Story of Warfare Waged by Japanese at Mukden.

BRAINS AND BRAVERY WON

Correspondent With Kuroki's Army Describes Most Gigantic Battle of Modern Times-Retreat

Stampedes Peasants.

HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL KU-BOKI'S ARMY, near Tieling Pass, Man-churia, March 15.—The combination of the most efficient staff with the bravest and most intelligent soldiers to execute its plans decided the mastery in Manchuria. Again the Russians gave a spiendid ex-hibition of the old school of fighting. They were courageous almost beyond criticism, and stubbornly defended their lines, but in generalship and the employ-ment of more modern methods the Japanese surpassed them. Their retreat be-gan in as good order as that from Liao Yang, but, when the soldiers realized that they were being surrounded, it became a with incidents which must have

been humiliating to the officers.
The battle, like Liao Yang, had for the Japanese some days of suspense, when it appeared doubtful if the Russians could appeared doubtful if the Russians could be forced from their positions. It was full of surprises, and the climax, when Kuroki's soldiers, who, judged by all standards, should have been compietely exhausted from ten days' fighting and exposure, marched rapidly northward in a thick sand storm and appeared across the Tieling road beyond Makden, was a declaive surprise. The Russians about Mukden had delayed their retreat too long. Only on March 9 Kuropatkin appears to have realized the danger and warned foreign officers and correspondents to leave. Those who started that day are still with the Russian army, but to leave. Those who started that are still with the Russian army, but others who delayed until March 10

Defeat Unexpected Caused Panic.

The Russian soldiers expected victory, They were told that the Russians were winning along the Shaho and at Pushun. When the soldiers found the army ap-proaching from every side, ignorant peas-ants, deluded with tales of Japanese sing, decided with tales of Japanese stroctiles, they scattered and fied like sheep, and, being surrounded, surrendered in squads to unarmed Japanese frans-port men and coolies, begging not to be massacred. Many who have been hiding about the country inside the Japanese lines are now driven by cold and hun-der, and are coming into camp. Corpses of Russians and even Japanese He nu-

brought north by trains and foundations constructed for them.

Had the Japanese been driven back from Shaho, all of their 25-centimeter, guns would have fallen into the hands few of the enemy, but a Russion success was not contemplated in the plans. These big guns proved as effective in field fighting as against forts. The shells tore through the Russian entry achments and the protected huts as though they had the protected huts as though they had ter or refuge from the fire. The cavalry and Cossacks, of whom the Russians have a great force and whom they expected to play a leading part in the operations on level country, were not a factor in the battle.

Japanese Plan of Attack.

The beginning of the battle found the Japanese forces organized into five bodies. Three were along the Shaho and west-ward to the Hun. Nogi's veterans were ready to march northward and attack ward to march northward and attack Mukden from the northwest, and they executed their part of the plans brilli-antly. On the extreme east was an un-tried force which had started in January

his best organizations against it. Thus he was able to check its advance with strong entrenchments on the bills south of the town of Bagantan. It miles south east of Fushan, for several days, and prevent it from flanking the body of Linievitch's army. Along the Shaho the Japanese sums were the same organizations, although with greatly changed personnel and altered in details, that met the Russians at Liao Yang. Two divisions of Kuroki's army were sent eastward as soon as the battle began indeed, they were on the march before the open-

they were on the march before the opening of the bombardment, to co-operate with the right army.

There was a break of almost 20 miles in the line between the custernmost division and the others at one time, and the ground was covered only by a cavairy brigade and some infantry reserves. That division oncountered the same experience which befell the Yalu force, and the town of Shateray, in the mountains northeast of Witesan, was its stumbling block. There was also an interval left uncovered of some miles west of Witesan, between Kuroki's left and the right of another army. General Kuroki kept several hattallons in reserve to meet an attack at that point, but the expected attack was never delivered. Afterward it was learned that the Russian line was equally weak along that stretch of the river, and the Russians were wondering why the Japanese did not strike them there.

As the attack upon Mukden progressed me army drew away from the Shaho to the north to co-operate with the one flanking Mukden, and the Japanese lorces on the south lind a great space to cover, but plenty of strillery to engage the enemy. The battle on the south line was practically a deadlock until the Russians were ordered to retire for the defense of Mukden. The Japanese policy was to hold and engage the Russians tong the Shaho, athle their fanking armies were pushed forward.

Snow Storm Delayed Battle.

Snow Storm Delayed Battle.

most every possible preparation had been made, every man realised that the crucial stage of the entire war had arrived, and all had confidence in the leaders.

On Sunday morning General Kuroki, with his staff, which included Prince Kuni and the young Marquis Saigo, assected a small mountain to Witesan, which was one of the hills nearest the Shaho held by the Japanese, but the day was cloudy and soon after noon, when only a few gans had been fired, a heavy snew storm descended upon the hilltop and cut off the view of the river, so that the bombardment was reluctantly abandoned. This mountain was the General's conning tower throughout the battle until the Russians retired from the river there the officers stood at a great telescope or sat around charcoal fires, while snow storms and sand storms ewept by in ley blasts and Russian shells burst about the batteries on the lower hills at either side and upon Witesan. A cluster of wires connecting with the divisions, with the artillery commanders directing the fire from the fields during the most increased in the procky peak and the tinkle of the telephone bell sounded constantly.

Three Days' Bombardment.

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For three days the artillery duel continued, with hardly a crack of a rifle, and until Wednesday there werk no Japanese soldiers in sight along the lines except a few men occasionally darting from their shelter around the guns. All of the infantry at the front were concealed in the earth huts and burrows on the slops behind their treenbar. The artillery for was hind their trenches. The artillery fire was neither as heavy nor as continuous as along the lines to the west, where the big guns were planted. The Japanese selor guns were planted. The Japanese sel-dom engaged their full strength, and there were few exhibitions of such rapid fire as was displayed at Liao Yang. Close by Witesan the Japanese had two batteries of captured Russian guns, which nearly exhausted their ammunition before the artillery stage of the battle was finished, but when the Russians retreated the bat-ieries went forward toward Tieling conteries went forward toward Tieling, con fident that they would get a new supply.

The Shaho River resembles the Yalu on a small scale, having two or three east it made a wide bend northward among high, steep hills. At the west it took another turn toward the southwest in front of the great rocky hill called Monpaushan, or Tower Hill. One division of Kurcki's troops was to cross in front of Witesan, another division at the bend of the river east and a third among the hills several miles from the center di-

Lying Down to Be Shot at.

Wednesday the men who have done more than any other branch of the army to win hattles—the Japanese mfantry—came into evidence. During the night two companies had bene sent forward and occupied a viliage in the plain to the right of Witesan, in front of a hill where the correspondent was a statement of the correspondent was a statement. and occupied a viliage in the plain to the derivation of Russians and even Japanese lie nubiried away from the roads, where they were pot noticed or were passed over by the army in its hurried advance, and no doubt numbers of wounded who were not discovered died from exposure.

The Japanese staff had long ago resolved upon a Winter campaign. They would have launched it sooner, but were obliged to await the fall of Port Arthur for a force large enough to give a reasonable assurance of success. If Stoessel had persisted another month, the Japanese would have faced the difficult problem of bridging the rivers to be crossed instead of walking over on the ice, and the odds against them would have been far greater. After Port Arthur surrendered, it was necessary to partly reorganize, thereby filling the decimated ranks with reserves, and to march them up to Liao Yang. The heavy slege suns had to be brought north by trains and foundations constructed for them.

Had the Japanese been driven back

flag to ask for an armistice on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 7, they suc-cessfully endured an ordeal that has few counterparts in the history of battle. Two brigades crossed the river These Thursday night and drove the Rus-fight-sian advance line from the first trenches at the foot of the hills by one he protected huts as though they had which the Japanese army has success-men paper, leaving soldlers without shelfonses of the main line, and some de-tachments were part way up the slopes. There was sharp fighting during the day, in which the Japanese made further advances and planted themselves along a line two miles long facing the Russian trenches, and in few places only a few yards distant. They got little further in the next four days, but held their line and under difficulties which made it seem impos-

Winning Against Handicaps.

from bases on the Yalu and was to make a junction with the Japanese right wing and sweep around to the north of the Russian lines of defense. Its work was to outflank Fussian, the terminus of the Russian branch railway and Kuropatkin's eastern stronghold, as Nogi did Mukden.

Kuropatkin mistook this contingent for the Port Arthur veterans, and paid it the lines of the time-by shell-ing. The fighting continued in this character for three successive nights, beginning before midnight and lasting until daybrenk, and it was continuous, although not so heavy, during the the Port Arthur veterans, and paid it the compliment of arraying a great body of his heat organizations against it. Thus he was able to check its advance with he was able to check its advance with the Japanese lines at closer distances the was able to check its advance with the Japanese lines at closer distances.

On their side the Japanese had only such protection as they could impro-vise under great disadvantages, digward as soon as the battle before the open-ling of the bombardment, to co-operate with the right army.

There was a break of almost 20 miles

For two days this cone was swept Snow Storm Delayed Battle.

The Japanese bombardment of the Russian positions was fixed to begin or Sunjay, February S. The army was then started on the march across the Hungard Started on the march across the Hungard Started Star

Two hays after the contingents of General Kuroki's left division had secured their foothold across the Shaho, the center division, which had been meeting a strong oposition beyond the bend of the river east in a very mountainous tract, also swung over. The plan was for it to cross when the other division did, but the cross when the other division did, but the Russians in front were too strong. Its experience was almost the same as that of the left division. It found the approaches to the Russian trenches bristling with wire barriers, with pitfalls and all the devices which the Russians have learned to employ against night attacks. Nevertheless its night advance to the first line was successful, and, like the left division, it stuck like leeches to the lower slopes day and night while the Russians made flerce attempts to shake them off. cross when the other division did, but the

The right division had a very hard fight, lasting from March 1 to the morning of March 7 at Ofuray, several miles northeast and almost south of Pushan, in their east and almost south of Fushan, in their attempt to turn the Russian flank there in co-operation with the Yalu army further to the east. The mountain had steep slopes and pointed summits, with several rows of entrenchments, while the Russians were equipped with many machine guns. The country was such that the Japanese could not advance in large bodies and must so through narrow val bodies, and must go through narrow val-leys swept by the machine guns and riffes from the heights. The division should have waited for the other forces to attack the Russian flank and make a frontal attack easier for it, but the right army was meeting equal difficulties at Bagan-tan. Progress was slow on the right of tan. Progress was slow on the right of gan their retreat upon Fushan on night of March 6 and 7.

PROMISES SCHOOL BOOKS What L. M. Sullivan Will Do If He Is Elected.

Free schoolbooks for poor boys and girls in the Second Ward will come from L. M. Sullivan if the ward will elect him to the Council and Mr. Sulli-van says the free books will be forthcoming just as long as he shall be Councilman. Furthermore he declares that whenever an important question shall come up in the Council he will vote just as the majority of his con-stituents wish and that to learn what they wish he will ask each and every voter in his ward by mail, reply en-velope postage prepaid.

Mr. Sullivan is the Republican nominee and is opposed by Charles Duggan, Democratic nominee, and by H. W. Wallace, independent.

"Oh, I'm going to shake things up in that ward," he declared yesterday, "and after I'm elected I'll shake things up more if I find anybody grafting in the Council heaven help him." Mr. Sullivan has five children, three in school, and says he knows money

spent for schoolbooks is a big item with poor parents. "I'll buy the books if I go broke." said he, "but I'll not go broke," and added that his own children had been giving away their discarded books for

Conductors Discuss Railway Legislation Proposed.

OBJECT TO A COMMISSION

Hold That the Appointment of Such a Body to Regulate Rates Would Be Unwarrantable Interference With Industry.

Rallroad rate legislation was the heme considered by the convention of the Order of Railway Conductors yesterday, and the order, through the delegates, expressed itself as heartily in accord with the policy of President Roosevelt on rebates and discrimination, bus a resolution opposing the regulation of railroad rates by a Gov-ernment commission was adopted. Whereas, the Congress of the United States will have before it at the coming session the question of additional legislation affecting the

question of additional legislation affecting the American rallways, employing 1,300,000 people; therefore, be it, by the Order of Rallway Conductors in blennial convention assembled, Resolved. That we hereby indorse the attitude of President Roosevelt in condemning secret rebates and other lilegalities, and commend the attitude of the beads of the American rallways, who, with practical unanimity, have joined with the President on this question; and, be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully represent to Congress the inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over

Congress the inadvisability of legislation vesting in the hands of a commission power over
railway rates, now lower by far in the United
States than in any other country; that this
low cost of transportation is the result of the
efficiency of American railway management
and operation, which have built up the country through constant improvement in service
and development of territory, while at the
name time recognition has been given to the
value of intelligence among employes, in contrast to foreign methods, where high freight
rates and lowest wages for employes obtain; that the freight rates of this
country average only 2 per cent of
the cost of articles to the consumer; thus
making the freight rate an insignificant factor
in the selling price, numerous standard articles being sold at the same price in all parts
of the country; and, be it further
Resolved, That regulation of rates by a Gov-

of the country; and, be it further
Resolved, That regulation of rates by a Government body would, in the opinion of this convention, result in litigation and confusion, and inevitably tend to an enforced reduction of rates, irrespective of the question of the ability of the railreads to stand the reduction, especially in view of the locreased cost of their supplies and materials; and be it further

ther Resolved. That the proposed legislation is not in harmony with our idea of the spirit of American jurisprudence, inasmuch as it contemplates that a single body shall have the right to investigate, indict, try and condenn, and then enforce its decisions, at the cost of carriers, pending appeal, which is manifestly inequitable; and that if there is to be legislation on this subject it should be such as would secure and insure justice and equity, and preserve equal rights for all parties concerned but, in view of the facts, legislation affecting rates is not called for at this time and would be inadvisable; and be it further Resolved. That this convention finds itself in accord with Presedent Roosevelt, who, in a message to Congress, has said: "It must

a message to Congress, has said: "It must not be forgotten that our railways are Use arteries through which the commercial life-blood of this Nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would interfere with the development of these commercial of these commercials." opment and operation of these commercia agencies."

The election of officers and the ch ing of the next meeting place is achel-uled to take place Tuesday morning, the convention lasting until Tuesday night. The visitors will depart for their homes Wednesday morning. There appears no opposition to the re-election of Grand Chief Conductor E. E. Clark. He was elected to his present position

Will Live to Be Ninety

Expert Palmist Predicts That Mayor Williams Will Be a Nonogenarian



I ever saw for an aged subject, In contour and touch it is the hand of musician, an artist; in its lines, the

palm of a captain of industry. See the life line! Scoffers at paimistry, study this lineits length, its strength.

she days of the owner of this hand are

BY X. Note carefully the Mound of Venus
"HIS is the softest, least-wrinkled hand | (base of thumb). It shows love of poetry.

(base of thumb). It shows love of poetry, a delight in anything novel or original. It shows literary talent,
Lower Mars (between thumb and life line) shows great love of harmony.
Upper Mars (below little finger) denotes love of Nature.

The prominence of the Mound of Mercury (base of little finger) shows business talent. Had he applied himself to business, the owner of this hand would have succeeded in amassing great wealth.

Jupiter (third joint of index finger) shows a faculty for handling men; also love of music and humor.

The entire hand shows strong individuality.

It is the hand of a man of 60 rather

than 36.

It is the hand of a man of 50 rather than 36.

It will be many years before the palm is dry and crackly.

in 1839, and has held it with honor since that time. The order generally is weil pleased with his administration of its affairs. W. J. Maxwell, grand secretary and treasurer is also up for re-election, and in fact there are but one or two instances where there will be a contest for the offices.

The Auxiliary will prolong its convention until tomorrow night, and the election of officers will take piace tomorrow. There is said to be no question of the re-election of Grand President Mrs. J. H. Moore, of Toledo, O. There will be warm contests for the other offices, with one or two exceptions. The session of the Auxiliary resterday was taken up by a discussion of amendments to the by-laws and of the insurance problem.

Today the visitors will be the guests of the Lewis and Clark Expesition. There will be short ceremonies at the grounds, including music and several short speeches, and luncheon for the delegates' and their friends will be served at the American Inn at 1 o'clock. After viewing the grounds and buildings the guests will return to the city. The churches will be visited in the evening.

HIS AUTO CATCHES FIRE A. K. Bentley, by Presence of Mind

Saves the Machine.

A. K. Bentley saved his \$1500 auto-mobile from burning up yesterday by sheer presence of mind. The apron un-dernesth the muchine caught fire from the muffler and flames threatened destruction to the auto until Mr. Bent-ley snatched off the apron and smitha-ered the fire with a hap robe. His fin-gers and parts of the machine's woodwork were scorched, but that was all

Council and was on Portland Heights looking after a street extension when the fire started. The flames were not but Mr. Bentley kept cool and tried to cut the leathern straps of the apron His knife blade turned, however, but he persevered until successful. By this time Mrs. Bentley returned with a pull of water. A dash of the fluid served to arrest the fire and to enable Mr. Bent-ley to subdue what remained.

Two weeks ago the \$1400 machine of Rudoiph Becker was burned to the ground. In that case the fire caught from the muffler to the apron after a smart hill climb, in which the muffle became heated. Yesterday's conditions with Mr. Bentley's machine were similar, and he counts himself fortunate that he did not suffer the same loss

READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Elmer B. Colwell Selects the Committee Headquarters.

Republican headquarters will be opened this week by Elmer B. Colwell, chairman of the new City Central Committee, in McKay building, Third and Stark streets, second floor, where Chairman Whitney L. Boise, of the old committee, held forth last June and

last November.

Mr. Boise turned over the keys to
Mr. Colwell yesterday, and despite that
Mr. Boise believes the new committee is only a dream so far as its legal status goes, the interview between the two was cordial.

Mr. Colwell will be at the headquar ters tomorrow to receive emissaries from all the wards and precincts, just as Mr. Boise did last year and C. H. Carey did before that. The campaign will probably not be

fairly opened until next week. Then Mayor Williams and Dr. Harry Lane, rivals for the Mayoralty, are expected to go on the stump and huri thunderbolts at each other.

Wake Up With Money Gone.

Henry F. Crowell yesterday afternoon met an employe of the Norris & Rowe circus and the two proceeded to "do" the North End. Last night Crowell woke up in one of the sleeping cars, used by circus performers, minus \$18. The matter was reported to the police, but although a search was made the man, who, it is alleged, robbed Crowell, could not be

Child of Conductor Dies.

The 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs O. A. Sills, of Cambridge, O., who was taken down with spinal meningitis sev-eral days ago, died last night at St. Vincent's Hospital. Mr. Sills is in Portland, attending the convention the Order of Rallway Conductors.

Emerson and His Cow.

Thoreau's Journal, in Atlantic, I was amused by R. W. E.'s telling me that he drove his own calf out of the yard as it was coming in with the cow

RAW BLEEDING SCALY ECZEMA

Looked More Like a Piece of Raw Beef Than a Human Being. Doctors Useless.

CURED BY CUTICURA

Blessed Relief After First Application and First Real Sleep in Weeks-Facts of This Wonderful Cure by Cuticura Vouched for by Mrs. Hunt's Neighbors.

"Words cannot describe the terrible Eczema I suffered with. It broke out on my head and kept spreading, until it covered my whole body. I was almost a solid mass of sores from head to foot. I looked more like a piece of raw beef than a human being. The pain and

agony I endured seemed more than I could bear.

"Blood and pus oozed from the great sore on my scalp, from under my finger nails, and nearly all over my body. My ears were so erusted and swollen I was afraid they would break off. Every hair in my head fell out. I could not sit down, for my clothes would stick to the raw and bleeding flesh, making me ery out from the pain.

"My family doctor did all he could, but I got worse and worse. My condition was awful. I did not think I could live, and wanted death to come and end my frightful sufferings.

"In this condition my motherin-law begged me to try the Cutieura Remedies. I said I would, but had no hope of recovery. But oh, what blessed relief I experienced after applying Cuticura Ointment! It cured the bleeding and itching flesh and brought me the first real sleep I had had in weeks. It was as grateful as ice to a burning tongue. I would bathe with warm water and Cuticura Soap, then apply the Ointment freely. I also took the Resolvent for the blood. In a short time the sores stopped running, the flesh began to heal, and I knew I was to get well again. Then the hair on my head began to grow, and in a short time I was completely cured. But I kept on taking the Cutieura Remedies, as they did me so much good I did not want to stop them.

"My cure was so wonderful I thought I would write you about it. I cannot praise Cuticura enough. I wish I could tell everybody who has Eczema to use Cuticura. My condition was so terrible that what cured me cannot fail to cure anybody of this awful disease. If anyone doubts the truth of this letter, tell them to write to me. "135 Thomas St., Newark, N. J. MRS. WM. HUNT."

"The undersigned are acquainted with and neighbors of Mrs. Wm. Hunt, of 135 Thomas St., and have knowledge of her wonderful cure of eczema by the Cuticura Remedies, as stated by Mrs. Hunt in her letter. (Signed) Mary E. Cooper, 135 Thomas St., Newark N. J.; Mrs. Susan Taylor, 486 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J."

Cuticura Soag, Ointment and Pills, complete external and internal treatment for every Humor of the Skin, Scalp and Blood, from Infancy to "Age, price the Set One Dollar, are sold throughout the world. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, liching, burning and scalp humors, rashes and irritations, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fall. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S. A.
Mailed Free, "All About the Cuticura Dollar Humor Cure."



NOW at all druggists, in three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents nd \$1.00 per bottle.

FREE To show how quickly Danderine acts, we will who sends this advertisement to the Knowtton Danderine Co., Chicage, with name and address and 10 cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.

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