

## MONTHS OF CARNAGE.

### AWFUL SLAUGHTER ON SLOPES OF PORT ARTHUR.

Story of Fighting Around the Russian Stronghold Forms One of the Bloodiest Chapters in History—Slaughter Has Continued Over Three Months.

Since August 1 the operations against Port Arthur have cost thousands of lives, and embrace a series of fierce assaults, hand-to-hand struggles and artillery duels without parallel in history.

When the Japanese drove the Russians from their strong position on the last range of hills in front of the fortress by a surprise attack July 30 the Russians retired to the forts, but they also strongly held previously prepared advance lines to prevent the Japanese from closing in upon the fortified ridges.

This line of forts was fourteen miles long, forming a semi-circle from the east coast to four miles from the west coast and encircling five miles northwest of Port Arthur. The fortress belt proper was a twelve-mile semi-circle



GENERAL STOESEL.

from coast to coast. The Japanese position was a mile from the advance Russian line in the center of a range of hills called Fenghoano Mountain. Results of the operations since are as follows:

August 7.—General bombardment stopped Russian fire from Taklu and Shaku mountains; eight regiments climbed to crest of Taklu, and, after desperate hand-to-hand fight, drove the Russians into their permanent forts and captured four field guns.

August 8.—Heavy Japanese attack before daylight on Shaku mountain repulsed but successfully renewed; Russians left hundreds of dead in abandoned positions; Japanese casualties, 1,400.

August 14.—Two Japanese brigades captured important positions on the Russian left flank, after suffering frightful losses in cutting a way through entanglements under heavy fire.

August 19.—Covered by heavy bombardment Japanese infantry made a general advance under a withering fire and captured fort on west slope of 174 yards hill at point of bayonet; took five field guns and four machine guns; Japanese casualties, 1,400; 350 Russian dead found in position. Russians abandoned Keekwan Fort, set afire by a shell, but repulsed infantry attack on other forts.

August 21.—Russians attacked and recaptured Keekwan Fort, but later in the day, without orders, a Japanese regiment broke ranks, stormed the height in face of a point-blank fire and recaptured the position at the bayonet point; West Banjusan fort also captured.

August 23.—Japanese captured remainder of Banjusan forts, forcing the Russians back to foot of fortified hills Japanese casualties from August 19 officially put at 14,000.

August 25 to September 18.—Russians sortie and attack working parties almost every night, while guns bombarded by day. Quarter not asked or given stretcher bearers fired on and killed.

October 2.—Fire directed on battle ship Pohoda. Fifth shot pierced forward decks of ship, sending up huge columns of smoke and leaving a gaping rent. Russians placed hospital ship in line of fire to protect other warships.

October 13.—The West Urh fort damaged. Battleship Peresviet struck by several shells from the howitzers and caught fire. Golden Hill Fort greatly damaged.

October 16.—Japanese attacked an entrenched hill called Hachimake Yama between the east Urh and West Benjamin forts. Under cover of a tremendous bombardment the companies of the center division charged the glacis with bayonets and captured the trenches at the crest.

October 23 to November 3.—Furious general attack began with the object of forcing surrender before Nov. 3, the Mikado's birthday. Five warships reported sunk and Rihlung mountain and Sungshu mountain, which lies between the railroad and Rihlung mountain, captured.

### LIBERAL VICTORY IN CANADA.

Laurier Has Majority of Nearly Seventy—Borden Loses Seat.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party are masters of Canada. The party which has been in power for the last eight years has swept the dominion overwhelmly against the Conservatives under the leadership of Robert Laird Borden. From latest reports the Liberals appear to have gained one of the most complete triumphs in the history of Canadian politics and, contrary to general expectation, they will have a large majority in the new parliament than in the old. They are assured of a majority of nearly seventy, as against their late majority of fifty-four.

The results show many surprises. The defection of former Minister Tarte has had no effect in the province of Quebec and the Conservatives elect only ten members there. French sentiment was too strong in this stronghold of the French-Canadians to be shaken in any degree.

In Ontario, where the conservatives expected to make a large gain, the Liberals have scored instead and have cut down the former Conservative majority of fifteen to six.

Old papers for sale at this office.

## KILLED IN TWO DISASTERS.

### Miners Fall to Death and Reservoir Bursts Killing Seventeen Persons.

Thirty-five persons were killed Wednesday in two terrible disasters in the United States, eighteen in a Pennsylvania coal mine and seventeen through the breaking of a water reservoir in South Carolina.

The mining accident occurred in one of the shafts of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mines, about eight miles south of Wilkesbarre, at Nanticoke. When the men started to work eighteen entered the lowering machine. A few feet below the surface the steel cable of the carriage, connected with the hoisting engine, broke. Instantly the heavy car shot downward with frightful velocity and it and the men were crushed at the bottom of the shaft, several hundred feet below.

Frantic efforts were made at once to reach the men and rescue them if any had survived. It was necessary to construct a temporary elevator, however, and every one of the eighteen miners was dead when their fellow-workers reached the bottom of the shaft. Six feet of water was in the bottom of the shaft, and the men who were not killed by the fall were drowned. The accident was caused by machinery in the engine room going wrong.

Details from the frightful disaster at Winston-Salem, S. C., where seventeen persons are known to have been drowned, are meager, but it is believed that many others lost their lives. The Winston reservoir, situated on top of a high hill, burst, and the water swept down the valley with terrific force, carrying everything before it.

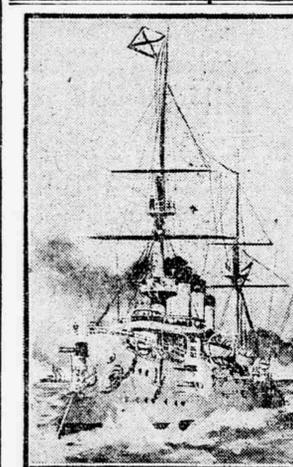
Houses, trees, animals, human beings, fences and crops were swept away by the onrushing flood. Houses were crushed like eggshells; trees were snapped off or pulled up by the roots. There was no chance of escape by anything in the path of the water.

The residents of the valley had no warning of the approaching catastrophe, and men, women and children were killed almost before they realized what was happening.

## RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.

### Squadron Under Way for the Far East to Meet the Japanese.

The Baltic fleet which Russia is sending to the far East consists of seven battleships, two armored cruisers, seven protected cruisers, twelve destroyers, one repairing and one hospital ship, one ice breaker, a distilling ship and a



DETACHMENT OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

large number of colliers. Four of the battleships, the Barodino, Orel, Imperator Alexander III, and the Kniiaz Svaroff, are of the first class; three are of about 13,600 tons displacement and develop 16,000 horse-power and 18 knots speed. The batteries consist of 4 12-inch, 12 6-inch, 20 3-inch, 20 3-pounders and 6 1-pounder guns, and from four to six torpedo tubes, two of which are carried under water. Their normal coal supply is 1,250 tons, with a maximum capacity of 2,000 tons.

They were launched at various dates in 1901 and 1902 at St. Petersburg, and were given their trials late in 1903 or early in 1904. The Imperator Alexander III, on her official trial at Kronstadt averaged 17.36 knots in four runs over a measured mile, and developed 16,265 indicated horse-power, on a coal consumption of two pounds per horse-power for each hour. It was intended to send her to the far East in the early spring, but her tests appear to have taken place before she was fully completed.

The other battleships are the Oslabya, of 12,674 tons, launched in 1898; the Navarin, of 10,206 tons, launched in 1891, and the Sissoi Veliky, of 10,400 tons, launched in 1894.

Two armored cruisers—the Dmitri Donskoi, of 5,882 tons, and the Admiral Nakhimoff, of 8,524 tons—were launched in 1883 and 1884 respectively. These vessels have been re-engined and otherwise overhauled, but at the best they are only medium representatives of this important class of fighting ships and cannot be compared favorably with the Asama and her sister ships of the Japanese navy.

The protected cruisers are the Oleg, 6,675 tons; Aurora, 6,630; Almaz, 5,235; Svetlana, 3,828, and Temuchug and Znamrad, 3,080 tons each. All of these are modern vessels of a useful but not highly important type.

Seven of the destroyers are new and belong to the single screw "B" class, which includes the Buistni, the Bedovi, the Bravi, the Bestieschy, the Bezuprechm, the Bodry and the Bystri. These were built at Nevsky and Esbora between 1900 and 1902. On 6,000 horse-power they develop 28 knots. They are armed with one 12 and five 3-pounder guns.

The auxiliaries are efficient vessels of their type. The Okean, for example, is a coal transport of 12,000 tons, 18 knots, launched in 1901. She can carry 4,000 tons of coal and steam 10,000 miles with 800 tons as her own supply.

## FORTS DEFENDING PORT ARTHUR IN WHICH GREAT GAPS HAVE BEEN MADE BY JAPANESE



Official reports from Port Arthur, made public by imperial headquarters in Tokio, show that the latest Japanese attack is by far the greatest since the beginning of the siege and apparently will end with the reduction of the most important forts guarding the north and west sides of the citadel. The terrible fire of hundreds of great siege and naval guns by the Japanese have battered large holes in the forts crowning many of the hills, notably Sungshu, Rihlung and Keekwan mountains, two of which are shown in the map, and the Itz (Etsshan) fortifications. Following the successful bombardment the Japanese have captured the trenches supporting many of these positions, and from this vantage point the miners and sappers have discharged mines of dynamite against the walls of the forts, tearing great gaps in them.

## A Unique Business.

A Cleveland man has started a business which promises to be a great success. He has hired an office, a large number of expert stenographers and a number of telephones. Business men call up by telephone, dictate their letters over the wire to a stenographer and the letters are later sent back by messenger boys to be signed.

## RUSSIANS ADMIT BLUNDER; SHELLED THEIR OWN SHIPS.

From a reliable source the Associated Press learns that the circumstances of the firing as detailed by Russian officers closely resemble the facts reported by the admiral of the fishing fleet. When abreast of the trawlers the Russian shells flew over the trawlers and struck cruisers, one of which, the Aurora, was hit several times and some of her men were wounded, including a priest, who died. The transport Anatol apparently became tangled among the trawlers, which she mistook for torpedo boats and signaled for aid, thereby leading the officers of the battle ships to believe the trawlers were attacking the Anatol. This, coupled with the alleged appearance of two mysterious torpedo boats steaming toward the battle ship, resulted in the fatal cannonade.



ROJESTVENSKY.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 21st of this November, to be observed as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States at home or abroad, and do recommend that on that day they cease from their ordinary occupations and gather in their several places of worship or in their homes, devoutly to give thanks unto Almighty God for the benefits He has conferred upon us as individuals and as a nation, and to beseech Him that in the future His divine favor may be continued to us.

## The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation: It has pleased Almighty God to bring the American people in safety and honor through another year, and in accordance with the long-unbroken custom handed down to us by our forefathers, the time has come when a special day shall be set apart in which to thank Him who holds all nations in the hollow of His hand for the mercies thus vouchsafed to us.

During the century and a quarter of our national life we as a people have been blessed beyond all others, and for this we owe humble and heartfelt thanks to the author of all blessings. The year that has closed has been one of peace within our own borders as well as between us and all other nations. The harvests have been abundant, and those who work, whether with hand or brain, are prospering greatly. Reward has waited upon honest effort. We have been enabled to do our duty to ourselves and to others. Never has there been a time when religious and charitable effort has been more evident. Much has been given to us and much will be expected from us.

We speak of what has been done by this nation in no spirit of boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is as nothing unless we are helped from above. Hitherto we have been given the heartiest strength to do the tasks allotted to us as they severally arose. We are thankful for all that has been done for us in the past and we pray that in the future we may be strengthened in the mending struggle to do our duty fearfully and honestly, with charity and good will, with respect for ourselves and with love toward our fellow men.

## Telegraphic Brevities.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company re-elected its old officers.

A treaty of extradition has been concluded between Belgium and Cuba.

Patrik Granahan, a well-known citizen of Upper Luzerne county, Pa., was found dead in his kitchen with a bullet wound in his head.

The Ontario and Western stockholders' committee has sent out a circular containing a plan to fight for the dissolution of the Ontario voting trust.

As an outgrowth of the exposition travelers' aid committee, formed to protect women and children attending the world's fair, a permanent organization to be known as the American Alliance of the Travelers' Aid has been perfected at St. Louis.

## WAR DURING A WEEK

### INTEREST WAS IN THE WAR SCARE RATHER THAN IN WAR.

Threatened Hostilities Between England and Russia Started the World—Lion and the Bear Grew Viciously at Each Other.

The chief interest of the week centered not in the war, but in the war scare. The scare was a real one. England and Russia did not so nearly fight simply because of the fishing trawler incident. The lion and the bear hated each other long before that happened, and will continue to hate each other long after it is forgotten. Since the Crimean war they have been perpetually growling at each other; continually showing their fangs; occasionally raising their paws to strike. Neither has ever dared to turn his eyes away from the other. The Dogger bank affair merely evoked a display of the hostile feeling which constantly exists.

As for the happening itself, Russia was entirely in the wrong, and displayed an unparalleled ignorance of sea manners, sea custom and sea efficiency. It is said that the Russian boats are commanded by cavalry officers and manned by farmers. This seems to be true practically, if not literally.

The firing on the English trawlers began at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Two or three hundred shots were fired in about twenty minutes' time. Two fishermen were killed and eighteen wounded. One fishing boat was sunk. No attempt was made by the attacking fleet to rescue the wounded fishermen, although a Russian boat staid on the scene until 6 o'clock in the morning. The last shot was fired at the trawler Kent at 7 a. m. The British government immediately demanded from Russia:

(1) An apology. (2) An indemnity for the families of the killed and wounded fishermen. (3) The punishment of the Russian officers responsible for the offense. (4) An adequate guarantee that there shall be no repetition of the act.

Russia consented to requirements one, two and four, but held out against three. It would not agree to punish the responsible officers. It said its sense of sovereignty would not permit it to comply with such a request. Great Britain answered that the request must be complied with, otherwise the British fleet would not permit the passage of the Russians through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean. At this point the tension was very great. France acted as a cruse of oil for the troubled waters and contributed to the eventual peaceful settlement.

Rojestvensky's explanation, the Chicago Tribune declared, consisted of an extraordinary lie, but the lie undoubtedly averted a disagreeable alternative for the government—war or Muscovite humiliation. The admiral stolidly maintained that he had actually been attacked by two torpedo boats. One of his officers—Prince Keretell—went further, and said that there were eight hostile torpedo boats. Rojestvensky would have attained a greater degree of plausibility by making all stories tally.

Rojestvensky's report raised a question of fact between Great Britain and Russia. The facts must first be investigated to see how they lie. A mixed tribunal of admirals will decide whether or not the Russian squadron was attacked by torpedo boats. A huge mass of evidence will be sifted. A large number of depositions will be taken. Finally the tribunal will decide that there was no evidence that torpedo boats had attacked the Russians. By the time this decision is reached the incident will have lost its burning public interest. Russia will quietly apologize, pay an indemnity, guarantee immunity from like occurrences in the future, and punish (perhaps) the offending officers. Everything will go on as before, except for the unfortunate fishermen and their families.

While the Baltic squadron has as yet

## STORM FORT TRENCHES.

### Japanese Drive Russians from Outer Line of Works at Port Arthur.

The general assault on Port Arthur which began Oct. 24 developed into a fierce battle Sunday. According to a hitherto infallible authority the Japanese hung heavy forces against the fortress in their third attempt to obtain a commanding position.

The Japanese have been preparing for this assault for a month. It is believed that they did not expect to capture the town on this occasion, but to accomplish another important forward step. The plan was adopted following the first assault, when thousands of lives were sacrificed in an attempt to swarm over the fortifications by mere force of numbers.

This assault, like the previous one, followed weary weeks of trench digging, gun mounting and small engagements. In the opinion of experts the assault will cease when the Japanese have won positions that will enable them to creep steadily closer under the noses of the Russian guns. It is believed that two more general assaults will be necessary before the distance between the belligerent lines is shortened sufficiently for an attempt to enter the main forts and make the end of the siege practicable.

Granite shafts were unveiled on San Juan Island in Puget sound marking the sites where the British and American garrisons camped while the territory was in dispute. Representatives of both the United States and Great Britain attended the exercises.

John Marshall Barry, manager of the North American Trust Company, was found guilty in Boston of larceny on sixteen counts. His company advertised to make purchases for its patrons, payments to be made in installments. An appeal is to be taken.

inflicted fatalities only on the English, it has practiced target shooting at several other nationalities. It fired on the Swedish steamer Aldebaran, likewise on the German steamer Sontag, on the Norwegian steamer Skaatag, and on a Danish torpedo boat. These extraordinary performances may be explained by Rojestvensky's original proclamation that he would fire on any ship which approached him. His officers evidently interpreted his words to mean that they must fire on every ship which they approached. The British trawlers, for instance, had their nets down and were barely moving along. The Russian squadron came upon them and promptly fired.

The War in Manchuria. After ten days of comparative quiet along the Shakhe river there are signs that the two armies are again coming together. The Russians claim to be the aggressors in certain places, but dispatches from correspondents at General Kuroki's headquarters state that the Russians have now been driven out of their last position south of the Shakhe river. In the opinion of the Chicago Record-Herald, it would appear that the Russians are no longer strong enough to take the offensive on a large scale, while the Japanese have as yet shown no desire to push their way further to the north. There is sure to be a great deal of scattered fighting before winter sets in, but whether there will be another pitched battle is uncertain.

The battle of the Shakhe river will be memorable in history for the economy of lives with which the Japanese fought it. In the battle of Liaoyang, although the Japanese had to charge again and again upon Russian intrenchments, the losses of the Russians were the heavier—the proportion being about four Japanese killed and wounded to five Russians. In the battle of the Shakhe the figures thus far available would indicate that the Russian losses were at least three, and possibly five or six, times as great as the Japanese.

Concerning the losses, we have two facts upon which we can absolutely rely, because both come from Japanese official sources, and Japanese official statements have not once during the war been open to the slightest suspicion as to their literal truth. The first is that the total Japanese casualties—killed and wounded—numbered 15,879 officers and men. The second is that the total number of Russian dead buried by the Japanese on the field was 13,333. Now in the Japanese army, for which we have detailed figures, the ratio of killed to wounded was as one to six, and if that same ratio should apply to the Russians their total casualties on the basis of the dead buried on the field would number about 90,000.

The Russian official statement places the total number of killed, wounded and missing at 800 officers and 45,000 men. This sets the lowest limit of the losses, but unfortunately we cannot feel confident that it is the whole truth. An earlier figure purporting to come from an official report of General Kuropatkin's, but not verified, puts the wounded alone at 55,868. We have also the estimate of a correspondent at Mukden, who places the dead at 8,000 and the wounded at 40,000. If he was as much too low on the wounded as on the dead (using the Japanese figure of burials as the test), the total Russian casualties by this reckoning would be nearly 75,000.

Reports from Port Arthur indicate renewed attack on the Rihlung and Keekwan forts just north of the city. The end of the siege may very possibly be approaching. There are indications that the resistance of the fortress is fast weakening and cannot be sustained much longer. The Japanese are creeping in on all sides, taking an advance post here, another one there, a minor fort here, and a few machine guns yonder. They are always closing in, never receding. They are strengthening their artillery every day, while the Russian guns cannot be added to nor replaced when worn out. Nogi fills up the gaps in the ranks as fast as they are made, while Stoessel's gaps constantly grow bigger and cannot be filled up. Weight must shortly tell.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Japanese captured a height near Bentsiapute, on Mukden road, and a battle with cold steel on the summit left the slopes covered with dead.

Leading Russians in Paris attack Balfour's speech, stating that precise information of danger to the Russian fleet is in the hands of the authorities.

The Japanese won a position near the Shakhe river by a night attack. Preparations made on both sides indicate that another great battle is not far off.

Japanese shells fired during a general attack on Port Arthur destroyed the only smokless powder magazine in the town, and a conflagration followed which lasted a day. The Japanese captured several important positions.

The steamer Chiyoda discovered a floating mine off Chifu and brought it to Miji. The gunboat Yamato sent a boat to get the mine and in transferring it the mine exploded, sinking the boat, injuring the Chiyoda and wounding several men.

France should have the credit for averting a war between Russia and Great Britain, according to statements made in St. Petersburg, where it is said that M. Delcasse proposed The Hague plan to both nations at the same time.

The peace agreement between Russia and Great Britain leads to much discontent in London, the Britons fearing that the tribunal, containing so many foreigners, will take the word of Admiral Rojestvensky as against the fishermen and give Russia the verdict.

A well-to-do man is often hard to do.