

# BATTLE OPENS ON RUSSIAN FLANKS

## STOESSEL IS LOSING OUTWORKS

### Besiegers Take Port Arthur Positions.

### Furious Assault on the Inner Fortress.

CHEFU, Oct. 31.—A steamship which has just arrived here from Newchwang reports having heard heavy firing at Port Arthur last night and to-day until she was out of earshot, indicating a continuance of the battle which began on October 24 and developed yesterday into the third attempt of the Japanese to secure a commanding position.

On October 24, having made every possible preparation, the Japanese opened fire with their artillery along the whole line, incidentally continuing their daily practice of dropping shells into the harbor. The Russians replied, telling the inhabitants of Port Arthur that the long-expected assault on the fortress was imminent.

The bombardment continued furiously until the afternoon of October 26, when the Russian guns on Etz Mountain, Antz Mountain and Rihlung Mountain became briefly silent. At 4 o'clock that afternoon a regiment of Japanese swept out from behind a recently captured hill adjacent to Rihlung Mountain and advanced on the Russian trenches lying between Rihlung Mountain and the railroad, occupying them after hours of fighting. The Russians kept to their posts until the Japanese were within a few yards, both sides hurling hand grenades at one another. The Japanese infantry is now using mechanical devices, which enable it to throw grenades with great accuracy and rapidity.

In the meanwhile another body of Japanese assaulted the trenches on the slope of Rihlung Mountain. The Japanese trenches extended to certain portions of the slope and stopped some distance above the extreme Japanese outpost, where the ascent of Rihlung Mountain became almost perpendicular. The Russian trenches seemed the slope. To advance against them over an unbroken slope, which was mined, even without Russian resistance, would have been a difficult task; but the slope had been torn up, great holes having been blown in it at various places by the bombardment, and the Japanese availed themselves of those indentations, which offered combined foothold and protection against the bullets.

Meanwhile the fire of all the available artillery was directed against the Russian trenches, the Russians eventually retiring, whereupon the Japanese in thirty minutes constructed sufficient trenches to shield themselves. The Russians exploded mines, but the Japanese claim, without result. One company of Japanese engaged in this fight aroused general complimentary comment for its remarkable coolness, executing the various maneuvers for the purpose of securing shelter with automatic exactness, as if on parade.

Upon the retirement of their troops the Russians opened fire from Liaoti Mountain, and that night they made a sortie. But the Japanese in the meantime had brought up machine guns, with which the sortie was repulsed. Except for the knowledge that the bombardment was continued, all information covering the period between October 27 and October 29 is lacking, but presumably it was much of the same character as that just described, the Japanese operations gradually assuming the proportions of the general attack of yesterday. The fighting is reported to have been most severe from Rihlung Mountain down along the whole east side of the town.

The stories of Russian prisoners vary concerning the garrison affairs, but they agree, however, in saying that they have been often disappointed. General Stoessel has been endeavoring to cheer them by promising the early advent of the Russian second Pacific squadron and relief from General Kuropatkin. The constant failure of these hopes to materialize depressed the soldiers. Stoessel is quoted as saying that while a thousand men were left he would not surrender.

Owing to the constant shelling of Port Arthur, the Russian ships there maintain low pressure steam, so as to enable them frequently to change their positions. Since October 6 the Retzivan, the Poltava and the Peresviet have often been hit, and one steamship used in sweeping for mines was sunk. One gun of the Electric Hill battery and one on Marble Hill have been dismantled by Japanese shells.

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APPLICATIONS AT PROMINENT BARBER SHOPS.

# Japanese Begin Fierce Attack on the Positions of the Foe

## Heavy Reinforcements Reach the Armies of Marquis Oyama.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1 (3:05 a. m.)—Everything indicates that both the Japanese and Russian armies south of Mukden are ready for the resumption of hostilities. Indeed, fighting has already begun.

General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have received reinforcements from the south of Fengwangcheng. Their concentration seems to have been accomplished and they are ready to resume the offensive, both east and west of the railroad. There is no official estimate of the strength of the Japanese reinforcements, but correspondents place it at from 40,000 to 50,000. It is believed that the Japanese force has been very largely augmented both from Port Arthur, where an engineering siege has been begun, and Japan, whence it is understood every available man is being drafted.

It seems assured that the Japanese will be able to meet General Kuropatkin on almost if not quite an equal numerical footing. The mere fact that they are again threatening double flanking indicates Field Marshal Oyama's confidence in the sufficiency of the force at his disposal. It is believed here that the second battle on the Shakhe River will prove to be as much bigger and more serious than the first as the first was more serious than the battle of Liaoyang.

General Kuropatkin is confronted by an exceedingly difficult problem. He is pitted against a Japanese force stronger, even despite its recent losses, than that which opposed the southern advance. If Kuropatkin succeeds in checking, or even breaking the Japanese formation it will open large possibilities for the brief remainder of the year's campaign. On the other hand, a Russian reverse now would render the position exceedingly critical.

The dispatches indicate the resumption of fighting on both extremities of the Russian front. On the night of October 30 the Japanese attacked the Russian entrenchments east of Sinchinpu, but were repulsed, though the bombardment continued throughout the night. The Japanese advance has also begun against the Russian positions at Tungangan, a mile and a half north of Bentsiapuzze, where they encountered a heavy Russian fire. Thus it appears that the Japanese are becoming aggressive along the whole front, from Bentsiapuzze, on the extreme east, to Sinchinpu, where that stream flows southward after crossing the railroad. This probably constitutes the extreme Russian west, making the battle front about the same as when General Kuropatkin began his southern movement.

**SLAVS ON THE DEFENSIVE.**  
Kuropatkin Must Fight Hard to Hold His Positions.  
MUKDEN, Oct. 31.—The Japanese army is rapidly being reinforced and it is expected that the new troops will shortly number from 40,000 to 60,000. This greatly complicates the problem confronting the Russian commander. The whole energies of the Russians must be devoted to holding their positions, unless they can bring up large reinforcements speedily. Even in that case the situation promises to become increasingly difficult.

The Japanese fortifications already are far too strong, supported as they are by siege guns and rapid fire pieces, to be carried by a frontal assault. Possibly these fortifications might yield to a turning movement, which would force the Japanese to retire, but this would require a great superiority in numbers, for the Russians must hold their center with a force at least equal to that of the Japanese in order to prevent the latter cutting through and severing the communications of the former.

Two battalions returning early on the morning of October 29 from the banks of the Shakhe River came under the fire from Japanese twelve-inch guns, several shells falling in the Russian ranks, doing considerable damage. One man was rendered deaf and dumb, but otherwise uninjured, and another was thrown into a ditch and buried alive. A number were killed. Simultaneously with the attack on Sinchinpu on October 30 the Japanese assaulted the position held by the Morshansky regiment, close by, but were repulsed.

A cannonade against Poutloff (Lone Tree) Hill has been in progress since the night of October 30, without effect.

On Sunday night there was a rifle and artillery fire from the Japanese along the whole Russian front. Russian sharpshooters were worrying the Japanese considerably at night.

# TRENCH AS THEY ADVANCE

## Armies Prepare for Possible Defeat.

### Novel Situation Southward of Mukden.

MUKDEN, Oct. 31.—The manifestations of the Japanese in their center, which converges at a point where the plain meets the hills, have attained the greatest importance. These manifestations are being fully met by the Russians, so that the situation at this point of the prospective battlefield is now one of the greatest interest and apprehension.

At the present moment the trenches on both sides are crowded with troops, and at many places the Japanese and Russians are within hailing distance. At the isolated hill of Manalon, on the plain, where the Russians ten days ago captured fourteen guns and bayoneted 800 Japanese, the rival forces are only 600 paces apart.

The situation is perhaps the most remarkable in military annals. Two armies, each with the other as an objective, are approaching while constructing siege works, the making of which both sides are accelerating, each morning revealing the work done over night to the observation stations on every hilltop.

The Japanese after their disaster at Manalon Hill retreated on October 27 by turning the Russians from a pyramidal hill opposite Fenchiapu, seven miles to the east. The Russian position was commanded from three directions, and its defenders withstood a loss of 60 per cent from artillery fire on the afternoon of the 27th before they were forced out by the Japanese infantry at night. The Japanese abandoned the position immediately after it was taken. This event does not equal in importance the capture of Manalon Hill. The Japanese, who are posted on a similar hill to the south, appear now to have most determined designs to retrieve the position they abandoned.

**RUSSIANS FEAR A SURPRISE.**  
Last night there was the heaviest bombardment of the week from the Russian batteries, and the Russians are seemingly apprehensive of a crucial surprise. This bombardment was accompanied by a continuous rifle fire, while the infantry advanced by means of quick intrenching at intervals of a few hundred feet under cover of darkness.

The outcome of this activity is a tense vigilance along the entire extended front. This tension, taken in connection with the reported reinforcement of the Japanese by one and a half divisions to precipitate a great battle within a few days. The combatants, however, apparently are not disinclined to winter in their present positions, as the forces have adopted a system of winter housing in the field.

From their immense bivouacs both armies calmly behold one another and are able to distinguish one another's entrenching gangs as they drop their tools when relieved. These observations are made from points of vantage immediately outside the range of the artillery, which is intermittent in its practice against the principal eminences.

**SHELLING PAGODA HILL.**  
Japanese shells are daily breaking on Pagoda Hill, which is the most conspicuous in the Russian position, and in front of which the Chinese villagers remain in their homes, indicating that by some prearrangement with the Japanese their homes will not be shelled by the latter.

The Russian forces are disposed so as to meet the disposition of the Japanese armies. The present plan of Russian operations apparently has not been influenced by the promotion to the position of commander in chief of General Kuropatkin, who remains with his army in the field.

# STONE'S CURE DUE TO RADIUM

## Secret of the Charm Worn by the Indians in Mexico Is at Last Ascertained

### FAITH IN ITS POWERS Natives Have Long Regarded It as Foe to Diseases, Not Knowing the Reason

Special Dispatch to The Call.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 31.—The mystery of the "miracle stone," which for many years, and, in fact, for probably untold centuries, has been regarded with awe and interest by the inhabitants of a remote mountain region in the Sierra Madre, in the western part of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been solved. When the first Americans entered that region many years ago they found that the Indians there wore a small piece of a peculiar stone, which was attached to a thong around their necks. The Indians ascribed miraculous healing powers to the stone. They claimed that it was a sure cure for rheumatism and all chronic diseases of the body. It had no power, they asserted, in fevers or sicknesses of that character.

As an evidence of the truth of this belief the Indians pointed out that no one who had worn the stone had died from the diseases which they claimed it cured. Many Americans were convinced of the wonderful powers of the stone by the cures which they saw it perform, and there is now hardly an American in the mining camps of that region who does not carry a piece of the stone around with him in his pocket.

Scientific men, who were told from time to time of this wonderful stone, ridiculed the idea that it possessed any curative properties. They claimed that it was a superstitious idea which had been handed down from generation to generation by the Indians.

A short time ago several pieces of the stone, which is found in considerable quantities in the mountains, were obtained by a mineralogist of an inquiring turn of mind and taken to the City of Mexico, where they were analyzed. They were found to possess radioactive properties of a very high degree. Some of these specimens emitted a brilliant light when placed in contact with a metal substance, and when thus placed under water the light was intense in its brilliancy.

It is now admitted by the scientists who have investigated the matter that the cures alleged to have been performed by this peculiar stone were probably genuine and that its curative properties lie in the rare element which it contains.

**CHINA STRIKES AT RUSSIA.**  
Sends Troops to Enforce the Neutrality of Shanhaikwan.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Under date of October 31 the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tientsin says: "The Chinese Government formally declared itself against any further infringement of neutrality in the dispatch of supplies to belligerents and in this connection has sent troops to Shanhaikwan. This is a serious blow to Russia, which is now without open ports in the East."

**Medart Patent Pulley Co. Receives Gold Medal.**  
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The Medart Patent Pulley Co. of St. Louis, has received the highest award (gold medal) at the World's Fair for their display of transmission machinery, viz.: Wood, wrought iron and cast iron pulleys, shafting, hangers, pillow blocks, friction clutches, rope transmission, gearing, etc. They operated daily devices showing the various methods of transmitting power.

**King Edward's Kindly Act.**  
LONDON, Oct. 31.—King Edward, who is taking a warm interest in the victims of the Russian attack on British fishermen in the North Sea, has sent Sir Frederick Treves, the royal surgeon-in-ordinary, to superintend an operation that is to be performed on Boatswain Hoggart of the steam trawler Crane.

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7:30 a.	Vallejo, Napa, Callisto, Santa Rosa, Martinez, San Rafael...	8:20 p.
7:30 a.	Niles, Tracy, Colusa, Knights...	8:20 p.
8:00 a.	Shasta Express—(Via Davis), Knights, Knights, Knights...	7:50 p.
8:00 a.	Davis, Woodland, Knights Landing, Knights, Knights...	7:50 p.
8:30 a.	Martinez, Antioch, Byron, Tracy, Stockton, Newman, Los Bago, Knights, Knights...	4:20 p.
8:30 a.	Port Costa, Modesto, Marysville, Knights, Knights...	4:50 p.
8:30 a.	Miles, San Jose, Livermore, Stockton, Knights, Knights...	4:30 p.
8:30 a.	Hayward, Knights, Knights...	4:30 p.
8:30 a.	Atlantic Express—(Via San Jose) Knights, Knights...	8:50 p.
10:00 a.	The Overland Limited—(Via San Jose) Knights, Knights...	8:50 p.
10:00 a.	Vallejo, Knights, Knights...	12:20 p.
10:00 a.	Los Angeles Passenger—(Via Knights, Knights, Knights...	7:20 p.
12:00 p.	Hayward, Niles and Way Stations, Knights, Knights...	11:00 p.
3:30 p.	Benicia, Winters, Sacramento, Knights, Knights...	11:00 p.
3:30 p.	Hayward, Niles and Way Stations, Knights, Knights...	7:50 p.
3:30 p.	Stockton, Knights, Knights...	12:20 p.
4:00 p.	Martinez, San Rafael, Vallejo, Knights, Knights...	9:20 p.
4:00 p.	Niles, Tracy, Stockton, Knights, Knights...	9:20 p.
4:30 p.	Hayward, Niles, Irvington, Knights, Knights...	11:50 a.
5:00 p.	The Owl Limited—Newman, Los Bago, Knights, Knights...	8:50 a.
5:30 p.	Hayward, Niles and San Jose, Knights, Knights...	7:30 a.
8:00 p.	Eastern Express—Omaha, Chicago, Knights, Knights...	8:50 a.
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