CHINESE COOLIES REPLACE COREANS

Under Liberal Payment, with Pekin Carts and Many Ponies, Manchus Transport Supplies for the Japanese Forces.

(Copyright, by New York Herald Co., 1904.) ANTUNG, Manchuria, May 11 .- (From a Staff Correspondent of the New York Herald-Special to The Bee.)-Lieutenant General Kuroki this morning moves his headquarters on from this place to a little beyoud Feng Huang Cheng, and the movement of the First army toward the Russian position at Liso Yang may be said to be well under way. The Second army is already on the railroad near Kin Chow, they say, and we must mark time until it has advanced sufficiently northward to develop the Russian intention. Then it will appear whether the Russians mean to dispute General Kuroki's advance at the pass west of Feng Huang Cheng, and, if so, whether he will give them the opportunity or find means of getting around them without risking an encounter in such a

Blocking the northward advance of the Second army is the Russian force at Hai Cheng, and if there is to be a fight at the pass beyond Feng Huang Cheng these Russians at Ha! Cheng must also fight, whichever force retires first exposes the other to the danger of being turned by the Japanese. The meager reports which reach the correspondents with the First army as to the doings beyond our front are uniformly to the effect that the Russians are retiring all along their line upon Line Yang and that there they will make a determined stand. If that actually happens the battle will be taking place about the time this letter reaches New York. The First and Second armies will operate together and there will probably be a thuch greater engagement than the one at Chu Liang Cheng.

stronghold.

The Russians have to meet one of the most perfectly organized and completely equipped armies ever sent into the field. an army handled with the highest skill and care, whose thoroughness of provision and prevision is amazing. The slackness and carelessness which have marked the earlier operations of the Russians will not suffice against the Japanese. There must be an attention to business such as nothing they have yet done in this war would indicate to be possible with them. Liao Yang will give them the opportunity to show whether they can make the change or not. If they ecannot make it they may as well begin to negotiate for terms of settlement

As was the case on the other side of the Yalu, the commanding general of the First army does not go forward until his army is well on its road. The Japanese advance was in Feng Huang Cheng several days ago, and already a considerable force has gone-beyond that town. The foreign corre spondents have not been permitted to ride out for themselves to see just what has taken place, and it is violating no pledge of secrecy to say that we are not in the confidence of the general. Very few bits of information have filtered through the devious channels of officialdom to us. Such as have, however, indicate rather that Gen-Ruroki is planning to go around the great pass a few miles to the west of Feng Huang Cheny in preference to fighting there. The pass is 4,000 feet high, and the approach very difficult.

It is a position where a small force could

give the entire army a great deal of trouble, so that, difficult as the trails through the mountains elsswhere may be, it is quite natural that the general should prefer them to the hazardous task of forcing his way through the pass. The three divisions comprising the first arm; were all sent forward from here soon after the battle at Chu Liang Cheng. The cavalry that had not been employed scouting out the country ahead of the advance line went out three or four days ago. Most of the artillery is also up. A battery of howitzers came in here yesterday afternoon from Chu Liang Cheng and goes on this morning. General Kuroki is not the man to lose sight of the very important part his guns played in his success at the Yalu. His artillery certainly will not be weaker in the next engagement than it was there

Manchus as Coolles. The quantities of supplies of all sorts that have been going forward steadily

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since headquarters were established at An- houses well built and substantial, with tung would indicate that the Japanese have brick walls and solidly tiled roofs. Chuliang Cheng and Antung are prosperous no thought of ever coming back by this looking towns. The streets are wide and road. Train after train has gone up. All fairly clean, astonishingly so for Chinese day long the road has been full of transtowns. There are plenty of large buildportation of one kind or another, carts and ings, several of them approaching the digponies all heavily loaded. The Chinese-or, nity of magisterial yamens. The main rather, the Manchu-coolie is not the pack street of Antung is lined on both sides animal that his Corean brother is. Usually with large, solid shops, each with a spait takes two of him to manage the load a clous compound behind it, surrounded by Corear, will walk along with for twentythe customary Chinese living rooms. Even five or thirty miles a day. But the Man the mud huts that flank the business center chu is a better man with four legged aniof the town show the more substantial mals. He has better horses and mules and he knows much more about handling them.

19c

on bargain square.

78c

He makes one of the clumstest carts ever

men to handle them. There are two kinds,

one covered, for use by travelers, and the

other open, used in freighting. The open

carts will carry from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds

and the number of animals necessary de-

pends on the character of the road and the

speed it is desired to make. The road from

here to Feng Hunng Cheng is very bad,

being soft sand for the greater part of the

distance. The Manchu cartmen hitch five

or alx mules to one of these open carts and

pile on all the bags of rice or boxes of

bully beef they can make stick. Then away

they go, with one man to direct the cart

and three or four others to manage the

mules, which are fastened to the axic of

the cart by long rope traces, and which

go almost where they please, so long as

reasonably near to the road. As many as

The Japanese are following the same

gourse with the Manchus that they pur-

sued with the Coreans. They pay with

great liberality for everything they take.

It is expensive, but it is unquestionably

several ways. One of the most important

things to the army is that the things which

it needs and which are so often hidden

away on the approach of troops and very

Chinese have shown from the first that

they were not afraid of the Japanese. They

have been about the town here all the time

with their carts and mules, many of them

as busy as they could be about their old

vocations. When the army undertook to

hire or buy carts and mules the quarter-

masters had plenty of offers at once. The

price went skyward in long leaps, but that

semed to make no difference to the army

A mule that in ordinary times would fetch

a good price if he sold for sixty Mexican

follars now brings from 175 to 300 yen

without any trouble or haggling, and a yen

s worth about 20 cents more than a Mexi-

can dollar. In ordinary times the hire of a

cart and three mules, with the services of

Japanese have sent it up to \$10 or \$12 and

even in some cases \$15. Surely it will not

be from the thrifty cartmen who are profit

ing so enormously by the advent of the

Japanese that complaints will come here

after. To be sure, the Japanese pay in

their army notes, and already these notes

ere at a considerable discount, in spite of

the stringent regulations issued to enforce

their circulation, but at the prices paid

Chinese Traders at Antung.

the cartman, is only about #4 a day.

difficult to obtain are easily had here.

a wise policy. The result is manifest in

nine mules have been hitched to one cart.

they keep the general direction and stay

character of the Manchu. The spirit which differentiates the Chinese from the Corear manifest everywhere. The traditional designed, a heavy two-wheeled concern, so thrift of the Chinese traders is shown in hard to pull that it takes one mule to the manner in which their business goes on manage the cart alone. But it is strong steadily despite the military occupation of and fairly serviceable and if you hitch in their town. Even on the day when the mules enough you can take a big load. It Japanese entered Antung many of the shops is the same old vehicle used all through were open and the oil mills did not shu northern China and known as a Peking down. Curious as the Chinese is, he was cart. The Japanese have hired or bought | yet too much occupied with his business to many of these and employ Manchu cartstop to look very long at the newcomers.

and \$2.00

Saturday \$5.00 in

Stickers

Antung is a town of some 10,000 inhabltants. It lies along the north bank of the Yalu, covering the flat ground between the water and the hills for a distance of two miles or more. A small stream divides it into two parts, the western being the main business center. The main stream of the Yalu washes the Antung bank, and there is sufficient depth of water for steamers drawing nearly ten feet. The current is very swift and the navigation difficult, for the channel is tortuous, winding in and out among innumerable sand bars, with sharp turns and tricky shifts. From the hills about Wiju we could see Antung quite plainly on clear days, and always there was a forest of junk masts in the river. The junks now line all the bank in front of the town, and the river front is a scene of great activity con-The junk men lost no time in getting back to business after the battle. They were up the river as far as Wiju on the morning of May 2, and the next day were taking employment from the Japa-

nese, shifting stores from the Corean side down to Antung. One of the principal industries of Antune and this part of Manchuria is the production of beans. The farmers raise large crops of them, which are sold to millers in the town, who extract the oil and press the residue into large cakes shaped like grindstones, which are used for horse and mule feed. The oil is a good lubricant. It goes chiefly to Che Foo. There is also a considerable allk industry here, the product being very similar to the heavy pongee known throughout the east as Che Foo silk. Besides beans the farmers grow good crops of corn, millet, wheat, barley and some rice. Lying along the river now is a large quantity of timber, most of which looks to be of old cut. It is nearly all pine, roughly squared into heavy sticks, and a good part of it seems to have been used at time as sills or frames for large buildings. The Russians had piled up a lot of ft in front of the building on the water front used by General Kuroki for his head-They had also dug trenches about the place which they had used, as did General Kuroki. Three staples, oil, cotton goods and flour, seem to have formed the principal items of trade in the shops. The oil was both Russian and American the cases I have seen being about equally divided. The flour came largely from the mills at Shanghai, and so did the cotton goods, although American flour is now

for everything the holders of the notes can here in plenty and there are some good stocks of American cottons. stand the discount and still make huge The difference between the Corean and The change from the Corean to the Man- marked in the appearance and character of fields. There are plenty of fine bills near churian side of the Yalu is very decided. the towns, is just as clearly defined in the by; in fact, they form screens all around Thrift and enterprise mark the Manchurian, country. In Corea there seemed to be no the place, and the Russians seem to have

working for them as packers in preference to tilling their fields as usual. On the Manchurian side, however, there is great activity in the fields. The farmers who have lands on the islands in the river, which were between the two armies, so that they could not be worked until after the battle, were out with their plows promptly on the 2d of the month, and on the afternoon of the 3d, when I rode along the river bank between Antung and Chu Liang Cheng, I saw many of the fields almost entirely plowed Back from the river the agricultural work had not been so much delayed by the milltary operations, and already some of the crops are showing above ground. This is a thrift and enterprise of which the Corean knews nothing. It is an indication of what may be done in the way of trade if the war results in such a settlement that these towns are really opened to commercial ac-

Yougampho's Russian Settlement water at high tide, but so screened by the passing vessels, except such as come close four buildings are visible, one of which is is built of corrugated iron, sides and roof, and would cover machinery enough to work up all the logs in Corea in a short time.

concession." It was a fine, commodiou wooden building in the concession, all the others being of brick and stone, with either that looks as if it might have been intended for a jail, but was, so the Japanese say, a magazine for stores. It is built of heavy square timbers, dove-tailed at the

ends and without windows. The native village at Yong Am Pho is a built under Russian supervision, for the Chinese but out of the question with Co-Manchurtan sides of the river, which is so from the dikes that cut it up into small as shiftlessness had the Corean. Here are agricultural work whatever going on. We chosen the flate for building because of

Fifteen miles down the river from Anung, and on the south bank, lies the place called Yongampho, of which much has been written and little known. Here was the headquarters of the Russian company which obtained the celebrated timber concession, believed by the Japanese generally to have been merely a clock for political schemes. A five-minute look about the place reveals something of the extent of the Russian plans. Close up under the hills that lie directly on the river bank stands a row of solid brick and stone houses, intended for residences of officials. They are all on the flat ground, only a few feet above the hills as to be quite out of sight even from From well out in the river three or the huge shed intended for a sawmill. This Half a mile back of the row of residences there is a long, substantial building, which

was erected as a barracks for the Russian garrison sent out to guard the "timber barracks, with plenty of large windows and several huge fireplaces, very necessary adjuncts to any building in this country if the tenant means to be comfortable during the winter. Behind this building was a long wooden stable, floored with heavy pieces or carried bodily away. Even the planking and partitioned off into roomy stalls for the horses. It was the only tiled or corrugated iron roofs. The bricks Japanese have either levelled up the earth were made in kilns only a little further inland, there being apparently plenty of had been fired by the natives and only the good brick clay at hand. There is, too, one smaller wooden building, a structure

curious mixture of Chinese and Corean. The streets are wide and reasonably clean, the huts partly Chinese and partly Coreau, mostly of mud with thatched roofs. A few have iron roofs. The village was manifestly streets are straight, which is possible with reans. All these buildings-Russian, Chinese and Corean-stand on what was land under cultivation, mostly in rice, judging

complete from all points except the river directly in front of it, and thence only a small part can be seen. It is a scattering place, the buildings standing far apart, with many vacant lots among them. Disputed Timber Concessions. Piled here and there among the buildings

are great stacks of timber. Nearly all of this timber is old, as is that at Antung, and much of it shows it has been used, some of it for a long time. Manifestly it was not cut by the Russians, and the ousiness done by the company under its timber concession was not working up the Corean forests, whatever else it may have been. The timber seems to have been down the Yalu from its upper reaches, and the company may have found it more profitable to buy such timber than to attempt to get out new for itself. There were no hills in sight from the neighborhood of Yongampho which showed tim-ber worth the labor of working. These

huge squared logs are a valuable asset to the Japanese, who have put sawyers at work already to rip them up into planks and boards. A great many thousands of railroad sleepers can be cut out of these timbers, whether for the narrow gauge roads of Japan and the one the Japanese are now hurrying through Corea or for the five-foot road the Russians have built in Manchuria, and which the Japanese hope to find serviceable to them before the summer is much older.

Nothing seems to have been done by the

Russians at Yongampho, except the

erection of these buildings and the collection of these piles of timber. top of a steep hill just back of the row of residences was levelled off and a sort of fort prepared there, but that was the only defensive enterprise undertaken of which any trace remains. The Japanese now have a signal station there, with various meteorological instruments to de termine the velocity of the wind and the amount of rainfall. The Russians evacuated the place early in April and the Japanese came in three weeks later. A great transformation has been wrought by the Coreans and the Chinese in the interval Every floor had been ripped up from residence, office, barracks and stable. Some of the roofs had been taken away and the wooden siding of the stable as far up as a tall man can reach had been torn down and carted off, leaving only the roof and the upper part of the sides, supported by the uprights. Every window in the place had either been smashed to little sashes were taken out.

tacking strips of thin cotton cloth to the walls to cover the apertures. For floors the or laid down rough boards. One building walls were left. The others are all habitable, with the temporary repairs made by the Japanese, and are now used for offices, storehouses or barracks. The old barrack serves the purpose for which it was erected, except that it shelters Japanese instead of Russian soldiers. The swamill shed is piled high with bags of rice and barley and boxes of meat and pickles. The little tram track which helped the Russians to run their timbers about from pile to pile now carries trucks loaded with stores for the Japarese army. The newcomers have dug wells and put up acetylene lights, preparing to be as comfortable as may be and to stay a long time. Already there is talk that under the new Japanese protectorate the Coreans will cancel the Russian concession, and no dividends are likely to be paid by

The Japanese have replaced them all by

the timber company. Base, but Not a Good Port. Yongampho has succeeded Chinnampo already as the base for the First army. It is (Continued on Fifth Page.)