

# ARMY IS CUT OFF

LOOKS AS IF THE RUSSIANS MUST SURRENDER.

## JAPS MAKE A FORCED MARCH

Veterans from Port Arthur Surround Eighty Thousand Muscovites—Tenth Day of Gigantic Struggle for Mukden.

**NEW CHWANG**—It is reported here that the Tie Pass has been invested by the Japanese and that General Kouropatkin, having no alternative, will probably be forced to surrender within a week.

The Russians have not been reinforced from the direction of Harbin since March 1.

General Nog's army made a forced march of twenty-five miles daily and acting in conjunction with General Oku's army surrounded 80,000 Russians in the direction of Tie Pass and cut off their supplies.

**MUKDEN**—Noon—The Japanese army bombarded the bridge at Pu pass on the Hun river twelve miles east of Mukden. Russian artillery replied vigorously. The cannonade lasted an hour.

At present the Japanese are making most energetic attacks south of the Hun river. It is rumored that they have transferred thither some of their forces from the northwest in anticipation of a night attack.

The Russian forces in the district of Tzuanvanche, north of the Mukden station, rested under arms throughout the night. Shortly before dawn a large Japanese force approached the Zaraitser regiment. This regiment allowed the Japanese to approach within 200 paces and then discharged a volley from their rifles and opened on them with quick-fire guns, simply mowing down the Japanese, who were renewed.

Among the prisoners brought in on Wednesday were a number of privates in new uniforms, who were from a recently organized Japanese reserve division. There is reason to believe that another division is being landed in the northern part of Korea for the purpose of making a demonstration against Vladivostok. On Wednesday there were furious attacks northwest of Mukden against the villages of Santaitse, Yangshihung and Unshuntun. These attacks were all repulsed.

4 a. m.—Midnight closed the tenth day of gigantic struggle for the possession of Mukden and the mastery of a vast empire, the tenth day of unceasing conflict under exploding shrapnel, the roar of cannon and the whistling of bullets; the tenth day without sleep and without food. The combat is fast reaching a point where it is a question not so much of turning columns, of tactics and of strategy as of whose strength, energy and cartridges will last the longer.

Gray-coated Russians, patient, uncomplaining, strong of soul, clung doggedly to positions against an enemy whose attacks go to the very point of insanity and desperation. For forty-eight hours the Japanese have not eaten. They are starving and exhausted, but Field Marshal Oyama himself has told them that the city will fall and the slaughter stop on Friday and their confidence in their leader increased their strength tenfold.

## WHERE FIGHT WAS BLOODIEST

Troops Stumble Over Corpses Unburied for Days.

**MUKDEN**—The Japanese last night pushed up from the south across the abandoned plain between the Shakhe and Hun rivers and are, as this dispatch is filed, about five miles south of the latter and from the Hun, opposite Machiapu, and northward Japanese batteries are pouring in a ceaseless fire.

The Japanese succeeded in emulating siege guns and mortars at Dihshantun, about six miles west of this city, whence they opened fire before dawn.

Dihshantun was the scene yesterday of the bloodiest and most desperate fighting of all this terrible battle. Its possession was vital to the Japanese who stormed it again and again. The Russians dislodged them but the Japanese finally recaptured the village after much hand to hand fighting.

Eye witnesses say the dead, scattered in the streets, court yards and houses have been unburied four days. Rifles and other arms lie about wrenched and twisted. Hand grenades were thrown by the Japanese and the garrison was subjected to the concentrated fire of as many as a hundred guns. Once Dihshantun in their hands, the Japanese can train guns on Mukden railroad station and it has been held at a frightful cost. The Japanese are also concentrating their efforts about seven miles north Mukden and about five miles west of the railroad with the object of breaking through and cutting off the surrounding troops below.

## Nice Job For a Negro.

**WASHINGTON**—There is authority for the positive statement that the president has fully decided upon the appointment of Charles W. Anderson, a negro of New York, as internal revenue collector for the district of New York to succeed Charles H. Treat, who will be appointed to succeed Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States at Washington. These changes, however, will not be made until next June, when Mr. Roberts will have completed an eight year term.

## Price Put On Their Heads.

**EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.**—"I will give \$100 to any business man who kills a safe blow in the act of blowing a safe in his place of business." This announcement was officially made by Chief of Police George O. Purdy to the members of the police department and they were instructed to notify business men that such a reward was ready for any one who would kill a safe blow caught in the act on his premises. Mayor Cook approves Chief Purdy's announcement, after considering the situation.

## HAS HAD HER SHARE.

No More Diplomatic Snaps for Nebraska Men.

**WASHINGTON**—Senators Burkett and Millard had a conference on the subject of the summary dismissal of Max Baehr of Howard county, United States consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba. After learning at the state department that Mr. Baehr's official reports had been exceptionally good, Senator Millard proposed that the matter be taken up with President Roosevelt, and about 11 o'clock Senators Burkett and Millard called at the white house and lodged a respectful protest against the act affecting Baehr, urging that a mistake had been made. The president was not inclined to concede the claim. Later Senator Millard learned of Assistant Secretary Loomis of the state department that Robert J. Thompson, the Chicago newspaper reporter appointed to succeed Baehr, did not wish to go to Cuba, his desire being to go to Europe in the consular service, and Mr. Loomis assured Senator Millard that if Thompson declined to go to Cienfuegos it is quite likely that Max Baehr would be permitted to remain there.

In response to telegraphic requests from leading republicans in Nebraska, Senator Millard urged the president to appoint George Anthes, deputy auditor of state, to an important post in the consular service. The president listened attentively to the good things said of Mr. Anthes, replying that Nebraska had more than her quota of consular appointments, and referred to the list in support of the claim, which Senator Millard was inclined to dispute.

## PLAN TO SEAT ALVA ADAMS

Twenty-Two Republicans Combine With Democrats to End Contest.

**DENVER**—A plan for disposing of the contest over the governorship and retaining Adams in the chair was announced Wednesday night by the Adams supporters. It is to be brought about by the aid of certain republicans, thought they will not be required to vote directly to seat Adams. According to the claims of the Adams people they have secured the signatures of twenty-two republican members of the legislature to an agreement to vote down all three reports in the contest committee. With the thirty-one members who it is reported will act with the republicans above mentioned the result will be a majority of four. By defeating all three reports the effect will be to allow Adams to retain his seat. On the other hand, the Peabody republicans claim that they have forty-six pledged to stand together for Peabody and that this pledge was made at last night's caucus. A steering committee was named and instructed to use every effort to keep before the joint assembly the Alexander report in favor of seating Lieutenant Governor McDonald and ignoring the claims of both Adams and Peabody. They hope in this way to eventually win away enough of the McDonald men to give a majority for Peabody.

## GOES AGAINST MR. BRYAN

Supreme Court Rules in Opposition to His Claim.

**HARTFORD, Conn.**—The supreme court of Connecticut handed down a decision in the Philo S. Bennett will case, in which W. J. Bryan has figured as beneficiary to the extent of \$50,000 as provided in a "sealed letter" left by Mr. Bennett, and finds no error. The decision upholds the superior court, which rendered judgment to the effect that the clause in Mr. Bennett's will containing the paragraph in regard to the \$50,000 to be left to Mr. Bryan is inoperative and that the said fund is the part of a residuary estate.

Mr. Bryan appealed from this decision and the result is as previously stated. The superior court, having held that the "sealed letter" was no part of the will, the only question to decide on was its contents as testamentary document. Clause 12 of the will leaves \$50,000 to Mrs. Bennett in trust with no purpose, while the sealed letter says that the money is left to William J. Bryan. The supreme court holds that the superior court is right in deciding that the clause is inoperative.

## NO LONGER IN THE CHURCH

Former Senator Cannon Disfellowshipped by Mormons.

**SALT LAKE CITY**—Former United States Senator Frank J. Cannon has been disfellowshipped from the Mormon church for "unchristian-like conduct and apostasy."

This action of the church authorities, which was announced yesterday, followed a hearing in the city of Ogden before the local bishopric, with whom charges had been preferred against Elder Cannon, who is editor of the Salt Lake Tribune.

## Czar Addresses Young Officers.

**ST. PETERSBURG**—One hundred and eighteen naval cadets and thirty-two pupils of the naval engineering school who have been promoted to be officers, were presented to the emperor at Esarskoe Selo. The emperor in an address exhorted the young officers, particularly at the present time, to defend the honor of glory of Russia with all their might, not heeding and not discouraged by strokes of fate, but always laboring faithfully in the service of the fatherland, and the emperor.

## Millionaire Club Man Dies.

**NEW YORK**—Henry A. Barclay, millionaire club man and sportsman, and vice president and trustee of the Barclay Realty company of New York, died at his home in this city after an illness of several weeks. He was born December 14, 1844.

## Will Pay Without Protest.

**LONDON**—The British claims as a result of the North sea incident are finally submitted to Russia, total \$325,000. The amount will be paid soon.

# THE JAP VICTORY

FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA REPORTS THE OUTCOME.

## FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS

Casualties on the Japanese Side Estimated at Forty-one Thousand.—Those of the Russian Forces Said to Be Ninety Thousand.

**TOKIO**—Field Marshal Oyama reported that 40,000 prisoners were taken and that there were 90,000 Russian casualties in the Shakhe river direction alone. He estimated that the number of Russian prisoners captured will exceed 40,000. The Japanese casualties are estimated at 41,000. The spoils include two flags, about sixty guns, 60,000 rifles, 150 ammunition wagons, 1,000 carts, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 of small arms ammunition, 25,000 bushels of cereals, 275,000 bushels of fodder, 45 miles of light railway outfit, 2,000 horses, 23 cart lots of maps, 1,000 cart loads of clothing and accoutrements, 1,600,000 rations of bread, 70,000 tons of fuel and 60 tons of hay, besides tools, tents, bullocks, telegraph wire and poles, timber, beds, stoves and numerous other property.

The Japanese captured a retreating Russian column at the Pu river yesterday.

**TOKIO**—The Japanese pursuit of the Russian armies continues and a resumption of heavy fighting in the vicinity of Tie Pass is anticipated. Tie Pass, which is naturally strong, has been extensively fortified and it is thought the Russians will rally there in an endeavor to check the Japanese.

The rapidly advancing Japanese already are in touch at Tie Pass. The Russians evidently are confused and exhausted and possibly are short of food and ammunition, and it is believed here they will be unable to resist a strong attack.

Successing field reports increase the extent of the Russian disaster. It will take months to resupply and reorganize the Russian armies. Reports of casualties given by captives reach 40 per cent. The artillery losses were especially heavy. The captured guns have not yet been counted, but the numerous captured stores and munitions are valued at millions of dollars. This loss materially adds to the crippling of the Russian armies. The Japanese people are receiving details of the victory with calmness. Tokio and other cities are exceedingly quiet and the recent admonition to the people to refrain from spending money in celebrations and devote their saving to war charities is being universally obeyed.

The Japanese press editorials, in discussing the possible effects of peace on victory, declare Japan will continue the vigorous prosecution of the war and has no suggestion to make to Russia directly or indirectly.

In the general elation over the success of the Japanese a special source of satisfaction is the celerity with which the flanking operations were carried out, the quick seizure of advantage and the speed made in pursuit of the Russians. After the summer campaign there was a general admission of the truth of the repeated criticism that the Japanese army had failed in those respects and an avowed determination was made to redeem the shortcomings. During the recent operations against the Russians the left portion of the Fifth army marched forty miles in one day, greatly aiding in the achievement of the victory.

Captives taken in this last engagement make the total of prisoners now held by Japan 75,000. Their care is becoming a very expensive problem. This government is formulating plans to remove the prisoners to the islands, probably in the inland sea, and it is possible that the captives will be removed there.

## Funeral of Mrs. Stanford.

**HONOLULU**—The mail room of the steamer Alameda, which sails for San Francisco next Wednesday, has been appropriately draped for the reception of the body of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford. Before the departure of the steamer funeral services will be held, at which Bishop Resarick will read the services. Among the pall bearers will be Governor Carter, United States District Judge Dole and David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford university. There have not been any developments in the case.

## Kuropatkin Has Enough.

**LONDON**—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: General Kuropatkin has asked the emperor's gracious permission to hand over his command, alleging that he is in urgent need of physical and mental rest. It is said that Japan has twice approached Russia through informal channels on the subject of peace, but that in each case the proposal failed because Japan demanded an indemnity and a pledge that Russia would not keep warships in the Pacific for twenty-five years.

## Decides Against Government.

**NEW YORK**—Judge When, in the United States circuit court, handed down an opinion, which, if finally sustained, will cost the United States government five dollars. This money the government will have to refund to the American Sugar Refining company for duties paid to it on raw sugars imported from Cuba in 1903 and upon which the company contended that a reduction of 20 per cent should have been allowed under the then existing treaty. The suit was a test case.

## Changes on the Tribune.

**NEW YORK**—Whitelaw Reid's retirement from the editorship and directorship from the New York Tribune owing to his having taken office abroad under the government makes necessary the reorganization of the editorial department. Hart Lyman, a long member of the editorial staff, succeeds Mr. Reid as editor. Donald Nicholson, who has been connected with the Tribune for thirty-five years, retires at his own request from the managing editorship and is succeeded by James Martin.

## BRITISH QUESTION PEACE.

Believe Russia Will Fight Until She Is Worn Out.

**LONDON**—The announcement of fall of Mukden was discounted in London by the reports chronicling the progress of the great battle, but the actual occupation of the capital of Manchuria by the Japanese is the subject of comment everywhere, especially in diplomatic circles. The foreign office declined to comment on the event, but there, as elsewhere, there was intense interest in the result of the Japanese encircling movement and its possible effect on the future progress of the war. Few who are well informed are inclined to the belief that Oyama's magnificent victory and successful strategy would bring peace within measurable distance, the opinion being that while the Russian fighting force is disabled and probably will be obliged to retire further than Tie Pass or even Harbin, the fighting spirit of the Russian nation would be increased rather than deterred by the defeat, and that only compulsion will bring the nation to its knees.

Baron Suematsu, formerly Japanese minister of the interior, in the course of an interview said that whether the victory indicated an early termination of the war was a question that Russia alone could answer.

The Japanese legation has been inundated with congratulations and everywhere the prime note is the praise of the genius of Oyama, which was conceded even by the most Russian observers.

There is intense anxiety here to learn the fate of Kuropatkin's force and whether the chain Oyama has drawn around them will be strong enough to hold them. The Russian forces must be in a terrible plight, and a repetition of all the errors of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow is regarded as among the possibilities.

On the other hand, the condition of the Japanese armies, which must be suffering from exhaustion, might possibly enable Kuropatkin to gather his forces and break through. He is said to have been a spectator at Sedan, and it is believed the memories of those days will suffice to convince him of the hopelessness of the struggle.

## CZAR DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

More Troops to Be Mobilized and Sent to the Scene of War.

**ST. PETERSBURG**—The immediate answer of the Russian government to the defeat at Mukden is the announcement that another army will be raised and the forces in the far east reorganized; that Vice Admiral Rojstvensky will be ordered to sail on and try conclusions with Togo, and that the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end. This is the present temper of Emperor Nicholas and his dominant advisers, voiced in a firm official announcement that the position of Russia is unchanged and that the initiative for peace can only come from Japan. Should the island empire choose the tender "moderate" terms and recognize its adversary as the power in the far east, peace could be easily arranged, but the voice of her diplomacy in various parts of the world indicates that she is not ready to do this, and the Russian government, with the full magnitude of the disaster at Mukden still undetermined, but with the 1905 campaign seemingly already hopelessly compromised, retreat to Harbin inevitable and Vladivostok practically lost, declares that the time has not yet come when Russia can be forced to humble herself.

## "Spotted Fever" Killing Many.

**NEW YORK**—That cerebro-spinal meningitis, or "spotted fever," is killing about forty persons a week in this city, was asserted by Commissioner Darling of the health department.

## M. Witte Has Not Resigned.

**ST. PETERSBURG**—The report from Berlin that M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, has resigned is officially denied.

## TOLD TO PUSH SUITS.

No More Favors for Cattlemen of Western Nebraska.

**WASHINGTON**—District Attorney Baxter had an important interview with the secretary of the interior on the subject of the pending suits against cattlemen who have fenced in portions of the public domain. Secretary Hitchcock is of the opinion that such violators of the law should be proceeded against vigorously by the government. Judge Baxter also consulted Major Larabee, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, and received the latter's congratulations upon his successful prosecution of the bootlegging cases arising at the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations. Judge Baxter left for New York. He will be in Chicago at the opening of the inquiry into the methods of the beef trust by the federal grand jury. There is a report that he will appear officially, but he said he would rather not discuss the matter.

## Orders Schools Reopened.

**WARSAW**—The authorities have decided to order the schools to reopen on Tuesday, and unless the boys return within a week to expel them. It is expected that the majority will continue on strike.

## Red Flag in Heart of Russia.

**ST. PETERSBURG**—A telegram from Ekaterinoslav, South Russia, says that five miners have been killed and fifteen wounded in a conflict between strikers of the Scherbinoff mines and the Auerbach quicksilver mines and soldiers in the district of Bakmut. The strikers started looting and the troops threatened to shoot. The former thereupon fired on the soldiers with revolvers and also threw stones at them, whereupon the troops fired a volley and order was restored.

## Wichita Merchant Killed.

**WICHITA, Kans.**—J. C. Casey, head of the Casey Wholesale Mercantile company was shot through the head and instantly killed by James Oliver. Oliver lost \$23,000 in the failure of the Casey & Garst Mercantile company a few months ago, and the misfortune preyed on his mind. He demanded his money when the firm was reorganized and had several arguments with Casey over the loss. While Casey was seated at his desk, Oliver slipped up behind him and fired three times without warning.

## Cowboys at White House.

**WASHINGTON**—Captain Seth Bullock and his company of cowboys, whose picturesque appearance was a feature of the inauguration day parade, were given a reception Wednesday night by President Roosevelt. They walked to the white house in the rain, having sold their ponies which they brought with them from the west. Captain Bullock and his men remained at the White House for an hour, having an informal chat and a smoke with the president, who gave them a cordial greeting.

## Twenty-Seven Floating Wrecks.

**WASHINGTON**—Some idea of the severity of the winter season just drawing to a close may be gathered from the fact that the navy department is now confronted with the necessity of seeking out and destroying no less than twenty-seven ocean derelicts which are lying in the great ocean lanes from Santiago to Newfoundland and endangering shipping entering and departing from our Atlantic ports. The presence of these floating wrecks has been reported to the hydrographic office.

# JAPS GET MUKDEN

ANOTHER RUSSIAN STRONG-HOLD IS CAPTURED.

## TEN DAYS CONTINUOUS FIGHTING

Every One of These Attended With Fearful Loss of Life—Severe Fighting Still Going On in the Country Round About Mukden.

The fate of the Russian army of upward of 250,000 men and the 2,000 pieces of artillery with which it was expected confidently General Kouropatkin and his lieutenants could prevent the advance of the Japanese beyond the Shakhe and Run river positions, still is in the balance. They have been driven from those positions and now are rushing northward toward Tie Pass, around which are high hills which were prepared for defense after the battle of Liao Yang in September, there being no hope at that time that the Japanese would allow the defeated army to rest south of the Tie pass. That the Russians have lost many guns and large quantities of ammunition and supplies is certain, for with but a single track railway to the north it would be impossible to remove the large stores which had been gathered together at Mukden. These, it seems certain, have been destroyed.

**TOKIO**—Field Marshal Oyama telegraphed as follows under Friday's date:

We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning. Our surrounding movement in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded. The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden.

We captured a great number of prisoners, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions and other war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of these.

**NEW CHWANG**—According to reliable information received here, the Russians, having been driven out of Mukden and Pushuan, and, with the railroad cut, are retreating in a demoralized condition to the hill country toward the northeast.

Detached bodies of Russians are roughly trenching with a view to checking the pursuit, but no great rear guard action is being fought.

It will be impossible for the Russians to keep up any sort of resistance for many days, as there are no means of provisioning in the rough country through which they are retreating.

It is believed that the Russians may attempt to reach Kirin, 225 miles northeast of Mukden, through the valleys, but a special Japanese corps from the direction of the Yalu river (probably General Kamamura's forces) threatens to cut them off.

The casualties on both sides have been enormous. The Russian Sixteenth army corps was practically annihilated at Tatchekiao. Eight thousand Russians fell at Leukuannao.

**ST. PETERSBURG**—"Last night all our armies commenced to retreat."

The greatest defeat in the history of the Russian-Japanese war was made known in St. Petersburg last night, but only in the paltry eight words from General Kouropatkin to Emperor Nicholas, which were flung about the streets in newspaper extras and passed from mouth to mouth. Two thoughts formed instantly in the minds of everyone, and two words were on every lip—surrender—peace—the former dreaded, the latter hoped for.

General Kouropatkin is no maker of phrases; his words never are quoted like the famous "All is lost save honor," but his laconic messages hide more than probably any other two sentences in the literature of war. St. Petersburg know nothing of the extent of the disaster, not even the lines of Kouropatkin's retreat; whether the route to Tie Pass is still open, whether he is endeavoring to cut his way through to safety or whether, as many of the pessimistic believe, he has taken to the mountains. If it be the latter he will inevitably be hemmed in and starved into surrender, as Marshal Bazaine was at Metz.

## Talking of the Battle.

**BERLIN**—Military writers here discussing General Kouropatkin's situation admit its extreme seriousness, but do not believe a new Sedan will follow, urging that the Japanese army is not heavy enough to compel a surrender. Unsifted praise is given Field Marshal Oyama's military achievement in the present battle, but it is believed territory over which the fight has been going on is too enormous to expect the Japanese to seriously plan to surround the Russian forces.

## Work on Canal Can Go On.

**WASHINGTON**—There is authority for the statement that the question as to whether the isthmian canal shall be made a sea-level waterway or constructed on the lock system is one that need not be determined at the outset of the work. In fact it is stated that work could progress for five years or more before this matter would necessarily be decided, and without in any way retarding the progress of construction or causing any delay. There is strong recommendation for a sea level canal.

## Russia Pays North Sea Bill.

**LONDON**—Count Benckendorf, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, paid \$325,000 to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in settlement of the North sea claims, and the incident was thus closed.

## LONDON—The correspondent at Hong Kong of the London Standard states that three Japanese cruisers with colliers passed southward Sunday afternoon and that men of war and colliers passed southeasterly on Friday.

## A VALLEY OF DEATH.

Awful Slaughter Attending the Long Battle.

**HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RENWENKAMPFF**, near Oubunpusa—Via Mukden—The road northward is crowded so far as the eye can reach by a continuous file of two-wheeled Chinese carts full of Russian wounded, the best testimony of the valor with which the army of the east, fighting continuously for a fortnight, has defended every inch of ground over which it has been compelled by superior numbers to retire. Each cart bears from three to five wounded men, whose exhaustion is almost too utter for them to feel pain. Scarcely a groan or cry is heard—not even the moans of the dying—only the dismal creak of the rude wheels and the thud of the pointers' hoofs are audible. Most of the wounded have their heads covered with Chinese blankets or dirty coats, stiff with blood, hiding wain and dirty faces distorted with pain, sunken eyes and expanded nostrils. Here and there is seen a cart with two wounded men, between whom is a corpse, which with every jolt pounds against the helpless living comrades of the man on whose face death had sealed the distortion of unbearable agony.

The valley in front of the Russian position has become a valley of death. Corpses strew the debatable ground from which neither side can remove its dead.

Again and again the Japanese charged down the slope and up the hill. Again and again the Russians counter attacked trying to gain possession of "the hill with the tower."

No quarter was asked for or given by either side. The enemy ceased only in death. Here sits a Japanese upon a stone, a moment's pause for rest having stretched him out into eternity. There lie two foes with bayonets sheathed in each other's breasts.

Everywhere corpses, corpses, corpses. For two days the Russians had been concentrating a heavy artillery fire on "the hill with the tower," stopping the Japanese sapper work.

## FOR PROSECUTING THE WAR

St. Petersburg Paper Contains No Talk of Peace.

**ST. PETERSBURG**—The Russ, in an editorial article, strikes a stirring note, not minimizing the extent of the defeat in Manchuria, but bidding the people not despair. The article contains no word about peace, its whole thought being uncompromising prosecution of the war, though it is realized that this means months of preparation for another battle and that perhaps Tie Pass may follow Mukden. It does not even demand General Kouropatkin's removal, but says it is first necessary to determine whether Russia has a better general. While holding up the hands of the government in regard to the continuation of the war, the Russ solemnly warns it of the necessity of internal reforms.

Other influential papers are apt to take the same stand and voice a patriotic demand to crown the war with victory and rally all forces for the prosecution of the war.

## Fairbanks Appoints Son.

**WASHINGTON**, D. C.—Vice President Fairbanks has appointed as his secretary his son, Frederick C. Fairbanks. He was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1903.

## FIX DATE FOR REVOLUTION.

**ST. PAUL, Minn.**—A special to the Dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, says: Aron Emden, who came from Russia four months ago and joined the Russian colony here, received a letter from a member of the Russian revolutionary party saying that April 18 of the Russian calendar, or May 1, American calendar, has been named for the opening of the national revolution. Since the St. Petersburg massacre the revolutionists in the cities have been repressed until order could be conveyed to all the cities and provinces for a universal rising on such a scale that to cope with it would be impossible. All railroads and industries will be tied up and mobs will take possession of every city. It is claimed that support of many of the troops is pledged. Emden has heretofore received information from Russia which has proved accurate.

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# News in Nebraska

An opera company has been organized in Madison.

Four houses in Albion are now flying the red flag for socialism.

The Dodge County Farmers' Telephone company has made a slight raise in rates.

Mrs. Beas of Grand Island, who went to Indiana to nurse her sick husband, died suddenly in that state.

The Blue Valley Milling company of Holmesville, has been reorganized with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000.

The Norfolk police have entered upon a crusade against vice in that city, raiding some places of questionable character.

Three colored men placed in jail at Alliance for house breaking, pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence as soon as the judge arrives.

Recently a grafter persuaded a number of Cass county people to invest in an incubator at the small price of \$7, and afterwards attempted to realize \$27 for the same.

Governor Mickey has honored the requisition of the governor of Missouri for the return to that state of Leo Norman Taylor, wanted in Andrew county for grand larceny.

The new city directory of Fremont for 1905 is out. It contains 4,416 names, which would indicate a population of 11,000 an increase of 1,000 since the last directory was issued.

Blythe & Patton, whose elevator was destroyed by fire at Blue Springs a few days ago, expect to soon erect a new 20,000-bushel elevator not far from the Burlington depot at that point.

Word was brought to Clay Center of the burning of a barn on the farm of Mrs. Crit Stephenson, five miles southeast. No particulars were learned as to the amount of loss or cause of fire.