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STUBBORN RESISTANCE

Russians Striving to Retard Japanese Operations.

MORE OUTPOST FIGHTS

ANOTHER BATTLE NOW THOUGHT TO BE NOT FAR DISTANT.

Kuropatkin Holds Important Roads With Strong Force—No Further News From Port Arthur.

All advices today indicate that another engagement between Kuropatkin's army and Oyama's forces is not far distant. The Japanese outposts yesterday attempted to take Kaoutou Pass, which commands the road to Fushan, but were stubbornly resisted. The Russians are reported to be holding all the passes of the Da range, and severe fighting is predicted before the Japanese reach the Hun river. Dispatches to St. Petersburg say that Oyama's advance is still thirty miles south and southeast of Fushan, where it seems probable the next engagement in force will occur.

Japanese Attempts Continue.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs under yesterday's date that the Japanese continue their attempts to turn the Russian left, but without success.

According to the latest information received by the war office Field Marshal Oyama's advance forces are still thirty miles south and southeast of Fushun. The war office does not expect a battle at Fushun until after a series of rear-guard engagements.

During the repulse of the recent Japanese attack on Da Pass Gen. Peterhof took several prisoners and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Russians lost a captain and three men killed and had forty-five men wounded.

The Japanese operations against Mukden are rapidly developing. Gen. Kuropatkin announces that the Japanese army at Bentsiaputze is beginning to advance northward. The outposts yesterday tried to capture Kaoutou pass, commanding the road to Fushun. The Russians are offering a stubborn resistance, which is likely to retard decisive operations.

Kuropatkin has placed strong forces astride the Mukden and Fushun roads to Bentsiaputze. The Russians are also holding all the passes of the Da range eastward of Bentsiaputze.

A dispatch from Harbin announces that another Japanese regiment is moving further eastward. Severe fighting is probable before the Japanese succeed in reaching the Hun river.

There is no further news from Port Arthur, but the anxiety as to the fate of its gallant defenders has been relieved by foreign telegrams received here announcing that the Japanese have not captured any important positions.

Field Marshal Oyama's long report of the repulse of what he calls the Russian counter attack on Pintaitszu is classed here as being nothing more or less than the Japanese version of the reconnaissance of Generals Samsoneff's and Rennenkampff's forces north of Bentsiaputze detailed from here in the Associated Press dispatches of September 16. Oyama's report attributes undue importance to this operation. Kuropatkin obviously did not contemplate pressing home his attack, since he sent a comparatively small force against the Japanese main army.

Hourly Expecting a Battle.

MUKDEN, September 21 (delayed in transmission).—A battle is hourly expected to occur in the vicinity of Fushun, thirty miles east of here. At present all is quiet. The weather is turning cold.

With the exception of a slight skirmish at Da pass there were no developments today.

Russian Reconnoissances.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, September 17, via Fusan, September 22.—The Russians are reconnoitering along the Japanese frontier with a large force of cavalry, supported by guns. With three guns they appeared yesterday evening within six thousand yards of Yental station, and threw a few shells at the station. They continued the cannonading at intervals all today. The Russian force on the Mukden road extends from Shuliho, eight miles north of Yental, to Tsaotoitsu, five miles northeast.

Retreat Not Prearranged.

TOKYO, September 22.—General Oku has written an extended report of the operations preceding the capture of Liaoyang and in conclusion he expresses the opinion that General Kuropatkin had determined to hold Liaoyang, his plan being first to attack and defeat General Kuroki and then to assail the Japanese center and left armies. Oku declares that the stubborn resistance of the Russians at Liaoyang proves that their retreat was not prearranged.

Russian Casualties at Liaoyang.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—The general staff has issued a revised list of the Russian casualties at Liaoyang, showing that 1,810 men were killed, that 10,811 were wounded and that 1,212 were left on the field. Fifty-four regimental officers were killed and 252 were wounded, 2 generals were killed and 3 were wounded. Five officers were left on the field.

Russian Reinforcements Expected.

BERLIN, September 22.—Colonel Gaedke, the correspondent of the Tageblatt in the far east, in a letter from Liaoyang dated August 22 and which reflects headquarters talk, says it was expected then that from 348 to 360 battalions of Russian infantry would reach Manchuria by the middle of December. Colonel Gaedke puts the number of the Russian forces in southern Manchuria at the beginning of the war at 22,000.

Resources of the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—The Russ and Novoe Vremya refuse to accept the low estimate of the Japanese financial and military resources contained in the English dispatches. They say they have no reason to suppose that they are more correct than the pictures of the situation in Russia published in the British press. The Russ is convinced that the Japanese are able to place as many able-bodied men in the field as France, whose capacity, the Russ says, is 2,500,000 men. The paper admits that Russia is greatly handicapped by the distance of her army from headquarters here, and urges doubling the Siberian railroad line.

Restoration of Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, September 22.—It continues to be reported that the Manchus at Peking are anxious to secure the assistance of foreign powers to compel Japan to restore Manchuria to China without conditions, and that they are still urging that a special mission be sent to the European courts with the object in view. It is added that if these representations are not successful a renewal of the anti-foreign agitation is not impossible, and the mission of Tie Hiang (the Manchu official from Peking who has been in the southern provinces for some time) in collecting funds to reorganize the Chinese army is therefore regarded here with suspicion.

Condition of Detained Russians.

TSINGTAU, German China, September 22.—Captain Matousevitch has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, and the other wounded Russians here are convalescing. The majority of the officers of the Russian battle ship Czarevitch and the three torpedo boat destroyers dismantled here have left their ships and are living at hotels.

Japanese Prisoners Well Treated.

KALOOGA, Russia, September 22.—At an entertainment here last night in honor of the Japanese officers who are detained here as prisoners of war the society leaders vied with each other in showing them every attention.

REPORTED JAPANESE SUCCESS.

Capture of Commanding Positions at Port Arthur Rumored.

TOKYO, September 22.—While official confirmation is lacking, it seems certain that the Japanese possess a fort on another height westward of Itzshan, at Port Arthur, which they carried by desperate assaults and have since resisted all attempts to recapture by the Russians. Both these heights overlook Port Arthur, offering excellent gun positions, which materially weaken the Russian defense.

TSINGTAU, German China, September 22. Several colliers arrived here within the last ten days. It is believed the cargoes are intended for Port Arthur. The British collier Foxton Hall has transferred her cargo of Cardiff coal to the German steamer Ericka, which the local authorities would not allow to leave until given assurance that no attempt would be made to enter Port Arthur. The Ericka sails at daylight, and Japan is given as her destination, but it is believed that she will ultimately make for Port Arthur, where the Russians are offering stupendous inducements for the delivery of coal. S. Davidson, an American merchant who had a Russian coal contract and was ordered to leave Port Arthur on February 15 last, is now at Tsingtau. He tells the Associated Press correspondent that when he left the coal supply was much depleted.

On account of the Russian warships having been compelled to keep up full steam day and night for nearly eight months, and the enormous quantities of fuel required for the water condensing plant, there must be a coal famine there now unless more coal has arrived.

The Japanese have since cut off the water supply, when the garrison would have to depend entirely upon the condenser. If a coal famine prevails, the town must be getting water from impure water wells, which would also have to be served to the sick and wounded iceless.

CHEFOO, September 22.—No further news of any importance was received here from Port Arthur or elsewhere today.

HER COALING PREVENTED.

The Russian Cruiser Terek Had Been Stopping British Vessels.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, September 22.—The Russian cruiser Terek, which has been stopping British vessels in the vicinity of Gibraltar, began coaling here yesterday, but, on orders received today from Madrid, she was stopped from coaling and ordered to leave here during the morning. Her commander replied that he was unable to put to sea owing to the Terek's engines needing repairs. She was, however, forbidden to take on board any more coal, or any water or stores.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Not Known Whether It Will Leave This Year or Not.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—Admiral Birileff, the Russian naval commander at Cronstadt, has ordered the battle ship Orel, the cruisers Oleg and Jemtchug and the transport Kamtchatka to be ready for sea September 25, and the cruiser Izumrud on September 29. The captains have been granted full powers to use the whole of the dock yard staff at Cronstadt, which is working night and day in order to complete these vessels' trials by the dates specified. They will proceed to join Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed on good authority that Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, favors sending out the Baltic fleet to the far east by way of Cape Horn, but it is still undecided whether the fleet will start this year.

EMDEN, Germany, September 22.—Three steamers chartered by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company are loading coal here, and it is reported that the fuel is destined for the Russian fleet. The captains of the steamers are to sail from here under sealed orders.

READY FOR SERVICE.

Report on Condition of Cruisers at Vladivostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—Capt. Cladot, Vice Admiral Skyrdloff's chief of staff, has arrived here from Vladivostok with important dispatches for the emperor. In an interview Capt. Cladot informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the repairs to the protected cruiser Bogatyr had been completed; that the damages to the armored cruisers Gromboi and Rossia did not necessitate their going into dry dock, and that both were fit to resume active service. He admits that the chief mission of these vessels is to prey upon commerce, but says they had a hard fight with Vice Admiral Kamimura's ships when the latter attempted to cut off their retreat. Cladot says the Russians will be unable to recapture Port Arthur, in the event of its fall, without having the mastery of the sea, and he urges the dispatch of every available ship to the far east, including the Black Sea fleet.

SAVINGS OF LIFETIME STOLEN.

Alleged Robber is Located in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—William Ford, aged eighteen years, who is accused of robbing his uncle, George Ford, of $1,850, has been located in New York, and will probably be arrested there today.

The money, representing the savings of a lifetime, was stolen from a trunk, and is believed to have been squandered by young Ford and several of his companions. Three youths who are said to have profited by the robbery are in custody here.

Released From Lynching Charge.

INDIANOLA, Miss., September 22.—The trial of C. C. Eastland for the murder of Luther Holdbert and his wife by causing them to be burned at the stake has been suddenly ended. After the evidence was all in Senator McLaurin made a motion for peremptory instructions to the jury for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that not a scintilla of evidence tending to prove that Eastland had been in any way a party to the lynching, or had in any way aided or abetted the burning had been introduced. District Attorney Neill arose and said that in view of the failure of witnesses to connect Eastland with the lynching he would ask the court to grant Senator McLaurin's motion. The judges thereupon discharged Eastland, and a storm of applause broke out from the vast crowd, which was promptly checked by the judge. Mr. Eastland was almost carried bodily from the court house.

HELD FOR DISASTER

Fenton Charged With Dynamite Explosion.

MANY KILLED OR HURT

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR MELROSE, MASS.

Last Night's Wreck Subject of Investigation—Numbers in Hospital for Injuries Sustained.

MELROSE, Mass., September 22.—The authorities of the state and city of Melrose started an inquiry early today into the explosion on the Boston and Northern street railway here last evening, when an electric car bound from Boston to this city was blown up by dynamite and nine persons killed and forty injured. Of the injured several were in a critical condition this morning and may die.

A complete list of the dead, as positively identified, is as follows:

Identified Dead.

Dr. Malcolm E. McClellan, Melrose Highlands; E. B. Haynes, Melrose; Mrs. E. B. Haynes, wife; Marion, four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Haynes; Mrs. Ada Crouch, Stoneham; Miss Ethel Merrill, eighteen years old, of 27 Sargent street, Melrose Highland; Dr. Fred D. Marshall, Danvers; E. A. Stowe, South Boston; Winfield Rowe, Saugus, motorman of the car.

Of the injured at the hospitals here those whose condition was the most serious this forenoon were Mrs. John Conway of Melrose, who has a compound fracture of one ankle, a bad scalp wound, and whose left foot was amputated; Miss Annie Flaherty of Malden, who has a compound fracture of both ankles; J. D. Patten, Melrose Highlands, whose legs were broken, and Edward A. Waterhouse of this city, who was severely cut and bruised. One of his legs was so seriously injured that amputation was necessary. All these are in a critical condition.

Many others are still at the Melrose hospital receiving treatment for minor injuries, including severe bruises of face and body, dislocated limbs and burns. The patients at the Sunnyside Hospital include, besides Mrs. Conway and Miss Flaherty, Henry C. Perry, a veterinary surgeon of Wakefield, who has a compound fracture of both legs, and Rachael Schenck of Boston, who was badly bruised and shocked.

Curious Injury Reported.

The more seriously injured are almost completely deaf as a result of the concussion when the car struck the dynamite, although physicians think it probable that in the majority of cases hearing will return.

Roy Fenton, driver of the express wagon from which the box of dynamite fell on the car track, was still detained at the Melrose police station today, pending the investigation by the authorities. The dynamite slipped from the wagon without the knowledge of the driver, and he was on his way back from a stable to recover it when the explosion occurred. The state investigation was instituted today by Gen. J. H. Whitney of the state police.

Express Driver Held.

MALDEN, Mass., September 22.—Fenton, the express driver detained by the police in connection with last night's dynamite explosion in Melrose, has been held on a charge of manslaughter under $1,000 for a hearing on October 4.

Dynamite Found in Wagon.

An examination of the express wagon, which had not been unloaded, was made today, three 50-pound boxes of dynamite being found on it. This indicated that, including the box which fell off, there must have been 200 pounds on the vehicle. At first it was thought that there were only two boxes.

Telephone linemen, who were straightening out wires disarranged by the explosion, today found a portion of a body on the cross-arm of a pole.

Conference at Malden.

At Malden the officers and the judge held a conference, as a result of which the plan for holding Fenton, the express driver, was modified, and a charge of manslaughter was preferred. On this charge Judge Bruce ordered Fenton held in $1,000 for a hearing on October 4.

The lawyers and city officials have been searching the city ordinances and statutes of the commonwealth for a law governing the transportation of explosives, and their previous opinions that there existed no law governing a case such as the one in question were confirmed.

RUSSIA PROTESTS.

Objects to China Surrendering Suzerainty Over Thibet.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—The Russian protest against the Anglo-Thibetan treaty, as forecasted in these dispatches Tuesday, has been presented at Peking. M. Lessar, the Russian minister, is understood to have called the attention of the Chinese foreign board to the fact that China would abandon her suzerainty over Thibet if she ratified the treaty, thus creating a British protectorate. The foreign office here has not yet received M. Lessar's report, but the dispatch from Peking to the Morning Post of London, announcing that China is not willing to ratify the treaty, is believed to be the direct outcome of Russia's protest.

WORLD'S PEACE DELEGATES.

Left Niagara Falls Today—To Reach Washington Tomorrow.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., September 22.—The members of the Interparliamentary Union left here today on their two special trains over the New York Central railroad.

They will stop at Albany forty minutes, and then go on to Jersey City. From there they will go to Washington, reaching that city Friday morning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 22.—When the special trains bearing the members of the Interparliamentary Union reached this city today en route for Washington, Representative James L. Slaydon of Texas sent the following telegram:

"Hon. Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.—Two hundred members of foreign parliaments pass Esopus about 6:30, not time to visit Rosemount, but if agreeable and convenient would like to pay respects at station. We will 'phone exact time from Albany."

Attempt Upon Don Carlos' Life.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, September 22.—A cablegram from Venice says: While Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, was taking his usual morning stroll today a man shot at him. The bullet missed its mark and the would-be assassin escaped.

LEFT SAGAMORE TODAY

PRESIDENT AND FAMILY BOARDED THE SYLPH THIS MORNING.

Clerical Force Departed on Special Train—Left Jersey City to Arrive Here at 6:15 P. M.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., September 22.—President Roosevelt and his family left Sagamore Hill today on their return trip to Washington. The journey to Jersey City was made in the navy yacht Sylph, which came down from Tompkinsville yesterday.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock a launch from the Sylph steamed up to the J. West Roosevelt pier, a short distance from the President's home, and conveyed the presidential party to the ship. The party included the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, the Roosevelt children—Kermit, Ethel, Archie and Quentin—Secretary Loeb and Mrs. Loeb and three or four guests.

The weather was clear, but the stiff breeze which broke the water of the bay into whitecaps was cold and penetrating.

As soon as the party was aboard the Sylph the anchor was weighed, and the vessel started on her journey.

The President and party will leave Jersey City at 1:45 p.m. in special cars attached to a regular Pennsylvania train. They are scheduled to arrive in Washington at 6:16 p.m.

Clerical Force by Train.

At 10 o'clock a special train bearing Assistant Secretary B. F. Barnes and the clerical force of the executive offices, together with the messengers and servants from Sagamore Hill, left Oyster Bay for Long Island City. The party will cross New York city in carriages, but the cars containing the baggage and horses will be taken on a float from Long Island City to Jersey City. There they will be transferred to the Pennsylvania railroad and taken to Washington.

Entertained at Luncheon Yesterday.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon yesterday Frank W. Higgins, republican candidate for governor of New York, and Jacob Riis, who returned recently from a summer visit to Denmark. "I came to Oyster Bay," said Mr. Higgins, "by invitation of the President, to discuss with him certain matters in which we are mutually interested. That is about all there is to my visit. I have no special mission here." In response to an inquiry whether he would conduct a speaking campaign in New York, Mr. Higgins replied: "Probably not, although that point has not been decided definitely. The little talk I made at Olean was simply a response to the greetings of my neighbors and friends. Thus far I have no engagements to make campaign speeches. I am engaged now in taking care of a very large correspondence, and it is keeping me busy."

Departure From Jersey City.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The naval yacht Sylph, from Oyster Bay for Jersey City, with President Roosevelt and family, passed City Island at 10:25 a.m.

The President and his family left Jersey City at 1:14 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania road for Washington.

Pleasant Trip From Oyster Bay.

The President's party reached Jersey City after a pleasant trip from Oyster Bay on the yacht Sylph. Many steam yachts and other craft recognized the Sylph and saluted her as she passed, and as she came down the river from North Brother Island there was almost a continuous blast from the whistles of factories along the shore. As the yacht passed the Brooklyn navy yard, the battle ship Kearsarge and a transport lying nearby were manned and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Kearsarge.

Reaching Jersey City at 12:30 o'clock, with nearly three-quarters of an hour to spare before his train was scheduled, the President requested that the Sylph steam up the river as far as Grant's tomb. She returned to her pier and the party took carriages at once for the Pennsylvania station. There, the President was met by Chairman Cortelyou of the republican national committee, who had gone over from New York to pay his respects. The President's train, which ran as a second section of the regular 1:14 p.m. express, pulled out of the station at 1:15. It is due to arrive in Washington at 6:15 this evening.

BOSTON'S PEACE CONGRESS.

Plans for Meeting During Week of October 3—Notable Speakers.

BOSTON, September 22.—Additional arrangements made for the international peace congress, which will be held in this city during the week of October 3, indicate the probability that many men prominent in various countries in the peace movement will attend the convention. Ways and means looking to the cessation of hostilities between Russia and Japan will be considered.

On Sunday, October 2, many churches throughout greater Boston will hold special services in the interest of peace and arbitration, and many visiting clergymen from abroad will deliver sermons. On Monday the congress proceedings will be opened by Edwin D. Mead of Boston, chairman of the executive committee. Addresses are to be made by Secretary of State John Hay, in behalf of the government; Governor John L. Bates for the commonwealth and Mayor Patrick A. Collins for the city.

The business sessions will be held every morning until Saturday, and in the evenings public meetings will be held. That of Tuesday evening will be devoted to the work and influence of The Hague tribunal. Andrew D. White, chairman of the United States delegation at The Hague conference, will preside, and there will be addresses by Gustave Hubbard, member of the French chamber of deputies; Oscar S. Straus, one of the United States members of The Hague tribunal; Sir John MacDonald, professor of international law at the University College in London, and others.

FATAL EFFECTS OF NITRIC ACID.

One Fireman Dead and Four in Serious Condition.

DENVER, Col., September 22.—Fire Lieut. Dohloff is dead, four firemen are being kept alive by administration of oxygen, and thirteen others are critically ill today from the effects of nitric acid fumes which they inhaled at a small fire in the office of the Denver Post yesterday.

John McGlade, ladderman, was erroneously reported to have died last night. He is still alive, but small hope is held for his recovery, or for John Dumage, acting chief; Charles Eymann, captain, and S. B. Wilcox, truckman.

Dr. Bowdoin to Be Married Tonight.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., September 22.—Dr. J. W. Bowdoin of Accomac county, chairman of the state board of fisheries, will be married here this afternoon to Mrs. E. W. Pittman. The ceremony will be performed by Dr. J. W. Porter. Dr. Bowdoin and wife will leave Old Point this evening for Cape Charles and his home in Accomac. The wedding will be a surprise, as only intimate friends are aware of the purpose.

AS SEEN BY FOULKE

Believes That Indiana is Sure to Be for Roosevelt.

REPUBLICANS UNITED

BRYANITES AND GOLD MEN STILL MUTUALLY HOSTILE.

It is Claimed That Chairman Taggart Cannot Bring Harmony to the Democratic Ranks.

Mr. William D. Foulke, formerly civil service commissioner, and for many years one of the most prominent advocates of civil service reform in this country, has just returned here from Indiana, where he has made a careful survey of the political conditions. Mr. Foulke arrived at New York on the 27th of August, after spending the summer in Europe, chiefly in Venice, engaged on literary work. He has always been an ardent republican, and is one of the life-long friends of the President. Upon returning to the country he devoted his attention to the political situation, in which he is greatly interested. He will be in the campaign from now until election day.

While in Indiana Mr. Foulke talked with many republicans and democrats, the result being to satisfy him that that state will give its electoral vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

"I cannot see how there is any doubt in regard to the vote in Indiana," said Mr. Foulke today. "I do not know of a single republican in Indiana who is disaffected and who proposes to bolt the ticket or to refrain from voting. I have talked with many republicans in Indiana, and they have told me that they do not know of a single instance of that kind.

Democrats Will Vote for Roosevelt.

"On the other hand I have heard of many instances of democrats who will vote for Roosevelt. It is true there are some gold democrats who are going to vote for Parker, but not all of the gold democrats will vote for him by any means.

"There are a good many Bryan democrats who will not vote at all. They are dissatisfied at the abandonment by the party of the things which they stood for four and eight years ago. I understand that the democrats are going to have Bryan go to Indiana to straighten these men out, but Mr. Bryan will not be able to do that entirely. Mr. Bryan's tour of Indiana will lose for the democratic ticket a good many votes of gold democrats who, without his visit there, might have voted the democratic ticket.

"In Indiana the two wings of the democratic party are still wide apart, and they cannot be got together because they are separated by principles which both factions consider to be vital. There is no amount of political manipulation that can restore complete harmony between the two factions of the democratic party in Indiana.

Republicans United.

"While this situation confronts the democrats, the republicans in that state are, so far as I could see, an absolute unit. There is no disaffection or faint-heartedness among them. The only possible danger I can detect for the republicans in Indiana is from overconfidence, for they are certainly absolutely confident of success."

"Do you regard the personal influence of Chairman Taggart as sufficient to play an important part in the result in Indiana?" Mr. Foulke was asked.

"I do not know enough about Mr. Taggart's personal influence to reply to that intelligently. Mr. Taggart is a good handshaker and a happy 'jollier,' but I am not aware that he exercises any great personal influence. He has not, I feel sure, enough personal influence to make oil and water mix, and that is exactly what will be required of him if he should undertake to bring the two hostile factions of the democracy of Indiana together."

Quakers Not Disaffected.

"What did you learn about the alleged hostility of the Quakers of Indiana toward Mr. Roosevelt?"

Mr. Foulke smiled. Mr. Foulke was himself reared within the Quaker fold, his father being a Quaker minister.

"That is all stuff," he replied. "The Quakers did not object to Mr. Roosevelt four years ago and they will not do it now. I am a Quaker myself, and I do not intend to oppose him. I know of no republican who is a Quaker opposing the President."

Mr. Foulke regarded the influence of Senator Fairbanks as very important in strengthening the republican ticket in Indiana, where the senator has a strong personal following.

Mr. Foulke will next week speak in New Jersey, and from that time he will probably be kept busy in campaign work without interruption until election day. He will talk considerably on the policy of the democrats in favor of non-action in important governmental matters in opposition to the progressive tendencies of the present administration, showing that the democrats themselves make no pretense of carrying out any special policy of government if the democratic candidates are elected.

TO NOTIFY NOMINEES.

Republican State Committee Plans for Notification Ceremony.

NEW YORK, September 22.—William Barnes, jr., chairman of the executive committee of the republican state committee, announced today that on October 4 the republican candidates for governor, lieutenant governor and other state offices would be notified of their nominations, at the home of Frank W. Higgins, at Olean, N. Y. The speech notifying Mr. Higgins will be made by State Senator George R. Malby. The committee on notification will be composed of 39 members.

THE REPORT DENIED.

No Friction Between Gen. Davis and Chief Engineer Wallace.

"There is absolutely no foundation in fact for the charge that friction exists or has ever existed between Chief Engineer Wallace of the canal commission and Governor General Davis of the Panama canal zone."

This statement was made and emphasized by John Seager, private secretary to Chief Engineer Wallace, to a reporter for The Star today upon being shown an interview with Gabriel Duque, editor of the Panama Star and Herald of Colon, printed in the New York papers this morning, in which he is quoted as saying: "What brought about his disagreement with Mr. Wallace was his wishing to combine the roles of governor, canal builder and everything else. Mr. Wallace has now had it clearly stated to Gen. Davis that he must not interfere in the work of building the canal, and things are now quiet. Mr. Wallace is in supreme control of all of the works."

Mr. Seager, continuing, said: "I have never seen two men work more harmoniously together than Mr. Wallace and Gen. Davis, and stories of friction between them should be entirely discredited whenever they appear in print."

Secretary Murphy of the isthmian canal commission, who was talked to on the subject, confirmed the statement made by Mr. Seager.

"Gen. Davis was only for a time in charge of the entire work on the canal zone," said Mr Murphy. "As soon as Mr. Wallace was appointed chief engineer his duties were mapped out, and it was thoroughly understood by Gen. Davis and others concerned that Mr. Wallace was to have entire and unrestricted charge of the construction work on the canal. With this Gen. Davis is in thorough accord."

Chief Engineer Wallace arrived in New York yesterday afternoon, and immediately left for Chicago. He is not expected in Washington for some little time.

THE ANGLO-TIBETAN TREATY.

Apparent Differences the Cause of Russia's Demurrer.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 22.—The Associated Press learns that Russia's representation to Great Britain in respect to Tibet is based on the apparent difference in the assurances given Count Berkendorff, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, June 2, and the published terms of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty.

The assurances, which were incorporated in a formal memorandum, stated specifically that Great Britain would not maintain a military occupation of Tibet, would not establish a protectorate over the region and would respect the integrity of China. Information which Russia obtained from Chinese sources establishes the fact that the published version of the treaty is practically that signed at Lhassa, so Russia contends, that, being provisional with the possibility of a permanent occupation of the Chumbi valley, it may be considered a violation of the British assurances.

Moreover, article 9 is so sweeping as to make British authority in Tibet practically displace that of China. Great Britain claims that the Chumbi valley is not really part of Tibet, though subject to its jurisdiction, and that she has no intention to permanently hold it. The Russian objection, therefore, is based principally on article 9.

It is not expected in diplomatic quarters that the incident will precipitate grave complications, as Russia's interest in Tibet is to a large extent academic. But it is important from her point of view that Great Britain shall not have such control over Chinese territory as to practically enable her to dictate what she shall and shall not do in respect to dealings with foreign nations or their citizens.

THE McCUE MURDER CASE.

Judge Declined to Quash Indictment—Prisoner Must Stand Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., September 22.—Judge Morris at Charlottesville today received the verdict of the special jury which determined the status of a member of the grand jury indicting ex-Mayor McCue for the murder of his wife, the jury holding that the grand juror was eligible and legal.

Judge Morris declined to quash the indictment, and this afternoon McCue will be brought into court and a date set for the trial.

Would Be a Sailor.

Secretary Morton has taken an interest in the application of a fifteen-year-old Brooklyn boy for an appointment at the Naval Academy. In making his application the boy said he wanted to go into the navy to fight for his country. "Father thinks," said he, "I should be a real estate man like him, but I hate such business. So if you may, please obtain me a commission at the Naval Academy."

To Accompany Admiral Dewey.

At the suggestion of Admiral Dewey, Secretary Morton will join him in an inspection of the North Atlantic fleet, including the battle ship squadron, whenever it can be assembled in Hampton Roads this autumn. The trip to and from this city will be made on the dispatch boat Dolphin.

Personal Mention.

General Weston, commissary general of subsistence, has resumed his duties at the War Department after a short vacation on Long Island sound.

Mr. George E. King left today for St. Louis for several days' absence.

Dr. William A. White, the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, has gone to St. Louis, where he will preside over the sessions of the psychiatric section of the International Association of arts and sciences. He will present a medical paper before the association.

Launch of the Intrepid.

The commandant of the Mare Island navy yard has notified the Navy Department that the training ship Intrepid, built by the government, will be launched at that yard Saturday, the 8th proximo. The department has selected Miss Helen M. DeYoung, a daughter of Mr. M. H. DeYoung, as the sponsor of the ship, and she has consented to perform the act of christening. The commandant of the yard has been authorized to arrange all the details for the launching of this new warship.

Naval Movements.

The cruiser San Francisco has left Hong Kong for Cavite to engage in target practice prior to her departure for the United States.

The cruisers Olympia, Cleveland and Des Moines of the European squadron left Christiania yesterday for a short visit to London.

The flagship Newark left Cartagena yesterday for San Juan, the Winslow and the Porpoise have left Newport for New York, the Villalobos has left Chefoo for Woosung, and El Cano has sailed from Kingkiang for Nankin.

The Mayflower Coming Home.

Word was received at the Navy Department this morning that the cruiser Mayflower has sailed from Genoa for Gibraltar on her way home. Among her passengers are the officers and men of the battle ship squadron who were taken ill with typhoid fever at Trieste and Paymaster Martin McM. Ramsay, son of Rear Admiral Ramsay, retired, who was transferred from the cruiser Baltimore at Genoa on account of illness.

The Ohio to Be Commissioned.

The Navy Department is informed that the battle ship Ohio will be put in commission at San Francisco on the 3d proximo in command of Capt. L. C. Logan. The Ohio will remain in the vicinity of California for three or four months to shake down her machinery, etc., and then will probably be dispatched to the Asiatic station.

Riggins' Trial Postponed.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., September 22.—The state announced today that it was not ready for trial in the case against Thomas M. Riggins, the hotel proprietor charged with murder in connection with the Maples lynching. The absence of material witnesses was urged. Defendant's attorney protested against further postponement and holding his client in jail, but it is announced that the trial will not proceed until the state is ready.

ABOUT TO BE ISSUED

What the Democratic Text Book Will Contain.

VOLUME OF 314 PAGES

SYNOPSIS OF WORK BY THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Constitution Opposed to "Imperialism"—Trusts and Tariff Treated at Length.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The democratic campaign text book has been completed and is about to be issued. It makes a volume of 314 pages, discusses the issues of the two parties and reprints a number of speeches by leading democrats. The following synopsis of the book has been prepared by the democratic campaign committee:

"By the way of emphasizing the issue of 'Constitution' opposed to 'imperialism,' the democratic campaign book contains as a preface the full text of the Constitution of the United States. The place of next importance is accorded the 'tariff and the trusts,' sixty of the 314 pages of the volume being devoted to this discussion.

"Concerning the trusts, much space is given to evidence that the protected combinations, having a tariff monopoly in our home markets, are compelling Americans to pay much higher prices for manufactured goods than are paid by foreigners. The export and home prices of hundreds of articles are compared. Nearly all kinds of hardware, implements, machinery, tools, paints, oils, ammunition, watches, baking powder, condensed milk, canned goods and every kind of steel products are sold to our consumers at prices averaging about 25 per cent more than those paid by foreigners for the same goods. Quoting President Schwab's statement to the industrial commission that goods were always sold cheaper for export, the evidence before the Chamberlain tariff commission in England and numerous statements from export journals, trade journals and commercial papers, the conclusion is drawn that nearly all of our exports of iron and steel goods, amounting to $111,000,000 last year, are sold to foreigners at an average of about four-fifths the price charged to Americans. Never before was so much specific and unequivocal evidence presented on this point.

Prices and Wages.

"Discussing prices and wages, the absurd method of the republicans in making 'averages' and juggling statistics are exposed. Particularly is the bureau of labor scored for making statistics to order for use of the republican campaign committee—statistics that raise wages and reduce prices, on paper, and produce statistical or artificial prosperity. The figures of the bureau, which show an increase of only 15 per cent in the cost of living since 1897, are contrasted with the figures of R. G. Dun & Co., which show that the cost of living was 43 per cent higher last March than on July 1, 1897, just before the Dingley bill became law.

"Based upon Dun's figures and upon the full and complete reports of the railroads, covering over 1,300,000 workers, which embrace both union and non-union labor, and show that wages rose at most only 7 or 8 per cent from July, 1897, to July, 1903, when they were highest, a diagram is presented which shows that the purchasing power of wages has declined rapidly so that wage earners in 1903 could purchase only 75 per cent as much as in 1897.

"The conclusion is reached that if the dinner pail of today is to be full, it must be only three-fourths as large as before the 'Dingley trusts began their era of prosperity.'

Tariff and Trusts.

"One of the most interesting and instructive chapters under tariffs and trusts is that showing that the average family pays a tribute of $94 a year to the protected trusts. Taking in detail the important items of expenditure, the tariff taxes on each item are carefully estimated. The total is $111, of which only $16.52 goes on taxes to the United States. The balance, $94 per family, or $1,600,000,000 for the 17,000,00 families in this country, goes to the protected trusts.

"Under the heading 'Business and industrial record of 1903-1904,' are given a list of 111 important wage reductions and 109 closed mills for the last half of 1903 and the first half of 1904. These 220 items are contrasted with the list of 109 similar, though less specific, items printed in the republican campaign book, giving the industrial record for 1893 and 1894. It is thus declared that the business depression of this year is greater than was that of 1893 and 1894, the most of which occurred under the McKinley bill.

"The chapter on the postal frauds contains a complete history of the scandal from the beginning. Evidence is produced showing that the investigation of the department was suppressed, and although the administration was officially informed of frauds as early as 1899 no investigation was ordered until 1903. The refusal of the republicans to permit a congressional investigation by a party vote of both houses is discussed, and the detailed vote of the House and Senate is given. The chapter devoted to civil service abuses makes a strong showing against the present administration of the law, in comparison with the strict compliance of the democratic administration.

Official Corruption.

"Official corruption in the Interior Department is described as widespread and evidence produced to show the extent of the land frauds, and the secrecy that has been maintained as to the result of any investigations that may have been undertaken.

"The other more important issues treated somewhat fully are 'The Philippines,' 'Republican Extravagance,' 'Reciprocity' and 'the Panama Affair.' Irrigation, ship subsidy and the executive pension order are discussed briefly. The vacillating records of the republican party and of President McKinley and Roosevelt on silver and bimetalism, showing how they have played fast and loose with unsound money, make very interesting reading when put along side of President Roosevelt's positive assertion in his letter of acceptance that 'we believe in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world' and that 'the only real way to keep the question from becoming unsettled is to keep the republican party in power.'"

Negro Arrested for Alleged Assault.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., September 22.—A negro, supposed to be the one who assaulted and nearly killed Mrs. Thomas Boggan of Patton yesterday, was captured today at La Jose, a mining town eight miles from Patton. Hundreds of armed men scoured the woods all night, looking for the negro, and it is feared that if the man in custody is taken to Patton for identication he will be lynched. Mrs. Boggan's condition is critical.

Mrs. Mansfield Not Seriously Injured.