

# KUROPATKIN SURROUNDED

## Kuroki Turns His Left Flank and Crosses the Taitse River.

### DRIVEN INTO FORTIFIED CAMP.

### Russian Right and Center Retreat Before Jap Advance.

### DESPERATE ALL DAY BATTLE.

#### Enormous Losses on Both Sides, Though No Figures Are Given—Hand to Hand Combats Follow Terrific Artillery Duels—Hundreds of Japanese Fall Into Pits Dug by Russians—Generals Stakelberg and Marozovsky Wounded.

The tenor of the dispatches from Liaoyang points to Russian defeat. General Kuropatkin has been forced to fall back from all his outer positions and take refuge within the main line of Liaoyang fortifications.



THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

the north side of Liaoyang. The Japanese are crossing in pontoons, which indicates that their advance is not being opposed.

With General Kuroki rounding General Kuropatkin's flank on the left comes the news of the falling back of the Russian right and center. This indicates that General Kuropatkin, having held his outer defenses as long as possible, has ordered his whole army to the main line of defenses, where General Velitchko, the Russian engineer, with thousands of coolies, has been engaged for months in constructing strong positions. It is reported that the works around Liaoyang are marvels of engineering skill, protected by wire entanglements and mines. The Russian plan was to keep outside these lines until forced into them, and seemingly that time has arrived.

It is apparent from the attempt of the Japanese to turn both flanks that they hope to surround the whole Russian army and hem it in Liaoyang as Marshal Bazaine was hemmed in at Metz after the battle of Gravelotte, Aug. 18, 1870.

## KUROKI CROSSES TAITSE.

### Turns the Left Flank of General Kuropatkin's Army.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—General Kuroki's force is crossing the Taitse river on pontoons. One division is already across and others are following.

The war office is unable to confirm the dispatch from Tokyo, announcing that the Russian right and center before Liaoyang had fallen back upon the city. It is pointed out, however, that it is quite possible General Kuropatkin may have repeated his order to fall back on the main positions, which was not carried out because the Japanese resumed the battle.

The battle was of the most desperate character. It raged continuously from dawn until midnight, and the slaughter must have been immense. At 8 in the evening, after holding his outer positions all day in the face of the most desperate charges, General Kuropatkin gave the order to retire upon the main works about the city. The Japanese assaults during the day had been directed principally against the Russian center, a little east of Maletung hill, near the railroad, and three miles southwest of Liaoyang. Nothing approaching the severity of the infantry and artillery fire here had been heretofore experienced in this war.

### Kondratyev Suffers Heavily.

General Kondratyev's division bore the brunt and suffered the most. Bayonet charges succeeded each other in rapid succession, while the artillery duel never ceased for a moment. No attempt was made in the official advice to estimate the number of guns the Japanese used except that they had many hundreds. Each gun carries 150 charges, and these must have been expended many times as several hundred thousand shots were fired between sunrise and sunset.

General Kuropatkin's order to fall back on the fortifications was probably due to the receipt of information that the Japanese had succeeded in

crossing the Taitse river, northeast of Liaoyang, although General Rennenkampf's and Muraviev's divisions had been especially placed in position in this direction to checkmate such a move. The Japanese crossed at a point called Sakankankwan, twenty miles east and somewhat above Liaoyang and marched in force directly westward with the evident object of cutting the Russian line of communication with Mukden. Their exact strength was not established, but a division was made out.

As soon as the Japanese found that the Russians were retiring from their outer positions southward they resumed the attack there, although it was then quite dark. Thus pressed the Russians arrested their movement to the rear and again faced the Japanese.

### Russians Dig Pitfalls.

With the view of eventual retirement from their outer positions the Russians had dug a large number of pits, with stakes concealed in their bottoms. The pits were artfully concealed among the high Chinese corn. When the Japanese charged after the Russians they fell into the pits in hundreds and were engulfed and impaled on the stakes, and their lines were thrown into confusion. When the Russians faced about and returned to their old positions they found these death traps filled with dead and dying.

The rattle of musketry and boom of cannon continued until midnight, when, at last, silence brooded over the bloody battlefield and the tired soldiers lay down where they had fought, while the worn-out surgeons and angels of mercy ministered to the wounded all night and the Chinese coolies worked at carrying them into Liaoyang.

General Sacharoff, in reporting the battle, says the Japanese suffered enormous losses, much larger than those of the Russians, who also lost heavily. No figures are given.

### Stakelberg Wounded.

General Stakelberg, who is among the wounded, still retains command of his army corps, although he is no longer in chief command of the southern army, which has since been consolidated under General Zarubaleff. Stakelberg's injury is slight, and he did not leave the field.

General Marozovsky, who was also wounded, commanded the artillery brigade. He distinguished himself during the suppression of the Boxer troubles in China. His wound is severe.

There has been no interruption of telegraphic communication with Liaoyang, which the general staff considers to be conclusive evidence that if the Japanese flanking movement was pressed north of Liaoyang it was unsuccessful. The receipt of press and private dispatches has been delayed, the chief telegraph office at Liaoyang having been moved north, which is invariably done when fighting proceeds at such close quarters. The main office of the field telegraph is working at all points in the field occupied by the army corps staff.

### THREE HEADLONG CHARGES.

#### Persistent Japanese Attack Continued For Three Hours.

Liaoyang, Sept. 2.—A Russian correspondent sends the following, dated Aug. 31, from the southeast front:

"After midday the Japanese concentrated the strength of all their artillery fire against hill No. 98 and the village of Maetun, endeavoring to break into our left. At the same time they viciously attacked our west line to the right of the hill. Attack followed attack for three hours. Between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon we repulsed three headlong charges against our line. After this the Japanese, with the strength of all their batteries, opened fire along the whole southern front, but this attack, too, was driven back with what seemed tremendous loss, although it was impossible to tell clearly what happened amid shell fire and fighting. The roar of siege guns, mortar batteries and mixed volley firing went on until darkness set in. To the north a storm accompanied by thunder and lightning broke, while along the front thousands of shells were bursting constantly. The magnificence of the display beggars description."

### FORCED BACK.

#### Russian Right and Center Retreat Before Jap Advance.

Tokyo, Sept. 2.—The Russian right and center defending Liaoyang southward are retreating. The Japanese are pursuing the Russians.

General Kuroki has turned the Russian left flank and is crossing the Taitse river. It is expected that he will be able to cut the Russian communications between Liaoyang and Mukden. Reports from Liaoyang do not mention anything about the casualties, which, it is presumed, are heavy on account of the enormous forces engaged and the nature of the attack the Japanese have been making against strongly fortified positions, the second Russian line proving stronger than that at Anshanshan. It is estimated that General Kuropatkin has 150,000 fighting men in the field.

It is impossible to forecast the duration of the great battle now going on. It may possibly be prolonged for several days.

### Czar Gets Word From Stoessel.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Stoessel, commanding the Russian troops at Port Arthur, dated Aug. 20: "The gracious telegrams of your majesties have been received with resounding hurrahs before the enemy and have redoubled the strength of the defenders and the heroic spirit of the

## Doctors' Bills

Seem large? As a rule, they are not. Doctors earn every cent they charge. When your doctor says, "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing for coughs," believe him.

### NEW YORK EDITOR DROWNED.

C. B. Spahr Falls Off or Jumps From Steamer Prince Albert.

London, Sept. 2.—C. B. Spahr of Kingsbridge, N. Y., editor of Current Literature, either fell or jumped overboard from the steamer Prince Albert, midway between Ostend and Dover at about 5 in the evening of Aug. 30.

His mysterious disappearance, recalling that of Frederick Kent Loomis, was reported on the arrival of the steamer at Dover to the American consul, Mr. Prescott, by E. W. Ordway of 1093 Dean street, Brooklyn, in whose company Mr. Spahr was making a tour of Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Spahr seemed to have been much improved by his trip, and his companion said he never for a moment suspected that he would attempt to commit suicide.

Mr. Spahr left behind him a small bag, but Mr. Ordway reported to Mr. Prescott that there was nothing of any value in it, nor any letters or papers throwing light on his sudden disappearance. Mr. Spahr's heavy baggage was shipped from Trieste to Liverpool some days ago for shipment to New York on the Cunard line steamer Aurania Sept. 6.

Formerly Editor of Outlook.

New York, Sept. 2.—C. B. Spahr, whose mysterious disappearance from the steamer Prince Albert was reported upon the arrival of that vessel at Dover, England, occupied a prominent place in literary circles in this city. For many years he was associate editor of the Outlook, and at the time of his disappearance he was the editor of Current Literature. He had written many books on economic subjects, and had been prominently identified with university settlement work in this city. Among his business associates he was known as a man of particularly happy disposition, and with his position and success firmly established they believe it entirely out of the question that he purposely ended his life. Mr. Spahr was a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Amherst college and the University of Leipzig.

### TO SETTLE MEAT STRIKE.

Butchers Ask Five Railroad Organizations to Assist.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—The officials of the Butchers' union have sent out to the officers of five organizations of railroad men a request to come to Chicago and lend their aid in settling the strike. The invitations were sent to the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Switchmen's union.

It is understood that the strikers will endeavor to get the officers of these organizations to present a request for arbitration to the packers, and, this failing, they will be asked to sanction a sympathetic strike in aid of the butchers. It is stated by members of the Butchers' union that they had no authority from the officers of the five railroad organizations to organize a meeting in Chicago.

### POTATO BUGS STALL CAR.

New Jersey Trolley Tracks Greased by Army of Insects.

Rahway, N. J., Sept. 2.—A trolley car from Rahway, N. J., on the Rahway and Woodbridge branch of the Public Service Corporation line was stalled by potato bugs just south of the New Jersey reformatory while on the way to this city.

Motorman John Barton saw that a number of potato bugs were along the tracks, but brave John Barton paid no heed. The car went on. Finally the wheels refused to go any farther, the wheels spinning on the slippery rails. The car was backed out of the danger zone and then sent ahead at high speed, but the wheels slipped again. The passengers began to object, and at last Conductor Hoffman put a lot of sand on the rails. This was a successful remedy.

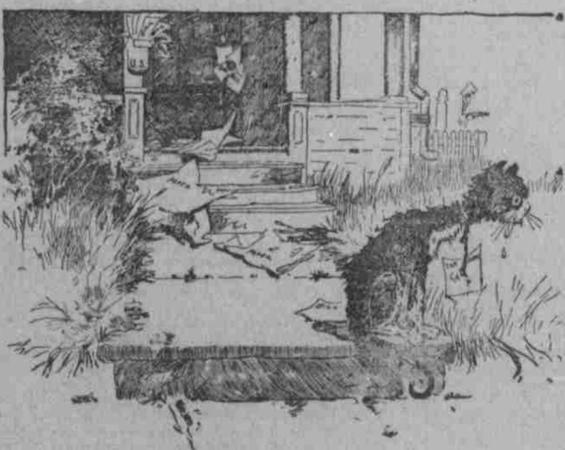
### SUSPECTED MAN DIES.

Murder at Glendale, N. Y., Likely to Remain a Mystery.

New York, Sept. 2.—The police have thus far been unable to throw any light upon the mysterious killing of John Belkier, a building contractor, who was shot and mortally wounded near his home on Fulton street, Glendale, on Tuesday night, August 17, near a farm hand, who was found wounded in a barn not far from the scene of the murder, with a revolver by his side, has died in the German hospital in Brooklyn.

The theory had been entertained that there might have been some connection between the murder of Belkier and the shooting of Pfander, but what foundation there was for this theory will probably never be known, owing to the death of both men.

### SUMMER VACATIONS.



"My, how I wish they would come home!" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## LOUISE FLEES AGAIN.

### Belgian Princess Returns to Her Beloved Lieutenant.

### ESCAPE CLEVERLY MANAGED.

#### Allowed to Go to Bad Elster Under Surveillance, the Erring Wife of Philip of Coburg Makes the Most of Her Opportunity.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The flight of Princess Louise of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha from Bad Elster, where she had been taking the cure, has dwarfed all other topics of public interest here.

Princess Louise, it now appears, escaped alone from her hotel at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. She was joined under the trees in the hotel garden by two women and a man. They entered a two horse carriage which was waiting outside and were driven swiftly away in the direction of Munich.

A man named W. Gratz who was stopping at the hotel has not appeared since Monday night. It is supposed that he provided the means for the



PRINCESS LOUISE.

flight of the princess and that he was an agent of Lieutenant Count Matassich-Keglevitch, with whom she eloped in 1897.

The princess, closely attended by her physician and a lady of the court, went to the theater Monday evening. She was animated and seemingly enjoyed the music, as she had enjoyed everything during the three weeks she had been permitted to leave the seclusion of the Sanatorium Pierson at Coswig, where really she was a prisoner of state.

The avidity with which the princess entered into the quiet entertainments provided for her and the hours she spent at the windows of her apartments, watching persons on the lawn, and the almost childish enthusiasm she showed at a carriage drive through the rather dull streets and the environs of Bad Elster made those who saw her feel compassion for one who so long had been separated from her ordinary diversions. Some of those who had known her indifference in the days before her affair with Lieutenant von Matassich-Keglevitch wondered at the changes wrought by the princess' imprisonment.

### Princess Last Seen Monday Night.

After the theater the princess and her little party had supper in one of her rooms. She said goodnight at 11:30, and her guardians were not aware of her departure until 7 o'clock in the morning, by which time she probably was far toward the Swiss frontier.

Gratz first had a room on the third floor of the hotel, but Monday he moved to one on the ground floor, with a private entrance into the garden. It is presumed that the princess used this exit, and it is certain that Frau Schubert of Dresden engaged the carriage at a local livery stable. Neither the driver nor the equipage have returned.

Princess Louise, who is the oldest daughter of the king of the Belgians, was born in Brussels in 1858, and in 1875 she was married to Prince Philip of the younger and Austrian branch of the Saxo-Coburg-Gotha family. By Philip she had two children—a son, twenty-six years old, and a daughter of twenty-three. Her husband is a brother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and his mother is the very capable Princess Clementine of the house of Orleans.

### Keglevitch's Story of the Intrigue.

The story of the intrigue between Louise and Keglevitch has been told by him in a book published in 1903. He was a penniless lieutenant of hussars, who first met her in the Prater in Vienna in 1895. His fine horsemanship attracted the attention of Louise, as she, riding in her carriage, attracted his. For weeks after he would follow her carriage during her morning ride. He at last secured a presentation to her, and their intimacy grew fast. As it became too noticeable the emperor ordered Keglevitch to leave Vienna. He did, but Louise went with him. They were together for about a year, in which time the princess was continually besieged by her creditors. She was unable to get any money from her father Leopold, who disowned her, and was reduced to the most desperate expedients in order to live.

In February, 1898, the second of Prince Philip called on Keglevitch, and a duel was fought in Vienna. Pistol shots were first exchanged, and then, as no one was hurt, swords were resorted to. After a short encounter Prince Philip was scratched in the arm and honor was satisfied.

## SARATOGA, SEPT. 20.

### Place and Time Set For New York Democratic Convention.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Democratic state convention will meet at Saratoga on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, that time having been fixed at the meeting of the state committee in this city.

The committee was in session only a very few moments. The resolution calling the state convention was adopted at once. John M. Potter was elected to fill a vacancy in the Thirty-fourth district caused by the death of James H. Flannigan. James A. Parsons was elected to fill a vacancy in the Forty-first district caused by the resignation of Frank Campbell. This being the first meeting of the committee Cord Meyer took occasion to thank the committee for his election as chairman. The committee adjourned to meet Sept. 19 at the Grand Union hotel, Saratoga.

When the committee was called to order nearly every district was represented either by the member or by proxy. Former Senators Hill and Murphy, William F. Sheehan, chairman of the national executive committee, and Norman E. Mack, member of the national committee, were present with proxies. Previous to the meeting nearly all of the state Democrats had a conference with Mr. Hill in his room, and conditions in various districts were considered.

### Wisconsin Democratic Convention.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 2.—The Democratic state convention met again with practically all the business of the convention yet to be transacted. Former Attorney General James L. O'Connor of Milwaukee was made permanent chairman, and the convention began consideration of the report of the resolutions committee, of which former Senator William F. Vilas is chairman. Two reports were made, and there was a spirited contest over them. The majority report denounced the present system of primary elections. The minority report endorsed them.

### Bryan to Stump For Parker.

New York, Sept. 2.—Chairman Taggart of the Democratic national committee has made public a letter from William J. Bryan announcing that he will take the stump for Parker and Davis, devoting his time during the month of October to this campaign work. Mr. Taggart said that as yet no itinerary had been suggested to Mr. Bryan, but that many requests for him as a speaker had come from Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut and New York. General satisfaction was expressed at national headquarters over Mr. Bryan's offer.

### A Telegram For Judge Parker.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 2.—In a prepaid telegraphic dispatch of 183 words, the longest of its kind yet received by Judge Parker, the Parker and Davis club of Bernards township, N. J., has sent word of its devotion to his cause. The dispatch conveyed a pledge of support "from those who reside in the constituent villages of Basking Ridge, Liberty Corners, Bernardsville, Minerva and Far Hills, in and among which Washington and the Continental army encamped in the winter of 1776."

### President Gets Important Mail.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Secretary Loeb went to Sagamore Hill earlier than usual with some important matters for the president which had reached him in the morning mail. After transacting the business President Roosevelt left Sagamore Hill with two of his sons on a long tramp across country.

### London Branch of Stillman Bank.

London, Sept. 2.—Financial circles here are greatly interested in the negotiations of the National City bank of New York to establish a branch here through the absorption of a small London bank. James Stillman, president of the National City bank, while here had a conference with representatives of various banks, and it has been rumored that the Anglo-Foreign Banking company had been acquired by Mr. Stillman, but Mr. Baxter, secretary of the company, says that there is absolutely no truth in the report.

### Big Telescope For Harvard.

Boston, Sept. 2.—The Harvard observatory is to add to its equipment what is considered the largest efficient telescope in the world, the five foot aperture reflecting instrument constructed by the English astronomer, A. A. Common.

### Senator Hoar's Condition.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 2.—Senator George E. Hoar's condition is still unchanged. He sleeps well, and although his heart is no weaker he does not gain strength.

## Grand Labor Day CELEBRATION

## Gulf Springs House WILLIAMSTOWN, VT.

## Great BASE BALL Game! BROOKFIELD vs. EAST BARRE. The game will be called at 2 P. M.

## Grand Ball in the Evening Dancing from 8 P. M. to 4 A. M. Music, - - East Barre Orchestra!

FULL BILL, - - \$1.50  
A. S. COWLES, - - Proprietor.