

THE WEATHER.
Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending midnight December 10:
San Francisco and Vicinity—Cloudy Saturday; fresh southerly winds.
A. G. McADIE,
District Forecaster.

SLAUGHTER AT PORT ARTHUR

Men Fall by Hundreds on the Ramparts.

Trenches Filled With Dead
Failure of Japanese General Assault.

Hand to Hand Fighting

The following graphic story of the general assault on Port Arthur tells of the desperate attempts made by the Japanese to take the fortress. Driven back by showers of shot and shell, they fought like demons until the trenches were filled with the dead and dying. The loss of life was appalling.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE THIRD ARMY, BEFORE PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 28, via Tientsin, December 9 (Probably held at headquarters for censorship).—The general assault on Port Arthur, which began at noon on November 26, is still in progress. In the first series of assaults an attempt was made to capture the forts on Rihlung and Kekwan mountains by penetrating the principal line of fortifications surrounding them and to envelop the city from the east. At the same time a strong force pushed up the gorge of the Shuishi Valley, between the two fortified ridges, and attacked the supporting fort in the rear of West Rihlung Mountain, officially called Sungshu Mountain, with the intention of enveloping the city from the west.

The attempt failed after the most furious fighting that has been witnessed since Port Arthur was invested. The fighting lasted from noon of November 26 until after dawn of the following day without cessation. The assault began early in the morning with a tremendous bombardment of the forts on the western half of the eastern fortified ridge by a battery, which had been placed in position on the crest of a ridge to the rear. For hours the assaulting force of the fortified ridge was deluged with heavy shells. At noon the principal line of fortifications was a perfect hell of bursting shrapnel and the spectacle was more wonderful than anything previously seen.

The front lines of infantry, having been strongly reinforced, began an attack simultaneously along the entire line of the main mountain to West Rihlung Mountain. Through the haze caused by the smoke of the bursting shells the assaulters could be seen emerging from the cover of the parallels, as well as swarming up the fortified ridge at half a dozen different points.

MEN FALL BY HUNDREDS.
Rifles, rapid-fire guns and machine guns blazed from the Russian positions, where advances were made in the open. The men went down by hundreds. The forts were belching smoke and bursting shells and the rampart walls were black with assaulters, who on reaching the crests met with an awful fire from within the forts, which swept down line after line of Japanese.

As fast as the assaulters were repulsed more Japanese swarmed up, only to be mowed down in turn. The determination and fury of the Japanese assaulters were equalled by the stubbornness of the resistance of the Russians.

On the eastern extremity of the line the Japanese made an assault in an attempt to capture the Russian trenches situated midway on the slope of East Kekwan Mountain. The Japanese paralleled some thirty yards of the Russian trench line and an entire regiment charged across, the men falling by hundreds before the awful fire of the Russians. But still more men came on over the bodies of those who

had fallen, and by sheer weight of numbers they reached the trenches, which they captured at the point of the bayonet.

The Russian shrapnel fire made the captured section of the trenches a perfect hell, while the Japanese shrapnel fire assisted the captors to push east and west along the trench line to the bayonet.

The assaulters succeeded in holding some eighty yards of the trench in front of the parallels, but their efforts to rush the trench line east and west was a failure, owing to impassable burning pits which filled the whole space of the trench on the northern side, as well as to the fact that their progress was barred by the fire of the Russian machine guns.

DEAD FILL THE TRENCHES.
The Japanese built traverse walls across the trench under the protection of their machine guns and tried to cross the pits, but they were unable to do so. At 6 o'clock in the evening a furious Russian counter-attack drove the Japanese back to the parallels with great loss.

At 9 o'clock the Japanese again captured the same portion of the trench and made desperate but unsuccessful efforts to cross the pits. The awful struggle continued until 2 o'clock in the morning, when the Russians again counter-attacked and recaptured the trench which was piled with dead bodies. For over thirty yards between the trenches there was a veritable shambles. The last attacks and counter-attacks were made over the bodies of the slain.

The first attempt to rush the fort on the northern part of Kekwan Mountain was made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the assaulters swarmed up the rampart wall from the moat and met with an awful fire from within and from the Chinese wall in the rear of the fort. When the Russians saw that the intention of the Japanese to rush the fort they moved a considerable force from the Chinese wall into a gorge to the east and to the rear of the fort. During the four or five assaults which the Japanese made upon the fort some of the garrison attempted to evacuate the fort over the rear ramparts, but they were fired upon by the Russian fire in the gorge.

FAIL TO RUSH THE FORT.
As the result of the first assault the rampart walls were black with bodies. In the second assault the Japanese succeeded in gaining a foothold in the interior, where the defenses were bomb-proof, with raised lines of protected trenches in the rear of the fort, where the machine guns swept the front of the fort and the walls. The assaulters attacked this bomb-proof maze, where the fighting was hand-to-hand with bayonets and grenades.

The Japanese mounted six mountain guns on an entrenched hill called Fort, immediately to the west, in an endeavor to sweep the fort with Maxim guns, but they were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the assaulters were repulsed with great loss. Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

SOCIALIST ARRAYS VON BULOW

Objects to Attitude of Chancellor Toward Russia.

Says Germany Has Chosen Inopportune Moment to Increase Army.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Herr von Volmar, Socialist, relieved Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, to-day, in the assault upon the Government. At the conclusion of a long speech sharply arraighing Chancellor von Bulow for his alleged overfriendly attitude toward Russia, von Volmar took up Emperor William's telegram referring to the one sent to President Roosevelt. He said:

"In coolness of telegram style we could learn something from the Americans. The dispatch is in one respect not without advantage for Germany, since the emperor's heart in a telegram to President Roosevelt did not address him personally, but expressed his admiration of the United States."

Von Volmar in the earlier part of his speech pointed out that the Government had chosen an inopportune moment to increase the army. "Russia," he continued, "is so crippled from a military and moral sense that there can arise no question of danger on the eastern frontier for a long time, and Europe is thereby relieved of an enormous burden, and Russia's defeat has given a severe blow to France's policy of revenge."

"It would be a crime to advise Germans to lend money to Russia under the present circumstances, and it would be a breach of neutrality if Germany allows the new Russian fleet to be built here."

Referring to von Bulow's words in reply to Bebel, von Volmar expressed amazement at the fact that "anybody can call the struggle against Russian despotism a crime. It only explains through our deep-seated subservience and subjection to Russia."

The Socialists loudly applauded the speaker's remark that the "Chancellor's policy toward Russia is a reinforcement against democracy."

Quoting von Bulow's complaint that the Socialists wanted to overthrow the existing order of things in Russia, von Volmar turned to the Chancellor and said:

"Yes, Mr. Chancellor of the empire, that is what we wish to do, and we have all Europe as our accomplices."

This statement was greeted with tremendous and long applause from the Left.

The Chancellor showed evident respect for his antagonist, who is a Bavarian nobleman and still betrays the effects of a wound received during the Franco-Russian war. The Chancellor referred to von Volmar's "chivalrous defense of Herr Bebel" and defended the Government's policy toward Russia. He asserted that it was one of strict neutrality, corresponding with the traditional attitude of Germany toward the Russian empire, and regretted that the Socialists treated Russian relations wholly from the standpoint of a political party, just as many Germans gave vent to their feelings during the Boer war to exercise the ostensible and moral right to criticize foreign affairs.

"The German," he continued, "has an unfortunate sympathy for an unfortunate land."

RACING MAY BE STOPPED BY MISSOURI LEGISLATURE
Governor-Elect Folk Is Quoted as Saying He Will Urge Repeal of the Present Law.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Governor-elect Joseph L. Folk is quoted to-day in the Chronicle, which has joined the Post-Dispatch in making a fight on horse racing in Missouri, as stating that he will urge the repeal of the Missouri breeder's law and the wiping out of the racing in this State in his first message to the Legislature.

In reply to letters and telegrams asking them what attitude they will take on the question of repealing the breeder's law of 1896, under which horse racing is legalized in Missouri, twenty-eight newly elected members of the Assembly stated to-day they would heartily favor the repeal of the law. About as many more replied they wished time to consider the issue. Not one Representative nor Senator was willing to go on record as being opposed to the repeal of the breeder's law. The fight between the Union Jockey Club and the Western Jockey Club has had much to do with causing the present condition of affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—It is the general impression among the horsemen here that President Bush and the other officers of the Crescent City Jockey Club are badly frightened at the rumormongering which has been stirred up by the Western Jockey Club in turning down the request of the rival of the Crescent City Club for dates.

President Bush is saying "No revision" to his friends, but at the same time it is known that leaders in the councils of the Crescent Jockey Club held a number of conferences behind closed doors. It is reported here that it was the decision of several of the largest stockholders of the Crescent City Club that things had been carried with too high a hand, and that it might not be a bad thing to recede from their original position. President Hensley of the New Orleans Jockey Club says no further steps will be taken in its fight until Mr. Corrigan returns from Kansas City.

NO FRIEND NOW COMES TO HER AID

Mrs. Chadwick Still Behind Doors of Prison.

Will Not Go Voluntarily to Cleveland to Face Her Accusers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—After having announced her intention to waive examination here and return at once to Cleveland to face her accusers, Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick changed her mind late this afternoon and decided to spend another night in her cell in the Tombs. Her attorneys did not know to-night what her plans would be. Every possibility of obtaining bail here appears to have been exhausted. Where a few months ago she secured sums approaching millions from banker friends, she is now unable to get the few thousands which would unlock her prison doors.

It is because of the sentiment against her in Cleveland that her attorney there, a one-time law partner of William McKinley, advised her by telephone to-day under no circumstances to think of leaving New York for the present, even though she meanwhile has to remain in prison. Her attorneys here, Philip Carpenter and Edmond W. Powers, also urged her to remain, and finally, apparently against her own will and judgment, she yielded to their advice and at the last moment notified United States Marshal Henkel that he need make no further preparations to take her away. This was after the train had been selected on which she was to be taken away under charge of a deputy marshal.

She succeeded in almost exhausting the patience of the Federal officials, who have gone out of their way to extend courtesies to her. For hours she kept Marshal Henkel, United States Commissioner Shields and Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin waiting for her decision whether she would or would not waive examination and go to Cleveland under arrest.

With the suspense ended as to her possible arrest, Mrs. Chadwick appeared to recover her spirits and was in much better physical and mental condition to-day. She spent a restless night, but was able in the morning to eat the most of a special breakfast ordered from the "Tombs Delmonico."

Her other meals during the day were equally satisfactory to her, and at midnight to-night she was reported as sleeping peacefully.

Mrs. Chadwick's flight began with the prison call of "All up" at half-past 6 o'clock. The matron went to her to explain the prison regulations and found her dressing and apparently had improved both in mind and body.

After breakfast her first callers were Lawyers Carpenter and Powers, who had to tell her that the possibility of obtaining bail seemed as remote as ever.

Mrs. Chadwick has several times lamented the taking of her little medicine chest from her when she entered the prison, but so far as can be learned it contained nothing except harmless drugs. Warder Flynn is taking no chances on the possibility that the prisoner may do herself bodily harm. So fearful is he that in desperation she may try to end her troubles that he has taken the unusual precaution of having her constantly watched by a woman attendant, who is instructed not to let Mrs. Chadwick out of her sight for a single minute. He has also had many Germans give vent to their feelings during the Boer war to exercise the ostensible and moral right to criticize foreign affairs.

"The German," he continued, "has an unfortunate sympathy for an unfortunate land."

FLAW IN HER MARRIAGE.
Name in Pittsburg Ceremony Said to Have Been Twisted.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 9.—There is evidence that there was a scheme by which a marriage, seemingly bogus, was part of the game by which certain Pittsburg business men dropped \$300,000 to the woman now in jail in New York and Dr. L. S. Chadwick. That the marriage in Pittsburg of Mrs. Cassie L. Hoover and Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick was no marriage at all, and that unless the reported Canadian marriage was better than the Pittsburg affair, Mrs. Chadwick has no right to the name, is the opinion of many of the best attorneys of Pittsburg, who have lately become familiar with the case.

When Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick and Mrs. Cassie L. Hoover stood up in front of Rev. A. H. Jolly to be married they had no marriage license. They handed the minister a license issued to "Leroy S. Chadwick and Mrs. Cassie L. Hoover." It was plainly written by Dr. Chadwick himself.

Dr. Chadwick has not yet taken out any license to marry Mrs. Hoover in Pennsylvania. Whether or not it was necessary for her in carrying out her plans here to show herself a married woman and that she hastily fixed up the deal with the Cleveland physician, who agreed to go through the ceremony with her under a doctored name, is now a question.

PORTRAIT PAINTER SUES WIFE OF HOWARD GOULD

SAYS SOCIETY WOMAN REFUSES TO PAY HIM FOR HER PICTURE



Mrs. Howard Gould. District was the Prosecuting Attorney of Lucas County, Ohio, when Mrs. Devere was tried and sentenced to the penitentiary. He conducted the prosecution and remembers all the details of it.

"I am convinced that Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick is none other than Mrs. Devere, whom I sent to the Ohio penitentiary in 1891." Representative Southard said to-day: "Her methods and her subsequent actions all go to convince me that I am right about it."

"Mrs. Chadwick's illness is one of the ruses which the Devere woman manipulated to secure her parole from the Ohio penitentiary. After she had served a few years of her sentence she convinced a lot of people that she had tuberculosis and had only a short time to live. Because of this many people signed a petition to the Board of Pardons to parole her. She was finally paroled."

"During all the time she has been under the law, been obliged to report once a month to the prison authorities. I have no doubt she has managed to prevent the fact that she was on parole being known, but I think if the prison records are searched it will be found that she has reported regularly."

SECURITIES ARE WORTHLESS.
Mrs. Chadwick's Five Million Dollars Is on Paper Only.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9.—According to a story published here to-day, the package of securities belonging to Mrs. Chadwick and in possession of Ira Reynolds, supposed to contain \$5,000,000 worth of collateral, was opened to-day. It is declared that while the face value of the securities is \$5,000,000, the actual value is not one cent.

It is also stated that this package was in a safe deposit vault in Jersey SPOKANE, Dec. 9.—In an emphatic way Justice Hinkle rebuked the Health Department yesterday for the arrest of E. C. Beasley on the charge of having violated the laws by breaking quarantine when diphtheria prevailed in his household.

"I am a widower with two little children on my hands," said Beasley from the witness chair. "On the day I broke quarantine there wasn't wood in the house, there wasn't food, and I had only \$2. I took the money, bought some milk at a grocery store for one of my babies, and I went out along the railroad track and found some fuel. This was the only way open to me for relieving the distress of my family."

"I shall uphold the law against breaking quarantine by fining you \$1," said Justice Hinkle, "but you are to pay no fine for this offense. You are excused."

Beasley, a forlorn-looking man of frail physique, returned to his home on the school section.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Suit has been begun by H. J. Thaddeus, a portrait painter, against Mrs. Katherine Clemons Gould, wife of Howard Gould, for \$5000, the contract price, the artist asserts, for a full length portrait of Mrs. Gould, ordered by herself and begun a year ago. The portrait in question is completed and now stands in the studio of Thaddeus in West Thirty-Third street. He declares that after several sittings Mrs. Gould abandoned her project. Harris, Corwin, Gunnison and Meyers, who represent Thaddeus, served the complaint a week ago, to which Abraham Hummel, attorney for Mrs. Gould, has made answer.

The artist declares the picture was ordered and sittings begun for it when suddenly Mrs. Gould changed her mind, apparently and would not appear for her engagements at his studio. For three weeks, he continues, appointments for sittings were made almost every day, only to be broken by telegrams. If appointments were for 11 o'clock in the morning at 1 o'clock a telegram would arrive, "Cannot come to-day; will be there to-morrow at 3." An engagement would be made for that hour and then would come another message on the following day, "Will be down to-morrow at 11 o'clock." Thaddeus waited, and as nothing further developed he brought suit.

Mrs. Gould in her answer sets up several reasons why the portrait should never adorn Castle Gould on Long Island. In the first place she declares the artist has gone ahead with the portrait without having had sittings sufficient to guarantee a likeness. In the next place, he has failed to catch the likeness; third, he has her wearing a gown in the portrait which she does not like; fourth, the artist himself spoiled the very thing for which the portrait was intended. It was to have been a surprise for Gould—a present—and Thaddeus did when he had an opportunity was to tell Gould all about it.

SUIT BROUGHT FOR PRINTING
Emil Bruguiere, the Young California Composer, in Difficulty in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Emil Bruguiere, the young Californian who wrote the music of "The Baroness Fiddledicks," was to-night served with papers in two suits brought against him as he was getting in a carriage in front of his home at 210 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Bruguiere was with him at the time.

The suits are brought by A. Van Buren & Co. and the O. J. Gude Company for advertising and lithographs for the show. The first named plaintiff asks for \$373 and the latter for \$450.

The "Baroness Fiddledicks" has been running at the Casino Theater for several weeks, but has not been popular, and will be taken off the boards at that playhouse. Bruguiere wrote the music for the production.

NEW WITNESS IN WILL CASE
Alfred Amand Is to Testify That Miss Dolbeer Jumped Out of Hotel Window

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—By far the most remarkable development in the celebrated Dolbeer will case which has arisen out of the mysterious death of the California heiress at the Waldorf last July will come to-morrow when Alfred Amand, before the new commission in this city, will swear he saw Miss Dolbeer deliberately raise her skirts, step upon the window ledge and stooping low throw herself from the window. Miss Warren, he declares, also saw the death leap.

This testimony, which comes at the eleventh hour, adds strength to the theory that Miss Dolbeer committed suicide.

STORY OF HELLMAN'S SALE TO HUNTINGTON CONFIRMED
Purchase Price Said to Equal About 14 Per Cent of the Magnate's Outside Holdings.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—The story that Henry E. Huntington has purchased the interests of I. W. Hellman, C. E. Duggins and Antone Borl in the Pacific Electric and Los Angeles Interurban Railways has been confirmed. The purchase is said to amount to about 14 per cent of the stock of the Huntington outside lines. Huntington now owns an exact half interest in the two roads, the remaining shares being held by E. H. Harriman and his associates.

NEGLECTS WIFE TO SPEND MONEY ON AIRSHIPS
SPOKANE, Dec. 9.—Because her husband preferred to squander his earnings in trying to invent a flying machine, rather than purchase necessities for his family, Mrs. Fannie M. Stinson, formerly of Colfax, Wash., was given a divorce to-day. Her husband, John M. Stinson, is a printer. He made no contest.

MRS. FAIR'S BELONGINGS ARE SOLD TO A FINE MUST WED OR SUBMIT TO A FINE

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Connaisseurs, curiosity seekers and casual buyers assembled this afternoon at the Knickerbocker Art Gallery at the opening of the sale of jewels, laces, furs and other personal belongings of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair. The objects offered were most varied in character and ranged from cigarette cases to apostle spoons and silver communion cups. Some of the handsomest silver pieces were immense salvers, tea sets and heavy candelabra bearing the names of famous silvermiths. These brought fairly good prices.

The silver trifles, such as boxes, bon-bon dishes and bottles, also sold well. The miniatures, ivories and vases brought only a fraction of their original cost. There were also several bargains in fine laces. The total of the sale for 180 numbers was \$4460 20.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 9.—It was ascertained, were this afternoon that there has been in town for some months past a marriage club composed of ten men about town, and that the principal object is, as the name suggests, to get married.

At stated intervals lots are drawn. The member whose name is drawn from the hat must get married within six months or else pay a forfeit of \$25, which will be good only for six months.

One member of the club was married a few weeks ago and another has announced his marriage for next February. The member who has already taken the step is Wilbur Cole Byington, whose bride was Miss Lillian Herdt. The member to announce his engagement is William T. Austin, organist and choir director of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. His fiancée is Miss Helen Noble of Columbus, Ohio.

NO ACTIVITY AMONG TROOPS.
MUKDEN, Dec. 9.—The cannonade of the last two days has not been followed by any serious movement of troops.

SAYS SHE IS MME. DEVERE.
Lawyer Convicted That It Was Mrs. Chadwick's Name.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative James Southard of the Ninth

GILLET FATHERS BILL.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative Gillet introduced in the House to-day a bill to provide for a survey for deepening the channel at Humboldt Bay and Crescent City.

SECURITIES FOR MILLIONS REPORTED TO HAVE CARNEGIE'S NAME AFFIXED.
CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—A note for \$5,000,000 with the forged signature of Andrew Carnegie on it is said on the authority of one of the highest officials in Cleveland to be the only security found to-day upon opening the envelope which Mrs. Chadwick had given to Ira Reynolds of the Wade Park Bank.

ARSON CHARGE AGAINST BANKER PERRY DISMISSED.
Evidence Insufficient to Prove That He Set Fire to the Locomotive Works.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—I. N. Perry, the former bank president, who was accused of setting fire to the American Locomotive Works plant to obtain the insurance, was discharged to-day after a long hearing in court. In re-nouncing his decision Justice Foster said:

"The one strong circumstance against the defendant is that the fire was discovered shortly after he left the plant. The principal witness against Perry was his former employer. The evidence shows that he had been conspiring against him and his business for months. The testimony of witnesses like these cannot be given credence. I am not satisfied that the probable cause to believe the defendant guilty has been given by the prosecution."