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VOL. XLIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1905.

NO. 48.

RUSSIANS FACE GREAT DISASTER

Report That Japanese in Force Are North of Mukden

It is Said That St. Petersburg Hopes For is That Kuropatkin Will Be Able to Retreat to Harbin--Gruesome Tales of Valley Heaped With Dead and Dying--Terrible Losses on Both Sides, and Battle Rages.

There was no cessation of the fighting between the Russians and Japanese armies Manchuria yesterday. Russian reports at a distance the tide of battle in the immediate vicinity of Mukden seem to be ebbing. It is most probable that the war crisis at St. Petersburg seem to hope for at present is General Kuropatkin has succeeded in

whom is a corpse which with every joint pounds against the helpless living comrades of the man on whose face death had sealed the distortion of unbearable agony. The valley in front of the Russian position has become a valley of death. Corpses strewn the debatable ground from which neither side can remove its dead. Again and again the Japanese charged

down the slope and up the hill. Again and again the Russians counter-attacked, trying to gain possession of "the hill with the tower." No quarter was asked for or given by either side. The enemy ceased only in death--the wounded with breasts torn open by shrapnel or bayonet cutting another shot with their last breath.

Here sits a Japanese upon a stone, a moment's pause for rest, having stretched him out into eternity.

There he lies with bayonets sheathed in each other's breasts.

Everywhere corpses--corpses--corpses.

Barricades of Corpses.

For two days the Russians had been concentrating a heavy artillery fire on "the hill with the tower" stopping the Japanese sapper work. At 2 o'clock in the morning yesterday the Russian sappers heard a noise at "the hill with the tower." Creeping forward they discovered that the Japanese were heaping up corpses as defenses. The Russian field batteries immediately opened fire and forced a cessation of the work.

At dawn yesterday the Japanese attacked the Russian positions near Ouhensu. The attackers were severely recognizable as valiant Japanese so mechanically did they move forward and with undying persistence attack and be thrown back. They reported this at 10 in the morning after a preparatory artillery bombardment and reached the Russian trenches, where a bayonet fight ensued. At the crucial moment General Alifff, commanding the vanguard, arrived on the scene with two companies and turned the scale against the Japanese. Among the wounded was Lieut. Col. Irovetzky, of the general staff, who nevertheless remained at the front.

Toward evening the fight slackened. The Japanese employed an ingenious scheme to deceive the Russian artillery whose shells though having the ranges appear to be exploding in the wrong direction. The officers were about to resort to experiment when the Japanese exploded small mines and even throwing dirt in the air with spears to effect a deception.

Jap Armies in Touch at Tie Pass.

New Chwang, March 6--It is reported here that the scouts of General Nogai and General Kuroki's armies are already in touch behind Tie Pass.

Drop Arms and Clothes and Run.

General Oku's Headquarters in the Field, March 5, 2 p. m., via Tsuan (delayed in transmission)--Since last Friday night the Japanese left, which is now extending north and south, has advanced several miles. The Russian are retreating a week and today met his wife, who arrived with her vaudeville company.

publishing his line of retreat in the direction of Harbin. The Russian general has reached Newchwang which, however, has no confirmation from other sources that the Japanese are already in Mukden with a large force and the Russians are facing a disastrous fate. It appears to be a possibility that the Russian line drawn off a portion of the army from the center and sent it to force the divisions engaged in flanking movements.

General Kuroki, the most trusted of General Kuropatkin's officers, as personal command of the Russian forces in triangle between the railway and the river, which vital position the Japanese have been assailing for several days. Russian reports admit that 12,000 men are wounded but make no mention of the number killed and of the same report that the Japanese have lost 10,000 in killed or wounded.

ropatkin to Fall on Japs Today.

London, March 7--The correspondent of St. Petersburg of the Times telegraph March 6 says:

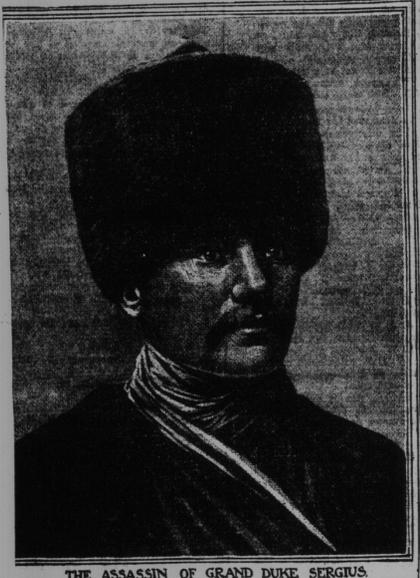
Reassuring despatches tonight claim that the Japanese already have used all their reserves. If the decisive offensive operation on this point General Kuroki will hurl his entire force toward the south and southeast of Mukden and to break Oyama's army.

"At a preliminary meeting of the war council today (Monday), General Dragutif presiding, General Gripenberg was present. It was proposed to send an additional 400,000 men to the Far East."

alley Heaped With Dead.

Headquarters of General Rennenkampf at Ouhensu, Saturday, March 4, 8 a. m., via Mukden, March 6--The road northward is crowded so far as the eyes can reach by a continuous file of two wheeled Chinese carts full of Russian wounded, the sad testimony of the valor with which the army of the east, fighting continuously for a fortnight, has defended every inch of the ground over which it has been compelled by superior numbers to retire.

Each cart bears from three to five wounded men whose exhaustion is almost to utter for them to feel pain. Scarcely a groan or a cry is heard--not even the moans of the dying--only the dismal creak of the rattle wheels and the thud of the ponies' hoofs are audible. Most of the wounded have their heads covered with Chinese blankets or they cover their faces with convulsed blood staining and dirty faces distorted with pain, sunken eyes and expanded nostrils. Here and there is seen a cart with two wounded men between



THE ASSASSIN OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

FROM THE LONDON DAILY HERALD.

FINANCIAL CRASH IN YARMOUTH

W. H. Redding & Sons Fail and Drag Bank of Yarmouth With Them

HEAVY LIABILITIES

It is said that failed concern owed \$400,000, and that bank is the Heaviest Creditor--Teller of Institution \$7,000 Short by Advances to Reddings.

Yarmouth, March 6--(Special)--The suspension of the Bank of Yarmouth and the failure of W. H. Redding & Sons was the sole topic here today.

Acting upon instructions from the Canadian Bankers' Association the managers here of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Montreal and Union Bank of Halifax have taken over the affairs of the Bank of Yarmouth pending the arrival here of W. E. Stavert, general manager of the Bank of Yarmouth, who has been appointed curator. All the bank officials have been engaged during the day in the Bank of Yarmouth, and little or no information is obtained.

It is a fact, however, that the assignment of W. H. Redding & Sons, which was at the instance of the bank, had much to do with the suspension of the bank. What the firm's liabilities is to the bank cannot be ascertained tonight, but it is estimated that the gross liabilities of the bank and shoe concern exceed \$400,000.

Teller Short \$7,000.

It is further stated that the visit here of General Manager Thorne and Inspector McRae, of the Union Bank of Halifax, was for the purpose of making a rigid examination of the business of the Bank of Yarmouth, and not especially with a view to making it over.

Respecting the shortage in Teller Perry's cash, which is said to be in the neighborhood of \$7,000, it is stated that as much as \$4,000 to \$5,000 was paid to the Reddings. Perry holding the firm's cheques, from time to time.

How far the guarantee company may be liable to the bank is not known, but if the alleged transactions spread over a prolonged period and satisfactory reports were made up to a recent period of the teller's accounts it may be difficult to make the company see its liability.

There are so many rumors about the street that one hardly knows what to believe.

The Redding failure will cripple a number of business houses, but it is hoped not seriously. The factories employed in 100 banks of the majority of whom were paid by orders on merchants. This means perhaps many of the local dealers may become direct losers by the bank's conducting the large business.

The Bank of Yarmouth has a capital of \$300,000 all paid up. The reserve fund on the 31st of January was \$32,880. Deposits on call were \$24,263; deposits payable on demand amounted to \$239,153. Loans from other banks were \$34,123. The total assets amounted to \$729,678. Loans to directors were \$38,818. Specie on hand was \$11,614; Dominion notes, \$6,381; deposits with other banks, \$6,381; deposits made with and deposits due other banks, \$3,281; balances due from agencies and other banks, \$3,281; Dominion and provincial government securities, \$19,400; railway and other bonds and stocks, \$14,250; current loans in Canada, \$263,381; overdue debts, \$19,299; real estate, \$11,614.

The statement of the bank for the year 1904 showed that the loss for the year was \$1,673.01, and that a dividend was \$37,000 to \$37,000. The directors are Hon. John Lovitt, president; S. A. Crowell, vice-president; Augustus J. Under the Cann and J. Leslie Lovitt. Under the banking out the notes are good and will be accepted by all banks.

The failed firm consists of Wm. H. Redding and his four sons--Edward A., Frederick, W. H. Jr. and John, and came in from Hebron several years ago, putting up a large wooden building on the corner of Central and Hawthorne streets and equipping it with up-to-date machinery, which they continued to do up to the present time, when they have installed everything in the way of machinery to be used in Canada's largest concern. The business, which at first was confined to the provinces, finally extended as far west as Winnipeg.

MAY YOHE REUNITED TO HER LATEST HUSBAND

Montreal, March 6--(Special)--After a separation of almost a year, May Yohe, the music hall singer, who was the wife of Lord Francis Hope, reunited here today with her husband, Captain Bradley Strong, with her husband, the late Mayor Strong of New York.

The couple, it will be remembered, attracted notoriety by their trip around the world and the separation which followed and the charge of the former perjury that the captain had stolen her jewels.

Captain Strong has been in Montreal for a week and today met his wife, who arrived with her vaudeville company.

(Continued on page 5, fourth column.)

BEHIND THE BARS AT LAST

Greene and Gaynor Refused Bail and Are Now in Jail

HAVE SPENT \$250,000

Most of This the American Fugitives Have Given to Quebec Lawyers to Fight Extradition--Proceedings Likely to Last for Weeks--Their Quarrel Patched Up.

Montreal, March 6--(Special)--Today, for the first time since they jumped their bail in the United States and fled to Canada, Gaynor and Greene, indicted for defrauding the United States government, were placed in a cell. The two Americans were locked up in the Montreal jail this afternoon to await the progress of the proceedings for extradition, which are expected to last for weeks. This afternoon Judge Lafontaine sitting as extradition commissioner, decided he had no authority to admit the men to bail and he committed them to the custody of the jailer.

Quebec, March 6--(Special)--Before he left here for Montreal, Colonel Gaynor said that the stay of him and his partner in Canada had cost \$250,000, most of which went to Quebec lawyers to fight off extradition proceedings.

By some Gaynor is reported to be worth \$2,000,000, but in other quarters it is said that his exchequer is pretty well depleted.

For several months after their arrival here, both Gaynor and Greene lived in a luxurious style at the Chateau Frontenac, Yarmouth, and not especially with a view to making it over.

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MRS. CHADWICK COLLAPSES AND TRIAL ADJOURNS

Took Only Two Hours to Get a Jury, and Good Progress Was Made for a Time.

Cleveland, O., March 6--A complete nervous collapse by Mrs. L. Chadwick, wife of the late Senator L. Chadwick, occurred at the first day of her trial to an abrupt close at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon.

E. H. Haller, of Oberlin, the second witness called by the state, was on the stand when Mrs. Chadwick, who was very pale, whispered to her attorneys that she would be compelled to leave the room. She passed out quickly, and upon reaching the ante-room sank into a chair in a faint. In a few moments Mrs. Chadwick was revived but she was in no condition to return to the court room and Judge Taylor adjourned the trial until tomorrow morning.

It was an exciting day for Mrs. Chadwick, and she took the keenest interest in the proceedings. When District Attorney Sullivan outlined the case she expects to prove against her, Mrs. Chadwick's eyes did not leave his face for a second. When her counsel, J. P. Dawley rose to state her case she had listened to Mr. Sullivan as eagerly as she had listened to Mr. Sullivan and apparently with far more pleasure.

The trial made rapid progress today. The jury was accepted within two hours and taking of testimony begun. Twenty-eight witnesses have been subpoenaed by the government and as far as can be ascertained, none have been summoned by the defense. It is generally thought that the attorneys for Mrs. Chadwick expect to secure the acquittal of their client more by a course of a feeble attack by the government than through a strong defense.

Eleven of the jury are farmers and one is a real estate dealer. Shortly after the adjournment, the charge on which Mrs. Chadwick is arraigned is conspiracy against the laws of the United States--the conspiracy as defined by the government, resting in the agreement between her and the officials of the Citizens National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio, to issue and negotiate certified checks, when she had no money in the bank.

PARENT WILL HAVE TO REMAIN TILL INQUIRY IS OVER

Quebec, March 6--(Special)--Investigation into the charges against Premier Parent will be granted tomorrow. It will compel the premier to remain in office until the committee of enquiry are through with its labors and renders a decision.

(Continued on page 5, fourth column.)

NEW YORK FACES ANOTHER STRIKE

Employees of Subway and Elevated Roads Threaten to Go Out

WOULD BLOCK BUSINESS

Street Lines Unequal to Handling the Vast Crowds That Daily Travel--East Side Landlord Demands Baby Tax from Tenants--Dr. Buckley Scores Hall Caine's Books.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) New York, March 6--At this writing, it seems as though the oft-threatened and oft-settled strike on the subway and elevated roads of the city is at hand. Such a strike will affect directly all the great transportation arteries of Manhattan Island. New York has not had a great strike in years.

If the elevated railroads and the subway lines are jammed to the point of suffocation and the street cars are not much better. The diversion of this tremendous traffic to the street car lines alone will cause, of course, an absolutely impossible situation.

Unless national labor organizations step in and force the local leaders to terms in some way, the metropolis seems on the verge of the most troublesome and the most disastrous strike of its history.

Ever since the subway was opened, in fact before it was opened, there has been a strike talk. There have been conferences and crises and settlements galore. Every time the employees have appeared to win, they say now that they have been busy with the strike talk.

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DEADLOCK STILL EXISTS AT OTTAWA

Laurier Hasn't Agreed to Western Demands as Yet

Western Members and Government Both Put Forward New Education Clauses, But Don't Agree--Borden Questions Sir Wilfrid--Rural Free Delivery Discussed--Fielding Thanks David Russell for Offer.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, March 6--(Special)--The clauses drawn up by the Northwest members to be substituted for those in the autonomy bills which deal with the system of education in the Northwest are as follows:

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of the act, under the terms of chapters 28, 29 and 31 of the ordinances of the Northwest Territories in the year 1901.

2. An appeal shall lie to the governor-general-in-council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the king's subjects in relation thereto.

3. In case any such provincial law, as from time to time seems to the governor-general-in-council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the governor-general-in-council, on any appeal under this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the governor-general-in-council under this section.

The first of the clauses given above is said, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the provisions of this section and of any decision of the governor-general-in-council under this section.

The government has forwarded a clause to the western men somewhat similar to the above but so far it has not been accepted. The west favors the above.

Deadlock Still Continues.

There is no truth in the statement published by the Regina Leader as furnished by its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that Mr. Sifton's resignation was due in any respect whatever to his desire to leave the government for any other reason than that given.

Not is there any truth in the statement that relations between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Sifton are other than very strained. The difference between them on the school clause of the autonomy bill and that alone. The only qualification of that clause is that there may have been some friction over the northern boundary of Manitoba.

As the matter stands at the present moment, it is simply a question whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government take what the western members are prepared to support.

More Petitions Against School Clause.

A batch of petitions against separate schools for the Northwest were presented to the house today.

Mr. Borden inquired of the premier if there were to be any changes in the autonomy bill. There were reports in the press to that effect. He did not approve of debating a bill on its first reading, as was done in this bill and also the G. T. P. If this practice were pursued, printed copies of the bill should be printed two or three days ahead so that the house would be in a position to discuss it.

He suggested that if any changes were made before the second reading they would have them in reasonable time so as to discuss them on the second reading.

The leader of the opposition took this opportunity of relating certain reports in which characterized it in former days. At the same time he scored popular novels.

Of a certain kind of religious paper he said: "There are papers which still founded as religious papers and which were willing to accept patronage as such, but which are really unorthodox schemes for the destruction of the church."

Dr. Buckley said that "Que Yada" had not had a pretense of religion in it, it would have been seized by Anthony Comstock and he denounced Hall Caine's "The Christian" as a story of adultery.

(Continued on page 5, fourth column.)

HON. MR. FIELDING'S THANKS

Acknowledging a telegram in reference to the school question, pledging him the support and influence of David Russell, and his friends and The Telegraph and The Times, Hon. Mr. Fielding replied as follows:

"David Russell, Windsor Hotel, Montreal. Your telegram received. Thanks. W. S. FIELDING."

Rural Mail Delivery.

Papers containing information relative to free rural mail delivery were moved for by Mr. Lenox of the United States. In doing so he stated the United States had largely gone in for rural mail delivery and had found it a good thing. The system was spreading there. Mr. Lenox thought it might be a good thing for Canada.

Sir William Mallock, the postmaster general, said the United States had gone in for free rural delivery a little impudently, he believed, now wished the system was being pressed for strongly by every congressional district. The claims were so strong they could not be refused and the bill of expense was mounting at an appalling rate. If introduced into Canada he would be for the same thing would take place here and the same thing would take place here and the same thing would take place here.

To give point to Sir William's prophecy half dozen members, Liberal and Conservative, arose, one after another and urged that each had the best place in Canada to make a start. The motion carried.

Provincial Subsidies.

F. B. Carroll (Carlton, N. B.), in moving for correspondence between the federal and provincial governments relating to a readjustment of provincial subsidies, put in the following proposition: "The cost of the various provincial services had increased their revenues had not increased proportionately. Their greatest financial needs were for bridges, roads and railway subsidies."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier welcomed an opportunity of laying the correspondence before the public. In 1887 the conference of provincial premiers at Quebec had asked that the subsidies be increased as the population grew. The government had since received requests from the various provinces for an increase in that way, except British Columbia which asked for even more. Two years ago the Quebec resolutions had been reiterated at a conference of provincial premiers at Ottawa.

The system of subsidies adopted at Confederation was not as wise as it could be made, but they must abide by it loyally. There were other matters in which the relations between the dominion and the provinces were not satisfactory, such as the fisheries.

Previous to 1899 the conditions were rather satisfactory, when they were disturbed by the privy council's assignment of certain jurisdiction to the provinces, but now the difficulty was to know where the authority of the dominion ended and that of the provinces began.

Speaking for himself, he thought the public interest would be served by resting the fisheries wholly in one authority, either the dominion or the provinces, for himself he preferred seeing them in the dominion. It was a question upon which the provinces might very well be consulted.

Again speaking for himself, he would like to see the subject of subsidies considered at a meeting of the representatives of the provinces. He could not say he would entirely agree with their demands. He would, however, lay his views before his colleagues. The motion passed.

YARMOUTH BARK MAY BE TOTAL LOSS

London, March 6--The British bark Mary A. Law, Captain Wilmot, at Bahia Blanca from Yarmouth (N. B.), which, as before reported, went ashore while entering port, and was afterwards stranded, has her bottom badly damaged and under-cargo submerged. The chances of repairing the vessel are considered hopeless. Her deckload is being discharged.