

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Rain.
For Raleigh:
Rain.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE;
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 58.
Minimum, 45.

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No. 82

JAPANESE ARE KNOCKING AT THE GATES OF MUKDEN

The Line of Retreat by Railroad is Apparently Cut Off--Kuropatkin's Left Pushed Back in Confusion--Russian Disaster Seems Inevitable

London, March 7.—What has happened in Manchuria since Sunday is doubtful. Nothing has been received here from official sources on either side to confirm the reports that Mukden is no longer tenable, that the Russian retreat has begun, or the alleged completion of the Japanese circling movement. The Japanese centre and right do not seem to be attempting to advance, being content to hold the Russians while the left presses the advantage it has already gained. So far as can be learned here the final result cannot be forecasted any better now than yesterday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says that, although it is not openly admitted that Mukden is being abandoned, an officer of the general staff confessed Monday afternoon that one side of the city was no longer occupied by the Russians. There is reason to believe that he referred to the Russian settlement consisting of official red brick houses and stores, which cluster around the station three miles west of the city proper, which the Japanese artillery, advancing from the west has rendered incapable of being occupied. This means that the railway line has practically ceased to exist as a way out of Mukden.

The greatest anxiety is felt not only for the safety of Mukden, but of Tieling, since the position of the latter place is quite as assailable as Mukden, both from the west and east.

A series of dispatches from a correspondent with General Oku's army, dealing with past stages of the operations, describes the Russians as retreating in great disorder March 4. The Japanese advanced rapidly and the escape of the Russians seemed to be impossible. They were throwing away their arms and clothing to aid them to escape. Their losses were then estimated at 10,000. The Russian centre near the railway began retreating at night. The Japanese advanced and captured some six-inch howitzers and some machine guns. The Russians made three counter attacks on General Oku's position Sunday, but they were unsuccessful. It is estimated that they lost 3,000 in these attacks, while the Japanese losses were five hundred.

The burning of Suchiatun is believed to have been caused by the Russians setting fire to their stores before they retreated from the town.

The correspondent concludes by say-

ing that General Nogi's and General Oku's army are rapidly closing in on Mukden and that a general attack is only a matter of a few hours.

The occupation of Mukden by the Japanese is expected from March 10 to March 12.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Simluntung says there was heavy fighting Monday six miles south of Mukden. Two villages were destroyed and the natives are homeless. The Mukden road is still cut off.

Preparing the Public for News of Disaster

St. Petersburg, March 6.—Some of the newspapers, as if preparing for disaster, are impressing their readers with the fact that the Russian position in Manchuria is extremely serious. The Novoe Vremya points out that the fighting is severer than it was at Liaoyang and says that the result depends on which side will be able to bring the greater number of men into action at the critical hour. If the Japanese have the greater number General Kuropatkin will inevitably retreat. The Vedomosti says that if the Japanese enveloping movement to the west is being made in sufficient strength General Kuropatkin will inevitably be defeated.

Newchang, March 6.—It is reported that the Japanese unfolding movement is succeeding completely and that General Nogi's and General Kuropatkin's scouts, forming the tips of the Japanese crescent, have met north of Tieling.

Hopeful News for the Russians

London, March 7.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that despite the avowed gravity of the Manchurian situation the general staff is confident that General Kuropatkin will retrieve the apparent disaster. Reassuring dispatches were received Monday night claiming that the Japanese have already used all their reserves. If he receives positive information on this point General Kuropatkin will hurl his entire force south and southwest Tuesday and try to break Field Marshal Oyama's line.

The war council met Monday afternoon. General Gripenberg was present. It was proposed to send another 400,000 troops to the far east.

The board of strategy, which meets annually in March, under the presi-

dency of the czar, will assemble at Tsarskoe-Selo Tuesday as a grand council of war. Speculation as to its work is chiefly devoted to the question of the future campaign. Hitherto General Kuropatkin, distracted by claims for the relief of Port Arthur, has been forced into a plan of campaign devoid of great strategic considerations. So far as can be ascertained the plan will be to withdraw to Harbin and make Vladivostok the base for conquest.

Submarine boats are expected to play a large share in the plan of the Japanese naval operations, even if Admiral Rojestvensky fails to cripple Admiral Togo. The difficulties of the whole plan are recognized. It is known that Japan has another million men to bring into the field, but Russia is prepared to devote several years to the accomplishment of her task. Significantly enough, Captain Klado, Monday, opened a campaign for a greater navy. He urged the immediate construction of large battleships and armored cruisers.

Japs Push the Fighting

Tokio, March 6.—An Asahi correspondent, telegraphing from Hsian-cheng under date of Saturday, says that the Russian force that was defeated at the Teinchoeng at the end of February has been driven by the Japanese to the hilly ground beyond Uling, where it was reinforced. The Japanese continued their attack and the Russians were resisting, but the latter seemed to be suffering from the exhaustion of their march from the south. It is not probable that they will be able to offer a long resistance.

The Jiji Shimbu describes the operations of Friday, resulting in the Japanese pushing forward on the west to within twelve miles of Mukden, as exceedingly quick and fierce. It says that a strong force of cavalry is now needed at Simluntung. The position of the Russian centre makes surrender the only possible outcome of the battle now being waged. Its retreat to the westward has been cut off and it is impossible to withdraw to Telling without leaving a rear guard, as the Japanese preparations are complete to pursue the enemy once his line gives way. This would mean the sacrifice of 100,000 men.

The Kokumin estimates that the Russians have 413 battalions, or about 300,000 troops.

Rockhill, District of Columbia, to China; David J. Hill, New York, to the Netherlands; Henry Lane Wilson, Washington, to Belgium; William Miller Collier, New York, to Spain; Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky, to Switzerland; Thomas J. O'Brien, Michigan, to Denmark; Charles H. Graves, Minnesota, to Sweden and Norway; Edward C. O'Brien, New York, to Paraguay and Uruguay; John B. Jackson, New Jersey, to Greece and Montenegro and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria; John W. Riddle, Minnesota, to Roumania and Serbia; Samuel R. Gummere, New Jersey, to Morocco.

Interstate commerce commissioner—Francis M. Cockrell, Missouri.

Solicitor of the department of commerce and labor—Edward Walter Sims, Illinois.

District Judge—Joseph V. Quarles, Eastern District of Wisconsin.

Robert J. Wynn, the retiring postmaster general, was named consul general to London. A large number of other consular appointments were also sent to the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the cabinet nominations and also the nominations of Ex-Senator Quarles to be a judge and Ex-Senator Cockrell as interstate commerce commissioner.

OPEN REBELLION

Extensive Revolt Against the Russian Authority

London, March 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard says that 130,000 Mingrelians, Ossietes and other landless mountaineers in the western Caucasus are reported to be in open rebellion. Kutais is the center of another formidable uprising. Bloody conflicts have broken out again at Batoum. It is reported that fifteen persons have been killed by the military.

The police guard at Grand Duke Vladimir's place in St. Petersburg was doubled Monday night. The extra guards will be maintained for some time. It is believed that this precaution is due to the receipt of threatening letters.

A man was arrested in the neighborhood of the palace Sunday and a revolver was found in his pocket. He feigned madness.

Pessimism Worse Than Ever

St. Petersburg, March 6.—All the members of the imperial family are aware of the disastrous situation in Manchuria, and the pessimism is worse than ever. It is in the interest of the treasury that M. Kokovtsov, minister of finance, is acting as protagonist for the reformist imperial declarations, fearing the effect upon the revenue if the disaffection is increased. Representatives of the great foreign financiers believe that the powerful combinations of Berlin bankers, on which Russia relied, has lost faith in Russia's chances, and the government is accordingly preparing ground for a loan in France.

Strike Trouble Growing

St. Petersburg, March 6.—Although the strike of the workmen has not become general, it is tending in that direction. The trouble is markedly growing again. Three state and fifty-two private factories, employing about 60,000 hands, have stopped work. There was a serious riot at Putiloff Iron Works today. The strikers blew up two boilers. Fighting followed among the men themselves, it is alleged. It is reported that twenty-two were killed or wounded. The exact details cannot yet be learned.

Chief of Police Jolietchin, while trying to disperse thousands of demonstrating strikers at Belostok, was shot and killed.

Beef Trust Witnesses

Chicago, March 6.—United Marshal Ames today sent ten deputy marshals out of his office with subpoenas to be served on persons wanted as witnesses at the grand jury investigation of the alleged beef trust, which opens March 20. The deputies have subpoenas for forty additional witnesses. When these witnesses have been summoned the number of persons to be heard will amount to nearly 250.

Bloody Work With Pistol and Hammer

Chester Pa. March 6.—John F. Chatham, apparently frenzied, killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Abrams, shot and beat his wife with a hammer, beat his six-months-old child with evident intention of killing it, and shot himself. Both Chatham and his wife have bullet holes in their heads and cannot recover. They are in the hospital. Mrs. Chatham, in addition to being shot, is covered with bruises and her skull is fractured. The child is badly bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Chatham, who was one of the most successful druggists in the city, operated a chain of stores. He was married about six years ago. Both he and his wife moved in good society and were highly respected.

TAR HEEL VISITORS HAVE GONE FROM WASHINGTON

Overman and Small Appointed Congressional Visitors to the Lewis and Clark Exposition--Beaufort's Prospects as a Deep Water Harbor. Revenue Cutter for the Sounds

Washington, March 6.—Special.—The blare of horns and the beating of drums in the streets of Washington all Sunday and throughout today told of the departure of Saturday's great pageant. But notwithstanding the steady outpouring stream of humanity the city is still crowded with visitors and will be until the expiration of the limit of excursion tickets. Train schedules north and south are still deranged as the result of the enormous volume of passenger traffic and the delivery of mail is not yet at normal.

Most of the Tar Heel visitors got away from the city yesterday and today. The representatives who have gone home are Messrs. Page, Pou, Klutz, Claude and W. W. Kitchin and Gudger. Messrs. Webb, Patterson, and Thomas will leave tomorrow, and Mr. Small will remain over until Wednesday. The two senators will remain throughout the extra session of the Senate, which will last until the end of the present week, if it does not extend into the week following, which is a strong probability.

Representative Small was highly complimented by Speaker Cannon, who selected him as one of the three Democrats composing the official committee to visit the Lewis and Clark exposition. The appointment was much sought, as it provides a very fine trip, with all expenses paid.

Senator Overman was likewise chosen by the Senate as a member of the official committee, which fact speaks well for the popularity of North Carolina in both branches of congress.

Deep Water Survey of Beaufort Harbor

A matter of great importance to the commercial development of Eastern Carolina is the project to give Beaufort harbor 30 feet depth, which congress is taking in hand, having authorized an immediate survey for that purpose. This survey, which Senator Simmons succeeded in incorporating into the river and harbor bill, if carried into execution, will make Beaufort the greatest port in North Carolina and one having a greater depth than any south of Norfolk. Wilmington harbor now has a depth of 22 feet, and Savannah about the same. It is said that the survey will not demand an appropriation of more than \$750,000, if that much, and it is believed that with the backing of Senators Simmons and Overman, and Aldrich and Wetmore of Rhode Island, who are also interested, deep water at thirty feet for Beaufort is not far distant. The importance of the project is really great for the entire state. At present there is only a fifteen foot depth at Beaufort, but if the survey as planned by Senator Simmons is carried into effect, it will accommodate the largest class of vessels and will make the port one of the greatest in the south Atlantic states.

Chairman Burton of the river and harbor committee has promised Representative Small that he will visit North Carolina, making a trip along the entire coast after his return from a visit to Europe. This will be in the fall in advance of the extra session of congress. It is likely that the majority of the members of the House committee will make the trip.

As finally agreed upon, the sundry civil appropriation bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to contract for a steam revenue cutter of the first class for service on the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and Neuse river, to cost not more than \$175,000, and the bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 toward its construction. For furnishing lens and equipment for the lighthouse to be built on Diamond shoal by Captain Ellis, when sufficiently completed to permit their installation, \$30,000 is appropriated.

Raleigh Girls at the Inauguration

None of the inaugural visitors had a better time or enjoyed the stay in Washington more than four charming Raleigh girls, who were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. A. B. Andrews at the Raleigh. They were Misses Blanche Blake, Mary Armstead Jones, Mabel Young and Jessamine Higgs. They returned home this morning. They received much attention at the ball Saturday night from members of the governor's staff and the numerous North Carolina visitors generally.

During the rush of the concluding hours of congress the nomination of Zeb Waller, to be postmaster at Burlington, was confirmed. Senator Simmons decided to make no further opposition after the report of the post office inspector, who said the charges against the postmaster were baseless.

The bill creating the new judicial district in South Carolina failed to pass, owing to differences among congressmen as to the cities in which court should be held. This information was obtained today by Representative Webb, who called at the department of justice to find out the exact situation for the benefit of several interested constituents in his district.

Mr. Webb also obtained the promise today that the soil survey in Mecklenburg would be completed without delay. The geological department is able to do this work as the result of the increased appropriation given by congress for this particular work.

Some of the inauguration visitors remaining in Washington this week are Postmaster Wallace of Wilmington, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Davidson of Charlotte, Mrs. DeWitt Smith and Mrs. Mallory of Raleigh.

Walter R. Henry of Charlotte arrived yesterday.

Among the nominations to consular positions which the president sent to the Senate today was that of Hunter Sharp of North Carolina, to be consul at Kobe, Japan. Nothing is known of Mr. Sharp's identity and the place from which he hails.

Charter of Liberties Proposed for Russia

The regulation of the duties and rights of students.

The opening of a school in every village and compulsory education.

The expense of maintaining these schools, which has hitherto been borne by the people alone, will be shared between the people and other classes.

A reduction of the taxes which have encumbered landed property.

Assistance to peasants to enable them to acquire land, and a reduction of certain direct and indirect taxes.

Laws to ameliorate the lot of workmen; insurance for workmen in case of accident, and a superannuation fund for workmen who have suffered in following their calling.

Inspectors to be commissioned to investigate several times a year the condition of workmen. Schools for workmen's children to be maintained at the expense of employers. Permission for Jews to follow any trade and to live without restriction in any part of Russia.

Jews to be admitted much more freely to the higher schools, and Jews, Poles, Finns and Armenians to have their rights without regard to nationality or religion.

Exiles to be brought back by administrative means.

Absolute liberty of conscience, the opening of chapels and synagogues, the practice of any form of worship.

The organization of medical attendance for the poor and an increase in the number of hospitals.

A Great Texan Dead Well Advanced in Years

John H. Reagan Passed Away at the Age of Eighty-six. He Was the Last Surviving Member of the Confederate Cabinet

Houston, Texas, March 6.—Judge John H. Reagan, sole surviving member of the Confederate cabinet, died today at Palestine, Texas, of pneumonia. Judge Reagan, who was 86 years old, had been in failing health for a year or more.

Judge Reagan was born in Sevier county, Tenn., October 8, 1818. He was postmaster general in the Confederate cabinet. After the civil war he was elected district judge in Texas, and later to the United States senate. After retiring from the Senate Judge Reagan was appointed chairman of the state railroad commission, but from this he resigned a few years ago. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing his biography.

Judge Reagan was first elected to congress in 1856 as a Democrat. He remained in congress until 1861, when he returned home and was elected to the state convention, in which he voted for secession. He was chosen by the convention to the provisional Confederate congress. He was also acting secretary of the Confederate treasury for a short time near the close of the war. He was the only one of the cabinet that was captured with Jefferson Davis, and was confined for many months in Fort Warren. He had conferences with President Johnson, Speed and others on reconstruction, and wrote an open letter to the people of Texas, advocating laws for the protection of negroes, which should grant them civil rights and limited political rights, with an educational qualification. His letter subjected him to misconstruction, and he was retired from politics for nine years. But he was elected to congress by 4,000 majority in 1874, in

Anderson's Job

Negro Spellbinder Fixed for a Fat Office

Washington, March 6.—The New York senators learned today that the president had decided to appoint Charles W. Anderson, known as "the negro Demonsthenes," to the collectorship of internal revenue for the New York district. He will succeed Charles H. Treat, who is to be appointed treasurer of the United States in place of Ellis H. Roberts, another New Yorker, who was formerly assistant treasurer of the United States at New York. Senator Depew says the president today and said afterwards that he regarded the selection of Anderson as settled.

The appointment of Anderson will be personal with the president, to whom the colored man is known by reputation as an ardent spellbinder of the Repub-

NOMINATIONS

The President Sends a Long List to the Senate

Washington, March 6.—The president sent a large number of nominations to the Senate today, including all members of the present cabinet except Postmaster General Wynn. Mr. George B. Cortelyou of New York was nominated for that office. The nominations follow:

Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary—Whitelaw Reid, New York, to Great Britain; Robert S. McCormick, Illinois, to France; George V. L. Mevey, Massachusetts, to Russia; Edwin H. Conger, Iowa, to Mexico. Henry White, Rhode Island, to Italy.

Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary—William Woodville

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