Generous After Their Great Victory---Treated Opponents With Commendable Consideration--- Details of Debate.

Willis J. Bailey, Republican candidate for governor, won a decisive victory last night over W. H. Craddock, his Democratic opponent, in a joint debate at the Auditorium. This is a conservative statement, as every one in the large audience last night will vouch for. By "decisive" is meant that Mr. Bailey won every point and did it so clearly and unquestionably that Democrats—even the most radically partisan—conceded it. And Mr. Bailey was handicapped, too, for Mr. Craddock did not show enough ability to be considered aggressive. He had what might be called the affirmative of the debate, but hugged the shore and would not give Mr. Bailey that opportunity to riddle him which his manifest superior ability would enable him to do. Like the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Mr. Craddock evidently wanted to get away with as little punishment as possible. The debate had no value except to show the superiority of the Republican over the fusion candidate.

Mr. Craddock was wise in his tactics. He realizes the power of Bailey as a debater and his equipment for the discussion of all subjects touching the interests of the state. Mr. Craddock kind of anchored in the harbor of taxation and sought by sophistry and an appeal to the prejudice of the people against corporations to make his points along that line. He was surprisingly non-assertive. He qualified statements which he makes flatly when nobody is present to take issue with him. Mr. Bailey sought to get him out in the open, so to speak, and make the debate more interesting to the public, but Mr. Craddock could not be induced to desert the painfully cautious attitude he asserted from the start. Mr. Bailey, on the contrary, was daring. He showed an inclination to be almost reckless in hopes of drawing Mr. Craddock out for a good give and take fight, but the man who lives in Missouri and resides in Kansas could not be induced to come out for an interesting battle. Mr. Craddock was evidently frightened from the start, for he read most of his statements from manuscripts, fearing to do otherwise for fear he would not get them right and hence allow Mr. Bailey to crush him harder. He is probably the only public man in the history of Kansas to attempt a joint debate by manuscript and the Democrats were sensible of the humiliation. Mr. Bailey, on the other hand, made his statements boldly and eloquently and the readiness with which he replied to every one of Mr. Craddock's carefully prepared statements—statements which, by reason of being in the negative, Mr. Bailey could not anticipate—proved the wideness of his range of information concerning the affairs of the state. In a great many issues Mr. Bailey knocked Mr. Craddock out on a demurrer. He would admit that what Mr. Craddock said was so, but would challenge Mr. Craddock to show wherein it could be made to apply to the methods of the Republican administration, something Mr. Craddock either could not or would not do. It was at times pitiable to see Mr. Craddock's lack of aggressiveness.

To sum Mr. Craddock up he appeared last night and not do him an injustice, would be to say that he would make a pretty respectable candidate for register of deeds. He manifested no ability whatever that seriously entitles him to a place in the race for governor of a great state. This is a comparative estimate of the man that will not be held by anybody to be unfair or unjust.

Mr. Craddock's long suit is taxation. It is his hobby. He is a monomaniac on the subject. His talk along that line was pure sophistry. He exaggerated the importance of the subject from a standpoint of public sentiment. He overestimated the dereliction of the corporations in the matter of evading taxation. Everybody is willing to admit that maybe the corporations of the state are not paying as much taxation as they recorded capitalization would justify, but to a great many cases the recorded capitalization is not the real value. It is the policy of the state and its constituent municipalities to tax men on what they have rather than upon what they would like their neighbors to think they have. Everybody knows and understands that if, for instance, certain railroads were taxed on their alleged capitalization per mile the real value of the road would not be sufficient to pay one year's taxes. But there was no bathe here between Mr. Bailey or Mr. Craddock any more than there is between any other fair minded Republican and Democrat. Both Democrats and Republicans alike are anxious to make the corporations pay their share of the burdens of state government and Mr. Bailey so said. But he proved that the history of the past shows that Republicans have assessed the corporations fully as high as the taxonists did when they were in power and in most instances higher, and always more uniformly and equitably.

Usually when men go to a joint debate they judge it through and by the eyes of partisans—Democrats claiming that the Democrat won and vice versa—but in the case of the Bailey-Craddock debate the victory so easily and manifestly was won by Mr. Bailey that Democrats frankly conceded it.

Both debaters were eminently genteel in the conduct of the controversy. They conducted it in a way that left no sting of bitterness on either side. The audience was, while critical, exceedingly fair and good natured. The behavior of the Republicans, considering the pronounced victory of their champion, was marvelously generous. They showed a remarkable respect for the feelings of their Democratic fellow citizens—they showed that generous and manly type of respect voiced so gloriously by Captain Phillip at Santiago when he appealed to his men not to cheer over the awful defeat of their opponents.

The hall was decorated with flags and red, white and blue bunting. Around the balcony was hung bunting and from the center of the dome to the balcony supports were many streamers of bunting. At the back of the stage three immense flags were draped. On either side of the stage stood two immense palms.

The lower floor was taken entirely by men and the balcony given over to women and their escorts and the members of the fair sex were in a big majority in that part of the house and they took as much interest in the proceedings as any of the oldest politicians on the floor. Seats were arranged on the stage where both men and women could be found. Every seat in the house was taken and from two to three hundred people stood along the rear wall of both lower floor and balcony. On the stage seats were placed for two hundred people and everyone of these was taken. It was the largest and most enthusiastic crowd that has attended a political meeting in the city for many years. The Democrats and Populists were seated on the south side of the hall with the Republicans to the north. From those in seats the Republicans had a considerable number more than their opponents, while of those standing up it was noticeable that they cheered when the Republicans scored which was about every sentence of Mr. Bailey's talk.

Mr. Bailey accompanied by his timekeeper, T. B. Wall and A. M. Denny, chairman of the county central committee, was the first to reach the hall. As he was ushered to the stage the crowd broke into prolonged and vociferous cheering. Mr. Craddock followed soon after and the crowd also gave him a warm reception, but not so prolonged as that given his opponent. Mr. Craddock was accompanied by his timekeeper, W. J. Hash and W. A. Ayres, chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Mr. Craddock before he took his seat, stepped across the stage and shook hands with his opponent. Mr. Bailey, and thus brought cheers from everybody. Both speakers had a small hand-satchel full of papers and Mr. Bailey carried a bundle of books under his arm.

The Democratic crowd did not have near the lung power as those on the other side of the house, and Mr. Bailey's strong points in his argument came so fast, one after another that the echo had hardly died from one prolonged cheer clearly shows during the course of the debate that Theodore Roosevelt had a warm spot in the hearts of the people. His name was mentioned several times and each time the Democrats joined in the cheering. President McKinley was also mentioned and this brought forth much applause from all parts of the house. Many of the Democrats were loath to cheer when the name of the martyred president was mentioned, because of the platform which practically denounced him for his alleged imperialistic policy but the dead president was such a good man, his character and judgment so high and his ability and worth so great that the Democrats could do nothing more than cheer lustily, even if their leaders had discovered some alleged flaw in his policy.

This was the first time Mr. Craddock met Mr. Bailey on the platform. He has been asked, entreated and even dared to meet the Republican nominee in debate of Kansas issue, but he steadfastly refused to do so until public sentiment, and that is one thing the Democrats make much stock of, compelled him to meet Mr. Bailey. He consented to appear twice in a debate and last night it was plainly evident why he did not want to talk politics with Mr. Bailey. He had some arguments that were immediately torn to pieces by the opponent and not a thread was left the Democrats to hang their campaign on. Mr. Craddock did not want to speak against Mr. Bailey because he knew and his campaign managers knew that his arguments were all hot air and the supply of this commodity was getting cold.

He was given the opening speech of an hour and then had twenty minutes to close while Mr. Bailey was just an hour and a quarter in one speech. Mr. Craddock had talked just twenty-two minutes, when he turned to his time-keeper and asked how much longer he could talk. He sighed when told that forty minutes of his time remained. Every seven minutes thereafter he asked if his time was not about up. He finished in fifty-five minutes and the latter part of his speech was a pretty hard job for him to make up. He could not find arguments enough to talk an hour. He would make his points and without giving much argument in support of this he would turn to another point. He had every argument known to Democratic speechmakers and a few of his own to use and yet all this would take less than an hour.

Mr. Bailey, on the other hand, answered his opponent's arguments to tear them to shreds and throw them into the gutter, made a few of his strong points and offered much proof in support of them and was interrupted so often and for such a long time that he could not finish his argument in an hour and a quarter and did not have a chance to reply or sum up his statements. He could have talked two hours longer and brought out a new point every five minutes and still have not exhausted every argument as to why the Republican majority should run into many thousands this year.

It may be said of Mr. Bailey that "he that hath arguments shall gain many more, while he that hath none shall have even these taken away." Mr. Bailey gained strength all the time Mr. Craddock was speaking and the Democratic candidate's arguments were swept away when the Republican candidate took the floor. This year the Democrats in Kansas have very little to stand on in the way of arguments for their party being put in power.

Mr. Craddock did the best he could with the material at hand. He talks earnestly and throws his whole soul into the speech, but he has very little to make a speech on and showed it. The cheers he received were few and far between while Mr. Bailey was interrupted at the end of almost every sentence. When the Republican candidate had finished those on the south side of the house were looking very, very blue. Their case was hopeless and they knew it. Mr. Bailey poured hot shot into the fusion camp until the campers were about ready to bolt. When Mr. Craddock got up to speak a second time, his supporters could hardly courage enough to cheer him.

The crowd of three thousand people sat and listened intently to both speeches, except for the cheering no sound was made. Everybody wanted to hear what the speakers had to say. The crowd was very orderly. When Mr. Bailey finished the people began to move about and quite a number left the hall. They knew that Mr. Craddock had nothing left with which to refute arguments made by his opponent and did not care to stay longer. Some remained a few minutes after Mr. Craddock began speaking a second time, but when they saw what kind of arguments he used they had enough and left the building.

Promptly at 8 o'clock W. J. Hash advanced to the front of the stage and called the assembly to order. Mr. T. B. Wall then advanced and announced the rules of the debate. Mr. Craddock was to open the debate in a speech of an hour. Mr. Bailey was to follow in an hour and a quarter and Mr. Craddock was to have a rebuttal speech of twenty minutes. Mr. Wall also announced some Republican dates for this city and Mr. Hash again returned to the stage and announced the Democratic dates and in a few formal words introduced W. H. Craddock, mayor of Kansas City, Kan., and Democratic candidate for governor.

MR. CRADDOCK OPENS.

Craddock advanced to the center of the stage and spread his papers and books on the stand. There was hand-clapping from all parts of the hall. He said that he came to Wichita many years ago, came here to die, but through some climatic influence his life was spared. Twenty-eight years after that first visit he came here again to attend a political convention and left here with the highest gift at the hands of the convention. He was here last night to meet the Goliath of the Republican party and to slay him. The last statement brought forth some cheers from his own side of the house and a good many more from the other side.

"You know I am for men and the people and I know right from wrong. I will not abuse my opponents—that is not argument—neither will I attack the present administration personally. Governor Stanley is a warm friend of mine and I believe him to be a straightforward, conscientious man and if the mistakes he has made could be charged to anything it would be his head and not his heart. These were the opening words of the speaker. He further stated that as far as he knew, the personal qualities of the present incumbents of offices in Kansas they were all right and he believed that these men would try to do right, but the backers of the party would not let them do so. "The Republican platform commends the administration of Governor Stanley as an economical administration," said the speaker, "yet that same administration practices discrimination, extravagances and abuses and does not enforce the laws, yet it is endorsed by this platform.

"Taxation is the leading issue in this campaign; it is the paramount issue. It has caused trouble since the beginning of the world. The United States owes its existence to it, the feature of the stamp act and other taxes demanded by the British crown.

"In 1901 and 1902, during the Republican administration, the expenses of this state were $125,000 more than during the Leedy administration of 1897 and 1898, or about 4 per cent more, or $1 per head. There has nothing been done in this state in the same periods that should cause this expenditure.

"The stocks and bonds of what are known as the public utility corporations are more than $600,000,000, on which the people pay interest. These bonds and stocks are taxed at a valuation of 25 cents on the dollar, while the farmers' land and the householder are assessed on a valuation of from one-third to one-half the cash value of their property. Here is a glaring violation of the Kansas law, which reads that all property shall be taxed at its full value. Here is discrimination. In 1901 the railroad commissioners assessed the railroad properties of this state at $61,000,000 and in 1902 they assessed the same property at $59,000,000 and the people have to make up this difference, and during that period $65,000,000 have been spent in improving the Santa Fe system alone. That is a big increase in value alone, but the taxes have not been increased proportionately.

"If the home-owner should make improvements of corresponding amount it would not be many days before the assessor would be around and raise the assessment.

"In 1891 the total valuation of property, exclusive of railroads, was $256,000,000, and the rate of taxation was 15 mills on the dollar. This year the valuation is given at $321,000,000 and the rate of taxation 13½ mills.

Mr. Craddock had talked for fifteen minutes without a cheer and he had to do something to get up enthusiasm.

He claimed that the Democrats maintained that the corporations should pay the same proportion of taxes as the common people and he believed that he and his party were consistent when he said that a man should pay but half his taxes, and this is where some cheers came in, but were rather weak.

He wanted the crowd to indulge in a little mental arithmetic by figuring up some big sums he had. The taxable valuation of property as given above at 5 per cent on the dollar would make it just the same amount of the public utility corporations were compelled to pay taxes on their full value at 2½ per cent or half their value at the same as the people, at 5 per cent.

He demanded that the corporations be taxed on their income or earning capacity and Kansas has this law, but he said it was not enforced. He brought in here the fact that President Roosevelt had advocated and enforced such a law in New York, but what his point was was drowned in cheers from all sides of the house. He claimed that his party did not want to destroy the rich, but they did want the rich to pay their just proportion of taxes.

He then took up the non-enforcement of laws that are now on the statute books; he mentioned the prohibitory law

(Continued on Second Page)

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
Wichita, Tuesday October 7, 1902

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair and Warm

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages
1. All Troops Ordered Out
Bailey Wins Decisive Victory
Maneuvers at Fort Riley
2. McGuire in Southwest
Old Soldiers at Washington
3. Wichita Livestock Market
Review of the Grain Markets
New York Stocks and Bonds
4. Eagle's Editorial Page
5. Well Known Figure Gone
Dr. Johnson Predicts Frost
6. Meeting of City Council
School Board Meets for Business
7. Wichita Is a Grain Market
8. Irrigation Congress Opened

AFTER DEATH

Brown Artillery Fought Hard at Fort Riley.

THEY WENT TO SLEEP

When Informed That They Had Been Killed Off.

FIRE WAS AWFUL HOT

Artillery Made Pretty Sight on Rim of Horizon.

Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 6.—While fully as practical as any of the preceeding maneuvers, today's exercises contained a larger element of the spectacular than any that have preceded them, and it is not likely that any of those still to come will equal the work of today.

Major Leach, of the engineers, commanding the Blues, defended a position with what all the military critics concede was very great skill. General Kobbe, leading the Browns, made dispositions for attack that were praised fully as highly as Major Leach's defensive disposition. Moreover, General Kobbe pushed home his attack with a determined and energy that, had the combat occurred in actual war, must have caused heavy losses to both sides. At the close of the fighting, General Kobbe had been badly crippled, but he was coming on to make a final rush for the trenches. His men were dashing down a slope fully exposed to the rifle fire of an intrenched line, and after descending this and pushing through a ravine, his men had still 300 yards of open ground to cross before reaching the entrenchments. The critics say that this was hardly possible. Still, General Kobbe had two full imaginary regiments in reserve, and even though repulsed the first time, his game was far from being played to the finish. The plan of the maneuvers was given in the orders for them as follows:

A western force of the Blues is operating against a Brown force in the east, located northwest of St. Marys, Kan. The Blues depend upon the Union Pacific railroad for supplies. The main force of the Blues beyond St. Marys has met with a serious reverse, and has been temporarily thrust off its line of direct communication with Fort Riley. Owing to the reverse of the main army of Blues the Blue force at Fort Riley cannot expect outside aid from any direction. A strong force of the Browns is advancing to seize the important depot of supplies at Fort Riley, destroy the stores and cripple the Union Pacific railroad for several days.

The attacking force of the Browns was made up of the Eighteenth infantry, Twenty-second infantry, Colorado battalion, eight troops of the Fourth cavalry and three troops of the Eighth cavalry. There were also two imaginary regiments. The Seventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth batteries made up the artillery.

The Blues, under Major Leach, consisted of the Sixth infantry, the First battalion of engineers acting as infantry, the Sixth and Twenty-eighth batteries, the latter being Member Mountain battery, of much lighter weight and shorter range than the other batteries in the field, and troop A, of the Eighth cavalry, under Captain Donaldson. The entrenchments for the defense were made under the direction of Captain J. B. Cavanaugh, of the engineers, and were most skillfully constructed. The loose earth thrown up in creating the trench was covered with grass, placed at a right angle to the line of the trench. This gave to the eye at a distance of 50 yards very little indication of the location of the trenches. When the Brown army moved out from camp to take to the position from which it later advanced to the attack, it passed, greatly to the disgust of the umpires, within 1,000 yards of the Blues, who were at the time throwing up dirt for dear life. The location of the entrenchments was in plain view and the officers of the Browns could not avoid seeing the Blues at work. Later in the morning they were unable to see these very same trenches, and their men suffered heavily in front of them. As an object lesson of well concealed defenses, the work of Major Leach and his men today would be difficult to surpass.

Donaldson's cavalry, pushed out in front of the main line of defense, was soon in contact with the scouts of the Browns, and was forced backward to the line of infantry. When the battle opened a strong hill on the right of the line was held by the command of Major B. H. H. Longbotham, of the Sixth infantry. It comprised company D, of the engineers commanded by Captain J. B. Cavanaugh, four companies of the Sixth infantry, under Captain B. W. Atkinson, two guns of the Sixth field artillery, and two of Member's howitzers.

The center was held by Major Morton, of the Sixth cavalry, with one company of engineers, two companies of the Sixth infantry, and four guns of Member's battery.

The left was commanded by Captain G. A. Zinn, of the engineers, and contained one company of engineers and two companies of the Sixth infantry. The reserve consisted of four companies of the Sixth infantry under Captain J. D. Brown.

Four guns of the Sixth battery were behind a rise of ground to rear of the center and had a clear sweep of almost

(Continued on Second Page)

Presto

Light Biscuits;
Light Cakes;
Light Pastry;
and,—
Light Hearts,—
Quick-as-a-Wink!

And the demand is such that we doubt if you can buy it.

The H-O (Hornby's Oatmeal) Company