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NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1904.

PRICE

JUDGE PARKER'S COUNTRY HOME "ROSEMOUNT," WHERE HE RECEIVED THE DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.



The picture shows the broad veranda from which the presidential candidate delivered his address.

FIRST DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GREAT BATTLE ENDING IN FALL OF LIAO-YANG

Wilmot Lewis, Special Correspondent of The Republic, Escapes From Guard of Japanese Officers and Watches Progress of Attack From the Firing Line—Days of Continuous Fighting Against Heroic Enemy Brings Victory.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS AT ALL TIMES READY FOR ANY SACRIFICE

BY WILMOT LEWIS. Special Correspondent of The Republic with the Japanese Army.

(This account of the great battle of Liao-Yang is the first detailed report of that engagement. It comes from Wilmot Lewis, The Republic's correspondent in the field with General Kuroki. Mr. Lewis is one of the few correspondents with the Japanese army, and the only one who was in the vanguard on the great days of this extraordinary battle.)

Shan-Hai-Kwan, Wednesday, Sept. 7, via Tientsin, Sept. 8.—Copyright, 1904. All Rights Reserved.—After a long wait at Hai-Cheng, the Second Japanese Army, under General Oku, consisting of the Third, Fourth and Sixth divisions, moved north to co-operate with General Nodzu's army, which landed at Taku-Shan, comprising the Fifth and Tenth divisions, and also with the First Army, under General Kuroki, comprising the Second and Tenth divisions, and with the Imperial Guard.

The whole great force was under Marshal Oyama, whose Chief of Staff, General Kodama, is an equally fine strategist. Main headquarters remained near General Oku and constant telegraphic communication was maintained with the other armies. As a result all the Japanese movements were executed in perfect unison.

On August 25 the Japanese front came in contact with the Russian outpost, who in contact with the Russian outpost, who retreated. The Japanese held strong entrenched positions on the high rocky hills south of An-Shan-Tien. They replied fiercely to the heavy cannonade of the Japanese, whose infantry spent the day in assuming positions in a corn-covered plain at the foot of the hills, and installing a telephone to staff front the trenches in preparation for a general attack.

Firing began at daybreak on August 25. The Russian batteries were admirably concealed and assisted by a balloon which rose high above the hill top. Correspondents and attaches were placed some miles distant, seeing only tufts, shrapnel and smoke and hearing the thunder of the guns. They were kept in complete ignorance of the day's operations by the staff.

In the middle of the afternoon, with a powerful glass, I saw the Japanese infantry, like brown ants, on the crest of the hill, waving along the sky line and disappearing. Toward twilight a great burst of Russian fire indicated their further retreat. The Japanese occupied An-Shan-Tien that night, and their outposts pushed forward to the Sa River, seven miles from the Russian position, at Su-San-Tia.

August 28 was spent at An-Shan-Tien. I then decided to make for the front, as it was impossible to do any work under the conditions prevailing. On August 29 when the correspondents set out in charge of three officers, I seized my chance at the end of the road and slipped north, an hour of hard riding brought me to a hill where I stepped to study the Russian position. Su-San-Tia is on a line of five hills. I named the first "Gibraltar," as it is a great rocky eminence crowned with a Chinese town; the second, "The Redoubt," highly in front of Gibraltar and heavily held by Russian artillery and infantry; the third, "Green Hill," the fourth "Scrub Hill," and the fifth "Rocky Ridge."

On all, as on "The Redoubt," the Russians had protected those points most easy for infantry attack by mines, pits, stakes and wire entanglements. They also had cut all the tall corn for 40 yards from the base of the hills. They used the Chinese tower and balloon for directing their fire. The Japanese second army formed the left and also part of the center of attack, the line being striking out among the corn, which hid the movements of thousands of infantry, marching in single file and enabled the batteries to take their positions.

CORRESPONDENT RISKED LIFE AND BRAVED HANDSHIPS. Wilmot Lewis, special correspondent of The Republic with the Japanese Army, sends the first connected account of the long battle which resulted in the capture of Liao-Yang by the Japanese. Unwilling to longer endure being kept a virtual prisoner of the Japanese censor, barely within hearing of the heavy guns, he managed to escape from the guard of officers and joined a Japanese infantry column moving to the front. From the firing line he watched the titanic struggle and the ultimate flight of the Russians. Then, determined as ever to evade the Japanese censor, he rode seventy miles, spent almost a day in an open Chinese boat, and finally walked twenty miles to Shan-Hai-Kwan, in Chinese territory, whence he was able to file his dispatches.

BUTCHERS' STRIKE FORMALLY ENDED

President Donnelly Declares Struggle With Packers to Be Off.

SAYS MEN WERE DEFEATED.

In Order to Save Union From Being Entirely Disrupted, Members Are Ordered to Return to Work.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The strike of the butcher workers, which has demoralized the meat-packing industry throughout the country for the last two months, was officially declared off to-night by President Michael J. Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America.

This morning Mr. Donnelly telegraphed the members of the National Executive Committee, asking their consent to an announcement of an end of the struggle, and to-night having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stock yards, who quit work in sympathy with the butchers, will officially be called off to-morrow morning at a meeting of the Conference Board of the Allied Trades.

The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated, and that in order to save his union from being entirely disrupted, he would order his men to return to work in the morning, on matter which course might be taken by other unions.

As the other unions had no grievance, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly, and they, too, decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

WHEN THE PACKERS WERE NOTIFIED to-night that it had been decided to end the strike they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men, but that many of these men would be unable to secure their old places, as in many cases the work was being performed in a satisfactory manner by those who had been secured since the commencement of the strike.

It is expected that the majority of the unskilled men will be unable to secure their places again. It was the question of a wage scale for this class of men that brought about the strike, the packers refusing to sign an agreement with any class other than skilled workmen.

During the strike, approximately 25,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about \$5,000,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of \$7,000,000 to the packers in loss of business, and in increased expenses. The greatest number of men idle in Chicago during the strike, 20,000, and the total in the country outside of this city is estimated to be about the same.

The original cause of the strike was a demand by the Butcher Union that the packers pay to the unskilled workmen 15 cents an hour. The packers refused to sign an agreement, but offered to arbitrate the question. This was accepted, the strikers agreeing to return to work pending the decision of the arbitrators. The men, however, were dissatisfied with the manner in which they were being put to work, and declared they would not return until in one day's time. The packers declaring that this was physically impossible, the men went on strike for the second time.

The men now return to work under the conditions that existed before the strike.

TEAMSTERS AND FIREMEN WILL REMAIN ON STRIKE.

At a meeting last night in Columbia Hall, No. 102 Franklin avenue, members of the Teamsters' Union who were formerly employed at the different packing-houses, but who are now out on strike, voted unanimously striking to work until the meat cutters' strike is settled.

Those members of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen who were employed by the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, and who are striking, feel that they must abide by the decision of the teamsters, because of their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. They may resume their work if the company will restate them in a body.

HOO HOO, CALIFORNIA and ODD FELLOWS' DAY.

SPECIAL EVENTS. CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE DAY, FIFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER. MEN'S WEEK.

8:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.—Frisco Wheel gives free tickets to see illuminations to-night. 9:00—Women's aid registering guests, House of Hoo Hoo. 10:00—Hoo Hoo annual, House of Hoo Hoo. 10:30—Guard mount, Third Kentucky, West Kentucky, Foresters, Administration of Foresters. 10:45—Anthropology lecture, Professor Starr of University of Chicago, Anthropology building. 10:50—Meeting Universal Peace Union, Congress Hall. 12:00—Old Fellows' Day exercises, Temple of Fraternity.

AFTERNOON. 1:00—California Day exercises, California bldg. 1:30—National prize drill, Woodmen Foresters, Fraternity building. 2:00—Exercise, Central Female College alumni, Missouri building. 2:30—Physics and Chemistry classes, Central Female College, St. Louis section, Education building. 3:00—Visiting manufacturers entertained, Philadelphia section. 4:00—Missionary prayer service, Woman's Association, Fraternity building. 4:30—Teaching English to Ignorant, Philippines, Fraternity building. 5:00—Child gardeners at work, United States Manufacturers Liquid Air, Low Temperature Pavilion. 5:30—Parade, Constabulary, Philippines, Brigade drill, Woodmen Foresters, Plaza. 5:30—Parade, Third Kentucky, Plaza St. Louis.

EVENING. 6:00—Process parade, Scouts, Philippines. 7:00—California Day exercises, San Francisco building, Model street. 7:30—Visiting manufacturers entertained, Electricity operation, Missouri building. 8:00—Reception, Missouri building. 8:30—Reception, Missouri building. 9:00—Entertainment Y. M. C. Club. 9:30—Hoo Hoo ladies' entertainment, Japanese Garden. 9:45—Annual Hoo Hoo Conception, House of Hoo Hoo.

REGULAR EVENTS. MORNING. 8:00—Grounds open. Exhibit palace open. 12:00—United States Marines, Plaza Orleans. 1:00—Pic open. 1:30—Pic open. 2:00—Pic open. 2:30—Pic open. 3:00—Pic open. 3:30—Pic open. 4:00—Pic open. 4:30—Pic open. 5:00—Pic open. 5:30—Pic open. 6:00—Pic open. 6:30—Pic open. 7:00—Pic open. 7:30—Pic open. 8:00—Pic open. 8:30—Pic open. 9:00—Pic open. 9:30—Pic open. 10:00—Pic open. 10:30—Pic open. 11:00—Pic open. 11:30—Pic open.

AFTERNOON. 1:00—Literary class work, Indian School bldg. 1:30—Carnival in operation. 2:00—Carnival in operation. 2:30—Carnival in operation. 3:00—Carnival in operation. 3:30—Carnival in operation. 4:00—Carnival in operation. 4:30—Carnival in operation. 5:00—Carnival in operation. 5:30—Carnival in operation. 6:00—Carnival in operation. 6:30—Carnival in operation. 7:00—Carnival in operation. 7:30—Carnival in operation. 8:00—Carnival in operation. 8:30—Carnival in operation. 9:00—Carnival in operation. 9:30—Carnival in operation. 10:00—Carnival in operation. 10:30—Carnival in operation. 11:00—Carnival in operation. 11:30—Carnival in operation.

EVENING. 6:00—Flag salute and dress parade, Indian School. 7:00—Music and feeding cows, dairy test, Dairy barn. 7:30—Pic open. 8:00—Pic open. 8:30—Pic open. 9:00—Pic open. 9:30—Pic open. 10:00—Pic open. 10:30—Pic open. 11:00—Pic open. 11:30—Pic open.

MUSIC EVENTS. MORNING. 9:30—Government Indian Band, Indian School. 10:00—Government Indian Band, Indian School. 10:30—Government Indian Band, Indian School. 11:00—Government Indian Band, Indian School. 11:30—Government Indian Band, Indian School. AFTERNOON. 1:00—Well's Band, California building. 1:30—Well's Band, California building. 2:00—Well's Band, California building. 2:30—Well's Band, California building. 3:00—Well's Band, California building. 3:30—Well's Band, California building. 4:00—Well's Band, California building. 4:30—Well's Band, California building. 5:00—Well's Band, California building. 5:30—Well's Band, California building. 6:00—Well's Band, California building. 6:30—Well's Band, California building. 7:00—Well's Band, California building. 7:30—Well's Band, California building. 8:00—Well's Band, California building. 8:30—Well's Band, California building. 9:00—Well's Band, California building. 9:30—Well's Band, California building. 10:00—Well's Band, California building. 10:30—Well's Band, California building. 11:00—Well's Band, California building. 11:30—Well's Band, California building.

BIG IRISH DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD IN COLISEUM. John E. Redmond, a Leader in House of Commons, Will Be the Principal Speaker. The Irish demonstration to be held in the Coliseum of the Music Hall, September 15, promises to be one of the largest affairs of its kind ever held in the West. The principal orator will be John E. Redmond, the chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, who is said to be one of the ablest speakers in the House of Commons. This will be his first visit to St. Louis. He will be accompanied by his colleagues, Chairman A. J. Donnellan, Member of Parliament for East Cork, and Patrick O'Brien, Member of Parliament for Kilkenny, the well-known Irish wily. The party will be met in St. Louis by a delegation of leading Irish-American Saturday evening, September 12. The committee in charge of the arrangements met in Trimpe's Hall, at Grand and Banton streets, Wednesday evening, and Edward Devoy reported that the Coliseum had been secured for the meeting.

THINK STRIKE STILL ON. East St. Louis Union Butchers Doubt Report From Chicago. The East St. Louis strikers doubt the correctness of telegraph reports from Chicago last night to the effect that President Donnelly had formally called the butchers' strike off. T. Moran, the strike leader in East St. Louis, said last night that he had not been officially notified by President Donnelly that the strike had been declared off.

JUDGE PARKER ADMONISHES HARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION

Democratic Candidate for President Counsels Editors That Elimination of All Personal and Factional Differences, Involving No Surrender of Principle, Is Necessary to Success at the Polls.

CRITICISES EXTRAVAGANCE OF REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The coming election is not to be determined by the September vote in hopelessly Republican States, for local issues, candidates, even, are handicapped; but the result in Vermont on Tuesday admonishes us—and there can be no harm in giving voice to the admonition—that the harmonious co-operation of all and the elimination of personal, factional and unimportant differences, involving no surrender of principle, are essential to success.

This was the closing admonition of Judge Parker today in reply to an address delivered by Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis in behalf of the Democratic and Independent press of the United States.

Nearly 60 representatives of the various newspapers from every section of the country visited Rosemount to-day. It was a gay, good-natured gathering, and the special train conveyed the party from the Grand Central Station to Hyde Park, where a steamer was taken for Esopus.

As the boat came into view little Alton Brooks Hall, grandson of Judge Parker, was seen through the trees, waving a large American flag as if his little life depended on its being kept in motion.

The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and everyone shouted and applauded.

VISITORS MARCH IN A COLUMN. When the boat reached Rosemount, a line was formed to march to Judge Parker's house, Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis and Colonel John I. Norton, secretary of the National Committee in charge. Led by the Seventh Regiment Band, the delegation started up the hill.

The column neared Rosemount a halt was made, while three cheers for Judge Parker were given with a great waving of the American flag back and forth.

At length, with a burst of "Hail to the Chief" from the band, the door of the modest apartment was opened, and greeted by Mr. Knapp and Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, appeared.

Judge Parker bowed pleasantly at the outburst of applause, but no smile crossed his face. Alton, Jr., looked at him pensively and gradually furled his flag.

Mr. Daniels advanced to the railing of the balcony and in a brief address introduced Mr. Knapp as the spokesman of the visitors. Judge Parker cordially acknowledged the introduction and, assuming an easy attitude, listened with the closest attention while Mr. Knapp thus addressed him:

"Judge Parker, we bring you greeting from the Democratic and Independent press of the United States. Sharing your ardent devotion to these eternal principles of truth and justice which bear the name of Democracy, we have come to touch hands with our chosen leader, and in his presence register our pledges of loyal feeling to the great work of governmental reform in which we expect to follow him to a glorious victory next November.

GRAVES DIRECTS ORCHARD'S ARREST

Gives Instructions to Circuit Clerk of Cole County as to Proceeding.

QUESTION OF THE SUBPOENA.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL. Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 8.—Circuit Clerk O. L. Moore today received the following letter from Judge W. W. Graves in response to a request for instructions concerning the issuance of the attachment for Senator James Orchard, the absent witness in the Farris case.

"Your letter received, and in reply I suggest that you issue writ of attachment at once and send to the Sheriff of Howell County, Missouri. Write Sheriff to serve and take Senator Orchard's bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance on December 12, 1904, and have bond returned to you."

The attachment will be issued at once and mailed to the Sheriff of Howell County. The Sheriff will have until December 12 to get service on Senator Orchard.

A peculiar feature of the case, which is exciting comment here, is the fact that the subpoena, which it is supposed was issued for Senator Orchard, has never been seen in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and is not on file among the papers in the case.

Circuit Clerk Moore says: "I have never seen the subpoena myself, and although it ought to be in my custody, it has never been returned to my office."

It is not known positively that the unreturned subpoena was ever in court. It is remembered by the court officers here that when Mr. Jourdan was making his plea for a continuance, he passed over to the Attorney General a paper which he said was the Grand subpoena, and after examining the paper the Attorney General said:

ORCHARD SAW FARRIS IN ST. LOUIS SUNDAY.

Developments in the postponement of the Farris trial against State Senator Frank H. Farris in Jefferson City last Monday took another turn yesterday when Democratic State Chairman W. N. Evans and Secretary Ovid Bell said that they had seen former State Senator James Orchard talking with Senator Farris and his father, J. W. Farris of Lebanon, at the LeClair Hotel last Sunday.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Bell were walking through the hotel at the time. The other three men were apparently friendly as ever and when it was stated in the press that the trial was postponed because of the supposed absence in Arkansas of Senator Orchard, none were more surprised than they.

Judge W. W. Graves of Butler, who granted the continuance, was at the LeClair yesterday on business. He was surprised to learn that Farris and Orchard were talking together Sunday.

"Attorney Jourdan, for the defense, stated that he wanted a continuance owing to the absence of Senator Orchard, a material witness," said Judge Graves. He stated that he had sent a subpoena to Howell County for him, and that it had been returned non est. He handed the subpoena to Attorney General Crow, who seemed satisfied with it.

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