



THE WEATHER.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, May 3: San Francisco and vicinity—Fair Tuesday; warmer; light north wind, changing to fresh west. ALEX. G. McADIE, District Forecaster.

THE CALL



THE THEATERS.

Alcazar—"The Prodigate." California—"Tom's Wedding Gift." Central—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Chutes—Vanderbilt. Columbia—"Roger Brothers in London." Grand—"La Tosca." Mechanics' Pavilion—Pure Food and Industrial Exposition. Orpheum—Vanderbilt. Tivoli—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."



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SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANNIHILATION THREATENS RUSSIAN FORCE NOW IN RETREAT FROM THE YALU; JAPANESE DIVISION HURRYING TO GO OFF ESCAPE OF FLEEING MUSCOVITES

TOKIO, May 3.—General Kuroki's army is now in control of the entire Manchurian side of the Yalu, and a division that has been thrown across some distance to the north of the scene of Sunday's fighting is now pushing forward in an attempt to cut off the retreating Russians before they can reach the main position at Fengwangcheng. Should the Russians be intercepted they would be in danger of annihilation. In Sunday's fighting the Japanese forces carried seven successive lines of entrenchments, the fighting in some instances being hand-to-hand. Some of the captured Russian guns were taken in a bayonet charge.

SETTLERS WILL RUSH FOR HOMES Four Reservations to Be Opened This Year. Rich Land Awaits the Lucky Homesteaders Who Reach It First.

Government Will Require Them to Pay but a Nominal Sum for Virgin Soil of the West.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, HOTEL BARTON, WASHINGTON, May 2.—Four of the greatest of lotteries that the American people have ever participated in will occur this summer in western States. They will be conducted under the auspices of the United States Government and are to be for settlers of homesteads in the west.

These lotteries will be memorable events and will eclipse the great lotteries which occurred in Oklahoma three years ago when 18,000 quarter-sections of land were dangled as prizes before more than 300,000 anxious applicants.

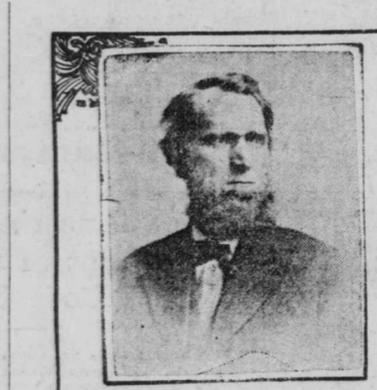
During the session of Congress which adjourned last week, bills were prepared providing for the opening to public settlement of four Indian reservations. One of these reservations is in Montana. One million ten thousand acres of rich land within its boundaries are to be thrown open to public settlement. The prize winners must pay the Federal Government \$1.25 an acre. In this reservation the homesteader may acquire 640 acres. The opening will occur in August.

The other tracts to be opened are the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota, the Devils Lake reservation in North Dakota and the Red Lake reservation in Minnesota. These are attracting particular attention at this time. Only 104,416 acres of land in the Devils Lake reservation in North Dakota are to be opened to settlement. The land is very rich and successful settlers must pay the Government \$4.50 per acre for the land if they settle upon it.

A little more than 416,000 acres of rich land in the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota will likewise be thrown open about the same time. There will be a great rush when the time comes for opening the reservation. The successful contestants will be asked by the Government to pay \$3 per acre for each quarter-section taken up.

The Red Lake reservation in Minnesota holds out to the public a little more than 400,000 acres of fertile land.

NOTABLE METHODISTS ASSEMBLE IN LOS ANGELES TO TAKE PART IN GREAT CHURCH CONFERENCE



REV. J. M. MERRILL, D.D.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—The hand-clasps of old friends, the heartfelt greetings of brethren in the same faith, intermingled with a general schoolboy spirit of expectant pleasure, characterized the little bunches of human Methodism gathered here, there and everywhere to-day in Los Angeles. Two special trains from the East over the Southern Pacific brought 400 delegates to-day and other hundreds arrived on the regular trains. Tomorrow fourteen special trains are due on both railroads and on these 3000 delegates and others to attend the great world conference are expected.

Headquarters at the Westminster Hotel, the new Chamber of Commerce and Hazard's Pavilion were filled with a continuous stream of new arrivals. All depots for north, east and south bound trains were practically taken over by Methodists, members of the local entertainment committee. Flowers, fruits and boundless sunshine were heaped upon the incomers, who were conveyed directly from the stations to their respective hotels.

Fraternal delegates who will arrive to-morrow include the Rev. William Dohson of the Canadian Methodist church, pastor of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and the Rev. John C. Kelso of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

INTEREST IN CANDIDATES. As the time diminishes before the opening session of the 1904 quadrennial conference its importance grows and all eyes are secretly turned on the candidates to the episcopacy. The first big debate on this, the biggest question before the conference, will probably relate to the number of new bishops to be elected. The present episcopacy, it is rumored, has taken the most conservative stand it could and will recommend the election of but three bishops. The laity and many prominent divines representing varied interests of the church, both home and foreign, are said to be coming to the conference with a fixed determination to set forth the necessity for and then demand the election of at least eight bishops. While the episcopacy has not a vote it is understood it will exert all its power to counteract this laity movement.

The Methodist Conference excursionists had twenty-four hours longer at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado than scheduled owing to a wreck of the regular canyon train that blocked the line in front of the excursionists. The wreck occurred at Yuma, Ariz., thirty miles west of Williams. All of the hundreds of Methodists who had spent Sunday in the canyon, intending to leave Sunday evening, were detained until near noon to-day, when the wreck was cleared away and trains began to move. There never had been so large a crowd in the canyon. The Santa Fe Railroad built a mile of extra sidetracks to accommodate the many trains.

To-day lots were drawn for seats for the different delegations and final arrangements made for the accommodation of the visitors in the pavilion. Two entire floors, including assembly rooms, offices, general departments and exhibition space in the old Chamber of Commerce building, within a stone's throw of the conference headquarters, have been reserved for a world-wide missionary exhibit, the biggest show of the kind ever undertaken by any church and the first to be held in this country.

ENDS HER LIFE WITH LAUDANUM

Miss Edith Sutherland Takes Dose of Poison.

Lies Dying While Unsuspecting Mother Reads to Her Aloud.

Unfortunate Young Woman Daughter of Late Surgeon General of the Regular Army.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, HOTEL BARTON, WASHINGTON, May 2.—Miss Edith Sutherland, eldest daughter of the late Surgeon General Charles Sutherland of the United States army died here last night at her home from the effects of laudanum poisoning. She took the dose secretly and passed away quietly while she lay on a couch and was being read to by her aged mother. The latter, not noticing that her daughter had fallen asleep, continued to read from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until about 6 o'clock in the evening, when she spoke and received no reply. Going to the couch Mrs. Sutherland shook her daughter, and receiving no reply, felt her pulse, which was scarcely perceptible. Mrs. Sutherland became alarmed and succeeded in partly arousing Miss Edith.

"Wake up, Edith," called Mrs. Sutherland, who surmised that the girl had taken laudanum, as she had done on previous occasions. "You know how bad you will feel to-morrow from this."

The dying girl half opened her eyes and murmured: "There will be no to-morrow this time, mother."

Then she closed her eyes again. Dr. Sutherland, the dead girl's father, some years ago was stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco and, on assuming charge of the medical department of the Pacific division of the army, was in affluent circumstances. While stationed there the general became acquainted with some of the numerous ruling schemers who swarmed in the Golden Gate city, with the result that he lost nearly all of his money. Through the influence of friends and after her father's death Miss Sutherland obtained a clerkship in the pension office, where she applied herself to her duties so assiduously to obtain a promotion and so be better enabled to give her young sisters and brothers an education that her health failed and she became for a long time a nervous wreck. She was finally obliged to resign her position and make a prolonged stay in a sanitarium near Baltimore.

GIVES HALF MILLION TO EDUCATE INDIANS

"Mother Drexel" Makes Handsome Donation to Found Technical School in Nebraska.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, May 2.—Miss Katharine Drexel, now "Mother Drexel," head of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, a Catholic order for women, of which she was the founder, is reported to have announced a gift of \$500,000 to found a technical school among the Indians of Nebraska, the Winnebago tribe.

Mother Drexel, of the famous Philadelphia family, has given two or three million dollars for work among Indians, in which her order is especially devoted. Bishop Garrigan of the Sioux City diocese confirms the stories that he has received formal notification of the gift, but is not yet able to give details of the donor's plan.

DARING ROBBERS LOOT RAILWAY CARS AT RENO

Two Thousand Dollars' Worth of Merchandise Stolen at Depot at Night.



Seven Russian Forts Are Stormed and Captured.

Special Cable to The Call and New York Herald. Copyright, 1904, by The New York Herald Publishing Company.

TOKIO, May 2.—Further reports received here from Kuliengcheng state that the bombardment began at dawn yesterday and that the Japanese artillery had silenced the strong Russian forts by 7 o'clock.

Then the infantry occupied the elevated land around Kosan. The Japanese line was extended for four miles and by twenty minutes to 9 o'clock they had destroyed seven forts and seized eight guns, despite the Russians' stubborn resistance.

As soon as Kuliengcheng was entered the Japanese, who were pursuing the enemy, charged their artillery and captured twenty guns. A large number of Russians, including ten officers, were taken prisoners.

The Russian casualties are described as enormous. Their commander in chief and other generals are reported to have been wounded. The Japanese casualties were about 700 killed and wounded.

Although careful not to overrate the importance of the successful operations on the Yalu, the Japanese regard with satisfaction their main aspects and result. They believe General Kuroki outmaneuvered the Russians and that the behavior of the rank and file of his army left nothing to be desired. They acknowledge that the Russians fought well, but assert that they failed to make good the Russian pretension that the Muscovite soldier is superior to the Japanese.

It is estimated that the tactical value of Kuroki's success is considerable and its moral value is very great. The fact that the large Russian army is retreating before the Japanese cannot fail to depress the Russians and correspondingly elate the Japanese. The Tokio Government has been aware all along that even the best friends of the islanders feared they would be eaten up by the Muscovites on land. It ventures to believe that the crossing of the Yalu and the storming of Kuropatkin's advanced position will cause the world to revise its estimate of the military capacity of the Japanese.

Slav Force Is Crippled by the Loss of Many Guns.

Artillery to concentrate on the Russian guns, killing horses and gunners and compelling the abandonment of the guns. But if so the Russian plans will not be changed by accidental losses. General Sassulitch would continue his retreat, contesting stubbornly a possible Japanese advance along the Fengwangcheng road, which runs through a hilly country, crowded with heights and exactly suited to Russian tactics.

THEATER OF THE FIGHTING.

Location of Various Positions Mentioned in the War Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The exact extent and location of the movements along the Lower Yalu River are somewhat obscured by the confusion of geographic names. Kuliengcheng, which was the main objective of the Japanese attack, the spelling of which is given in the Russian dispatches as Turenchen and in the Tokio reports as Chutiengcheng, is west of the bank of the Yalu, a few miles north of Antung. The preliminary operations which resulted in the Japanese occupation of Kosan, or Khussan, also took place on the west bank of the Yalu, thus enabling this force to move down from the north in conjunction with the main Japanese attack delivered on Sunday morning against Kuliengcheng. The fall of this strategically important place made the holding of Antung, nearly opposite Wiju, across the Yalu, impossible and caused the Russians to burn and abandon the town.

It is evident that the fighting has been confined to the Yalu estuary, which is now in the hands of the Japanese. Fengwangcheng, to which the Russians have fallen back, is some thirty or forty miles northwest of Antung. Inside or west of the famous Willow Falls, which was once the boundary of Manchuria. This point also controls the famous Peking road, the great caravan and trade route running via Liaoyuan, Fengwangcheng and Antung and connecting the Chinese capital with Korea.

MINIMIZES THE VICTORY.

BERLIN, May 2.—The evening newspapers minimize the importance of the Japanese victory, which they aver is what German military men expected all along. The National Zeitung thinks the engagement proves that previous estimates of the Russian strength on the Yalu were greatly exaggerated. The loss of their artillery, the Tageliche Rundschau says, throws an unfavorable light on the character of the Russian retreat.

War News Continued on Page 2.