

JAPS WIN BATTLE

Reported Defeat by Russians Proves to Be a Victory.

OYAMA'S TROOPS OCCUPY LUTIKO

Kouropatkin's Men Make Two Counter Charges, Both of Which Are Repulsed.

FIERCE FIGHT NEAR HEIKOUTIA

Czar's Forces Retreat to the Right Bank of the Hun River.

BATTLE BEGINS WEDNESDAY MORNING

Russian Report Says First Three Days of the Fight Are Without Decisive Results.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(P. M.)—Telegraphic advices received here today from the Japanese Manchurian headquarters say: Our detachments occupied Lutitko yesterday (Saturday) and were twice counter-attacked by a superior force of the enemy last night. We entirely repulsed the enemy. Our other detachments at dawn today (Sunday) attacked the enemy in the neighborhood of Fetissahotun about two miles north of Heikoutia and occupied the position. The enemy fiercely counter-attacked our force which assailed Heikoutia last night, but was repulsed. Today our force occupied the neighborhood of Heikoutia.

The enemy in the direction of Lutitko and Heikoutia has entirely retreated to the right bank of the Hun river. Our force is now pursuing them. In the direction of Chenchiepao and Likantjan the enemy made several attacks last night, but were repulsed. The enemy attacking these points belonged to the Eighth and Tenth corps.

In the direction of Heikoutia the enemy is composed of the first and mixed corps of infantry, together with a cavalry division under General Mischenko. We captured 500 officers and men. The casualties on both sides are under investigation.

Fight Along Left and Center.

120,000 men—The Russians are massing about 60,000 troops on the Japanese left and bombarding the left flank and center. Small forces of Russians are attacking all along the line.

Manchurian headquarters of the Japanese army report that on Saturday the Russians occasionally bombarded the right and center armies, following up the bombardment with attacks, which the Japanese immediately repulsed. In the direction of the left wing a Japanese detachment was victorious at Chenchiepao and occupied Lutitko and Fetissahotun on Saturday, the Russians retreating north and west.

The Japanese occupied with infantry positions southeast of Heikoutia on Saturday and are now assaulting the main position. Another detachment of a regiment of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and twelve guns, occupying Haerhpaio, five miles south of Heikoutia.

The Russian strength opposing the Japanese left flank is roughly estimated at eight divisions, consisting of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth infantry divisions, the Second and Fifth brigades of European Rifles, the Ninth infantry division of the Tenth corps, part of the Sixty-first infantry, part of the First Siberian and the First and Fourth brigades of Rifles.

Fighting on Oku's Front. GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS. Jan. 28.—(P. M.)—(Delayed.)—The Russian bombardment, beginning at dawn this morning on the extreme left, rapidly spread along the whole front of Oku's position. It was kept up fiercely all day and it was the strongest fire since the battle of Shakhe. Salvoes are fired continually, also there is considerable musketry fire. The Japanese are seldom replying and are confined to the whole front of Oku's position. It is possible that the entire line will be engaged soon.

The Russian force on General Oku's extreme left, numbering more than two divisions, centered at Pekowai, yesterday afternoon, and continued all day yesterday and was resumed at daylight this morning.

BATTLE BEGINS WEDNESDAY

Russians Report Capture of Two Villages. SZEANGFANG, Oku's Southwest. Jan. 28.—(P. M.)—(Delayed.)—The Russian bombardment, beginning at dawn this morning on the extreme left, rapidly spread along the whole front of Oku's position. It was kept up fiercely all day and it was the strongest fire since the battle of Shakhe. Salvoes are fired continually, also there is considerable musketry fire. The Japanese are seldom replying and are confined to the whole front of Oku's position. It is possible that the entire line will be engaged soon.

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It is snowing and bitterly cold and the troops eagerly seek the protection of the villages which in this district have escaped destruction.

On January 28 there was a heavy fire along the right flank front and an advance was made. The wind at the Russian's backs drove the snow into the faces of the Japanese and it was very difficult to see any distance. One Siberian rifle regiment suffered some heavy losses.

January 27 the fighting continued on the right flank, but it does not seem to be developing along the center or eastern flank.

Probably the cold weather prevents a further continuance of the battle.

There is more artillery on both sides than in any former battle of history.

LUMBER TEAMSTERS TO STRIKE

Demand Fifty Cents Per Day Increase Over Present Wages.

RUSSIANS FORCED TO RETREAT

Official Report of Alleged Victory Over Japanese Says It is a Defeat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—(P. M.)—A ministerial confirmation of Saturday night's report that General Kouropatkin had broken through the Japanese left, there came Lieutenant General Sakharoff's official admission today that the Russians had been compelled to retire from Sandepas on account of their inability to carry a rebuttal. It is also significant that dispatches from Russian correspondents at the front have again suddenly ceased, which is regarded as an indication of the failure of the operation and strengthens the first impression that was a demonstration undertaken to distract the people at home from the present situation.

Nemirovich Danchenko, the war correspondent, who has just arrived from the front, said to the Associated Press today: I do not regard the present offensive movement as likely to be prolonged. I believe General Kouropatkin does not count on a decisive victory. The weather conditions are unfavorable. General Kouropatkin now is merely preparing the way and sharpening his troops which have recently been retrained.

The Russian Slavo of Moscow publishes an interview with Prince Hilko, the minister of communications, in which he states that the double-tracking of the Siberian railway is impossible for the purposes of the present war, but that minor improvements, especially the construction of sidings, will bring up the carrying capacity of the road to the equivalent of twenty-two trains daily. At present there are only eighteen trains daily each way. Prince Hilko says he does not expect that the strike in the railroad shops will continue, but should it do so he may have to order cars and trucks from foreign manufacturers.

A telegram from Huan mountain states that General Mischenko has been wounded in the leg.

Lieutenant General Sakharoff has telegraphed the following report to the general staff under date of January 28: The extreme left column engaged near Samapu and Paotits. Details have not been received.

On January 28 the enemy began to concentrate on Saturday at Sandepas, intending to take the offensive. On January 27 our column on the extreme left took the offensive against the enemy. During the whole of January 27 an enemy column was going on here and after midnight we were engaged in a fierce battle.

On January 28 another column advancing on Sandepas occupied in the evening a great number of the villages. The enemy coming upon a strong redoubt with a triple line of trenches, which were heavily damaged by our fire, and which was armed with field artillery and quick firing guns, the Japanese were obliged to give up the redoubt without a preliminary bombardment. The Japanese detachment which has been set on fire, being ignominiously repulsed.

On January 27, our cavalry, operating near Sandepas, defeated a Japanese company and took 100 prisoners.

Another Japanese message must have suffered considerable loss.

RIOTING IN STREETS OF ROME

Mass Meeting of Russian Sympathizers Dispersed by Cavalry.

ROME, Jan. 29.—The Russian sympathizers held today in the principal town of Italy to protest against the alleged Russian cruelties. The more notable of these meetings were at Naples, Pisa, Ancona, Messina, Genoa and Brindisi. At the last named place an attempt was made to pull down the Russian arms from the door of the consulate. In Rome, notwithstanding a prohibition by the government and a display of troops, 5,000 of which had been brought in from the provinces to reinforce the ordinary garrison, about 3,000 people assembled and tried to break through the cordon of troops and reach the capital. There were cries of "Long live the Russian revolution," and "down with the autocracy." The Russian troops, which included carabinieri, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, charged the crowds several times. Being unable to force their way to the capital the mob went to the royal palace, where they again dispersed, re-gathering in lesser numbers at the Russian embassy, where it was finally scattered by more energetic cavalry charges. Several persons were wounded and many arrests were made.

WEEK'S WORK IN CONGRESS

Senate Will Devote Most of Its Time to Consideration of Statehood Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Early in the week Senator Beveridge, in charge of the statehood bill, will make another effort to secure an agreement to vote on that bill, which is the subject of the bill. The bill will not be made a law. The bill will not be made a law. The bill will not be made a law.

Meanwhile practically all classes anticipate new terrorism. It is said that when the legislature meets the street law will be a truce had been proclaimed immediately after the close of the zemstvo's congress, they were told that the gauntlet would again be thrown down to the aristocracy, but that this time the sovereign, who was specifically declared to be exempt from danger during the recent activity, as shown in the trial of Basoneff, the assassin of Minister von Plehve, would be included in the challenge. Attempts especially are expected upon officers who a week ago ordered the soldiers to shoot.

The resumption of work here is expected to become general today.

The newspapers very gingerly discuss the tragedy of January 28 and are only able to hint strongly at the events. They have avoided if proper measures had been taken in advance. It is extremely significant, however, that all the papers severely criticize the information about England's responsibility for the strike. The editors who have been so strongly attacked by the "Grand Duke" responsibility their comments are indirectly aimed at him.

Wholesale Pillage at Warsaw. LONDON, Jan. 29.—The strike disorders are becoming more serious. The ordinary life of the city is quite suspended. On Saturday the strike stopped the street railway service, but remained otherwise orderly. Today, however, they began wholesale pillage. The majority of the shops in Marshal Kovski street and the state vodka shops were looted. All the factories, shops, schools and theaters are closed, and the street lamps are extinguished. There have been several collisions between the police and strikers, and many arrests have been made. Inhabitants are terror stricken.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The correspondent at Warsaw of the Daily Mail telegraphs as follows: A group of Hussars ran down British Vice Consul Mieskowski Saturday night in Marshal Kovski street. Two Hussars rushed at him with their swords, in hitting several cuts across his face and killed by Vago Vago, a porter in the saloon.

Murder in Chicago Saloon. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Because he refused to pay for a beer glass which he had accidentally broken in a saloon in Armour avenue today, John Manning was shot and killed by Vago Vago, a porter in the saloon.

RIOT AND PILLAGE AT WARSAW

British Consular Officers Are Attacked by Hussars and Injured.

REACTIONARIES ARE IN CONTROL

Car is Completely Dominated by Grand Duke Sergius—Storm Prevents Trouble at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Rioting and pillage are in progress in Warsaw, in spite of the presence of a large number of troops. The consular officers there are reported to have been assaulted by Hussars and the matter, it is stated, has been called to the attention of the St. Petersburg government by the British ambassador.

A severe storm at Moscow aided the authorities there in averting disorder, which was thought to be impending. There were no disturbances in St. Petersburg. In Batoum, Prince Gurieff, an officer of the police, was assassinated, and among other things he said:

This occasion is full of inspiration for those who delight in the success and glory of a great nation. We see the fruits of the moral, intellectual and educational results which the Young Men's Christian association has wrought within its life of fifty years is a cure for pessimism and a source of inspiration for the people. We do not always realize that the dust and mire of the world are not the things to be desired. It is not altogether measured by the material things of the world. We see the fruits of the moral, intellectual and educational results which the Young Men's Christian association has wrought within its life of fifty years is a cure for pessimism and a source of inspiration for the people.

Reports continue to flow that the terrorists are prepared to resume their activities.

Father Gopon, the leader of the St. Petersburg workers in the most energetic manner. "Once Sunday last his hand is considered to have been visible in the government of General Trepoft to the approval of the general staff of the army."

Reactionaries in Control. Evidence is accumulating that Emperor Nicholas, throughout the present crisis, has acted largely upon the advice of Grand Duke Sergius, who is the most energetic member of the imperial family, the head of what is denominated the war party, and whom the liberals stigmatize as Russia's evil genius.

Mr. Cleveland took up the meaning of Christianity and spoke of the part Christianity has played in the history of the country, and continuing he said:

It is not worth while to blink at the fact that we are not a nation of home-bred and even Christian are liable under the law of nations to be held to the same standards which permit war and slaughter to count for a people's greatness.

It became apparent to President Roosevelt early in his administration, that owing to the geographical situation of San Domingo it would soon become necessary to secure the safety of the Panama canal by preventing the revolt-ridden island at the mouth of the Caribbean sea.

Investors Come to Island. Capital has been poured into the island from the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain whenever there has been a lull in hostilities.

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Arrests continue. Amos, the son of the late minister, was arrested in St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses were Yakovlevich, the poet, who served a term of exile in 1886 for connection with the revolutionaries; Mme. Pimenoff, an aged writer, and her daughter.

Father Gopon Escapes. Father Gopon, it has now been definitely established, escaped through Finland and was conveyed across the gulf to Sweden by sympathetic Finns.

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SPEECH BY GROVER CLEVELAND

Former President Addresses Young Men's Christian Association Anniversary Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Former President Grover Cleveland was the principal speaker at today's exercises in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian association. Three general meetings were held this afternoon in different sections of the city.

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PROTECTING DOOR TO CANAL

Uncle Sam Steps Into San Domingo to Keep Other Powers Out.

REVOLUTIONS IN ISLAND MUST STOP

Important Change in Patent Laws Which Prevents Discrimination Against the People of United States.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—The United States has taken the first step towards the establishment of a protectorate over the alleged "Republic" of San Domingo. This is not the official designation of the recent action of the State department, but nevertheless that is just what Secretary Hay's course means.

Something more than a year ago the announcement was made that such a step was in contemplation. The reasons were given in detail at that time and it was pointed out that only by such a course was it possible for the United States to prevent foreign governments from seizing the customs houses of the island in order to enforce payment of the claim of its citizens.

Following its usual "diplomatic" course in such cases the State department promptly and emphatically declared that any such action was in contemplation. And yet within a few weeks Assistant Secretary of State Loomis and Admiral Dewey visited the principal ports of the island for the purpose of acquiring definite information as to existing conditions. The findings of these gentlemen were never made public in detail. But for upward of a year negotiations have been pending which have finally resulted in the publication of a program which is to all intents and purposes identical with that published in this correspondence more than twelve months ago.

It is the purpose of the president to do exactly what President McKinley did in Cuba following the evacuation of that island by the Spaniards in 1898. The conditions are very similar, except that in San Domingo they are, if anything, worse than they ever were in the Queen of the Antilles. Almost ever since the day of the formation of the first republic change and anarchy have reigned. No sooner was a president installed than a revolution started, and it has been impossible for the past fifty years to secure anything like a stable government.

No longer ago than 1902 there were no fewer than five revolutions pending at one time. Any man with a grievance against the party in power had no difficulty in raising an army of a few hundred men and a few thousand dollars in specie with which to inaugurate a revolution. The result has been that the pledges of the de facto government were of no value whatever.

Investors Come to Island. Capital has been poured into the island from the United States, Germany, France and Great Britain whenever there has been a lull in hostilities. The inauguration of public improvements and the construction of means of transportation would result in a stable government and to mutual advantage of the island and the nations which invest themselves. But in every instance the hopes have been dashed and no results have ever been secured. It made no difference whether Jimenez, or Hureaux was in every instance, obligations were ignored, investments were seized and the foreigner was compelled to suffer.

It became apparent to President Roosevelt early in his administration, that owing to the geographical situation of San Domingo it would soon become necessary to secure the safety of the Panama canal by preventing the revolt-ridden island at the mouth of the Caribbean sea. It was important that in order to prevent the seizure of the eastern end of the island by the just creditors of the irresponsible inhabitants the United States must take steps to see that the foreign creditors were paid in full.

An amicable arrangement was perfected whereby the United States will do just what was done in Cuba. The customs will be honestly collected and the proceeds expended in the interests of the island, which has become impotent. The island is gathered in the Caribbean sea today a fleet of United States war vessels far more formidable than that which Admiral Sampson and Schley annihilated Cervera's fleet in the bay of Santiago.

This display of force is simply an intimation to the bands of revolutionaries that the United States means business. No Attempt at Sovereignty. There will be no attempt, and there is no intention, on the part of the United States to assume sovereignty over the republic given by revolutions for so many generations. There is no more fruitful soil on the face of the earth than the island upon which are situated the republics of Haiti and San Domingo. Its agricultural possibilities are practically limitless. But its people, and especially those of San Domingo, have been driven by revolutions for so many generations that they are unable to do anything but herculean labor. Still Cuba, which was in bad condition in 1898 and today through American intervention, it promises to soon become one of the important nations of the American hemisphere.

One of the most important acts ever passed by the house of representatives so far as the patent laws are concerned was one aimed at the patent medicine, or proprietary medicine interests which retarded the sanction of the house on the 14th day of December last.

For years there have been numerous complaints over the anomalies of the American patent law which afford protection to manufacturers of drugs in foreign countries which the laws of our country do not afford to these same manufacturers. There are three distinct propositions embraced in the bill:

First—The proposition of reciprocity with foreign countries in the granting of patents by providing that no patent shall be granted in any foreign country which does not grant a corresponding patent to a citizen of the United States.

Second—That patents be granted only for the process of making a drug or medicine except in the case of a patent granted by providing that no patent shall be granted in any foreign country which does not grant a corresponding patent to a citizen of the United States.

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The requirements that any patent relating to the manufacture of drugs or medicines shall be made in the United States within two years of the granting of said patent, and that any patent granted in any foreign country which does not grant a corresponding patent to a citizen of the United States shall be void in the United States.

The report on the bill says: "A single instance will show the injustice done to our citizens by the operation of our present patent laws. The common medical preparations of the United States are made in the United States. A single instance will show the injustice done to our citizens by the operation of our present patent laws. The common medical preparations of the United States are made in the United States.

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair in East and Snow in West From Monday Tuesday Fair, with Rising Temperature.

Table with 3 columns: Temperature at Omaha Yesterday, High, Low. Rows for 5 a.m., 9 a.m., 1 p.m., 5 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m.

HON. J. N. H. PATRICK DEAD

Pioneer of Nebraska Succumbs to an Attack of Heart Failure.

J. N. H. Patrick died at his home last night at 11 o'clock of heart failure at his residence, Happy Hollow, in West Omaha precinct.

Mr. Patrick had been sick for about a week, but up to that time he had been in usual health. Since the attack his family and friends had thought such a termination possible owing to his advanced years.

Mr. Patrick was one of the pioneers of Nebraska and Omaha and a prominent figure in the early history of the state. He was prominently identified with the raising of the First Nebraska regiment during the civil war. In later years he was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad before re-organizing following the receivership.

J. N. H. Patrick was born in Kentucky and in 1856, a young man, he removed to Omaha. In 1857, President Buchanan appointed him to the position of receiver of the United States land office, then local agent for the same office, and in the election of President Lincoln. Early in the 60's he entered the United States army, serving for two years as quartermaster. He was a member of the first state senate, going from Douglas county. This was the only political office which he ever held.

RESEARCHES OF ONE YEAR

Official Announcement of Work Accomplished by Carnegie Institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Official announcement of researches along various scientific lines is made in the year book for 1904 just issued by the Carnegie Institution.

Considerable attention is devoted in this report to the necessity of methods and organization for promoting research in the exact sciences and Prof. Simon Newcomer suggests that the Carnegie Institution should be industriously plying up a vast amount of astronomical, meteorological, magnetic and sociological observations and data, at great expense, the world over, the working out of results from these observations in a defective and haphazard manner.

To correct this he urges the organization of an institute or bureau of "exact science in general," the head of which should be aided by a council of experts picked from various countries to advise as to the various departments at work with a view to reaching results at small expense which, without such organization, never would be reached. In this connection the approval of such men as Karl Pearson of the University college of London, England; Lord Rayleigh of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; G. H. Darwin of Cambridge and others have been secured. Mr. Pearson adds that at least 50 per cent of the scientific observations made in the past decade are worthless and no new data collected are reliable, and that them all "I doubt," he says, "whether even a small proportion of the biometric data being accumulated in Europe and America could be made to provide valuable results."

The project, as presented to the institution, contemplates the charter of a wood built non-magnetic