



SCENES AT THE MANASSAS ARMY MANOEUVRES.



A GROUP OF STAFF OFFICERS. 1 Captain Winthrop, 2 Captain Butts, 3 Colonel Helstead, adjutant general of corps, 4 Captain Dickman, general staff, 5 Colonel Dravo, chief commissary, 6 Captain Taylor, observer, 7 General Crozier (chief of staff), 8 Major Clarence Moore, observer, 9 Captain Pershing, assistant to chief of staff, 10 Colonel Knight, chief of staff, 11 Captain Thompson, assistant chief of staff.



GENERAL CORBIN (AT LEFT) ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF.



HOW AND WHERE SOLDIERS PASS THEIR LEISURE TIME.

COMPROMISE AVERTS 'L' STRIKE

SUBWAY MOTORMEN TO GET \$3.50 FOR TEN HOUR WORKDAY—THREE YEAR AGREEMENT.

Final Decision Reached After a Long and Stormy Conference in August. Belmont's Office—Papers To Be Signed To-day.

"It is all settled. The boys get their \$3.50 a day and work ten hours." This terse statement, made at 7.30 o'clock last night by E. P. Bryan, vice-president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced the settlement of the difficulties between the elevated employees over the scale of wages to be paid subway motormen. It meant that the danger of a tie-up of the entire elevated system of Manhattan, which has hung like a threatening cloud for more than a week, was averted. It meant that organized labor, with the aid of political and other timely influences, had won a decided victory over one of the most powerful municipal transportation corporations. It meant that the motormen had proved their claim to skilled workmanship that could not be supplanted by the ordinary type of strikebreaker.

This is the fourth threatened elevated strike to be averted by compromise at the last ditch within two years, and it would seem that neither the officials of the road nor the leaders of the labor organizations representing the employees are willing to brave the storm of public indignation that would be aroused at the tie-up of the elevated system.

In 1902, following the change in January of the motive power on the elevated from steam to electricity, the engineers, having become motormen, demanded a nine hour day. It was refused, and Grand Chief Arthur of the engineers, and the head of the firemen, came here to take charge of the negotiations. A strike was threatened, but a compromise, whereby the men gained practically a nine hour day through the adjustment of "swings," was agreed to in August.

In October, 1902, the elevated road officials put all the motormen through a physical examination, as the result of which several were dropped. The motormen thereupon demanded a less severe examination and the national leaders came on to enforce the demand. A strike was averted for, but again a compromise agreement was voted.

In March of the same year the employees exclusive of the motormen, hitherto unorganized, formed a branch of the Amalgamated Association and asked for higher pay and a nine hour day. The wage demand was adjusted, but a refusal to give the nine hour day brought on a vote for a strike in April. Negotiations were continued, however, and a compromise averted a tie-up.

It was said after the conference that the elevated men would have the first choice of subway jobs. This was a much mooted question, as the company had been hiring men to run the subway cars. The men had had opportunity to apply for places, but had neglected to do so. It was said that the company will give all preferences to the elevated road men who want places in the subway.

A FIVE HOUR CONFERENCE.

It took Mr. Bryan less than half a minute to tell the reporters who were waiting that there was no danger of a strike. But that statement was made possible only by a conference at August Belmont's banking house, No. 120 Broadway, which lasted fully five hours among the company officials, the employees and the heads of their national organizations. It was an exciting conference, a conference of loud words and at times angry gestures. Almost until the very end it looked as if there would be no compromise and that the meeting would end in a strike order.

The fighting for the company was done by Mr. Bryan and General Superintendent Hedley, who has fought elevated strikes in Chicago. It is said they favored standing firm on the wage question and testing the elaborate strikebreaking arrangement which they have worked night and day to perfect. Finally, when he became convinced that the men would not yield without a bitter struggle, it is said Mr. Belmont cautiously brought forward the compromise which was adopted. He offered them the wages they demanded if they would accept the company's hours.

The conference had been in session so long that it was impossible to put the agreement in writing. It will be prepared in all its details by Mr. Bryan to-day, and there will be a meeting of the company officials and employees at the company's office in the Park Row Building this afternoon, at which it will be finally ratified and signed. Both the national officers of the labor organizations and the company officials declare that there will be no hitch and that all chance of a strike has passed.

At 2.30 p. m. the lobby of the Equitable Building, in which Mr. Belmont's banking house has offices, looked like the meeting place of a labor congress. Members of the executive and strike committees of the three organizations, twenty-five strong, gathered there to wait for their national officers. Stone and Hurley, of the Engineers; Mahon and Orr, of the Amalgamated, and Wilson, of the Firemen, soon joined them.

OVER SUNDAY ATLANTIC CITY. GIVING. Pennsylvania Railroad special tour September 10. Rates covering transportation and two days' hotel accommodations \$16 and \$18, according to hotel selected. Reach from hotels at \$1.50 rate.—Adv.

CAMPED ON THE FIELD.

READY FOR FIGHT TO-DAY.

Grant Loses Five Companies on First Day of Bull Run.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 6.—The troops of the Brown and Blue armies bivouacked to-night ready for a renewal of the war game at any minute after midnight. The quartermasters had provided for this bivouac, and it is counted upon to contribute more of practical value to the participants than anything else, including the work of the day over the country roads and fields.

The solutions of the problems are of interest, but the conditions which governed to-day's movements were so impeded by rules and agreements between the commanding officers of the opposing forces that the operations bore only a remote likeness to real war. The various assumptions which are necessary are more or less confusing and lead to some dispute of the relative advantages enjoyed by one or the other side. It is out of order to employ civilian spies or interfere with the telegraph lines, so that all the opportunities of actual warfare are not available. The chief value of the exercises so far has been in the study of the detouring of troops, and their provision while in camp, and to-night in the selection of camps and the building of camp fires, which many of the militiamen learned for the first time should be small rather than large; the reserving of strength and the avoidance of cold water and of food other than that issued to the troops.

At daylight to-day General Grant, commanding the blue army, had established a front across the battlefield and pushed his line two-fifths of the way to Thoroughfare. The northern half of his line was a solid mass of infantry, the southern half was a patrol of cavalry. To meet the attack General Bell, commanding the brown army, established a line of battle sweeping in a semi-circle from Buckland on the southwestern limits of the field to Woolsey on the north. Buckland is less than two miles from the western limit of operations and Woolsey a little more than that distance. General Bell's centre was the strongest part of his line.

General Grant advanced his line at least two miles further east than the position he originally took up, getting a little more than halfway to meet the attacking party, and established an extraordinarily strong line, or succession of lines, bisecting the manoeuvre zone, the right resting about two and a half miles north to the limit of the zone. The attacking forces were marshalled in front of this line on the east. Between the two forces was a stretch of about a mile of rolling country, with woods and corn fields on either side.

General Grant's advance was stopped about 10 o'clock. Four companies of the 74th New York and one company of the 5th Infantry, regular, under Brigadier General Wint, commanding the First Brigade of the blue army, were ruled out of action for attempting to cross the open space. They were subject to the concentrated fire of a long line of the 2d Texas Regiment, under General Lee, commanding the First Brigade of the brown army.

After this brisk skirmish, which developed such strength on the part of the brown army, General Grant swung the bulk of his infantry and artillery to the south in an effort to flank General Bell's line of infantry on the right. General Bell, however, learned of the movements of his adversary and rushed up his reserves to the threatened point. The two forces came in contact shortly after 2 o'clock, artillery was brought into play by the brown army, and rapid fire guns and rifles spoke on both sides. The battle had proceeded only a short time when an order from the umpires was given to cease firing. Fifteen minutes was allowed to each side to re-secure its lines. At a signal from the chief umpire the action was resumed. The fighting became very hot, but before a decisive point was reached the umpires stopped the fighting for the day.

First Lieutenant Cornelius K. Vanderbilt, of the 12th New York, was compelled to submit to medical treatment to-day on account of the heat. His condition is not regarded as serious.

"TRUE GEORGIA GRIT."

General Terrell Praises Soldier's Refusal to Salute Negro Officer.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 6.—A special dispatch to "The Herald" from Atlanta says: In discussing the refusal of a Georgia soldier to salute a negro officer, Governor Terrell to-day said: "That's what I call true Georgia grit. He is made out of the proper stuff." Ex-Governor Chandler was even more emphatic. He declared that "any Yankee who thinks a Georgia soldier will salute a negro is a d—n fool. D—n Yankees and negroes, anyway."

KILLED BY NEGRO'S BITE.

Georgia Planter Dies in Convulsions After Fight with Senegambian.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6.—As a result of a bite on the thumb received in a fight with a negro, J. N. Porter, a wealthy planter of Dodge County, died from blood poisoning this morning. He died in convulsions, and suffered terrible agony. When evidence of blood poisoning developed Mr. Porter left his home near Albany about a month ago and came here for treatment. Up to a short time before his death he appeared to be getting better.

The beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N. Y. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

LEADERS WANT HIGGINS.

ODELL REFUSES TO RUN.

A Break Between Taggart and Belmont Thought Likely.

At a conference of Republican leaders yesterday Governor Odell positively declined to be a candidate for re-election. A majority of the leaders spoke in favor of the nomination of Lieutenant Governor Higgins for Governor. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, was the guest of Judge Parker at Esopus yesterday. They were in close consultation most of the day. Other visitors there were General Miles, John R. McLean, of Ohio, and Judge McConville, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the National Committee.

The Democratic editors began to arrive for their conference. "Belmontism" at the Democratic National Headquarters is offending Chairman Taggart's friends, who say that a clash between the real boss and the official head of the national committee may be expected this week. Mr. Taggart's friends declare that money for the Parker campaign has been wasted and is running low.

HIGGINS HAS THE LEAD.

Men Discussed for Smaller Places on the Ticket.

Governor Odell and the other Republican leaders from all parts of the State gathered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to talk over the situation. This meeting was widely heralded as a gathering to choose the State ticket and to prepare the details of the Saratoga convention. No ticket was decided upon, but the availability of candidates was freely discussed. In the first place Governor Odell made his position known. He said to those who came to meet him in practically these words:

"I am not a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and I will not be a candidate. Nothing could induce me to accept the nomination. I have no candidate. I am for the strongest man we can nominate, and I want every one to speak right out in meeting. The consensus of opinion will govern. The best brain and thought of the organization must rule. Whoever can get the most votes and stand the best with the public is the man I am for."

Republican leaders began to flock into the Fifth Avenue Hotel at an early hour yesterday and they kept coming and going all day. Among those who saw and talked with the Governor were Colonel George W. Dunn, former chairman of the Republican State Committee; William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the executive committee; George W. Aldridge, leader in Rochester; Congressman James S. Sherman, ex-Congressman Emerson, of Pittsburg; Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga; Senator Elton R. Brown, of Watertown; Senator Elsbeg, Louis F. Payne, of Chatham; William C. Warren, of Erie; William L. Ward, member of the Republican National Committee; Edward Lauterbach, William Halpin, and Congressman Littauer.

Senator Brackett brought the Odell boom to the city. He said: "Up in my section of the country the people realize that Governor Odell has been the best executive we have had in a dozen years. He is a sterling character, and we would like to see him nominated." After talking with Governor Odell Senator Brackett clung to his views about the desirability of nominating Governor Odell, but said that he would not accept the nomination.

Senator Malby, who is to be permanent chairman of the convention, had a long talk with Governor Odell. He went over his speech with him, and the finishing touches were put to it. It was announced that as Timothy L. Woodruff had declined to be temporary chairman of the convention ex-Governor Frank S. Black would be named for that honor.

The situation so far as the Governorship is concerned is still open. Governor Odell, Senator Platt and the other leaders have urged that the convention be an open one, and that the strongest man be allowed to win. Nothing has been done to injure the boom that have started. The movement in favor of Woodruff seems to have made the greatest strides, but it was said yesterday that the former Lieutenant Governor would probably fall short of the nomination. It is thought that his attitude toward the canal would hurt him up State. On the other hand, Lieutenant Governor Higgins came in for many kind words. It was pointed out that Mr. Higgins is a man of great personal popularity. He has practically no enemies. He has never been allied with factions. He has a clean record, and in his years of service at Albany he has been in touch with all the details of the State government. Governor Odell denied that Higgins was his candidate, but it is understood that he would not view his nomination with disfavor. Senator Platt and Senator Dewey visited

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PINE BASS FISHING.

near Cape Vincent (Thousand Islands) on New York Central. Leave New York 11.20 p. m., arrive Cape Vincent 2.30 next morning.—Adv.

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VERMONT BY 32,000.

BIG REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Result Indicates National Triumph in November.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 6.—Returns received at midnight indicate that the Republicans won a signal victory in to-day's State election, in that they held their own and elected the head of their ticket by a plurality equal to, if not greater, than that returned for William W. Stickney when he was elected Governor in 1900. Stickney, however, received the support of many Gold Democrats, and the Republicans generally did not look for more than 28,000 plurality in to-day's election. Stickney was elected four years ago by 31,282 plurality over Senter.

At midnight the Republican leaders claimed the State by 32,000, and this estimate appeared reasonable, in the light of the returns from 233 out of 246 cities and towns, which gave Bell 46,242 and Porter 13,663. The same places four years ago gave Stickney, Republican, 45,823; Senter, Democrat, 15,538. Returns from some of the cities and several of the remote mountain towns were not available to-night.

Secretary Alfred E. Watson of the Republican State Committee said to-night: "The result of the election to-day is a great surprise, in view of the hard work of the Democrats during the campaign. We expected a Republican plurality of 20,000, but the returns indicate Mr. Bell's election as Governor by a plurality of 32,000. I attribute this increase in the Republican vote over 1900 to the excellent weather, the popularity of Mr. Bell among the farmers, and the care with which the voters read the campaign speeches and literature which we sent them. The victory must also be regarded as a splendid endorsement of President Roosevelt."

Returns in from 160 cities and towns show that the Republicans have made large gains in both branches of the legislature. In all the districts heard from Republican Senators have been elected, with the indication that the upper branch of the legislature will be without a Democratic member next year. The party had five Senators in the last legislature. The Republicans have also made gains in the lower house, the standing for the 160 towns being 136 Republicans, 20 Democrats, 2 independents and 1 Citizen. Democratic leaders refused to-night to comment on the results of the election.

Vermont to-day elected a Governor and thirty State officers, two members of Congress, three State Senators and one Representative from each city and town. The day passed without special incident. The weather was fine and the vote was normal for a Presidential year. The State officers elected are:

Governor—CHARLES J. BELL, of Walden. Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES H. STEARNS, of Johnson. Treasurer—JOHN L. BACON, of Hartford. Secretary of State—FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD, of Morrisville. Auditor of Accounts—HORACE F. GRAHAM, of Craftsbury.

David J. Foster, of Burlington, was elected to Congress from the 1st District, and Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, from the 1st District. The vote for Congressmen followed closely that for Governor, and with the exception of the three northern counties, where local issues affected the normal vote, the complexion of the legislature was practically unchanged. This indicates that Senator Redfield Proctor will be re-elected at the coming session of the legislature.

The campaign was hard fought by both of the leading parties, the Democrats bending their efforts to a reduction of the Republican majority of 21,312 given to William W. Stickney for Governor in 1900. The Republicans conceded a falling off from their figures, owing to the probable loss of the gold Democratic vote, but a plurality of less than 25,000 for the head of the Republican ticket would have been construed as indicating a decline in Republican sentiment.

The polls opened early everywhere, and in the larger cities and towns were not closed until sunset. The early returns from the centre of the State disclosed the Republicans as holding their own, while the Democrats showed a falling off from their vote of 1900. At 12 o'clock 125 of the 246 towns and cities had been recorded, the results being similar to those received earlier and taken by the Republicans as indicating that the plurality would not fall below 23,000, and might exceed 31,000, the plurality of 1900.

The law requiring minority elections for all candidates made necessary in several of the cities and larger towns a third and fourth ballot. At Burlington the third ballot for representative began at 10 o'clock, and the polls were not closed until midnight. The vote for Governor had not then been tabulated. Two ballots were taken at Barre before the Democratic candidate for the legislature was declared re-elected. At Rutland eight ballots were also the cause for a second ballot.

The following table gives the Republican pluralities at the Presidential election in Vermont in the last six Presidential years:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Plurality. 1880: 28,023; 1884: 33,291; 1888: 22,794; 1892: 28,963; 1896: 28,963; 1900: 31,282.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES BULLETINS.

Interested in the Vermont Election, He Has a Special News Service.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt received the returns from the Vermont election to-day. He is interested in the election, and has a special news service. He is interested in the election, and has a special news service. He is interested in the election, and has a special news service.

ARMY'S FATE IN DOUBT.

KUROPATKIN SILENT.

Japanese Nearing Moukden—Rains Hamper Russian Retreat.

The fate of General Kuropatkin's army, so far as dispatches show, still hangs in the balance. No word has been received from the Russian leader since Monday afternoon, when the army was moving northward, harassed by the Japanese on the rear. A dispatch from Moukden yesterday said that the baggage train was passing through the city, and that the heavy roads were retarding the retreat. An action, the message added, was going on fourteen miles away.

The reported annihilation of the Russian rearguard is denied by the general staff at St. Petersburg, and is not borne out by dispatches, though the Russian capital is filled with rumors of disaster. Telegrams repeat the reports of a Japanese force west of Moukden, and Russian officials express fear lest Japanese gunboats may seriously hamper the crossing of the Hun.

A land and sea attack on Port Arthur is expected to-day, according to advices from Che-Foo. The forts were subjected to a heavy bombardment on September 2 and 3, and two Russian guns were dismounted. A vessel loaded with provisions is reported to have run the blockade. There are indications that Russia will make substantial concessions to the United States and Great Britain respecting the treatment of foodstuffs as contraband. The report of the Russian commission is expected to be submitted to the Emperor to-day.

RETREAT HARD PRESSED.

Russian Position on Monday Improved—Alarm in Capital.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—There has been no news from General Kuropatkin since Monday afternoon. This is attributed to the interruption of direct communication with the commander in chief, owing to the transfer of the telegraph office to Moukden, whither messages have to be sent by courier. General Kuropatkin's latest message follows:

To-day (September 5) the army is advancing northward. It has extricated itself from the dangerous position in which it was placed, being threatened by the enemy and having a narrow front. The enemy through the day cannonaded our rearguard, especially its left flank, but without much effect. We lost about one hundred men to-day.

Private reports from Moukden said that some of the rearguard actions were severe, but no details have been received. The utmost confidence prevails at the War Office that the Russian army is slowly but surely effecting its retreat, without serious risk of being cut off. Intense anxiety, nevertheless, is felt through the nation, and this feeling is shared by the Emperor. His majesty is unwilling to absent himself from Peterhof, and has countermanded all proposed journeys. He will not go to Warsaw or Libau, and remains closeted for hours with his military advisers.

It is believed that the outcome of these deliberations will be an order to mobilize several more army corps. Late last evening The Associated Press obtained the following statement from the War Office:

No telegrams whatever were received from General Kuropatkin to-day. It is inferred that the only Russian troops remaining at Yental on September 4 are the rearguard. These troops are solely to retard the enemy's movement. It is quite consistent from the position of affairs to suppose that a portion of the Japanese forces entered Yental, there being no intention to hold this point, as it is of no intrinsic importance. The stores there have already been removed, and whatever was not removed was burned.

An official telegram will probably arrive to-morrow morning. The transfer of the telegraph office to Moukden has caused delay in the direct transmission of messages. A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press sent a message from Moukden Tuesday evening, more than twenty-four hours after the dispatch of General Kuropatkin's last published message. This correspondent gives no details of the retreat, and the censor is probably not allowed to authorize the transmission of this

OVER SUNDAY TOUR TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Pennsylvania Railroad special tour September 10. Rates covering transportation and two days' hotel accommodations \$16 and \$18, according to hotel selected. Reach from hotels at \$1.50 rate.—Adv.

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