## IN ATIGHT PLACE

Russian Army's Retreat Cut Off.

### RAILROAD TORN UP

Driven From Tie Pass After Hot Battle.

### MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Artillery Abandoned and Supplies Burned.

NO REFUGE SOUTH OF HARBIN

Contending Armies Race for Sungari River Bridge - Surrender Is Again Believed to Be · wminent.

LONDON, March 17 .- A disputch 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 have cut the rallway north of Changtufo, 40 miles above Tie Pass.

TOK10, March 17-(8 A. M.) .- The Japanese captured many prisoners at Tie Pass and the Russians destroyed vant stores.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17,-It is officially announced that General Kuropatkin will be replaced by General Linevitch as commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Army.

PETERSBURG, March 11.-(1:10) A. M.)-With the evacuation of Tie Pass Wednesday night, the Russian army has abandoned the last stronghold in Southern Manchuria and definitely turned over that section to the Japanese for the campaign of 186. At least, no other strategy possible for General Kuropatkin, in view of his scanty supply of ammunition and stores, the shattered condition of his army and the wide enveloping mov which the Japanese have continued almost without a stop since the Russian defeat

Nothing has been heard of the part which General Kawamura's army is taking in these operations, but Generals Nogi and Oku, operating in the low hills of Tie Pass Gorge, were themselves sufficient turn the shattered Russian army out of the position which had been prepared with a view to being held by the army after it should have been withdrawn from Mukden.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 General Kuropatkin with the rallway for a line of retreat, probably will be able to keep ahead of his pursuent. A constant succession of delaying rearguard encounters may be ex-

Military men here have but the hariest idean as to where the next stand will be Apparently there are no fortified positions in readiness, and the retirement probably will not stop short of Kirin or Kaunchentsy, on the railway line, and, if the Japanese press the pur suft, the Russians may retire beyond and up the Sungari River, there to await new texter the mobilization of which will begin immediately in Russia.

The evacuation of Tie Pass involves the loss of the coal mines in that vicinity. which, with the Fushun and Yental mines gone, is a severe blow. The railway shops at Tie Pass and more supplies were sac

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.

No change in the command of the army in the Far East has yet been gazetted. One high military official told the Associated Pross yesterday that to relieve General Kuropatkin at this moment would be much like trading horses in the middle of the stream," and that it would be betier to give Kuropatkin a chance to get what is left of his army out of the claws of the Japanese before committing it to a new commander, who would need a little time to get a grasp on the situation.

### RUSSIAN LINE OF RETREAT. Nature of Country Between Tie Pass and Harbin.

General Kuropatkin and the remnant of the army which was defeated by the Japanese on the Shakhe 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. the mistake of Liao Yang and allow the

Kuronatkin has been reinferced by the garrisons of Tieling and other northern towns and a few new troops, who were

### m their way from Russia when the battie of Mukden began. But, even with those, there is little hope for him. True, he has some 20 or 40 miles of hilly country extending from Tie Pans to Feng hautsien, which might enable him to hole

off the enemy for a time, but, once out of the hills, he has before him nearly 300

miles of flat, open country and innume able rivers and streams to cross.

This is what is termed the great Val-

omense plain bounded on the cast by

high mountains and extending northward to Siberia and westward into Mongolia.

Kirin, east of the railway, and Harbin he most northerly point on the railway

where it branches off to Viadivostok eastward, and to Siberia westward, are the

centers of a wonderfully rich country, resembling the Northwest Territories of

From Tie Pass the railway runs over

hills known as "the divide" to Kaiyan, 30 miles, then striking into a valley on

either side of which rise high hills, emerges into the plain just northeast of

the Chinese City of Fenghautsien. From there to Harbin hardly a hill can be seen

DISTANCES ON RUSSIAN LINE OF RETREAT.

Tie Pum to Katyuen.

Harbin to St. Petersburg ......

almost straight, except where an

or favorable crossing of a river.

ter there are many roads.

Katyuen to Harbin ..... 275

.........

from the rallway train, the line running

sional curve is necessary to reach a city

Beside the railway there is a splendid wagon road from Tie Pass to Kaiyan,

where it branches, one branch making a

detour to the westward, skirting the

the mountains to Kirja, from which cen-

The distance from Tie Pass to Harbin

Is very little less than 300 miles, and ex-

cept for the first few miles every acre is

cattle, sheep and horses. So far as the

need have no fear. Hardly a popul of

ast year's crop of beans, millet or wheat

left the country, the Russians buying it

all and storing it in stations along the

railway, immense shelters being erected for its reception. The weather on the

plain is very much colder than in the Mukden section of Manchuris. As a rule,

the ground does not commence to thaw until April, except a very little on the

urface in the middle of the day, the sun

tween Tie Pass and Harbin, with the ex-

ception of Klein, which is not on the rail-way, is Kwansuling, also spelled Kung-chuling. This town is a little over 100 miles north of Tie Pass. Here were

guthered great atures of provisions, along-side of which were erected Red Cross

hespitals, the best by far that the Rus-sians had south of Harbin. At all the

other stations there were also hospital

If Kuropatkin 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 anfe-

ty in the eastern bills. Later in the

year, of course, the rivers would afford

some protection, but in Winter, being frozen, they are as easily crossed as is the country. West of Harbin, along the railway, the first hills are encountered, about midway between Harbin and the Siberian border. These mountains are most formidable, several switchbacks and

tunnels being necessary to carry the rail-

MAY RETREAT TO VLADIVOSTOK

Russian Army Will Have Keen Run

to Cross Sungari River.

LONDON, March 17.-An unconfirmed

(Concluded on Third Page.)

most important Russian town be-

being strong even in Winter.

cultivation or supporting herds of

Lian Yang to Mukden.

Kalyuen to Kirth ...

Roosevelt Has Tammany Tiger Scared.

### EAST SIDE IS VERY SHAKY

New York Democracy Fears for Its Supremacy.

### PRESIDENT'S WINNING CARDS

He Has Won Hungarians, Germans and Jews, Now Has Captured Negroes, and Is Going After the Irish Next.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- (Special.)-Tammany Hall is making a house-tohouse campaign for the purpose of courteracting the effect of President Roose velt's recent visit to the East Side."

This astonishing statement was made by Julius Harburger, leader of the Tenth Assembly District, and one of the best countains and running almost direct to posted politicians in the city, when it Harbin, the other branch passing through comes to gauging the sentiments of what are familiarly known as the "commo

> "We are seeing the voters in their homes," he continued, "and while we are not denying that Roosevelt is all right, yet we point out that the Republican party is the party of Wall street and

The real fact of the matter is that Tammany Hall does not dare to attack the President. His popularity in the great East Side section of the gity is unbounded, and even his political foes admit that he is a man to be proud of. To understand the peculiarity of the situation, it must be explained that old New York City is divided into three sections, the East Side, which takes in all the territory from Third avenue to East River; the West Side, from Seventh avenue to the North River, and the cen tral portion, which comprises the fash ionable hotels and the dwellings of the well-to-do.

In the central portion are found all the majorities that the Republicans can scrape up ordinarily, the West Side is strongly Democratic, but liable to change in times of landslides, while the East Side is reliably Democratic, even in times of political upheavals

When Strong was elected in 1894, and Low in 1901, the East Side remained loyal to Tummany, the big Republican gains coming from the West Side and the slik stocking districts.

Democratic Till Roosevelt Came. On the East Side, under the present ap

ortionment, there are 17 Assembly districts. In 1896, when McKinley carried the city, two Assemblymen out of these 17. districts were Republicans, one by a majority of a single vote. The other man had demonstrated his popularity by being previously chosen, although his distric was carried by every other candidate on the Democratic ticket. This particular man, Charles Adler, carried the Eighth District three years in succession. When he dropped out the district lapsed into Democracy again. The proud victor by one vote was not re-elected. These are the only two Republicans who have sat in the Legislature at Albany as repre-sentatives of the East Side as far back

### as the oldest politician in town can re-Last year Roosevelt made his greatest

that he carried three Republican Assem-blymen into office with him. It shocked Tammany even more than the defeat of Parker. All Swear by Him Now.

Since the President's recent visit to "Little Hungary" you do not hear anything down there but Roosevelt. It is the nightly topic of conversation in the saloons and little cafes.
"The President! He wasn't too proud to visit us and eat with us. He is the right kind."

The Hungarian Republican Club was SECRET OF TREATY the host of the first President who ever visited the East Side. Since that important occasion its membership has more than doubled. Max Schwartz, proprietor of "Little Hungary," where the banquet was held, said the other day that there was not a Hungarian Democrat in town.
"We will be Republicans just as long

as the President is," he says. Representative William Sulzer, whose listrict takes in a good part of the East Side, mana red to retain much of his pop-ularity by attending the banquet and publicly praising the President. He confided to a friend the other day that—

"I really do like Roosevelt and admire him immensely, but, if he ever wanted to make a personal campaign against me for somebody else in this district, I'd be beaten to death."

Wins Negroes and Irish Too.

The President has also won the colored voters of the city by naming Charles W. Anderson, a negro, as collector of internal revenue. This is the first time ant public position in New York City. The President made it a personal apnent, too

"We could stand everything," said Repesentative Tim Sullivan, the other day, but the President is reaching out after the Irish. That is entirely too much." This objection on his part is because of the fact that Roosevelt is to be the guest of honor at the banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the Waldorf on St. Patrick's Day. He accepted the invitation with enthusiasm and then added to the good impression he had made, by requesting that the Sixty-ninth Regiment be assigned as his escort.

The Sixty-ninth, it might be mentioned, s an exclusively Irish organization. Of as it is part of the National Guard, any citizen is eligible for member ship, and there is a tradition that a German once applied for admission, and his friends have not heard of him since From Colonel Duffy down to the latest recruit every member is of Irish descent, and they are wildly happy over the com-(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

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Rival Syndicates for Control of Santo Domingo.

SENATE DEBATES ALL DAY

Failing Ratification, Agreement May Be Put in Effect by Joint Resolution at the Next Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 18.-Senator Morgan occupied practically the entire time in the discussion of the Santo Domingo treaty in executive session of the Benate today. He made a sensational speech, in which he charged that William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, who was prominently connected with the sale of the Panama Canal property to the United States, was the prime mover in a scheme to interest the United States in the finan cial affairs of the Dominican government He asserted that Mr. Cromwell was act nated by a desire to frustrate a plan of a Mr. and Mrs. Reader, natives of Alabams, who are operating under the name of the Reader Syndicate, to get certain oncessions from the Dominican government, and to promote the interests of a syndicate he represented, which, it is alleged, holds a mass of claims against Latin-American republics, including a large part of the debts against the Dominican government.

The alleged disclosures were debated all day, and the Senate is divided as to whether Morgan made a case. The Democrats insist that he did, while the leaders among the Republicans declare that the charges were made up of a mass of matter which contained no conclusive evidence that Mr. Cromwell had used any undue influence. The speeches were made behind closed doors. Morgan held his audience to the nolusion of his remarks.

The tentative programme of the Senate ontinues to be adjournment without date on Saturday without permitting the Dominican treaty to come to a vote. It is probable that it will be recommitted.

New Plan to Pass Treaty.

Among the Senate leaders today a net plan was advanced in regard to Santo Domingo, but it deals with the next session of Congress. It has been suggested that, if the whole matter is allowed to go Congress to authorize the President to do the very things that are proposed by the If this course were pursued, a majority vote is all that would be required to place the entire matter in the hands of the President. It is understood that the plan found favor when it was suggested at the White House by the Senators who called there today. Some doubt was expressed as to the constitutionality of dealing with this question except by treaty, but the case of the annexation of Hawaii, which was done by joint resolution, was used as a precedent, and Republican leaders believe it to be feasible.

Adjournment of the session cannot be had until Saturday, because of the situation in relation to nominations for the Judgeship in Illinois, which cannot be determined before that time. Treaty discussion will go on for the two days the session

hing more may be expected from the marges made by Morgan. It is possible that the question of a commission to in-quire into Sante Domingo's affairs, particularly as to the character of her debts will come in a variety of forms, but she adoption of any such plan is not consid ered likely.

Morgan's Story of Intrigue. Morgan took the floor soon after the Senate went into executive session, and at first gained slight attention until his charges were developed. The Senator said that he knew the Readers well and that other Senators knew them. They were the original concessionaires in Santo Do-mingo, and a treaty had been drawn up between them and the Dominican government which the Readers were to presen to this Government for consideration. This treaty, he said, was interfered with by Mr. Cromwell, who, the Readers charged, induced the Morales government to nul lify it under the proviso that the United States would deal directly with Santo Do

Papers were read charging that Mr Cromwell's interest began prior to the Dillingham-Sanches agreement, and it was alleged that he sent an agent to President Morales and used the argument that the United States was ready to finance the Dominican government and get it out of all its difficulties. It was charged that Mr. Cromwell represented a number of claimants whose securities would be advanced in value if the United States took charge, and that his agent represented to President Morales that Mr. Cromwell was responsible for the forma-tion of the Government of Panama, and the United States would do for Santo Domingo as much as or more than had been done for Panama.

When this argument was made, accord ng to the Readers, the Morales govern ment threw over the alleged agreement with them and started the negotiations with the alleged agent of Mr. Cromwell. It was then that Mr. Cromwell, it was alleged, induced Santo Domingo to ask the United States to administer the cusms affairs of the republic.

Reader Treaty Brought to Light. During the discussion Morgan repeatthe Readers, which he said, "had never seen the light of day," because of the interference of Mr. Cromwell. Platt, of Connecticut, said that he did not want the discussion to go any further until that treaty had been produced. Thereupon it was sent to the Secretary's desk

by Morgan and read. It is declared by Republican Senators that the treaty gave everything to Santo Domingo, concessions to the Readers and practically nothing to the United States. The Senators subsequently declared that charges based on such a document were

not entitled to consideration.

Foraker defended Mr. Cromwell, saying that he knew him professionally and be lieved him incapable of the acts charged.
At the same time he said that the documents presented by Morgan should be printed in order that all Senators might Lave a chance to examine them.

Despite the fact that it is recognized that there are not enough votes for the ratification of the treaty, there was a general return today of Republican mem-bers, who have been absent. Lodge and Kittredge, who have been away for a few days, were in their seats and Dolliver is within reach if there should be a call

Teller and Cullom at It Again. After the reading of the journal, Teller saked if there were obections to considering his resolution of inquiry concerning Santo Dominican affairs. Cullom, who had arisen to move an executive session, said that an opportunity would be given tomorrow for the consideration of the resolution.

"I know that," said Teller, "but if we are called to vote on the treaty this week, we will have to act without information." Well, I do not believe the information we would get is worth much anyway.

said Cullom. Teller said he did not want the resolu tion to lose its place and it was agreed that he might call it up tomorrow. The Newlands resolution was agreed to

calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to send to the Senate certain information relative to Dominican affairs. The Senate then went into executive

SEATED AS GOVERNOR OF COLORADO FOR ONE DAY

## PEABODY GOES IN

Made Governor of Colorado by a Deal.

### MUST STEP OUT AGAIN

His Resignation Signed Before He Was Seated.

### BUT IT MAY BE HELD BACK

Votes of Anti-Peabody Republicans Won by Pledge That McDonald Should Succeed, but Faith May Be Broken.

DENVER March 16 .- James H. Peabody today won his contest for the office of Governor, from which he retired on January 10 after serving a term of two years, his victory was achieved only after he had given his pledge to resign and surrender the chair to Lieutenant-Governor Jesse F. McDonald.

The vote in joint convention of the General Assembly by which Governor Alva Adams was onsted and Governor James H. Peabody installed was 55 to 41. Ten Republicans voted with the Democratic

members for Adams. It was more in the nature of a party than a personal triumph, for both Peabody and McDonald are Republicans and Adams is a Democrat. Although the Republican majority on joint ballot is 35, it had been found impossible to gain for Peabody enough Republican votes to reinstate him as Governor for the remainder of the biennial term ending in January, 1907. Twenty-two Republican members refused to be bound by any action in cauus on the contest, and entered into a compact not to vote for Peabody. A majority of them, however, were in favor of seating the Lieutenant-Governor in the Governor's chair, if means could be found to do so legally. Finally, the leaders of the opposing Republican factions arranged a compromise by which Feabout would be vindicated by being declared elected and McDonald would be made Governor

Fear Corporations Made Deal. At the conference at which the hargain was made, pledges were given to the independent Republicans by the heads of four large corporations who had been active supporters of Peabody that he would retire after being seated and permit the Lieutenant-Governor to

take the office of Governor. Peabody's resignation was placed in the hands of W. S. Boynton, and will filed by him with the Becretary of

State tomorrow. Governor Adams, who had spent the day packing his effects, surrendered his office to Peabody shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon. Scores of letters, telegrams and telephone messages had reached the Executive Chamber during the day urging Adams to hold his seat by force, but he decided to ignore this

### advice. Adams Feels Outraged.

In conversation he said he felt outraged at the action of the General Assembly, and expressed surprise that Mr. Peabody should become a party to what he termed a conspiracy to secure the office of Governor for a man who had no claim whatever to the place, Later he will issue a formal statement to the public regarding the result of the contest.

Jesse F. McDonald who is slated to become Governor, was born in Asatabu la, O., in 185s. He came to Colorado terests in Leadville and elsewhere

Governor Peabody was escorted before the Joint Assembly by a committee after the adoption of the report and resolutions restoring him to the office of Governor. He was greeted with oneers. The oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Gabbert. When the applause; following the ceremony subsided, he thanked the members of the Legislature for "having done their duty," and assured them that their action would meet with the approbation of their constituents. He said that his election would do away once for all with criminal elections and, if this end was attained, a great good would come to the state. While the new Governor was speaking a Governor's salute was booming on the grounds outside the Capitol. No hint was given in his speech of his intention of re-

The joint convention adjourned until next Tuesday, when, it is expected, a report on the bribery coarges will be

### Adams' Secretary Insults Peabody.

Mr. Peabody, accompanied by Adjutant-General Sherman M. Bell and a number of friends, went directly to the Governor's chamber after the conclusion of the inauguration ceremony. Governor Adams had left when he arrived, but the retiring Governor's private secretary, Alfred Patek, was still n the office. Mr. Peabody inquired for Mr. Adams and, when told that he had gone, said:

"I am very sorry. I expected to eee

Mr. Peabody then introduced himself to Mr. Patek remarked that he had been mated as Governor and offered to shake hands. Mr. Patek drew back and uttered contemptuous remark which caused Colonel F. N. Grozs, of the Colorado National Guard, to seize Mr. Patek by the

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

### ONE OF THE ASPIRANTS FOR COMMAND OF RUSSIAN ARMY



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS NICHOLAIVITCH, SECOND COUSIN OF CZAR.

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