

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904.

COMPARING THE ARMIES IN THE HEAT OF BATTLE.

Stirring Battle Picture Drawn by a Correspondent of the Associated Press, Who Shows How and Why the Japanese Are Superior to the Russians—Some Dread Scenes by an Eye-Witness.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Headquarters of Second Division, First Imperial Japanese Army, Near Mo-Tien Pass, July 22—When the whole history of this war is written the affair at Mo-Tien Pass on July 27 may have the proportions of an important engagement. But it brings into strong light the methods and the efficiency of the two armies at the present stage of hostilities, and it explains the continuous and unwavering success on the part of the Japanese against the east against one of the great military powers of Europe. Why the Russians should have abandoned the best defensive position between the Yalu and Liao Yang without a fight and soon afterward make two costly and unsuccessful efforts to retake it, remains yet a mystery. Two days before this attack the Japanese knew through their remarkable intelligence service that it was planned. They foresaw largely how it would be executed, though probably they did not anticipate how stubbornly the Russians, fired with ambition to maintain the prestige of European troops and inspired by the name of Skobelev linked with the memories of Schlippe Pass, would storm the stronghold. It was Skobelev's fighting and Skobelev's men against the men and the methods of a quarter of a century later.

On the morning of the seventeenth several of the correspondents who were camped at the division general's headquarters some miles from the pass were awakened at daylight by the sound of distant volleys. A thick white fog covered the hills, like a London fog in December, so dense that tents could not be seen 100 yards away. The ground was muddy and trees stripped as though there had been a heavy rain. The correspondents were soon in their saddles, but word came from the press camp that they were not to go out until given permission. Within an hour most of the military attaches and newspaper men had gathered in front of headquarters, waiting to be released. Delegates from each camp were sent to see the officers. Word came from within that the general was acquiescent, but part of the staff unwilling. We were to "wait a little," a phrase which had become familiar during the months of waiting in Tokio. Later the general might go, and perhaps the correspondents could accompany him.

The waiting was protracted until nine o'clock and the correspondents were then permitted to go out into the field. Several infantry battalions came up the road at a dog trot, the men's khaki tunics plastered to their backs with towels presented by the patriotic societies of Japan bearing blue prints of the Mikado's soldiers storming impregnable blue precipices in the face of gigantic blue-headed Russians. Most of the men looked as eager for their work as a foot ball team racing to the field. There were no shrieks, although some were faintly heard from the companies panting painfully under the fifty pounds weight of equipment which they all carry. A hospital company marched past with the stretcher-bearers in the backs of houses and some of the red cross men shouldered wooden crutches to help soldiers with leg wounds from the field. Trains of the small black Japanese stragglers passed, bearing ammunition boxes and trenching spades, which are also utilized for burying the dead. Ammunition caissons with lathering six horse teams rumbled over the road, and two or three field batteries in reserve appeared and unharmed on the square where the marks of Russian tents remained, to await possible orders for the day.

The Japanese are not intended to describe the engagement, but to give some of the impressions of a spectator who could see only a part of the field, and that, during the fiercest part of the battle. They are of an unusual and interesting feature of the spectacle was the appearance and methods of Japanese soldiers at the work toward which all the drill and equipment of the day is directed, and the comparison of them with the Russians. The country afforded the best possible cover for troops who knew how to avail themselves of it, and the Japanese officers and individual men appeared to have every point in the game at their wrist's end. In addition to the irregular road, here elevated and there depressed, the banks of a mountain brook running beside it and the clumps of trees and bushes, and also a few low Chinese mud houses, gave shelter to riflemen. The Japanese utilized all the cover as they advanced, while the Russian tactics sacrificed much of the natural advantages of the ground. That stiffness and precision of the German school which some foreign officers noting in the home manoeuvres had thought might handicap the Japanese in the field was entirely abandoned. When a battalion went into action the companies worked most independently. Sections of companies found positions separately where the country and the cover favored them without attempting to preserve long straight lines, while the units displayed great initiative and dash. The rolling ground permitted them to advance by rushes effectively. After firing a few rounds they would dash ahead to another hillock and dropping into the grass empty their magazines again. Their uniforms of khaki from cap covers to leggings, were as inconspicuous as possible. On the Peking relief expedition Japanese regiments took the field dressed entirely in white duck which presented a gleaming target across the corn-covered plain. Since that campaign, in the evolution of this most modern of armies, economy of lives has come to be reckoned with as dead in uniforms, that even the regimental numbers on shoulder straps are abandoned, that the enemy may find no distinguishing marks about prisoners. The methods of shooting of the two armies there was as great a contrast as in other essentials. Russian firing is

them, for nothing is wasted or lost with the Japanese army and when the soldiers go into a fight they leave no traces of their blankets and haversacks. All the wounded were quiet and stoical, as usual. One boy, shot through both arms, was walking and as he could not salute he treated the mistle had risen and the sun was shining hotly. The uproar of Japanese rifles was like the popping of hundreds of coals, while the Russian volleys came eddyingly, and after each volley came a crashing of tree tops as though a gigantic axe cut a swathe through them.

The Russians were yielding the ground slowly with their line of trenches across the fields and hillsides in an almost solid barrier. Behind the firing line and sheltered by a clump of magnificent trees which marked the Japanese advance from the Japanese advance, a regiment was stopping in solid formation on a cross road. The men were a long dark mass blotting out the fresh green of the trees. Their officers in white coats could be seen riding up and down the lines apparently trying to recognize them. With the regularity of a clockwork mechanism the Japanese was a battery which was single filed together in the field where a single well-placed Japanese shell might have worked great execution in its midst. The wounded Russians in every stage of suffering, whose plight at other times would have excited sympathy and ready aid, but who were forgotten in the important business of seeing the battle. They pushed along the line of the outpost trenches where companies of Japanese were shooting over the heads of the men advancing below. They made their way to the various points of a high hill close to the right whose summit afforded such a view of battle as can be achieved but seldom.

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almost all by volleys with quite mechanical regularity. Even the use of artillery they follow a plan of discharging one gun after another rapidly and with precision. Today four Russian guns emitted the same general explanation. Moreover it is the opinion of all who have seen the two in battle that the Russians are much poorer marksmen than the Japanese, although the latter are not rated as high as certain other armies. No one who has seen this campaign questions Russian bravery. The great superiority of the Japanese lies in the head work of the general staff. The scene around the temple nearest the Pass when the correspondents arrived on the field bore witness eloquently to the courage of the Japanese. Through the fog and rain the Third European Regiment held their ground under a fierce fire from the Japanese redoubts above them. The temple consists of one storied gray brick building by a wide field of a square, with a brick wall in front. The compound is perhaps 100 feet square and looking in through the gates one sees the monster scarlet and gold painted roofs of grotesque designs of war and by their spires, kept back the Japanese from the Mo-tien-Ling ten years ago. This month their shrine has sheltered many Japanese soldiers who have been killed in the red cross hangs in its gateway and the telegraph ticks on its altar. To the right of the temple (facing the pass) runs a road which, there is about 200 yards from the main Japanese redoubts on the topmost ridges, and which, gradually ascending, stretches to the right for half a mile or more at an angle bearing the trenches which are seen from the distance. For four hours, from five to nine, the Russian attacking line held the temple and the road above it to the correspondence by a wide field of a square, with a brick wall in front. The compound is perhaps 100 feet square and looking in through the gates one sees the monster scarlet and gold painted roofs of grotesque designs of war and by their spires, kept back the Japanese from the Mo-tien-Ling ten years ago. This month their shrine has sheltered many Japanese soldiers who have been killed in the red cross hangs in its gateway and the telegraph ticks on its altar.

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away, passed the morning with his chief of staff, General Fujii, and Prince Kuni, sitting on the bank of a tiny mountain brook placidly fishing for minnows.

Indications Point to Record Attendance at This Year's Fair.

Manager Hubbard yesterday took up his quarters in the Exhibition building and there will have his office until after the fair. Assistant Manager Schlanders and part of the office staff will remain for the present in the up-town offices, Magee building.

A tour of the buildings yesterday showed the booths far in advance of the conditions at any previous exhibition, the exhibitors are co-operating well in the management to have everything in readiness for the opening tomorrow night.

The indications point to a great attendance. All but a dozen or so of the 10,000 exhibition time tables have been sent out in response to letters and requests, and this means that many are planning on coming here. A. S. Tompkins, of Melville, told a reporter last night that all along the St. John river the people are talking St. John exhibition, and great numbers intend to come while a great many exhibits will come from that part of the province.

Amusement Hall. No feature of the exhibition is attracting more attention than the entertainment to be offered in the big amusement hall, and all the particulars of it should be of interest to prospective patrons. Adgie and his performers, a group of trained lions and a group of trained dogs, of which there is no less than 7,000 pounds.

A great feature, particularly for the children, will be J. W. Hampton's troupe of dogs, and an educated group, together with a trick monkey which loops the loop on roller skates. Hampton's is the only educated group in the world, and it has been a genuine interest in the vanguard of the States during the past year.

Perhaps nothing in the entertainment will be of greater interest than the Yama-moto brothers, and perch artists. These celebrated Japs are the acknowledged leaders in their line, and command a salary which will soon enable their retire to their native land.

The balance of the entertainment will be provided by Isabelle, one of the greatest jugglers and hoopsters in America, and E. J. Porter, representing Gordon McKay, who plays upon all kinds of musical instruments.

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Another Wagon Load I.C.R. Stolen Freight Found. Moncton, Sept. 13—The preliminary examination of Herbert Lesman, of the charge of stealing I. C. R. freight, commenced in the police court this morning. Hon. F. J. Sweeney appearing for the prosecution.

James McKinnon, night foreman at the I. C. R. transfer shed, and Hugh McLeod, local freight agent, were called to prove the methods of transferring freight arriving at Moncton for different points in the Intercolonial. Mr. McKinnon stated that he had been night foreman at the transfer shed for about a year and a half and the accused had been working under him for about a year. A record was kept of freight transferred and the accused had access with the rest to all the cars opened at the transfer shed.

The attention of the witness was called to the night of September 2 last and he was asked concerning a certain car containing English basket trunks passing through from Bathurst on that night. He remembered the car and the basket trunks. The accused was at work on that particular night.

Big Crowds From Up River Coming To The Exhibition

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Witness said that one side of this car, No. 80247, was not sealed when it arrived at the transfer shed. It sometimes happened that cars used along the line were sealed, but cars from distant points were always sealed upon arrival here. The car referred to by the prosecution is the one in which the goods belonging to A. P. Porter, representing Gordon McKay, Toronto, were being carried to St. John, and from which some of the articles found on the accused prisoners were taken.

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We have at large expense made a big purchase of the celebrated INGERSOLL WATCHES, and are going to make the following phenomenal offer:—

- \$5 00 Gets the Daily Telegraph for one year and a watch
- 3 00 Gets three Semi-Weekly Telegraphs " " " " " "
- 1 50 Gets one Semi-Weekly Telegraph " " " " " "

Every boy who will sell 500 Telegraphs during Exhibition week will be given a watch besides a half cent on each paper sold.

All old subscribers can get a watch by paying up to the end of date in 1905, and 50c. additional, and mailed to any address postage paid.

Who would be without a time-piece when one can be got so easily?

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THE FARM

Handling Cows. Cows usually occupy a high position upon most farms, and, therefore, should be given thoughtful treatment. There are very many breeds of cows to be met with, but no matter what the breed on hand may be, the main object in view is the milk yield. Age, strain, individuality, feeding, housing and local climate, all tell upon the milk yield, but there is another stronger factor that should not be overlooked and that is the handling of animals. It is a well known fact that a cow that has been regularly milked by one certain person will yield less milk to a strange operator; which proves that cows have, comparatively speaking, sensitive natures, and that, therefore, their handling should receive a good deal of consideration. A cow placed in charge of cows should be a genuine interest in the vanguard of the States during the past year. Perhaps nothing in the entertainment will be of greater interest than the Yama-moto brothers, and perch artists. These celebrated Japs are the acknowledged leaders in their line, and command a salary which will soon enable their retire to their native land. The balance of the entertainment will be provided by Isabelle, one of the greatest jugglers and hoopsters in America, and E. J. Porter, representing Gordon McKay, who plays upon all kinds of musical instruments. Two entertainments will be given daily, the afternoon beginning at 3.45 sharp, and the evening at 8.30 sharp. A high diving dog will give an exhibition of forty-five feet outside the amusement hall previous to each performance. Already many of the heavier exhibits have arrived and are being placed. A feature will be a large loom weaving cloth. This is being put in by the Hevson Woolen Mills people, Annet.

The Poultry Fattening Stations. Seventeen illustration poultry fattening stations are being operated this year by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, under the supervision of Mr. P. C. Elford, Acting Chief of the Poultry Division. The following is a list of these stations, with the names of the operators in charge. Ontario—Bromville, T. P. Foster. Quebec—Burdville, A. P. Hillhouse—Chicoutimi, T. O. Lachance; La Trappe, Rev. Father Edward; Stanfold, Frank Rev. Lyle, Auguste Pafard. New Brunswick—Andover George E. Baxter; Rogersville, F. Richard. Nova Scotia—East Amherst, Alex. Cleeg; Northeast Margaree, Mariner Smith.

Prince Edward Island—Vernon River Bridge, Robert Furness; Alberton, W. J. Matthews; Eldon, Robert Longard; Glenora, David Macdonald; Montague Bridge, William Campbell; Mount Stewart, Montague Piaget. A great deal of the operator's time is given to showing farmers how the work of fattening is done; therefore the salary of the operator and the cost of installing the plant are considered as experimental and educational expenditures. The selling and educational work is, however, expected to exceed the first cost of the chickens and the cost of feeding, picking and marketing. The work of each station is confined to fattening enough chickens for illustration purposes. About 200 is the maximum number kept at one time. The operator is not allowed to be a competing buyer with others who have begun to fatten chickens as a private enterprise. If the farmers are already getting a fair price for their poultry the station will confine its efforts to illustration and experimental work with very less than 200 birds. Those who are carrying on the work for themselves will be considered rivals, but friends, and will be offered assistance where possible. Special attention is being paid to choosing the right sort of bird for fattening; for instance, the blocky type of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte is recommended as suitable for the purpose. The operators are required to spend as much of their time as may be required in assisting those who are engaged in fattening the birds, by giving instruction in buying the proper type for fattening, in killing and plucking, packing, shipping, etc. Only birds of the proper type will be bought this year, and seven cents per pound will be paid for these at the stations. An extra good type might well be worth eight cents, while another type of the same breed would be too dear at five cents a pound. Each operator is considered responsible for the work and success of his own station. He is expected, as far as possible, to find a suitable market for the birds fat-

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after SUNDAY, July 3, 1904, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN. No. 3—Express for Halifax and Cambridgeport. No. 6—Mixed for Point du Chene, (see and Montreal). No. 2—Express for Point du Chene, (see and Pictou). No. 1—Express for A. W. Foley; Ontario—Bromville, T. P. Foster. Quebec—Burdville, A. P. Hillhouse—Chicoutimi, T. O. Lachance; La Trappe, Rev. Father Edward; Stanfold, Frank Rev. Lyle, Auguste Pafard. New Brunswick—Andover George E. Baxter; Rogersville, F. Richard. Nova Scotia—East Amherst, Alex. Cleeg; Northeast Margaree, Mariner Smith. Prince Edward Island—Vernon River Bridge, Robert Furness; Alberton, W. J. Matthews; Eldon, Robert Longard; Glenora, David Macdonald; Montague Bridge, William Campbell; Mount Stewart, Montague Piaget. A great deal of the operator's time is given to showing farmers how the work of fattening is done; therefore the salary of the operator and the cost of installing the plant are considered as experimental and educational expenditures. The selling and educational work is, however, expected to exceed the first cost of the chickens and the cost of feeding, picking and marketing. The work of each station is confined to fattening enough chickens for illustration purposes. About 200 is the maximum number kept at one time. The operator is not allowed to be a competing buyer with others who have begun to fatten chickens as a private enterprise. If the farmers are already getting a fair price for their poultry the station will confine its efforts to illustration and experimental work with very less than 200 birds. Those who are carrying on the work for themselves will be considered rivals, but friends, and will be offered assistance where possible. Special attention is being paid to choosing the right sort of bird for fattening; for instance, the blocky type of Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte is recommended as suitable for the purpose. The operators are required to spend as much of their time as may be required in assisting those who are engaged in fattening the birds, by giving instruction in buying the proper type for fattening, in killing and plucking, packing, shipping, etc. Only birds of the proper type will be bought this year, and seven cents per pound will be paid for these at the stations. An extra good type might well be worth eight cents, while another type of the same breed would be too dear at five cents a pound. Each operator is considered responsible for the work and success of his own station. He is expected, as far as possible, to find a suitable market for the birds fat-

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