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The Bemidji Daily Pioneer

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TEN CENTS PER WEEK

TO CALL STRIKE OFF

SAID PACKINGHOUSE TROUBLE
AT CHICAGO IS NEARING
FINAL SETTLEMENT.

MEN TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION

WILL BE INSTRUCTED TO CAST
THEIR BALLOTS IN FAVOR
OF ENDING CONTEST.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The Tribune says: As the result of a conference just held between representatives of the unions involved in the packinghouse strike and of the owners of the plants the end of the long labor struggle is set for the middle of this week.

An understanding was arrived at by which the men will meet shortly and vote on the question of calling off the strike. According to the plans made they will be instructed to cast their ballots in the affirmative.

The ending of the strike in New York city by the vote of the men on Saturday was the first step. The settlement there made is the same as that now proposed for Chicago.

Michael Killen, president of the Live Stock Handlers' union; Nicola Gier, president of the Packing Trades council; John Floersch, secretary of the council, and President Donnelly held a conference with W. R. Skinner of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company. It was said possible peace terms in the stock yards strike were talked of. After the conference, however, Donnelly denied that submission of the question of calling off the team to a vote of the strikers had been definitely decided upon.

FEWER MEN ON STRIKE.

Labor Conditions in New York Compared With a Year Ago.

New York, Sept. 6.—Labor day, 1904, presents many interesting facts and conditions both to employers and employees in New York city as compared with the same period a year ago, says the Herald. Within the five months between April 1 and Sept. 1, this year, losses in wages to workmen in New York city from strikes and lockouts have been more than one-third less than during the same months last year and losses to employers have been correspondingly smaller.

In all of the 1904 strikes, except possibly in the building trades, the outcome has marked a decided step towards the "open shop" and in several instances the employers have achieved a decided victory, the striking union men having returned to work side by side with nonunion employees. This was especially noted in the strikes of the marine machinists, the tailors and the plumbers.

In the building trades at the present time there are only about 10,000 men in enforced idleness.

There are 150,000 union workmen, skilled and unskilled, in the metropolitan district. At no time during the season has the army of idle exceeded 35,000.

WOMAN KILLS A POLICEMAN.

Shoots an Officer After Vainly Trying to Kill Her Husband.

Boston, Sept. 6.—In a sudden fit of insanity Mrs. Minnie McKenzie vainly tried to kill her husband at her home on Falcon street, East Boston, then shot and fatally wounded Patrolman Alfred M. Sturdivant and finally barricaded herself in the front room of her tenement, where she remained for more than five hours standing off a squad of ten policemen. She was finally captured by the use of gas and taken to the police station.

When overcome by the fumes she was found to be armed with two large revolvers and had a large amount of ammunition. During the barricade she fired more than fifty shots, many going wide into a crowd of 5,000 people which had gathered about the house, and one slightly wounding Patrolman John Burke.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

Betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William to Princess Cecilia.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—The betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William to Princess Cecilia, the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has been announced officially. It is said the match is one of love and that no politics is connected with it. The couple practically fell in love at first sight a few weeks ago. Emperor William at first did not favor the match, but finally gave his consent, being inclined thereto, doubtless, by the empress' well known desire that their children be allowed to choose life partners for themselves as far as possible.

Princess Cecilia has fair hair and dark blue eyes and is of a refined type. She is almost more English than German in manner and speech.

SIX PEOPLE PERISH.

Fire Destroys a Home and Cremates the Inmates.

St. Johns, N. B., Sept. 6.—Edward Clarke, aged sixty-two, his wife, their daughter and the three children of Alfred J. Wett were burned to death near Fredericton in a fire which destroyed the Wett home.

Pleads Guilty to Contempt.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 6.—John Van Gordon, arrested at Centralia charged with contempt of federal court by violating the injunction of Judge Humphrey restraining officials of the United Mine Workers and striking miners from interfering with the operation of a coal mine at Zeigler, entered a plea of guilty. Judge Humphrey sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

KUROPATKIN STILL FLEES

Arrives at Mukden, While the Victorious Japs Pursue and Harass His Rear.

Mukden, Sept. 6.—The Russian commissary wagons and columns of artillery have arrived here and are proceeding northwest. General Kuropatkin's army which follows, is engaged in an extensive rear guard action with the pursuing Japanese.

A dearth of official either Tokio or St. Petersburg and an absence of press reports of current date from the battlefield renders the situation of Kuropatkin's retreating army somewhat obscure. St. Petersburg reports unofficially that the Russian army is still falling back, with some rear guard fighting. An Associated Press dispatch from Yentai, a place about ten miles northeast of Liaoyang, makes the significant statement that desultory fighting occurred around Mukden on Saturday last.

St. Petersburg sends an unconfirmed report that General Kuropatkin was compelled to abandon 200 guns at Liaoyang, but adds that all of them were first rendered useless. An Associated Press correspondent sends a private dispatch that the censor's office has been removed from Mukden to Harbin, which would account for the delay in press dispatches.

MOVING TOWARD MUKDEN

REAR GUARD FIGHTING MARKS
RETIREMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—According to the latest but unofficial reports to the war office some rear guard fighting is progressing and the retreat of General Kuropatkin's main army is continuing.

It is reported here, but not yet confirmed, that General Kuropatkin was obliged to abandon 200 guns at Liaoyang. Some of them, it is added, were damaged in the fighting and the rest were disabled by order of the Russian commander-in-chief.

The report that the emperor will go to the front is again revived and seems to have foundation. It is known that an imperial train has been fitted out for a long journey and is expected to be announced in the latter part of this week. It will include the eighth army corps, stationed at Odessa.

The emperor during the day inspected the battleship Orel and the cruiser Oleg of the Baltic fleet, which is now ready to sail.

General Kuropatkin's defeat caused a drop of one-fourth of a point in Russian loans on the local bourse.

FINALLY EVACUATED.

Russians Quit Liaoyang After Three Days' Bombardment.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Official Messenger, filed at Mukden on Sunday, says:

The bombardment of Liaoyang, which commenced last Thursday, continued Friday and Saturday. On those days the forts surrounding the town withstood the heavy fire of artillery and a brilliant assault by the Japanese infantry. All the attacks were repulsed, the Japanese playing an important part in the discomfort of the assailants.

Nevertheless the Liaoyang fortifications finally were evacuated and the remainder of reserve supplies destroyed by fire.

During the three days' bombardment the railway station and suburbs of the Chinese town suffered the most. The latter was abandoned by its inhabitants after the town was ablaze in many places.

To the east, in the neighborhood of Yentai station and the coal mines, there was hot fighting on Friday and Saturday.

ASKS RELEASE OF CARGO.

United States Pressing Russia in Regard to Seized Steamers.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is being pressed by Ambassador McCormick for an answer to the representations of the United States in regard to the cargoes of the Portland and Asiatic line steamer Arabia and the British steamer Calchas, both captured by the Vladivostok squadron, the Calchas while bound from Puget sound for Japan. It is understood that the United States now goes to the extent of asking for the release of the cargoes. The foreign office, however, is unable to give a definite response to the representations made, pending the decision of the commission which is examining the question of contraband of war.

CALLS FOR MORE TROOPS.

Kuropatkin Asks the Czar to Rush the Sixth Army Corps East.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Emperor Nicholas has received a telegram from General Kuropatkin asking for the immediate dispatch to the Far East of the Sixth army corps.

FIGHT DAY AND NIGHT.

Japs Pounding Away at the Defenses of Port Arthur.

Chiafoo, Sept. 6.—The second general assault on Port Arthur assumed crushing proportions Aug. 27 and continued unabated until the morning of Aug. 31, when the Japanese retired

everywhere except from Palichuang, which they have apparently firmly secured. This information comes from a Chinese messenger sent to Port Arthur by the Associated Press, and it confirms previous fragmentary advices. The messenger adds that Litzshan was retreating Aug. 20 with great fury, but the Japanese were unable to secure a position. Another Chinese who departed from Port Arthur Sept. 2 says that a fierce assault was made on the left flank at 3 o'clock that morning. The assault lasted until 6 a. m., when the Japanese retired. The bombardment then recommenced, the Japanese fired chiefly from Sulichyng and Palichuang, the Russians from Antzshan.

The Japanese losses, according to the Russian estimate, were 8,000 during the four days from Aug. 27 to Aug. 31. The Russian losses are placed at 3,000. During the assault shells from the field guns and rifle bullets fell in the city. The battleships in the harbor also participated in the firing.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN WORSE

RUSSIANS RELIEVED BECAUSE
KUROPATKIN SUCCEEDS IN
GETTING AWAY.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The feeling of national grief and disappointment caused by General Kuropatkin's unsuccessful attempt to make a stand at Liaoyang, deep and bitter as it is, is somewhat tempered by the development of the fact that the Russian commander-in-chief had removed the bulk of his stores northward before the battle, leaving a mere shell at Liaoyang, and that he succeeded in extricating his army, especially General Stakeberg's corps, from the clutches of the Japanese.

The accounts of the battle published in the newspapers here are very incomplete. Some of the papers evidently have not yet awakened to the full force of the disaster, but without exception they try to put a brave face on the situation. There is not the slightest suggestion of yielding. The cry of the papers is that the war must go on until Russia is victorious, if not this year, then next year, and that Kuropatkin's line of retreat is open.

While admitting that Kuropatkin sustained a severe reverse the war office considers that the failure of Field Marshal Oyama to hold and cut off Kuropatkin is a strategic defeat for Oyama. The Russian military authorities figure that Oyama had a numerical superiority of 60,000 men in the operations against Kuropatkin.

The officials of the war office do not expect a renewal of the fighting for several days, which they think the Japanese will employ in recuperating, while Kuropatkin collects his army preparatory to pushing the troops northward. He has a double track railroad and a high road. When the fighting recommences it is expected here that it will be in the nature of a series of rear guard actions, as the final withdrawal is effected. There are no facilities at Yentai for defense.

Wonderful Celerity of Japanese.

According to the military authorities all Kuropatkin's hopes and plans for victory were dashed by the wonderful celerity with which Oyama's right pushed northward after crossing the Taitsie river. Here Kuropatkin's information evidently was faulty in believing that he had before him the whole of the Japanese forces, which had crossed over to the right bank. He had already completed a preliminary bombardment of Kuroki's force Friday and was about to strike him when he discovered that another Japanese column had crossed the river further up stream and had worked around still further northward. The latter column was marching with great rapidity westward to cut the railroad and close the door on the Russian retreat to Mukden. Just at this point there is a break in the reports. Whether Kuropatkin actually attempted to deliver a blow against Kuroki is not clear. At all events if he did he was compelled to desist upon the discovery of the northerly Japanese column. The latter took him by surprise.

General Orloff's division, which suffered so severely, had just arrived from European Russia. Although this division was thrown into confusion and lost a frightful number of men the temporary check it was able to give the Japanese probably saved the railroad for Kuropatkin.

In the meantime Kuroki, freed from Kuropatkin, marched hastily westward to intercept General Stakeberg, who was crossing the river from the left bank. It was then that Kuropatkin thought Stakeberg's corps was lost and so reported to the war office. But Kuroki was too late. Stakeberg not only succeeded in getting his corps across but marched at high speed thirty miles to Yentai, actually arriving in time to come to the support of the hard pressed Orloff.

The war office professes ignorance of the losses of guns and men sustained by the Russians, but there is no doubt that many thousands have fallen.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT

RUSSIA WILL NOT ACCEPT MEDIATION NOTWITHSTANDING RECENT REVERSES.

HER POSITION EMPHATICALLY STATED

WAR TO BE CARRIED ON UNTIL
SHE VINDICATES HER MILITARY PRESTIGE.

London, Sept. 6.—Careful inquiries in official and diplomatic quarters here establish the fact that no hope prevails of the termination of the war at this moment as a result of the series of victories obtained by the Japanese at Liaoyang. There has been no interchange of official views by the neutral European governments. What discussion has occurred has been entirely personal and has led to no results even to the extent of paving the way to mediation. There is no thought of intervention, the Associated Press has learned, nor can there be any mediation without the consent of both parties and Russia, it is stated emphatically, does not find the moment opportune to accept the good offices of any power. Japan, on the other hand, is known to be less discontented with the present situation and would be willing to enter upon peace negotiations if Russia could be induced to do so. But Russia feels, according to statements made in Russian diplomatic circles here, that she cannot afford to accept peace until she has completely vindicated her military prestige, thereby reasserting her influence in Central and Far Eastern Asia.

BURN BRIDGES BEHIND THEM

RUSSIANS EVACUATE THEIR POSITIONS IN NEIGHBORHOOD OF LIAOYANG.

Yentai, Sept. 6.—The Russians evacuated their positions around Liaoyang during the night of Sept. 3, crossing the Taitsie river and burning the bridges behind them. In the meantime a strong force was holding General Kuroki back from Yentai.

During the combined attack on Liaoyang, which commenced Aug. 30 by General Oku attacking from the south and General Nodda from the southwest, the shell fire was terrific, in one instance fifty-six shells bursting at the same time.

The Japanese made a fine infantry attack. They succeeded in reaching the Russian trenches, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Japanese shrapnel, as a rule, burst too high. On the whole the day went well for the Russians. The Japanese were driven from villages along the railroad.

On Aug. 31 the shelling commenced at daylight from all sides, but the Russian infantry pressed forward. Late that afternoon the news came that Kuroki was threatening the railroad at Yentai and the Russians commenced to retire, enabling a Japanese force to bring up two batteries and enfilade the Russian force along the railroad.

On Sept. 1 the Russians retreated from their main position, which had been a circle around the city, while the transport crossed the river. At 2 o'clock the Japanese succeeded in placing two guns in position and shelled the railroad station, resulting in many casualties. At the same time the Japanese infantry attacked the inner Russian position, but were repulsed. In the evening the Japanese brought up heavy guns and used shrapnel powder to shell the Russian town. The Russians held the position till the night of Sept. 3, when they retired across the river.

Sept. 2 a strong Russian force was moved east from Yentai to hold Kuroki back. Kuroki attacked it and was repulsed, being driven from his positions on the left. The Japanese poured in a terrific shrapnel fire, at one spot annihilating two Russian companies. In the evening the Russian artillery, which had been reinforced, shelled the Japanese position and Kuroki pushed his right forward and got within twelve miles of the railroad at Yentai. Later he was driven back to his original position.

Desultory firing occurred Sept. 3 in the vicinity of Mukden.

WILL REMAIN IN CHINA.

Crews of Russian Vessels Disembarked at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Sept. 6.—The crews of the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi, which took refuge here after the naval battle off Port Arthur Aug. 10 and which subsequently were dismantled, will remain in China until the close of the war. They will be divided and sent to Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Shanghai and Poochow, the treaty ports where there are Russian consulates.

It has now been learned that the Askold had an unusual large supply of ammunition on board when she came into this port. This amounted to 108 rounds for each of her large guns and a plentiful supply for her small guns.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

Naptha Launch Overturns During a Storm on Lake Erie.

Cleveland, Sept. 6.—Five men were drowned in Lake Erie during the night as the result of the capsizing of a naptha launch on a trip from Lake Vermilion to this city. The dead are: John D. Begley, Albert G. Treiber, Paul Hartner, Max Hurdig and James Hurdig. The boat capsized in a storm.

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POLICEMEN FIGHT HUNTERS.

One Officer Killed and Another Fatally Injured.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—In a battle with five hunters, whom they mistook for thieves, in the yards of the Chicago and Alton railroad at Corwith, Ill., late in the night, Joseph Burns, a special policeman, was shot and killed and his brother, Peter Burns, was fatally injured. The hunters escaped.

Eight Persons Injured.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Eight persons were injured and six cars of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated railroad were derailed in a rear-end collision at St. Louis avenue. The turning of a switch near St. Louis avenue is said to have been the cause of the wreck and the police are searching for Joseph O'Brien, the switchman, to explain the accident.

FOURTEEN PERSONS KILLED

DISASTROUS FIRE OCCURS IN A TENEMENT HOUSE IN NEW YORK CITY.

New York, Sept. 6.—Fourteen persons were killed and nearly a score were injured in a fire in a five-story tenement in Attorney street. The dead include four women, one man and nine children, ranging in age from three months to twelve years.

Many of the injured were taken to hospitals and it is thought that several of these will die. Among the injured were five firemen who were on a fourth floor balcony when it fell with them.

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jured were five firemen who were on a fourth floor balcony when it fell with them.

The small number of men among the killed and injured was due to the fact that most of the men who lived in the building follow the Attorney street custom in hot weather and slept on the roof, while but few of the women and children were there. Those on the roof were unable to escape by descending through the burning building, but they made their way to safety over neighboring roofs. Meanwhile the members of their families who had remained in their rooms found escape cut off and panic reigned throughout the structure.

The fire started about 3

are moving and there was considerable delay in sending in an alarm, although the district is one of the most thickly populated in the crowded East Side of New York. When the firemen reached the scene some of the tenants were jumping from the windows and from the ends of fire escapes that reached only to the second floor; others were crouching in the smoke in the small rooms and narrow halls. The work of the firemen was greatly hindered, but over twenty persons were rescued by them from the fourth and fifth floors. Many persons received injuries by jumping to the sidewalk and to the stone paved court from the ends of the cut off fire escapes.

The September Metropolitan

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