

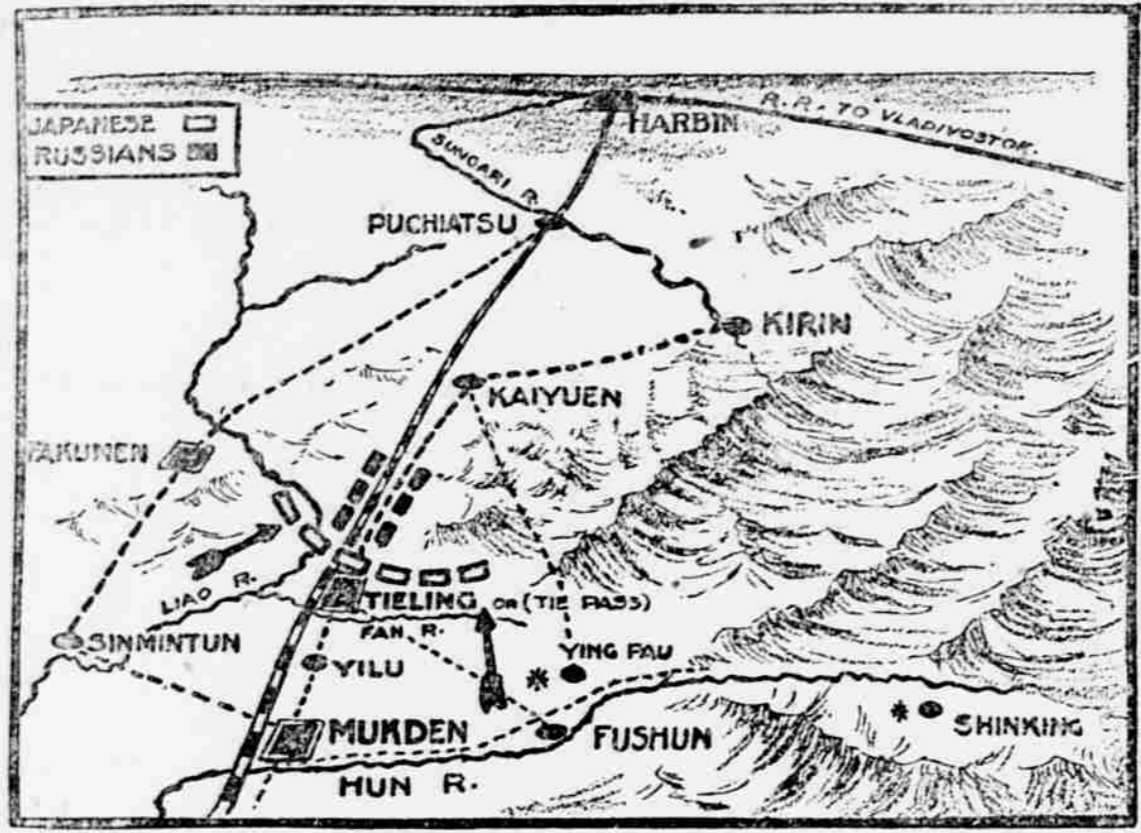
PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

The battle of Mukden was one of the greatest of the world's history in the number of men engaged, the extent of the battle line and the long duration of the fighting. Probably it was also the greatest, or rather the most terrible, in the number of casualties. There are those who believe that it was as great as the greatest in the importance of the issues that are at stake. Surely these are superlatives enough for one battle in this "prosaic" age.

Oyama won the battle of Mukden more by tactics than by strategy. Strategically the battle presented few features not familiar to all students of war. It possessed but one element of surprise—Nogi's sensational march around the Russian right wing—and even that might have failed had Kuropatkin's scouts been properly led. But aside from Nogi's dramatic swing around the right there was not a feature of Oyama's strategy that the Russian commander-in-chief had not foreseen.

What Kuropatkin had not provided against, however, and what his divisions could not cope with were the masterly tactics with which Oyama's simple strategy was executed. From the beginning of the battle on Feb. 17, when Linevitch vainly tried to turn the Japanese right sixty-one miles southeast of Mukden, until March 5, when Kaulbars' exhausted divisions were crushed at the imperial tombs, eight miles north of Mukden, Oyama's generals moved with the precision of automatons. Kawamura's sweeping advance to Da pass—Kuroki's bold crossing of the Sha—Nodzu's impetuous assaults on Poutloff hill—Oku's hammering blows at Chantan—Nogi's dramatic march around the Russian right—all were timed and executed with a precision that proved that a master mind was directing the keyboard of battle.

The fighting at Mukden has served to illustrate with remarkable clearness both the extraordinary military proficiency of the Japanese and the advantages they enjoy in other respects. Kuropatkin had one point in his favor—the ability to operate entirely within his own lines. This was offset by a sad lack of initiative, which was his undoing. The superiority of the Japanese in numbers, their ability to refresh themselves with re-enforcements, their consciousness of victories already won, the absolute unity of action among their general officers and the



LINE OF KUROPATKIN'S RETREAT.

The map shows the location of Tieling, or Tie Pass, whence the Japanese dislodged the retreating Russians after severe fighting. Tieling is an important walled town, and is considered to be a strategic point of great value. It is about thirty-five miles north of Mukden. The next large city north of Tieling is Kalyuen, thirty miles away. Nogi's army is believed to have made the attack from the west that compelled Kuropatkin to evacuate Tieling. It will be remembered that Nogi's turning operations west of Mukden practically surprised the Russians, and also compelled the retreat from that city. A few days ago Kuropatkin telegraphed that the Japanese had procured new levies, as several of the men killed were found to be wearing new uniforms. Military experts are inclined to believe that the fighting north of Tieling is being done by fresh troops from Japan, and that the exhausted and harassed Muscovite forces are in great peril. Kuropatkin's retreat northward, it is said, may become a parallel to the disastrous retreat of Napoleon from Moscow. The stars in the map mark the location of towns also mentioned in connection with the victorious operations of the Japanese.

TIE PASS IS TAKEN.

Japanese March Into Stronghold Following a Bloody Battle North.

Tie Pass has been occupied by the victorious forces of the Mikado, and Kuropatkin's army, disorganized, hungry, and beaten, has entered upon its long, hopeless flight over the 300 starving miles to Harbin.

It is generally believed in Tokio that this last defeat of the general of the Czar is, in all probability, the practical finish of his beaten army, and though but little news of a definite nature has been received beyond the bare announcement of the capture of Tie pass, it is recognized that the task of transporting such a beaten and disorganized mass across the desert to Harbin is one beyond the power of any general.

With but 100,000 men left who are fit for active service and with a number of

ARMY HEAD DISGRACED.

Gen. Kuropatkin Dismissed by Czar Without a Word of Praise.

With the Japanese hanging on the heels and flanks of the remnants of the broken, defeated Russian army, Gen. Kuropatkin, the old idol of the private soldier, has been dismissed and disgraced and Gen. Linevitch, commander of the first army, is appointed to succeed him in command of all the Russian land and sea forces operating against Japan.

The word disgrace is written in large letters in the laconic imperial order gazetted, which contains not a single word of praise, and also disposes of the rumor that Kuropatkin had asked to be relieved. The Russian military annals contain no more bitter personal rebuke.

While it was known that the war council had already decided to supplant Kuropatkin after the Mukden disaster, the decision to confer the task of saving the remainder of the army on Linevitch in the very midst of its flight came as a surprise.

It transpires that Emperor Nicholas upon the advice of Gen. Dragomiroff and War Minister Sakharoff determined that the step was necessary when it became apparent that Kuropatkin, while concentrating for a stand at Tie Pass, seemed unaware that the Japanese had worked around westward again and practically allowed himself to be surprised. Old reports brought by Gen. Gripenberg regarding Kuropatkin's falling mentality also had influence.

Under the circumstances therefore it was considered imperative in view of the exceedingly perilous position of the army to turn over its command to Linevitch, who alone had been able to bring off his army in order after the battle of Mukden.

The task assigned to Linevitch of withdrawing what is left of the great army of 550,000 men to Harbin is a desperate one. He is hemmed in on all sides. Gen. Kawamura presumably is pressing eastward through the mountains, ready to swoop down. Gens. Nogi and Oku are on the west of the Russian forces; the whole line of the railroad is threatened, if not already cut, and Chinese bandits are even reported to be in the rear of Harbin. Napoleon's plight in the retreat from Moscow with Kutusoff's Cossacks harassing the starving, freezing Frenchmen, was hardly as bad or dangerous.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Russian war office will send 400,000 more troops to Manchuria.

Russia is sending a steady stream of war material to the Indian frontier.

Grand Duke Vladimir says Russia will send another army to the far East.

Russians are charged with burning wounded Japanese soldiers in Manchuria.

Thousands of Russian soldiers were captured by the Japanese when Mukden fell.

Gen. Gripenberg, in an interview at St. Petersburg, bitterly assailed Gen. Kuropatkin.

The Russian government paid to Great Britain \$25,000 in settlement of the North Sea claims.

The British steamer Easty Abbey, from Cardiff, bound for Vladivostok, was seized by the Japanese.

Gen. Stuessel, the hero of Port Arthur, met with a cool reception upon his arrival in St. Petersburg.

Russia urged China to protest against the violation of the neutrality of Chinese territory by the Japanese.

The disaster to the Russian army has revived talk of peace in Europe. The opinion prevails that peace is inevitable.

The Japanese steamer Osaka Shosha Kaisha sank while entering Osaka harbor, and over one hundred lives were lost.

The British steamers Apollo and Scotsman, with command cargoes for Vladivostok, were captured by Japanese warships.

ALMOST A SEDAN.

Kuropatkin Escapes with Only 50,000 of His Army of 350,000. The remnant of the Russian army in dejected sections succeeded in battling a way to Tie Pass through a relentless gauntlet of Japanese artillery. Kuropatkin, in person, led the Russian right flank in desperate effort to hold at bay the armies of Nogi and Oku. Meantime a portion of the retreating army got past the immediate danger point. The retreat continued under a hail of shrapnel and shells from Japanese artillery occupying positions parallel to the line of retreat. Thousands of Russians toiled northward, mile after mile, their trail a trail of death, as thousands were mowed down by the awful rain of steel. The Russian vanguard reached Tie Pass, but southward, with undiminished fury, the rear guard battle went on, the Japanese still madly struggling to make the blow final. The losses are estimated at 200,000 to both armies. The Japanese have taken thousands of prisoners, and their capture of guns, munitions and stores are of enormous proportions.

It is reported by way of Tokio that only 50,000 of the Russians who were defending Mukden escaped to Tieling. The Russian casualties are known to be over 100,000.

The Russians had in battle 376 battalions of infantry, 178 squadrons of cavalry, and 171 batteries of artillery. In other words, Gen. Kuropatkin's army consisted of 300,500 infantry, 26,700 cavalry, and 1,368 guns. The total number of the Japanese forces is not stated, but it is vaguely estimated at 700,000 men of all arms.

Forecasts as to the final issue differ. Some prophesy the practical annihilation of the Russians in a series of small battles in the mountains between Fushun and Tieling. Others think the Russians will be able to make another stand at Tieling, and that consequently the coup de grace may be postponed.

MRS. CHADWICK FOUND GUILTY.

Woman Is Convicted on Each of Seven Counts for Conspiracy.

The trial of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, whose colossal financial operations surrounded the whole country a few weeks ago, when her exposure was brought about, has attracted great interest in Cleveland.

Great crowds gathered in and about the court room at every session, all eager to catch a glimpse of the woman. Another figure at the trial who was the object of as much attention as Mrs. Chadwick was Andrew Carnegie, the retired steel magnate, who had been called by the prosecution to pronounce a \$5,000,000 note made payable to the order of Mrs. Chadwick and which bore Carnegie's signature a forgery. When the millionnaire and the woman saw each other for the first time in the court room, the steel magnate studied the face of the woman, whose astonishing claims on him furnished the base of her operations, with keen curiosity. Mrs. Chadwick regarded the ironmaster with indifference and devoted all of her attention to the selection of a jury, generally directing the picking of the jurors as far as it lay in the power of the defense to do so. At the afternoon session of the opening day she collapsed and court was adjourned hastily.

The charge on which Mrs. Chadwick is being tried is conspiracy against the laws of the United States. This conspiracy, as defined by the government, rests in the agreement between her and the officials of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, to issue and negotiate certified checks when she had no money in the bank.

The jury which tried Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick found her guilty of conspiring to defraud the United States government by procuring the certification of checks in a national bank in which she had no funds. The reading of the verdict was followed by a dramatic scene in the court room, which ended in Mrs. Chadwick, wild with hysterics, being assisted from the room.

"Let me go. Oh, my God, let me go!" she cried as soon as she realized what the jury had done.

She tottered in weakness and court officials stepped quickly to her side.

"I'm not guilty," she exclaimed, and then with all the energy gone from her voice she moaned again and again: "Oh, let me go, let me go; I'm not guilty; I tell you; let me go!"

After reaching her cell Mrs. Chadwick continued to weep and moan without cessation.

Telegraphic Briefs.
The Florida, Ga., bank was entered and the vaults wrecked with nitroglycerin. The robbers secured \$4,000 in cash.

Fire destroyed the Bank of Montreal building in Winipeg, Man., entailing a loss of \$50,000. Manager E. F. Angus and his family had narrow escapes from death.

Announcement was made that James Coolidge Carter, a leading member of the New York bar, who died recently, had bequeathed \$200,000 to Harvard university.

Frozen hydrants so interfered with the work of the firemen in New York that a loss of \$100,000 was sustained in the factory of Philip Hano & Co., in Greenwich street.

It is announced that under the auspices of the Yale class of 1894 a committee has been appointed to promote a movement for raising funds for five new dormitories at Yale.

UNITED STATES SENATE

SPECIAL SESSION.

Only one amendment to the San Domingo treaty was offered Monday. That was presented by Senator Bacon and provided that such expenses of the army and navy as may be incurred in carrying out the provisions of the treaty shall be paid from the revenues of San Domingo. This amendment was pending at the time the Senate adjourned. Senator Burrows read a statement which declared that the original investment of the San Domingo Improvement Company was only \$1,500 and that it has grown to \$4,500,000, drawing 4 per cent. Senator Teller made an earnest plea for consideration of the treaty with open doors so that the position of the Senators might be perfectly understood, but his motion was voted down without discussion. He then moved that a stenographer be present to record the debate, but that also was defeated.

Developments Tuesday make it plain that there is little chance that the San Domingo treaty will be ratified. Party lines were drawn sharply in the discussion of the treaty by the Senate in executive session, and the support of several Democratic members, on which the friends of ratification were depending, apparently is not to be had. The Democrats will return to the field, and on both sides it is admitted there is little prospect the convention will be ratified. The Republicans have counted on certain votes of Senators McEnery and Foster of Louisiana and Clark of Arkansas. Senator Gorman, the minority leader, gave notice that these Senators are now pledged against the treaty. It is not expected that Mr. McEnery or Mr. Clark will return to Washington to vote. The discussion took on a decided partisan basis. Senators Teller, Morgan and other Democrats criticised the administration severely. Senator Teller asserted that the administration could not be blamed in permitting Commander Dillingham to exercise so much authority. Senator Spooner defended the course of the Department of State. Senator Foraker and Cullom followed along the same lines. Senator Bacon started to address the Senate, but was seized with gastritis and was unable to go on. The Senate then adjourned.

In the course of the Senate debate Wednesday on the Dominican treaty Senator Heyburn of Idaho made an extended argument in favor of the annexation of San Domingo. He declared the destiny of this, as well as other islands, was to be under the control of the United States. Senator Teller introduced a resolution of inquiry, asking the State Department for information concerning relations with the Dominican government between July 1, 1904, and March 1, 1905. Senator Cullom objected to the reading of the resolution, declaring the matter pertained to executive session. "The Senator cannot take me off the floor," said Senator Teller, warmly. He insisted that his resolution be read. The resolution directed the State Department to send to the Senate copies of instructions given to Commander Dillingham and Minister Dawson regarding Dominican affairs, and all communications relating to the treaty. The Senate then went into executive session until adjournment.

Senator Morgan made a sensational speech in the executive session of the Senate Thursday, in which he charged that William Nelson Crowell of New York was a prime mover in a scheme to influence the United States in the financial affairs of San Domingo. Crowell, he alleged, was acting in the interest of a syndicate which holds a mass of claims against Latin-American republics, including a large part of the debts of San Domingo, and also was trying to defeat a plan of Mr. and Mrs. Reader of Alabama to obtain certain concessions from the Dominican government. The Senate did not devote its entire time in executive session to the San Domingo treaty. The Nicaraguan extradition treaty was ratified and the Russian corporation treaty discussed at length. The Newlands resolution calling on the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to send to the Senate certain information regarding Dominican affairs, was adopted.

In the National Capital.
Cornelius Vanderbilt is said to be slated for the ambassadorship to Germany.
Secretary Hay and Minister Corea have signed an extradition treaty for the United States and Nicaragua.
The Senate in executive session ratified the international sanitary treaty, and that designed to repress the trade in white women.
Owing to the failure of Congress to provide new legislation for the government of the canal zone Secretary Taft has decided that he can continue to administer its affairs.
Frederick E. Rittman of Cleveland, Ohio, auditor for the War Department, has tendered his resignation, and B. F. Harper of Fort Wayne, Ind., will be appointed to fill the vacancy.
James D. Reynolds of Boston, former secretary of the Massachusetts Republican State committee, has taken the oath of office as assistant Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Robert B. Armstrong, resigner.
Captain George W. Kirkman of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who is being tried by court martial at Fort Niobrara, Neb., on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, has tendered his resignation.

A peace jubilee to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the Civil War was proposed to President Roosevelt by Newell Sanders of Chattanooga, Tenn., who suggested that the exposition be held at Chattanooga in 1915.

The comptroller of the Treasury has revised the decision of the auditor for the War Department on the claim of the State of Wisconsin for interest paid on bonds issued to raise money to aid the United States in the Civil War. The State has already been paid \$458,677 and the comptroller finds still due \$725,981.

Then or Never.
"What, singing so early in the morning?" exclaimed the hearing house lady, as she encountered one of her hash destroyers in the hall. "Don't you know that it is unlucky to sing before breakfast?"
"Perhaps it is," rejoined the early warbler, "but somehow I never feel like singing after I have monkeyed with your bill of fare."
Nobody Does.
"I assure you, I'm always willing to acknowledge my faults when I see them."
"That's all right, but I'll bet you never acknowledge them when your neighbor sees them."—Philadelphia Press.

An Ex-Sheriff Talks.
Scott City, Kan., March 20th.—(Special).—Almost every newspaper tells of cures of the most deadly of kidney diseases by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism and Bladder troubles, in fact any disease that is of the kidneys or caused by disordered kidneys is readily cured by this great American remedy.

But it is in curing the earlier stages of kidney complaint that Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing their greatest work. They are preventing thousands of cases of Bright's disease and other deadly ailments by curing Kidney Disease when it first shows its presence in the body.
Speaking of this work ex-Sheriff James Scott of Scott City, says:
"I have used eight boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and must say that they are just the thing for Kidney Disease. We have tried many kidney medicines, but Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best of all."

Her Complexion.
Him—What a lovely complexion Miss Elderleigh has—so clear and fresh.
Her—Well, it couldn't be otherwise under the circumstances.
Him—Under what circumstances?
Her—She puts it on fresh every morning.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAIN EXTINGUISHMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.
Some of the Caustic Retorts Made by the Famous Wit.
When a prosy old bore stopped Douglas Jerrold, who was hurrying on urgent business along Regent street, with the question, "Well, Jerrold, my dear boy, what is going on?" "I am!" retorted Jerrold, shooting past like an arrow from a bow.

Also to contribute to a third subscription which was being got up for a reckless Grub street writer, Jerrold cried impatiently, "How much does the fellow want this time?" "Well, this time I think just four and two naughts will put him straight." "Put me down for one of the naughts!"

A lawyer, replying to the toast of his health drunk at a dinner of artists, stammered out that he did not expect the honor, as law could hardly be considered one of the arts, whereupon Jerrold interjected one word only, "Black!"

A clergyman who was indecorously and uncharitably denouncing the poor for the number of children they bred wound up with the opinion that the real evil of the times was "the surplus population." Jerrold nodded a hearty assent, "Certainly, the surplus population!"

"There's one song in the Prodigne," cried a musical bore to Jerrold, "which always carries me away." "Would I could sing it!" ejaculated Jerrold.

Natural Conclusion.
The teacher was giving a lesson in Russian history.
"And it was Ivan the Terrible," she related, "who slaughtered so many innocent people. Why did he do it?"
"I guess it was because he owned an automobile," spoke up the boy whose father is a chauffeur.

THE SIMPLE LIFE
Ways that Are Pleasant and Paths that Are Peace.
It is the simple life that gives length of days, serenity of mind and body and tranquility of soul.
Simple hopes and ambitions, bounded by the desire to do good to one's neighbors, simple pleasures, habits, food and drink.

Men die long before their time because they try to crowd too much into their experiences—they climb too high and fall too hard. A wise woman writes of the good that a simple diet has done her:
"I have been using Grape-Nuts for about six months. I began rather sparingly, until I acquired such a liking for it that for the last three months I have depended upon it almost entirely for my diet, eating nothing else whatever, but Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I believe I could eat it for dinner with fruit and be satisfied without other food, and feel much better and have more strength to do my housework."
"When I began the use of Grape-Nuts I was thin and weak, my muscles were so soft that I was not able to do any work. I weighed only 108 pounds. Nothing that I ate did me any good. I was going down hill rapidly, was nervous and miserable, with no ambition for anything. My condition improved rapidly after I began to eat Grape-Nuts food. It made me feel like a new woman; my muscles got solid, my figure rounded out, my weight increased to 126 pounds in a few weeks, my nerves grew steady and my mind better and clearer. My friends tell me they haven't seen me look so well for years."
"I consider Grape-Nuts the best food on the market, and shall never go back to meats and white bread again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
There's a reason.
Look in each pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."



GENERAL KUROPATKIN, THE DISGRACED RUSSIAN COMMANDER.

devotion and courage of their soldiers prevailed. While Kuropatkin was dependent on one frail railway line, the Japanese were within easy access of their base at Newchwang, with practically no risk of their communications being interfered with.

That the battle of Mukden is the greatest in the history of war may readily be believed. In round numbers the Russian force engaged was 375,000, with 1,500 guns. The Japanese army is believed to have exceeded these figures in strength by perhaps 40,000 men.

It is impossible to analyze, as yet, the effect of the disaster upon the Russian bureaucracy. The Russian people naturally are for peace at any price. The Russian officials, it seems, have not or cannot make up their minds. There is a strong war party in court circles at St. Petersburg and dispatches from the Russian capital are burdened with hints of another campaign to be undertaken, of another great army of 400,000 men to be raised, of another stand to be made at Harbin.

wounded equally as large, it is easy for the Japanese to see that their victory-fleeced armies have the Russians practically at their mercy and the population of Tokio is already eagerly awaiting what they believe is sure to come—the news that Oku, Nogi and Kuroki have beamed in the fleeing Kuropatkin on the desert beyond Tie pass, that the Russian star has forever set in the far East and that the flower of Japan's blood and tears has come to the fruition of supremacy.

The Russians burned the greater portion of their stores and supplies before evacuating Mukden.

The Japanese occupied Singching March 13. Singching, or Yenden, is situated about eighty miles almost due east of Mukden.

Wiped Out an Insurance Fund.
The burning of the docks of the Illinois Central railroad at New Orleans in the big fire the other day inflicted a loss of \$1,700,000. This does not fall upon the regular insurance company but upon the railroad which insured its property and which wipes out its insurance fund.

Advertise in this paper.