

LITTLE CHANCE FOR RUSSIAN ARMY

Japanese Do Not Propose to Let it Get Away as it Did After the Battle of Liao Yang.

FROM THE PASS TO HARBIN.

Distance is Three Hundred Miles and Nearly All the Country is Under Cultivation.

London, March 16.—Gen. Kurapatkin and the remnants of the army which was defeated by the Japanese on the Shaho and Hun rivers and again around Mukden and Tie pass, are now in the mountains a few miles north of the southern entrance of the pass, trying to shake off their pursuers, who apparently are not going to repeat the mistake of Liao Yang and allow the Russian army to escape. Kurapatkin has been reinforced by the garrisons of Tieling and other northern towns and a few new troops, who were on their way from Russia when the battle of Mukden began.

But even with these there is little hope for him. True, he has some 30 or 40 miles of hilly country extending from the pass to Fenghuashan, which might enable him to hold off the enemy for a time, but once out of the hills he has before him nearly 300 miles of flat, open country and innumerable rivers and streams to cross. This is what is termed the great valley of the Saung-ark, but in fact an immense plain, bounded on the east by high mountains and extending northward into Siberia and westward into Mongolia.

Kirin, east of the railway, and Harbin, the most northerly point on the railway, where it branches off to Vladivostok eastward and to Siberia westward, are the centers of this wonderfully rich country, resembling in many respects the northwest territories of Canada.

From Tie pass the railway runs over hills known as "the divide" to Kalyuan, 20 miles, then striking into a valley, on either side of which rise high hills, emerges into the plain just northeast of the important Chinese city of Fenghuashan. From there to Harbin hardly a hill can be seen from the railway line extending almost straight, except where an occasional curve is necessary to reach a city or favorable crossing of a river.

Beside the railway there are splendid wagon roads from Tie pass to Kalyuan, where it branches, one branch making a detour to the westward, skirting the mountains and running almost direct to Kirin, from which center there are many roads.

The distance from Tie pass to Harbin is very little less than 300 miles, and except for the first few miles every acre is under cultivation or supporting herds of cattle, sheep and horses. So far as the commissariat is concerned, the Russians need have no fear. Hardly a pound of last year's crop of beans, millet or wheat is left in the country, the Russians buying it all and storing it in stations along the railway, immense

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shelters being erected for its reception. They also purchased all the cattle and horses, and had Cossacks herding them. The weather on the plain is very much colder than in the Mukden section of Manchuria, the thermometer in the trains dropping several degrees as the divide is crossed and continuing to go down until Lake Balkal is reached. As a rule, the ground does not commence to thaw until April, except a very little on the surface in the middle of the day, the sun being strong even in winter.

The most important Russian town between Tie pass and Harbin, with the exception of Kirin, which is not on the railway, is Kuansuling, also spelled Kungshuling. This town is a little over 100 miles north of Tie pass. Here were gathered great stores of provisions, alongside of which were erected Red Cross hospitals, the best by far that the Russians had south of Harbin.

At all the other stations there were also hospital accommodations, so that if Kurapatkin escapes from Oyama at Tie pass he has a good chance to cross at the most favorable season of the year. Another few weeks and the roads will be impassable. But if he is hard pressed there is not a defensible position, unless he abandons the railway and seeks safety in the eastern hills.

Later in the year, of course, the rivers would form some protection, but in winter, being frozen, they are as easy to cross as is the country. West of Harbin along the railway the first hills are encountered about midway between Harbin and the Siberian border. The mountains are most formidable, several switchbacks and tunnels being necessary to carry the railway over them.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

Tokio, March 17, 3 a. m.—The Japanese captured many prisoners at Tie pass, and the Russians destroyed vast stores.

REVERSE AT THE PASS.

London, March 17.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg gives unconfirmed reports that the Russians sustained a severe reverse at Tie pass involving the abandonment of their remaining artillery and that the Japanese out of the fortifications which had been prepared with a view to being held by the army after it should have withdrawn from Mukden.

The Japanese evidently are doing their utmost to accomplish the envelopment of the Russian army, which all but succeeded at Mukden, but Gen. Kurapatkin, with the railway for a line of retreat, probably will be able to keep ahead of his pursuers. A constant succession of delaying rear-guard encounters may be expected.

Military men here have but the haziest ideas as to where the next stand will be made. Apparently there are no more fortified positions in readiness, likely that he would be able to add some 50,000 fresh troops to his exhausted army. A question discussed here is the possibility of Russia evacuating Vladivostok and concentrating its garrison at Harbin.

In St. Petersburg it is officially announced that Gen. Kurapatkin will be replaced by Gen. Librovich, commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army.

With the evacuation of Tie pass Wednesday night the Russian army abandoned the last stronghold in southern Manchuria and definitely turned over the section to the Japanese for the campaign of 1905. At least no other strategy is possible for Gen. Kurapatkin, in view of his scanty supplies of



WHAT GAVE OF A LETTER.

My Dear Aunt Kate: I want to tell you good news. Right after receiving your letter, the day before New Year's I started in with new resolutions on the first of the year. I wrote to R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., as you requested me to do. I got him all my symptoms, which were that I was tired—so tired—all the time and did not care to go anywhere, depressed and sad, and all ambition gone, backache and dragged-out feeling, could not sleep, limbs feeling sore and aching. I followed the doctor's advice, which he went to considerable pains to make plain to me—rest every day—a nap after lunch—complete relaxation—cultivate repose of mind, try not to worry, get as much outdoor air as possible, and practice long, deep breathing, expanding the lungs. For a further tonic, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, coupled with a wash he told me of. I must say that after following his advice for four months I feel perfectly cured and like a new woman.

Yours affectionally, JEWEL. Letters like the above are not unusual. Mrs. Kooman, of 512 Grant Ave., Schenectady, N. Y., says that she had a bad cold and had taken five bottles, also two vials of the "Pleasant Pellets," and I was cured. I always recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to my friends when they are not well.

"My daughter is in quite good health, thanks to Dr. Pierce's medicines. My wishes are that all who are afflicted with colds, coughs, and all that can be done for the sick," writes Mrs. Elizabeth McCosker, of Rochester, Ind.

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ammunition and stores, the shattered condition of his army and the wide enveloping movements which the Japanese have continued almost without a stop since the Russian defeat at Mukden.

Nothing has been heard of the part which Gen. Kamamura's army is taking in these operations, but Gen. Nogai and Oku, operating in the low hills of the Tie pass gorge, were themselves sufficient to turn the shattered Russian army out of the fortifications which had been prepared with a view to being held by the army after it should have withdrawn from Mukden.

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CASTRO ACTS VERY FOOLISHLY.

No Diplomat Able to Secure an Interview Concerning Disputed International Questions.

WOULD ATTACK NEW ORLEANS.

Col. Lamedo Urges That Best Way to Curb United States is to Invade The Mississippi Valley.

Willemstad, Curacao, March 16.—According to trustworthy advices received here, the situation in Venezuela is unchanged, both internally and as to foreign affairs, except that the relations between President Castro and the various legations at Caracas are a little more strained. Castro has now ceased to talk with the European representatives concerning the Venezuelan indebtedness and the recent recall of Gen. Antonio Velutini, second vice president of Venezuela, who has been in Europe for some time endeavoring to secure an interview with Castro concerning disputed international questions for months. President Castro maintains his belligerent attitude and continues to have military preparations. He apparently regards an attack on Porto Cabello and La Guayra as probable, and has mounted six new French 6-inch guns and a number of small guns on the batteries overlooking these points and has available three coast defense vessels.

It is said that the majority of Venezuelans look upon the possibility of forced intervention with indifference or favorably, as present internal conditions are causing much unrest. Neighboring South American republics also seem to regard the idea of intervention without resentment. Brazilian newspapers are openly advocating a settlement of affairs in Venezuela, and the South American press generally is less censorious in its criticism of American interference in the affairs of southern republics.

Castro's attitude is reflected in a pamphlet just issued through one of his advisers, Col. Juan Bautista Lamedo, in which plans for sending 30,000 Venezuelans against New Orleans are disclosed. The pamphlet urges the public to avenge the insults offered to Venezuela by the American government and declares the invasion of the Mississippi valley would be the most effective means of curbing the power of the United States.

Castro's army made up of negroes and Indians is small, ill armed and inefficient. Rumors of internal rising are constantly received, but none of the revolutionary movement has strong financial backing and overthrow of Castro by means of civil war is considered unlikely by the foreign residents.

The evacuation of Tie pass involves the loss of the coal mines in that vicinity, which, with the Fushan and Yental mines gone, is a reverse blow. The railway shops at Tie pass and more supplies were sacrificed.

A further mobilization has been determined upon, and preparatory orders to quartermasters, etc., are already being issued, but the extent of the mobilization is not known.

Washington, March 16.—In order to allay any misapprehension relative to the policy of the administration with respect to the future of the Philippines, Secy. Taft today made public the text of a letter which he wrote to John N. Blair of New York, bearing directly on the subject.

The secretary states very plainly that the policy of the administration is the retention of the Philippines "for the purpose of developing the prosperity and the self governing capacity of the Philippine people." What shall be done when the Filipinos have reached a condition which will enable them to be trusted with their own government, the secretary believes to be a question which doubtless will have to be settled by another generation than the present.

The secretary's letter follows: "March 16, 1905.—My Dear Sir: I have your letter of March 7, in which you say that a common reported interpretation of my remarks before the house committee on ways and means is that it is the purpose of the administration to give independence to the Filipinos within the next few years, and that this produces great uneasiness about investments in the Philippines, growing in great part out of the undercurrent of doubt as to what the future of these islands will be. I beg to say that I cannot prevent misconstruction of my remarks except by relating to you what I actually think I think in regard to the matter. The policy of the administration is the retention of the Philippine islands, for the purpose of developing the prosperity and self governing capacity of the Filipino people. The policy rests on the conviction that the people are not now capable of self government and will not be for a long period of time; certainly not for a generation, and probably not for a longer time than that, and that until they are ready for self government it would be a violation of trust for the United States to abandon the islands. The question as to the future, however, is one which is wholly of conjecture. The important fact is the present policy, which is that of indefinite retention of the islands. What shall be done in the future, when the people have reached a condition where they can be safely trusted with their own government is a question which doubtless will have to be settled by another generation than the present. Both of the American and Filipino people, to whose wisdom and generosity we may safely trust the solution of the problem, should the Filipino people, when fit for self government, demand independence, I should be strongly in favor of giving it to them, and I have no doubt that the American people of the next generation would be of the same opinion. I think it much more likely, however, that after the Filipino people shall have been associated with the American people for a generation or more, they will prefer a relation to America like that of Canada and Australia to England, to one of absolute independence.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PHILIPPINES MADE PLAIN

Washington, March 16.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister, replying to a published statement asserting that the Japanese are planning to insist on the possession of the Philippines as soon as convenient after the conclusion of the war with Russia, declared in an interview with a Post reporter today that such was not the case. He added: "The possession of the islands by the United States is beneficial to Japan and its people. The United States has given an object lesson to the Orient of a more efficient civilization. We are trying to do our best to teach the Koreans as well as the Chinese, and we are aided by what has been done by the United States. It is true that the ad-

vent of the United States as the controlling power in the rich possessions of the Philippines is a matter of close interest to Japan. Before 1898 there was little intercourse and trade between the two groups of islands, but since the American occupation it is a notable fact that both have increased considerably.

"My opinion regarding the relations which Japan should maintain with the Philippines is very simple—that they should be good neighbors, whose commerce will steadily develop and whose social and political conditions will be progressive and peaceful. Japan has never had any intention of taking advantage of her neighbors or to seek for territorial aggrandizement, but the sincere desire of her government is to have all neighboring countries realize that mutual interests can best be promoted by the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of the tie of interdependence. I do not mean by this that a race conflict should be formed hostile to the interests of other countries, such as has been typified in the expression 'yellow peril.' Japan wishes other nations to be peaceful and prosperous so that she may be also."

Gen. W. H. Whitman Indicted.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 16.—Gen. W. H. Whitman was indicted by the grand jury today on a charge of obtaining public lands under false pretenses. He was at one time a justice of the New Mexico supreme court and for the past seven years was adjutant-general of the territory. He was removed a month ago by Gov. Otero, against whom he filed voluminous charges accusing the executive of the misappropriation of military equipment furnished by the United States. Before coming to New Mexico Gen. Whitman was United States Indian agent in Kansas.

Many Wounded at Harbin.

Harbin, March 15.—Large numbers of Chinese bandits and Chinese troops are reported to be west of Tatsihar, and an attack on the railway is apprehended. In spite of the heavy withdrawals of convalescents and those who have been sent westward, this city is being filled to overflowing with wounded soldiers from Mukden.

Insects Carry Spotted Fever.

New Haven, Conn., March 16.—Prof. Addison E. Verrell, curator of the Yale zoological collection, advances the theory that "spotted fever," of which there are many cases in this city at present, is probably conveyed by flies or similar insects.

FEDERATION OF LABOR. Condemns Western Federation of Miners' Officials.

Washington, March 15.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today adopted resolutions condemning the officers of the Western Federation of Miners for taking an active part in calling a congress for the purpose of forming another federation of organized workers on the ground that it would tend only to divide the strength of the labor movement. The resolutions further say: "The executive council recommend to affiliated unions that no further donations be made to assist the Western Federation of Miners and urge such unions as are in a position to contribute to respond generously to our appeals, requesting donations for the members of the United Garment Workers of America and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America in their struggle against the effort of their employers to establish the non-union or open shop in their trades."

Pillory Abolished in Delaware.

Dover, Del., March 16.—The house today passed the senate bill abolishing the pillory in this state. An effort was made to repeal the bill which provides for the whipping post, but it failed.

There's Still a Touch of Winter In The Air, and "That Good Coal" won't be misplaced by the sun's rays for some time to come. It's as good a substitute as can be found though.

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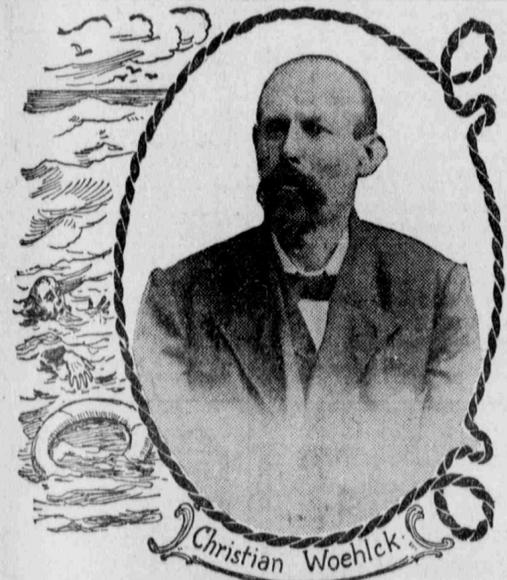
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MANY LIVES SAVED THROUGH A LIFE-PRESERVER

A eminent physician of this city recently said: "Very thin people live from hand to mouth, and have little reserve for emergencies." Of course we know of persons whose nature it is to be thin—"born that way," some say, but there is a healthy standard by which a person who knows himself can gauge his good health or poor health. If for any reason he or she is below his or her normal weight, then it is wise to look out for trouble. In case the germs of grippe, typhoid, or consumption gain an entrance to the body they find a fertile field and develop immediately. We can only compare this sudden taking on of disease germs by the thin body, to the fertile field which lays fallow until an unfortunate wind carries the seeds of some wild and worthless plant there and they quickly root and flourish. Almost any grave change in health is at once betrayed by the loss of flesh, which comes most often in the face. This condition almost always co-exists with impoverished blood. A gain of flesh up to a certain point means a rise in other essentials of health; the red corpuscles of the blood are increased, and the color improved. When persons find themselves losing weight they should heed the warning, and use the proper means in time before disease fastens on them.

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