

# RUSSO-JAPANESE LAND CAMPAIGNS TO DATE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL

From the New York Herald.

Although the numbers actually engaged in the battle of the Yalu May 1 on the Russian side really amounted to only 30,000 combatants all told, it is probable that other regiments of Cossacks in the vicinity would have swelled the fighting force to 30,000. This was the number given by General Kuroki in his first report.

When General Kuroki, after a difficult and fatiguing march from Chemsampo and Seoul, reached the Yalu river and began to feel for his enemy at various points of passage he appears to have threatened the Russians over a wide front. The earlier Russian reports mention the appearance of the enemy a long distance up the river, while the Japanese have distracted attention by threatening descents at various parts of the coast.

His fighting force consisted of three divisions, with artillery, or some 45,000 fighting men and 18,000 coolies in the transport corps.

**Kuroki's Method.**

The reports concerning Japanese movements were forwarded to General Kuropatkin. He decided the position had been held long enough to delay the enemy and that in view of the ease with which either flank could be turned and of superior numbers of the enemy, an obstinate stand in such an exposed position was an unjustifiable risk. He may, however, have expected that a strong and confident force of 30,000 Russians would be able to look after itself and to fall back fighting if unable to resist a passage of the river.

He also may have reckoned that his lieutenants could occupy successive positions until the Motion-Ling was reached, where it became absolutely necessary to arrest the enemy or accept the loss of the whole position in the Liao valley.

General Kaahlanaky seems to have taken a correct view of the situation, but it is evident that his senior meant fighting and gave him a direct order to hold his ground.

**Success Defeat at the Yalu.**

The prime responsibility for this disaster to the Russian arms necessarily fell to General Kuropatkin, but it must be admitted that his chief subordinate on the Yalu served him extremely ill. General Basmalich knew that his flank was turned on the evening of April 28. He also knew that a strong force was approaching the banks of the Al, that the stream was fordable and that the loss of the Yalu would mean the loss of the whole line of battle and

would roll up his corps disastrously. Despite all this he did nothing and left his subordinates to fight unaided for several hours with an almost insignificant force, consisting of two batteries, some machine guns and six battalions against an overwhelming force of artillery and twelve battalions, backed up by two fresh divisions.

**Battle of Kinchow.**

The Second Japanese army, under General Oku, landed at Piasow May 5. During the subsequent operations up to May 15 Oku's army drove away the Russian detachments and secured control of the railway to Port Arthur. On the 15th, having assembled at least two divisions in front of the enemy, the Japanese commander attacked the Russian troops, occupying the high ground east of Kinchow, and drove them from the field. These affairs were the prologue to the Port Arthur drama.

The Japanese have persistently through the campaign shown a marked disinclination to undertake landings of troops which were likely to be opposed.

The loss of Kinchow affected in no way the security of the Russian position and advanced but little the cause of the Japanese, for all that the battle of Kinchow ranks as a proud one among the list of Japanese victories. With almost everything in its favor a strong, fresh and confident Russian army, solidly entrenched behind almost inaccessible fortifications, and well supported by artillery, the position was fairly swept by the mikado's forces.

In this engagement, as the Yalu, the sister services of artillery and infantry were most happily blended by the Japanese. From that time on the investment of Port Arthur was only a question of days. The navy was equally well employed and the result was the bottling up of the Russian fleet, and the Russian garrison.

**The Battle of Givon.**

The valleys of the Liao and Yalu are separated by a formidable ridge of mountains, which in a measure extends almost in an unbroken line up the coast to Vladivostok. These mountains, whose ranges are known by various confusing names, cover nearly all of the territory in which the important and active operations of the two armies have been carried on.

It is, to put it mildly, a difficult territory for military manœuvres. The roads in the low lying districts are invariably bad. In wet weather they are a little better than mud ditches. Even in the mountain districts the best cart tracks are not good. These natural ob-



THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE RUSSIAN GENERAL KUROPATKIN AND HIS STAFF AT DINNER NEAR MUKDEN. THE LOWER PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE COMMON SOLDIERS' MESS.

stacles have served to keep the energetic Japanese fervently engaged, in addition to their aggressive operations.

The Liao plain, to which the campaign has now practically moved, is a rich district agriculturally. The characteristic crop of the country is a form of tall grain, there called maize, but which in this country is better known as sorghum. A number of the recent engagements have been marked by infantry operations under cover of these fields of maize.

**Motion Pass.**

After a succession of operations on the 24th and the 27th of June, the Japanese succeeded in gaining control of the mountain crest between the valley of the Liao and the Yalu. During these operations the passes of Fen-Shui, Mo-shan and Ta fall into the hands of the Japanese. The famous Motion pass, which was considered to be almost im-

pregnable, was carried by the Japanese after a six hours' fight and a loss of only a hundred men. That the Russian general Bokharov was less acquainted with the topography of the country than his adversary is proved by the fact that here again the Russians allowed their flank to be turned by the Japanese and this was done in the most simple manner. The Japanese found and occupied a mountain track of which the Russians did not know.

The Japanese entered Dally on May 29. During the night of May 26 the city had been evacuated by the Russians. In the interim Dally was given over to disorder, pillage and the torch. The fate of the town, however, had less immediate interest to the Japanese than the condition of Tallen-Wan bay, which they wanted to utilize as soon as possible for a new and advanced base. The occupation of Dally served the only

purpose necessary, which was a landing point for heavy ordnance.

**Russians' Only Attack.**

Under pressure from St. Petersburg, Kuropatkin ordered General Stakelberg to advance and relieve Port Arthur. Oku promptly turned north with two divisions, took a division from General Nodsu's army and met the Russians at Teliessu, or Wafangow. Of this battle General Stakelberg naively reported that when about to turn the enemy's right he found his own right in danger.

Stakelberg appears to have concentrated his forces too much, which left him an easy prey to the deadly Japanese artillery. The Japanese marched on a wide front in three columns, drove in both the Russian flanks and got a regiment in their rear. The Russians fought well, as usual, but were hardly able to reach the waiting trains which carried them out of danger. The Japanese followed very slowly, as usual.

One of the weak points in a Japanese campaign is their failure to follow swiftly and attempt to break up a defeated army. The Russian retired on Kaiping, which was abandoned after a brief engagement, and the Russians took up position in Tashikala, a town at the junction of the branch line leading to Yinkow and Niuchwang.

General Stakelberg retired further up the line with his beaten army, and General Zarubaloff took command of what has been practically the Russian rear guard from Sackhalia to Mukden. Oku moved against Tachikala from the front and west, while part of Nodsu's forces threatened a flank movement on the east. The Russians made a rather poor defense, burned the town and fell back to Haicheng. The Japanese, as a consequence of this movement, obtained possession of the line port of Yinkow and the city of Niuchwang.

**Counting the Mountains.**

In the battle of Tachikala the Japanese made the first of their night attacks. It was very successful, giving them possession of the first line of Russian trenches.

The next engagement was at Haicheng on July 31 and August 1. The battle began in the mountains between General Mischenko's forces and a Japanese army of 18,000 men with 48 guns. The battlefield was a narrow valley, with high mountains on each side. The center of the valley was occupied by General Mischenko with artillery, and one regiment on his right flank and one on his left. The Japanese began the fight at dusk.

They took a position on the mountains at the top of the valley and placed their heavy artillery. When the Japanese shellings became unbearable General Mischenko changed his position, fighting bravely until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of July 31. They began a flanking movement by the Japanese, which finally drove the Russians out of Haicheng. The pass of Simouchang had been taken on July 31, and on August 1 General Kuroki's army captured Yangse pass, both to the eastward of Haicheng. This forced the evacuation of the latter place on August 1 and opened the way to Liao Yang.

In the meantime Kuroki had been steadily advancing through the mountainous country between Feng-Wang-Cheng and Liao Yang, fighting principally outpost engagements. The Japanese had occupied the celebrated Motion pass, and his army and early retreat toward Mukden.

having been abandoned for some mysterious reason. General Keller decided to try and retake the pass. He attacked in the early morning in a dense fog and reached the key to the position, a temple held by a Japanese battalion. They made a desperate defense and held the position until reinforcements reached them. The Russians got away in the fog and never were able to bring their troops into action. General Keller was killed shortly afterward in an artillery duel.

**Liao Yang.**

On August 15 Field Marshal Oyama, who had taken command of the entire Japanese forces in Manchuria, moved against Liao Yang. The Russian lines extended in a wide semicircle from Anshanashan to the Taiho river. General Oku commanded the Japanese left, General Nodsu the center, and General Kuroki the right. The engagement opened with a dashing attack by Kuroki and Nodsu, the important position at Liao-shan-shan being carried by the Japanese in a desperate night attack which drove a wedge into Kuropatkin's lines.

Oku then moved against Anshanashan, and after two days' fighting the Russians fell back to their second position, still encircling Liao Yang at a distance of some eight miles from the city. After pushing back the forces opposed to him, Kuroki threw almost his entire force across the Taiho river and suddenly appeared near Tantai, 13 miles above Liao Yang, threatening Kuropatkin's rear and endangering the railroad.

He almost annihilated General Orlloff's corps, which opposed him near Tantai, and when Stakelberg, Orlloff's rescue he was driven back and for a time off from the main army. Kuropatkin immediately began to withdraw from Liao Yang and concentrate at Tantai. The operation took three or four days. All this time his heroic rear guard withstood the desperate assaults of Oku and Nodsu, and it was not until September 4 that the Japanese entered Liao Yang.

Mr. Wilmet Lewis, who splendid dispatch to the Herald has been the only one to reach an American paper, says that the Japanese captured neither Tantai, nor guns at Liao Yang. They while Kuropatkin was outmaneuvered by Kuroki, the splendid fighting capacity of his men enabled him to hold Kuroki at bay at Tantai and Oku at Liao Yang until his army and early retreat toward Mukden.

## CHRISTIANITY IS WEAK DECLARES COUNT TOLSTOY

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The extracts from two letters from Count Leo Tolstoy were written to Paul Carus, the well-known sociologist, in reply to letters written to the great Russian.

Christians have long ago given up the faith of the church, which during many centuries they had qualified as Christian, so that at present any serious investigation as to the foundation of this religion will undoubtedly bring about its utter collapse, just as the rotten tree that has the appearance of a living one, if you but merely touch it, will fall to the ground.

Even a universal council, if the churches had it convened, would be tricky and domineering as all so-called ecumenical councils of former times have been. But what may be called the ecumenical council of enlightened modern Europe has actually been in existence for a long time. It is working incessantly, and with results which are constantly in evidence. This council consists of all men who, in the name of God and the truth, examine the so-called sacred Scriptures and sift out all that is reasonable and good, discarding that which is untrue in Christian doctrine founded by a few men who call themselves pastors and shepherds, the same as Christ—by which name he forbade them to be called—and thus the members of this council endeavor to render clear the true meaning of Christianity. And this council comprises an ever-increasing number of people, although some of them often remain in ignorance as to the existence of the others.

For the peace of a man like you, who not only doubts the truth of the doctrine as it has been taught him, but who also understands that it is not originally Christian, but Hebrew—in my mind it is not even Hebrew, but purely pagan—there are but two ways of silencing the voice of his conscience; either to lean only upon tradition, to become assured that the truth is only in that wherein the majority of men believe, to be bent on submitting to the hypnotic church influence which unbalances the people's judgment, and not to verify with his reason the doctrines that the churches are affirming, or, having recognized that our reason is given us not to throw us into confusion, but to show us the truth, you should yield yourself up to being instructed by reason, not for the sake of gratifying ambition or idle curiosity, but for the realization of your soul's need for the fulfillment of the will of that God who gave us our reason.

I believe in God, the Father who sent me into the world with the message that I may execute His will, and believing



COUNT LEO TOLSTOY AND HIS PHYSICIAN, LEO BIRTENSON OF ST. PETERSBURG. PHOTOGRAPH BY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY COUNTS TOLSTOY.

a sign of distrust toward Him. Suppose that I, a poor outcast and good for nothing, be received by a good master who promises to feed and support me if only I would not disturb the regulations of his house. Should I then undertake to seek my sustenance otherwise than by executing my master's will? Would it not be clear that the man who did so is an unbeliever who seeks a way of living without fulfilling his master's will? That is the way I think and feel now.

I believe in God, by whose will I am living and shall die, and I propose to do the will of Him who sent me according to the demands of the great teacher of life, Christ. I know that God is love, and for this reason I believe that I can receive nothing but good from Him, either in this life or in the hereafter. Therefore I endeavor to do His will, which consists in that, that we must love one another, and that we do unto others as we would have them to do unto us; not from fear, but because the better I fulfill His will the better it will be for my soul.

To execute His will as much as possible I must bear in mind not to grow restless. I should always remember Him, pray to Him every hour, and also remain in connection with the better people of the world, with those who are active, with those who are living, still, but especially with those who have passed away, and this you do by reading their writings.

**BOSS EQUAL TO THE MENAGERY.**

From the Indianapolis News.

As an old colored preacher who had been conducting a revival meeting was reaching the end of his series, he appeared before the congregation one night and spoke thus:

"Brethren and sisters, I come before you all wholly unprepared with my text, I have been preachin' all sorts of things, and to show the brethren and sisters that I have not said all that I know, I will preach about it to you."

For several minutes there was an embarrassing silence, while the minister gazed over the heads of his flock, waiting for some one to propose a topic. No one seemed anxious to take advantage of the opportunity, until finally a little fellow in the back part of the church yawned out, "Pills!" There was a snicker as the preacher cleared his voice and said:

"Pills. I had been requested by some member of this congregation to discourse before you all on 'Pills.' Now, brethren and sisters, I am not familiar with the ways of medicine, for I am a preacher man; but as I said I would talk on any subject that was proposed, 'pills' will be my text. Now, to begin with, there are quinine pills, calomel pills, big pills and little pills, and a thousand kind of other pills that the doctor do prescribe when the flesh am sick. But I propose to talk to you about de kind of medicine that de soul needs when it am sick—'gospel' pills."

## Motherhood as God Made It and as It Is

(By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.)

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The world has made such strides in the last 10 years toward a sane and respectful idea of divine power that it seems strange to hear the old, ignorant conception of God seriously discussed.

A young woman recently expressed to me her dissatisfaction with "God's" treatment of woman. She really believed that woman was cursed with Eve's fall—and that the pain of child-bearing was as a punishment instead of a culmination of the maternal instinct and love in her, and then made it so hard to bring children into the world. "Perhaps no one else feels as I do about this; but, hard as it is, I can't look at it as some persons do—that we are just creatures of fate, and that God doesn't care enough for women to make their burdens in this respect easier. I know my mother when she was living would never have been willing to see one of her children suffer something that she could stop if she wished, and God is supposed to be more loving toward His children than any earthly parents."

Long before woman came to earth other female creatures lived and bore

their young, with little trouble, and wazed stronger for the experience of motherhood.

Primitive and savage woman was the same in this respect as her lower type of predecessor. She was given natural impulses toward mating and motherhood, and she was not trammelled by ideas of society and fashion; she bore her children with little pain, without the aid of doctors and trained nurses, and went about her business in an astonishingly short period afterward. Then came civilization and indoor life, heavy, tight clothing, false education regarding the natural impulses of woman, and rich, indigestible food, and indolence and luxury (or the awful ordeals of extreme poverty in the midst of wealth), and woman began to think of child-bearing as a punishment instead of a culmination of the maternal instinct and love in her, and then made it so hard to bring children into the world. "Perhaps no one else feels as I do about this; but, hard as it is, I can't look at it as some persons do—that we are just creatures of fate, and that God doesn't care enough for women to make their burdens in this respect easier. I know my mother when she was living would never have been willing to see one of her children suffer something that she could stop if she wished, and God is supposed to be more loving toward His children than any earthly parents."

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physical suffering need not blame God, but a false idea of what civilization demands. There is no reason why civilization and robust health may not be enjoyed at the same time. It all depends upon how much character and individuality and good sense we possess. The young girl who has the will power and wisdom to avoid tight or heavy garments and to sleep with open windows or out of doors, to sit, stand and walk in a manner to send her lungs with good blood, and to live on plain, wholesome food, ought to find motherhood a natural and simple experience, as did her early ancestors.

It is, however, she has grown into womanhood's years regarding maternity as woman's cross, instead of woman's crown, her mind will counteract the good effects of her physical achievements, and she will experience all the disasters she anticipates.

Some time in the far future the world will take the matter of natural and healthful motherhood in hand, and all the causes which lead to the present disastrous conditions will be eliminated from society, while humanity will continue to enjoy the comforts and the refinements of education and progress. But let us not blame God for poor old mythology "Eve" for our own follies and misdeeds. And let all troubled and anxious young women remember that there is no pain so quickly forgotten as the pains which accompany a human being into earth life. The joy and pride of maternity are lasting—the pain ephemeral.

**COURTNEY'S BIG TAXPAYERS.**

J. J. Astor Next to Marshall Field on the List.

From the New York American.

The report from Chicago that Marshall Field, the merchant of that city, pays taxes on a greater amount of property than any other man in the United States, the total being put at \$40,000,000, called attention to the fact that in John Jacob Astor New York City has a close second, the latter being assessed for property worth \$35,100,000. While Mr. Field pays taxes on \$40,000,000 worth of Chicago property, this represents only a fraction of his wealth. Besides being interested in numerous corporations and business enterprises, he has large real estate holdings outside of Chicago, and is a large stock and bond holder, especially in the Pullman Palace Car company. It is estimated that Mr. Field is worth between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

John Jacob Astor is the only one of New York's rich men whose real estate holdings are comparable with those

of Mr. Field, being about \$5,000,000 less in value than the Chicagoan's. William Waldorf Astor lives in London, but he pays taxes on \$37,600,000 of real estate in this city. Andrew Carnegie heads the personal property list here, being assessed for \$5,000,000.

John D. Rockefeller is assessed for only \$2,500,000, while Russell Sage pays taxes on \$2,000,000.

Pittsburg has a resident, H. C. Frick, of coke and iron fame, who owns nearly \$10,000,000 worth of taxed real estate, all in the city. Wealthy Boston's largest individual taxpayer is J. Montgomery Sears, whose contribution to the city is \$67,517 yearly.

Philadelphia's largest record against an individual taxpayer is \$20,000,000 worth of real estate, the assessment of William Weightman, who died several days ago. In Baltimore Francis White's combined real estate and personal property is \$5,000,000.

Next to Mr. Field, in Chicago, the late L. J. Lutz paid taxes on the largest amount of real estate. Mr. Lutz's combined property amounted to \$12,000,000.

Otto Young probably is next to Mr. Field as a heavy taxpayer. His real estate holdings in the county amount to \$10,000,000, and his personal property assessment is \$3,000,000. In the last year Mr. Young has bought \$4,000,000 worth of real estate.

The value of property of the largest taxpayers in the United States is:

Marshall Field, Chicago	\$40,000,000
John Jacob Astor, New York	\$35,100,000
William Waldorf Astor, New York	\$37,600,000
John D. Rockefeller, New York	\$2,500,000
Russell Sage, New York	\$2,000,000
H. C. Frick, Pittsburg	\$10,000,000
Francis White, Baltimore	\$5,000,000
William Weightman, Philadelphia	\$20,000,000
John D. Rockefeller, New York	\$2,500,000
Russell Sage, New York	\$2,000,000
H. C. Frick, Pittsburg	\$10,000,000
Francis White, Baltimore	\$5,000,000
William Weightman, Philadelphia	\$20,000,000

From the Chicago News.

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