

ARMY AT TIE PASS

SOLDIERS IN RETREAT ARRIVE FROM MUKDEN DEMORALIZED.

Reported That Japanese Army is Making Wide Turning March Northward—Correspondent Tells How Battle of Mukden Was Won.

London, March 14.—The Russian general staff reports that "the main body has already completed its retreat and the rear guard southward are falling back slowly." What either the "main body" or the "rear guard" consists of has not been definitely fixed, but from the dispatches from the Associated Press correspondents with the Japanese and Russians, the two combined must be but a small portion of the army which General Kouropatkin had gathered along the banks of the Shakhe and Hun rivers. And yet those who have reached Tie pass, worn out from days of fighting and retreating, are not out of danger, the Japanese, it is reported, having already started another turning movement which will force the Russians onto the plains north of Tie pass, where, in their disorganized state, they would be easy prey for the victory-flushed soldiers of the mikado. The men who escaped are strengthening the fortifications in Tie pass, but it is hardly possible that the pass can be held in the face of the overwhelming forces opposed to the Russians, and it is not likely that Oyama will rest satisfied with his victory at Mukden, as he did after Liao Yang. There will be no uneasiness as to the food supply as long as communications are maintained to the northward, as large bands of cattle roam the plains under Cossack herders and every station on the railway is a huge commissariat department.

As to the losses, General Kouropatkin now admits that 50,000 wounded were carried off the field. This, with the 26,500 dead left on the field, the 40,000 prisoners and the wounded left in the hospitals, comes somewhat nearer the latest Japanese estimate that the total Russian losses were 155,000. At this rate Kouropatkin cannot have more than 100,000 effective fighting men with him. The army of General Linevitch seems to have made the best retreat, but this no doubt was due to the stubborn fight made by General Rennenkampf on his extreme left and the equally fierce resistance of General Kaulbars on the right, the latter general losing 28,000 men. Neither the army of Kaulbars nor of Rennenkampf has yet been accounted for by the dispatches. After his defeat around the western toms, Kaulbars, finding his retreat directly northward cut off, made a detour to the eastward, where he was still fighting at last accounts. Rennenkampf must also still be in the hills to the eastward, as it took the Associated Press courier three days to reach Tie pass. The Japanese report the capture of twenty-four guns, sixty-six in all, a rather small number considering the decisive defeat and the number of men captured.

The Japanese losses have been remarkably light in view of the length and severity of the fighting.

The Associated Press correspondent with General Kuroki's army tells how the battle of Mukden was won. The Russian general was deceived as to where the blow was to be struck and after massing his forces on the Japanese left, found, when too late, that his right was the objective of the Japanese.

BELIEVE PEACE IS NEAR.

Diplomats Predict Cessation of Hostilities Soon.

Washington, March 14.—When the czar calls his war council today he will be able to inform them that the Japanese will welcome peace on reasonable terms and will promptly name her conditions, provided she receives trustworthy assurances that they will be seriously considered. This the emperor has learned from friendly chancelleries in Europe, as well as the general terms acceptable to Japan. These, it is said, include the retention by Japan of Port Arthur, a Japanese protectorate over Korea and an indemnity. From a high official the Associated Press hears that Russia has recalled her second Pacific squadron. An attaché of a Russian embassy in Europe is quoted as expressing the belief that Kouropatkin's recent defeat will force Russia to ask for peace.

Briefly, these were the reports current in the diplomatic corps and as a result of this important information official Washington believes that Russia and Japan are on the verge of peace. It is true that the second Pacific squadron has been recalled, even the most optimistic of Russia's friends admit that this is a strong indication that Oyama's mighty blow has made for peace.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, is the notable exception in the group of foreign envoys here. "How ever generous the terms which Japan might offer," the ambassador said, "Russian prestige is not among them.

That is one thing for which the war will be fought to the end. Victory for the Russian arms will alone make for peace."

At the Japanese legation it is declared that St. Petersburg and not Tokio is the capital from which the world must hope for peace proposals. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, said in the most emphatic manner that Japan had not directly proposed peace. He did not deny that neutral powers, through the envoys, from time to time had sounded Japan as to the terms on which she would accept peace, but these, he said, necessarily changed with the progress of hostilities, the intimation being that Russia could have obtained better terms after the fall of Port Arthur than after the capture of Mukden. If the Japanese government were assured that peace proposals would be considered by Russia, there is authority for the statement that Japan would respond immediately. But she will insist that these assurances shall be of the most positive character. Japan's experience in the negotiations preceding the war, it is said, will make her exceedingly cautious in the future. She will insist that such assurances shall come from the Russian government and not from this or that party or this or that friend of the emperor.

London, March 15.—By delay in pressing his pursuit of Russia's defeated and demoralized army to Tie pass, Field Marshal Oyama has afforded General Kouropatkin time to sort out the disorganized units of his command and restore his forces to at least a semblance of order. So far as known there is no considerable force of Japanese nearer Tie pass than six or eight miles, but in Russian quarters there is a feeling of apprehension that some turning movement, of which there is no definite information, is in progress. From Japanese sources it is reported that many straggling parties of Russians, cut off from their commands in the retreat from Mukden, are surrendering upon the appearance of the Japanese troops. The council of war summoned by Emperor Nicholas is reported to have decided that the war must be carried forward. The all-important question of financial means, however, is said to have reached no solution, the situation being complicated by the reported decision of French capitalists not to negotiate the loan recently offered by St. Petersburg. The probability as regarded in St. Petersburg seems to be that when General Kouropatkin has completed the task of reorganizing what is left of his army, he will be permitted to return to Russia and that the command in Manchuria will be entrusted to General Sukhomliloff, whose war apprenticeship was served under General Dragomiroff, who has been regarded as the foremost of Russia's scientific soldiers. It is possible, however, that the command will go to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholavitch.

The peasant movement is spreading to the northwest provinces. Serious disturbances are reported in the provinces of Vilna and Kovno, where the estates and property of the government officials and others have been sacked and burned.

OYAMA'S SPOILS OF WAR.

Field Marshal Gives Long List of Supplies Captured at Mukden.

Tokio, March 13.—Field Marshal Oyama, reporting today, says: "Prisoners, spoils and the enemy's estimated casualties against our forces in the Shakhe direction follow, but the prisoners, guns and spoils are increasing momentarily. The prisoners number over 40,000, including General Nachimoff. The killed and wounded are estimated at 90,000. The enemy's dead left on the field number 26,500. The spoils include two flags, about 60 guns, 60,000 rifles, 150 ammunition wagons, 1,000 carts, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 25,000 bushels of cereals, 275,000 bushels of fodder, 45 miles of light railway outfit, 2,000 horses, 23 car lots of maps, 1,000 cart loads of clothing and accoutrements and 60 tons of hay, besides tools, tents, bullet-proof, telegraph wire and poles, timber, beds, stoves and numerous other property."

SENATE TO ADJOURN SATURDAY

Effort to Be Made to Get Rid of Santo Domingo Treaty This Week.

Washington, March 14.—The senate will do its utmost to complete the Santo Domingo treaty, ratify and adjourn this week. This was manifested when the treaty was taken up in executive session. For more than an hour the senators discussed ways and means and finally agreed to meet at 11 a. m. daily in order to give time for a full discussion of the measure and still adjourn by Saturday. It is conceded that if the vote is delayed beyond that time a quorum of the senate could not be maintained. With the present number of absentees and the uncertainty as to the number that will return to vote, the fate of the treaty cannot be foretold.

Only one amendment was offered. That was presented by Senator Bacon and provided that such expenses of

the army and navy as may be incurred by carrying out the provisions of the treaty shall be paid from the revenues of Santo Domingo. This amendment was pending at the time the senate adjourned.

Incendiary Fire Destroys Sheep Corral

Helena, Mont., March 15.—A Prescott of this city has been advised that a fire has destroyed his corral and 1,500 head of sheep at Chester, Chouteau county. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin and to have resulted from differences between cattlemen and sheepmen in that vicinity.

Dutch Stockholders Lose Control.

Kansas City, March 15.—The Holland stockholders have lost control of the Kansas City Southern railway, according to the Star. During the recent flurry in the stock of the company the foreign holders of stock unloaded and thus passed the control of the road into American hands.

MRS. CHADWICK IS CONVICTED.

Jury Returns a Verdict of Guilty After Being Out Two Hours.

Cleveland, March 13.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was found guilty of conspiracy to violate the United States banking laws by conspiring to procure the certification of checks on a national bank, when there were no funds in the bank to her credit.

She was found guilty on every count of the indictment upon which the jury was at liberty to judge her, seven in all. The original indictment contained sixteen counts. Two of these were ruled out during the trial by Judge Tayler, and of the remaining fourteen, one-half charged her with securing the certification of checks without having the proper entries made on the books of the bank. Judge Tayler in his charge directed the jury to disregard these counts and consider only the remaining seven, which related to the certification with no funds on deposit. On all of these, the jury found against her.

Under the law she can be fined on each count, not more than \$10,000 nor imprisoned more than two years on each count. The jury was out two hours.

Mrs. Chadwick's day in the county jail was devoted almost entirely to recuperation from her fainting spells, which came on after the verdict had been rendered.

CAR SERVICE NOT NORMAL.

Trains on New York Subway More Irregular Than Last Week.

New York, March 14.—Traffic on all the elevated roads and in the subway was handled in a manner that failed to give adequate satisfaction during the rush hours. It seemed that the people had forgotten the conditions that obtained last week. They crowded elevated and subway stations, fought to board expresses and avoided front and rear cars. Service in the subway was irregular and at all stations the police and employees were rendered almost helpless by the crowds on the platforms. A number of the old employees have been reinstated and they were given charge of the expresses, but the irregularity of the locals, run by strike breakers, rendered the efforts to improve the service fruitless. Over 1,000 strikers have been given their old positions and the company is considering the applications of many others. Several minor accidents occurred during the day.

WAR TO KNIFE ON BEEF TRUST.

Independent Packers Raise Fund of Three Million Dollars.

Chicago, March 14.—The Daily News says war to the knife between the "Big Five" of the beef combine and twenty-six firms and corporations, classed as independent packers, will, it is asserted, begin in Chicago, March 20; when the special federal grand jury begins its investigation of the affairs of the alleged beef combination. A fund of \$3,000,000 has been raised to carry on the fight against the beef combine and set the claims of independent packers squarely before the public. The largest of the so-called independent concerns, Schwarzhild & Sulzberger, is concerned in the movement. The principal plants of the company are in Kansas City, but a large plant is operated by the same company in Chicago and a branch in New York. The independent packers are said to have held meetings in Kansas City to devise a plan of offensive and defensive action.

Negro Shot to Death in Cell.

Longview, Tex., March 15.—Julius Steven, a negro imprisoned in the jail here, charged with assault upon Carl Anderson at a sawmill near this place, was shot to death in his cell by a mob.

The Chief and the weekly State Journal, \$1 a year.

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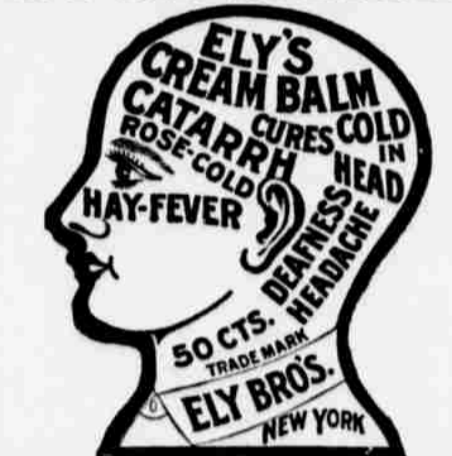
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In the District Court of Webster County, Nebraska.

J. O. Hamel, Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles L. Saylor and Maggie M. Saylor, Defendants.

LEGAL NOTICE.
Charles L. Saylor and Maggie M. Saylor, defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1905, the plaintiff filed his petition in the district court of Webster county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to recover the sum of \$700.00 upon a certain promissory note dated October 17th, 1903, and due fourteen months after date, together with interest on the same at 6 per cent from date, given by the defendants to the plaintiff; and at the same time filed an affidavit for attachment and an affidavit against Alex. Moria, Charles Norris and the Bank of Guide Rock as garnishees. Plaintiff alleges in said affidavit against said garnishees, among other things, that said garnishees therein named have property and money in their possession belonging to you the said defendants herein. That on said 2nd day of January, A. D. 1905, the clerk of the district court of said county of Webster on said affidavit of plaintiff for an attachment, issued an order of attachment for the sum due on said promissory note, principal and interest and costs of suit. You are required to answer said petition, order of attachment and garnishee process and cause of action of the plaintiff on or before the 90th day of March, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

J. O. HAMMILL,
By E. U. Overman, his Attorney.

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