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BOTH ARMIES TAKING A FEW DAYS OFF

THERE HAS BEEN NOTHING DOING ON THE FIRING LINE BETWEEN THE JAP AND RUSS SINCE THURSDAY

RUSSIAN REAR GUARD ARRIVES AT MUKDEN WITH MOST OF ITS TRANSPORTS AND GUNS

War Office at St. Petersburg Admits That the result at Liao Yang Precludes Possibility of Turning the Tide during this Campaign--Peace not Desired

Associated Press Bulletin:

The troops on both sides are resting.

This information from the Associated Press correspondent at Mukden came in a despatch filed at 10:55 Saturday night and coupled with reports received at St. Petersburg from Gen. Kuropatkin and Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff reporting inactivity in the fighting zone Thursday and Friday indicates that since Thursday on account of the torrential rains and heavy roads, hostilities have been reduced to a minimum.

The rear guard of the Russians have succeeded in taking most of its transports and guns through Mukden. The Japanese, however, are reported there and a force under Gen. Kuroki is in the hills east of Mukden.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that the war office reluctantly admitted that with the defeat of the Russians at Liao Yang, practically all hope of turning the tide of war this year departed, that Kuropatkin must retire, await reinforcements and prepare for a new campaign next year. No word is heard in St. Petersburg looking in the direction of peace, however.

Chinese reports received at Mukden estimate the Japanese force in the battle of Liao Yang at 200,000 men, of whom 70,000 were Chinese and Koreans.

Gen. Kuroki says that after the battle of September 5 the Russians took 10,000 wounded to Mukden, leaving 3,000 dead in the vicinity of Liao Yang.

No official figures of the losses at the battle of Liao Yang have been given out.

Jao Strength at Liao Yang.

Mukden, Sept. 10, 10:55 p. m.—Chinese reports which are partly confirmed by the information received by the Japanese at Liao Yang had a total of 300,000 men with 700 guns. The rear guard consisted of 40,000 Koreans and 20,000 Chinese, but as far as can be judged only a portion of these participated in the fighting. The troops on both sides are resting.

Message From Marshal Oyama.

London, Sept. 10.—The Japanese legation received a despatch from Tokio timed 1:05 today transmitting a message received from Field Marshal Oyama. The reports read as follows: "The main force of the enemy is believed to be retarded on the Hun river. Natives say the enemy sent by train over ten thousand and wounded and buried over 3,000 killed. Enemy buried magazines near station before evacuation. We captured however, immense quantities of provisions and ammunition."

Rear Guard Arrives at Mukden.

Mukden, Sept. 8, via Pekin Sept. 10.—The rear guard of the Russian army which has been under fire for a week has succeeded in bringing most of its transports and guns through here. The Japanese are coming by railroad.

Bad Roads Prevent Fighting.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff reports that there was no fighting yesterday. The rains and the condition of the roads prevent the Japanese from advancing.

Russian Army Moving.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—There was no specific news from the front this morning, but it continues to be reported that the Russian army is moving northward from Mukden. Gen. Kuropatkin is said to be at Tien Pass. The evacuation of Mukden, however, is not officially admitted.

Heavy Japanese Losses.

Tsing Tsao, Sept. 10, 6 p. m.—A Japanese officer passed through Tsing Tsao today on his way to Kiaochnan. He says the Japanese losses at Port Arthur during the last few days were very heavy, exceeding 15,000 men and that the Japanese killed and wounded at the battle of Liao Yang exceeded 20,000.

Japs do Some Looting.

Liao Yang, Sept. 7, via Tien Tsai, Sept. 10.—The Japanese officers were unable to restrain their soldiers after six days of desperate fighting and looting became general.

Last night, the soldiers in attempting to rob the missionary and Rec Cross camp stabbed Dr. A. M. Westwater, a well known missionary, in the neck.

The Japanese were welcomed by the Chinese, but they abused the good name which they established in the Chinese-Japanese war.

Refugees are still arriving from the battle ground where native fortune seekers are scouring the fields for treasure. Most of the dead have been buried but broken accoutrements strew the trenches. The Japanese operate the railway frequently with their power.

The Japanese reinforcements are en route north by all roads.

Prince Kaiyen, brother of the emperor of Japan, commander of the second brigade of cavalry, has passed Haicheng.

Port Arthur Assault Deferred.

Ch. Foo, Sept. 10.—Noon—Chinese who left Dalay yesterday say that in the assault on Port Arthur as planned by the Japanese for today has been postponed until Tuesday next, Sept. 13, and that a still further postponement is possible as the Japanese intend to make every possible preparation before again hurling themselves upon the worn out garrison.

Japanese Erect Hospital.

Ch. Foo, Sept. 10.—The Novikra of Port Arthur, official organ of Vice-roy Alexieff, in the issue of Sept. 3, a copy of which was received here today, says that the Japanese have erected a hospital at Lousha Bay and apparently confirms previous reports to the effect that a Japanese vessel was sunk while laying mines off Port Arthur, August 31.

The Japanese squadron on the horizon Sept. 1, consisted of the protected cruisers Matsushima, Itasukusima, Hashidate, and Akashi, and the torpedo cruiser Adzura, and twelve torpedo boat destroyers.

Russian Wounded.

Tokio, Sept. 10.—Gen. Kuroki reports that after Monday's battle the Russians removed over 10,000 wounded to the northward to Mukden and that the Russians left 3,000 in the vicinity of Liao Yang.

General Staff Had no News.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10, 5:31 p. m.—The general staff up to this hour has no news confirming the report of a retrograde movement from Mukden, though it is frankly admitted that whether Gen. Kuropatkin intends to remain at Mukden or to transport his baggage and a portion of his troops will be sent north. The report that Kuropatkin himself had gone to Tien Pass is positively denied, as also is the current rumor that Major Gen. Orloff will be court-martialed for disobedience of orders.

Transport Launched.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10, 4:55 p. m.—The torpedo transport Volza was successfully launched at the new admiralty yards here today.

No Fighting Reported.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—The emperor has received the following from Gen. Kuropatkin dated yesterday: "No fighting has taken place in the sphere of operations and the enemy showed no perceptible activity Sept. 8 or 9. Heavy rains continue which does not permit of the roads drying or their being repaired."

Advices to Legation.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Japanese legation today received the following from Tokio: "Major Gen. Oyama reports that our right army occupied Yamenko but after the fighting of the fourth and fifth days.

The retreat of the enemy's main force is believed to have been retarded.

Fear of Epidemic.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10.—The Red Cross officers fear an epidemic of dysentery will break out in both armies.

ASSAULT STATED FOR PORT ARTHUR

TWO FORTS SPOTTED FOR THE NEXT STORMING BY THE JAPANESE.

EXPECT TO LOSE HEAVILY IN FIGHT

Mikado's Force Now Investing the City Estimated at 80,000 Fighting Men, Who Will Have to Reduce Fifty Four Forts.

Ch. Foo, Sept. 10.—Gen. Nogis' next assault on Port Arthur will be directed chiefly against Rihlungshan and Kikawanshan forts, which are the strongest on the northeast flank. This information is derived from an unquestionable authority who has just finished a visit over the Japanese line around the forts and conversed with the Japanese officer, who allowed him to make personal observation. The work of constructing trenches is advancing rapidly.

The range of hills crowned by Kikawanshan and Rihlungshan have irregular slopes, enabling a large force of Japanese to rest securely upon the slope. The Japanese tents are pitched and they are relieved every three days.

Food and ammunition and other supplies are brought them at night, only for the reason that the detachments are obliged to cross a level stretch before reaching a place of safety. There seems little doubt that the assault on Kikawanshan will be the most trying one that the Russians have yet resisted. Everything which ingenuity can suggest is being done by the Japanese to render the attack successful. Among the contrivances to be employed are numerous heavy portable shields which have been constructed at Dalny and which will be used to afford protection.

Guns and shields will be moved as closely together as possible through the trenches before the assault is made, in order that they may be quickly hauled to the summit when the forts are taken.

The entire Japanese force now surrounding Port Arthur is estimated at 80,000 fighting men.

The informant of the Associated Press quoted an Argentine colonel, who was with the Japanese, as saying that the Russian defenses facing the Japanese have been made with a perfection undreamed of. The inner sides of the forts, however, are not so well constructed.

With Rihlungshan and Kikawanshan, the Japanese will practically control an entrance along the railway and they contemplate assaulting other forts from their weaker sides.

The Japanese say they are prepared to lose heavily in taking these two forts which, like a majority of the fifty four surrounding Port Arthur, have six inch steel shields loop holed with rapid firing guns.

These guns, according to the Associated Press informant, have proved most disastrous to the Japanese.

ROUND-UP OF NEGROES.

Virginia Detectives Gather in a Band Organized For Robbery.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 10.—Southern railway detectives have captured in Sussex county a station called Homeville, a band of twelve negroes somewhat similar in purpose to the "before day club" being rounded up further south. This band styled themselves the "Tough Riders," and their object was to rob and burn houses and stores in the vicinity of Homeville, the detectives alleged.

The twelve captives are charged with robbing and burning the southern railway station at Homeville and plotting to rob and burn the general store of Bert and Chapel at the same place.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Forecast: West Texas—Fair Sunday except showers and cooler in the Panhandle; Monday fair; except showers in extreme west portion. East Texas—Partly cloudy Sunday; showers and cooler in north portion Monday fair; fresh south winds on the coast.

Blanchard's Brilliant Staff.

New Orleans, Sept. 10.—Accompanied by nearly fifty members of staff in uniforms, brilliant with gold braid, Gen. N. C. Blanchard and party left today on a special train for St. Louis to participate in the exercises now on Louisiana Day.

"Before Day" Club.

Athens, Ga., Sept. 10.—According to a statement made by two members today a "Before Day Club" composed of fifteen members from Kinross section, Clark county, has started out six prominent white men for death. The sheriff is organizing a posse to make wholesale arrests.

CAUSE OF DEFEAT.

Liao Yang, Sept. 4. (Delayed)—Many foreigners who observed the Russian troops at Liao Yang, before the battle which resulted in the Japanese occupation of the city, are of the opinion that the Russian reverse was the result of the last four months of failure in the field of what they term "demoralization of the army which began at the battle of Chiu Lien Cheng." The task of Gen. Kuropatkin seemed to be hopeless. The railroad during the month of July scarcely sufficed to bring into Liao Yang enough troops to replace those who were lost by death, sickness or wounds during the month and it was estimated that the Russians would have to outnumber the Japanese two to one in order to be successful against them.

PREFERS TO STAY AT ROSEMOUNT

IF MATTER IS LEFT TO JUDGE PARKER HE WILL NOT GO ON THE ROAD.

MANAGERS WANT A SPEAKING TOUR

The Presidential Nominee Would Rather Put in the Campaign at Home Than Go Swinging Round the Circle.

Esopus, Sept. 10.—Whether Judge Parker shall continue to conduct his principal campaign at Rosemount, and whether he shall go on a speaking tour have been questions that have agitated the minds of callers at Rosemount today. If Judge Parker's personal judgment determines the question he will remain quietly at home, regardless of any demands that may be made upon him. His views were set forth in a statement issued at Rosemount today by Arthur McCausland, his private secretary, in reply to published criticisms of the alleged lack of harmony in the national committee organization. The statement is as follows:

Is Satisfied With Conditions.

The statement is to the effect that Judge Parker goes to New York to take personal charge of the canvass or to assist the committee in the conduct of the campaign or that he is dissatisfied with the work of either the national or state committee are untrue. He is gratified with the efforts of both the committees. He believes the members of all of them are working intelligently and harmoniously and is not telling about it. The judge has thought of going to New York for a day or two after the publication of his letter of acceptance, but he may not even do that.

Friends Want Speaking Trip.

Many of Judge Parker's visitors to-day advised the candidate to go on a speaking trip. They said his presence is needed in the doubtful states where a rally could be held.

Judge Parker later discussed the questions with Wm. F. Sheehan, chairman of the national executive committee, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Herman Ridder of New York and former Representative C. A. Pusley of Peekskill, N. Y.

At the conclusion of the conference with Mr. Sheehan it was announced authoritatively that the former statement issued will stand for the present so far as any trip to New York is concerned and that Judge Parker is not now disposed to make a speaking tour.

After German-American Vote.

Mr. Ridder has undertaken in his campaign the work of organizing the German-American vote in a number of doubtful states to support the Democratic ticket. He will be in charge of a canvass of the vote of New York and Wisconsin and said he believed that all of these states may be carried for Judge Parker if earnest work is done from the outset.

Getting Down to Work.

It is impossible to keep up an interrupted career of politics or two months, said Mr. Sheehan, "and we are not trying to. But we are not going down to work and expect to bring about satisfactory results. One thing is necessary to take into consideration to realize the work the committee had to do, and that is the fact that when we took charge of the campaign we had a wholly unprecedented condition of affairs to meet." Mr. Lamont said in looking back on the New York gubernatorial had not been discussed in his talk with Judge Parker.

HOW MIKADO'S WARRIORS TOOK LIAO YANG

WILL BE ASKED TO INTERVENE

HAGUE CONVENTION MAY BE CALLED TO STOP THE ORIENTAL WAR.

WANT ROOSEVELT TO ISSUE CALL

Matter Will Be Taken Up By the Inter-Parliamentary Union—French Deputy Objected To Introducing Case.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—The power of the world signatory to the Hague Convention will be asked by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at its twelfth conference to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war; President Roosevelt will be requested to call a second session of The Hague convention; compulsory arbitration will be advocated; the use of sub-marines in time of war will be deplored and many kindred resolutions will be presented during the deliberations of the week.

The decision to undertake to bring about intervention in the Far Eastern war was not reached until after a heated discussion at times bitter. When the proposition was brought forward M. Coehery, a French deputy, objected vigorously to any attempt whatever to inject this matter into the conference. He was supported by Marquis di San Gualiano, president of the Italian group.

The Union's Duty.

Dr. Gobal, the representative from Switzerland and secretary of the union said: "If this union, heralded as deliberating in a peace conference so signally fails of its opportunity to neglect to deplore the bloodiest war in the history of ages, we may count ourselves as liable to become the laughing stock of the world."

The council which is not unlike the steering committee of the United States senate, organized today by the election of Congressman Richard Barthold of St. Louis as president. There were submitted during the council, dozens of resolutions, the merits of which were urged strongly by their advocates prior to the session. These were so numerous and so varied that their full discussion occupied hours.

The Program.

The program for the conference was today definitely fixed by the executive council. Monday, the first day, will be devoted to preliminary work. The two succeeding days will be devoted to deliberation on resolutions prepared by the executive council. The first will deal with the Far Eastern war in the following language:

"The Inter-Parliamentary Conference, shocked by the horrors of the war that is being waged in the Far East, between two civilized states, and deploring that the power signatory of the convention of the Hague are unable to have recourse to the clauses thereof, which direct them to tender their mediation immediately upon the opening of hostilities.

"Asks the powers signatory of the convention of The Hague to intervene at the proper time with the belief in the order to facilitate the restoration of peace and instructs the inter-parliamentary bureau to bring the present resolution to the knowledge of the said powers."

Want Hague Conference.

The others have to do with the calling of a second Hague convention by President Roosevelt, the expression of gratification at the advances made in the cause of peace, the taking of steps to strengthen the outworkings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the establishment of compulsory arbitration and the abolition of explosives which endanger neutral shipping in time of war.

The resolutions also discourage the increase of the arms and the navy; the building of battleships for other nations and the unrestricted sale of firearms, and appeals for a merchant marine to take the place of battleships.

Will Ask President.

The resolutions declare that the president of the United States should be empowered to call a conference of all the representatives of all the civilized powers every four years to consider questions of general interest, the common welfare and those leading to more pacific relations and the prevention of war.

An earnest appeal was made that every representative present at the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union should endeavor to secure the call to Europe the powers and the representatives of all the civilized powers every four years to consider questions of general interest, the common welfare and those leading to more pacific relations and the prevention of war.

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The convention then adjourned.

STORY OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN DISASTER BY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT ON THE GROUNDS

ANGRY BATTERIES WITH CURLING BREATH LOUDLY DISPUTED IN INFERNAL JARGON

When Shells Began Dropping Into Liao Yang Kuroki Knew That Time was up And Began Moving

His Wounded and Transports to Mukden

Liao Yang, Sept. 4, via Tien Tsai

Sept. 10.—The Japanese at 8 o'clock yesterday evening discovered that the Russians had evacuated Liao Yang and at 11 o'clock they sent scouting parties to the southern and western walls of the city. At 3 o'clock this morning the troops of the victorious army quietly entered and occupied Liao Yang. Gen. Kuropatkin's former base, and stronghold, Kaofengshai, he divided his forces stationed at Anping and in the Feng Wan Cheng roads. He took care to have a sufficiently strong force on the Feng Wangchen road, on Gen. Nodzu's extreme right and sent to Gen. Nodzu, who was pushing with the Japanese center along the Meagchiao and south roads one brigade to Mengchiao, three to Chiaoanfan and two regiments to the southward.

Kuroki Divides Forces.

After Gen. Kuroki had noted the march of the Tenth Russian army corps, which he had driven in from the Anping road to the plain, was on its way to join the Russian center which Gen. Nodzu had forced in from Kaofengshai, he divided his forces stationed at Anping and in the Feng Wan Cheng roads. He took care to have a sufficiently strong force on the Feng Wangchen road, on Gen. Nodzu's extreme right and sent to Gen. Nodzu, who was pushing with the Japanese center along the Meagchiao and south roads one brigade to Mengchiao, three to Chiaoanfan and two regiments to the southward.

An Inferno of Shrapnel.

The valley in front and under the Russian guns during this artillery duel was an inferno of shrieking and moaning shrapnel, well beyond the Russian shells burst continually at the head of the Japanese advance. The Russian shells were still facing Gen. Kuroki in the meantime waited quietly and with two more divisions on the south bank of the Taiwa river. On August 29, the artillery shells under Gen. Nodzu bombarded fiercely the three hills at Chiaoanfan. On the same day, Gen. Oku in command of the Japanese party making his way with rifle fire and artillery slowly advanced along the railroad in spite of the Russian opposition from neighboring elevations and fortifications. The left army thus moved toward Shushan. The Russian navy was not able to locate the Japanese trenches on this advance.

Kuropatkin's Warning.

The character of the Japanese advance apparently had served as a warning to Gen. Kuropatkin to make sure of his retreat and his transport was at once seen moving rapidly out of Liao Yang over the railroad bridge.

On August 30 the Japanese closed in on the Russians in their mountain position at Chiaoanfan. The guns were so close to each other that it was almost possible for the battery commanders to see each other's spectacles.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 29th Gen. Kuropatkin's staff moved out of Liao Yang. At the same time rifle fire was heard drawing nearer to the railroad station.

Cause of Defeat.

Liao Yang, Sept. 4.—Delayed.—Many foreigners who observed the Russian troops at Liao Yang before the battle which resulted in the Japanese occupation of the city are of the opinion that the Russian reverse was the result of the last four months of failure in the field of what they term "demoralization of the army which began at the battle of Chiu Lien Cheng." The task of Gen. Kuropatkin seemed to be hopeless. The railroad during the month of July scarcely sufficed to bring into Liao Yang enough Russian troops to replace those who were lost by death, sickness or wounds during the month and it was estimated that the Russians would have to outnumber the Japanese two to one in order to be successful against them.

Russians Dispute Every Hilltop.

By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese shrapnel fires were confined to the position at Chiaoanfan where the Russians were disputing hands of the field, but unsuccess. The Japanese made repeated and successful assaults on this position. The ceaseless assaults on this position. The ceaseless assaults on this position. The ceaseless assaults on this position.

Chinese Bandits Help Japan.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—A Chen Foo correspondent of the Daily News reports from a bandit camp of the Chuanchnan near Shimoonting that a concerted movement has been made against the Russians by five mounted bands of armed Manchurians to the total number of 15,000 under Gen. Dharin with seven Japanese advisers. This formidable force is crossing the Liao river worrying Kuropatkin's right and rear, behind Mukden. The bandits lately intercepted a Chinese convoy bringing two thousand cattle and five hundred horses from Mongolia. They ambushed two Sotniks and killed 19 Cossacks. Six Cossacks were captured. One of them an officer, was decapitated.

California Capital in Mexico.

Mexico City, Sept. 10.—It is reported that California capitalists have bought the interest of Messrs. Everett and Newbank capitalist who are building the pan-American railway from Tehuantepec down to Guatemala.

hill in the Russian line opposite the point where the two Japanese armies under Generals Nodzu and Oku were together. The Russian position here was protected with wire entanglements and a small body of Russian troops absolutely refused to retire. In one trench seven men fought gallantly until they were surrounded by the Japanese.

At the end of this sharp fighting, the Russians were harping down sand bags on the enemy. They succeeded in killing one Japanese officer, and injuring another before they surrendered and the hill was occupied by the enemy.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the fighting which was waged all day long, centered along the south road where for two hours there was a heavy artillery fire and a vast amount of ammunition was expended.

Lost 3,000 Men.

At midnight Gen. Staniburg with the first corps was still facing Gen. Oku on the left. This Russian corps had lost three thousand men.

During the night of the 31st, the Russians deemed the position of the enemy to be so threatening that they made preparations to fall back. Gen. Staniburg was on the extreme left of the Russian line with a division composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. During the night of the 31st his force was sent out in a north easterly direction to gain information concerning Kuroki's movements around the Russian left flank in the direction of the railroad. Gen. Staniburg's movements were of short duration and he soon returned to his line. Gen. Ivanoff and his command was stationed on Gen. Staniburg's right and facing Gen. Nodzu and the Japanese center army.

Kuroki Makes a Dash.

The correspondent writes on this morning an unbroken line of ammunition wagons, batteries of artillery and Russian troops, using the railroad bridge to get out of Liao Yang to the north. It became known that Gen. Kuroki was making a dash around the Russians left for a point 15 miles north of here. He crossed the Taiwa river the night of Aug. 29 and took the splendid Russian defenses at Panshiu with little effort. He continued to advance steadily and turned the Russian left. His army covered 15 miles in quick time. The effect of its presence and movements was to force the Russians to leave Liao Yang and retired in the direction of the coal mines east of Yen-tai. He threatened to cut Gen. Kuropatkin's army of seven corps in two.

California Capital in Mexico.

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