

# ARMY OPERATION

WHAT WAS DOING FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO DECEMBER 10.

## GEN. STOESSEL MAKES REPORT

Several Times the Assaulting Forces Were Annihilated by the Russians.—According to Reports of Prisoners the Japs Lost 20,000 Men.

ST. PETERSBURG—General Stoessel's dispatches to the emperor, which were received Friday night, were given out Sunday night. The first is dated November 25, and is as follows:

"I am happy to inform your majesty that on November 20, after an increased bombardment, the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the northeastern front and leaped with a portion of their forces on the parapet. They were annihilated by rifle fire and bayonet and thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel. From November 21 to November 23 the enemy violently bombarded the fort, and in spite of great losses, effected by their perseverance a passage between two forts on the northeastern front.

"At 5:30 in the evening of November 23, after heavy firing, the Japanese suddenly hurled themselves against several works on this front and seized a portion of the trenches, but were thrown back by the reserves after a fierce bayonet struggle. They returned to the assault at midnight and again occupied a part of the trenches, but were annihilated by our bayonets. At 2 o'clock in the morning all was over and your majesty's heroic troops were able to rest and start repairing the damage caused by the bombardment.

"From the 20th to the 24th the Japanese lost more than 2,000 men. All of our troops behaved as heroes. The following especially distinguished themselves: Generals Kronratenko, Nikitin (commander of the artillery) and Gorbatowsky, and Lieutenant Colonel Naouemenko. (Dozens of other officers in lower grades are also mentioned in the dispatch.)

"Bombardment of the town and harbor continues daily. A number of buildings have been destroyed and the harbor has sustained some damage. The garrisons are in excellent spirits."

In another dispatch, dated November 28, General Stoessel says:

"The 26th and 27th were the bloodiest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of the 25th against our left flank, near Pigeon bay.

"The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese. The same night the enemy attacked a detachment on Panlung mountain, but were repulsed, as were also their attacks on Visokala (Two Hundred and Three-Meter hill).

"On the 26th the Japanese began to bombard and attack fiercely the forts on the northeastern front and the advanced trenches. The trenches repeatedly changed hands. Nevertheless, on the night of the 26th we threw back the Japanese at the point of the bayonet. The enemy succeeded in blowing up the parapet of one of the forts and began building parallels there. At another fort the same night they laid sacks along the rampart, but our artillery dispersed them."

### Goes to See Fall of Port Arthur.

TOKIO—Major Kuhn, United States army, who was military attaché with the Japanese second army, has been reassigned to witness the fall of Port Arthur. Major Kuhn departed for Shinbashi today.

## BAKER TO HAVE A HEARING.

Makes a Good Impression During His Interview with President.

WASHINGTON—From a larger knowledge of the interview which occurred between President Roosevelt and Judge B. S. Baker of New Mexico, Senator Millard and Representative Hinshaw, it seems fair to predict that Judge Baker will be given a hearing on the charges preferred against him and an opportunity to rebut the evidence which led to his removal as United States judge of the Second district of New Mexico.

It was learned that Judge Baker's statement that he had never had an opportunity to be heard on the charges preferred against him, except as to plead not guilty to the specifications, greatly surprised the president. He had assumed the recommendation of the attorney general for the removal of Judge Baker was sustained by the evidence in the case. When he was told, however, that a promise was made to Judge Baker by the special examiner sent to investigate the charges that he would be given ample opportunity to rebut the evidence taken and that no such opportunity had been accorded, President Roosevelt remarked that every man had a right to his day in court.

## POOR PLACE OF AMERICANS.

Island of Guam Not Likely to Appeal to Them.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of Commander G. L. Dyer, commandant and naval governor of the island of Guam, which was approved by Secretary Norton, says that there remains a vast amount of work to put the administration of the colony on a satisfactory modern footing. The people are poor, ignorant, very dirty in their habits, but gentle and very religious says the report.

Commander Dyer does not think Americans will be willing to live there permanently.

Commander Dyer is of the opinion that the revenues of the island will be sufficient to carry on certain public services, such as schools and roads. Although extreme paternalism is recommended the preliminary steps of the people to attain a higher grade of living and culture, it is stated, must be guided by Americans.

## EXPECT BIG STOCK EXHIBIT.

Fine Live Stock Promises to Fill Lewis and Clark Grounds.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The portion of the Lewis and Clark fair grounds which was allotted to the exhibition of live stock, it is thought, will prove inadequate to the demand, and arrangements are being made to enlarge it. Anything further than an exhibition of the high bred stock from farms on the North Pacific coast was not contemplated by the state commission in the first place. Since the convention of the International Live Stock association at Chicago, however, it has developed that the breeders from all over the country are planning to send the best of their herds to Portland next year. This prompted the exposition authorities to increase the appropriation for premiums from \$40,000 to \$55,000, and to consider the advisability of increasing the space to be devoted to the display.

## Negro Makes Slave of Brother.

ATHENS, Ga.—One negro seeks release from a condition of servitude from one of his own race. In Clark county Robert Christopher, colored, through his attorney, has sworn out a warrant before Commissioner Kinnebrew, charging his half brother, George Christopher, with compelling him to work for the latter without any legal right to do so, and he seeks the aid of the federal court in procuring his release. The outcome of the trial of the accused negro is awaited with unusual interest.

# FAVOR OF PEACE

A MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS HELD IN NEW YORK.

## ASK SENATE FOR TREATIES

Many Prominent Men in Attendance—Resolutions Adopted Urging Congressmen to Favor Convention that Will Bring About Peace.

NEW YORK—A mass meeting called to urge the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaties recently signed by the state department with several of the leading foreign powers was held at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the New York executive committee of the American conference on international arbitration.

There was a large attendance and the speakers were frequently applauded.

John Crosby Brown in an opening address expressed regret at the absence of Andrew Carnegie, who was to have opened the meeting, but whom, he said, could not be present.

Mayor George B. McClellan presided and was the first speaker.

M. Linn Bruce, governor-elect, spoke against deciding differences by nations with war, and was followed by Archbishop Ireland. While the archbishop was speaking he was interrupted by a man who said: "Give somebody else a chance."

The archbishop immediately sat down. The audience hooted the man who had shouted and the ushers tried to find him, but failed. Then the audience applauded until Archbishop Ireland resumed.

The letters from Grover Cleveland, Carl Schurz, John Mitchell, Andrew Carnegie and General Nelson A. Miles were read, after which Bishop Henry C. Potter was introduced and spoke briefly.

A speech by Rabbi Silberman concluded the speechmaking, after which resolutions were adopted unanimously as follows:

"Whereas, The method of settling international disputes and difficulties by arbitration rather than by force is in accord with the highest precepts of reason and humanity; and

"Whereas, The civilized nations of the world have, by jointly establishing the permanent court at The Hague, recognized the moral obligation which rests upon them to avoid the horrors of war by the submission of their controversies to judicial determination; and

"Whereas, The government of the United States, which for the past half century has been foremost in the actual resort to arbitration, has negotiated and is negotiating treaties with various powers, making compulsory upon the contracting nations the reference of disputes of a certain nature to the international court at The Hague; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, favor the expression by the government of the United States of the principle of international arbitration to all questions which cannot otherwise be brought to a pacific settlement; and it is further.

"Resolved, That since the proposed treaties extended the operation of arbitration in accord with the moral, political and economic interests of this country and of the world, we earnestly require our representatives in the senate to exert their influence in behalf of such treaties and of their prompt consideration and approval by the senate; and it is further

"Resolved, That the president and secretary of this meeting be and are hereby directed to forthwith forward copies of these resolutions to the president of the United States, senators from the state of New York, to the president of the senate and the chairman of the committee on foreign relations."

## DO GOOD TO OTHERS.

President a Believer in Fellowship of Man.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt attended the prayer meeting at the Grace Reformed church, of which he is a member, and at the conclusion of the service he made a short address to the large congregation and held an informal reception. Some time ago the president expressed to the pastor, the Rev. J. M. Shick, his desire to meet his fellow members of the church. The edifice was filled to overflowing. At the conclusion of the prayer service the pastor introduced the president, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

"I think that any man who takes an interest in this great country of ours must realize that the one all important necessity of our social, industrial and political life is the necessity for the realization of what brotherhood means. We cannot develop our civilization at all unless we develop it upon the basis of each recognizing in his fellow man his brother whose interest he must have at heart. No scheme of legislation, no kind of administration of the government will atone or can atone for the lack of fundamental quality of each being in very deed his brother's keeper. I do not mean to talk about every seventh day, but to feel it in the intervening six, to feel it on the part of the employer with his employes, on the part of the employes with the employer. Three-fourths, probably nine-tenths of the labor troubles that sometimes assume so ominous a form would vanish if you would interest the people on each side to approach the matter in the spirit of each striving to care for his fellows as he cares for himself. I do not mean for a moment to neglect his own interests. I want a man to take care of himself, for if he does not somebody else will have to take care of him. I want him to remember that in addition to taking care of himself he has got to try to do his duty by others. If he will approach his fellow men in the spirit which makes the use of the word brother a general term instead of a term of hypocrisy the difficulty of dealing with the great questions that arise will be minimized, if not entirely done away with."

## SHELL THE TOWN.

Japanese Turns Their Guns on Port Arthur.

TOKIO—The commander of the Japanese naval land battery, reporting, says:

"Four Russian battleships, two cruisers, one gunboat and one torpedo stowship lying in Port Arthur harbor are completely disabled. There is no further necessity for bombarding the Russian naval force.

"Are now engaged shelling the town of Port Arthur, which is being heavily damaged."

Dispatches received today from the Japanese army besieging Port Arthur report that the interior of the fortress was bombarded with heavy guns yesterday, seriously damaging the battleship Poltava, the transport Amur and the wireless telegraph station at the foot of Golden Hill, and that the arsenal was set on fire.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese army in Manchuria says:

At 2 in the morning of the 11th a body of infantry of the enemy attacked Peltaitozu, but at dawn was completely repulsed northward.

In the afternoon of December 11 the enemy artillery, holding a position west of Manpao mountain, opened a cannonade against Yaotun and Tangchiapaozu, and the enemy's artillery, posted west of Da mountain, shelled Butzaowa. Neither caused damage. Mamacheih, on the right bank of the Hun river, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The Russians were driven westward, losing a number of men. The Japanese sustained no casualties.