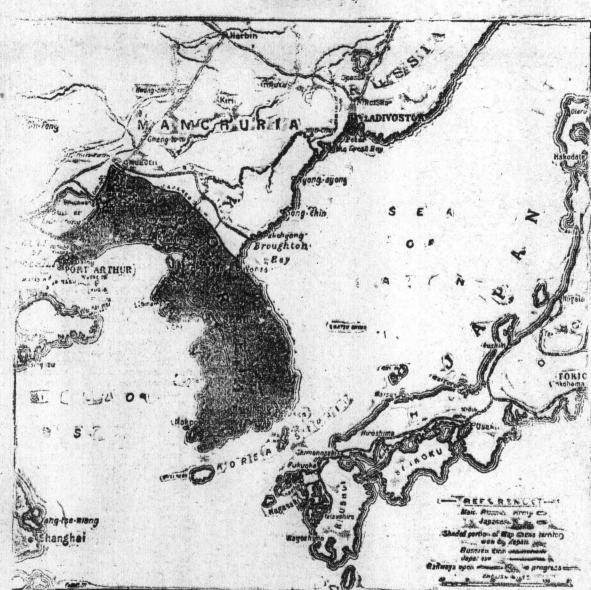
THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN-JAPANESE WAR.

Progress of the Campaign Since it Began Nearly a Year Ago---Its Strategy and Battles.



More than eleven months have now able struggle. Subsequent events have circles in Tokio were aware that the paid a high price for their victory, elapsed since the first shot in the proved that whatever may have been Japanese authorities were divided in the killed and wounded amounting to great conflict in the far east was fired at Chemulpo on Feb. 7. From that There is, indeed, evidence that she had ther they would continue over a period war in which the Japanese displayed time until now the progress of the war hoped to have her way without war; of perhaps two or three has been an unceasing career of pro- that Japan, rather than risk an en- optimists beyond doubt based their gard of death, combined with the highgress for Japanese arms. The close counter, would finally give way. But hopes on the desruction of the great of what has been a strangely eventful Japan, with her unrivalled intelligence bridges and the consequent paralysis year furnishes an appropriate period system, knew exactly the position of of the Russian lines of communica- as "scientific fanatics." The unexamat which to look back over the events Russian power in the far east. of the past tweve months, and to com- She knew that Russia had less than the whole nation resolutely set itself pare the position of Japan at the pre- 100,000 troops in Manchuria and East- to carry out the well arranged plans people were inclined to regard as an sent moment with what it was at the ern Siberia. She knew that-provided prepared for the longer campaign. A outhreak of hostilities. It is unnecest the Russian fleet at Port Arthur could great deal of the slowness of the Japsary in this connection to trace the be rendered useless-every soldier, anese advance during the early sumcauses which led to the rupture be- every cartridge, every pound of stores mer was, in all probability, due to some tween Russia and Japan further than and supplies must be sent over the extent, to the same cause. So far as to state that Japan, recognizing the comparatively filmsy Siberian railway, the actual force of Russians in front paramount importance to her of the and that many months must elapse beindependence and territorial integrity fore the great European power would ed, even as late as the end of June it of Korea, demanded from Russia a be in a position to meet her in the could have been disposed of with comfulfilment of that power's promises to field on even approximately equal parative ease, but the Japanese comevacuate Manchuria, and thus re- terms. On the other hand, with com- manders did not care to undertake the move from Korea the danger which mand of the narrow waters between risks of an advance far into the heart would be implied by a Russian occu- Japan and the Asian mainland in her of Manchuria with the prospect of havpation of Manchuria. Russia, in re-own hands, she could in a very brief ing to encounter, perhaps as far north ply to these demands, refused to re-space land nearly half a million of the as Harbin, the full weight of Russia's mize that Manchuria was within the sphere of Japanese interests, and de Manchuria, and, in all probability, crush abilities that would ensue from a demanded not only that Japan should the Russian land forces before suffi- feat at such a distance inland. They abstain from using any portion of clent reinforcements could reach them chose rather to proceed with extreme Korean territory for strategic purposes, but that a neutral zone should be established in Korea north of the 39th parallel of latitude, so as to furnish a line of demarcation between the spheres of interest of the two powers. Japan refused to accept these conditions, and believing that Russia had sufficient strength to counter the blow. have found no place in the Japanese no desire for a peaceful settlement of the dispute, withdrew her represent- plete realisation of this plan. The first Vicinity of Mukden in mid-October, the ative from St. Petersburg on Feb. 6. was command of the sea, the second end of June, or early July, would have Admiral Togo sailed with the Japan- was the crippling of the Siberian rail- found the Mikado's armies in posses ese fleet on the evening of the same way at a point far inland from the sea. sion of the ancient Manchu capital. An He detached a squadron to proceed to Chemulpo Bay, where the Rus- Admiral Togo secured absolute safety ily followed, and the autumn would sian cruiser Variag and the gunboat for many months for the coming and have seen Vladivostok as well as Port Korletz were lying at anchor. On the going of the Japanese transports. The Arthur, isolated from its base in Euro-9th the Japanese squadron attacked attempts to destroy the railway all end- pean Russia. The Japanese could and destroyed the Russian warships, ed in failure. It is now an open secret then have abandoned the offensive and at the same time a Russian transport Sungari, also at Chemulpo, was port Sungari, also at Chemulpo, was beria numbers of Japanese engineers of saware this view of the workships. set on fire and sunk by her own crew. berla numbers of Japanese engineers hitherto been advanced, but his persent of Feb 2 the remainder disguised as Chinamen, or openly, as hitherto been advanced, but his persent of Feb 2 the remainder disguised as Chinamen, or openly, as hitherto been advanced, but his persent of the remainder disguised as Chinamen, or openly, as hitherto been advanced, but his persent of the remainder disguised as Chinamen, or openly, as hitherto been advanced, but his persent of the remainder disguised as Chinamen, or openly, as hitherto been advanced, but his persent of the remainder disguised as Chinamen, or openly, as hitherto been advanced. of the Japanese fleet, under the command of Admiral Togo, arrived off gree. The duty of these men, who strategy and with the inner history of Port Arthur. The vessels of the Russian eastern squadron were at anchor outside the harbor. Shortly before which bear the life-giving thread of midnight the Japanese torpedo boats the Siberian railway across the mighty Japanese may be disinclined to purattacked the Russian ships, and two rivers that carry the surplus waters battleships and an armored cruiser of Siberia towards the Arctic Ocean. were torpedoed, and four other ships, Notably was it of prime, even vital, imincluding a battleship and three crui-portance that the stupendous structure sers, were also more or less injured. which carries the religious structure since waged with unvarying success. The men detailed for this work brave-There is some discussion as to which ly attempted its execution, and in many side actually fired the first shot. The cases paid for their failure with their Japanese claim that the gunboat lives. Unfortunately for the Japanese, Korietz fired on some Japanese tor- this part of their plans, which in the pedo boats convoying transports to main was conceived and arranged by Chemulpo on the evening of Feb. 8, Gene al Kukushima, entirely miscarseveral hours before the attack on the ried. The railway remained intact, and fleet at Port Arthur. The Russians along its 6,000 miles of metals the Rushave denied this statement, and the sians poured a never-ending stream of point has never been adequately clear- men and munitions of war, and the of that stronghold an enormous proprevious wars, encounters took place the comparatively small Russian army between the armed forces of the two which at the beginning of the war held powers before there was any actual Manchuria for the Tsar, have had to declaration of the hostilities. On the meet a constantly growing force, until Arthur Japan did not hold a foot of the sians were greatly outnumbered, night of Feb. 9-10 Admiral Togo re- at present the two armies now face to territory which the shading on the map newed his attack on the Russian war- face on the Sha-ho are probably nearly now indicates to be in her possession. ships, and again inflicted serious dam- equal in numbers. age upon them, without suffering seri- Such a contingency, however, was not back from Ping-yang in Korea, and ous injury to his own vessels. There left out of consideration by the Jap- Nanshan in the Liao-tung peninsula,

best fighting soldiers in the world in occumulated power, with all the probfrom European Russia. In a sentence, caution. They knew the carrying cathe position was this: Japan was aware pacity of the Siberian railway, and that Russia was unprepared for war in they preferred to meet the concentrat-Manchuria, and she hoped by taking ed Russian armies comparatively near advantage of this favorable condition their own base on the sea coast. Had

By his daring attack on Port Arthur, advance to Harbin would have speeded in failure. It is now an open secret then have abandoned the offensive and beria numbers of Japanese engineers er is aware this view of the war has workmen and artisans of various de- sonal acquaintance with Japanese knew that they were taking their lives the campaign give him the soundest in their hands, was to blow up as many reasons for putting it forward. began the war which Japan has mile-wide Sungari should be destroyed. which carries the railway across the

her intentions, Russia was much less opinion as to whether hostilities would over 3,500 officers and men. This was prepared for war than her antagonist. last only a very few months or whe- the first occasion during the present

of affairs to gain an overwhelming suc- the plans for the destruction of the cess before her opponent could gain railway been realized long halts would Two facts were essential to the com- advance, and instead of reaching the

With regard to the future course of the war it is not improbable that the meet General Oku, who had nearly sue their advance much farther into In addition the Russian force had on Manchuria. An attempt will undoubtedly be made to obtain possession of Kuroki. But General Oku alone was Mukden when the fall of Port Arthur more than able to deal with Stackelreleases the 50,000 war trained veterans now besieging the fortress, and the Japanese at Telissu (or Wa-fangenables them to reinforce Marshal kau) and sustained a dreadful reverse, Oyama's army. That attempt will most likely be successful, but unless the expulsion of the Russians from General Stackelberg's ill-starred at-Mukden is accompanied by a "debaole," it is doubtful if they will at- crushed, with the loss of nearly 10,000 tempt much more. Already the whole men, besides a large number of guns. of Korea is in Japanese hands. Port Arthur is doomed, and with the fall ing armies had met, and on each occhuria will have been completely wrested from the hands of the enemy. When the first shot was fired at Port Step by step she has driven Russia both powers set themselves with reso- war, and during the early weeks of its standard floats between the Sha-ho them to compel the Russians to evaculute energy to prepare for the inevit- progress, those in touch with certain and the sea is the few square miles of

the fortress of Port Arthur. The only this war, two forces meet which are modern parallel for the amazing success of Japanese arms is that of the

The first step in the Japanese land campaign was taken when the first army, under command of General Kuroki, was landed at Chemulpo in March. Advancing over frozen roads, and in the face of great hardship, the first contact was made with the enemy at Ping-yang, where scouting parties of the Russian and Japanese forces exchanged shots. From that moment the Japanese soldiers of the first army never lost touch with the Russians in front of them. As soon as the ice melted in the estuary of the Ping-yang river General Kuroki moved his base from Chemulpo to Chinampo. The greater portion of his artillery, including the heavy six-inch howitzers, which rendered such splendid service at the battle of the Yalu, was landed at Chinampo, and the first striking force was prepared for its advance towards the Yalu. The Russians retired steadily before Kuroki, until they crossed the Yalu at Wiju on April There they halted, and took up a position on the opposite bank of the river, and prepared to contest the rossing. By April 26 General Kuroki had completed the concentration of the first army at Wiju, and began his preparations to force a passage. Misleading the Russian commander. Gen. Zassaulitch, as to his intentions, by a feint in the direction of Antung, six miles below Wiju, Kuroki threw a division across the river, four miles above the town, on the night of the 29th, and turned the left of the Russia line. On the 30th a great artillery duel took place, in the course of which the Russian artillery was completely subdued and put out of action. During the night the other two divisions of the first army crossed the Yalu. On May 1st Grn. Kuroki attacked the Russian position at Chuliencheng on the right bank, and inflicted the first land defeat of the campaign on the Russians who lost nearly 7,000 officers and men killed and wounded prisoners, and twenty-nine field and machine guns. The Russians retreated in confusion, evacualing the strong position at Fenghuan-cheng, which was immediately ccupied by the Japanese. Meanwhile, other armies had been riobilised in 200,000 men were landed at Taku-shan, Dalny, which was evacuated by the Russians. On May 7 the railway to unication with the fortress was cut off. General Oku, who was in command of the Japanese troops, pushed his men forward rapidly, and Dalny was occupied by May 15. On May 26 occurred the first big battle on the Liao-tung peninsula, when Gen. C..u attacked the Russian position at Nanhan, which stands on the narrow neck of land connecting the peninsula with the main land. Desperate fighting continued for five days, the Japanese attacks being repeatedly repulsed. At length a picked body of troops, belonging to the first Japanese division, forced its way through the wire entanglements with which the Russians had protected their trenches and carried the position at the point of the bayonet. Seventy-eight guns were captured and enormous losses were inflicted on the Russians. But the Japanese

est knowledge of the art of war, which has led one writer to describe them tion. These hopes not being realized, pled courage which astonished the world at Nanshan, and which many exceptional incident, has since been repeated on a score of fields, and on such numberless occasions during the siege of Port Arthur that foreign observers have come to regard their absolute and complete disregard of death as one of the commonplace attributes of the Japter of Nanshan the Japanese forces divided. The third army, under General Nogi, continued to face southward on its tremendous mission of besieging Port Arthur. The second army, under Gen. Oku, faced northward, and began the long march to Liao-yang and be yond. Another force, commanded by Gen. Nodzu, and known to the Japanese as the Taku-shan army, from its landed at that point, was meanwhile advancing in a northwesterly direction, tion with General Kuroki, who waited at Feng-huan-cheng from May to pass without an active renewal of hostilities. The Russians and Japan-11 until June 26, while Nodzu was slowly getting in position. The general plan of the Japanese strategy, theretions of strength, and any day some fore, was that while one great army of nearly 90,000 men was moving south outpost skirmish may bring about a against Port Arthur, three others, totalling over a quarter of a million men moving on a front describing roughly a great semi-circle, were converging on Liao Yang. Kuroki in the east has played so far will always remain

among the mountains, was slowly driv-

centre General Nodzu, while the Takushan army, was clearing the country of Russians as he advanced, while General Oku, with the largest force, moved up along the railway. The latter came into contact with the ill-fated expedition under Stackelberg, which, General Kuropatkin despatched as a sort of forlorn hope to the relief of Port Arthur. It is late in the day to again discuss the folly of that movement. Two divisions were sent south along the railway from Hai-cheng to berg's two weak divisions. They met Outnumbered both in guns and men, and outmanoeuvred by his opponent, It was the third time that the opposoverwhelming defeat. It must be remembered that in all these battles, as, into prompt and effectual practice, Ja- der the command of Admiral Kamiindeed in every action of the war down sometimes, as at the Yalu, by fully five to one. It was this circumstance which permitted the Japanese to undertake

equally brave, and fairly equally skilled in warfare, the advantage will always rest with the more numerous force. In this case the numerically stronger army was also the better trained, and the Russian chances were correspondingly diminished.

When Kuroki resumed his forward

movement, after his long halt at Feng-

huan-cheng, the Russian forces slow-

ly retired before him, evacuating the

fastnesses of the Motien-ling Pass. On

July 17 a somewhat rentaive attempt

was made to recover possession of the

pass, but it was easily repulsed, as

was a more serious one made about a fortnight later, when the Russian loss exceeded 1,000 killed and wounded Almost in the same locality there was yet another little battle, as a result of which General Kuroki seized the Ya ling and Yan-tsu-ling passes and got into position for the final advance on Liao-yang. By this time, the begin ning of August, General Kuropatkin's position on the railway near Hai cheng had become critical. Oku was pressing hard on his front from the south along the railway, while Nodzu and Kuroki were threatening his left front and flank. The Russian commander could not risk a great battle in such a position, so he began what proved to be a masterly conducted retirement on Liao-vang. There he entrenched himself and waited for his enemies. The Japanese commanders did not delay, now that the moment had come to strike. By Aug. 24 they were in touch with the Russian outposts, and that evening began the series of battles which culminated in the titanic struggle round Liao-yang. Field Marshal Oyama had assumed the supreme command of the Japanese armies, and directed the great movement against the concentrated Russian forces. After a series of actions, which in most campaigns would have ranked as battles, the final struggle began south and east of Liao-yang on Aug. 30. For two days the fortune of war swayed to neither army. The Russians had strengthened their positions by extensive earthworks, which they defended with magnificent courage. At length, on Sept. 1, Marshal Oyama despatched Kuroki with the first army to make a great turning movement against the Russian left. Japan, and early in the month some so as to threaten his line of retreat towards the north. The major portion Port Adams, and in the vicinity of of the interest in this historic battle will centre in that turning movement. If the Japanese commander, instead division, had strengthened it by that amount, the result of Liao-yang might the Russian left, seize the railway at fore themselves of making Liao Yang it was, when he had succeeded in crossing the Tai-tse-ho he was barely able on the soi h forced the Russians out throw himself fruitlessly against the mates made, but it is probable that latter sank with all her complement, made no progress. A few of the subfully 50,000 men were killed and wound- except ninety men. From this time, sidiary redoubts, earthworks, ed in the series of actions between Aug. except for minor incidents, there is trenches were destroyed, but at the 24 and Sept. 5. A month later another great battle took place north of Liao naval part of the war until the night great main line is in the occupation of Yang, when the Russians, having been reinforced by fresh troops, made an at- having been repaired, made a sortie in extenuation that a passive siege has tempt to force their way southwards. for the harbor under command of Ad- been conducted with a view to com-That effort ended in disaster. The Russian attack was repulsed with the loss of 45,000 men. Since then the two watch, were quickly aware of the at- witnesses, in whose veracity I have not armies have settled down in strongly entrenched lines on either side of the frozen Sha-ho, where they relieve the monotony of winter quarters by occasional desultory skirmishing. It is un-

the most interesting feature of the ing in the Russian left flank. In the war. It is not too much to say that upon her warships rested absolutely In the end five battleships were driven way that altogether 50,000 men have the success or failure of the great adventure undertaken by Japan. If the fleet had failed to obtain command of in a terribly battered condition. Ad- and wounded comes to be made up, will the seas, Japan would have been powerless. She could not have landed an army anywhere on the continent of Asia. And even if by a lucky chance she had succeeded in doing so the Diana and Novik - and three torpedo Certainly the enemy is isolated and at troops would have been "in the air," and could neither be reinforced nor supplied, and the Island Kingdom would to Saigon, where both vessels still re- pelled to expend much precious amcomment was made at the time by writers friendly to Russia about the "treachery" of Admiral Togo's attack on the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur before the formal declaration of Yet for years writers on naval subjects had been dinning into the ears of the world the prophecy that in the next great war between first class powers the first blow would undoubtedly be torpedo boat raids against each other's warships, undertaken without any preliminary notification, probable that the writers had in their mind a situation far removed from the turbid waters of the Yellow Sea. But vaticinations of the western prophets anese coasting trade. A squadron unpan could do nothing else. Her very mura was despatched to meet the Ruslife almost depended on rendering the sian cruisers and to prevent Russian ships impotent, and the naval junction with the Port Arthur fleet, strength of Russia was so nearly equal should the latter get away to sea. The to her own, on paper at any rate, that necessity of guarding against a posshe would not afford to throw away the sible junction of the two Russian the wide flanking movements which slightest chance. Hence it was that squadrons prevented the Japanese adwas now no looking backwards, and anese. Before the actual outbreak of till the only spot where the Russian every encounter, and which enabled lations were broken off the Japanese miral Skyrdloff's ships, and much disfleet sailed away to fulfil its mission. ate strong positions. Where, as in

ese alike are receiving daily accre-

progress of a singularly bloody and

The part which the Japanese fleet

hard-fought campaign.



crippled hopelessly Russian sea-power Russians harried the Japanese coasts in the far east. The subsequent operations of the Japanese fleet are bound mura came up with the Rossia, Group with the protracted siege of Port mobol, and Rurik, and attacked them Arthur, with the single exception of the with four cruisers, two others subseraid of the Vladivostok cruiser squad-quently assisting in the fight, After ron under the direction of Admiral a prolonged action the Rurik was Skrydloff. And what a tale of daring sunk, but the Rossia and the Gromoand adventure is contained in the his- boi escaped to Vladivostok. This actory of the attacks made by the Jap- tion practically concluded what may anese fleet on the Russian harbor and be described as the first part of the fleet at Port Arthur. Having driven naval war. The Russian ships remainthe enemy's ships in terror under the ed blockaded in Port Arthur and protection of the gurs of the great Vladivostok. During the present time fortress, the Japanese sailors again and the battleships in harbor at Port Aragain, with magnificent disregard of thur are being destroyed by the fire their own lives, attempted to block the of the Japanese batteries from 208 harbor entrance, so as to prevent the Metre Hill. A suprame, important and escape of the fleet within. Nearly a interesting stage of the conflict is now score of ships were sunk in the entrance, and if the skill and resource of the Russians rendered these heroic attempts abortive, the lack of success deterprise of the Japanese sailors, who undertook what was proved to be an imbreak of hostilities the Japanese torpedo-boats raided incessantly, seeking an opportunity to destroy the Russian battleships. The skill with which these attacks were carried out filled the world with admiration, and almost obscured the magnificent courage and Port Arthur was seized, and all land of weakening Kuroki's command by a daring displayed by the officers and men of the Japanese navy. The Japanese ships repeatedly engaged the have been very different. Kuroki would land forts, inflicting severe damage, in all probability have been able to turn while they themselves appeared to be charmed against any injury from the Yentai, and might have realized the Russian projectiles. The immunity is ideal which the Japanese had set be- all the more remarkable when one considers how the seas around the Sedan of the Russian army. As Port Arthur were strawn with under consideration. (From Our Special Correspondent.) mines. The Russian vessels were not equally immune, and a number of torto hold his own, and when the fierce pedo boats and destroyers were capassaults of Oku's and Nodzu's armies tured or sunk. On April 13 the Rus-repelled the fierce attacks of the Japsian fleet sustained a terrible disaster. anese, made repeatedly from both land of the old Chinese city across the Liao- The first class; battleship Petropav- and sea. During that time the effective ho, all that Kuroki could do was to lovsk came into contact with a floating garrison of the besieged town has been reduced from an approximate strength mine, and was blown up with the loss massed divisions which Kuropatkin of nearly all on board. The greatest of 27,000 to 17,000 men, while the Jappushed out to protect his flank, and loss to Russia in this catastrophe was anese themselves admit casualties from which held their ground till the whole the death of Admiral Makharoff, the of the Russian army, with all its guns gifted Russian commander, who had considerably under-estimated and impediments, and most of the im- superseded Admiral Stark in command mense mass of stores that had been ace of the fleet after the affair of Feb.8-9. as follows: All the outlying positions cumulated in Liao Yang, had made good its retirement to Liao Yang. This who was the guest of the admiral on the Russians at the present moment is not the place to recall the details of board the Petropavlovsk, also perishthe great battle which lasted from Aug. ed. Admiral Skrydloff succeeded Admiral Skrydloff succeeded Admiral Skrydloff succeeded Admiral Skrydloff succeeded Admiral Makharoff as commander of the marked the soldiers of both sides, and remainder of the Russian fleet. Five nable. The existing situation merely the awful carnage that accompanied weeks after the blowing up of the Pethe capture and recapture of position tropavlovsk the Japanese fleet met after position, are too recent to re- with an exactly similar disaster. On conditions to make an award, the verquire recapitulation in this brief sum- May 20, while the battleship Hatsuse dict would certainly be in favor of the mary of the events of the war. But was covering the landing of troops Russians. With the capture on July this much may be said, that the man-ner in which the Russian retreat was about ten miles from Port Arthur, she 29 of Takushan, a rugged hill support-ran on a mine, which exploded, and she ing the defences commanding the road conducted by General Kuropatkin went down, with the loss of nearly 500 from Dalny to Port Arthur, what might stamps him as one of the great sol- lives. In the afternoon of the same be termed the siege of the fortress itdiers of his time. Of the losses in the day the cruisers Kasuga and Yos-battle there have been various esti-himo collided during a dense fog. The ever, the Japanese have practically

> treated to the neighborhood of Port wide Port Arthur will stand out in Arthur, where they anchored. Before ghastly prominence amid the crimson dawn they were attacked eight times records of war. Hosts of genuine warlikely that the winter will be allowed by the Japanese torpedo boats. It was riors, the chosen of a land where every reported that the battleship Peresviet man is brave, were hurled against the was sunk in the course of these at- grey walls of the grim forts, only to tacks, but this rumor proved unfound- be shattered by shell and mowed by ed. Neither of the contending fleets steel into a torn and bleeding remnant sustained any material damage as the At first the Japanese' declared that general engagement even greater than result of the encounter, and the Rus- they were prepared to lose 30,000 men any which have hitherto marked the sian ships returned to the inner har- in the capture of Port Arthur. Public bor on the following afternoon. On opinion, happily unused to war on a Aug. 10 the Russian fleet made anoth- gigantic scale, hastily predicted that er attempt to escape from Port Ar- such an apparent disregard for human thur. It met the Japanese fleet out- life indicated a determination that foreside the harbor, and a running fight shadowed the doom of the fortress. Totook place, lasting for several hours. day the Japanese admit in a general back to Port Arthur. One, the Tsare- been placed out of action, and probably vitch, escpaed and reached Tsing-tao the real total, when the roll of dead miral Witgeft and his second in com- be found to be nearer 70,000. officers of the ship were killed or flesh and blood the Japanese have, at wounded. Three cruisers—the Askold, the time of writing, little to show. boats also escaped. The Askold reach- bay; the garrison has been driven ed Shanghai, and the Diana steamed back upon main positions, and commain. The Novik attempted to reach munition and eat a great gap into the Vladivostok, but was attacked by two none too plentiful supplies; but while the coast of Kamschatka. A torpedo sources from which to draw fresh boat, the Reshitelny, succeeded in troops, have by their incessant at-making its escape to Che Foo, but was tacks physically worn down the garfollowed by two Japanese destroyers, rison, their repeated failure to sever which took her out of the Chinese har- the chain of forts has created among bor. The question of Chinese neutral- the defenders a splendidly stern mority has been raised by this incident, ale, increasing at least double fold the

> which will probably figure with some powers of resistance. However disprominence in the discussion of the agreeable it may be for a victorious During the week preceding this sortie the Russian cruiser squadron from Vladivostok made a number of daring satisfaction prevailed in Japan at the and struck the paralysing blow which apparent immunity with

On Aug. 14, however, Admiral Kamirapidly approaching. The Russian East, and before very long Russia's strength as a sea power may be put to a final test.

During the war several incidents ocsituations between England and Russia. The most serious of these was the sinking with loss of life, of British trawlers in the North Sea by the Baltic fleet, a matter now engaging the attention of an international court of inquiry at Paris. The seizure of the British mail steamer Malacca by a caused serious friction, but the release of the Malacca was ordered by the There were other minor incidents, such as the sinking of the Knight British ships, some of which are still

CHEFOO Nov. 8 .- "For nearly nine

40,000 to 50,000, which total is probably write the strategical position is briefly of importance have been captured, and intended to make Port Arthur impregof June 23, when the Russian warships, the attacking force. It cannot be urged miral Witgeft. The Japanese fleet, pelling surrender through starvation. I which had been maintaining a close know from the vivid accounts of eyetempted escape, and a brisk naval en- the slightest doubt, that the operations gagement ensued. The Russians re- which have already taken place out-

mand were killed, and nearly all the For this appalling expenditure in Japanese cruisers and destroyed on the Japanese, provided with ample country like Japan, whose conquering

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Clearly those duct of the wa mitted an error Arthur, of whi guilty anywhere ly conceived pla excessive self-c culation. Ther however, makin unpardenable. anese, who in have profited by war with Chin sufficient allows in the calibre Port Arthur n Then, true to mian has proved the wall than restricted terr Japanese have mistaken policy regarding Port be snatched w stretch out thei So far, in the rested altogethe land kingdom age that will a tion which fo that must arise which, having and honest ad meet them. have befaller war are due to caution, and of peculation military system country, with sources, being fo with half empty equipped armi struggle was a sia has learne has been lost. disclose, but the present wa inevitable and hands of Japan

DR. BO

Rexton Physicia Brief But

RICHIBUCTO Bowser died last night, age leceased was a afterward took He was never a year ago w active practice the continent Sackville, in Chicago and daughter of E known lumbers died at Kings years ago. Dr. the late Wm. I and two broth C. the latter above the ordi and was recog The funeral ta

MUNICIF Some Interesti

In conversati

Jas. W. Day, some interest with municipal The whole que cipal ownersh consideration among the Or periment in th informs us tha lerred to own plant, When was figured up ighting for t the year 1904 eight dollars. buildings had addition to th residences obt much cheaper in towns who trolled by a for a sinking easily be don the cost of 1 town consider the people th light. That ing sound, bu nothing.—Aml

MRS. EL Mrs. Elizab of Canon W rector of St. ing about 8.30 Charlotte str of the late and was in l tember Cano brated the fi marriage. by her hus bert, who Aleyne W. business in DeVeber w respected. ized the Ne Paul's, She beloved by congregation

she was alw IS NOW OTTAWA. militia order 8th Princess Hussars, Car ed for spec having retu captains, 2nd