

CAPTURE BY THE JAPANESE CERTAIN

Not Enough Russians on Sakhalin Island to Defeat It.

CONVICTS MAY BE LANDED

REPORT OF KUROPATKIN MADE IN 1903.

St. Petersburg, March 27, 12:40 a. m.—According to government mail advices brought to the mainland from Sakhalin and telegraphed from Khabarovsk, the Japanese were expected to land at Korakowki within a fortnight, the port being free from ice early in April. The Russians are not in a position to resist, the whole force on the island being less than 2,000 soldiers and prison guards. There are 6,000 convicts in the penal camps, the remainder of the population, consisting of 2,000 natives and 6,000 times ex-convicts, with women and children who have settled on the island. The prospects that the convicts may be landed on the mainland in the vicinity of Vladivostok by the Japanese is being considered.

KNOW THE DANGER.

Report of Kuropatkin to the Emperor in 1903.

St. Petersburg, March 27, 12:40 a. m.—Prince Oukotsky's new paper, Dawn, has unearthed a remarkable report made by General Kuropatkin, Emperor Nicholas in the fall of 1903, in which the then war minister expressed the opinion that the Yalu concession was sure to induce war in the far east, and took an optimistic view of Russia's ability to cope with Japan on land and sea, but expressed forebodings that the triple alliance might take advantage of the struggle to threaten Britain on the west while Great Britain brought matters to a climax with the Afghans. The whole tenor of the memorandum indicates that danger on the European frontier loomed large in the war minister's calculation, and creates the presumption that he was chary about dispatching heavy reinforcements to the front until Emperor William's assurances, given at the "billiard game conference" removed the threat as to the western frontier.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Japanese in Touch With Various Forces of the Enemy.

Tokio, March 26, noon.—The following official dispatch has been received here: "Our Singking force reports that the enemy retreated from Singking toward Haulingchou, ninety miles northeast. Another report is that the enemy's cavalry halted at Mien-hueichou, on the Kirin road, in the district between Piyunpomen and Chang-tu, and in the vicinity of Tsai-yet. At Kankorsli a few of the enemy's troops are appearing. "Natives report 200 of the enemy's infantry posted at Aishenkuo, nine miles north of Wannasai, and 600 infantry and cavalry at Taolu, fifteen miles east of Wannasai. "Changtu reports a few troops in the district twenty miles northwest of Chinchiatun, twenty-three miles northwest of Fakeman. "Reports do not trace the enemy from Kanping, thirteen miles northwest of Fakeman, but some troops from Linoyang and Wopeng are twenty-five miles north of Kanping. "At their own request 421 non-combatants captured at Mukden have been released beyond the Japanese outpost, and 244 have been sent south to Chiefo and Shanghai.

OMINOUS QUIET.

No Collisions Reported From Gunshu Pass Yesterday.

Gunshu Pass, March 26.—Everywhere along the front there is complete and ominous quiet. No collisions have been reported today. A nurse arriving from Mukden today states that the reports by Chinese of ill-treatment of the sick and wounded after the evacuation of Mukden are entirely unfounded. The Japanese treated all who fell into their hands in the most kindly manner and gave the nurses permission to return to the Russian army, saying there were no women of that avocation with the advanced column. They provided the nurses with credentials, indicated the roads by which they might travel and warned them that they might be under fire west of the railway. Several doctors, sisters and attendants remained with the wounded at Mukden.

PRISONERS FROM MUKDEN.

No Demonstration When the Untortunates Reached Tokio.

Tokio, March 26.—The first of the Mukden prisoners arrived at Tokio today on route to the Narashino barracks. They were transferred at the Onori station around and avoiding the city. There were no crowds, and consequently there was no demonstration. The prisoners are poorly clad. The Business Men's association is arranging for a monster celebration of the capture of Mukden for April 3, the anniversary of the accession of Emperor Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C. It is planned to have a parade of 100,000 from Hibuya park to Ueno park, stopping at the palace to cheer the emperor. The exercises will be held in Ueno park.

Learning to Shoot.

St. Petersburg, March 27, 12:40 a. m.—A private letter written in January has been received by an official of Admiral Rojstevsky's squadron. The writer describes the activity of the ships in target practice and maneuvering. Life aboard the ships, the writer says, was very uncomfortable owing to the immense quantity of coal stored on the upper deck in all the free spaces, and owing to the heat, which was inducing various tropical diseases. Every one was anxious to depart to meet the Japanese. At that time it was realized that reports that the Japanese had intended to attack the squadron in European waters had been ungrounded. All is quiet in Manchuria.

Reinforcements.

St. Petersburg, March 27, 12:40 a. m.—The military council has decided to place on a war footing the machine gun companies of the Third, Ninth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh infantry divisions of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth rifle brigades.

Situation Unchanged.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—General Linvitch, in a despatch dated March 25, reports no change in the position of the armies. An imperial order relieves General Gripenberg from the command of the Second Manchurian army, but permits him to remain as aide de camp to the emperor.

Railway Repaired.

Tokio, March 26.—The railway between Mukden and Kaiyuan has been restored and traffic resumed. The railway bridge across the Hun river has not yet been thoroughly repaired and traffic is still interrupted there.

Sailed Southward.

Suez, March 26.—The whole of Vice Admiral Negobotoff's squadron has sailed southward.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN JAPANESE ARMY

Field Marshal Oyama Pays High Tribute to the Fighting Qualities of the Russians, But is Ready to Continue the War.

VINKOW, Wednesday, March 23, 2 p. m., vai Tien Tsin, March 26.—Field Marshal Oyama today gave his first interview since coming into the field. He refused to discuss the probability of peace. "I am not a soldier," he said, "not a politician. The Japanese government will arrange terms of peace when the time comes. We were forced to fight this war in the interests of international peace and for the safety of our country. Personally I have a high regard for the Russians. They are soldiers and not flaccid men and are brave and able and have fought well. During the war between China and Japan I was the commander of the army which captured Port Arthur. With a division and a half of troops we took the city in five hours. The result of this shows a wonderful difference between the Russians and the Chinese, with whom we have previous experience. Our army, both soldiers and officers, performed their duty as the Japanese knew they would. I was minister of war for Japan for sixteen years, during which time conscription laws were passed and have closely watched the making of the Japanese army, which has proved what I say, that the soldiers and the men have fulfilled every hope, as I believed they would in the older days, when the Japanese army was composed of the Japanese army and not of Chinese men. The modern army was drafted from all classes, yet all our hopes have been fully realized by the work this army has done in actual war."

Field Marshal Oyama declined to discuss the future movements or plans of the Japanese army, but intimating that he was ready to continue the war as long as necessary. Despite the reports to the contrary, Field Marshal Oyama's health is excellent. With his staff he is comfortably quartered in five Chinese houses, placed at his disposal by the Chinese viceroy.

FRANK ROGERS HAS RETURNED, BUT THE AUNT IS STILL MISSING

Chicago, March 26.—Frank Rogers, who disappeared from his home at Evanston four years ago, with his aunt, Miss Florence Ely, returned today. Young Rogers stated that he was leaving Chicago he had worked at Buffalo and New York City. The police and others for a long time worked on the case as a kidnapping mystery. The boy denies that he has been with his aunt.

CITIZENS ACT AT MASS MEETING

(Continued from Page 1.)

ning forty-two years, a corporation that has the nerve to ask for an additional fifty years. The ordinance would have to be modified by cutting that section giving the company the right to extend their tracks over any street they may desire without coming to your city council for an additional franchise covering such extension. There is no doubt but that the Granite mill water right has been forfeited more than twelve years, and I believe it is the duty of the city to go into the courts and have them enjoined from using the water. The city should have the whole matter settled for all time to come. If the courts decide they own the rights, and the city must have them, we should pay for that which we must have and get a clear title to the same as any other person would, instead of entering into any compromise with such an unheard-of proposition."

W. I. Snyder was the next speaker. He referred to the attitude of one Salt Lake paper in its recent issue, in which it granted the Utah Light & Railway company an extension of its franchise. The present term of forty-two years, he thought, was itself too long. "This one paper," he said, "is urging the extension. My experience, however, is that for the past twenty years the Salt Lake paper has been perpetrating on any question affecting the people."

Attorney Will Ray Gets Ovation.

Attorney Will Ray was given the ovation of the evening at the conclusion of a ten-minute address that went right to the meat of the question. He introduced himself as "one of the generation who will be the recipients of the bigotry of the present generation," should the extension be granted. The speaker quoted from street railway statistics of Baltimore, Toronto, Detroit, Montreal and Philadelphia, in all of which cities he found that the corporations controlling public utilities were given to the municipality corporations from 2 to 9 per cent of their annual gross receipts. The local franchise, he thought, should be sold to the highest bidder, despite "the influences at work in Salt Lake against a competitive bid."

Extension "Highway Robbery."

Allen T. Sanford, the last speaker, denounced an extension of the present franchise of the Utah Light & Railway company as "highway robbery." He was bitter in denouncing any action on the part of the council toward granting the company's request. He advised recourse by ballot "regardless of men who give bribes and are corruptors," in case any councilmen should give away rights of the people.

To Call Committee Meeting.

Judge Powers, as chairman of the committee, stated last night that he would issue a call today for a meeting to be held in the near future, probably in the middle of the week. Those who booted for last night's Citizens' rally were pleased that even as large a crowd as was present should turn out despite the weather. It augurs well, they think, for the next meeting that

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MARSH RETURNS FROM GOLDFIELD

Will Report Business Prospects to Commercial Club Today.

CONDITIONS FAVOR UTAH REPRESENTATIVES MAY BRING TRADE HERE.

C. L. Marsh of Goldfield, Nev., who was requested by a committee of the Commercial club of Salt Lake to investigate the business conditions of that section of the state, arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest at the Wilson. Today he will make his report to the Commercial club's committee and it will be as exhaustive in character as the present conditions permit. Mr. Marsh was seen last night at the Wilson, but, in deference to his obligation to the Commercial club, he declined to say anything about his report beyond the fact that the opportunity is open in the Goldfield country for Salt Lake merchants to engage in commercial pursuits with advantage to themselves. It is generally conceded that Caliente on the San Pedro road will be the depository for the country into the Goldfield district. The distance between Caliente and Goldfield is 153 miles. Mr. Marsh was one of the pioneers to explore the possibilities of the future richness of the district and he made a personal investigation of the country in order that the Commercial club might route by which merchandise could be carried in at the least possible expense. Only One Available Road. There was a road over the divide, but it was practically impassable except for the carrying of light merchandise by mules. Mr. Marsh saw the utter uselessness of adopting this road, but he found another highway, which, by eliminating curves and reducing the grade, could be constructed for commercial purposes. As it was really government land, he could not convert it to his own private use, but he spent many thousands of dollars in ballasting it and bringing it up to the desired condition. He also developed nine new mining stations, so that the man and horse could be well supplied during the prospective long hauls from the railroad into the district. As a result there is now a good road, with a hard foundation all the way from Caliente to Goldfield, as against a sandy road from Las Vegas. Mr. Marsh has contracts to make deliveries from Caliente into Goldfield on a minimum basis of eleven days, and it is now up to the University of Utah and the Agricultural college to make the most of the opportunity offered for the development of commercialism in this big mining country.

COMMISSION HELD UP.

Divorced Wife Made Charges Against Consul McMaster. Washington, March 26.—On complaint of his divorced wife, the commission of Dr. Frederick McMaster of New York recently appointed consul to Zanzibar, has been held up by direction of President Roosevelt until an investigation has been made. The letter of Mrs. McMaster charges her former husband with desertion and non-support and says that in consequence she has been obliged to earn a livelihood as a dressmaker in New York. The letter was addressed to the president and asked him to compel McMaster to promise to support his former wife and two young children living with her before being permitted to depart for his post. Dr. McMaster, it is understood, has remained in Zanzibar.

STANFORD CASE DROPPED.

Every Known Clue Has Been Run to Earth. San Francisco, March 26.—It was announced at police headquarters today that the case of the Stanford case had been dropped to earth, and that the complexion of the matter had changed. Barring a confession or something "turning up," the police admit that the case of the Stanford case had been dropped to earth, and that the complexion of the matter had changed. Barring a confession or something "turning up," the police admit that the case of the Stanford case had been dropped to earth, and that the complexion of the matter had changed.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS

Seattle, Wash., March 26.—The statement was made in this city by prominent members of the local Socialist party that all over the country the Socialist party is being organized to contribute to the Russian terrorists. The money regularly contributed in every city is forwarded to J. Looppoff, 121 East One street, a strange story concerning Matti Reinikka, the youth who a week ago attempted to assassinate M. Miassoreff, the governor of Finland. Some time ago Reinikka left his native village and went to Helsinki with the expressed determination to kill Procurator General Solomin. He was arrested on arriving at the latter's house, and then pretended that he had come to give warning that a peasant named Reinikka intended to murder Solomin. The detectives thereupon employed him to assist them in discovering the supposed assassin. In the course of their search his real identity was discovered by a peasant from the same village greeting him by name. He managed to escape from the detectives and reached the railway, but in jumping off a moving train stumbled and fell so that his arm was crushed by the wheel of a car. He was arrested, taken to the hospital and his arm amputated. When he recovered he managed to escape from the hospital in the confusion caused by the failure of the electric light and was heard of in the Miassoreff attempt.

FOUND DEAD.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 26.—Fred E. Cooley of Oakland, Cal., aged 25 years and a graduate of Berkeley university, was found dead on Big Nose curve, on the New York Central, about thirty miles from this city. He was employed in the testing department of the General Electric company and has been in this city but a short time.

FORGER ARRESTED.

(Special to The Herald.) Casper, Wyo., March 26.—Sheriff Webb has returned from Joplin, Mo., with a large amount of capital in forgery. Wardlow is said to be one of the boldest manipulators of worthless papers heard of in the Miassoreff attempt.

KAISER IN ITALY.

Missina, Italy, March 26.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Empress of Germany and Princes Eitel, Frederick and Oscar on board, arrived today in the straits. Thousands of spectators cheered the arrival of the imperial yacht. Italian squadrons and numerous yachts rendered the customary honors.

HER CREW SAVED.

Toulon, March 26.—During naval maneuvers off this harbor torpedo boat No. 250 sank. Her crew were saved.

GO CARTS AND BABY BUGGIES AT FREED'S

Style, Quality and Durability. The three essential features of these goods. Our Go Carts and Buggies have them all. For Monday only we sell a line of these goods at from \$3.15 up to \$21.75 for our best.



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STOOKEY MAKES REPLY

More Figures Submitted in the Controversy Between the U. of U. and A. C. To The Salt Lake Herald: In justice to the many readers of your valuable paper, the friends of the state and its higher educational institutions, I deem it but duty to make a brief reply to my unknown friend from Logan whose article appeared in your columns of March 20, purporting to answer an interview with me in relation to certain statements made by the majority of Utah representatives with respect to the relative cost per capita of students in the University of Utah and the Agricultural college. In answer to his statement that I had given the University of Utah credit with money intended for buildings and equipment for general maintenance, but only a considerable portion of the Agricultural college's appropriation would be used for new buildings and equipment, I have this to say, that in the case of the University of Utah certain amounts were asked from the state and granted for general maintenance and other purposes, such as buildings, etc.; and with the Agricultural college also being asked for general maintenance and other amounts for other purposes, such as building, etc., \$100,000 was granted for general maintenance, but only \$85,000 for other purposes. Consequently the balance of \$15,000 was not used for the Agricultural college from the United States government but for the general maintenance of the Agricultural college. In relation to the statement that I had given the University of Utah credit with money intended for buildings and equipment for general maintenance, but only a considerable portion of the Agricultural college's appropriation would be used for new buildings and equipment, I have this to say, that in the case of the University of Utah certain amounts were asked from the state and granted for general maintenance and other purposes, such as buildings, etc.; and with the Agricultural college also being asked for general maintenance and other amounts for other purposes, such as building, etc., \$100,000 was granted for general maintenance, but only \$85,000 for other purposes. Consequently the balance of \$15,000 was not used for the Agricultural college from the United States government but for the general maintenance of the Agricultural college.

EMPHATIC TALK

The Kind That Carries Conviction To Every Salt Lake City Reader.

Conviction must follow such emphatic proof as is given here. The testimony of Salt Lake City residents should satisfy the most skeptical. Here is a Salt Lake City case. Read it and see if doubt can exist in the face of this evidence. Mrs. Robert C. Kirkwood, wife of R. C. Kirkwood, engineer on the Oregon Short Line railroad, residence 424 West Fourth South, says: "An advertisement in a Salt Lake City paper about Doan's Kidney Pills so impressed me that I asked Mr. Kirkwood to call at the F. J. Hill Drug Co's store for a box because I wanted to try the preparation to see if it would act as other medicines had acted in the past or perform what was promised. After an attack of the grip my kidneys were weakened and easily affected. The pain centered in the small of the back and was particularly severe, rendering standing or the act of lifting anything but pleasant. My physician told me it was kidney trouble so that I had not the slightest doubt but that a remedy for the kidneys, if remedy at all, should have some effect upon those organs. Doan's Kidney Pills certainly did me a world of good. I will be only too pleased to recommend the medicine when opportunities present themselves. For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other."

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