

FORTY THOUSAND JAPS READY FOR VLADIVOSTOK

(Continued from First Page.)

ing the corpses and soon on the plain below rose the smoke of fires where the Japanese dead were buried. We passed through ghastly sights from hill to hill, hearing always the thunder of guns beyond.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while on "Rocky Ridge" there was one intensely dramatic incident. A correspondent had mounted the ridge of the trench, but was called back by several Japanese officers, one of whom said: "The Russians that hole will shoot you," pointing at the time to a corner of the trench covered by sandbags.

Seven Guardsmen. It appears that at noon of the previous day, when the ridge was taken, seven Russians took refuge in a hole, where the mines were fired, and maintained stony resistance. The Japanese flung down sandbags to cover the entrance and left a guard during the night. In the morning the Russians fired through a small gap, wounding two officers who tried to parley with them.

As we walked a bag was picked from among the bags as a sign of surrender. This was followed by six others, which were handed over. The bags were then removed. Slowly the Russians emerged into the sunlight, after being pent up twenty-seven hours, starting daily at the crack of morning faces around them. Of the seven men, four were badly wounded. It was pathetic to watch how tenderly they were helped by one Cosack wearing the red cross.

This was the first of a series of infantry charges up hill, all undertaken with superb bravery by the Japanese. Their method was to subdivide the companies into parties of fifteen or twenty, who extended their formation and on command rushed forward a certain distance, then drop without firing. The result of a series of such sharp rushes is to bring the men to the hilltop unexhausted, though their losses are greater.

"Rocky Ridge" was carried at noon on August 30 by men of the Taku-Shan army. The "redoubt" fell last night, and day, while "Green" and "Scrub" hills were taken in a night charge of terrible ferocity by men of the second army. Certainly the Japanese achievement was wonderful, ranking the Japanese among the world's best.

The last Russian retreat from Shu-Sam-Tlo before daybreak on September 1. In Sight of Liao-Yang. Now it was evident this line of five hills was but the first of three lines of defense of Liao-Yang, which city was seen in the distance. All day the first Japanese army advanced but little, shelling and being shelled by the Russian batteries on ridges three miles south of the city.

It was evident the renewal of General Kuraki's thinking movement had failed, while the dispatch of the Tenth division to re-enforce him indicated that the Russians held him well. Throughout September 2 there was continued firing by the artillery and infantry, apparently made little difference in the situation, for the Russian defenses were still as strong as before, and the non-arrival of

RUSSIAN AND JAP SOLDIERS DIE RATHER THAN SURRENDER AT PORT ARTHUR

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—In the course of a description of the fighting around Liao-Yang M. Danichenko, the well-known Russian correspondent, draws some vivid pictures confirming the stubborn valor displayed by both sides. The Russians at one time pushed two Japanese batteries through the millet fields to Saitza and surrounded them. A desperate fight ensued.

The Japanese refused to accept quarter, preferring death to surrender. The Russians would have liked to spare them, but there was no alternative in the circumstances but to kill them all. Killed Their Comrades. In another part of the field the Japanese reached a trench which had been abandoned by the Russians. Another Japanese force, believing that the trench was held by the enemy, shelled the position and then captured it by assault. On reaching the trench and realizing that they had killed their own comrades, they fell on the prostrate bodies in the trench and covered them with tears.

The Russian frontier guards remained at their posts and died refusing to surrender. It was the anniversary of the creation of their republic, and the sound of constant alarms they had spent the previous night celebrating the event, singing military songs, as is the custom of Russian troops. The regiment lost a large number of officers.

Stones as Missiles. At many points the Russians and Japanese threw stones at one another. The Russians have lately learned to mask their batteries more effectively and to concentrate their fire better. They have gained a special advantage over the Japanese, especially now that they have new quick-firing guns. The Russian soldiers worship their guns, and they quote the words of General Kuropatkin, who said to them: "Soldiers, die for your guns as you would die for your flag."

Remarking upon the numerical superiority of the Japanese, M. Danichenko says that this is astounding and inconceivable. They have the best troops in the world, and they are fighting for a cause which is just. They are still concentrating fresh troops at the Liao River.

LAND FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

CHEFOO, Sept. 9.—Chinese report severe fighting on September 3, the Japanese attacking the Russian east and west banks at Port Arthur simultaneously. The Russians allowed the assailants to approach close to them and then fired volleys with terrible effect. The fighting continued for three hours. It included a cavalry action.

According to the "Novi Kral," Admiral Alexiev's organ at Port Arthur, a column of 70 Japanese, while marching through a valley, were blown up by an electric mine. Few of them escaped. The Chinese say that the Russians are offering a public appeal for unexploded shells that were intended for use in the Chinese-Japanese war. This is taken to indicate that the Russians are short of shells.

Japanese from Dainy predict that Port Arthur will be attacked on Saturday.

CASUALTY LIST IS VERY LARGE

TOKYO, Sept. 9.—Evidence of the severity of the recent fighting in front of the Liao-Yang is furnished in the fact that one regiment of Nodzu's army lost all of its higher officers.

One company lost all its officers and a private had to take command of his fifteen surviving comrades. Private Yasawa's uniform was pierced by eight bullets and his cap by one, but

GENERAL STAKELBERG

General Kuraki seriously affected the Japanese. Staff reports to correspondents are manager and obviously untrue, speaking of the "panic-stricken enemy," while, as a matter of fact, the Japanese were absolutely held at bay by the admirable Russian batteries.

The Russian settlement of Liao-Yang, outside the city wall to the southeast, is crowded round the railway station and protected in a manner to excite the highest praise of engineer experts. This position of affairs lasted two full days, the Japanese artillery and infantry fire seeming to have no effect on the devoted Russian defenders. Sometimes a Russian battery seemed to be silenced, all thinking of the beginning of a disaster, but soon it broke out again with salvos of great effect.

From their redoubt the Russian infantry poured upon the Japanese waiting in the trenches a terrible fire every few minutes. From time to time the Japanese charged forward, only to be flung back, decimated by a hail of bullets.

Burning the Station. This awful carnage persisted through September 2 and 3, and into the morning of September 4, before noon of which flames shot up from the railway building and spread with rapid rapidity, beheading great columns of smoke, which hid even the celebrated pagoda. But even from the smoke, the Russian battery daily at the crack of morning faces around them. Of the seven men, four were badly wounded. It was pathetic to watch how tenderly they were helped by one Cosack wearing the red cross.

Never was there a more magnificent battle picture than the great plain made as the sinking sun was buried amid flames and the roar of guns. Darkness fell and the Russian batteries were silenced, though from the city came the dropping of rifle fire. The correspondents were then told the Japanese were inside the city and street fighting was going on with a handful of Russian infantry left there.

Late at night the city fell. The Japanese had gained a negative victory. The reports from Chefoo, if reliable, show that the present operations at Port Arthur are confined to attacks on single forts, apparently with the object of wearying the defenders by compelling incessant watchfulness. So far as can be judged from the scanty news that has reached us, the hostagers are not making very rapid progress.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides. The Japanese casualties on a conservative estimate are 29,000; those of the Russians, 15,000. The Japanese army must remain at Liao-Yang a month for supplies, ammunition and rest for the exhausted men, while the Russians retreat upon a new base.

The Japanese scheme has failed in its essential point, for the Russians must have to fight with their backs to the sea. The Japanese army is passing through Mukden for Harbin, implying that Kuraki's intention now is to resume fighting. This was his intention, at all events, for the last fortnight.

It goes to prove that General Kuraki has delayed the Japanese advance with smaller force and inflicted awful damage, while Japan gets two locomotives, four guns, fifteen prisoners and is already finding her difficulties increasing.

TWO JAP ARMIES NEAR MUKDEN

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Colonel Gaedke, correspondent of the "Tageblatt," telegraphing from Mukden under date of yesterday, says that the city is still in possession of the Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Yesterday's reports from St. Petersburg contain all that is known of the situation at Mukden. None of the dispatches reported to us.

KEEPS GROWING Coffee Drinkers Want It Stronger and Stronger.

"I have been a hard coffee drinker all my life," says a Pittsburg man, "and the longer I used it, the stronger I wanted it—two or three cups at each meal. At times shortly after meals I would be in distress, would spit up large mouthfuls of bitter, yellow stuff, and would have sharp pains in my chest and feel dizzy and water would run out of my nose. My mother kept telling me it was because I drank coffee but I did not believe her, for I thought I could not eat a meal without my coffee."

"Finally I got so bad I had to lay off working entirely. One day I saw a Postum article in the paper and I thought I would try it. At first it was not boiled enough and tasted flat, but next day it was made better and I got to liking it better and better, and in a few days I told mother not to make any more coffee, that Postum was better. Oh, how glad I am I found Postum. I am a different man, my troubles gone, and know I can thank Postum for it, for I am back at work again, strong and healthy."

"I had a dear friend that was a coffee drinker and I could see he was not well. One day he did not come to work and that night I called on him—he was walking around looking like a wreck. I told him I thought I would find him in bed soon, but he said, 'No, I am not sick, but I just cannot work, in fact I can do anything for I can't sleep or eat.' He said he had not taken a bite all day and all he had had was three cups of coffee, the last one he could not keep down. He said, 'I just feel so bad I don't know what to do,' and he looked it, too. He was as yellow as a John Chinaman, his eyes were sunk in, and he was all around them, the fact is he was coffee poisoned."

"Then I told him what was the matter with him and said it was coffee. I told him my experience and he laughed at me. I wanted him to quit coffee for a week anyway, and see if he did not feel better. I told him that Postum was better than coffee anyway."

He said he did not know how in the world he could get along without coffee, but I finally made him get a box of Postum and make it according to directions. "In three days he was back at work, and to make a long story short, he has got entirely well by leaving off coffee and using Postum. Will give you my name and address, too." Name and address given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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CIVIL WAR VETERAN DIES FROM INJURIES

Morris Murphy Fell Down the Steps at His Home in Brightwood.

Morris Murphy, a civil war veteran, who was injured by a fall downstairs at his residence, 2406 Brightwood Avenue, last evening, died at 2:35 o'clock this morning at the Freedman's Hospital. His death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused by concussion of the brain.

The accident occurred about 7 o'clock. Murphy was groping about in the dark on the second floor of his residence, when he stepped too near the stairway and lost his balance. He fell down the entire flight.

When other inmates of the house went to his aid he was found unconscious. A call was sent to the Tenth precinct for a patrol wagon, and the injured man was conveyed to the Freedman's Hospital. A superficial examination of the injuries indicated that he sustained a fracture of the skull, but it was later found that he was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage. Efforts to restore him to consciousness proved futile.

Murphy was a member of several veterans' associations. He was well known to the residents of Brightwood. The body was taken in charge by George Lanier, who lives at the same house where Murphy made his home.

GENERAL STAKELBERG WOUNDED IN BATTLE AT LIAO-YANG. Blamed for Russian Defeat, He Cut His Way Through Oyama and Rejoined His Chief at Yantai.

have been received from Kuropatkin has been issued from the Russian authorities. The report from Paris that a battle had begun is not confirmed. The Japanese officials are silent respecting the operations, but the "Standard" Tokyo correspondent says he is informed from a trustworthy source that Kuraki's operations against the retreating Russians are successful, and that he is greatly harassing the enemy.

The reports from Chefoo, if reliable, show that the present operations at Port Arthur are confined to attacks on single forts, apparently with the object of wearying the defenders by compelling incessant watchfulness. So far as can be judged from the scanty news that has reached us, the hostagers are not making very rapid progress.

Several Japanese generals, including divisional commander, have been wounded. Ammunition is being smuggled into Port Arthur daily. The Japanese intelligence department is unable to trace whence these supplies come.

Six junks left the neighborhood of Tsingtau last Wednesday night bound for Port Arthur. They were laden with meat and flour. Japanese spies warned the fleet of the departure of the junks. Owing to the gallantry of the defense some Japanese believe that the fortress will hold out for another month, and perhaps for two months.

The Tokyo correspondent of the "Times" says that non-official news suggests that the garrison at Port Arthur is much disheartened. The ships in the harbor have ceased to oppose seriously the approach of Japanese reconnoitering vessels, which have thus been enabled to ascertain that the battleship Sevastopol is crippled, while the other warships are more or less damaged. The number of soldiers surrendering increases.

Several junks laden with provisions and ammunition from Chefoo were captured on September 2. Eight junks, carrying 300 non-combatants from Port Arthur, were also captured on the same day. These were sent to Dalny.

DEATH RECORD. Boone, Mary, Wash. Asyl. Hospital, 30. Chow, Robert, Wash. Asyl. Hospital, 69. French, Ann Elizabeth, Training City, D. C., 50. King, Theodore F., Govt. Insane Hospital, 60. McMan, Alfred, 67 D. C. sec., 3 months. Robertson, William, Freedmen's Hospital, 23. Short, Myrtle, Children's Hospital, 6 months. Whately, Sarah, 221 Twelfth st. n.w., 67. Willard, G., Govt. Insane Hospital, 62. Vingling, Nellie T., 627 Massachusetts av. n.e., 39.

DIED. SCHMIDT—Friday, September 9, 1904, at 10:30 a. m. HEINRICH SCHMIDT, of Verna Hessen Cassell. Notice of funeral later. II. SPRINGER—At Jacksonville, Ill., on Wednesday, September 7, 1904, at 10 p. m. MRS. REBECCA RUTER, widow of Judge William M. Springer. KNIGHTON—On Thursday, September 8, 1904, at 4 a. m. HANNAH, wife of Michael Knighton, and only daughter of Patrick and Ellen Downey. SEATON—On Tuesday, September 6, 1904, at Marblehead Neck, Mass. MAJOR CLAM SEATON, son of the late William Winston and Sarah Gates Seaton, of this city, in his seventy-sixth year.

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