

TOGO IN A TRAP

RUSSIANS THINK THEY HAVE HIM BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Belief in Minds of Some That Japan Cannot Well Refuse—Real Flash of Enthusiasm at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG.—There is reason to believe that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's entrance to the China sea has been followed by orders for the cruisers Gromoboi, Russia and Boyatyr, which have been ready for some time at Vladivostok, to put to sea. Whether it is the intention to send them south immediately, or to hold them in the vicinity of Vladivostok, is not known. Their appearance outside the roadstead of Vladivostok would constitute a potential threat against Admiral Togo's rear, which would compel the retention in or dispatch of a number of heavy fighting ships to Japanese waters. Thus Admiral Togo seems to be virtually placed between two fires.

The peace influences in the government urge that this favorable strategic position presents the psychological moment for officially offering the olive branch to Japan, reasoning that no matter how confident the Japanese government may be of Togo's victory, it cannot overlook the possibility of defeat, nor to appreciate the complete disaster which would transfer the mastery of the sea to Russia.

With so much depending upon the issue, they argue, both countries have actual interests in avoiding an actual test, and it is not impossible, therefore, that a new move in the direction of peace may come just as the world expects to hear the call to quarters for the greatest naval battle of modern times. Certainly the spirits of the war party have been greatly raised by Rojestvensky's success in penetrating to the Chinese sea, and the prospects of a naval battle, even with the odds against a Russian victory which would change the entire complexion of the situation, has aroused something like a flash of enthusiasm in many Russian breasts.

Some naval officers express the opinion that Rojestvensky, having now safely navigated the straits, instead of sailing north to meet the Japanese, can afford to calmly await Vice Admiral Nebogatoff with his squadron, which could arrive there in about three weeks.

The Russian admiralty on Sunday received a long dispatch from Singapore, but not intimation as to its contents has been given to the newspapers. The papers Sunday morning printed Singapore dispatches without comment, the Sviet being the only exception. This paper views the news from Rojestvensky at an auspicious prelude to a decisive battle, which may show that over Rojestvensky still shines the happy star which helped him when lieutenant to save the fragile Vesta in an unequal conflict with Turkish battleship."

The Sviet expresses the hope that Rojestvensky is destined to turn the tables and that even in case of defeat some of the vessels will be able to break through and reach the Japanese sea.

Baron Suyematsus article in the London Outlook of Saturday regarding indemnity coincides with Russia's information, the amount demanded being \$500,000.

Generals Linevitch and Kuropatkin under date of April 7, telegraphed Emperor Nicholas recording the events of the anniversary fete of the immaculate conception in Manchuria and the views of the troops there, who the generals represent, are burning with the desire to maintain the glory of Russian arms. The dispatches also conveyed further messages of devotion and loyalty to the throne. Emperor Nicholas has telegraphed suitable replies.

Under date of April 8 General Linevitch reports no change in the situation.

Dispatches from the Caucasus paint the railway situation there in alarming colors. The authorities it is represented, are afraid to run trains at night lest they be wrecked.

Striking section hands seize trains and travel up and down the line forcing other employees to cease work. SINGAPORE.—Fifty-one ships of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's second Pacific squadron passed here. The most important fighting vessels of the squadron, including the battleships Kniaz, Souvaroff, Alexander II, Borodino and Orel, with their complement of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, did not arrive and their whereabouts is totally unknown.

NEBRASKA NOTES

Wednesday is the day set for the beginning on the building of the large new Catholic church at McCool Junction.

Theodore Schruender, who has been in the grocery business in Nebraska City for several years closed his store and gave notice that he would file a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

The barn at the home of Frank Golden of Nebraska City was burned and the household furniture stored in the barn while the house was being repaired was consumed. The loss will amount to \$700, with no insurance.

Kay Duke has purchased the drug business of H. C. Chase of Mason and is now taking inventory of same. H. C. Chase takes Custer county farm lands in exchange.

Timothy Hughes who died in Oklahoma was buried at Stromsburg. He was a pioneer of Polk county. He was about 70 years old. The family services were conducted by Rev. Mailey of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. M. Hughes an old soldier of Tecumseh, has received notice from the pension bureau that he is to receive an increase of pension from \$8 to \$10 per month.

Rev. George F. Williams, who for three years has occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in Seward, has resigned his charge to accept a like charge in the Presbyterian church at Lexington, Neb.

Kilpatrick Bros. of Beatrice have a force of men and teams at work on the Marysville-Topeka cutoff of the Union Pacific, and work is being pushed as fast as possible on the line north and south from a point about five miles west of Onaga, Kan.

At a meeting of the school board of Cook, it was decided to call a special election at once to vote on a proposition of bonding the district in the sum of \$5,000 for a new school house. The old building is considered inadequate.

The remains of Harvey Lillie, after reposing in a grave in the David City cemetery since October 26, 1902, has been removed to the Bellwood cemetery. It will be remembered that Lillie met a tragic death at his home in David City on the morning of October 24, 1902. His wife was afterwards convicted of killing him, and is now serving a life sentence.

Dr. G. H. Brash secretary of the State Board of Health and a resident of Beatrice, came very near being killed in a run away accident. After running a block his term collided with a buggy, reducing it to kindling and badly damaging the one in which he was riding, but he luckily escaped injury.

A team of bronchos driven by Mr. S. Davis, was left untied while he went into a drug store at Seward. The team became frightened at a man rustling paper in the street and the only occupant of the wagon a little girl held onto the lines for a short distance, until the horses collided with a telephone pole and smashed everything into bits. Fortunately the child was not seriously hurt.

Henry Paper, a prosperous young farmer living seven miles southwest of Leigh, sold his 195-acre farm to Alex Marolf of the same neighborhood for \$14,500. Five years ago Mr. Paper purchased this farm for \$6,100 and has made no improvements. In five years this land made the owner in the increase \$8,400 besides furnishing him a good living and accumulating for him more than \$3,000 worth of personal property.

The Burlington is spending a large amount of money for riprap work along the east bank of the Missouri river, opposite Plattsmouth. Where the work is being done the river has shown a disposition to cut away many acres of rich Iowa land, and unless the banks are protected, it would only be a few years until the main channel of the river would be where the right-of-way for the company's track now is.

A petition signed by a majority of the saloon keepers of Nebraska City was filed with the city council requesting that body to refuse to grant liquor licenses to any person who is not at present engaged in that business. This city now has fifteen saloons and the prospects are that twenty-one applications for licenses will be filed this spring, as that number of firms have placed the necessary advertisements in the local papers. The council endorsed the petition and will refuse to grant more than fifteen licenses.

JAPAN HAS PRICE

RUSSIA MUST PAY INDEMNITY IF SHE WANTS PEACE.

ALL IS STAKED ON WAR

JAPANESE MINISTER SAYS FIGHTING WILL CONTINUE.

Has Due Regard for Humanity, But Wants World to Remember the Sacrifices His Country Has Made.

LONDON.—Baron Suyematsu, formerly Japanese minister of the interior, has written an interesting and significant article for the Outlook under the heading "War and Indemnity—The Japanese Claim." The whole trend of the article is intended to show that Japan will carry on the war until Russia consents to pay indemnity. The baron says:

"A cannon of the Japanese husband is: 'One should not unsheath the sword unless one is totally overcome or has secured equitable satisfaction for one's cause.' This is our ideal in international intercourse. The sword of Japan is drawn and the aim for which it was unsheathed has scarcely been attained. We want a peace which will secure tranquility in the far east for at least a generation or two. The world should know that in the present war Japanese stake her very existence whereas with the enemy it was a mere war of caprice. Why, then, in case of defeat should not Russia be made responsible in equitable accordance with the nature of the affairs?"

"I believe, therefore, that in case of the adversary asking for peace the satisfaction which she will have to make Japan should include making good the material loss of Japan; in other words, indemnity."

Baron Suyematsu says further: Japan has not formulated definite terms of peace, because she might be caused of skinning the bear before it is shot. We have, however, outlined our idea."

The article argues out the righteousness of Japan's position in demanding indemnity as a basic condition and controverts the idea which, he says, he finds prevalent outside of Japan, that Japan is willing to make peace at any price.

"Some say, the baron continues, 'that for humanity's sake an armistice should be concluded with a view to negotiating peace. It is all very well to talk of humanity, but no injustice must be perpetrated in the same of humanity. If a proposition arising out of the question of humanity gives more advantage to one than to another of the contending parties it cannot be justice.'"

Baron Suyematsu treats sarcastically the special plea that Russia should be allowed to "save her face," and compares Japan to a dwarf fighting a giant and says:

"The public at large seems to have gauged the relative value of Russia and Japan. They are glad that the large bubble which has been causing a nightmare to so many people for so long a time, has been pricked. They have seen that it was no use to suppress Japan's aspiration by the combined force of western powers.

Yet there seems floating in the air some sort of compassion for our adversary. This I deem an inconsistency arising out of some psychological instability."

Baron Suyematsu refers to the announcement of St. Petersburg early in the war that an enormous indemnity would be demanded and that the terms would be dictated in Tokio.

"We are far from assuming such an attitude," the writer says, "but we believe that justice ought to be done us. No mere sentiment shall be allowed to decide the merits of the case."

In conclusion Baron Suyematsu says:

"Some say that Japan might be induced to forego a claim for indemnity provided England and America gave good assurance for future peace. We are anxious to maintain the best friendship with these two countries, more particularly than other countries. We should, therefore, be very sorry if we were to be told that we should forego on account of that friendship any claim to what we deem justice to demand."

HAS HURT THE ARMY

RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP TOO RIGID FOR THE TRUTH.

Growing Fear at St. Petersburg of Internal Upheaval With Advent of Spring—Small Russian Rovers.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Russian newspaper correspondents in Manchuria, having received papers containing accounts of the battle of Mukden, are wiring protests against its consideration as an "overwhelming disaster and unprecedented defeat and destruction of the Manchurian army."

The correspondents complain bitterly of the censorship, which forbade the transmission of the accounts of the battle from the Russian side, permitting the papers and the public to derive their impressions from telegrams colored by the Japanese view. The correspondents admit the loss of many stores and attribute defeat to the successful strategy, numerical superiority and exact knowledge of Russian numbers and positions, which enabled the Japanese to work out their turning movements. One correspondent declares that the extreme mobility of the Japanese made it necessary to have a whole army in reserve, but that this had already been sent to the fighting line eastward when the real stroke developed. In this correspondent's opinion General Kuropatkin should have commenced his retreat at that moment.

General Linevitch has forwarded to War Minister Sakharoff the report of General Gouchkoff, of the Red Cross service, who has arrived at Russian headquarters with the medical staff left in care of the wounded at Mukden. General Gouchkoff reports that the wounded who remained behind at Mukden included General Gannefeld, thirty seven other officers and 1,649 men, most of whom were brought in from the field after the evacuation the city. Twenty Russian sisters of mercy, thirty doctors and 150 men of the medical corps have been sent by the Japanese to Cheefoo, whence they will be shipped to Russia.

General Gouchkoff pays tribute to the Japanese treatment of the Russian wounded, sisters of mercy and doctors.

Official advices report continued disorders in the Caucasus. Within the past week peasants have looted and burned public offices in many villages in the Gore district, sacked schools and private estates, cutting down trees and threatening to kill the police if they interfered, and forced peasants to go with them and take an oath of solidarity with their cause.

Similar but less serious disorders are reported to have taken place in the Tiflis districts.

At Kishineff an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Assistant Police Commissioner Kiriligh.

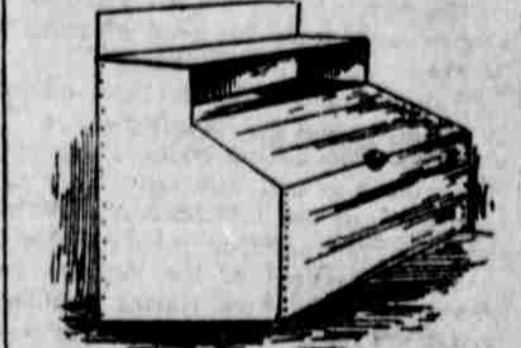
The committee appointed to investigate the capacity of the Russian ship building industry for carrying out Russia's new naval program has reported, showing that the present Baltic yards and machinery shops, expanded to their full capacity, could deliver in three years eight of the twenty five big battleships and cruisers and eight of the twenty-four smaller cruisers contemplated.

Given five years, fourteen big ships and seventeen small crafts could be completed, while the whole program can easily be executed under ten years if the haste is not so urgent. The details of the program have not been officially published, but it is reported that it consists of ten battleships, fifteen 15,000-ton armored cruisers of the Russia type, twelve 9,000-ton cruisers of the Bayan type, twelve cruisers of the 5,000 to 6,000 exclusive of torpedo boats, destroyers, submarine and mine ships. Russian works are capable of supplying armor for any two and one half ships yearly, and the committee has not considered armanent.

The prospects of a general upheaval of the city and country with the advent of spring increase daily. Evidence accumulates that the radical forces are acting in unison and awaiting a signal which it is generally believed will be given shortly after the Russian Easter. The terrorists are showing great activity, and reports from all over the country prove that the workmen, who in many cases have been formulating petty demands.



Tidy Wood Box.
No kitchen is complete without a wood box. The tidy housewife has a place for everything and kindling wood is an everyday necessity in the farmer's home. The accompanying cut illustrates itself and shows a wood and kindling box that has no equal. It



can be made any size and of very cheap material and small cost. It is finished in half-inch beaded lining or ceiling and painted to match the kitchen. It is really a nice piece of furniture. The top is used for laying anything on. Underneath is a shelf for kettles, pots, etc. Under that is the main part for wood and kindling.

Dutch Pie.

Use two eggs, half a cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a fourth of a cupful of chopped almonds, the grated rind and juice of half a lemon, an eighth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a pint of Dutch or cottage cheese and half a cupful of milk or cream; rub the cheese through a sieve, adding to it the cream and milk; beat the eggs and sugar until light, add the melted butter, almonds, lemon, cinnamon and cheese in succession, then cook in a double boiler until thick, stirring constantly; fill into a baked pastry shell.

Pork Cake.

Without milk, butter or eggs. Chop one pound of raw pork very fine, add a half pint of boiling water, one pound of seeded raisins, one-fourth pound of shredded citron, two cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little water; mix these ingredients together, then add a tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg; stir in sifted flour to the consistency of common cake mixtures; bake slowly for one hour and forty minutes; test it with a broom splint, and, if nothing adheres, it is done.

Peach Compote.

Use either fresh, canned or dried peaches, and stew until very soft; sweeten well and allow them to simmer in the water in which they are cooked; then remove from the fire, and when cold strain and turn into moulds of rice. Make the moulds by lining ordinary teacups with boiled rice and giving a deep depression in the center; this depression to be filled with the peach mixture, which may require a little gelatine if it does not "boil down" to the right consistency.

Oyster Bisque.

Chop a quart of oysters fine and put them over the fire with the liquor which has been strained from them, and boil just two minutes after a hard boil is reached; have ready a cupful of rich milk thickened with a tablespoonful of butter rubbed to a paste with a heaping tablespoonful of flour and stir the oysters slowly into this; season to taste and pour gradually, beating steadily, upon the whipped yolks of two eggs. Return to the saucepan for half a minute and serve.

Baked Cranberry Pudding.

Place a quart of berries in an earthen baking dish, add two cupfuls of sugar; cover with a light crust; bake in a moderate oven one-half hour; serve with hard sauce.

Short Suggestions.

A good cement for mending glass is made by boiling isinglass in spirits of wine.

Tea leaves moistened with vinegar will remove the discoloration in glass caused by flowers.

A common screw with a stout string tied around the top makes a fair substitute for a corkscrew.

Absorbent bath towels which have a smooth surface on one side and a rough one on the other side are now made.

A feather brush is preferable to a cloth for dusting gilt picture frames as the cloth wears and deadens the gilt.

The white substance that accumulates in the tops of fruit jars can be removed by boiling the tops in strong soda water.

An apple parer works just as well on potatoes as on apples, and saves time as well as food, when there is a quantity to be cared for.