

COSSACKS AT BAY

Remnants of Army Gathering at Tie Pass.

ONLY 100,000 MEN REMAIN

Total Loss of Russians is Now Estimated at 155,000 Men—Japanese Already Moving to Turn New Position.

(Continued from First Page.)

Yesterday (Saturday) morning, one division of Japanese encountered several Russian regiments retreating along the road to Tie Pass. The Japanese descended from the hills upon the Russians, who attempted to break through the line. After a sharp engagement, in which the Japanese gun did great execution, 4000 Russians surrendered with 20 guns. The Japanese lost 200 men.

According to stories told by the captured Russian officers and the appearance produced by their troops, the retreat lacks organization, every battalion shifting for itself.

SHOULD HAVE HURRIED FLEET—Kuropatkin Handicapped by Japanese Command of Sea.

LONDON, March 14.—The dispatches sent from St. Petersburg giving the substance of General Kuropatkin's reports of the happenings after the fall of Mukden are being eagerly discussed by the military experts. The fact that General Kuropatkin admitted that the Japanese were constantly receiving reinforcements owing to the ease with which they are able to transport soldiers from Japan is considered here to be a just criticism of the methods of the Russian war officials and a strong argument against the recall of the Russian fleets that were supposed to be on the way to Vladivostok.

Had Rojestsvensky been able to make Vladivostok with his squadron, he would have been able to seriously interfere with the Japanese transport service. As it is, the Japanese have nothing to fear on the sea and are able to land all of their available fighting men within striking distance of the railway, along which they are quickly transported to the front. By this means the Japanese divisions can always be kept up to their full fighting strength, while the Russians, being compelled to rely on the Trans-Siberian railway for all their reinforcements, but for all munitions and supplies, have been placed at a most material disadvantage.

Military experts here contend that General Kuropatkin has done all that man could do with the resources at his command and that any other officer who is sent to replace him will meet with a similar fate. This fact, the military men declare, must inevitably be forced home to the Russian leaders, and it is because of this that the peace talk is given credence at the clubs.

HUGE BOOTY AT SINKING.

Japanese Capture Outfit of an Army and Annihilate Division.

TOKYO, March 13.—(Evening.)—The following report was received today from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field: "It is estimated that the spoils which fell into our hands in the direction of Singking (Yenden), since the occupation by us of Tainkeitchou on February 24 has been as follows: Rifles, 2000; machine guns, 6; small arms, 200,000; shells, 12,000; engineering tools, 6000; wire, 1200 bundles; materials for a light railway of 20 miles; wagons for the lighter, 400; gas masks, 10; cartridges; coal mining machinery for eight pits; timber, 6000 pieces. "Besides these we took large quantities of cereals, fodder, tents, beds, stoves, maps and telephones, as well as a great number of bullocks and horses. "The enemy left about 1200 dead on the field. We took 50 prisoners. "It is estimated that the enemy's casualties were about 20,000. "Prisoners say that the Seventy-first Division was almost annihilated. "Although the enemy set fire to his stores at Machuntan and Mikupao, we captured thousands of bushels of provisions and enormous quantities of ammunition and other war supplies at these places."

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toed in a semi-circle some eight miles around the bend of the river.

It is admitted at the War Office that, unless the rumors are true that a Japanese force has succeeded in penetrating across the Kamohin Mountains to the northeast of the Russian position, the Russians will be able to hold out for a considerable time.

FOUR THOUSAND MEN TRAPPED

Russians Caught Between Two Armies Forced to Yield.

SPECIAL CABLE. WITH GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S TROOPS, on the Japanese Right, via Port Dalny, March 14.—One Japanese division encountered several Russian regiments retreating along the Tieling road, and the Japanese, making a wide detour, descended from the hills and attacked the Russians from an advantageous position. After sharp fighting, the Russians attempted to break through, but failed. The Japanese Commander brought up several batteries of rapid-fire guns, and these wrought considerable destruction.

In the meantime, a strong Japanese column came up along the main road, and the Russian Commander, finding himself caught in a trap, decided to surrender. The Russian force numbered some 4000, and had ten guns. The total Japanese casualties were not over 100.

CHINESE RAILROAD TIED UP.

Both Belligerents Charge That It Violated Neutrality.

TINKOW, March 13.—(Noon.)—The Chinese troops all along the railway between Tieling, Koupsangtze and Siamintin, and took the rolling stock to Kinkow. As a consequence, the mails are interrupted and the sidings are jammed with small cars. Another result will be heavy financial loss to Chinese merchants who had business dealings with the road.

The last train left here at 9 o'clock last night. The engine and the train discharged its passengers and returned to Shanhal-kwan this morning. The Nuchwang yards were empty today. Shoppers and travelers were the advance parties of the contemplated flight of the company. They were greatly surprised at the stoppage of traffic. Even the railway employes are denied conveyance, an exception being made, however, for the telegraphers.

The mechanics have been de-camped, declaring that the Japanese are about to seize and burn the stations. The action of the railroad directors was criticized in the newspapers. It is estimated that the railway will be closed for a week.

The directors of the road at Canton long suspected that Russian money was responsible for the conditions on the road and referred the matter to Peking and Tientsin. The Japanese are reserving action in this case, but declare that they are embarrassed by the closing of the road.

TIENTSIN, March 13.—The Chinese railway administration has withdrawn the locomotives and other rolling stock from the line between Siamintin, Koupsangtze and Yinkow. As told in these dispatches yesterday, it was the purpose of the authorities to withdraw the rolling stock from the places named until further notice, beginning today, owing to the insistence of the Japanese military officials that the railroad carry military stores.

It is said in certain high quarters that the Chinese are justified in taking this course, as the high-handed action of the Japanese in endeavoring to force them to the report that the Russian government had war left them no alternative, notwithstanding the fact that the loss of revenue will be serious, probably resulting in the deterioration of the bonds of the railway.

JAPAN SAYS RUSSIA DID IT.

Makes Definite Charges of Violation of Mongolian Neutrality.

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First—From the beginning of the war till July Russia had at Halahtal and Lamsokotok and in Kharokhin district, under the jurisdiction of the Prince of Hsin, some 800 soldiers detailed for requisitioning horses and cattle. Second—In the latter part of last June, a Russian force, consisting of some 50 troops and artillery, proceeded from the neighborhood of Tieling and Kistuan, penetrated into the interior of Mongolia, under the rule of Prince Pu, taking the route between Changchun and Kangas. Third—In last September a body of Russian soldiers, together with a number of Manchurian troops, proceeded from the neighborhood of Tieling, guarding 100 carts laden with arms and ammunition, and passed through that part of Mongolia which is administered by the Prince of Pitu to Paknoko, near Lamsokotok. At Paknoko they met with resistance at the hands of the Chinese and people, and, being defeated, had the ammunition scattered by the magistrate of the Changyung district.

Fourth—On September 13 last, 300 Russian troops were dispatched from Tieling to Halahtal, presumably for the purpose of intimidating the aforesaid Chinese officials and people. Fifth—Since August last 200 to 300 Russian soldiers have been stationed in the capital town of the Hwaiteishan district, and they have been in the habit of making forays into Mongolia, extending from Quangshatun to Pemu. These Russian soldiers levied supplies, especially horses and cattle, by requisitioning the Chinese and Mongolian people, and bringing them together at Pemu, convinced them, under penalty of death, that they were to be sent to the front, and that they were to be sent to the front, and that they were to be sent to the front.

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at Niu Chwang are now in a spirit of great jubilation celebrating the fall of Mukden. There is a great display of fireworks, Chinese lanterns, and the streets are crowded with merry-makers who applaud the efforts of the still-walkers. Japanese and Chinese are parading the streets hand in hand.

TERRIBLE LOSSES IN RETREAT

Kuropatkin's Army Bombarded From Both East and West

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—A dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated March 11, says: "The enemy is receiving general reinforcements. Examination of the wounded and the prisoners shows that General Nogi had almost entirely fresh forces. The Japanese are always able to keep their forces up to full fighting strength because of the ease with which they are able to transport troops from Japan."

In a dispatch, dated March 12, General Kuropatkin says: "According to reports from the rearward, a Japanese force, consisting of a division and a half, are within a short distance of the Russian rear guard. The rear guard is marching continuously under the fire of the enemy, who is advancing from the east and west."

General Kuropatkin adds that the rear guard advanced in perfect order, but that the movement of the transport along the Mandarin road was difficult, owing to the Japanese cannonade.

The country between the Pass and Mukden is intersected by rivers and steep banks and the Russian wagons were obliged to halt and await their turn, causing much delay. The rearward compliments the Japanese intelligence department. He says: "Thanks to the organization of the intelligence department and their reconnaissance, the Japanese always knew the positions occupied by our army."

The First Regiment of Siberian Rifles had the most serious fighting. They marched under the Japanese fire from east and west almost continuously. Colonel Loesel succeeded in extricating three and a half companies of his regiment with his colors and one battery. In the battle of March 6, the regiment lost over 1000 men.

Reports are coming in of heavy losses by other divisions, notably the Turf Regiment of the Twenty-fifth Division, of which only two officers and 40 of the rank and file are left."

Can't Agree on Russian Loan.

PARIS, March 14.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris states that he learns that the French and Russian financial agents have been unable to agree regarding the Russian loan, whose issue in consequence has been adjourned.

ASSASSIN AT WORK AGAIN.

They Kill or Wound Officers Active in Suppressing Russian Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—Further terrorist attempts are reported. Lieutenant Kozlov, who has been active in the courtyard of his house at Krenshchik, it is supposed in revenge for his share in suppressing the disorders in Moscow.

M. Hoffenberg, Chief of Police at Minsk, was attacked by a man armed with a revolver, but escaped unhurt. Many officers concerned in the suppression of disorders have received threatening letters. Revolutionary proclamations have been discovered at Crossard, inciting sailors and stockyard workers to refuse to fit out warships, or as an alternative, damage them so as to prevent their sailing. It is rumored that there was an explosion in Moscow last night close to the walls of the Kremlin.

DEMAND REPRESENTATION.

Zemstvos Assert Right to Voice in Arranging National Assembly.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—(1:35 A. M.)—In the midst of all the confusion incident to the election of a national assembly in Manchuria, there is no pause in the great reform movement. The Zemstvos of various governments, at a meeting held in Moscow and the Moscow Douma have telegraphed Interior Minister Bouligan a request, which is practically a demand, that they be represented on the committee under the Imperial rescript and other local zemstvos are preparing to follow their lead. Minister Bouligan and his advisers are engaged in drafting the plan for the commission, and nothing has been taken definite shape as yet.

Some improvement in the internal situation is noticed. Confronted with 5000 infantry and six squadrons of cavalry, the peasant bands who for a week have created in parts of the Governments of Orel, Tchernigoff and Kursk a reign of anarchy, arson and looting, have dispersed. Several hundred arrests have been made. Uprisings in other sections are yielding before the forces, and unless another general mobilization should be ordered there is a probability that order will be restored.

Local authorities are preparing even now for an expected outbreak of cholera, building quarantines and instituting restrictive measures on railroad travel.

POLAND IS STILL RESTLESS.

Farm Laborers Strike and Witte Snubs a Polish Delegation.

WARSAW, March 13.—(11:30 P. M.)—Reports from trustworthy sources that the reserves have already been called out are causing much uneasiness in view of the critical situation, especially in the outlying villages, where the peasants are growing uneasy. Farm laborers have struck in many places, and the workers of Lubin, demanding higher wages and nine hours for a day's work.

The Polish delegation which went to St. Petersburg for the purpose of obtaining concessions in the matter of the use of Polish language in the schools has returned disheartened. M. Witte, president of the Committee of Ministers, received the memorial, but informed the delegation that some of the ministers were distinctly unfriendly to the Poles and said they had better await a more favorable opportunity before submitting their wishes.

Draft as Penalty for Striking.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—The strikes in the printing trade is almost general today. It is feared the newspapers will not publish tomorrow. The authorities have notified all the strikers of the state factories belonging to the army and navy reserves that they will immediately be drafted to Manchuria if they do not resume work.

Muscular Spirit Shows Fight.

CHICAGO, March 13.—After a struggle with a white-robed "spirit" in a room in Heber street, a city detective has arrested the "spirit," despite fierce resistance. When the lights were turned on the man was found to be Mrs. Jennie Nichols, a young and extremely muscular woman. The raid on Mrs. Nichols' place was the first move in a crusade against spirit materializations, spirit painting and spirit photography which has been undertaken by the police.

Will Be Made Into a Hotel.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 13.—(Special.)—The McKenny block, a four-story brick new block, formerly occupied by the State officers, was sold to a syndicate today headed by J. H. Kendall of Shelton. The consideration was \$40,000. The building will be converted into a hotel.

RAGES TWO DAYS

(Continued from First Page.)

at Santa Barbara on account of washouts north and south of that place. The rainfall in that vicinity has been over four inches. It is the heaviest rainfall in 20 years and as the result of washouts and the prostration of all wires many places are isolated.

Railroad Bridge Goes Out.

It is reported tonight that the railroad bridge across the Santa Clara River, near Ventura, has been washed out. Santa Ana tonight reports the demolition of the wharf at Corona del Mar, and the Southern Pacific wharf at Newport Beach severely damaged.

The Santa Ana River has overflowed and several thousand acres of lowland and the crops along that stream are seriously in danger as the river continues to rise tonight.

The wharves at Gavista and Alcatraz, north of Santa Barbara, are washed away and the wreckage is adrift at sea. A dispatch from Phoenix, Ariz., says rain has fallen almost continuously in that section during the past two days, accompanied by high winds and electrical disturbances. Railroad traffic and wire communication in that part of Arizona is seriously interrupted.

STORM BRINGS JOY AND SORROW

Parched Land is Blessed by Rain—Buildings Are Levelled.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—California, from its northern boundary to San Diego, has been visited by a drenching rain storm, which in many quarters proved a blessing to agriculturists, but in others did damage not yet estimated. Along the coast and in the extreme south the storm was accompanied by a gale which left in its train levelled buildings, uprooted trees and prostrated telegraph poles.

A number of vessels are overdue and some fears are expressed for their safety. The heaviest rainfall on the Coast was at San Luis Obispo, where 4.3 inches fell within 24 hours, but there does not seem to be any record of the storm's progress. Snow has fallen in Northern Arizona, and a thunder storm has started the people of San Luis Obispo County, looking to the city for relief. The storm today is fiercest from Point Conception to the south. It is expected to continue in a mild degree for the next day or two.

Telegraph and telephone wires in all directions are prostrated and communication by wire is difficult. The rainfall, however, will greatly benefit the state. In this city there has been no great loss of property. At the Cliff House, a portion of the Suro baths was blown in and the Olympic Club's pier was damaged. Shipping suffered somewhat, but not to any extent even during the height of the gale.

NEW VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

Grand.

Sensation after sensation follows the act of the vaudeville troupe of Japanese acrobats, heading the bill this week at the Grand. Their clever work almost takes one's breath away, although people are now beginning to get so much accustomed to wonderful acts happening in and coming from the magic land of Japan. One Jap whirls a girl and boy around with his feet, and the girl balances a big pole on her shoulder, on the top of which clings a small Jap boy who performs sundry tricks. But the greatest act of all is a Jap who at lightning speed slides down a rope, one end of which is attached to the gallery rail and ends on the stage. He resembles a young express train. It's also a risky act, but can be viewed with comfort, and is one of the banner acts of the season.