

## FIVE DAYS' BATTLE ON THE HUN RIVER

It Has Yielded No Palpable Results, Both Sides Holding Their Positions.

### JAPANESE ATTACK REPULSED.

But at Great Cost to Russians—Operations Will Probably be Postponed Until March.

Russian Headquarters, Huan Mountain, Feb. 1.—The five days' battle on the Hun river has yielded no palpable result, both sides maintaining their former positions, though it is true that at a heavy cost the Russians succeeded in driving the Japanese out of their advanced positions and repelling their flanking column.

The Russian cavalry proved extremely efficient. Then again a full in the conflict, and it is expected military operations will be suspended until the end of February.

The five days' combat, which will go down in history as the battle of the Hun river, was fought out on a seemingly unending plain, which is broken only by southern Amethyst mountains, around Yantai, the solitary eminence of which is the Liao Yang tower of bloody memory.

The bright glare of the sun reflected from a dazzling expanse of snow was painful to the eyes, and it was with difficulty that one could follow where there black streaks marking the Russian columns or wavering skirmish lines dashing against what resembled dull gray rocks, but which in reality were the villages of Lidaotun and Tanlepu, and the extensive hamlet of Sandepa, bastioned by Chinese defenses and converted by the Japanese into veritable fortresses.

Exposed to the intense cold of a Manchurian winter, mounds of earth had become like granite and as impenetrable as the steel sides of a modern battleship. For five days the Russian soldiers hurled themselves against the defenses and the field artillery pounded them until the frosty air reverberated with the thunder of cannon, the din of bursting shells and the rattle of musketry, but neither steel-pointed shot nor nickel bullets availed against the frozen earthworks.

The gunners actually went up to the front at the impetuosity of the attack. Mortar batteries came up at a gallop in the hope of demolishing the fortifications. Night and day the stream of shells was poured against the earthworks, but it had very little effect. The men seemed indifferent to hunger and cold, which latter was of acute tenacity. Their fingers, hands and feet were benumbed, while stinging snow and dust blinded them.

The slightest wound caused excruciating pain. Warm blood no sooner exuded from lacerated flesh than it began to freeze. The wounded could not be left exposed, and if they did not receive attention within an hour they died. The surgeons, their assistants and nurses were almost powerless in the bandaging of wounds, for they were obliged to wear leather gloves or mittens in order to resist the cold.

The men seemed to be living again the horrors of the winter campaign of 1912 against the Turks. Everything that could be done was done, but man was powerless in the face of nature, which heaped tortures upon the troops and defeated the well-thought-out plan of the commander.

#### EXCELLENT FIELD SURGERY.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters, Jan. 29, noon, via Tien Tsin, Feb. 1.—Japanese field surgeons and field hospitals have accomplished a triumph, according to statistics obtained from the chief surgeon of Gen. Oku's army.

There have been in the entire army since the landing on May 6 only 40 deaths from the disease.

The figures show that up to Dec. 1 there were treated 24,642 cases of disease. Of these the results of fatality, 18, 478 patients recovered, 5,669 were sent to Japan, and the remainder were undergoing treatment when the figures were compiled.

It is believed that these figures are unequalled in the history of warfare.

There were only 133 cases of typhoid and 342 of dysentery, while of beri-beri there were 5,670. The other cases of disease were not serious.

The casualties in Gen. Oku's army from May 6 to Dec. 19 were as follows: Killed—Officers, 210; men, 4,917. Wounded—Officers, 743; men, 20,337. Missing—Officers, 4; men, 402.

Sixteen per cent of the wounded died, 19 per cent recovered in the field and 65 per cent were sent to Japan.

Eighty-five per cent of the wounds were inflicted by rifle shots, 8 per cent by artillery and 7 per cent by cold steel.

The largest percentage of recoveries was in the cases of chest wounds. Most of the recoveries were due to the small caliber of the rifle bullets.

The percentages of the other Japanese armies are believed to be about the same.

## BLOOD POISON

DEAR SIR:—I didn't find out that I had contracted Contagious Blood Poison until it had made considerable headway, and fortunately for me the friend that first consulted had some experience with the disease, and advised me to take S. S. S., so I didn't fool with any doctors, but began at once the use of your medicine, taking it as directed. My friend told me to stick to it, and that was what I did, and got along splendidly from the very first, and my recovery was rapid. I took only about one dozen bottles, and am now as well as ever. When I began S. S. S. my face was so full of sores and eruptions that I could not shave, and now there is not a blotch or pimple on my body.

204 Oakley St., Evansville, Ind. WALTER WEBER.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved, and was delighted with the result. The large red spots on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite greatly improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass.

58 Clinton St., Newark, N. J. H. L. MEYERS.

Contagious Blood Poison, sometimes known as "THE BAD DISEASE," begins usually with a little pimple or sore, and this may be the only external evidence for several weeks; but soon the glands in the neck and groins swell, pimples and red eruptions break out on the breast and other parts of the body, the mouth and throat get sore, the tongue heavily coated, the hair falls out, and as the contamination more thoroughly saturates the system, copper-colored spots and other severe symptoms make their appearance. Too often the sufferer turns to the Mercury and Potash treatment and smotheres and hides the disease in the system, and when they are left off he finds that this masking of the disease has concentrated its strength, and it breaks forth again with consuming intensity. Mercury and Potash not only fail to cure Blood Poison, but produce other severe troubles such as Mercurial Rheumatism, necrosis of the bones and inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels. S. S. S., the great vegetable blood purifier and tonic, cures this disease and the cure is permanent. It goes into the circulation and searches and filters out every particle of the poison, gives renewed strength and energy to the blood and brings back robust and satisfying health. It does the work surely and safely, eradicating at the same time any poisons that may have accumulated from the use of harmful minerals. It is purely vegetable, and we offer a reward of \$1,000 for our special book on Contagious Blood Poison is a complete treatise on this disease. It will be mailed free to all who ask for it, and our physicians will gladly give personal attention to the cases of all who write. We make no charge whatever for this.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

### COMPETENT JUDGES.

#### Beauty Doctors Endorse Herpelide.

Women who make a business of beautifying other women come pretty near knowing what will bring about the best results. Here are letters from two, concerning Herpelide:

"I can recommend Newb's 'Herpelide,' as it stopped my hair from falling out; and, as a dressing it has no superior."

(Signed.) Bertha A. Trullinger, "Complexion Specialist," 729 1/2 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

"After using one bottle of 'Herpelide,' my hair has stopped falling out, and my scalp is entirely free from dandruff."

(Signed.) Grace Dodge, Beauty Doctor, 150 Sixth St., Portland, Ore.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpelide Co., Detroit, Mich. Z. C. M. I. Drug Co., Special Agents.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS DENIES SENATOR BARD'S CHARGES

Washington, Feb. 1.—Cardinal Gibbons has sent the following statement to the representatives of the bureau of Catholic Indian missions in this city for presentation to the senate committee on Indian affairs:

"Baltimore, Feb. 1, 1905.—In view of certain statements made by Senator Bard before the committee on Indian affairs of the senate I deem it proper to state that the Catholic church has no political agent at Washington or anywhere else; that Prof. E. L. Schaff, who is referred to in Senator Bard's statement, is not a member of the Catholic church or of the bureau of Catholic Indian missions, and has never been employed by the church or by the Catholic Indian bureau in any way whatsoever."

(Signed.) "JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore, 'President of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.'"

### Nat'l Debt Statement.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that at the close of business Jan. 31, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$99,929,619, which is an increase for the month of \$4,360,291. This increase is principally accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt proper shows a decrease for the month of \$1,588,555.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$885,107,310. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,431,470.

Debt bearing no interest, \$383,956,434. Total, \$1,286,555,415.

This amount, however, does not include \$1,016,885,969 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve, \$750,000,000; trust funds, \$1,016,885,969; general fund, \$122,088,409; in national bank deposits, \$102,407,238; in Philippine treasury, \$5,338,431. Total, \$1,895,622,067, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,100,295,271, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$296,625,726.

### Currency Circulation.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows the total circulation of national bank notes on Jan. 3 to have been \$467,422,453, an increase for the year of \$40,565,225, and an increase for the month of \$2,623,837.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$435,807,901, an increase for the year of \$48,150,170, and an increase for the month of \$3,566,116.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated \$21,614,552, a decrease for the year of \$7,554,944, and a decrease for the month of \$1,333,419.

The amount of funds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$439,529,040, and to secure public deposits, \$105,474,150.

### CORPORATION REPORTS.

#### Bill Requiring Them Favorably Reported by Committee.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The house committee on the judiciary today authorized a favorable report on a bill requiring all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make annual reports to the commissioner of commerce and labor. The bill was amended in committee so as not to interfere or conflict with requirements in this respect originally contained in the act creating the department. An amendment was also placed in the bill exempting common carriers from its operation, as railroads are required to report to the interstate commerce commission.

The reports required by the bill are to be filed by Feb. 1 of each year, covering the year preceding Dec. 31. The information is to contain the name of the corporation, the status under which organized, constituent companies, amount and value of stocks and bonds and property constituting capitalization, elements upon which market value of same is fixed, earning capacity of same, name and address of each officer, rules and regulation of business. The corporation is to be made under oath and failure to do so lays the corporation liable to a restraining order from engaging in and the conduct of business until the return is made.

## CZAR NICHOLAS PROMISES REFORMS

Will Do What He Can to Ameliorate Conditions and Remove Causes of Recent Strike.

### MOVEMENT STILL CONTINUES.

Like a Wave It is Spreading Over The Great Sea of Russian Industrial Life.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2, 12:40 a. m.—Personal assurances of his intention to ameliorate the conditions and remove the causes, in so far as they are economic, which led to the recent strike, were delivered by Emperor Nicholas yesterday to workmen representing all the leading factories of St. Petersburg, who, at his invitation, journeyed to Tsarskoe-Selo and were received in audience in the hall of the Alexander palace, in which he has his winter residence.

This interview, face to face with their "little father," in whom their faith has not been shaken by the events of the bloody Sunday of Jan. 22, had had a far greater and more reassuring effect than any number of proclamations by ministers and governor-generals, and the workmen of St. Petersburg are now generally inclined to accept the promises of Gov. Gen. Trepoft, a minister of the emperor, at his face value.

The gift by the imperial family of \$25,000 to aid the families of the victims of the conflict on Jan. 22 also has had a powerful effect, and as the news slowly permeates the laboring classes of Russia it is expected that it will make them consent to wait for the promised reforms.

Like a wave caused by the falling of a stone, the strike movement, however, is spreading over the great sea of Russian industrial life, and while St. Petersburg and Moscow, where the trouble began, are now placid, the workmen of Poland and other provinces are not yet calm, and the ripple has reached to far-off Irkutsk and other Siberian towns.

Emperor Nicholas adopted the traditional fatherly tone in his talk with the workmen yesterday. He chided them for allowing themselves to be misled by rumors, and promising imperiling the internal order of Russia and adding the foreign foe, and for attempting to demand by force, what otherwise he would be willing to do voluntarily.

The workmen received the royal assurances of reform with cheers, and after a lunch at the imperial table returned to St. Petersburg in the best of humor to report to their fellows, as enjoined, the words of his majesty. No attempt was made by them to present their desires, which already are sufficiently evident.

The action of the St. Petersburg manufacturers in placing themselves in the hands of the government in the matter of the adjustment of the main points of the dispute, and promising to grant the men pay for the time they have been on strike, not as a matter of right, but as a favor, and their contribution in aid of the sufferers among the families of the strikers, are expected to add to the prevailing good feeling.

The current gossip to the effect that M. Boulanger, former governor of the city, will succeed Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky in the ministry of the interior, is another straw tending to confirm the surmise that Grand Duke Sergius' influence is the dominant influence in the grand dukal faction.

The appointment of Gen. Trepoft to the governor-generalship of St. Petersburg, who was the Sergius nominee, narrowed the power of the minister of the interior, and, it is believed, precipitated Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's resignation; and that those who are informed should pick another Moscow man and a friend of Grand Duke Sergius to receive this portfolio indicates a growing appreciation of the influence of the emperor's uncle.

The deputations comprised representatives of 32 of the largest industrial establishments in St. Petersburg, including the Baltic and Franco-Russian shipyards, the Putiloff iron works, and the Russo-American rubber works.

### EMPLOYERS GRANT CONCESSIONS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—The association of St. Petersburg manufacturers has adopted the following resolution:

"First—All points of the men's demands concerning the eight-hour day, participation of the men in fixing pay for piece work and regulation of the internal workings of factories, etc., shall not be discussed, but submitted to the minister of finance, with a view to their settlement."

Second—Regarding special demands advanced at the different works it is advisable to postpone discussion until the men have resumed work."

Third—Recognizing that the men were drawn into the movement by other than economic causes, the association unanimously voted that no mutual business exists, and has therefore decided to meet the workmen, not to question."

Baker (N. Y.), discussing the rate question, attacked Secy. of the Navy Morton, who, he said, was a self-confessed violator of the law.

"We are told there should be a square deal," he said in sarcasm, but he

### No Hot-Water

Fels-Naptha with cold-water, warm-water, hard-water or soft-water does better work than other soaps with hot-water.

Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

apply the penalties for wasted time, not to endeavor to discover the instigators and leaders of the strike or to employ special measures against them, and to collect funds for the support of the families of the victims; and in this respect they make no difference between the law and the common strikers.

Fourth—The association, in order not to create a precedent by paying workmen for the time they have been engaged in the strike, will grant assistance to the necessitous, which need not be repaid.

### CZAR SYMPATHIZES.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—An official declaration, conveyed by heartily sympathetic of the emperor, empress and dowager empress to the families of those killed in the street fighting of January 22. They have placed \$25,000 at the disposal of Gov. Gen. Trepoft for the aid of the families of the sufferers.

An order by the emperor places the police of all the establishments under the minister of the imperial court, and Tsarskoe-Selo, Pouchkov, Gatchina and Pouchkovskiy under the jurisdiction of Gov. Trepoft, with a view to uniformity of measures for the preservation of order and social security.

### PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 1.—Messrs. Clark (Mont.), Dillingham and Teller today continued the discussion of the joint stated bill, Mr. Dillingham supporting the measure as it stands and the other two opposing it.

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alleged that the cards were stacked "in the interest of the men that control the great railroads of the country." Incidentally Mr. Baker declared that "the influence of the members of the house regarding restricting the railroads is accounted for by the little card cases in their pockets."

The postal bill was amended in several particulars, the most important change consisting of the transfer of the inspection service of the department from the fourth assistant's office to that of the postmaster-general. There was added \$10,000 to the appropriation of \$2,700,000 for rent and light and fuel, for first, second and third-class offices. The period for the weighing of mails under the quadrennial requirement as the basis for the adjustment of transportation pay was extended from 30 to 90 days.

The old fight on the appropriation for special mail facilities on trunk lines was begun when Mr. Morris (Neb.) moved to strike out that feature of the bill.

The position of the second assistant postmaster-general on the subject was stated by Mr. Moon to be that the special service was a hindrance more than a benefit. That official, he said, has declared it to be mandatory on him to expend the money appropriated.

Mr. Klutz (N. C.) vigorously denounced the statements of Mr. Moon as to the attitude of the second assistant postmaster-general, but Mr. Moon reiterated his first statement. He scored those Democrats in the house who favored the proposition, saying they might as well understand that they could not make an exception in this case and yet inveigh against subsidies proposed by the Republican party. If you are Democrats," he said, amid applause, "be national Democrats, and not southern railway subsidy Democrats."

With an understanding that discussion of the question should be continued tomorrow, the bill was laid aside and the house at 5:09 p. m. adjourned.

### NO FREE WOOL

Congressmen McCleary and Gardiner Both Opposed It.

Boston, Feb. 1.—Congressmen James F. McCleary of Minnesota and Washington, D. C., were guests of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at a dinner at the Hotel Somerset tonight and discussed the tariff question, arguing against free wool.

Congressman McCleary said, among other things:

"If the people of the east put wool on the free list, they would put wool on the free list. The day you put wool on the free list we will put the finished product on the free list."

Congressman Gardiner said that there had never been a tariff on wool since the western farmer had once been ruined by free wool and did not wish to repeat the experience.

### Kaiser Opposes Extravagance

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Upon Emperor William's request the so-called equestrian festival planned by aristocratic society of Berlin has been given up. The Duke of Ratibor and Gen. von Plessen had asked the emperor to become a patron of the entertainment, which was to include a tilting tournament, a rifle competition when business had not suffered. The western farmer had once been ruined by free wool and did not wish to repeat the experience.

He is endeavoring to lessen luxury in the army.

### LILLIAN'S DAUGHTER.

Her Romantic Runaway Marriage Ends in Divorce.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The runaway marriage of Lillian Russell's daughter, Dorothy, has ended in the divorce courts. In a petition led in the court here today, Abbot L. Einstein, the husband, is charged with being extravagant, lazy and brutal.

When he reached Lolo he became demented and wandered into the Bitter River. As soon as he reached deep water he swam and landed on the opposite bank. The divorce was registered 5 below zero at the time, but McNalley trapped around in the brush calling for help until 4 o'clock in the morning, when his cries were heard by a rancher, who took him to and notified the authorities here. There is little hope of the man's recovery.

### TEA

You don't know how good tea is—good tea—perhaps you don't get it; perhaps you don't make it.

Write for our Knowledge Book, A Schilling & Company, San Francisco.

Wholesale Amputation.

Misoula, Mont., Feb. 1.—William McNalley, a laborer, aged 23 years, is in the hospital here so badly frozen that amputation of both feet and ankles and his left arm is imperative.

McNalley started for Montana Monday night to seek work as a wood chopper. He had been drinking for several days, but was supposed to be able to care for himself.

When he reached Lolo he became demented and wandered into the Bitter River. As soon as he reached deep water he swam and landed on the opposite bank. The divorce was registered 5 below zero at the time, but McNalley trapped around in the brush calling for help until 4 o'clock in the morning, when his cries were heard by a rancher, who took him to and notified the authorities here. There is little hope of the man's recovery.

The following bills were passed:

Granting certain lands to the Oklahoma agricultural college.

Amending the land laws so as to permit settlers on the public lands to make transfer for public uses before completing title.

Amending existing laws so as to require captains of passenger vessels to supply information regarding the age and sex of passengers in accordance with the requirements of the secretary of commerce and labor.