

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

The Failure of the Cossack.

ONE of the minor surprises of the war in the East has been the failure of the Cossacks to justify their reputation as a fighting force. The Japanese horses are inferior, and it was expected that the hardy little rovers of the steppes would do great execution. Instead, their failure has caused disappointment. Few of the Cossack regiments have distinguished themselves, and the experts begin to call them "antiquated."

The trouble is not necessarily the inferiority of irregular troops to regulars—though that "moral" will be drawn by the wisecracker in shoulder-straps. The Cossack furnishes his own horse and equipment—but so did the Boer in South Africa, and he put up a wonderful fight until he was confronted by "colonial" troops also of the irregular stripe. But the Boer was effective because he was not a cavalryman in the familiar sense—a dashing, slashing fellow with a sword, riding down his adversaries—but a mounted infantryman who used his horse for transport and who could shoot. And the "colonial" was effective because he was a good scout.

In the latter respect the Japanese horse have shone in the field. Their information has been admirably accurate and they have left no loose ends for the Cossacks to gobble up. Indeed, the Japanese strategists seem willing to let the other side have the best cavalry if they can have the best artillery. And the cavalryman of the old type has yet to win spurs in modern war.—New York World.

Big and Little Men in Time of War.

THE war in the East is a war between big and little men. And the little men are reaping the advantage.

Big men for soldiering is an error that has come down to us from early times when men wore armor and fought with battle axes. In the present war the little brown men of Japan are outfighting the big soldiers of the Czars.

Today he is the best soldier who can most quickly arrive at the critical spot and best use a repeating rifle—and the small, wiry, alert man usually gets there first.

What the soldier of the twentieth century needs most is endurance and activity as well as courage, qualities in which little men are the equal of their big brothers.

England learned the lesson during the Boer war. As that conflict progressed the British army regiments were changed to permit the enlistment of men of smaller stature than formerly. Some of the best soldiers in South Africa were short men, light of weight, alert and extremely handy with their guns. British officers found the diminutive Tommy Atkins to be the fighting flower of the army.

A very large proportion of the Japanese soldiers and sailors are under five feet, four inches, yet they are crowding Kuropatkin's bearded giants, strangling Port Arthur and smashing Russia's warships on the seas.

For show purposes the big man in uniform may be all right, but when troubles begin, it is the little man behind the big gun that does the most effective work.—Chicago Journal.

What Is Success?

THIS is one of the great questions of the age, and naturally has received many answers. Attempt, however, to carefully define the term and it becomes a difficult task. But most people understand the term when they see it incarnated in a life. Most people point to the man who has acquired a great wealth or who has come to a position of large influence in the community as being an eminently successful man. But there are other standards than this. Here is an illustration: The manager of a large corporation in Pittsburg was called to the management of a still larger. To him was given the privilege of selecting the personnel of his staff in his new position.

From the many co-workers in the old position he selected some for his helpers in the new place. Among these was a man nearly 60 years of age, who for years, in fact, ever since the days of the Civil War, had occupied a very humble position with various houses. His rate of wages had never been over \$10 a week. His opportunities had ever been limited, but he had always done with faithfulness what had been given him to do. As the young manager for the new concern was making up his list of men for his staff the other day, needing a man for a humble, subordinate position, he sent for this old man to come and see him. The old man, fearful of losing his position, asked a third party to make the call. And to the third party the young manager said: "I want to have every man around me, from the highest to the lowest, a gentleman and one in whom I can put every confidence. I want that old man, for I know him to be above reproach in all things. The position that I can give him will pay but \$12 a week, but I want him, and I want him for life." That old man, with his limited opportunity, in an humble station in life, has proved his worth, has erected for himself a character that is beautiful to all who behold it. Who shall say that his is not the truest of success? Having done faithfully what he could, he has made friends who honor, love and respect him. What is success? It is doing with your might what your hands find to do. Doing the best you can in any department of life in which one may be placed.—Pittsburg Press.

"Catching Cold."

COLD, which is more properly a fever produced by cold, is one of the most dangerous ailments that human nature has to grapple with. It comes somewhat mysteriously, it sometimes resists all checks it is as apt to cause death as any other malady whatever. It leads to so many other diseases that it does not get credit for all the damage it does, and still when the history of the illness of any man who dies is given it generally begins with a statement that on a certain day he took cold. One of the most valuable secrets of health and longevity is the effect of how not to take cold.

Paradoxical as it may seem, a person may suffer a great deal from cold without catching cold. Indeed, as a class the people who suffer most from cold catch cold the least. Generally speaking, the people who catch cold are not the people who live out of doors, but the people who live in comfortable houses—not the people who are poorly clad, but the people who are comfortably clad. Soldiers, sailors, hunters, cab drivers and other people who live out of doors rarely have colds, coughs, rheumatism or consumption. The victims of these diseases are the people who wear lamb's wool and chest protectors and who sit all day by steam coils in windproof houses.

The philosophy of taking cold is like one cause of burglary. If a man habitually leaves his front door unlocked it is only a matter of time when some thief will enter the house and the loot it. In like manner, if a person habitually leaves the pores of his skin open it will not be long before the cold will enter through them and set up irritation. This is something the outdoor worker never does and the house dweller is doing all the time.

It seems to be necessary to catching cold that one part of the body should be colder than the rest of it. If a cold wind blows through a small opening in a window or door on a person within the house who is entirely comfortable it will chill a portion of the body and he will catch cold, while if the window or door were thrown wide open and the wind allowed to rush in he might shiver or freeze, but he might not take cold. In like manner a person who is comfortable in bed on a cold night and whose shoulders or limbs get from under the covers and become chilled is good for an attack of rheumatism, though if he were to go out of doors and walk in the snow in his pajamas he might not take cold.—Chicago Chronicle.

HYENAS DRIVE OFF LIONS.

Instances Related in Which They Protect Men in the Jungles.

A traveler recently returned from Africa has a good word to say for the generally despised hyena, whose courage, he declares, is much greater than is supposed generally.

"Hyenas," said the traveler, "do not hesitate, when hunting in packs, to attack lions, even though the lions are in considerable numbers, and in such encounters the hyenas often get the best of it. The lion is a good deal of a bluffer. He looks so fierce and roars so loudly that he gets a greater reputation for courage than is rightfully his."

Dr. Donaldson Smith, a well-known African explorer, in his account of his journey to Lake Rudolph, tells stories of lion-hunting which corroborate the traveler's reports of the relative merits of the hyena and the lion. On one occasion, when camped in the midst of a lion-infested country, Dr. Smith and his followers built a zereba, which is a little inclosure of brush of such material as comes to hand.

They made ready to spend the night watchfully, for they knew that lions were all about them.

Hearing a noise Dr. Smith parted the bushes with which the entrance to the zereba had been filled and saw three lions prowling about. When they saw the doctor they slunk off into the brush. But when night came down the lions returned, bringing a number of other lions with them, and began to sniff about the zereba so close that Dr. Smith, lying flat on the ground with his rifle inside the inclosure, and watching for an opportunity to get a shot, could feel the breath of the growling animals.

Just when it seemed as if the pack of lions was about to charge the zereba their attention was diverted by an attack upon them by a number of hyenas which came growling and snarling out of the forest.

The hyenas attacked the lions with great fury and bravery. In the excitement of the fight the ordinary howl of the hyena changed to a deep, loud roar, which Dr. Smith declares to be nearly equal in strength to the roar of the lion.

In this fight the lions were driven off.

The natives told the explorer that it was no uncommon thing for the hyenas to attack the lions and that as a rule the hyenas got the better of the encounter.

Lions in the Lake Rudolph region of Somaliland, according to the reports of explorers, are accustomed to hunt in packs—probably for protection against the hyenas.

At one village in which Dr. Smith stopped he was told of a pack of six lions which hunted around that locality and frequently rushed the village and dragged natives from the huts. The natives regarded the fact of a pack of hyenas being in the neighborhood as an assurance of safety from the lions, because when the lions go man-hunting the hyenas go lion-hunting, and the man escapes.

Some people say that the lion's roar is most thrilling when the animal is in a menagerie, but most hunters of big game declare that this is not so. They say that there is nothing so magnificently awe-inspiring as the roar of a maddened lion—one, for instance, that has been hit by the hunter, but not killed.

In spite of this roar, however, there are those who venture to call in question the lion's courage, though the matter will probably always be one for discussion. It is probable that among lions it is the same as among people—some are brave and some are not. But whatever may be thought of the lion the hyena gets a better reputation the more he is known and his habits understood.

AUTOMOBILES IN NEW USE.

The Sprinkling Car in Paris—A Repair Car in Washington.

The use of the automobile is rapidly widening, says the World's Work. In New York and in other large cities automobile omnibuses and trucks are already common. And here and there, at home and abroad, motor cars have been found to work successfully at quite new tasks.

In Paris a specially designed automobile-wagon frame has been made, on which a 1,250-gallon water tank is mounted, and the machine is used to sprinkle the streets. The supply

of water is automatically made proportionate to the speed at which the machine travels along the road. By this device, if the road needs much water, all that is necessary to increase the supply of water is to increase the speed of the machine. Tests have proved that the best average speed is three to four miles an hour. The water is thrown in sheets, twenty-three feet on each side, or a total spray of forty-six feet wide. With this stream and at the best average speed the car will sprinkle six-tenths of a mile (3,700 square yards) in fifteen minutes. The tank may be removed from the truck and the automobile used as an ordinary traction wagon. It is fully strong enough for such purposes. It is also used as a street sweeper. The advantages of this machine are that it can water and sweep side streets that a trolley-car sprinkler cannot reach, and that it can do its work more rapidly than a sprinkler drawn by horses.

A trolley car company in Washington, D. C., has established an automatic repair wagon, which serves as a traveling repair shop. Its scope of action is greater than that of the ordinary wagon, for it is used to haul deflated cars back to the track and even to draw disabled cars back to the bars. It weighs three tons, can be charged at the company's own power station, and is cheaply maintained. A lumber company in Michigan used an automobile machine as a snow plow and as a traction engine during the lumbering season. The machine plows out roads and hauls lumber.

But the most startling of new automobiles is the coast-defense carriage just exhibited in London—a sort of monitor on wheels. A round steel turret is mounted on an automobile framework and this moving miniature fort is supplied with three pieces of small artillery. The body of the machine is bullet-proof. As it can carry fuel for 500 miles, it is heavy enough to do considerable damage to a ship off shore. The possibilities of automobiles seem limitless.

Your own work never progresses as rapidly as you said it would, in talking about it in advance; but if others are a week behind, your lips curl up like a shaving in scorn.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The armies of Kuropatkin and Oyama are facing one another on the Shakhe river, where they have been stationary for a month. There are occasional reports from Russian sources of Japanese setbacks and repulses, at various points, but the Japanese are silent as to their doings and their intentions.

All that is positively known is that both armies are receiving re-enforcements. Since the completion of the missing link in the Siberian railroad around Lake Baikal the Russians are able to send men to the front with greater rapidity and in larger numbers. Both armies are using the space incessantly, and are protected now by systems of elaborate and seemingly impregnable works.

It is winter in northern Manchuria, and the difficulties in the way of a forward movement when the forces are so nearly equal as they are appear to be insuperable. Snow and frost are dangerous enemies to confront. It seems as if both armies had resolved to stay where they are during the winter. What their losses from the season may become is known next spring.

Spasmodic bombardment and persistent tunneling have been the characteristic features of the siege of Port Arthur during the week. Specific items of news have been in consequence few. The Japanese succeeded in occupying the counterscarp of Sungshu fort, one of the strong positions on what is called the northeastern ridge, and they made a similar gain at the Ehrlung fort. A small blow up a magazine in the city and started a conflagration that lasted two days. A Russian counter attack in front of East Keekwan fort was a failure. There is also a story, though not a very definite one, of an attack by a Japanese company on a detachment of Russians in an outlying position in front of Etsehsan. This last story is the only one that indicates activity in the neighborhood

Rihlung (Ehrlung) forts, the Keekwan forts and the Kinkeeshan forts. The fifth group is to the west on the Chair hills, comprising the Etse, Antsz and Wangtun forts.

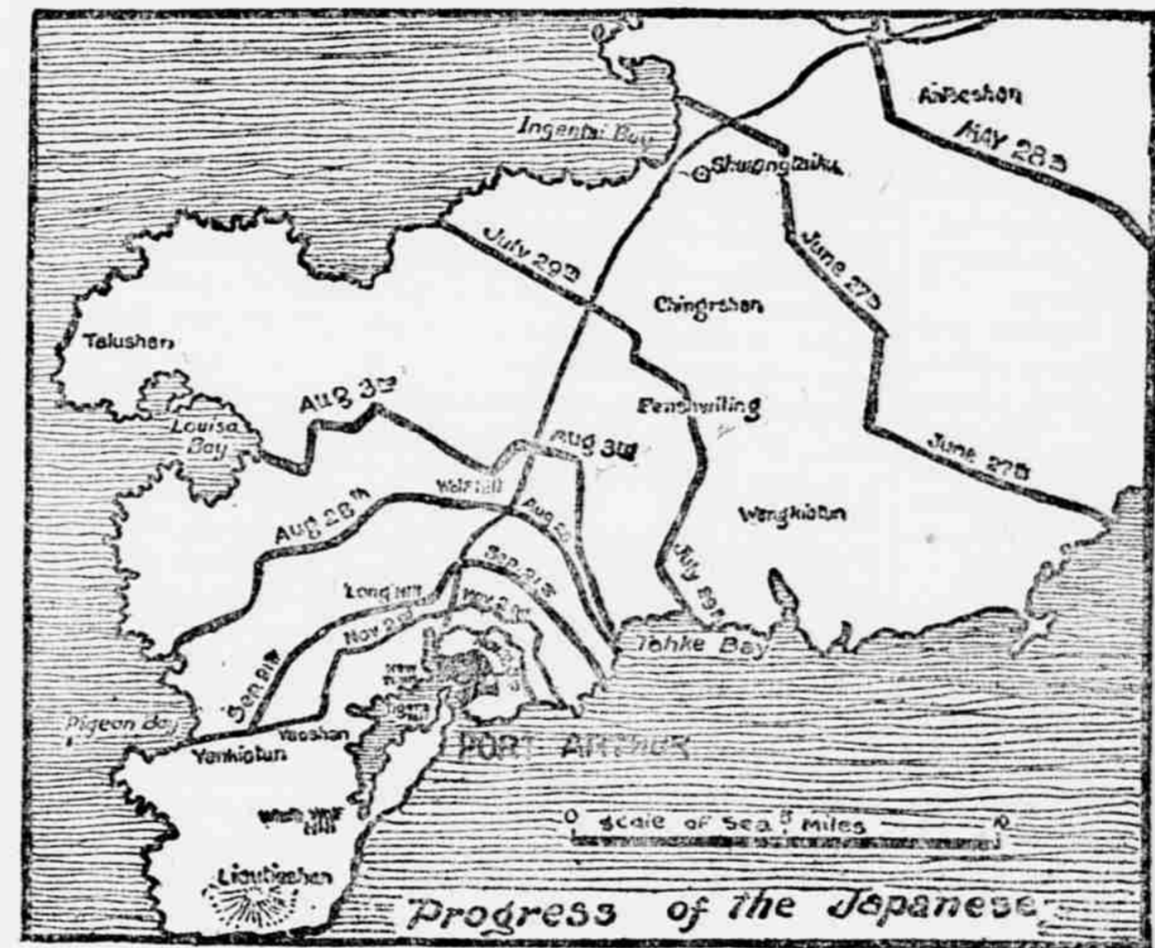
Gen. Nogi seems to have decided definitely to enter Port Arthur over the hills they can do nothing against the men tunneling beneath them. Almost any day we may learn that the Japanese have exploded their mines and burst out of the ground into one of these forts, there to fight a hand-to-hand struggle to the death for possession.

But even if the Russians are driven out of one fort and their cannon and ramparts destroyed, that will not mean Japanese occupation. Apparently all the forts in the group must be taken in this way before the Japanese can enter into occupation. And after this will come a further strategic problem to bring about the reduction of the Golden Hill and Chair Hill groups of forts. These tasks accomplished, Port Arthur will have fallen. But even then Stoessel, with the remnant of his men, may hold out longer, if he sees fit, on the Liautieshan promontory.

With the fall of the Keekwan-Sungshu forts the Russian fleet will probably be compelled to take its final choice of dooms, either self-destruction in the harbor or a rush into the waiting jaws of Togo's keet. The Japanese are confident that they can force this dilemma long before Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron reaches eastern waters.

It is easy to understand why the Japanese wish to settle the Port Arthur matter. In the first place its capture will release soldiers for service in northern Manchuria. In the next place the Russian fleet is moving eastward.

ADVANCE OF THE JAPS AGAINST PORT ARTHUR.



The progress made by the Japanese in the investment of Port Arthur is indicated in the map. The fortress was first cut off from the land side by the capture of Nanshan on May 27, and the advance southward and westward made since that time is shown by dated lines. The fighting for the outer works and positions began May 28, but actual siege operations did not begin until Aug. 7, the Japs on the preceding day having brought up the necessary artillery. At that time the Russian force comprised 35,000 men and the Japanese 60,000. At present Gen. Stoessel is believed to have fewer than 8,000, while the force of the besiegers is proportional. Latest reports are that Nogi's soldiers have almost captured Rihlung and Keekwan forts, north and east of the town, and hold other positions that permit the effective shelling of the works still held by the Russians. Tokio reports are to the effect that orders for the final assault have been given, and St. Petersburg apparently is apprehensive that the famous siege of the "Gibraltar of the Far East" is fast nearing a conclusion.

of the western defenses of the fortress.

Within the last month we have advanced from mere guesswork to definite knowledge of the progress of the siege, as the result of the trickling stream of dispatches which the Japanese staff has allowed to be published. We no longer talk of the possibility of Port Arthur falling any day, but rather of the probability that this or that one of the sixteen forts, or groups of forts, which make up the main defense of the city, will be taken.

It is worth recalling that the Port Arthur forts can be divided in a general way into five groups. There is first the exceedingly strong Liautieshan position, at the extreme end of the promontory, some twelve miles southwest of Port Arthur. This has not yet been under fire at all. Then there are the forts on the Tiger's Tail peninsula. These also have been free from attack. Thirdly, there are the forts, of which Golden Hill and Electric Cliff are the best known, commanding the harbor entrance and strung along the shore to the east of the city. The guns of these forts have engaged Admiral Togo's fleet whenever they had a chance, but they do not seem to be mounted so that they can be used against land attacks. A fourth group comprises the forts on the northeastern ridge, the Sungshu fort, the

Late last week that section of the fleet which is taking the Red sea route began passing through the Suez canal. That route will also be followed by the division made up of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, which was the last to leave the Baltic. It will be in the North sea soon.

The battleships under the immediate command of Admiral Rojestvensky, which stopped ten days ago at Dakar, Cape Verde, to coal, are on their way down the African coast, and if they give the preference to French ports for coaling purposes the next report concerning them may come from Loango, in French Congo. Colliers are awaiting them at Madagascar, another French possession, and possibly will proceed there from Loango without stopping. It is rumored that Diego Suarez bay in Madagascar is where the different sections of the fleet will unite and prepare for the last stage of the journey.

When Port Arthur falls Admiral Togo will be relieved from blockade duty, which cannot be abandoned. It will be possible then for him to go out to meet the Russians—to go as far as Formosa perhaps. Until the siege ends he will be kept in Korea bay. The plan of the Japanese naval campaign hinges on the operations at Port Arthur.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Japanese have made further gains at Port Arthur.

Russia hopes Japan will wait until spring to fight.

Japan is preparing to "deal" with the Russian Baltic fleet.

The Russians at Port Arthur hanged a Chinaman who was signaling to the

Japanese about the direction of their shells.

Port Arthur is in a bad way, and nearly out of provisions.

Count Cassini says Russia will fight to the "bitter" end.

There is still liability of hard fighting near Mukden at any time.

Some ships of the new Russian navy will be built in the United States.

Mme. Stoessel has asked for money to relieve the wounded and sick in Port Arthur.

Apoplexy, Not Cramp.

A long-distance swimmer, correcting popular errors, stated that accidents to swimmers are seldom due to cramp, but to apoplexy resulting from sudden cooling. The sinking three times is a curious error, as some persons swallow water and strangle on the first immersion, sinking at once, while others may sink and rise fifty times. The author has saved sixty-five lives, and he has found that the drowning person cannot be stunned by a blow in the face, but that he can be handled by pressing the thumbs under the ears and ducking his head until manageable, this being done from behind.

Greatest in the World.

Mr. W. A. Hysong, the photographer, who moved here recently from Sapp, Ky., is firmly of the opinion that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest Kidney Remedy the world has ever known.

"In years 1901 and 1902," says Mr. Hysong, "and for some time before I was afflicted with Kidney Trouble. My joints were sore and stiff and I finally got so bad I could not turn in bed without assistance. In the spring of 1903 I was induced, by a friend, to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and after using one and one-half boxes I was and am still completely cured. Several of my neighbors, too, used Dodd's Kidney Pills and in every case they did as recommended."

Cure the early symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you will never have Bright's Disorder.

No Wonder.

She—Were they anxious to get a divorce because of a misunderstanding?
He—No; I believe it was because they understood each other too well.

Aware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Would Forgo Consolation.

Social good humor is often difficult to attain, but there are instances in plenty when it was triumphant. At a certain dinner at which the late John Fiske was present, says the New York Times, a number of stories were told illustrating extraordinary social tact and courtesy.

Mr. Fiske alluded to that celebrated incident wherein a French king, entertaining some of his court at his own table, gracefully broke a costly wine-glass, after a guest had been so unfortunate as to break one by dropping it.

Strangely enough, Mr. Fiske had hardly finished telling the story when a glass fell from the table between himself and his hostess, a woman famed for saying the right word at the right time. Their eyes met involuntarily, and Mr. Fiske's hand went ruefully to his offending elbow.

"It was my fault," smiled the hostess. "But please don't try to console me by throwing the rest of the service against the wall!"

A Hopeless Case.

"Has George ever hinted that he has thought of you as a possible wife?" asked the anxious mother.
"No," replied the fair girl, with a far-away look in her eyes, "and I'm afraid he never will."
"Why," said the mother, "I thought—"

"Never mind what you thought, mamma, dear," interrupted the daughter. "Only last night he complained of feeling weary, and it wasn't 9 o'clock."

HAPPY HAPPINESS.

Right Food Makes Happy Children Because They Are Healthy.

Sometimes milk does not agree with children or adults. The same thing is true of other articles of food. What agrees with one sometimes does not agree with others.

But food can be so prepared that it will agree with the weakest stomach. As an illustration—the weakest, no matter how weak the stomach, can eat, relish and digest a nice hot cup of Postum coffee with a spoonful or two of Grape-Nuts poured in, and such a combination contains nourishment to carry one a number of hours, for almost every particle of it will be digested and taken up by the system and be made use of.

A lady writes from the land of the Magnolia and the mockingbird way down in Alabama, and says: "I was led to drink Postum because coffee gave me sour stomach and made me nervous. Again Postum was recommended by two well-known physicians for my children, and I feel especially grateful for the benefit derived."

"Milk does not agree with either child, so to the eldest, aged four and one-half years, I give Postum with plenty of sweet cream. It agrees with her splendidly, regulating her bowels perfectly, although she is of a constipated habit."

"For the youngest, aged two and one-half years, I use one-half Postum and one-half skimmed milk. I have not given any medicine since the children began using Postum, and they enjoy every drop of it."

"A neighbor of mine is giving Postum to her baby lately weaned, with splendid results. The little fellow is thriving famously." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum agrees perfectly with children and supplies adults with the hot, invigorating beverage in place of coffee. Literally thousands of Americans have been helped out of stomach and nervous diseases by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. Look in pkg. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville."