

KUROPATKIN'S LAST MOVE FAILS.

Attempted to Break Through Japanese Left Wing and Outflank Field Marshal Oyama.

WAR OFFICE BLAMES WEATHER.

News of the Defeat is Especially Hard For the Government at Present Moment.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30, 11:50 p. m.—Gen. Kuropatkin's attempt to break through the Japanese left wing and outflank Field Marshal Oyama's position on the Shkake river seems to have failed entirely. Few details, however, are available beyond the information contained in the official dispatch.

Field Marshal Oyama, as at the battle of Shkake river, appears to have answered the Russian advance with a counter offensive movement, but no great disposition was shown to carry the warfare to the territory held by the Russians.

At the war office there is an inclination to lay the chief blame for the failure of the movement to a sudden change in the weather to intense cold (20 degrees below zero) with a high wind which drifted the snow and rendered it hazardous to expose the troops to camping in the open plain, and also impeded the transportation of guns, supplies and the wounded.

The operation entrusted to the Second army, under Gen. Grippenberg, was the capture of Sandepas, which, once in Russian hands, would serve as a pivot for a flanking movement against Field Marshal Oyama, but Sandepas proved too hard a nut to crack, and the Japanese, taking advantage of the check of the Russians, hurried up their reinforcements and assumed the offensive on the Hun river, as well as along the railroad and the Great Mandarin road.

The Russians appear to have been completely successful on the defensive, repelling all the Japanese attacks. Under the circumstances, Gen. Grippenberg decided not to press the attempt to storm Sandepas, which is situated in a flat country and, therefore, more difficult to take by assault than a position in a hilly country.

Owing to the flat trajectory and the enormous penetration of modern projectiles, the capture of the outer line of trenches on Thursday entailed heavy casualties. There is no official estimate of the losses, but it is expected that some thousands on both sides were killed or wounded.

The news of the defeat, coming at this time, is especially hard for the government. The popular idea continues to be that the advance was undertaken in order to divert the attention of the people from the events in European Russia.

TO CUT OFF RUSSIANS.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters, Jan. 29 (noon) via Fusan, (delayed in transmission)—The Japanese began a fierce bombardment with artillery and machine guns along the whole line Saturday afternoon. The firing was kept up until midnight and was resumed at dawn today, continuing until noon. The Russian reply was feeble.

A movement of the Japanese left wing for the purpose of surrounding and cutting off the Russians in the neighborhood of Pokrovsk is progressing slowly, as the resistance is stubborn.

Should the Russian force be cut off it will result in leaving Gen. Kuropatkin's right flank unprotected.

RUSSIANS NOT SO ACTIVE.

Tokio, Jan. 30, 1:30 a. m.—Russian activity on the Shkake river seemed to have ceased after the fight at Chenchiepao and Heikoutai, where the Japanese were victorious. The object of the operations is not clearly understood here, but it is suggested that the Russians either intended to turn the Japanese

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anease left and move a heavy force downriver of the Liao river, or were seeking to divert attention from some projected operation against the Japanese right.

It is reported that the weather is warmer since Jan. 25, but it is still extremely cold, so that it is impossible to expose the troops at night.

The Tokyo press expresses the opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin either ordered the movement to divert attention from the Russian position in Russia, or that he had planned to make a fight before Field Marshal Oyama had been heavily reinforced.

Manchurian army headquarters telegraphing yesterday says:

"There has been no great change in the direction of the right and center armies since the night of Jan. 25, except constant collisions between Russian and Japanese troops. In the direction of the left army the enemy keeps up a slow but constant cannonade."

"The enemy's main body at Chenchiepao and Heikoutai seems to have retreated in the direction of Neniyupao, which is two miles west of Changtun and Subangtun. At a point 10 miles northwest of Changtun the enemy left many dead."

"The details of the fighting at Chenchiepao and Heikoutai have not yet been reported."

BESSIE BOUTON MURDER.

Chief of Police Reynolds Returns From a Fruitless Search.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 31.—Chief of Police Reynolds of this city, who has been on the trail of Milton Franklin, suspected of having murdered Bessie Bouton, has returned. He announces that he is convinced of two things: first, that the body found on Cutler mountain is that of Mrs. Bessie Bouton of Syracuse, N. Y., and second, that Milton Franklin Andrews of Hartford, Conn., is the Milton Franklin, alias George Bouton, alias George Barnett, who he believes is responsible for her death. The chief says he will have a warrant issued at once for Franklin's arrest. He says that Franklin is in hiding in New York City, and that he has been traveling with a woman who calls herself his sister.

While in New York City, Chief Reynolds submitted a sample of the hair found upon the body of the Cutler mountain victim to the Kemper's parents of Bessie Bouton, and it was identified as having belonged to the missing daughter. The description of the dental work was identified also, and the height, weight and general description of the body tallied exactly with that of Bessie Bouton.

A Highbinder Murder. New York, Jan. 31.—A murder charged to Chinese secret societies was committed today in an unidentified Chinaman. A detective heard the shot and discovered a Chinaman running from the building. Seizing him, the officer ran upstairs and found the victim dead in a hallway from a shot through the breast. Information could be had from the prisoner.

Russian Losses.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—A telegram from Schittan dated Jan. 29 states that the Russian losses from Jan. 25 to 29 were 3000, but that the percentage of dead was small. The Japanese losses were very heavy. Over 300 were made prisoners.

LESSONS FROM LIFE OF LINCOLN.

Pres. Roosevelt Points Some of Them Out to Union League of Philadelphia.

QUESTION OF INDUSTRIALISM.

Its Great Development Means That There Must Be Increased Supervision by Government.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt was the guest of honor and principal speaker tonight at the 42nd anniversary banquet of the Union league. The president came to this city over the Pennsylvania road from Annapolis, where he attended the exercises this afternoon incident to the graduation of the senior class of cadets.

An immense throng greeted Mr. Roosevelt at the railroad station, and he received an ovation on his way to the Union league. At the clubhouse he was greeted with long-continued applause. Thence the enthusiastic assembly stood and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by the First Regiment band, N. G. P.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Roosevelt, in his address, said:

"This club was founded to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln when he stood as the great leader in the struggle for union and liberty. We have a right, therefore, to appeal to this club for aid in every governmental and social effort made along the lines marked out by Lincoln. The great president taught many lessons which we who come after him should learn. Among the most important of these was the lesson that for weal or for woe we are indissolubly bound together, in whatever part of this country we live, whatever our social standing, whatever our wealth or our poverty, whatever form of mental or physical activity our life work may assume."

"Lincoln, who was more emphatically than any other president of the plain people, was yet as far removed as Washington himself from the slightest taint of demagoguery. With his usual far-sighted clearness of vision he saw that in a republic such as ours, permanent prosperity of any part of our people was conditioned upon the prosperity of all, and that, on the other hand, any effort to raise the general level of hardness by striking at the well-being of a portion of the people could not but be in the end disastrous to all."

PRINCIPLES OF LINCOLN.

"The principles which Lincoln applied to the solution of the problems of his day are those which we must apply if we expect successfully to solve the different problems of our day—the problems which are so largely industrial. Exactly as it is impossible to develop a high morality unless we have as a foundation those qualities which gave at least a certain minimum of material prosperity, so it is impossible permanently to keep material prosperity unless there is back of it a base of light living and right thinking."

"In the last analysis, of course, the dominant factor in obtaining this good conduct must be the individual character of the average citizen. If there is not this condition of individual character in the average citizen of the country all effort to supply its place by the wisest legislation and administration will be in the end prove futile. But given this average of individual character, then wise laws and the honest

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administration of the laws can do much to supplement it.

"If either the business world or the world of labor loses its head, then it has lost something which cannot be made good by any governmental effort. Our faith in the future of the republic is firm, because we believe that on the whole and in the long run the people think clearly and act rightly."

SUPERVISION OF ENTERPRISES.

"Unquestionably, however, the great development of industrialism means that there must be an increase in the supervision exercised by the government over business enterprises. This supervision should not take the form of violent and ill-advised interference, and assuredly there is danger lest it take such form if the business community confine themselves to trying to thwart the effort at regulation instead of guiding it aright. Such men as the members of this club should lead in the effort to secure proper supervision of the regulation of corporate activity by the government, not only because it is for the interest of the community as a whole that there should be this supervision and regulation, but because in the long run it will be in the interest above all of the very people who often betray alarm and anger when the proposition is first made."

"Neither this people nor any other free people will permanently tolerate the use of the vast power conferred by vast wealth, and especially by vast wealth in the form of money, without lodging somewhere in the government the still higher power of seeing that this power, in addition to being used in the interest of the individual citizen, is also used for the benefit of the people as a whole."

DUAL SOVEREIGNTY.

"Our peculiar form of government, a government in which the nation is supreme throughout the Union in certain respects, while each of nearly 50 states is supreme in its part of the Union in certain respects, renders the task of dealing with these conditions especially difficult. No finally satisfactory result can be expected from merely state action. The action must come through the federal government. The business of the country is now carried on in a way of which the founders of our government could hardly have possibly had any idea."

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

"All great business concerns are engaged in interstate commerce, and it is beyond question the intention of the founders of our government that interstate commerce in all its branches and aspects should be under national control. If the courts decide that this intention was not carried out and made effective in the Constitution as it now stands, then the end of the Constitution, if not contented differently, will have to be amended so that the original undoubted intention may be made effective. But, of course, a constitutional amendment to be used as a last resort, if every effort of legislation and administration shall have been proved inadequate."

"Meanwhile the men in public life and the men who direct the great business interests of the country should work not in antagonism, but in harmony toward this goal. It is the duty of necessity to be so largely experimental it is essential that the effort to make progress should be tentative and cautious. It must grow by evolution, not by revolution. There must be no hurry, but there must also be no halt; and those who are anxious that there should be no sudden and violent changes must remember that precisely these sudden and violent changes will be rendered likely if we refuse to make the needed changes in cautious and moderate manner."

PRESENT GREATEST NEED.

"At the present moment the greatest need is for an increase in the power of the national government to keep the great highways of commerce open alike to all on reasonable and equitable terms. Less than a century ago these highways were still as they had been since the dawn of history, either waterways, natural or artificial, or else ordinary roads for wheel vehicles drawn by animal power. The railroad, which was utterly unknown when our government was formed and when the great principles of our jurisprudence were laid down, has now become almost as important, and, everywhere the most important, form of highway for commerce. The man who controls its use cannot be permitted to control it in his own interest alone."

"It is not only just, but it is in the interest of the public that this man should receive the amplest payment for the masterful business capacity which he has, and which he himself while benefiting the public, but in return he must himself recognize his duty to the public. He will not and cannot do this if our laws are so defective that in the sharp competition of the business world the conscientious man is put at a disadvantage by less scrupulous fellows. It is in the interest of the conscientious public-spirited railway man that there should be such governmental supervision of the railway traffic of the country as to require from his less scrupulous competitors and from unscrupulous big shippers as well, that heed to the public welfare which he himself would willingly give, and which is of vital consequence to the small shipper. Every important railroad is engaged in interstate commerce. Therefore, this control over the railroads must come through the national government."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

"The control must be exercised by some governmental tribunal. Doubtless there will be risk that occasionally, if an unfit president is elected, this control will be abused; but this is only another way of saying that adequate governmental power, from the power of taxation down, can and will be abused if the wrong men get control of it."

DETAILS FOR CONGRESS.

"The details must rest with the lawmakers of the two houses of Congress, but about the principle there can be no doubt. Hasty vindictive action would merely work damage, but in temperate, resolute fashion there must be lodged in some tribunal the power over rates, and especially over rates, whether secured by means of private cars, of private tracks, in the form of damages or commissions, or in any other manner—which will protect alike the small and the big shipper, and put the big shipper and the little shipper on an equal footing. Doubtless no law would accomplish all that enthusiasts hope; there is always disappointment over the results of such a law among the over-sanguine; but very real and marked good has come from the legislation and administration of the last few years, and now, as part of a coherent system, it

is entirely possible, and indeed necessary to enact an additional law which will mean further progress along the same lines of definite achievement in the direction of securing fair dealings as between man and man."

"In some such body as the interstate commerce commission there must be lodged in effective shape the power to see that every shipper who uses the railroads and every man who owns or manages a railroad shall, on the one hand, be given justice and, on the other hand, be required to do justice. Justice—so far as it is humanly possible to give and to get justice—is the foundation of our government."

RIGHTS OF THE RICH.

"We are not trying to strike down the rich man; on the contrary, we will not tolerate any attack upon his rights. We are not trying to give an improper advantage to the poor man because he is poor, to the man of small means because he has not larger means, but we are striving to see that the man of small means has exactly as good a chance, so far as we can obtain it for him, as the man of larger means; that there shall be equality of opportunity for the one as for the other."

OUR GOVERNMENT.

"We do not intend that this republic shall ever fail, as those republics of olden time failed, in which there finally came to be a government by classes, which resulted either in the poor plundering the rich or in the rich exploiting the poor, for either event means the destruction of free institutions and of individual liberty. Ours is not a government which recognizes classes. It is based on the recognition of the individual. We are not for the poor man as such, nor for the rich man as such. We are for every man, rich or poor, provided he acts justly and fairly by his fellows, and if he so acts the government must do all it can to see that he is not abused as he does not wrong, so he shall suffer no wrong."

President Roosevelt left for Washington at 12:19 a. m. over the Pennsylvania railroad. The train will run slowly and will arrive in Washington early in the morning.

Yaqui Situation Serious.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 30.—W. V. Daly, a prominent mining engineer and mine owner, just arrived from Minas Prietas, says that the Yaqui situation in Mexico is very serious. The Yaqui, who are divided into two bands of 12 to 15 bands. Depredations so far have been confined to the Yaqui territory. The Indians are well armed, and according to Daly are killing Americans and Mexicans without discrimination. Twenty people, Daly says, four of whom are American, have been killed in the district within the past week.

Gen. Torres and Gov. Ysabel with Mexican troops are pursuing the renegades. Torres is considered a just and fair man in the Mexican army. Advice at Prietas Sunday were to the effect that Torres had surrounded a large band of Indians in Uvala Ma canyon in the Mazatlan mountains. This is the same place where a year ago Mexican soldiers surprised a band of Yapis and slew many of them.

Arms for Revolutionists.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Felipe Gallea, consul-general at this port for Guatemala, has notified the customs collector at this port that he has been warned of plots to ship arms and munitions of war from here to Guatemala. Gallea says that San Benito, Mexico, from which points it was intended to reship them across the Mexican border for the use of revolutionists in Guatemala.

Verdict of Insane Killed Her.

Denver, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Lucy Ann Crandall, a pioneer of this city, died today within two hours after a jury had pronounced her insane. The woman, managing her business affairs. She had property valued at \$600,000, and the lunacy proceedings were being taken by a receiver of a conservator an administrator for her estate will now be appointed.

American Fraternal Congress.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 31.—The American Fraternal congress, 30,000 strong, have presented a petition to the legislature protesting against the proposed taxation of the various fraternal orders in the state and bringing different orders under state control in the case of the Knights of K. K. T. in his message to the solons.

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