

SIX

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GENERAL KUROPATKIN TELLS WHY RUSSIA WAS DEFEATED BY JAPAN

General Kuropatkin, the Russian commander, has just published an article on the Russo-Japanese war which has made a sensation in military circles.

Kuropatkin was born on March 17, 1848. He was educated in the Cadet Corps and the Pavlovsk War School, and was at the age of eighteen sent as lieutenant of the First Turkestan Rifle Battalion in Central Asia, where he saw active service. He then entered the Staff College, and having graduated with the rank of staff captain he went in 1874 with the Turkestan campaign into the Sahara. In 1876 he was with the great Shokofet in Central Asia, where he distinguished himself for valor and was wounded. In the Turkish war of 1877-78 he was Chief of Staff, in 1880 he commanded the Turkestan Rifle Brigade in the Alkai Teke expedition, and from 1882-89 he was general in command of the strategic questions on the general staff. In 1890 he became lieutenant general and from that year until 1898 he was commander-in-chief of the Trans-Caspian military district. From 1898 to February 20, 1904, he was Minister of War, when having been promoted to General of Infantry in 1900, he became Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army of Operations.

In attempting to set forth the reasons for Japan's surprising brilliant and energetic operations, General Kuropatkin says: "The army we put in the field was unable to defeat the Japanese in the time allotted to it. Many historians will probably agree to solve the riddle of how a power which was regarded as belonging to the second class, and one which not long ago possessed no army, was able to crush us absolutely on the sea and to defeat a strong force on land, and doubtless we shall eventually be furnished with the reasons in full. For the present I propose to mention only some general causes which contributed to Japan's success. Broadly speaking, the Japanese estimated her power, particularly her moral strength and entered upon the war far too lightly."

KUROPATKIN ASTONISHED.
"After the China-Japanese war which I had studied with great care, I personally was inspired with great respect for the Japanese army, and I watched its growth with considerable alarm. The behavior of their troops which fought alongside ours in the Manchurian provinces in 1904 only confirmed my opinion as to their value. In the short time I spent in Japan, itself I was unable to get to know the country and its troops, but what I saw was sufficient to show me how astounding were the results attained by the Japanese in the space of 25 to 30 years. I saw a beautiful country filled with a numerous and industrious people. Great activity was visible on all sides, and underlying everything could be felt the national happy nature, love of country and belief in the future. The system of education I witnessed in the military school was of a Spartan nature, the physical exercises of the future officers being like nothing I had ever seen in Europe; it was really fighting of the fiercest kind. At the end of a bout with weapons competitors got to hand grips and fought till the winner had got his opponent down and could tear off his mask. The exercises themselves were performed with the greatest possible keenness and determination, the last hitting one another with wild shouts, but the moment the combat was over or the signal to stop was given, the usual wooden, impassive expression again came over the faces of the combatants. In all the schools military exercises were very conspicuous, and the children and boys were greatly interested in them. Even their walks out were always enlivened by tactical tasks adapted to the localities; turning movements as well as surprise attacks were practiced and performed at the double. The study of Japanese history is all the school has strengthened the people's love for their native land and filled them with a deep-rooted conviction that it was invincible."

ABRUPTNESS OF THE END.
As the opening of the war was unexpected, so the conclusion came, in the opinion of Kuropatkin, with suddenness and abruptness just when the turn in the tide of affairs was most favorable to the success of the Russian arms, after a series of disheartening reverses. "After a succession of great battles, our army retired fighting on to the so-called Hsi-ping-kai positions in March, 1905, and remained there, increasing in strength, till the conclusion of peace. This peace, which was as unexpected as it was undesired by the troops, found them putting the finishing touches to their preparation for a forward movement." He speaks of "the high state of readiness to which we had arrived in August, 1905—efficiency never before known in the Russian army."

"General Linievitch was awaiting the arrival of the 13th Army Corps—the last to be dispatched—before commencing decisive operations. The leading units of this corps had arrived at Harbin, and its rear had passed through Chailianak, and the army, now 100,000 strong, well organized, with war experience to its credit and with established reputation, was making ready to continue the bloody struggle, while the enemy, so we learned from reliable reports, was beginning to weaken, both in strength and spirit. The resources of Japan appear to have been exhausted. Among the prisoners we began to find old men and mere youths; more were taken than formerly, and they no longer showed the patriotic fanaticism so conspicuous among those captured in 1904. We, on the other hand, were able to free our ranks to a great extent of elderly reservists by sending them to the rear to perform non-combatant duties; for we had received some 100,000 young soldiers, a great portion of whom had volunteered for the front. For the first time since the commencement of hostilities the army was up to its full strength. Some units—the Seventh Siberian Corps, for instance—were over strength, so that companies could be ordered to the front, and the present line for providing for all duties. We had received machine guns, howitzer batteries and a stock of field railway material to the army the supplies which prior to the war it had been unable to collect for some months. We possessed telegraphs, telephones, wire and cable, tools—everything. A wireless installation had been put up, and was in working order; the transport units were up to strength, and the medical arrangements were magnificent. The force was in occupation of the strongly fortified Hsi-ping-kai position, and the troops which were gathered there were two more fortified defensive lines—Kung-chu-ling and Kung-chang-ling. There is little doubt that we could have repulsed any advance of the enemy, and, according to our calculations, could have assumed the offensive in superior force. Never has Russia put such a mighty army in the field as that formed by the concentration of the First, Second and Third Manchurian armies in August, 1905.

"Such were the favorable conditions existing when we suddenly received the fatal news that an agreement had been come to with Japan at Portsmouth. It is clear, therefore, that the war ended too soon for Russia, and before the Japanese had had time to exhaust their strength, the army which was opposed to her."

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WONDERFUL GROWTH OF UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Of the 88,000,000 people in the United States, Alaska included, about one third live in the thirteen original states according to a statistical abstract of the United States to be issued in a few days by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Another third live in the states created from the territory ceded to the common union by the original states and the remaining third in the area added by purchase or annexation.

While a large slice of the territory in the United States has come under cultivation or individual ownership, the figures show that in 1908 there were 754,895,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved land, of which almost one-half was in Alaska.

The total number of immigrants into the country since 1820, the year of the earliest record, exceeds 20,000,000. During the fiscal years 1905, 1906, 1907, the number averaged more than 1,000,000 a year. In 1909, the date of the last census, the total number of persons of foreign birth living in the country was 10,460,000, which was 13.7 per cent. of the total population.

If It Were Really So.



WOMEN WHO DO THE HOUSEWORK IN THEIR OWN HOMES ARE LISTED IN THE CANADIAN CENSUS AS HAVING "NO OCCUPATION"

THE STORY OF THE NIGHT RIDERS

(Mail and Empire.)
Twenty night riders are about to be tried in Tennessee, when the last chapter has been written in the tragical history that they have been working up for a year. A condition bordering on civil war has been brought about, men have been shot down, and order was not restored until National Guards were hurried to the scene. The court decided that there should be no drawing of the lake until Harris could prove that every foot of land at the bottom of the lake and bordering on the lake was his property.

THE JUDGE'S SCHEME.
Harris thereupon set to work to buy up the two or three claims which other owners held the parts of the land in question, and then feeling secure he brought suit to prevent any fishing on the lake. Before the courts could decide the case the plaintiff died, and his son, Judge Harris, became his heir. The judge continued the suit his father had begun, but he found that though he held title to all the land at the bottom of the lake was undoubtedly good, there was about one-tenth of the surrounding land to which he also claimed ownership. To make his claim incontestable he induced the owners of the surrounding land to sell their claims to him, and the missing one-tenth were sold. The most prominent of the obstreperous fishermen was also won into the combination and was given exclusive fishing rights on the lake.

MOB LAW ENFORCED.
The wrath of the neighborhood was bitter and intense. The farmers and fishermen felt that they had been deceived by their lawyers and they realized that relief from the courts was not to be expected. Therefore they resolved to take the law into their own hands. One night, in April, 1908, a band of masked men rode down to the shore owned by J. C. Hardick, the controller of the fishing privileges of Reelfoot Lake, and burned it to the water's edge. The Night Riders, as they were called from that time, declared that the laws of Tennessee were rotten, and that they would make laws to suit themselves. It would appear that their original grievances were forgotten for the time being, for the Night Riders proceeded to regulate matters that had no relation to the Harris claims on the lake. They instituted divorce proceedings against her husband; they whipped her father because he evinced sympathy with her. A prominent citizen who denounced the Night Riders was severely beaten. They drashed with thorns a witness against them, and used a wagon trace on a stockholder who wouldn't sell out his interest in the business to his partner, whom they liked.

THE MURDER OF RANKIN.
In short, they terrorized the country, and so thoroughly did they do their work that in a few months they had wreaked all their private vengeance, and reduced a great section of the state to passive obedience to their whims. Then their minds reverted to their original grievance and they concluded that Capt. Rankin and Colonel Taylor should be regulated. The two lawyers were spending the night in a hotel on an island in Reelfoot Lake, where they had come for a few days' shooting, when the three were whittled by a band of Night Riders. The sleeping men were quickly made captive and marched off to a convenient tree. A rope was placed round Rankin's neck, and he was swung up, while his body was riddled with bullets. This completed the murder, and the men then dashed for liberty. He plunged into

the lake, and swimming under water reached the shelter of a half-sunken log, behind which he crouched as the bullets whistled about him. Thinking they had killed him the Night Riders departed, and Taylor swam to shore.

THE TROOPS CALLED OUT.
This final outrage stung the governor of the state to action. Troops were rushed to the spot by special train and martial law was practically declared. Prompt investigation was followed by the arrest of more than a hundred suspected Night Riders. One man confessed three others turned state's evidence. In the trials that followed armed soldiers had to protect judges and prosecuting attorneys. An attempt was made to assassinate the latter, and it has been found necessary to keep the troops in the district for the trials that are about to open, for it is plain that the Night Riders have been defending in Tennessee who will not hesitate to interfere in their behalf should the opportunity present itself.

NOT DRUGS Food did it
After using laxative and cathartic medicines from childhood a case of chronic and apparently incurable constipation yielded to the scientific food, Grape-Nuts, in a few days.

"From early childhood I suffered with such terrible constipation that I had to use laxatives continuously, going from one drug to another and suffering more or less all the time. "A prominent physician whom I consulted told me the muscles of the digestive organs were partially paralyzed and could not perform their work without help of some kind, so I have tried at different times about every laxative and cathartic known, but found no help that was at all permanent. I had finally become discouraged and had given my case up as hopeless when I began to use the pre-digested food, Grape-Nuts. "Although I had not expected this food to help my trouble, to my great surprise Grape-Nuts digested immediately from the first and in a few days I was convinced that this was just what my system needed. "The bowels performed their functions regularly and I am now completely and permanently cured of this awful trouble. "Truly the power of scientific food must be unlimited."—A Realization.

Read "The Road to Well-Being," in pgs. Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OLD PRINTER PASSED AWAY

In the death of John Law, which occurred Saturday, St. John has lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens, and the printers of St. John I. T. U. No. 55, one of the standard beneficiaries of their organization, Mr. Law became connected with the printers' union in 1890 and has been an active and energetic officer and worker of the union since that time.

Deceased was 70 years of age. Mr. Law was also one of the oldest members of the Knights of Pythias in St. John, being connected with Union Lodge, No. 2, and recently was present and took part in the anniversary exercises of the past chancellors of the order held in their hall on German street.

Mr. Law is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters. He was long connected with the mechanical staff of the St. John Star and his familiar figure will be greatly missed.

WHO OWNS THE AIR?
How far up does land ownership extend? Evidently for some distance above the actual surface, for one can not live in two dimensions; we need space for two houses and barns. Just as evidently not to an indefinite distance—for to claim ownership of the heavenly bodies would be an absurd, especially as John Smith might then alternately hold title to Mars, Jupiter, and Venus, as their positions changed relatively to the earth. Where, then, shall we draw the line? Says Cassier's Magazine:

"The matter is an interesting one for many reasons. The old law that real property rights extended down to the middle of the earth and up to the heavens were formulated when the ability to occupy these extremes was very limited, and it remains to be seen whether ownership can be maintained in localities in which effective occupancy cannot be held. This is especially true of national domain, and if we accept the definition that property is that which one is able to defend, the domain of the air is held by a very uncertain tenure."

"That the owner of land and buildings should be protected from invasion from any passing aeroplane or dirigible, must be accepted, and while it does not precisely appear how a machine can be prevented from passing high above a house, it seems as if the liable for any trespass which he may

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LOVE'S TRANSLATION.

(By Smart B. Stone.)
After Hiram L. Bancroft, king of iron, copper and necessary paraphernalia, had finished the day's work, he rang for Tenny, his confidential aid. "Tenny," he said, when the young secretary stood before him, "you are a very diplomatic person."

Tenny bowed, wondering. "I have also observed," continued Mr. Bancroft, "that you are an excellent terms with my daughter, Miss Julia—that you seem to understand each other perfectly."

Had the great mineral king been watching closely, he would have seen that Walter Tenny flushed violently at this.

"It is my desire that my daughter make a great match befitting the wealth and prestige she will inherit. I must sit here and pull the strings—iron, cotton, wheat, tinplate—day by day, or the whole structure goes to pieces. I have not the time to find the man. Therefore, I have decided to entrust you with the delicate task. You are to visit the courts of Europe, select the most available nobleman—taking into consideration honorable lineage, temperament and every desirable qualification—and contrive a meeting here at my home between the two."

Tenny nodded. "If I might inquire," he asked, "is Miss Julia aware of the plan?"

Bancroft shook his head. "The fact is that my daughter is unalterably opposed to a foreign match. It is for that reason necessary to use strategy. You are clever—I leave it to you."

And with that Walter-Tenny went upon his mission. There were two persons why the matter was very difficult for him. The first was that, considering the beauty, wit, graciousness and wealth of Miss Julia Bancroft, eligible suitors did not hang about every ancient capital of the continent, and the second reason was that young Tenny liked the lady overmuch on his own account.

After six months' wandering, however, he found the one noble of Europe who seemed to him both eligible and obtainable.

When the Count of Megran-Voldov beheld the radiant Miss Bancroft, his warm, Latin blood surged, and, unable to contain himself, he poured out his protestations of affection in choppy accents that the lady could never have understood. And Tenny found it necessary to translate, repeating the count's voluble chatter word for word, like a phonograph.

The count chattered, and Tenny, sighing and looking at Miss Bancroft, said: "I have traveled over all Europe, but I have found none to compare with you."

Whereas Miss Bancroft blushed and looked at the floor.

The count chattered again, and Tenny, sighing once more, translated: "I adore you."

At that time Miss Bancroft looked up, and, smiling divinely, murmured, "Oh, Walter!"

"I have wondered at the remark, but fell to translating the count's new impassioned utterance: 'I can no more exist without you than can the carol give up her song!'"

And at this, Miss Julia Bancroft, with a glad, little cry, and oblivious of the gesturing count, came over and put her little hand in Tenny's. "Walter, dear," she murmured, "you have made me happier than I can say. I was beginning to think you were afraid of me and would never speak."

Then a light came to the secretary and he told the magnate's daughter the rest of the old, old story strictly on his own account. It was not until their third kiss that the count, who was dancing wildly about the room,

"Oh, that dreadful barbarian!" murmured Miss Bancroft. "Why did you bring him here?"

"Merely on one of your father's little consolidation deals," whispered Walter Tenny, and they kissed for the fourth time.

TENNY, SIGHING, TRANSLATED "I ADORE YOU!"