

STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

President Donnelly Officially Test Against Packer... BUTCHERS WILL RETURN TO WORK TODAY... Employers Say as Many as 100,000 Will Be Taken Back as Are Needed... WILL NOT DISCHARGE NONUNIONISTS... Competent Men Employed During the Strike Will Retain Their Places... FIGHT COST FIVE MILLIONS IN WAGES

Loss to Packers in Business and Extra Expenses Estimated at \$7,500,000—Fifty-Three Thousand Men Idle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The strike of the butcher workmen which has demoralized the meat packing industry throughout the country for the last two months was officially declared off tonight by President Michael J. Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America. This morning Mr. Donnelly telegraphed the members of the national executive committee asking their consent to the announcement of the end of the strike and tonight, having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the allied unions at the stock yards who quit work in sympathy with the butchers will officially be called off tomorrow morning at a meeting of the conference board of the allied trades.

Sympathy Strikes End Today. This was decided upon at a meeting of the central body of the allied trades, held tonight. The central body was at first in favor of continuing the strike. Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated and that in order to save his union from being entirely disrupted he would order his men to return to work in the morning, no matter what course might be taken by other unions. As other unions had no grievance, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly, and they, too, decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

When the packers were notified tonight that it had been decided to end the strike they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men, but it was stated at the same time that many of these would be unable to get their old places, as in many cases the work was being performed in a satisfactory manner by men who had been secured since the commencement of the strike. It is expected that the majority of unskilled men will be unable to secure their old places again. It was a question as to whether this class of men that brought about the strike, the packers refusing to sign an agreement with any class other than skilled workmen.

Loss Five Millions in Wages. During the strike approximately 5,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about \$5,000,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of \$7,500,000 to the packers in lost of business and in increased expenses. The greatest number of men idle in Chicago during the strike was 26,000 and the total in the country, outside of this city, is estimated at 50,000.

The original cause of the strike was a demand by the butchers' union that the packers pay to the unskilled workmen 15¢ cents an hour. The packers refused to sign an agreement, but offered to arbitrate the question. This was accepted, the arbitrators agreeing to return to work pending the decision of the arbitrators. The men, however, were dissatisfied with the manner in which they were being put to work and declared that they would not return unless all of the men were given their old places in one day's time. The packers declared that this was physically impossible, and the men went on strike for the second time.

The men now return to work under the conditions that existed before the strike.

STRIKERS DISARMED BY SHERIFF. Officer Takes Guns From Sixty Miners at Tabasco, Colo.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 8.—Sheriff Clark with fifteen deputies went to Tabasco this afternoon in response to a telephone message that striking coal miners numbering over 100 were marching to Tabasco and Berwind to force nonunion miners out of the mines. On the arrival of the sheriff the strikers informed him that they had assembled to hold a meeting. Sixty of the strikers carried guns and the sheriff disarmed them. Fifteen miners who were considered dangerous to peace, were arrested and placed in jail here.

At Starkville last night six Italian strikers assaulted coal company guards, who shot Christoforo Shoro, one of the strikers, through the groin, fatally wounding him. Three of the strikers were arrested and placed in jail, but the others escaped.

COTTON COMPANY IN TROUBLE. Receivers Are Appointed for New York Concern Controlling Many Plants.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Charles E. Kimball of Sumner, N. Y., and C. Deering, Taunton, Mass., today were appointed receivers for the American Cotton company for the New York district. The New Jersey courts several months ago appointed the same men receivers with bonds of \$50,000. The difficulty of the American Cotton company, with a capitalization of \$7,000,000 are attributed in the papers of the petitioning creditor and stockholder, Frederick R. Robertson, to a lack of sufficient capital. The company owns or controls nearly 300 cotton and spinning plants. Nearly \$2,000,000 of liabilities will accrue next month and the papers filed say the company is without funds to meet them.

EQUALIZING CATTLE RATES. Traffic Officials at Western Roads Disclose Omaha-Kansas City Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Traffic officials of the western roads were in session here today arranging to place Omaha on a parity with Kansas City in regard to through cattle rates.

MAY GET A DECISION SOON

Carr Said to Look Kindly Upon American Contention Regarding Contraband. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—P. M.—The question of contraband of war as contained in the American and British notes was presented to the emperor yesterday by the commission, which has been considering the subject. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, who throughout has been favorable to the American and British contentions, made a strong argument in support of his position and was warmly seconded by M. Muraviev, minister of justice. An opinion by Prof. de Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, also favorable, was presented. No decision was reached, but the emperor plainly manifested his sympathy with Count Lamsdorff's view and at the conclusion of the audience urged the advisability of a prompt decision. In consequence of the emperor's utterances the Foreign office is greatly encouraged and it is believed that a decision will soon be reached.

INNOCENT MAN CONVICTED TWICE

Charge of Conspiracy Against London Police to Be Investigated. LONDON, Sept. 8.—Home Secretary Acland-Houlsay has appointed a commission to inquire into the circumstances of the conviction of Adolph Beck, who was convicted in 1871 on charges of conspiracy against the London police. Beck was again arrested and convicted, but was granted a "free pardon" when it developed that both his convictions were founded on mistaken identity. The case has caused a great sensation, especially in view of the fact that Beck was a man of high social position and was again arrested and convicted, but was granted a "free pardon" when it developed that both his convictions were founded on mistaken identity.

The government has offered Beck as compensation the sum of \$10,000, which Beck has refused to accept. He demanded a full inquiry, which is backed up by the public and press. The case is expected to develop a further sensation reflecting seriously on the police conduct of the case. In both instances Beck was charged with obtaining money and jewelry from women under false pretense, and his convictions were secured on the evidence of women who identified him. Recently, however, a man giving the name of John Smith was arrested on the same charge and confessed that he was the man that was convicted in 1871 on the same charge. When Beck was convicted in 1871, the man Smith who was convicted in 1871, was a member of the London police.

Canard Line Delays Answer. HAMBURG, Sept. 8.—The Hamburg-American line says the Canard line has not yet replied to the proposition of the allied companies relative to the passenger business. Beck was charged with obtaining money and jewelry from women under false pretense, and his convictions were secured on the evidence of women who identified him. Recently, however, a man giving the name of John Smith was arrested on the same charge and confessed that he was the man that was convicted in 1871 on the same charge. When Beck was convicted in 1871, the man Smith who was convicted in 1871, was a member of the London police.

American in Finals. LONDON, Sept. 8.—Marcus L. Hurley, the American amateur champion bicycle rider, won his heat in the semi-final kilometer championship at the Crystal Palace today. He will compete in the final Saturday against the holder, Reed, and J. S. Boyon, also an Englishman.

New Delegate and Assistant. ROKE, Sept. 8.—It developed today that Father Ambrose Agius, the new delegate to the Philippine islands, will not be accompanied by the Philippines by Dr. Lopez, a Spanish Benedictine, but by an Italian secular priest, who has not yet been chosen.

FREMONT OFFICER STABBED. Policeman Cannot in Critical Condition as Result of an Attack. FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 8.—(Special Telegram)—Policeman J. F. Connor was stabbed by a man named John Parkhurst, who had arrested as suspicious characters and his condition is critical.

Connor gathered in his men near the railroad yards and was taking them up D street to jail. At the corner of Fourth and D streets the men objected to going further and he started to handcuff them together, when one struck him in the left side with a knife. The officer fell to the sidewalk and the men ran away, one going north and the other south. He then fired his gun to bring help and two men who happened to be near came to his assistance. The men were able to give a good description of the men. The fire bell was rung to call out the police and in a short time gangs of armed men were scouring the city. The search was continued today and it is thought the chances of getting the men are good. A number of tramps have been arrested on suspicion.

Connor has five severe wounds in the left side and just below the heart and is very weak from loss of blood. This morning he was resting quietly and the physicians say he has a good chance of recovering unless some new complication develops. He has been in the hospital since the afternoon of a week and is expected to be discharged in a few days. Connor is resting easily and will probably recover.

The assault upon Policeman Connor was revived the excitement over the Olson assault and the feeling against all the parties is bitter.

DR. REMSEN GETS A MEDAL. President of Johns Hopkins University Honored by Chemists at New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—At the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, which today began a three days' session here, the society's medal, founded in 1896, and awarded by the council once in every two years for conspicuous services rendered to applied chemistry by research, discovery, invention or improvements in processes, was awarded to Ira Remsen, president of the Johns Hopkins university.

Sir William Ramsay, K. C. M. B., called the assembly to order. William Nicholas of New York was elected president for the ensuing year.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Sept. 8. At New York—Sailed: Steamer La Saville for Havre; Bremen for Bremen. Arrived: Numidian from Glasgow. At Liverpool—Arrived: Teutonic from New York. At Hamburg—Arrived: Preoria from New York; Dependent from New York. At Plymouth—Arrived: Friedrich der Grosse from New York. At Philadelphia—Sailed: Friedland for Philadelphia; Gosport for New York. At London—Sailed: Hungarian for Montreal. At Glasgow—Sailed: Corsica for Boston. At San Francisco—Sailed: Aorangi for Vancouver.

VAIL GETS WORD TO STOP

Donnelly Wires Him that Strike Has Been Officially Called Off. SOUTH OMAHA BUSINESS MEN WAKE UP

Name Committee to Devise Plan to Get Union Men Reinstated and End the Trouble that Has Stagnated Trade. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—P. M.—The question of contraband of war as contained in the American and British notes was presented to the emperor yesterday by the commission, which has been considering the subject. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, who throughout has been favorable to the American and British contentions, made a strong argument in support of his position and was warmly seconded by M. Muraviev, minister of justice. An opinion by Prof. de Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, also favorable, was presented. No decision was reached, but the emperor plainly manifested his sympathy with Count Lamsdorff's view and at the conclusion of the audience urged the advisability of a prompt decision. In consequence of the emperor's utterances the Foreign office is greatly encouraged and it is believed that a decision will soon be reached.

Thursday afternoon a meeting of business men of South Omaha was held at the Live Stock exchange for the purpose of considering what could be done toward bringing about a settlement of the strike in South Omaha. They voted to do all in their power for peace. When the report was received at the exchange that President Donnelly had determined to call off the strike, the commission men doing business at the yards to make an effort to have Second Vice President Vail declare the strike off as far as South Omaha was concerned.

Early in the afternoon members of the exchange called upon business men and requested them to attend a meeting to be held at the exchange at 2 o'clock. A committee of live stock dealers was also appointed to confer with Mr. Vail.

When the hour of meeting arrived the exchange hall held about sixty business men, among them being many prominent members of the Live Stock exchange. There were present also several representatives of any unnecessary preliminaries J. B. Watkins was chosen chairman and J. M. Guild secretary of the meeting. In calling the meeting to order Mr. Watkins stated the object was to request Vice President Vail to take independent action and allow the union men under him to return to work.

W. B. Cheek said word had been received at the exchange that President Donnelly had resigned and the butchers at New York, Fort Worth and Sioux City had taken a vote and had returned to work. He declared that the union men here, and by vote, expressed their willingness to go to work and the business men of South Omaha should proceed to show Mr. Vail the best thing for him to do would be to declare South Omaha independent and permit the union men to go back to work. He asked that a committee be appointed to hold a conference with Mr. Vail.

Concessions from Packers. L. F. Etter said the movement was one in the right direction, but he had his doubts about the union men here going back to work until authorized to do so by the head officers of the association.

"One essential thing," said Mr. Etter, "would be for the packers to agree to take the unemployed union men back as rapidly as possible, say within ten days."

John F. Roberts declared the business men should endeavor to induce the packers to take the men back at the old scale of wages. When the packers agreed to this he said it would be a matter of time to get the men back to work.

Jay Lavery said the business men and the livestock dealers wanted the men to return to work as soon as possible. He wanted a committee of five appointed to wait on the packers and ascertain what concessions the packers were willing to make and what their intentions were regarding the wages to be paid in case the men returned.

D. S. Parkhurst said he had secured information which would lead him to believe the packers would take back from 50 to 75 per cent of the old men.

"But," said Captain Parkhurst, "we must have some definite proposition from the packers before we can consistently ask for a conference with Mr. Vail."

At this juncture W. B. Cheek arose and said the packers would not make any concessions and that it would be of no use to send committees to the packers here.

"The men here," said Mr. Cheek, "never had a wage grievance. They struck out of sympathy for the Chicago packing house employees. The men are breaking away from other cities and why should not some arrangement be made for the men to return here?"

Jay Lavery said Mr. Vail would have to be given some assurance that 50 or 75 per cent of the men would be taken back within a certain time.

Intermediary Committee. Bruce McCulloch and John Flynn favored the appointment of a committee to see both the packers and Mr. Vail. J. A. Hake made the statement that the packers would not make any concessions. The main desire seemed to be to have the unions here break away from the union in Chicago and return to work, at the same time maintaining their union here.

After some discussion this committee was finally named: E. Parkhurst, John Russell, J. B. Watkins, E. L. Culver and J. A. Hake.

It was then deemed the sense of the meeting that this committee call upon Mr. Vail at once and invite him to the exchange. Upon being met by the committee Mr. Vail consented and was soon escorted into the exchange hall. He was greeted with a hearty round of cheers. When called upon to speak Mr. Vail said: "As you gentlemen know, I have been waited upon by a committee to ascertain if there is any way to settle the strike packing house strike. I will say the strike was called by a referendum vote, each union in the country belonging to our association voting on the proposition. Only a few days ago we took another vote to settle the strike and the proposition was defeated by a large majority. While the men at South Omaha, Sioux City and St. Louis voted to return to work the majority was against the proposition and the strike is still on. I am in receipt of a telegram from President Donnelly, stating that another proposition is soon to be submitted to the packers. What this proposition is I do not know. I am powerless to do anything toward a settlement outside of what is being done in Chicago. I will go further and say that I could not end the strike here if I wanted to."

No Independent Action. Bruce McCulloch asked Mr. Vail if there was any hope for a settlement independent of Chicago. He spoke of butchers in other cities returning to work and he asked why South Omaha was discriminated against, when at other packing centers where the case had returned business was again allowed to go on.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BROWNS ON THE OFFENSIVE

General Bell Will Try to Force His Way Past General Grant. GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 8.—General Grant, commanding the blue army, has taken up a strong position behind Bull Run. This fact has not yet been ascertained by General Bell, commanding the brown army, the conditions imposed on General Grant selected the position behind Bull Run in which to defend Washington in order that it might be as easy as possible for his reinforcements, which are a mile way, to join him. His position is not what General Bell evidently had calculated on in ordering his turning movement so that the situation to be developed tomorrow is one of exceeding interest.

The two armies are again the field. This time the brown army is the aggressor. It is to strike the blue army soon, as a preliminary operation against the capital at Washington.

General Grant has taken up a defensive position in the Bull Run valley. His instructions are to hold this position until reinforcements (imaginary) can reach him from Annapolis. These reinforcements, according to the conditions imposed, cannot reach him in much less time than forty-eight hours.

General Bell is assumed to have reinforcements at Salem, distant about twelve hours. He is moving his force forward to the defense line with the object of holding General Bell in check. His position until his reinforcements can reach him, and then overwhelm him before the blue reinforcements arrive.

The delay of the march to position until 9 o'clock today is a matter of complaint on the part of the brown troops, as many as 100 protestations from the front have been reported among the brown troops, who were compelled to move in the middle of the day. These men have been cared for in the hospitals in the camps Nos. 2 and 3, and in the farm houses along the road.

TEMLARS ELECT OFFICERS. George M. Moulton of Illinois Chosen Grand Master—Next Conclave at Saratoga, N. Y.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—With the exception of the members of the grand encampment, which held two business sessions, the visiting knights Templar departed today to Saratoga, N. Y., for the annual convention of the order. The convention will be held at the University of California, a banquet to the victorious Louisville drill corps and a Press club jinks to visiting knights Templar from the various jurisdictions. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., was today chosen as the meeting place of the next convocation of the knights Templar in July, 1907.

The following officers were elected: Grand master, George M. Moulton of Illinois; deputy grand master, Henry W. Rugg of Rhode Island; grand scribe, William H. Melish of Ohio; grand captain-general, Frank H. Thomas of Washington; grand senior warden, Arthur McArthur of New York; grand junior warden, W. Frank Pierce of California; grand recorder, John A. Gerow of Michigan (re-elected); grand treasurer, H. Wales Ebbel of Connecticut (re-elected).

The following officers were appointed: Grand warden, Edward W. Wellington; grand standard bearer, W. H. Norris; grand sword bearer, W. O. Rogers. The earl of Buxton and his companions, representing the grand priory of England and Wales, attended today's session of the grand encampment in full uniform.

The night program was made up of receptions at a number of commodaries headquarters.

Leo De Mar, member of Boston commandery No. 32, has been beaten, dragged and robbed of \$650 in cash and a \$25 watch and chain by unidentified men, who escaped.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY CALLED. Alabama Judge Orders an Investigation of the Lynching of a Negro. HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 8.—Judge Speake today ordered a special grand jury to investigate the lynching of the negro Maple last night.

There is no truth in the report that several militiamen were shot during the exciting events which culminated in the lynching of the negro, Captain Hay, in charge of the militia, denied that his men gave way before the mob. He says the negro sprang out of a window and ran right into the hands of the mob. There was then no use in guarding the jail further.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 8.—Acting Governor Cunningham has called on Sheriff Rogers for a full report of the lynching at Huntsville and written Captain R. L. Hay, in charge of the militia, asking him to explain why the mob was not deterred from its purpose and from whom Captain Hay got his orders to attempt to exercise the authority vested in him.

MRS. SARAH STEVENS IS DEAD. Actress Who Played Before Lincoln Night He Was Assassinated Dies at St. Paul. ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Sarah Stevens, a member of the "W. W. Down East" company, playing at a local theater here, died suddenly at the city hospital today of uremia.

Mrs. Stevens was about 70 years old and her stage career, which was a notable one, dated from October 27, 1856. She was a member of the Laura Keane company that presented "Our American Cousin," the comedy Lincoln was witnessing when assassinated at Ford's theater in Washington. Besides Miss Keane that cast included Joseph Jefferson and the older Sothorn.

Mrs. Stevens was the widow of John C. Heenan, the noted English pugilist. After her marriage she retired for fourteen years. On the death of her husband she returned to the American stage. Mrs. Stevens' home was in Oakland, Cal., but messages to relatives there failed to reach them.

BURGLARS INJURE A WOMAN. Housebreakers Throw Carbolic Acid in the Face of One Who Finds Them. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Miss Mabel McPherson, 1133 Sheridan road, discovered two burglars in her room early today. They threw the contents of a bottle containing carbolic acid upon her, burning her face and neck.

Miss McPherson is a sister-in-law of Benjamin F. Crawford, president of the National Electric company, and is visiting at his home on Sheridan road. Miss McPherson will recover, but she will be scarred for life. The burglars secured a quantity of silverware and jewelry and escaped.

FIRE RECORD. Residence at Beatrice. BEATRICE, Neb., Sept. 8.—(Special)—Fire last night at 11 o'clock destroyed the residence of Martin Ford located in Glenwood, a suburb of Beatrice, with all its contents. The family was in attendance at the carnival and upon returning home discovered their home on fire. The loss will aggregate \$2,000, with but little insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BATTLE BEFORE LIAO YANG

Graphic Description of the Great Artillery Duel by an Eye-Witness. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—1:30 p. m.—The lack of news from the front, either official or newspaper dispatches, is very trying to the public. In spite of the assurances that General Kouroupatkin's army is out of danger, no word from Kouroupatkin has been given out for thirty-six hours and not a single newspaper dispatch later than September 6 has been received. The emperor has received some additional details showing the tremendous difficulties encountered in accomplishing the retreat over the Mandari road to Mukden, from which it is easy to imagine the horrible picture of the army and the baggage and transport trains foundering northward over a road converted by torrents of rain into a river of mud. An instance is given where the wheels of a gun drawn by six horses sank in the mud up to the breech. The Russian rear guard is considerably above Yental, but there is no exact information in regard to the location of General Kuroki's main army, the force which has been engaged in a more or less continual duel with the Russian batteries which are covering the retreat, and no particulars have been received of the extent or character of this fighting. The general staff, however, is of the opinion that the Russian troops are in a position almost as great difficulties as the Russians and that they are too exhausted to create a serious menace at present.

While the public impression is that General Kouroupatkin's army is continuing north of Mukden, no official admission to that effect is obtainable. The general staff, while declaring that it has no specific information on this point, does not deny the possibility that owing to the difficulties of the retreat some transports and some guns may have been abandoned.

RUSSIANS MARCH IN THE MUD. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—1:30 p. m.—The lack of news from the front, either official or newspaper dispatches, is very trying to the public. In spite of the assurances that General Kouroupatkin's army is out of danger, no word from Kouroupatkin has been given out for thirty-six hours and not a single newspaper dispatch later than September 6 has been received. The emperor has received some additional details showing the tremendous difficulties encountered in accomplishing the retreat over the Mandari road to Mukden, from which it is easy to imagine the horrible picture of the army and the baggage and transport trains foundering northward over a road converted by torrents of rain into a river of mud. An instance is given where the wheels of a gun drawn by six horses sank in the mud up to the breech. The Russian rear guard is considerably above Yental, but there is no exact information in regard to the location of General Kuroki's main army, the force which has been engaged in a more or less continual duel with the Russian batteries which are covering the retreat, and no particulars have been received of the extent or character of this fighting. The general staff, however, is of the opinion that the Russian troops are in a position almost as great difficulties as the Russians and that they are too exhausted to create a serious menace at present.

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RUSSIANS EXPLODE LAND MINE. Several Hundred Japanese Slain Near Port Arthur. CHEE FOO, Sept. 9.—10:20 a. m.—A Japanese column, numbering approximately 700 men, while marching along at night on a road in the valley between Long Hill and Division Hill, met a freight train derailed through the explosion of an electric land mine September 1. The mine was carefully laid by the Russians three weeks ago. It covered nearly a mile of available marching space. The explosive was placed at the bottom. Rocks were placed next and on top of the mine, and the force of the explosion that the ground gave the impression of not having been disturbed. The indications of Japanese activity in this vicinity put the Russians on guard. Near midnight the outposts rushed in and reported that the Japanese were approaching. The Russians withheld their fire for some time. Suddenly they threw a searchlight up the valley. The Japanese opened with a rifle fire. The Russians waited until apparently the whole Japanese column was in the danger zone; then the mine was exploded. The force of the explosion knocked a number of Russians down, and the sight of Japanese rifles, water bottles, legs and arms hurtling through the lighted space made by a searchlight was an awful spectacle. Some of the men inside the Russian lines were one an appalling moment, during which the garrison itself was stunned; then a death-like silence. The searchlight coldly lighted up the road and hillsides, strewn with dead.

The following day the Russians buried the dead, but owing to their dismembered and mutilated condition the Russians were unable to accurately estimate the number of killed. A few Japanese escaped, however. The foregoing information is contained in a sheet issued September 3 by the Port Arthur command. A reader in the press having made it impossible to issue a full edition.

A Chinese arriving here at midnight confirms the above to the extent of saying that he had seen a report that many Japanese had been killed by the mine. He did not learn the details. On the nights of August 26 and 27 a similar disaster befell the Japanese near Beibou No. 2. It is reported, but no details have been ascertained.

REORGANIZING THE RUSSIAN ARMY. General Kouroupatkin Will Probably Be Commander-in-Chief. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—2:15 a. m.—Beside the formation of two fresh army corps as the first answer to the Japanese success at Liao Yang, the Russian army at the front will be reorganized, probably in the form of two armies, in command of General Linvitch and General Baron Kaubers, respectively, with General Kouroupatkin as commander-in-chief. General Kaubers will go out with the two army corps now organizing in the governments of Kasan, Odessa, Vilna and Kiev. General Linvitch has been ordered by telegram from Vladivostok to Mukden. This decision is due in part doubtless to the growing unwillingness of the big army under General Kouroupatkin's command and which will be largely increased by constant reinforcements.

General Kouroupatkin heretofore has handled every detail of the vast organization of the army, too much for one man and he is now almost broken down under the strain. It is known that the emperor is personally one of Kouroupatkin's strong supporters and it is thought the general will in all probability retain chief command of the two armies. Kouroupatkin, however, has been severely criticized by some of the emperor's close military advisers. It is possible that he may eventually be superseded.

There is little information from the front tonight. A dispatch from Mukden, bearing Thursday's date, repeats the story of bag roads which have hampered the transport and intimates that there is an "interesting movement toward Tieling," but the nature of this movement is not disclosed. It is understood that the emperor's inspection of the Baltic fleet at Cronstadt today is the last he will make and that the fleet when it leaves Libau will proceed to the far east.

CARR GOES TO CRONSTADT. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—Emperor Nicholas left St. Petersburg for Cronstadt today to inspect the Baltic fleet.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair Friday and Warmer in Eastern Portion. Saturday Partly Cloudy; Probably Showery and Cooler in Northwestern Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 59 2 p. m. 71 6 a. m. 58 3 p. m. 81 7 a. m. 59 4 p. m. 82 8 a. m. 61 5 p. m. 82 9 a. m. 62 6 p. m. 84 10 a. m. 63 7 p. m. 79 11 a. m. 69 8 p. m. 79 12 m. 78 9 p. m. 73

RUSSIA IS WAKING UP

Dawns Upon the Country at Last that They Have Been Thoroughly Whipped.

REFUSES TO SWALLOW OFFICIAL STORIES. Japanese Cannot Be Beaten by Sacrificing Men, Guns and Positions.

CALLING LOUDLY FOR REINFORCEMENTS. No Real News of Recent Happenings at the Front Given Out.

KOUROPATKIN'S ARMY IS HARD PRESSED. General Staff of Opinion Another Great Battle May Soon Be Fought in the Vicinity of Mukden.

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1914.) ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Quite the most striking feature of the moment is the entire refusal of the intelligent section of the community to be persuaded any longer that the Russian army, perpetually being dislodged, constantly retreating and being pursued by the Japanese, can be in any way interpreted as being in a satisfactory condition. Lively sentiments of alarm and indignation are heard.

The Novo Vremya echoes popular feeling when it says: "We are far from saying that there is anything normal in constant retreats to the north, and by such operations and the sacrifice of stores we are receding from Port Arthur and losing prestige with the Chinese. We earnestly hope reinforcements will be hurried, in order that our commander may become a real commander. Only under such conditions can these melancholy retreats come to an end and the object of the war be reached."

The Russ says: "What we must realize is that we have a most serious task before us. We must make extraordinary efforts. Mere strength is not sufficient. In Kuroki and his brave followers we are face to face with a new factor of strength which we have not begun to realize. The battlefield of Liao Yang, soaked with Russian blood, is crying out to Russia. Russia will listen."

Mukden has been hastily evacuated. The absence of official news on the Russian side, especially of details of losses, is causing much alarm.

Big Battle Expected. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from General Kouroupatkin, timed 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, was received late in the day. He reported that General Kuroki's army was about twenty-seven miles eastward of the railroad and that General Kuroki's army was twenty miles west of the railroad. The general staff expects that a big battle will be fought.

Two Japanese cruisers bombarded Korskovek, Island of Sakhalin, yesterday and fired torpedoes at the sunken Russian cruiser Novik. Oka's army was made to land. Korskovek is defended by coast batteries.

Kouroupatkin May Defend Mukden. 8:25 p. m.—General Kouroupatkin's official report sent from Mukden during the evening of yesterday announcing that the whole of his army had arrived at Mukden and was taking up position around the city and adding that the army had not lost a gun during the retreat, relieved the public anxiety and put an end to the many alarming reports which had been current here.

From the general's report it seems evident that Kouroupatkin is tentatively preparing to meet the Japanese again south of Field Marshal Oyama continue to press northward. Nothing more important than rear guard actions marked the march to Mukden. The region south of that city is now cleared of the Russian army. It is evident that Kouroupatkin is taking precautions to prevent the Japanese from creeping around his flanks as he reports that the Japanese cavalry is actively scouting wide on his flanks. The Japanese are reported to be moving up about thirty miles on either side of the railroad with the view to surrounding Mukden but whether Kouroupatkin will accept an engagement or continue northward will probably depend at the decisive moment upon the temper and condition of his troops, who doubtless have been much shaken by the long fight and hardships attendant upon the retreat.

Among the reports telegraphed by some of the Russian warships is one to the effect that during a certain night below Liao Yang a regiment of Japanese infantry charged one of the trenches, bayoneting a number of Japanese before the mistake was discovered.

May Be Forced to Mongolian. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The brief Mukden despatch received today from one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents, dated September 7, is the latest word from the front. It was probably all the news that was to be sent and offers no solution of the question whether General Kouroupatkin is continuing his march northward. But it seems to indicate that such a course is contingent upon the ability of Field Marshal Oyama to try to repeat at Mukden the enveloping movement which failed at Liao Yang. The only thing certain seems to be that for the moment everything is quiet. If the armies continue to race northward to Tieling, forty miles north of Mukden, in the opinion of the best military critics it will become of supreme importance to Kouroupatkin if the door of his retreat is closed there. In the event of defeat he would be forced westward into Mongolia.

It is intimated that in order to protect his army against such a possible catastrophe the Russian troops from Harbin have taken possession of this pass.

Expected News of Fight. MUKDEN, Wednesday, Sept. 7.—News of a fight at some point between Shaha (eleven miles northwest of Liao Yang) and Mukden is hourly expected.

Among the reports current here is one to the effect that General Kuroki has been killed and that two Japanese generals have been made prisoners; but no one seems to know where the reports originated and no confirmation is obtainable.