

RUSSIANS IN TIGHT PLACE

British Astonished Russians Permit Following Exact Plan of Chinese Campaign.

KUROKI AIMS TO STRIKE RUSSIAN REAR

French Officers Take Credit for Educating the Japanese in the Art of Modern Military Tactics and Organizing Army.

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) LONDON, May 14.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—There is a disposition here to consider that General Kourapatkin is "between the devil and the deep sea."

It is thought that the alternatives before Kourapatkin are either to stand and fight in the neighborhood of Liao Yang before he is ready to do so or to retreat along the line of the railroad.

As one military critic puts it: "If the Russians hold their ground at Liao Yang while successive columns placed in the field behind them are working round far and wide, while the Japanese are pushing their communications to serious risk of having their communications cut behind them, and of incurring a disaster unparalleled since Sedan."

"But if on the other hand their huge camp is broken up and they fall back to the north in the direction of the Yalu before he is ready to do so or to retreat along the line of the railroad."

Both the first and second Japanese armies are in the field in southern Manchuria, the former under General Kuroki and the latter under General Ota. These commanders are acting in strict concert and manipulating together a total force which can hardly be less than 150,000 men.

"It is now generally held that the Japanese were settling their grip upon Port Arthur and the Liao Tung peninsula they were making a sensational demonstration in this quarter partly for the purpose of distracting the Russian attention from an even more extensive and dangerous movement that was going on in quite another direction."

One of the two armies which remained so invisible has been allowed to emerge late full night. A second field force of no less than 70,000 men left Chinsampo in eighty-three transports a few days after the battle upon the frontier, with soldiers packed like sardines upon the decks of this huge flotilla.

"The remainder of the second army was successfully thrown ashore at Takushan, some fifty miles westward of the Yalu. The operations from Takushan are another repetition of the strategy developed in the Chinese war ten years ago, and nothing in this unique struggle, the Daily Telegraph points out, has been more astounding than the fact that the island power of the far east is deliberately employing against Russia and up to the present moment with automatic success the identical methods employed against the mandarins."

Establishing contact with the first army near Feng Wang Seng, General Ota is directing his main advance against Hai Cheng, which is one of the chief stations upon the Manchurian railroad, midway between the port of New Chwang and General Kourapatkin's headquarters.

If the Japanese seize this position once more, as in the war of 1894, they will have procured a success of the very greatest magnitude. The treaty port itself will drop into their possession, 100 miles of the Manchurian railroad down to Port Arthur will come under their control in complete working order, and the way will be cleared for a third Japanese army to advance against General Kourapatkin's right. But meanwhile that General Kuroki is so far from being idle that, as was generally foreseen, he is now developing against the enemy the most menacing of all possible movements by pushing northward the point from which he can threaten the Russian rear.

At Mukden little doubt is entertained as to the correctness of the reported destruction of Daini, which is described as a desperate stroke, showing that they who hunt it regard their position in the Liao Tung peninsula as hopeless.

Attack on Anju Signifies. (Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) PARIS, May 14.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its military expert: "The raid carried out by Cossacks on Anju was more important than could be supposed from the first dispatches. Attacked on the morning of the 13th by the well directed fire of a party of 600 or 700 horsemen, the town owed its protection to the arrival of reinforcements, sent by a forced march from Ping Yang and it was

only on the morning of the 11th that the assailants were forced to beat a retreat toward Kai Chien. There was announced on another side the presence of 1,000 or 1,500 Russian troops concentrated at Kuk Sui and other detachments in the neighborhood. This is a new proof that the whole of northern Korea is carefully watched and streaked by the Cossacks, belonging without doubt to a section of the First corps of the army, charged with keeping the Japanese in constant alarm on this side, threatening their flanks and compelling them to divide their forces so as not to let themselves be cut off.

It seems that for the moment the troops deployed at Fitsuwa are not actively developing the attack upon Port Arthur, but it is certain that in the delay more or less prolonged they will prepare to get possession of it. It may be well to remark upon this subject that no comparison can be established between the situation in which the gallant defenders of Sebastopol found themselves in former days and that which exists today at Port Arthur. The latter place is henceforth left to its own resources. It can count for its defense only on the provisions, munitions of war and the garrison shut up there as well as in the peninsula of Kwan Tung. Now, during the whole duration of the siege, which it sustained so gloriously, Sebastopol remained in constant communication with the sea, and this allowed it to receive all the reinforcements, victuals, provisions, ammunition and material of every sort which it could need.

France Takes Credit. "Although in the present conflict the sympathies of France go out naturally to the general staff, who is today a general staff composed exclusively of French officers and French noncommissioned officers who shaped the Japanese army. It was in November, 1894, that the first of these missions, commanded by Captain Chabouze of the general staff, who is today a general of a division and a former minister of war, was sent to Japan.

"The mission had there only just sketched out the training of some troops when the government of the tycoon, to which it was attached, was overthrown in February, 1895, but these troops were not quite beaten at Osaka and the French officers did not hesitate, although unsupported and without a real chance of success, to fight with the main army from October, 1893, to March, 1895, in the attempt to re-establish the power of the tycoon, almost in spite of him."

"The fidelity of the members of this mission to the neighboring government to which they were accredited was doubtless one of the reasons which decided the tycoon to ask again of France, in spite of the reverses of 1894 and 1895, the sending of a new mission. This time it was Lieutenant Colonel Marquerie of the general staff who was appointed, with five officers and fifteen noncommissioned officers of all arms. They arrived at Tokio in May, 1897, and were able to get to work quickly under limited conditions."

Laid Basis for Success. "Colonel Marquerie succeeded Colonel Marquerie in 1897 and the number of his officers were raised to a dozen and that of his noncommissioned officers to thirty. Thereafter, this mission labored without intermission up to 1903, when it returned to France, having trained the staff of the various arms in the Japanese army, organized the different services and laid the basis of all the military establishments and schools. Since then no body of instructors has had relations with the army."

"It is true that 184 General Oyama, coming to Europe, visited the chief countries and obtained from several powers, France, Germany and others, individual officers who were to be employed in a consultative capacity in the ministerial or military establishments of Japan, but who no longer had any direct relations with the troops. Ten years after the departure of the last French mission the Japanese army won a series of brilliant successes in China and in 1905, immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace, the Mikado sent Omaha troops to the four former general instructors, who had become general, decorations of highest order, the brevet warrants for which were issued not from the palace at Tokio, but from the imperial headquarters, whom are issued war orders, as he wishes to make them, by a delicate, silent courtesy, his country's recognition of those who had borne the principal share in training his army for its feats of valor and worth."

JAPANESE WORK A CLEVER RUSE Slip Into Russian Trenches and Capture Troops. (Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) TOKYO, May 14.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A clever maneuver was accomplished at one island in the Yalu. Japanese torpedo boats ascending the river at the back of the island landed men and packed a small Russian camp left over night to hold the island. Before daybreak the Japanese had hidden in the Russian trenches without exciting suspicion, and in the morning, without knowing, the Russians sent a large body of men to the island, who were surrounded and captured.

The Russian outposts at Feng Wang Seng were driven back into the city by Japanese mounted troops. This forehanded the ultimate fall of this stronghold.

The disposal of Russian prisoners has not yet been decided upon. They are temporarily held at Witu. On May 4 a eighth or three troop laden transports at Chinsampo were expected to leave hourly. Their destination was supposed to be Taku Shan.

Private advices from the Yalu place 1,000 as the number of the Mikado's troops. I may not be allowed to telegraph this, the censor cutting the figures two-thirds. The Japanese field movements in the Yalu excited unqualified admiration of the observers, who state that a complete mastery of details of field warfare was obtained by military movements, usually conducted by night, but when required in daytime the marching troops are hidden from the enemy by pine trees tied to stakes along the line of march.

JAPANESE TACTICS MISTAKING Russians Unable to Solve What They Are Doing. (Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—(New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The idea is beginning to prevail here that the Japanese are in greater force than was at first expected. This added to the extraordinary power they display in concealing their movements in a number of places at which landing is reported, and the great number of small detachments turning up at unexpected places, all serve to cause a re-estimating of the enemy's advance to be a matter of considerable perplexity to the war council.

Hai Cheng is to be held in a number until the troops and stores have been removed from New Chwang and Yin Kow. Whether a battle takes place there depends on this. In the meantime many sorties of Cossacks have been sent out to harass the ever lengthening lines of communication of the enemy. General Sakariff describes the double-headed arrow by the Chinese, saying "they are giving us information and simultaneously warning the Japanese." He scoffs at the investment of a thoroughly modern fortress like Port Arthur being a simple matter, and says it will take the very long time for the Japanese to understand this is not to be done by hurrying.

No one here admits the possibility of the fortress being taken, but in the opinion of military men, Generals Kuroki and Oku will engage the Russians before the week is out.

IOWA RATES OUT OF ORDER

Only Part of General Grain Schedules Not Finally Adjusted by Railroads.

With a few minor exceptions the grain rate war is settled. Some of the Iowa rates are held in abeyance, but there is said to be a disposition on the part of all the interested lines to get these adjusted as soon as possible. Two of the southern lines also have so far failed to agree to the rates from Kansas points to the gulf ports, but it is believed there is no question but that they will later.

A meeting is to be held in Omaha Monday which will be attended by representatives of the lines running to the northern markets from Nebraska points, to adjust the rates to Minneapolis and St. Paul. This will be the first meeting to settle grain rates which has been held in this city.

The reduction of the Missouri river-Chicago rates under the recent agreement is what has brought about the present complications in Iowa. Some of the lines are objecting somewhat to the reductions which have become necessary for local rates from Iowa points occasioned by the new tariff.

J. A. Kuhn, assistant general passenger agent of the Nebraska and Wyoming division of the Northwestern, and Frederick Montgomery, assistant general freight agent of the B. & O., are back from the Chicago meeting called to check rates under the new schedule. Everything passed off nicely at this meeting, and freight men say that there seems to be no enemy existing among the various lines on account of the recent war. They believe that Omaha has everything favorably arranged for the rebuilding of a grain market which will be second to none on the river.

Mortality Statistics. The following births and deaths have been reported to the Board of Health during the twenty-four hours ending at noon Saturday:

Births—Michael Shanahan, 383 South Greenleaf; boy; Delbert Stanley, 311 Charles; girl; John Kautz, 1716 First. Deaths—John E. Smith, 1811 Cumley; 4; Walter Jones, county hospital, 30; John H. Smith, 1811 Cumley, 4.

Marriage Licenses. Up to noon, May 14, the following couple had been licensed to wed: Name and Address. Age. Charles A. Rogau, Omaha, 29; Caroline Lester, Omaha, 24.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Mr. C. R. Glover will address the Philanthropic society this afternoon. "George Elliot, the Ethical Philosophy, Teaching and Heredity," will be the subject. Hugh O'Neil, said to be a doctor from Fort Crook, was found last night by the Omaha police in a resort in the Third ward. He still retained his army uniform.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Koutz have made a transfer of the real estate of the Real Estate company, the consideration being \$100,000. The board of public works has authorized advertising for the Hanson park and other improvements in the official paper has printed the first notice. Proposals will be opened at a meeting of the board on May 15.

D. Coats of Fifth and Burdette streets has been arrested on a charge of burglary. W. Bower, Sixth and Nicholas streets, Thursday night by breaking a lock. The charge is Coats stole a Winchester gun and pawned the weapon. He was apprehended by Detective Maloney.

3-Room Outfit \$99. THE PEOPLE'S STORE. LEADERS OF LOW PRICES. 1616 & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA. (THE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.)

May Specials in Furniture, Carpets, Stoves. May Buying is made a pleasure at the People's Store, instead of an effort. Assortments that cater to all purposes and ideas—EASY TERMS. You can trade here with every degree of confidence, knowing that no other store can serve you as well.

Big Sale of Ladies' Suits at Closing Out Prices. Correct Styles for Men. \$10. A Great Waist Sale. Do not fail to attend and take advantage of these seldom to be offered prices.

NEBRASKANS ON COMMITTEES. Delegates from this State Fare Well at Hands of Methodist Conference. Lively Time in Fourth Ward. Anti-Machine Men Make Themselves Obnoxious During Counting of Votes.

DOCTORS FOR MEN. WEAK MEN. Mental activity, muscular strength and vital power are essential to success in life. JETTER'S GOLD TOP BEER. Strictly pure. A good blood purifier. Made from the best selected hops.

Millions who were sick—like you, perhaps—are well to-day because of Ligozone. The first bottle free; will you try it? More people use Ligozone now than use medicine. Yet thousands still use drugs to cure germ troubles—do what drugs can't do. If you are one of them, won't you let us buy a bottle of Ligozone and give it to you to try? We Paid \$100,000 For the American rights to Ligozone, because it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues. Go. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine cannot destroy the cause of a germ trouble. Ligozone is so certain that a germ becomes an error, that an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables, and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen gas—is deadly to vegetable matter. Ligozone invariably destroys the germs of disease wherever they are; yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world. Acts Like Oxygen. The value of Ligozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. There would be no weak nerves, no impure blood, no inside germs if we could get into the blood an excess of oxygen. But oxygen is a gas, and unstable. An excess cannot be held in the blood.