

NEW METHOD OF TELEGRAPHY

Priest Invents Wireless System That Is Said to Excel That of Marconi

SIGNALS BY TONES Telephone Receiver Is Used in Recording Messages Sent Over a Great Distance

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, HOTEL BARTON, WASHINGTON, May 17.—Father Joseph Murgas of Sacred Heart Church (Roman Catholic) of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has just perfected and patented a wireless telegraph system which he believes to be superior to that of Marconi. He says it is far more simple and messages by his system may be sent and received at twice the speed. He says he has made exhaustive experiments and has sent wireless messages seventy miles on land by an earth circuit and 700 miles over sea. The report comes from Wilkesbarre that he has received an offer to put his patent on the market and that he intends to devote the money received to the church.

For the last seven years Father Murgas has been working upon his invention, having established his workshop in the basement of the church. He has also established a station two miles away from his home, and from these two points messages have been sent and received in all stages of the inventor's development.

Father Murgas took a degree in electrical science in Vienna eighteen years ago and has kept abreast of the development in electricity ever since. His new wireless system introduces a new method in telegraphy which may revolutionize the entire system. While the Morse code of signals can be used as a basis of his method, Murgas' system will differentiate between its signals by tones instead of by spaces, dots and dashes. In one of the patents he has taken out a telephone receiver is used for receiving messages and the difference in the characters or signals is to be determined by the different tones heard. It is claimed by the inventor that this will make possible the transmission of messages in much shorter time than by any other system known.

RUSSIANS AGAIN RETREAT.

Japanese Landing at Kaichau Encounters No Resistance.

LONDON, May 18.—The correspondent at Shanhaiwan of the Daily Chronicle, cabling under date of May 17, says that the Japanese troops landed at Kaichau both Sunday and Monday met with no opposition.

The Daily Telegraph's Newchwang correspondent, cabling under date of May 17, says:

"The Japanese with a large fleet of transports and warships appeared at Kaichau yesterday morning and opened a terrific bombardment of the shore defenses, which were silenced by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russians retreating to Tashichiao. The Japanese troops landed and are to-day advancing rapidly, outflanking Tashichiao and Newchwang."

No further news has reached London throwing light upon the appearance of Japanese troops northeast of Mukden indicating by what route they retreated, and whether they are expected to fight. In any case it is considered that any day may bring news of a great battle in this district, as the transport difficulties are believed to be so great as to make it almost impossible for General Kuropatkin to effect a rapid retreat.

OUTPOSTS IN CONTACT.

PARIS, May 18.—The Journal's Mukden correspondent says:

"Important events are imminent. The outpost of the two armies are already in contact in the zone north of Fengwangcheng. The Japanese army advancing on Liaoyang is estimated at 160,000. A rumor, which is not confirmed officially, has it that another Japanese corps is executing a flanking movement direct on some point between Liaoyang and Mukden."

"According to the best information there are no less than 160,000 Japanese in Manchuria."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18, 2 a. m.—Advices received by the general staff show that the Japanese are practically masters of all the southern end of the Liaotung peninsula save Port Arthur and the territory commanded by its guns. This result, so promptly brought about, is due to the failure of the Russians to make opposition of any consequence to the Japanese advances.

A member of the general staff said that the removal of the guns from the fortifications erected at Kinchau and the destruction of Port Arthur were primarily for the purpose of concentrating the entire Russian force at Port Arthur. If the men and guns were scattered the effect would have been to distribute the means of defense of the fortress over a number of points strategically weak. To defend the whole of the southern end of the Liaotung peninsula it would have been necessary to have an army equal to that which the Japanese could have landed.

The following telegram from General Kuropatkin to the Emperor, under date of May 16, has been given out here:

"Toward noon seventeen steamers approached Siungyuecheng and opened fire upon the town, while five vessels approached the shore.

"At 1:30 p. m. three large steamers appeared off the cape and at 3:30 p. m. the enemy landed at Hwangtsiating and commenced a march in the direction of Kaiping."

General Sakharoff reports to the general staff, under to-day's date, as follows:

"General Samsouff reported at 11:30 last night that the Japanese confined their efforts to feints at landing in the neighborhood of Siungyuecheng and Kaichau. Their vessels opened fire on the town of Siungyuecheng, on our side of the coast."

"The Japanese squadron left after 6:30 o'clock, proceeding southwest, and several of its vessels remained visible on the horizon until dark."

General Kuropatkin telegraphed to the Emperor, under date of May 15, as follows:

"On May 10 our Cossacks encountered a force of the enemy composed of one battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, apparently, belonging to the Japanese guards division, near Kuandiansian, and the fusillade lasted an hour and a half. The fire of the Japanese infantry and cavalry was poor. We had one Cossack wounded and one horse killed, and another wounded and two Cossacks missing."

"On May 15 the Japanese vanguard occupied Hahamensa, in the valley of the Patao River; Tsiango, in the valley of the left branch of the same river; Shistafuteu and Hivouchen in the valley of the Aho River, and Kuandiansian."

"There were no Japanese at Sluyen on May 15."

"On May 14 the Japanese occupied Polandien with a detachment of two battalions of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry."

"On May 14 and 15 the Japanese reconnaissance had not pushed beyond the Russian frontier from the direction of Wafandien."

"On May 15 there was no advance of any considerable force of the enemy to the north of Polandien."

"The Japanese have been received regarding the Japanese raid on Kaichau."

RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCH OUT OF THE CITY IN PERFECT ORDER.

NEWCHWANG, Monday, May 16.—In confirmation of recent dispatches, the Russian evacuation of this city has been completed. Nothing remains but the destruction of the gunboat Sivouch, which it is expected will take place early in the morning.

The Russian troops marched out in perfect order, General Kondratsvitch leaving with the last regiment. The Japanese advance will be resisted at Hacheng, whence the Russian forces will fall back upon Liaoyang, where they will make a determined stand, with a fighting strength there available of 70,000 men. If defeated no stop will be made at Mukden, but the retreat will be continued to Thieliang, a town at the head of navigation for native craft on the Liao River, 200 miles north of Newchwang. At the same time the Cossack regiments will be employed in the rear of the Japanese army of the Yalu harassing the troops and interfering with its communications.

It is not believed that the Japanese will enter into the interior until they have thoroughly established their base here, repeating their movement made during the war with China.

The Russians admit the advance of the Japanese army to a point within fifteen miles of Hacheng, many of the Russian wounded entering that place. The nearest fighting expected before the Japanese reach Newchwang will be

SAVE FOR PORT ARTHUR, JAPAN'S ARMY CONTROLS LAOYANG PENINSULA

General Kuropatkin Reports Bombardment and Landing of the Mikado's Troops at Siungyuecheng and Their Advance in the Direction of Kaiping

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at Tashichiao, but it will not amount to much.

The city is now guarded by 300 Chinese police and everything is quiet. The Japanese force at Kinchau is reported 20,000 strong.

WOULD YIELD PORT ARTHUR.

Kuropatkin's Plan Meets the Opposition of Viceroy Alexieff.

PARIS, May 17.—A dispatch to the Temps from Vienna says information received there shows the conflict between Viceroy Alexieff and General Kuropatkin is acute. The latter attributes the Russian defeat on the Yalu River to Viceroy Alexieff's orders countermanding his previously given instructions.

General Kuropatkin, according to the Temps' dispatch, now proposes the abandonment of Port Arthur, the junction of its forces with his army and the retirement of the united forces to Harbin, maintaining that the present Russian force is not sufficient to cope with the Japanese.

Viceroy Alexieff holds his course to be fully as wise, as the abandonment of Port Arthur would mean the loss of the fleet, the suffering of a moral defeat and the risk of the extermination of the Port Arthur forces while seeking to make junction with General Kuropatkin. The Emperor's encouragement, it is added, tends to support Viceroy Alexieff.

BELIEVES WAR WILL SPREAD.

General Miles Expresses Opinion That Other Nations Will Be Involved.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—General Nelson A. Miles, who is here attending the Good Roads Convention, to-day expressed the belief that the Russo-Japanese war would eventually involve other nations.

"I believe that the war will be a long and desperate one," said General Miles.

Incidentally he criticized the American cavalry by remarking that 50 per cent of our soldiers were mounted, while in other countries the percentage was about 75 to 80 per cent.

"We should have more infantry and less cavalry," he said.

"In the next great war," continued General Miles, "I believe the automobile will take the place of the horse to a large extent. There are now 100,000 automobiles in the United States, and the number is increasing rapidly. Their speed is becoming phenomenal. Automobiles can be used as well as horses on bad roads."

ZASSLITCH RETIRED.

Blundering Russian General Is Relieved of His Command.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—It is announced to-night that Lieutenant General Zasslitch has been relieved of the command of the Second Siberian army division and that Lieutenant General Koller, former Governor of Ekaterinburg, has been appointed to succeed him.

The probability that there will be no further communication with Port Arthur, thus preventing Vice Admiral Skrydloff's return, has led to the suggestion that Skrydloff return from the Far East and hoist his flag as commander of the Baltic squadron, which is destined for the Far East.

When the Skrydloff's plans may be the Admiralty says he will certainly proceed to Vladivostok and inspect the squadron there. The report that Vladivostok is blockaded is denied at the Admiralty. Telegrams received from the Admiral Yessen do not refer to the presence of a single Japanese ship.

FIGHTING LINE NEARS MUKDEN.

Large Force of Japanese Is Advancing Toward Newchwang.

MUKDEN, May 17.—It was announced here to-day that the main body of the Japanese forces is advancing on Hacheng (about ten miles southwest of Newchwang) and Kaiping (Kaichou, about thirty-five miles south of Newchwang), and that a smaller force is marching in the direction of Liaoyang. Important developments are probable.

MUKDEN, May 17.—The fighting line is steadily nearing Mukden, where Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters still remain. Little reliable information can be obtained by the newspaper correspondents, who are forbidden to proceed to the scene of operations, and official information is withheld until such advices are sent to St. Petersburg. It is now known, however, that the Japanese are almost within striking distance of the Russians and that the forces protecting Liaoyang are stretching eastward from the railroad along the Maotien Mountain range.

The Japanese are advancing in three columns and are now north of Sluyen and Fengwangcheng. Two columns are reported to be working farther to the northward, with the object of turning the Russian position and advancing upon Mukden.

Numerous small engagements have been fought, but no decisive action has taken place. Port Arthur is now completely isolated by the Japanese expedition at Polandien.

The Japanese are now operating in a rugged country, well suited to the Russian defensive strategy of Liaoyang to Mukden the country is a flat plain, intersected by rivers. The weather recently has been hot and dry and the rain which has been falling in the last two days has made the roads almost impassable for wagons. When the rainy season begins, at the end of June, the plain will be converted into a morass. This condition will probably result in the practical suspension of operations.

Mukden is now receiving center for the wounded from the various engagements south of the Maotien Mountains. A hospital has been established in the Liama Temple, in the outskirts of the town, and a field hospital has been located in a wood near the military camp around the station.

A significant feature of the situation is the demeanor of the Chinese population, which may be said to be a barometer of the military weather. A close observer of the expressions and general attitude of the Chinese can tell how the fighting a hundred miles away is turning. They have rapid and mysterious changes of information, through which the result of the battle of Fengwangcheng spread and could be suspected from the outward manner of the Chinese before the Russians made it known here. The cutting off of Port Arthur is another instance in point.

The newspaper correspondents are most courteously treated by Colonel Poestich, the officer whom Viceroy Alexieff appointed to attend them, but they are chafing under the restrictions imposed here, which prevent them seeing anything of the fighting. Gen-

UNITARIANISM IS EXPLAINED

Rev. G. Cressey Asks That Thinking People Understand Faith He Teaches

GATHER AT CONFERENCE

Christian Churches Meet in Conclave That They May Better Know Each Other

The opening session of the Pacific Coast Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches was held last night in the Second Unitarian Church.

The Rev. Jay William Hudson, in a brief address, welcomed the delegates to the hospitalities of the Second Church.

President Charles A. Murdock, in responding, said that he has attended eighteen of the twenty sessions of the conference, but that according to a witticism of Mr. Hudson's this twentieth conference was to cap the climax and was properly held at the corner of Twentieth and Capp streets. He hoped that the conference would be a real conference, so that it would be worth his own way of coming all the way from Redlands and Seattle to attend it.

DR. CRESSEY'S SERMON.

"What Liberal Christianity Asks From the Thinking World" was the subject of the conference sermon by the Rev. George Crosswell Cressey, D. D., of Portland, Or. Dr. Cressey said in part:

An orthodox divine student who had become a Unitarian once came to me in confidence and said, "I am going to my friends and tell them of the new truth and lead them to the light I have found. Six months later, I expected the young man had found prejudices too strong and relinquished the effort to convert others to his own way of thinking. We can reasonably expect to make others think exactly as we think, but we can expect them to understand what we stand for."

A woman recently propounded this question to me: "Is it true that a Unitarian minister may not utter the name of God?" This is a sample of the way Unitarianism is not understood. All we wish of thinking people is to understand what we do believe, and we will leave the rest to the subtle and secret workings of their own minds and hearts.

The practical difference between Unitarianism and other forms of the Christian faith are not in the beliefs we disagree about, but in the very nature. To define Unitarianism as disbelief in the deity of Christ is no more adequate than to define a republic simply as a country which does not believe in a king or a monarch.

Our first characteristic is intellectual in nature. We do not believe with the agnostic that religion is a matter of faith, nor with the perennialist who believes religion on credulity. We believe that religion is founded on experience just as truly as botany or astronomy are.

On the highest and most sacred things of life we can accept no other authority than our own souls and only our religious experience enables us to understand religious teaching. There are two great dangers to Christianity to-day. One is a belief founded on quasi-scientific church dogmas, and the other is a form of esthetics. The other is that our beliefs in God, immortality and duty rest on the statements of Jesus Christ or on alleged revelation. We should all reasonably be pure materialists.

THE RELIGION THAT AVAILS.

The religion that avails to-day rests not on an alleged revelation, and its evidence is in the natural world and its foundation in human experience.

Unitarianism is held to the religion of Jesus, that practical religion is summed up in love to God and love to man and believe this, not the authority of Jesus, but because the experience of the world has indorsed it and because in our own experience it has been proved over and over again.

Unitarianism is not merely a protest. It is a principle, called by the much-abused word "liberalism," and the greatest element in the greatest thing in the world, Christian charity. Liberalism is first intellectual, then emotional and above all practical.

The conference will continue this morning with a business session and reports on the progress of Unitarianism in California, Washington and Oregon will be made by the Rev. G. W. Stone of Oakland and the Rev. William G. Eliot Jr. of Portland, Oregon. The afternoon session will be given up to addresses on the Unitarian leader, Channing, and a conference of Sunday-school workers. Unitarians and the Orient will be the theme of the evening session. The Rev. J. A. Cruzan will speak for the Hawaiian Islands, the Hon. Horace Davis for Japan and addresses will be made by the Rev. G. W. Stone, field secretary for the Pacific States, and President Jordan of Stanford University.

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JAPANESE AGENT BUYING RICE.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 17.—Options on large supplies of rice grown in the Louisiana and Texas rice district have been secured by a Japanese contractor during the past two or three weeks and contracts aggregating shipments of ten carloads a week have been made. The contracts were made in the name of San Francisco Japanese.

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DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT. DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?



Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble? To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear. If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results are sure to follow: Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen—I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well. Yours truly, B. H. CHALKER, ex-Chief of Police, Oark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science. Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the San Francisco Daily Call. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EAGER FOR A FIGHT. LEAGUE OF THE CROSS CADETS TO HOLD DRILL

The League of the Cross Cadets will hold their annual drill and concert in Mechanics' Pavilion Friday evening, May 27. The drill is the big affair of the year with the cadets and they have been preparing for it during the last few months. Seventeen companies, the signal corps, hospital corps, field music and band will participate in the exhibition. Colonel Power will march 1500 uniformed cadets on the floor of the Pavilion.

Colonel Morris, commander at the Presidio, will review and inspect the cadets. The four best companies will be selected at a preliminary "try out" early next week, will compete for the championship, to which is attached a splendid trophy. The contest will be held under the direction of three officers of the army. Several novel features will be introduced, including a thrilling illustration of the battle of the Yalu. Company H will throw up an immense bridge on the floor of the Pavilion to allow the attacking party to cross the attacking and defending parties, during which the signal corps, which has been recently organized, will give an exhibition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. VACCINATION AND DANDRUFF. There is a Sure Prevention of Baldness as There is of Smallpox. It is now accepted that vaccination renders the vaccinated person exempt from smallpox; or at worst, he never has anything but the lightest kind of a case. Now as sure a preventive and cure for dandruff, which causes falling hair and baldness, has been discovered—Newbro's Herpicide. It kills the d