

New York, March 10.—Silver, 58 1/4c; Mexican dollars, 45 3/4c. Copper, firm, 13 3/8@13 1/2c.

# BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

Washington, March 10.—Forecast for Arizona: Fair in south; Sunday, fair.

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## JAPS SAID TO SEEK PEACE ALLEGED THAT OVERTURES ARE MADE AND RUSSIA WILL HEAR

### LOSSES AT MUKDEN CONTINUE TO GROW HAVE REACHED AN ENORMOUS TOTAL HOW OYAMA RECEIVED THE CZAR'S FORCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SUMMARY.)  
The Russian General Staff reports that "The main body has already completed its retreat, and the rear guards southward are falling back slowly."  
As to losses, Gen. Kuropatkin now admits 50,000 wounded were carried off the field. This, with 26,500 dead left on the field, the 40,000 prisoners and the wounded left in hospitals, comes somewhere near the latest Japanese estimate that the total Russian losses were 155,000.  
At this rate Kuropatkin can not have more than 100,000 effective fighting men with him. The army of Gen. Linevitch seems to have made the best retreat, but this no doubt was due to the stubborn fight made by Gen. Rennenkampf on his extreme left and the equally fierce resistance of Gen. Kaubars on the right, the latter general losing 28,000 men. Neither the army of Kaubars nor of Rennenkampf has yet been accounted for by the dispatches.  
The Japanese losses have been remarkably light in view of the length and severity of the fighting.  
The Associated Press correspondent with Kuroki's army tells how the battle of Mukden was won. The Russian general was deceived as to where the blow was to be struck, and after massing his forces on the Japanese left, found, when too late, that his left was the objective of the Japanese.

#### SAID THAT JAPAN IS READY WITH PEACE TERMS.

Washington, March 13.—When the Czar calls his war council he will be able to inform the members that Japan will welcome peace on reasonable terms, and will promptly name her conditions, provided she receives trustworthy assurances that they will be seriously considered.  
The Emperor has learned from friendly chancellors in Europe the general terms acceptable to Japan. These, it is said, include retention by Japan of Port Arthur, a protectorate over Korea, and an indemnity.  
From a high official the Associated Press hears that Russia has recalled her second Pacific squadron. An attaché of the Russian embassy in Europe is quoted as expressing the belief that Kuropatkin's recent defeat will force Russia to ask for peace. As a result of this important information official Washington believes tonight that Russia and Japan are on the verge of peace. If it be true that the second Pacific squadron has been recalled, even the most optimistic of Russia's friends admit it is a strong indication that Oyama's mighty blow has been made for peace.

#### SENDING PRISONERS TO JAPAN. CARE OF WOUNDED PROBLEM.

New Chwang, March 13.—The question of transporting and caring for the thousands of Russian prisoners is now engrossing the attention of the Japanese. It is stated that over 40,000 will be sent to Japan by way of Dalny, and that large numbers will be shipped from Yinkow as soon as the Liao river opens.  
RUSSIAN LOSSES GROW.  
SURPRISED REGIMENTS.  
Gen. Kuroki's Headquarters North of Mukden, March 13.—Every moment increases the disaster of the Russian army. Tonight 25,000 dead are known to have been left on the field, making

the casualties at least one hundred thousand. Between fifty and sixty thousand prisoners, many guns and enormous quantities of ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the Japanese. Japanese losses do not exceed those of former grand battles, even General Kuroki's army losing only 5,000 men.  
Saturday morning one division of Japanese encountered several Russian regiments retreating along the Tie Pass road. The Japanese descended from the hills upon the Russians, who attempted to break through the line. After a sharp engagement, in which the Japanese guns did great execution, four thousand Russians surrendered with ten guns.

#### RUSSIA STANDS FIRM. WILL RAISE MORE ARMIES.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The immediate answer of the Russian government to the defeat at Mukden is the announcement that a new army will be raised and forces in the Far East reorganized; that Vice Admiral Rojstvensky will be ordered to sail on and try conclusions with Togo, and that the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end.  
This is the present temper of Emperor Nicholas and his dominant advisers, voiced in a firm official announcement that the position of Russia is unchanged, and that the initiative for peace can only come from Japan. Should the island empire choose to tender "moderate" terms and recognize its adversary as a power in the Far East, peace could be easily arranged, but the voice of her diplomacy in various parts of the world indicates that she is not ready to do this, and the Russian government, with the full magnitude of the disaster at Mukden still in mind; with the 1905 campaign seemingly hopelessly compromised; retreat to Harbin inevitable, and Vladivostok practically lost, declares that the time is not yet come when Russia can be forced to humble herself.  
It is reported that the dispatch of two new army corps has already been determined upon, and plans for further mobilization are under discussion.

#### BANK OUT \$55,000 IN CASH Cincinnati Institution Finds Government Reserve Fund Depleted.

Cincinnati, March 13.—A mysterious shortage of \$55,000 cash in the government reserve fund of the German National Bank is puzzling the officers of that institution and detectives have been called to investigate. The missing sum is supposed to have

been taken from two fireproof combination chests on top of the bank's strong box. Both the strong boxes and the chests are inside the big burglar-proof vault. It is understood the United States treasury department has taken steps to investigate the shortage. The officials of the bank say it is possible the money was misplaced unintentionally by someone connected with the institution and that it may yet be discovered.

## APPROPRIATIONS ARE CUT By Legislature--Funds Overdrawn BAR WOMEN FROM SALOONS

Phoenix, March 13.—The \$50,000 loan and appropriation for an artesian well at the Reform School at Benson was killed today in the Council. A four percent appropriation was made for the maintenance of the school. Following the cut made on the Reform School \$20,000 was lopped off of the appropriation for the University of Arizona. In connection therewith Councilman Roemer made the declaration that appropriations made by the legislature at this session, exclusive of the cuts made today, would necessarily exceed funds on hand by \$50,000.  
Roemer's bill excluding women from saloons in unincorporated towns was passed by the House. The measure was generally conceded to be one of merit and met with no opposition from the legislators, though not a few of them were in receipt of letters from saloon keepers opposing the measure.  
Webb's live stock bill today passed the House, terminating a week of discussion and at time heated debate. As passed, the measure is with slight changes of the general sense practically in the form that it was submitted by its sponsor.

WAR ON CIGARETTES.  
Wisconsin Lower House Passes Prohibitive Bill Overwhelmingly.  
Madison, Wis., March 13.—The lower House of the Legislature today passed the Evans anti-cigarette bill, by a vote of 92 to 1.  
The bill was drafted by the Anti-Cigarette League of the state, which has made a vigorous campaign in support of it. No bill before the legislature has brought forth so many petitions in its favor.  
The bill is of the most sweeping character. It prohibits the manufacture or sale of cigarettes or cigarette paper, or the giving away of either. The penalty for the first violation is a fine of from \$5 to \$50, or imprisonment for thirty days, and for subsequent violations a fine of from \$100 to \$500, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.  
COURT DECISION BY CABLE.  
Honolulu, March 13.—A decision by cable has been received from Circuit Judge George D. Gear, who is in San Francisco sanitarium recovering from an operation. His term as judge is about to expire and several matters before him were argued and submitted. The legality of the long distance decision is questioned.  
LEWIS SPRINGS POSTOFFICE.  
Washington, March 13.—A postoffice has been established at Lewis Springs. Virginia P. Clark is postmaster.

#### BULL FIGHT WAS GOOD. Cervera Scored Success With Crowd At Naco—At Agua Prieta Next Sunday.

Bisbee people to the number of 250 bought tickets Sunday for the bull fight excursion trip to Naco. When they returned they said that they had witnessed the only good exhibition that had been seen in this section in several years. Four bulls were killed in the ring with single thrusts by the favorite matador, Cervera. The bulls were splendid specimens, imported from Chihuahua.  
The crowd from the city would have been much larger but for circumstances which prevented the extensive advertising that was desired. Those circumstances arose out of the fact that Crook tunnel was closed, and until late Saturday evening it could not be positively advertised that the bulls or the fight could be gotten through the tunnel. Consequently advertising in the city was limited and held back to a late hour. Another trouble made by the closed tunnel was a lack of coaches in the city with which to handle a crowd much in excess of that had. But six cars were available for the excursion train. These were sent out and were well filled.  
Next Sunday Cervera and the troupe he had at Naco will appear at the Agua Prieta ring at Douglas. An excursion will be run by the railroad to this event, and with the recommendation that the exhibition at Naco gave the troupe that will appear at Agua Prieta it is expected that a large crowd will turn out.

#### PERHAPS FATALLY INJURED.

Theodore Burdick fell twenty feet while working in a Czar stope yesterday, sustaining injuries to his spine that may prove fatal. Examination made last night at the Copper Queen hospital failed to determine the full extent of his hurts. Time will be required.  
Mr. Burdick came here from Albuquerque, where he was at one time a practicing physician. Since his residence here he has been engaged at work in the mines most of the time.

#### FILE ANSWERS IN PAPER SUIT. Companies Affected by Government Trust Proceedings Deny Charges.

St. Paul, March 1.—Answers were filed today by the defendants in the case of the United States against the General Paper Company, the case being generally known as that against the paper trust. The company and twenty-three of the other defendants filed a general answer, denying most of the allegations made in the suit; the Rhineland Paper Company filed a separate answer, and the Manufacturers' Paper Company, of New York, filed a general demurrer, denying that the complaint showed that the United States was entitled to any discovery or relief from or against this company. The General Company admits that an agreement was entered into in May, 1900, under which that company was appointed exclusive sales agent for the other mills for a specified period but denies arbitrary control of prices.

#### CHANGES IN THE CANAL COMMISSION ARE TO BE OF SWEEPING CHARACTER

Washington, March 13.—Radical changes are to be made in the personnel of the Panama canal commission. President Roosevelt has let members of Congress know that he is not at all satisfied with the work of the commission as it at present is constituted. He had hoped Congress would enact legislation under which he could reconstruct the commission and place the work of building the canal on a more practical basis than now exists. Congress, however, did not take the initiative, contenting itself with extending the operation of the Spooner act until Congress should provide other legislation. While no authoritative statement concerning the President's intentions is obtainable at the White House, it is known to be his purpose to make such changes in the membership of the canal commission as, in his judgment, will facilitate work on the great waterway. His desire, it is understood, is to reduce the commission to three members, all of whom shall be practical engineers of eminence. Under the Spooner act, one of these engineers must be from the navy and one from the army. Admiral John Q. Walker now represents the navy and General George W. Davis the army on the commission. It is said positively that Admiral Walker will not continue long as a member of the commission. The achievements of the body under the direction of Admiral Walker have not been satisfactory to the President. As constituted now the commission is said to be unwieldy. It is regarded as containing too many elements which have to be adjusted, one to another, before anything definite can be done. To remedy this defect the President, it is believed, will reduce the membership of the body and place it in immediate supervision of the canal workmen, so that it will work in consonance with the ideas of himself and Secretary Taft. In doing this the President will exercise his discretion about appointing seven members of the body as provided for under the Spooner act. It is very likely, indeed, that eventually he will reduce the commission to three members, simply by not filling the places of those whose resignations shall have been accepted. The President is deeply interested in the construction of the canal and proposes to do everything possible to facilitate the work.

## TALK TO MOTHERS BY THE PRESIDENT AT WASHINGTON

### STARTLINGLY FRANK IS ROOSEVELT IN HIS CONDEMNATION OF THOSE AIDING "RACE SUICIDE" SAYS WOMEN SO ENGAGED ARE CONTEMPTIBLE

Washington, March 13.—The address by President Roosevelt was the feature of this evening's session of the National Congress of Mothers, now holding its triennial convention at the Metropolitan M. E. Church. There was an immense crowd at the church, composed largely of women, and when Mr. Roosevelt arrived, he was given a cordial reception.  
The President spoke as follows:  
No piled-up wealth, no splendor of material growth, no brilliance of artistic development, will permanently avail any people unless its home life is healthy, unless the average man possesses honesty, courage, common sense, and decency, unless he works hard and is willing to need to fight hard; and unless the average woman is a good wife, a good mother, able and willing to perform the first and greatest duty of womanhood, able and willing to bear, and bring up as they should be brought up, healthy children, sound in body, mind, and character, and numerous enough so that the race shall increase and not decrease.  
There are certain old truths which will be true as long as this world endures, and which no amount of progress can alter. One of these is the truth that the primary duty of the husband is to be the home maker, the bread-winner for his wife and children, and that primary duty of the woman is to be the helpmeet, the housewife and mother. The woman should have ample educational advantages; but save in exceptional cases the man must be, and she need not be, and generally ought not to be trained for a lifelong career as the family breadwinner; and, therefore, after a certain point the training of the two must normally be different. This does not mean inequality of function, but it does mean that normally there must be dissimilarity of function. On the whole, I think the duty of the woman the more important, the more difficult, and the more honorable of the two; on the whole I respect the woman who does her duty even more strongly than I respect the man who does his.  
The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. Above all our sympathy and regard are due to the struggling wives among those whom Abraham Lincoln called the plain people, and whom he so loved and trusted; for the lives of these women are often led on the lonely heights of quiet, self-sacrificing heroism.  
The woman who is a good wife, a good mother, is entitled to our respect as in no one else; but she is entitled to it only because, and so long as, she is worthy of it. Effort and self-sacrifice are the law of worthy life for the man as for the woman; though neither the effort nor the self-sacrifice may be the same for the one as for the other. I do not in the least believe in the patient Griseida type of woman, in the woman who submits to gross and long continued ill treatment, any more than I believe in a man who tamely submits to wrongful aggression. No wrongdoing is so abhorrent as wrongdoing by a man towards the wife and the children who should arouse every tender feeling in his nature. Selfishness towards them, lack of consideration for them, above all,

brutality in any form towards them, should arouse the heartiest scorn and indignation in every upright soul.  
I believe in the woman's keeping her self-respect just as I believe in the man's doing so. I believe in her rights just as much as I believe in the man's, and indeed, a little more; and I regard marriage as a partnership, in which each partner is in honor bound to think of the rights of the other as well as of his or her own.  
"Into the woman's keeping is committed the destiny of the generations to come after us. In bringing up your children you mothers must remember that while it is essential to be loving and tender it is not less essential to be wise and firm. Foolishness and affection must not be treated as interchangeable terms; and besides training your sons and daughter in the softer and milder virtues you must seek to give them those stern and hardy qualities which in after life they will surely need. If you mothers through weakness bring up your sons to be selfish and to think only of themselves, you will be responsible for much sadness. If you let your daughters grow up idle, perhaps under the mistaken impression that as you yourselves have had to work hard they shall know only enjoyment, you are preparing them to be useless to others and burdens to themselves. Teach boys and girls alike that they are not to look forward to lives spent in avoiding difficulties, but to lives spent in overcoming difficulties.  
There are many good people who are denied the supreme blessing of children, and for those we have the respect and sympathy always due to those who, from no fault of their own, are denied any of the other great blessings of life. But the man or woman who deliberately forgoes these blessings, whether from viciousness, coldness, shallow-heartedness, self-indulgence, or mere failure to appreciate aright the difference between the all-important and the unimportant—why, such a creature merits contempt as hearty as any visited upon the soldier who runs away in battle, or upon the man who refuses to work for the support of those dependent upon him, and who though able-bodied is yet content to eat in idleness the bread which others provide.  
The existence of women of this type forms one of the most unpleasant and unwholesome features of modern life. If any one is so dim of vision as to fail to see what a thoroughly unlovely creature such a woman is I wish they would read Judge Grant's novel, "Unleavened Bread," ponder seriously the character of Selma, and think of the fate that would surely overcome any nation which developed its average and typical woman along such lines. That it exists in American life is made unpleasantly evident by the statistics as to the dwindling families in some localities. It is made evident in equally sinister fashion by the census statistics as to divorce, which are fairly appalling; for easy divorce is now as it ever has been, a bane to any nation, a curse to society, a menace to the home, an incitement to married unhappiness and to immorality, an evil thing for men and a

Continued on Eighth Page.)

Man Believed Dying at San Jose House—County Aid Sought.  
A pitiable case was reported yesterday afternoon from the San Jose Lodging House, where an epileptic is in a critical condition, his survival for more than a few hours being in doubt. The name of the man is not known. He arrived in the city Saturday from Cananea.  
Report of the case was first sent to the office of Judge McDonald, where help was appealed for. Constable Doyle reported the matter to Chairman Bowen, of the Supervisors, who promised to send medical aid to the sufferer. The latter failed to materialize until a late hour last night. In the meantime people in the house divided their time between trying to aid the sufferer and in going to the office of the justice to find if something could not be done for him by the officials.

#### BANK ROBBERS MAKE BIG HAUL.

Toledo, March 13.—Last night four men blew open the vault in the bank at Gemoa, fifteen miles east of here, and secured between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in cash, with papers valued at \$50,000. A posse is searching for them.

## BROKER GOES TO WALL Minneapolis Crash After UNWAIVING STRUGGLE

Minneapolis, March 13.—The Coe Commission Company, one of the largest brokerage concerns of its kind in the country, with a business over the Northwest, and branch offices in many cities, went to the wall today after a remarkable fight which has extended over several years. George H. Hammond, the manager, has been engaged in a struggle with the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce since 1903, four years after he failed extensively in Chicago. In that city he managed the Combination Investment Company, and when the crash came had 1,200 creditors and debts of \$280,000, the assets only \$25,000.  
The Coe Company, whose headquarters are in this city, got into difficulties in the recent wheat bulge and has been unable to recover itself. The liabilities are estimated roughly at \$200,000 and the assets are un-

known. Former Judge A. M. Harrison was today appointed receiver for the concern, the receivership having been precipitated by a small judgment obtained by a customer in the municipal court.  
From his headquarters Hammond operated 175 branches in Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Oregon and Washington State. He had private wires to New York, Boston, Chicago, Winnipeg and cities in Montana, Washington and other western states. He was reputed to have made winnings of as much as \$100,000 on a single turn of the market.  
Until the creditors, who are mostly small traders, make their claims it will be impossible to estimate closely the liabilities. When hit hard by the erratic wheat market Hammond for two years carried on more or less successful litigation in the courts against the regular exchanges.