

GEN. LINEVITCH'S NEXT STAND.

He May be Compelled to Retire into Siberia.

Japan Engage Chinese Bandits to Aid in Pursuit.

All the Women Ordered to Leave Vladivostok.

A Genshu Pass cable: Gen. Linevitch, the new commander-in-chief of the army, to-day received the members of his staff.

Chinese state that the Japanese have recruited many Chinese bandits, and that probably they are now able to count a superiority in cavalry as well as infantry.

The Japanese are following the Russian rear-guard, which is moving north from Santoupan at the rate of eight and a half miles a day. On both flanks the Japanese are operating a wide turning movement, but the strength of the flanking forces has not been definitely ascertained.

At a number of places along the railroad between Santoupan and Genshu Pass there are broken hills with steep sides and gorges at the bottom where stubborn resistance might be made. Gen. Linevitch will make a stand before he reaches the Sungari River and Chantgia. Unless he is able to hold the line of the river the Russian position will be so weak strategically, that he may be compelled to retire back of Harbin into Siberia, owing to the fact that as they approach Harbin the Russian front parallels the railroad, rendering the danger of severance of the sole line of communication constantly greater. The prospect of the isolation of Vladivostok must also be met, and it is urgently necessary to supply the garrison with provisions and ammunition, not for a few months, but for two years.

Two hundred thousand reinforcements from Russia are now necessary to make it possible for the Russians to meet the Japanese on anything like even terms.

The branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank has removed from Kowin to Harbin after an attack on the bank office, in which two of the guards were wounded with cobblestones.

Captured Japanese report that a terrible affray took place in the streets of Mukden, March 18, when a big detachment of Russians, the last to leave the city, were entrapped by Chinese bandits and a few Japanese soldiers who closed the city gates and blocked the narrow streets. According to the report, which is not confirmed, not a Russian escaped.

Field Marshal Oyama has communicated to Gen. Linevitch the news that the entire Russian medical staff which remained in Mukden after the evacuation is unharmed and well.

PREPARING FOR SIEGE. All the Women Ordered to Leave Vladivostok.

A St. Petersburg cable: It is announced here that all the women have been ordered to leave Vladivostok.

The possibility that if the Russian army should be unable to hold the lower line of the Sungari River at a turning movement to completely sever communications and isolate the army 6,000 miles from home is too serious for Russian consideration.

Military authorities here believe that unless Gen. Linevitch is sure of his ability to hold the lower Sungari line he will risk his whole army if he fortifies and concentrates there, as if he should be defeated, his line of retreat lies to the two sides of a triangle, the third side of which is open to the enemy's advance.

At the general staff the view that Gen. Linevitch is compelled to abandon Harbin and retire toward Lake Baikal, leaving Vladivostok to its fate, is regarded as almost unchangeable. It is pointed out that Field Marshal Oyama will have a long and laborious task to bring up an army of 300,000 or 400,000 men. Meanwhile Russian reinforcements are arriving at Harbin at the rate of 1,200 men per day. Nevertheless, it is significant that there is now a well-marked peace party at the War Office.

GREAT WASTE OF GRAIN. Enough Thrown Away to Cover St. Paul's Cathedral.

A London cable: The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says it is estimated that the two millions of roubles already spent on the war are all irretrievably lost. This is causing indignation that is proportionate to the recognition of the great need for Government aid to agriculture and productive works. The correspondent adds that enough grain is thrown away every week along the railways, owing to lack of transportation facilities, to cover St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Standard's Odessa correspondent

says that three thousand reservists who are quartered upon the inhabitants of Nicolaeff are terrifying the town. They parade the streets, threatening to wreck everything rather than go to Manchuria. The Governor has telegraphed for regular troops to check the disorder.

TO RESIST ADVANCE. The Russian Army Expected to Contest Every Inch.

A London cable: A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that the Russian armies are concentrating and reorganizing south of Shanghai. It is confidently claimed in official circles that the armies will contest every foot of the remaining 150 miles to Harbin. It is stated that the food problem has been temporarily solved by the receipt of supplies from China, but it must be confessed that the optimism is not widespread.

There was a spontaneous peace demonstration on the Nevsky Prospekt Wednesday afternoon, 300 persons shouting "Down with the war!" The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph affirms that the czar's determination to continue the war is unchanged. The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture have almost tearfully besought the czar to stop the campaign, but they made no impression.

WAITING FOR THE COUNT. Sakharoff Cannot Send Extent of Russian Losses.

A St. Petersburg cable: The Gazette of the Prefecture of St. Petersburg contains the following: "On orders from the general staff to Gen. Sakharoff, chief of the general staff of the Manchurian army, to give as quickly as possible complete details of the Russian losses in the defeat at Mukden. Gen. Sakharoff replied: 'I will send the details by telegraph as soon as I receive them from the chief of each regiment engaged.'"

The correspondent is assured that Gen. Kourapatkin sent no despatches beyond those published. The czar is indignant at the absence of news from the commander, and ordered his recall for an explanation. Now that Gen. Kourapatkin has rejoined Gen. Linevitch's army, the emperor has directed the foregoing to reassure the thousands of families that are awaiting news of the fate of their relatives in the field.

WARSHIPS LAUNCHED. Another Japanese Leviathan Leaves the Slips.

A Newcastle-on-Tyne cable says: The new Japanese battleship Kashima was launched today at the Elswick shipbuilding yards, in the presence of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain.

In an subsequent address Minister Hayashi said the Japanese successes on the sea were largely due to the fact that more than a dozen of their great warships were built in England. He was sorry the Kashima could not participate in the war, but the war must end some time, and thereafter the powerful vessel would be used to maintain peace in the Far East.

The Kashima's main battery will consist of four 12-inch, four 10-inch, and 12 6-inch guns. She is of 16,400 tons. A sister ship is being built at Barrow-in-Furness.

CHINA AND JAPAN. Said to Have Made Agreement Regarding Manchuria.

A London cable: The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post says it is reported that China and Japan have made a secret agreement regarding Manchuria. Yuan Shih Kai, Viceroy of Pechili and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army and navy, is now en route for Mukden.

According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, China's recently reported appeal to the powers to intervene in the war because of the sufferings of the Chinese in Manchuria through the hostilities was in fact a ruse. Whether China's action is spontaneous or was suggested by Russia does not appear, but the correspondent says there is reason to believe now there is real ground to hope for peace.

WAIL BY A CORRESPONDENT. Improvidence and Internal Disorders Clog Efforts.

A St. Petersburg cable: The Novoye Vremya today will publish a remarkable despatch from a correspondent in the field, who with the bitter taste of defeat still on his palate, discusses the causes of the Russian reverses, and contrasts the spirit with which Russia and Japan are conducting the war and with sorrow and disheartenment arraigns the elements in Russia who are nourishing their propaganda on the Semites in the Far East, "scattering in the very hour of defeat," according to the correspondent, "broadcast among the hearts, retreat, retreat, soldiers' proclamations urging them to cease fighting and surrender."

The despatch continues: "Not even the enemy has sent us such proclamations, but has confined himself to throwing into our lines telegrams from foreign agencies about disorders in Russia. Put yourself in the place of the soldier and officers, who returning from Mukden fatigued and heart-sore from want of success, have received from their distant home proclamations with advice to that tenor."

Setting aside the factors of a temporary nature, the correspondent enumerates four main causes of misfortune: First—Failure to establish before the war an adequate intelligence department from foreign agencies about disorders in Russia. Put yourself in the place of the soldier and officers, who returning from Mukden fatigued and heart-sore from want of success, have received from their distant home proclamations with advice to that tenor."

Second—Russia is dependent upon a single railway, while the Japanese have many bases, with the possibility of establishing new ones at any point on the coast. Third—The deficiencies of many officers, whose mistakes of execution bring to naught the most carefully thought out plans of the commander, or whose technical education has not kept pace with the artillery they are required to handle.

Fourth—That victory rests not with the army, but with the nation. The correspondent pictures the patriotic devotion, and passionate longing for victory of the Japanese, and continuing:

"On the other side is a nation where

A TORNADO IN ALABAMA; EIGHT OR NINE LIVES LOST.

Seven Negroes and One Little Girl Killed and Many Houses Destroyed.

Woman Who Dropped Dead and Was Placed in a Vault Believed to be Alive.

The Mystery of Mrs. Stanford's Poisoning May Soon be Solved and Arrests Made.

Roanoke, Ala., March 27.—Reports have reached here of a disastrous tornado which swept across the southern part of Randolph county, late Monday night. Eight or nine lives are known to have been lost, and damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done to property. The tornado started at a point near Double Heads and proceeded in a northwesterly course. The residence of Mack-Carlisle was demolished and several residents of Roanoke were killed. For six miles a number of houses were demolished and three negroes were killed and several were injured on the Wilson plantation.

Three or four negroes were killed on the Holy Plantation near Rock Mills. At Lime post-office, a store was wrecked and a little daughter of a Mr. Lucas, was killed and her mother seriously injured. Details of the storm are difficult to obtain on account of the wires being down.

Is She Alive? Chicago, March 27.—A despatch to the Tribune from Tell City, Ind., says: Mrs. Susan Sulzer, who apparently dropped dead ten days ago as she was entering her home in Cannelton and whose body was placed in the cemetery vault two days later, is believed by many persons to be of greater liberty than she is.

Her relatives are convinced that life is not extinct, and a specialist from Cincinnati has been summoned and an investigation will be made. During the time that the body has been in the vault it has been watched closely, and several times apparent signs of life have been detected. Since her supposed death the wound on her head caused by the fall has continued to bleed at intervals, and her face remains flushed. A few days ago a local physician punctured one of her fingers and brought blood.

The Stamford Mystery. San Francisco, March 27.—The Call

part of the people misunderstand the meaning of this war, or are even inimical, taking advantage of distressing times to attain more liberty. The need of greater liberty is undoubted; but is not it possible to press the campaign after the war? The country is entirely occupied with internal affairs and disorders, turning its attention to the principal streets, and we are invited to a word of discouragement or abuse, or to send as a palliative to the retreating forces a heap of revolutionary proclamations."

In concluding, the correspondent pleads for a feeling of encouragement and acknowledgment that the 90,000 men who fell around Mukden are a not unappreciated sacrifice.

MASSACRE OF INNOCENTS. Russian Police Guilty of Horrible Brutality.

Berlin, March 27.—Heartrending accounts of awful brutality towards children have been received from Russia. These accounts would be regarded as incredible were they not vouched for by Russian papers of such standing as the Russkaja Vjedomosti.

On Feb. 11, the schoolboys of Kursk resolved to strike, and on the next day a procession of them made a tour of the principal streets, and were accompanied from the chief educational establishments of the city.

The strikers were accompanied throughout by the police, who did not interfere, even when the boys broke the schoolhouse windows and played other schoolboys pranks.

Suddenly, however, on an appointed signal the police and their creatures fell on the school children, who had collected on a large, open space, from all sides, the former with their words, the latter with their fists.

Blows were rained on the children's heads and faces. Any boy or girl who fell was dragged up by the hair, and then thrown down again and kicked with the heavily booted feet of these butchers.

In one case a watchman seized an 11-year-old boy. He struck him to the ground, and beat his head on the stone pavement.

Escape from the ruffians there was none, for police and watchmen had been posted with knouts to drive back any scholars who attempted to flee.

One old railway official said that on the news reaching him early in the afternoon of the children being flogged, he and other fathers went to the scene of the tumult, and there saw "many children, 10, 11 and 12 years old, with

their faces streaming with blood, and their hair torn out, while those on the ground groaned being cruelly kicked."

The chief of police Col. Welk, was a spectator of the butchery and to some civilians, who implored him to use his authority to stop the massacre he coolly replied: "Gentlemen, you know I am a peaceable man, and cannot help."

It is generally believed that the outrage was organized by the police, and that it could have been stopped at any moment.

ARCTIC VESSEL LAUNCHED. A Steamer That is Built to Withstand a Squeeze in the Ice.

Buck-port, Maine, March 27.—Commander Robert E. Peary's Arctic exploration steamship was launched here today. The Peary Arctic Club, of New York furnished the funds for her construction. She was designed by Naval Architect William E. Winant, of New York, and is considered the most powerful and best equipped craft for polarizing the Arctic ice ever built.

She is described as "a three-masted, double-rigged steamship, with auxiliary sails, power." She is 383 feet in length, with a gross tonnage of 6,100 tons. Her model is similar to modern built steamships,

but rather more sharp, the particular features being her long, high raking bow, overhanging stern and general wedge-shape at the sides, in order that she may be lifted free if nipped in the ice. She is built of white oak, the frames being treble and close together, with double flanking making the walls from 24 to 30 inches thick. The keel is 16 inches thick, but false keels and keelsons form in-batches three feet high, the entire length of the vessel. The bow is backed by 12 feet of solid dead wood. Her engine and boilers will develop from 1,000 to 1,500 horsepower. Her cost, when ready for sea, will be \$100,000.

played the medal up to the very last. She also received letters from our late beloved Queen Victoria, also one from Lord Aberdeen. She leaves a sorrowing husband in a family of mourners.

The bravery of Abigail Becker is chronicled in a ballad published in the Ontario high school reader, the two most stirring verses running thus: For what to do but plunge and swim Out on the shivering billow cast, She toiled, she dived, she groped for him— She found and clutched him fast. She climbed the reef, she brought him up, She laid him gasping on the sand, Built high the fire and filled the cup— Stood by and waved her hand!

FIGURES MADE TO ORDER. Corset Expert at Dressmakers' Convention Tells How It is Done.

Chicago, March 27.—The long-backed corset is not the thing and the straight front is still in vogue. This is the corset expert's comforting word to Chicago women. She goes farther to say: "Chicago women, most of them, must not wear the long-back corset. It is built for the extremely stout woman. The typical Chicago woman is not stout; she is slender, with a long waist. The long-back corset would make a perfect sight of her."

The corset expert is one of the most popular features of the national dressmakers' convention, which opened yesterday in the First National Hotel. She has announced that she will fit any woman free of charge who will serve as illustration for the corset lectures. The first of these lectures is to be given tonight in Music Hall in the Fire Arts building.

There are to be professional models who will demonstrate the irregularities of the human figure. From them the corset expert will show how difficulties may be overcome. There is the too stout woman and the girl who is like a bean pole. Properly corseted they are to appear plump, round-waisted or slender, as the occasion demands.

For those who offer themselves as examples of impossibilities the corset woman promises wonders in figure-building. "Just take away from the hip," she says, "add to the length of the waist, draw in the chest, and all is easily done without making one feel the least bit less comfortable. Surely the properly corseted woman is the only really happy one."

"But how about the long back," someone asked her.

"The corset woman is surrounded by a mob of anxious women. She also has her electric lighted specimens, in pink and blue satins with much real lace and elegance of figure. The fat women always sigh when they look at the tidy models. But the corset specialist is encouraging. She says: 'Now, there is no reason why you shouldn't look like that. That is, you might look something like— you would be deformed if you were just like them. But you, my dear—the corset woman can tell a figure at a glance—'you need"—and so on until the stout person in question is perfectly satisfied that she can hide "some of it."

Mrs. E. D. Dean, who is the director of corset demonstration for the convention, has this to say about the long back: "If you are short and stout don't wear it. The long-back corset has its mischief, but it is not for everyone to wear. People must learn that they can't go into a store and buy any corset."

"To have a corset right you must be fitted just as you are fitted for shoes, and the same is true in having the corset fit right. There could not be one style and everyone wear it. If there were half the women in the world would be perfect figures. If the corset fits just right the waist will be round. We don't have the waist as low as we used to get. It comes at the perfectly natural point, wherever that may be. Everyone has a waist line, you know, and if the hips are too heavy for the bust we lessen them with a long-hipped corset and vice versa. Each figure must be fitted according to its needs. The tightest point on the corset, however, should be just below the floating ribs."

"To do that you must take a deep breath just as the lacing begins. That breaths the rib up and a slight tightening of the strings will hold it there and keep the bust from slipping. People have always complained of straight fronts slipping up, but if they are fitted right they won't do that."

The exhibit of imported gowns, which is for members of the convention only, is held in a side room amid a profusion of ornate rugs and white hangings. There are gowns from some twenty of the best dressmakers of Paris, whose very names are law to the importer and to the local dressmakers who copy them. The styles are quaint with a certain simplicity, if many puffings and pipings could be so called.

The majority of the costumes are for short-waisted and short-sleeved jackets to match the skirts. There are filmy automobile coats of dainty gray silk, with trimmings of scarlet and gold and plain silk jackets and skirts which will take the place of the former spring suit of cloth.

The convention runs the entire week, with lectures afternoon and evening. Mrs. C. H. Baker, president of the organization, gave the address of welcome last night and she and the corset expert will occupy this evening.

WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH LION. Rescued Her Husband, Who Was in Its Grip.

London, March 27.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following: A thrilling story of an encounter with a lion, in which a woman played a conspicuous part, comes from the Bulawayo district. While retiring to rest, an English settler named Dickert heard what sounded like a pig grunting. Stepping outside to investigate, he was immediately seized by a lion. His shouts brought out Mrs. Dickert with a loaded rifle.

With the weapon she struck the beast on the head and caused it to release its hold of her husband. Dickert then sprang to his feet, snatched the gun, and shot the lion dead.

A Bombay cable says: Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, killed two lions in the Gir Forest. Another lion was organized by the other members of the party and twelve miles from the Governor's shoot, and while the lions were following a wounded lion on foot the animal suddenly sprang upon Major Carnegy of the Bombay Political Service, killing him instantly. No other member of the party was injured.

TRAGIC "BABES IN THE WOOD."

Two Indian Children Abandoned in the Wilds.

They Were Eaten by Hungry Wolves.

Mounted Police Tell of an Athabasca Tragedy.

An Ottawa report: The Mounted Police report, just issued to-day, contains a tragic "Babes in the Wood" story. It gives the details of the cold-blooded abandonment in the wilds of the north-west, near Lake Athabasca, of two young Indian children, who, deserted and unprotected, were eaten alive by wolves. A young Indian girl of fifteen, also abandoned, narrowly escaped death from starvation. The story, taken from the diary of Sergeant Field, in command of the police detachment at Fort Chipewyan, is as follows: "A half-breed arrived here from Fond-du-Lac, on Lake Athabasca, and reported that an Indian, Paul Izo Azie, living at Black Lake, near Fond-du-Lac, had deserted his adopted children in the bush some time during last September.

"The particulars of the case are: This Indian, Paul Izo Azie, was camped on an island in Black Lake, where he intended fishing and hunting during the fall and winter. One day he sighted four or five canoes, with a number of men on board, coming towards his camp. He fired two shots in the air, as is customary amongst Indians, as a sign of friendliness. They did not reply or take any notice of his shooting, but paddled off in another direction and landed on the main shore of the lake. This man, being very superstitious, as most Indians are, concluded that these were bad people, and intended killing him and all his family. He became frightened, so he got his wife, sister and the two little children and himself into his canoe and paddled ashore, leaving his camping outfit and all his belongings behind him. When he landed on the shore he started off on foot for Fond-du-Lac, followed by his wife and sister, leaving the two little children behind without food or protection, one a little boy and the other a little girl, aged two and three years respectively.

"It being an eight days' trip, or about 130 or 140 miles, from his camp to Fond-du-Lac, his sister, a young girl about 15 years old, got fatigued after the first or second day's travel. He left her behind also on the road, without food or protection. This poor girl wandered about the woods for several days in a dreadful state of starvation, until she was picked up by some Indians that were camped in that direction. She told them her story; how her brother had deserted these two little children on the lake shore. Some of these Indians started back to search for the children. When they got there they found the camp just as the Indian had left it, nothing taken or stolen.

"They tracked the little children along the shore, and where they went up into the bush. They followed their tracks up into the bush, and there they found the children called out as loud as they could, but got no reply. They then went on a little farther, and there they found a little dress all blood-stained and torn, and wolf tracks all around where the little girl had evidently been eaten by wolves. They could find no trace or sign of the other child anywhere. There is no doubt that the little boy has been devoured also."

The report adds that the Indian guilty of the desertion was arrested subsequently, tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The crime occurred in 1903, in a wilderness remote from civilization, which accounts for the delay in the details becoming known and the bringing of the rascally Indian to justice.

UNDER NEW CONTROL. Lake of the Woods Milling Company Transferred.

Montreal, March 27.—It was announced to-day that the control of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. had passed into the hands of Montreal and Toronto interests, including Messrs Robert Meighen, James Crathern, Senator Mackay, Robert A. Resford and F. Matheson, Montreal (supposedly) Senator Cox. These interests have purchased for the sum of \$1,800,000 the interests hitherto controlled by Mr. David Russell, which gives them control of the company. As a result of this, a reorganization will take place in the directorate. Messrs. David Russell, Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton, Albert McLaren and William Murray will retire. Messrs. Robert Meighen, Robert Reford, Thomas Fyche and Senator Mackay will remain. Those who will replace the retiring members have not yet been announced. It is understood that Mr. Meighen will continue as President.

FOUND A TON OF SILVER. It is Believed That Treasure Was Abandoned by Indians.

Akron, Ohio, March 27.—While walking along the south shore of Silver Lake to-day George Lodge stumbled upon a huge billet of metal, which was found to be silver. Making further investigation, he and his brothers dug out twenty-six large bars, of an average of one hundred pounds, making over a ton in all.

For many years the late Henry Watmore, who died at the age of one hundred and ten years, told a story of an encampment of five hundred Indians, which shortly before the battle of Tippecanoe, left the vicinity of this lake in a single night, and it is thought this silver was the treasure they dumped into the water for safe-keeping.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T E D I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N