

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Raid of the Russian Cruisers from Vladivostok Upon Japanese Transports—Defeat of the Russian Relieving Column.

DEFEAT OF THE RELIEVING COLUMN.

The Russians Again Attacked in a Strong Position and Driven From It. Contrary to expectations and good military judgment, the Russians made an effort to advance a column toward Port Arthur to relieve the investment of that place.

When dawn of the 15th broke the field of battle was obscured by fog, but the artillery opened early. A portion of the Japanese middle column advanced to the north side of a bend in the Foo-chou River.

RESERVES TWICE CALLED UP.

In the meantime the Japanese right was suffering. The Russian left had been reinforced until their numbers were greater than the opposing Japanese.

The Japanese cavalry pursued the enemy for a short time, but the roughness of the country made it necessary soon to abandon the pursuit.

Heterogeneous Russians.

The Russian population is perhaps the most mixed of all nations, and is made up in large measure of conquered peoples who still remember their overthrow with bitterness.

The number of guns would indicate fully this number of infantry. It would give the Russians one gun to about 300 men.

Old soldiers will have difficulty in understanding how men could be driven from any heights, and losing 14 pieces of artillery, with a loss of but 500 killed and wounded, and a similar loss on the part of those attacking.

The Russian column was commanded by Gen. Stackelberg, who is reported to have received a shot in his leg.

The strong army which the Japanese landed some time ago at Taisan is supposed to be moving up through the country, and should come upon the rear of this relieving column or upon the Russians confronting Feng-wang-cheng.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Gen. Oku started from a line marked by Pulantien and Tassa River on June 13. His right column moved along the Tassa River, his main column along a railroad, and his left column by a road leading through Wuchiatun, Sushancon, and Tahaol.

With rare exceptions, Russian peasants are lacking in education, sobriety, industry, energy and honesty.

Japan's Finances. Ever since 1895 the Japanese have foreseen that war with Russia was inevitable and have been making extensive preparations for it.

that the Government still has important resources at home, and will not need foreign loans at once.

The Japanese Government has never tried to place its loans abroad, unless very recently, and therefore has never resorted to artificial means to build up its credit.

Many of the men jumped into the sea, 37 being saved by a fishing boat and it is thought that about 30 others escaped, but their fate is uncertain.

The Sado Maru had about 150 shells fired at her, two of which disabled the vessel. The crew was ordered to leave the ship by the Russians, and many of them, with the troops, were carried to Kolkura by the steamer Ise.

Englishman. Before the 40 minutes were up the Russians torpedoed the Sado on both sides.

Admiral Kamimura's fleet started at once in pursuit of the enemy's squadron, and the Russian ships were driven back to the Tassa River.

Other officers elected were: L. L. Hanchett, of Jamestown, Junior Vice-Commander; the Rev. James Tappan, of Brooklyn, Chaplain; and Dr. P. D. DeRosier, of Roslyn, Medical Director.

A feature of the election of National Delegates to the Boston Encampment was the strife between John C. Schotts, of Yonkers, and Allan C. Bakewell, of New York, for an indorsement as Commander-in-Chief.

The Schotts ticket, headed by Col. George W. Dunn, of Binghamton, was successful by a vote of 300 to 321.

Baron Kuboki, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army.

Russian Characteristics. (Booklovers.)

Pianists Small Men, Violinists Large. (Atlanta Constitution.)

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PENSION VIEWS PITIFULY PUT. One of the late Senators says his Little Say M. J. Gistrap Junction City, Ore., tells a story and submits his opinions thus:

"Perhaps this ought to be printed in the Service Pension Department, but may be in a territory that is not under the jurisdiction of our command, your grace, schmeer. He was always scheming for and often got sweet crackers, canned peaches, cake, pie, postery, puddings, ham, eggs, tenderloins and such like, and he was a good fellow, but he thought that hardback and army bacon was good enough for the rest of us."

Now, the pension pension proposition is a Little Fat Soldier.

"I was born March 4, 1844; enlisted March 17, 1862, in Co. B, 2d and 11th Consolidated Mo. B. Cav. Served three years in the army, and was honorably discharged June 28, 1865."

"You boys who enlisted in 1861 at the first call for three months men and then for three years, you are the best of the Little Fat Pension scheme, nevertheless."

"You were brave and you were patriotic; but you were not patriotic enough to expect that all should be reconstructed at once—especially those who had never smelt the smoke of battle."

"When you first went to war you and all others in the North believed that suppression of the rebels was to be a before breakfast job."

"You had gone out for a before-breakfast patriotic picnic excursion, and you had stirred up a hornets' nest and the air was thick with the sting of the hornets."

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SPRIT OF PATRIOTISM. A Thoroughly Reconstructed Confederate's Admirable Views on Americanism.

The following address was delivered on May 30, 1904, in the National Cemetery at Winchester, Va., by Rev. Charles T. Weede, a Confederate soldier:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Soldiers: "Even since Appomattox I have felt that the question which has vexed the Nation having been settled by the arbitration of the sword, it was the duty of all to forget the past and to work for the future."

"You boys who enlisted in 1861 at the first call for three months men and then for three years, you are the best of the Little Fat Pension scheme, nevertheless."

"You had gone out for a before-breakfast patriotic picnic excursion, and you had stirred up a hornets' nest and the air was thick with the sting of the hornets."

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EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Department of Missouri, W. R. C., held its 20th Annual Convention in Lexington, the scene of one of the most brilliant battles of the civil war.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice many letters regarding the Andersonville and other Southern military prisons.

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