

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The battle of Shalke River, as Marshal Oyama officially names it, was itself out on Oct. 20. The hard fighting began on Oct. 9 with an attack on Kuroki, commanding the Japanese right. The battle lasted eleven days. The Russians, by their own reports, lost 12,000 killed and 56,000 wounded. The Japs casualties are not known.

Strategically, according to the Chicago Tribune's view, the battle was an unqualified triumph for the Japs. Kuropatkin started south from Mukden on Oct. 4 with the avowed purpose of rolling back the Japanese and relieving Port Arthur. His exact words were: "Now the moment to go to meet the enemy has come, and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will, for the forces of the Manchurian army are strong enough for a forward movement."

The outcome of the Russian attempt was that they failed to gain a road of ground toward Port Arthur. Indeed, the Jap lines are fifteen miles farther northward than were on the day of Kuropatkin's proclamation. Kuropatkin's purpose—to prevent the relief of Port Arthur—was utterly defeated. Oyama's purpose—to prevent the relief of Port Arthur—was entirely successful. Strategically, therefore, the victory indubitably rests with the Nipponese.

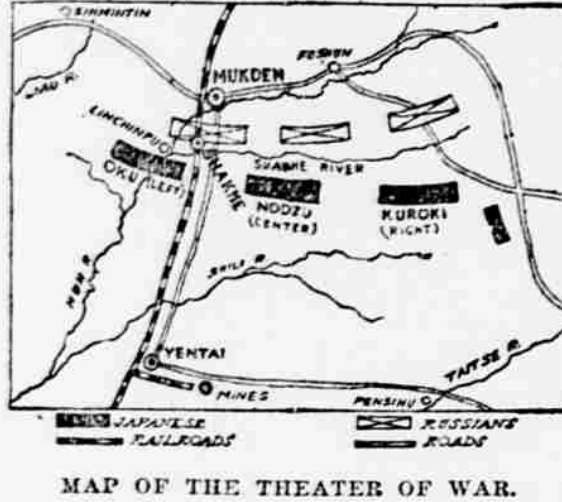
Tactically the result was not so decisive. On Oct. 9 and 10 Kuroki gave ground after a slight resistance. On the 11th the battle raged six miles north of Yentai and hung in the balance. Hard fighting continued on the 12th. On the 13th the operations distinctly favored the Japanese. Oyama reached his high water mark on the 14th, when the Japanese defense stormed across the Shalke and the Russians seemed about to retreat to the Hm, several miles north.

Up to this point the Japs had captured a large number of guns, variously reported at from seventy to 112, and had lost none. Gen. Oku, in command of the Japanese left, was doing the hardest and most successful fighting. Opposite him lay the Russian right, which was desperately clinging to the railroad. If Oku could shove this Muscovite flank off the railroad to the eastward Kuropatkin's entire army would lose its main line of communication.

Oku bent his army into the shape of a hook and tried to insert the tip of the hook across the railroad behind the Russians. Maj. Gen. Yamada's mixed brigade was the tip of this hook. At first he tore up things on the other side, but the tip was not strong enough, and a sudden Russian blow separated it from the shank. The net result, fourteen Japs captured, 1,500 men put out of action, and the remaining 4,000 fighting their way back to the main body. This exploit occurred on the evening of Oct. 16. Simultaneously the Russians made their gallant attack on Lone Tree hill, a precipitous and tactically valuable eminence on the Shalke River. The Japanese thereafter failed in several efforts to retake Lone Tree hill. From the evening of the 16th to the end of the fight the current set against the Japs; they gained no further positive advantages, though on the night of the 17th they successfully repulsed a general Russian assault on the whole Japanese line.

Tactically, therefore, the advantage lies with the Japanese, though not overwhelmingly. They captured a considerably larger number of guns than they lost and at the end of the fighting they occupied the battlefield from which they pushed their enemy.

Why is it that the Japanese, neither in the battle of the Shalke River nor in that of Liaoyang, did not achieve a more complete victory? There was a point in each of those fights when the Russians were in a bad way, when it looked as if the Japs could involve



MAP OF THE THEATER OF WAR.

them in disaster by one more lift. Why was the one more lift not forthcoming?

Probably because the Japs did not have one more lift left in them. They had thrown their reserves into the battle line already. They had no more fresh weight to throw into the scale.

The Lull in the Fighting.

Since the fighting of last Sunday afternoon and evening we have no news of engagements between the armies of Kuropatkin and Oyama more serious than occasional skirmishes between outposts, or a little desultory artillery fighting. Both armies seem to be well concentrated, and facing each other at a distance of only two or three miles, except possibly on the Japanese right, which is the Russian left, where the hilly country necessitates division of forces.

It may be, the Chicago Record-Herald says, that the heavy rain, flooding the rivers, has been the main factor which has occasioned the temporary lull in the fighting. Again, the exhaustion of the men and the need of bringing up fresh supplies of ammunition may have had more to do with it. Neither army seems inclined to retire, but which will first take the offensive no one can say. The Siberian Railway seems to be given over entirely to troop trains hastening re-enforcements to Kuropatkin, but if his losses are nearly as great as seems probable it should take perhaps three weeks merely to make them good with new troops. However, a Mukden dispatch says that had it not been for a new downfall of rain Thursday Kuropatkin would again have taken the aggressive that night. Oyama, it will be remembered, said in one of his dispatches toward the end of the hard fighting that he had attained his first object, leaving it to be inferred that his plans included a second object already definitely determined upon. That may be an advance upon Mukden.

The weather in Manchuria will not seriously interfere with fighting for at least a month more. Then the rivers will begin to fill with floating ice, making them difficult to ford, especially for transport services. The surface of the ground will freeze about that time and form a crust, which, over soft mud beneath, will only make teaming more difficult for the time. By Christmas the ground is usually frozen to a depth that makes trenching impossible. The fuel problem will be very serious for both armies, as there are said to be no forests on the hills within the sphere of the present operations, except in the neighborhood of the imperial tombs near Mukden.

Port Arthur is steadily weakening. The investing lines are constantly growing tighter. The garrison persists in desperate sorties, which are invariably repulsed with slaughter. It is said that the defenders now number less than 5,000. That is below the danger line. Such a slender garrison could, with difficulty, man the long perimeter of the Russian defenses. A few more sorties, a few more bloody repulses, and the place must fall of its own weight—because its defenders have been killed off.

War News in Brief.

The Black Sea fleet may join the Baltic ships.

Gen. Kuropatkin is holding his center and right to allow the left to retire.

Both armies are waiting for fine weather to make further carnage practicable.

The Japanese are working out some flanking movements that may be heard from soon.

Every one of the Cossacks commanded by Capt. Tourgenieff was wounded, and the captain fatally.

The Baltic fleet will go East in two divisions, by the way of the Suez canal and Cape of Good Hope.

The Eighth Russian army corps is reported to have reached Mukden and Kuropatkin will begin new plans.

A correspondent with the Japanese army tells something of the progress of that army to its present position at Port Arthur.

Japanese estimate Russian casualties at 60,000 and they admit about 40,000. It is thought the total may be for both armies 80,000.

The Japanese protest against the use of Chinese clothing by the Russians has reached Washington and been forwarded to St. Petersburg.

The German Red Cross Society will offer to establish a hospital at Irkutsk and equip a train, and a similar offer will be made to Japan.

To settle a wager made in the Union League Club, New York, as to the color of Thomas Jefferson's hair, a committee visited the White House and inspected the famous oil portrait by Stuart, and decided the former President's hair was of a sandy color, and not red.

President Roosevelt has refused to approve the plan of the War Department to have the tailoring at the Schuykill arsenal done by contract instead of by the widows and orphans of the men in blue who now earn their living by making the soldiers' clothes.

NEW WAR IS AVERTED

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN AGREE TO ARBITRATE.

Dispute Over Fleet's Attack Will Go to Hague Court—Rojestvensky's Ships Ordered to Stay at Vigo—British Riddle Admiral's Explanation.

Surrounded by a cordon of English battleships, Russia's Baltic fleet will be held at Vigo, Spain, until an international commission decides whether Russia shall accede to England's demand that the Czar's officers be punished for killing the Hull fishermen.

Cable dispatches Friday gave assurances that the Russo-British complications would be submitted to an international commission. This news lightened the war cloud that was black enough to alarm the nations. The anger of the English people was hot enough to kindle a war flame, but coolness in official quarters probably has averted a conflagration that might have swept three continents before it was checked. Russia has told Rojestvensky to stay at Vigo until the hearing is completed. This order is, no doubt, a good thing for Rojestvensky. He might have gone on "sooin" things at night, and eventually have gone up against British war vessels instead of fishing trawlers. The detachment of the Baltic squadron not concerned in the North Sea incident is expected to proceed to its destination. A final inquiry will be held at The Hague under the rules of The Hague convention.

Saw Torpedo Boats. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's explanation of the trawler incident is fully as sensational as the news of the firing upon the fishing fleet which set all England aflame. He declares he was attacked in the darkness by two torpedo boats which came upon the squadron from the direction of the fishing fleet. He opened fire and believes he sank one of the torpedo boats, the other making off for cover among the fishermen. As soon as he noticed the fishermen Admiral Rojestvensky ceased firing. He proceeded on his way without leaving any vessel behind, and says he believes the vessel which the fishermen reported remained on the scene for six hours without offering succor to the drowning was the other torpedo boat, either waiting for her consort or repairing damage inflicted by the fire of his ships.

Rojestvensky's report was telegraphed from Vigo direct to the Czar, who received it in the night. It was communicated in the morning to Ambassador Hardinge by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff himself. It is pointed out the original version of the incident as recited by the captain of the Moulmein, coincides closely with Rojestvensky's. The captain said while the squadron was passing he suddenly noticed two torpedo boats which approached so near he thought they intended boarding him, when they sheered off, heading back for the squadron. Almost immediately after the squadron opened fire.

John Bull Enraged. Making due allowance for the broad yellow streaks that rather liberally color the news from London and St. Petersburg, there is still left a situation full of grave danger. Official England was held under extreme restraint while awaiting with none too great a reserve of patience the definite action of official Russia—for the message of Czar Nicholas to King Edward was nothing more than a personal expression of regret. This strain was relieved somewhat by the Russian Government's note expressing deep regret over the occurrence and promising full reparation as soon as an official report is received from Admiral Rojestvensky. In addition to this Ambassador Benckendorff assured Lord Lansdowne that his Government was so certain the occurrence in the North Sea was an error that it would promise full amends, even in the absence of official knowledge from Russian sources. Thus it appears that—temporarily at least—the point of gravest menace, that is, inordinate delay on the part of the Russian Government, was rendered less acute.

Although Russia made an initial apology for the tragedy in the North Sea, wrath in British official circles continued unabated. Open defiance was expressed against the Czar's Government, and since the Caldas incident, and other seizures at Vladivostok, together with the wanton destruction of the British steamers, the public craze for instant war found expression in acts of the officials. At Woolwich and at Portsmouth the bustle incident to preparations of a hostile campaign was evident, and three mighty squadrons were mobilized, ready to sink the fleet of Rojestvensky and paralyze Russian commerce on the high seas.

England seems to have acted with commendable restraint in a situation that would try the temper of any nation. She did not lose her head. She simply demonstrated to the world that she was fully prepared to protect her citizens and to teach respect for her flag no matter where it may wave.

Emigration from Ireland. The labors of the Irish Anti-Emigration Society, an organization formed last year, do not appear to have been attended with much success. The emigration from the south and west of Ireland, from which the overflow chiefly takes place, as shown by the diminishing number of emigrants to the United States amounted to 27,105; in 1901, 22,450; in 1902, 23,440, and 1903, 23,412. For the eight months of the present year the figures are 18,512, while for the corresponding eight months of last year the return was 17,769.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

War was declared between England and Spain.

Six cardinals were named by the Pope to accompany his holiness to France for the coronation of Napoleon. M. Henri, a Frenchman, was in Washington, engaged in translating into French the life of George Washington, from papers in the possession of Bushrod Washington.

Emmet, the Irish patriot, arrived in America.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

Two large mirrors arrived at Philadelphia from France for the east room of the White House at Washington.

A steam vessel made its first voyage from Dublin to Bordeaux at the rate of ten miles per hour.

Provision was made for the free navigation of the River Rhine, Germany.

Angola, a Portuguese settlement in Africa, revolted against Don Miguel.

Fifty Years Ago.

The royal Danish railroad was opened by the King.

Two additional asteroids were discovered by M. M. Goldschmidt and Chacerman in Paris and named Polymonia and Pomona.

The famous "charge of the light brigade" took place at Balaklava.

Pierre Soule, American minister to Spain, on landing at Calais from England, was stopped by the French police and obliged to return to London.

Several detachments of British guards left London for the Crimea to fill up casualties caused by the battle of Alma.

The remains of the English exploring party under Sir John Franklin were discovered near Great Fish River Bay, in the Arctic Ocean.

The American clipper Lightning arrived at Liverpool, sixty-three days from Melbourne, Australia.

Delegates from the Canadian colonies at a meeting at Quebec agreed upon the basis of representation in the Canadian confederation.

Gold in the New York market dropped from 218 1/2 to 213, and wheat from \$1.73 to \$1.63, in eight hours.

The United States internal revenue report showed an income from that source of \$500,000 a day.

Confederate forces under Price were routed in an all day battle near Kansas City, Mo., and were driven southward.

President Lincoln answered a protest by the opponents of Governor Johnson, in Tennessee, declining to interfere in the State fight.

Petroleum discoveries were made at Dundee, Monroe County, Mich.

General Frederick Dent Grant and Ida Marie Honore were married in Chicago.

The Porte denied the joint request of Austria, Germany and Russia to make commercial treaties with Roumania.

A gale swept the northern coast of England, doing great damage to shipping and costing many lives.

After an eight days' conference the Protestant Episcopal general convention at New York refused to confirm the election of Professor G. E. Seymour as bishop of Illinois.

The Presbyterian synod of Illinois, north, sustained an appeal from the decision of the Chicago presbytery, which had acquitted Professor David Swing, and directed that the noted preacher's name be erased from the roll of members.

It was announced from Washington, D. C., that the rumored engagement of President Arthur and Miss Frelinghuysen was a fact.

The reported massacre of Colonel Stewart and his party by Arabs at Merawi was confirmed by officials at Cairo.

The seizure of a secret press by the St. Petersburg police disclosed a plot against the Czar and many arrests followed.

Reports of a Chinese victory over the Japanese were sent out by the Chinese from Tientsin.

James Anthony Froude, the historian, died in London, England.

Major Richter, of Germany, who had spent two years trying to organize the Chinese army, arrived at Tacoma, Wash., on his way home, having given up his task in disgust.

The sculptures by Bartholdi are numerous. In 1865 he was decorated by the cross of the Legion of Honor.

THERE WAS DANGER

The ruddy, blue-eyed elderly man in the blue serge coat, who was addressed as "captain" by his two friends in the smoker, was commenting on a recent newspaper account of the sufferings of some shipwrecked men who were taken from an open boat by a passing vessel.

"Of course, on a well-traveled track like that there's always the chance of being picked up," he said. "I'd sooner be in a shipwreck than a railroad wreck. There's nearly always an opportunity to launch a boat or lash some gratings before a ship goes down, or to grab a life belt, but if anything hits us now at the rate we're going—that chance would we have?"

"I was cruising in the south seas about twenty years ago," he continued, reflectively. "We were clear out of any of the trading routes, after an uncharted island that was said to be one part coral and ten parts guano. There came up a stiff gale one night and the seas rolled in on us mountain high. We had shortened sail as much as we dared, considering the seas, and we scudded along before the wind all night. We were driven clear out of our course. At noon the sun came out a little and our skipper took an observation and made out that we were in the exact middle of nowhere and 1,000 miles from any land.

"Toward evening the wind dropped enough so the skipper thought it

would be safe to carry sail and get back to where we belonged. While we were doing this a big sea broke over our quarter and washed a Norwegian sailor overboard. He was a powerfully built fellow and a good seaman, and we were short handed, so as soon as the skipper saw him go he roared out to heave to and lower a boat. But as soon as he gave the order he realized that no boat could live in that sea, so he regretfully countermanded it and we had to let the poor fellow go."

The captain paused to relight his cigar, but the first two match heads broke.

"Was he rescued?" asked some one.

The captain checked himself in the application of the third match. "What's that?" he asked.

"Was he rescued?"

The captain looked reproachfully at the speaker. "Now that's an awful foolish question to ask," he said. "Didn't I tell you that he was washed overboard 1,000 miles from anywhere and away from the track of any sort of vessels in a sea that no boat could have lived in? Why, how could he be rescued? That fellow couldn't even swim. Must have gone down like lead."

"No, that incident only goes to show that sometimes it's about as dangerous at sea as on a railroad."—Chicago Daily News.

FAMOUS STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Will Long Perpetuate the Name of the Late Sculptor Bartholdi.

Long after his dust shall be indistinguishable from its mother earth the name of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the famous French sculptor, who died in Paris recently, shall be remembered and revered in this country. The colossal Statue of Liberty on Bedlow's Island, New York, is the first object to greet the incomer as he enters the chief portal of the new world, and as the statue is a commemoration of the traditional good feeling existing between France and the United States the ages will be many before its significance is lost sight of. With that statue the name and fame of Bartholdi are inseparable.

Bartholdi was born in 1834 and was intended for the legal profession. He chose sculpture instead, and at an early age entered upon what proved to be his lifework. His first statue was exhibited when he was 22 years old, and thereafter the greater part of his life was devoted to his chosen pursuit.



FREDERIC AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI

During the Franco-Prussian war Bartholdi served with distinction and fought under Garibaldi. In the days of the Commune he visited the United States, being unable to pursue his studio work in Paris. The magnificent position presented by New York harbor for a statue of colossal dimensions struck him, and when a body of distinguished Frenchmen formed a society to carry out the project his design was approved. In five years France subscribed the \$250,000 necessary for that purpose. Bartholdi spent on the statue nearly ten years. Levi P. Morton, then United States minister to France, received the gift July 4, 1884; it was brought over on a ship of state, erected on Bedloe's Island and dedicated with imposing ceremonies October 28, 1886, President Cleveland making the speech of acceptance and Bartholdi himself unveiling the statue. For this work Bartholdi made deep study of colossal figures in Egypt, Greece and eastern lands. The statue is the largest bronze figure in the world, being 151 feet from the pedestal to the extremity of the torch, the figure being 111 feet high and the torch being 306 feet above the tide level.

The masterpiece of his creation, however, is The Lion of Belfort. To commemorate the defense of that place during the Franco-Prussian war he sculptured the immense lion, a figure 80 feet long and 30 feet high, partly cut in the rock and partly built up with stone, which stands against the face of the citadel's plateau. As a testimonial of gratitude to Americans for their sympathy and service in that war the statue of Lafayette, in Union Square, was given to New York. It came from Bartholdi's chisel, as also subsequently did one of the public fountains of Washington and the four bas-reliefs around the steeple of the Brattle Square Church, Boston. In the last named the faces of his friends and well-known public men are reproduced.

The sculptures by Bartholdi are numerous. In 1865 he was decorated by the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Throughout his life he was an admirer of the United States, and it is probable that his Statue of Liberty will do as much to perpetuate his name as any other, perhaps all, of his works.

STOP DISORDER ON DIAMOND.

Hooting at Umpires and Similar Outbreaks a Menace to Game.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to predict that some time or another, somewhere and somehow, something is going to happen to that important American functionary, the base ball umpire, and if we do not misinterpret the steady drift toward violence on the diamond the happening will be a trifle more serious than a profane bombardment of the cardrum, more serious than any of the disgraceful things yet noted in connection with this feature of the great American game. What happened in Jackson, Miss., to Umpire Harlow, when it became necessary for Mayor Hemingway to visit him at his hotel and assure him of protection, and what happened to Umpire Gifford at Monroe, La., during a game there, are but straws showing the drift of the wind.

Baseball is a great game. It has a splendid recreative value. It sweeps the citizen away from the dull cares, the sweat and grime of life's routine and often tints the sunset of existence with somewhat of the glow of yesterday, for though we have slipped into the slim groove of age and may be hurrying to a hole in the ground, we may yet be boys again, and thrill with the remembered passions and excitements of the schoolground. But baseball is too often robbed of its poetic color and the fine exhilarating value of the game by just such disturbances as noted at Jackson and Monroe. Umpires, like other men, are made out of clay. Being clay, they must err. Bias may now and then dominate them and shape their judgments. Consciously wrong sometimes, unconsciously wrong at others, in the decisions they make, they are no better and no worse than the common run of partisans, whether they are of the diamond or not. The presumption of honesty should run in every man's behalf, whether he be baseball umpire or what not, until there is good proof to the contrary.

In any aspect of the case the disorders which now so often mark the progress of ball games cannot do other than injure the sport. Aside from the strictly baseball interest of the question, there is an issue of greater significance and of deeper public concern. Baseball is a passion with the young American. No other form of amusement, no other kind of contest will so stir the blood of the American boy. To take its place in his affections. He generally sees the game, staking all his youthful enthusiasm on one side or the other, though frequently put to the stress of pouring his soul through a knothole in the fence. But no matter how, he sees the game and its excitements and passions find lodgment in his nature. If for no other reason, the game should be kept clean and on the square for the good it may do to the American boy. Assaults on umpires, the profanity, the grumbling and other violence in word and deed can do the young American no good and should not be countenanced. Baseball managers should put a stop to all this disorder and vulgar byplay on the diamond.—San Francisco Call.

Travel in Japan.

The railway traveler in Japan buys a first, second or third class ticket; or, if he wishes to go cheaper still, he can get a ticket entitling him simply to stand on the platform! Many of the cars can be entered either from the side or the end.

After all, there isn't a much worse sensation than discovering that a contemporary looks suddenly old.

Some Wireless Yarns.

They tell some funny yarns about the operation of wireless telegraphy in the present war. When Admiral Togo was at his island shelter, some miles from Port Arthur, he was the victim of what might be called a "Russian" joke. The Russians knew that Togo's ships were equipped with wireless apparatus, so the Russian wireless station at Port Arthur sent the following message: "Russia's fleet coming out," and signed the name of Rear Admiral Dewa. Togo came rushing up with his whole fleet, forced draft, four boilers, four bells, lippy split, anxious to get there in time to intercept the Russians. In the meantime the Russian joker was leaning against a fortification, laughing in his beard, and uttering strange sounds of mirth. Admiral Togo did not consider it much of a joke at all, according to Chief rumors, and the same afternoon blew the top off a prominent hill near the signal station.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Andrew Leonhardt was hanged in Baltimore for the murder of his wife in 1903.

Fire destroyed the cotton compress and 700 bales of cotton at Ellisville, Miss.; loss \$75,000.

The Polish Roman Catholic triennial congress in Pittsburg voted to establish schools between the elementary and college grades.

Memorial exercises dealing with the life of Senator Hear were held at all the public schools in Worcester, Mass.

Stephen W. Townley is dead at Mobile, Ala., of a stroke. This is the first fatal stroke recorded in the history of the city.

Thomas W. Williams, a mining contractor of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and brother of former Congressman M. B. Williams, was accidentally killed in a coal mine.

Owing to an attack of rabies, it has been necessary to destroy the hounds of the Chester Valley, Pa., hunt, said to be one of the most valuable to America.