

JAPANESE ARE PRESSING ON

ST. PETERSBURG HEARS THAT RAIN STOPS FIGHTING.

The Central and Left Armies of the Japs Have Been Joined, and the Right, Under Kuroki, Has Secured a Good Strategic Position to the Northeast.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. TOKYO, Sept. 10.—The absence of official reports from the front is taken to indicate continued fighting north of Liaoyang. On the night of Sept. 6 and next morning the central army, with a part of the left army, crossed northeast of Liaoyang and joined the left column.

The right army drove the Russians from the Yingusung and M'chang heights, securing a position of much strategic importance. The Russians were followed to Yental, where Gen. Kuroki, in command of the right army, is still operating.

The general results continue to be favorable to the Japanese. The operations of Gen. Kuroki's army have been especially daring. Despatches from Yinkow say that there were indications that the Russians at Mukden would assume the offensive.

The Asahi regards the reported Russian counter attack into Corea, from Vladivostok, as worthy of serious attention.

The Russians at Port Arthur are reconnoitering with balloons. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—The General Staff has received a despatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated to-day, in which he says that no fighting is in progress, as the rains and the state of the roads prevent any movement of troops.

RUSSIA'S CONTRABAND VIEW. Has Come to a Decision Which, It Is Said, Will Satisfy Neutrals.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—The Foreign Office to-day received information of the release of the German steamer Arabia, laden with American flour, which was seized by the Russian Vladivostok squadron off the coast of Japan and taken to Vladivostok. The prize court at Vladivostok condemned part of the Arabia's cargo.

JAPS LOST OPPORTUNITY. Might Have Crushed Kuropatkin Easily but for Overcaution.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Daily News to-night publishes the following cablegram, dated Chefoo to-day, from John F. Bass, its correspondent with Gen. Kuroki: After passing months in contriving an exact combined movement from the south and west to crush the Russian army at Liaoyang, the Japanese failed, through the slowness and timidity of their strategy, to throw a sufficiently large force from Kuroki's army far enough to the east and north to cut off the Russian retreat. They might have annihilated the Russians when, after fighting one of the greatest rear guard battles of history, the retirement from Liaoyang began on the night of Sept. 3.

The Japanese right wing, consisting of the Twelfth division only, was then thirteen miles east by north of Liaoyang, calling for reinforcements. Military authorities say that this movement cannot be called an enveloping movement, being merely an attack on Kuropatkin's left flank. The guard division of Kuroki's army was not seriously engaged in the fighting of Sept. 3. It might have been hurried northward to reinforce the Twelfth division on the morning of that day; but the extreme caution of the Japanese held the guards in reserve for fear of a counter attack by the Russians on the left center. Such an attack was impossible, owing to the long line which was necessary to the Russians to cover their position.

Kuropatkin's safe withdrawal places him in a high position as a commander. In a marvellously short time he has reorganized an inefficient army, badly officered and ignorant of the science of war, into a good fighting machine under perfect control. This was done with a large percentage of the same troops that had been defeated again and again by the Japanese. Now, the troops of the Mikado, with victories galore to their credit, have less chance of final success than they had some months ago.

Strategically, the Japanese campaign in Manchuria is a failure, because, conforming to the national desire to possess Port Arthur, the Japanese devoted too much force to their endeavor to take that fortress. They divided their strength and the result was that they failed to crush Kuropatkin.

With 400,000 men in the field the Japanese have no excuse for their failure. Kuropatkin's large army is a myth. The slowness with which the campaign has been conducted affords the Russians a new opportunity to get out more troops over the Trans-Siberian Railway. Heavy reinforcements are absolutely necessary to secure success for the Czar. In this lies the only chance of Russian victory.

Japanese strategy has been successful provided only that the object of the war is to seize Corea and occupy permanently the Liaoyang Peninsula up to Mukden. This, however, is contrary to Japanese diplomatic representation. However, it is rumored that the Powers are to be conciliated by concessions of customs ports in north China, the United States getting Newchwang.

JAPAN NEEDS MORE MONEY. 100,000,000 Yen War Fund Not Yet Raised—Loan May Be Flouted.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. TOKYO, Sept. 10.—There is much activity in official circles over the national finances and Korean affairs. The 100,000,000 yen war fund authorized by the Diet this year has not yet been raised. It is reported that the Government will float a domestic loan shortly. The bankers are willing, should the terms be favorable. The 100,000,000 yen exchequer bonds have all been subscribed.

LOSSES IN RECENT FIGHTING. 15,000 Japs Killed or Wounded at Port Arthur—17,000 Russians at Liaoyang.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. KLAOHOW, Sept. 10.—A Japanese officer, here on his way to Tokio, said to-day that the Japanese losses at Port Arthur during the last few days exceeded 15,000. PARIS, Sept. 10.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that the Minister of War places the total Russian loss during the last few days at 4,000 killed and 13,000 wounded.

FAIRBANKS TALKS IN JERSEY. THE CAMPAIGN OPENED WITH A ROUSING GATHERING.

More Persons in Jersey City to Hear a Talk on the Tariff and Roosevelt Than Could Get Into the Hall—Senator Scott Says Cassaway's in Bad Company.

The Republican national campaign in New Jersey was opened last night by Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, candidate for Vice-President, who addressed an audience of 1,900 people at Columbia Hall, Ocean and Cedar avenues, Jersey City.

Senator Fairbanks, escorted from the Hotel Manhattan, this city, to Jersey City by Governor Franklin Murphy and United States Senator John Keen of New Jersey and Senator Scott of West Virginia. Senator John P. Dryden of New Jersey was chairman of the meeting. He outlined the Republican policies and said that President Roosevelt stands to-day as a type for what is best in the American nature.

Senator Fairbanks glanced at his watch as he arose to speak and an enthusiast in the rear of the house yelled: "Oh, don't look at your watch; we'll stay here all night to hear you."

The speaker's references to President McKinley and President Roosevelt were loudly cheered. When the audience filled the hall with a great volume of applause he spoke of McKinley. Mr. Fairbanks said:

"Ah, you do well to cheer that name, one of the grandest and most majestic names in all human history."

"The policies for which McKinley lived and died," he said later, "are the policies of the Republican party."

Senator Fairbanks began his speech in part as follows:

Republican and Democratic politics have always been sharply opposed to each other. The two parties are not in harmony upon important questions affecting our industrial and national welfare. Both are not right in the present emergency.

He was unable to speak. His wife said that he had been compelled to commit suicide by a member of the Fire Department.

"My husband, Claus Markle, was in the kitchen of our apartment," she told the police, "when a fireman came to the front door. He asked for my husband and I called Claus. The fireman shouted to him through the hall:

"Have you done that job yet?" Listening Wife Heard Him Say: Then Husband Fired Bullet Into His Head—Police Seek Fire Department Lieutenant.

Claus Markle, a bookkeeper, 57 years old, shot himself yesterday afternoon in his apartment at 699 Tenth avenue. He died at 6 o'clock at Roosevelt Hospital. He was unable to speak. His wife said that he had been compelled to commit suicide by a member of the Fire Department.

"My husband, Claus Markle, was in the kitchen of our apartment," she told the police, "when a fireman came to the front door. He asked for my husband and I called Claus. The fireman shouted to him through the hall:

"Have you done that job yet?" "My husband said 'No'."

"Then my husband ran back into the kitchen and I heard the noise of a revolver fired. I ran back to the kitchen and found that Claus had shot himself. I dragged him upstairs and put him to bed."

Mrs. Markle said she had told that the fireman's name was Albert Reid, and that he was a lieutenant of Engine Company 45. She said that she did not know Reid herself and could not speak positively.

Mrs. Markle further said that her husband had been very friendly with a young woman who worked at the American Mineral Water Machine Company, where he was employed as a bookkeeper. This young woman, Mrs. Markle said, was a relative of Reid. She said her husband had given up his situation the previous evening. She said that whatever differences there had been between herself and her husband had been adjusted and they were on good terms.

About the time of the suicide, a man in the uniform of a lieutenant of the Fire Department ran out of the house at 699 Tenth avenue and beckoned to Policeman Dowling, who was standing near by.

"A man in that house has just shot himself," said the fireman, excitedly. "I wish you would go in."

"What were you doing in the house?" demanded the policeman.

"I was there on business," said the fireman. "I sent in an emergency call after it happened."

Dowling ran into the house and the fireman followed quickly away.

The policeman heard a woman crying in an upstairs room. He ran up the stairs and through an open door saw Markle lying on a bed, with a bullet wound in his head. His wife was kneeling by the bedside, sobbing.

Dowling called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital and the wounded man was hurriedly taken there. The policeman got the story of the shooting from the woman.

The case was reported to the West Forty-seventh street police station by Dowling, and Capt. Hussey put two detectives to work on the case. No charge has been made against Reid, but he was being sought as a witness by detectives last night.

KUROPATKIN LED THE LEFT. Further Details of the Sharp Fighting at Yental—Gen. Orloff Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Mukden of to-day's date gives details of the fighting at Yental. The Japanese opened the engagement with artillery, covering a turning movement.

Gen. Orloff, who was in command of the Russian forces, ordered an attack upon the Japanese from the south. Gen. Kuropatkin had intended to advance from the rear and east and surround the Japanese, but their superior forces prevented the execution of the plan. Gen. Kuropatkin personally led the Russian left.

Gen. Orloff was handicapped by having new troops under him whose quality was unknown to him. He was wounded during the action and had to relinquish the command. His troops suffered great losses, were badly shaken and finally began to give way. Gen. Kuropatkin's attack also failed.

The Japanese did not push home their victory. No Russian guns or colors were captured by the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A despatch received from the Japanese Legation this evening from Tokio tells of the operations of one corps of the Japanese army after the battle of Liaoyang. It was evidently sent on Tuesday, but had been delayed by the rapidity of the Japanese movements and the distance from the telegraphic base. The despatch says:

"Marshal Oyama reports that our right army occupied Yental Colliery, on Yamentals Hill, after the fighting of the 4th and 5th. The retreat of the enemy's main force is believed to have been retarded."

"Natives say the enemy sent by train over 100,000 killed and wounded. We buried over 3,000 Russians. The enemy burned magazines near action before evacuation. We captured immense quantities of provisions and ammunition."

Dowie to Pay Off \$100,000. CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Creditors of the Zion institution at the time of the receivership last winter yesterday received notices from Dr. Dowie to the effect that the third payment on the \$100,000 debt will be made on Monday next. The amount to be paid is about \$100,000, and represents 25 per cent. of the total amount.

Named for the Assembly. Albany County—First district, Charles W. Mead; Fourth district, W. J. Grattan, Republican. Chenango County—Augustus W. Slater, Democrat.

Corland County—Charles H. Benton of Marathon, Democrat.

Seneca County—George E. Monroe, Republican, nominated for a fourth term.

Tompkins County—William Lounsbury, Jr., Democrat.

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MOODY ANSWERS PARKER. Says the Judge Was Not Fair in His Talk on National Expenditures.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Attorney-General Moody addressed a large meeting of Republicans here to-night, closing the campaign. Mr. Moody devoted a large part of his speech to an answer to Judge Parker's charges of national extravagance, made in his speech to the Democratic editors on Thursday last. Mr. Moody said:

"At a meeting with the Democratic editors at Exopus on Thursday, Sept. 8, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency delivered a long and eloquent address. In his remarks he made certain statements of fact. This of itself is a notable achievement. It is a notable achievement in that it is the first time in the history of the Government that expenditures were larger than in any year of peace in the history of the nation."

"That fact has not altogether escaped public attention. It is perfectly evident to any one who cares to investigate public affairs and has already been said several thousand times. In a great, growing and prosperous country like the United States, it is not surprising that the expenditures were larger than in any year of peace in the history of the nation."

"The question is not how much they were, but whether the expenditures were wisely and economically made; and, until there is some evidence of some part of the expenditures, we have a right to assume that they were wisely and economically made. We are entitled to know the part of them that ought not to have been made."

"It does not do to compare them with the expenditures of the past. They are not grown in twenty years. We may as well go back a hundred years and compare them with the expenditures of the Revolutionary War. The expenditures for the last fiscal year amounted to only \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000. Of the expenditures for the last fiscal year \$22,000,000 were expended for the rivers and harbors, \$15,000,000 for pensions, \$10,000,000 for the construction of the navy, \$10,000,000 for the construction of the army and navy, the construction of fortifications along our coast, and for the maintenance of the Department of Commerce with its Bureau of Labor, which one of our predecessors refused to have omitted or diminished."

"It can be safely said that each of the two administrations of President Cleveland showed an increase of expenditures over the preceding administration. This increase immediately preceded it. In view of this normal increase of expenditures it is absurd to compare the expenditures of the present administration with those of the past."

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