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WAR A BUSINESS WITH THE JAPS

Battles Calmly Managed by Telegraph and Telephone.

QUIET WORK OF THE MACHINERY.

Between Fights Kuroki's Army Fishes.

Tien-Shi-Tien, Manchuria, Aug. 12.—Different theories of generalship followed by the Russian and Japanese account for the great number of casualties among the Russian officers, particularly their Generals, while no Japanese General has been hit.

The Generals of the Japanese are Directors, while the Russians cling to the old Skobelloff tradition of a commander at the head of his men leading the fighting.

From the Japanese lines we can see the white-coated Russian officers riding conspicuously before their troops, while from the Russian side it must be hard to discover the Japanese officers because their uniforms are so like the ones of the ranks, and because General Kuroki and the lesser Generals usually are somewhere behind the fighting line managing their battles by telegraph and telephone.

Electricity has never played so important a part in warfare before as it does with the Japanese. Every General of brigade in the field is, like a modern Ambassador, "at the end of a wire," which his divisional commander controls, and the Generals of divisions are in touch by telegraph or telephone with the corps commanders.

The engineers run wires of the columns with marvelous rapidity. Firing is heard somewhere at the front. A detachment of engineers emerges from headquarters, pack ponies carrying bundles of light bamboo poles, while coolies and carts follow them with coils of slender copper wire. The poles, which have pointed ends, are quickly planted, the wire spreads out as fast as men can uncoil it, and a field telephone is at work.

No evidences have been seen as the army advanced into the enemy's country that the Russians employ the telegraph extensively. There are no traces of wire or poles except the old Chinese line from An-Tung to Peking.

Generals Hide Their Glory.

Russian generalship is more spectacular and perhaps inspires the soldiers with greater courage, but the Japanese is more businesslike.

The Generals do not play to the galleries at all. The censorship which they enforce tends to deprive them of their just dues in reputation. Often correspondents are forbidden to mention the names of the leaders in daring and important fights because the names might give the enemy a clue to the identity and therefore to the strength and the characteristics of the organizations opposing them.

General Okawa gathered his troops in the fog of early morning on July 4, and prevented the Russians from seizing the Mo-tien-Ling, he turned Kellar's almost successful attack of July 17 into a disaster, and his soldiers from the rocks about the Yu-Shu-Ling shot down a thousand Russians without any compensating damage to themselves.

He is a strategist and a fighter. In England or America he would be a popular hero, but the newspapers which came to the camp fail to mention him. How unpopular a censorship that includes exploitation of Generals would be with certain other armies is appreciated by correspondents who have accompanied those armies.

Quiet Kuroki and His Quiet Army.

General Kuroki is a quiet and unassuming gentleman, rather of the Moltke type than the theatrical General who rides about exhorting and cursing his men. His type is apparently the prevailing one in the Japanese service. Sometimes it appears that he has worked out his plans of battle so perfectly before the event that he can sit down confident of its fulfillment, and takes little further interest in the proceedings.

During the critical hours of July 31, when his infantry was advancing across the valley to charge the Russian intrenchments on the heights, he sat in the courtyard of a Chinese temple chatting casually with members of his staff. A court painter could have made no battle picture there.

General Kuroki's force partakes of his character. It might be described as the silent army. The Russians have their regimental bands, which play at sunset hours and on the march, and during battle their soldiers advance to the sound of the drum. They chant their evening hymn around the soup kettles, and sometimes the roar of a patriotic chorus rolls through the hills from the Russian campfire to the ears of Japanese pickets.

But in this campaign, although the infantry carry bugles by whose notes they march in peace times, I have never heard the sound of a trumpet near the front. No war songs are sung. The band of the Imperial Guard has been with headquarters occasionally, and the magnificent service in memory of the dead at Feng-Wang-Cheng was concluded with a ringing benediction of trumpets.

But music has no part in the soldier's daily life. Their enthusiasm is displayed to the ear only in moments of victory by the weird and stirring cheer "Banzai" with which they charge.

Cigarettes, Fans, Tea, and Tubs.

Nor is this a convivial army. The few camp followers whose presence is sanctioned near the front sell cigarettes, fans, handkerchiefs, soap, tooth brushes, writing paper and envelopes. The nearest shop where a bottle of sake or beer can be bought is at Feng-Wang-Chang, fifty miles to the rear, and that means that the officers get very little and the soldiers none.

Tea, cigarettes and fans are the soldiers' luxuries; fishing, writing letters and reading newspapers their amusements. The field post carries an enormous amount of mail every day between Antung and the front. Riding about the camps one always sees hundreds of soldiers sitting cross-legged under the trees painting artistic epistles to relatives with brushes on rolls of thin paper.

The greatest indulgence of the officers is the big iron kettle, carried in netting, two on a pony, which are used for heating water for hot baths as well as to cook the company mess of rice. A few squares of straw matting to construct a bathhouse, a fire and an immense stone jar for a tub spell comfort.

Fans for soldiers seem an anomaly, particularly for soldiers so far removed from suspicion of effeminacy as the Japanese. Yesterday a battalion of infantry toiled past, perspiring through the sandy cornfields under an almost tropical sun, and every man was plying a paper disk.

The fans and tea kettles dangling from saddles and from soldiers' packs have surprised some of the conservative European attaches. But they are the concessions Japan's Europeanized army makes to old Japan, and since they contribute to the content of the soldiers out of all proportion to their weight, there seems no valid argument against them.

All go Fishing Between Battles.

Another souvenir of home life which the soldiers have brought into Manchuria is a fishing line in every knapsack. From the commanding General Kuroki, down to the humblest coolie who trots after his master's horse, they are disciples of the rod.

Seeing the mild-eyed boys sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite at an angle worm, it is hard to realize them as the same fighting men who storm rocky embankments under showers of shrapnel and bring back the huge Cossacks of awesome reputation as docile captives.

No description of the Japanese soldier would be just that failed to mention his courtesy and honesty. Living in the midst of the army, displaying many luxuries which must be tempting to soldiers kept on most economical basis, the correspondents leave their effects about the camp without fear for the safety of them. Nothing is stolen, not even tobacco or food. The same thing could hardly be said of other soldiers.

The lessons of the campaign are constantly before the eyes of the military observers with this army. They have made no revolutionary discoveries thus far. Indeed, the chief lesson has been the overshadowing importance of that complete preparation which has made every cog of every wheel of the great machine slide quietly in its groove at the appointed minute, and the attention to details, for lack of which the servants of the Czar are wasting so much brave food for powder.

The worries of a weak and sick mother are only begun with the birth of her child. By day her work is constantly interrupted and at night her rest is broken by the wailing of the peevish, puny infant. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It lightens all the burdens of maternity, giving to mothers

strength and vigor, which they impart to their children. In over thirty years of practice Dr. Pierce and his associate staff of nearly a score of physicians have treated and cured more than half a million suffering women. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE OGILVIE EXHIBIT.

One of the Attractive Features at the St. John Show.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., have a unique and interesting exhibit at the St. John Fair. They have arranged for the space formerly occupied by the band stand and have had the carpenters lift that structure ten feet in the air, where it is nearly on a level with the gallery and is entered from it. The space on the main floor beneath the band stand has been fitted up as a reception room, beautifully decorated with the royal purple and yellow of the Royal Household Flour and luxuriously furnished with mission furniture.

This space will be used as a reception room by Mr. J. S. Harding, the company's manager in the Maritime Provinces, and his travelling representative, Mr. H. E. S. Sturdee, where they will receive the dealers in flour and the general public, explaining the virtues of the new Royal Household Flour and the company's extensive plans for bringing the facts regarding it to the attention of flour consuming families.

The Publicity Department of the company also has space in this room fitted up as an office, with private telephone wire, typewriter, stenographer, etc.

Across the aisle from the reception room is a complete kitchen, where Mrs. Kilburn, an expert cook, will give cooking demonstrations, using Royal Household Flour in making both bread and pastry, as the new flour is used for both purposes.

Mr. J. S. Harding, when interviewed, said: "Yes, we are exhibiting on a rather enterprising scale at the exhibition this year because we believe that this fair will afford us an opportunity of meeting a large number of dealers in flour and consumers of flour under the most favorable circumstances, and also enable us to demonstrate what good bread and pastry the new flour makes."

"With the new flour in the house one requires but one barrel, instead of two. The process by which the flour is made makes it better for both bread and pastry than any flour that has ever been produced. The process is entirely new."

"Royal Household Flour is purified by electricity. The Ogilvie Company put in an equipment of the most perfect machinery it is possible to procure."

"Our campaign is intended to bring the truth about the new flour prominently before the public and we therefore are using every legitimate method of publicity. We are, of course, straight believers in newspaper advertising, and not only does our Publicity Department print fully the story of Royal Household Flour in the principle dailies and weeklies, but also prepares interesting illustrated matter for use in that connection and in our other literature. We like to get good photographs of the best grocers and jobbers in flour and the people who are kind enough to permit us to use their names in our advertising, and in order to get these photographs we have our own photographer, who takes instantaneous views, which are sent to our own engraving plant, where the plates are made and furnished for publication to the newspapers we are using."

"The flour is certainly meeting with great success. A recent shipment of Ogilvie's Flour to Newfoundland has been extensively referred to in the newspapers. It was the largest shipment in the history of Canada, 65,000 barrels, taking a fleet of eleven steamers to carry it. It would have taken a train of freight cars over three miles long had it gone by rail. We find that the more intelligent people are the more interest they take in the question of flour and the better able they are to judge which is the best flour. It is for that reason that the most intelligent people in the community are the largest consumers of Royal Household Flour, and its warmest endorsers."

DELICATE BOYS AND GIRLS

Are altogether too numerous. Our schools are full of them. Chances are your own children are weaklings. It's a shame so many children grow up without health when they could be made strong by Ferrozone, the best tonic growing boys and girls can take. Ferrozone invigorates the whole body, helps digestion and makes the blood pure and rich. It supplies more nourishment than children can get in any other way and soon establishes a reserve of force and energy. Give your children Ferrozone and watch them grow strong. Price 50c. per box.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

NEW MILITIA BILL PRAISED

A Trifling Mistake of Lord Dundonald's Friends.

HE IS NOT THE AUTHOR.

Was entirely Opposed to Sir F. Borden's Measure.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—A certain military paper published in London, England, and some Tory journals in Canada, notably The Mail and Empire, have been referring to the militia bill adopted by Parliament at its last session as the "Dundonald act." The Mail and Empire, which is the worst sinner in that it knows, or ought to know, better, makes the following ludicrous statement in its issue of Saturday:

"Lord Dundonald's most conclusive answer to the critics of his policy while General Officer Commanding in Canada is to be found in a recent issue of The Canada Gazette. It occupies twenty pages, and officially is known as 'An act respecting the militia and defence of Canada.' Among soldiers it is called the Dundonald act, for the simple reason that its chief features were devised and recommended by the gallant Scotch commander. As the Dundonald act it will be referred to by future historians of the militia, who will find it in the most important and comprehensive scheme for the improvement of our citizen soldiery so far evolved."

Had Nothing to do With It.

There is not a word of truth in the statement of Lord Dundonald was the author of the militia act, or that he had one single thing to do with framing it. On the contrary, it was the framing and introduction to Parliament of this measure which led Lord Dundonald to act so strangely. As authority for this assertion we have the word of the late General Officer Commanding himself. In the manifesto issued by Lord Dundonald this passage is to be found: "I realized, moreover, that the new militia bill would soon be discussed in Parliament, and that it was my duty to give a warning of certain dangers before it was too late."

He has here a clear admission that the bill was repugnant to Lord Dundonald. The reason for the existence of that feeling is explained by Sir Frederick Borden, who, commenting on the passage above quoted during the debate in the House on June 20th, said: "Not to the Minister, not to the Government—because if he could not get my ear he might have gone to the Prime Minister—but he must make an appeal to the people because, forsooth, in my wisdom I saw fit to introduce into this House a much-needed militia bill, and was about to put it through. What was the matter with the General Officer Commanding? He skinned that bill and learned from my statements in the House that I approved of a new system which has been adopted in England, by which the services of the Commander-in-Chief are dispensed with, and he took alarm, and was determined, without making an effort to convince me that I was wrong in my proposal, to appeal over my head and beyond the government to the carrying of the militia bill through the House."

It is scarcely necessary to say that no one will be more surprised than Lord Dundonald at having the paternity of the militia act attributed to him, because he was acutely out of sympathy with its purpose. His Lordship was opposed to having a Canadian General in command, and to following Britain's example in creating an army council.

Sir Frederick? Interviewed.

Sir Frederick Borden was this evening asked if he had seen The Mail and Empire's statement, and if so whether he had anything to say in regard to it. The Minister of Militia replied: "Yes, I have seen the statement to which you refer, and I consider it to be the most impudent attempt at depriving the real authors of this bill of the credit which is due them for it that I ever knew. The statement has been published by several papers, but when it first appeared I thought it must have been

intended as a joke. It reminded me of certain jokes perpetrated by Artemus Ward, who was in the habit of writing a long article professing to describe a subject until he had reached the very last line of the article, Artemus Ward's jokes, however, had this advantage, and this essential difference, that they were always carefully labeled, so that they could not be mistaken. The Mail and Empire has failed to take us into its confidence in the same way. Lord Dundonald had nothing to do with the bill. He entirely disapproved of the measure, and was out of sympathy with it. So far as I know he never saw the bill."

Sir Frederick Borden might have said, had he chosen, that when the act was before parliament it was strongly attacked by the opposition, and there was no hesitation in crediting him with the authorship. Now that the act has become popular the men who formerly attacked it have changed front, and are saying all sorts of things in its favor.

BLINDED WITH HEADACHE

People often get blinding headaches that suffer from constipation. Simplest remedy is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. They are mild, certain and safe. For headache and biliousness use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 52c.

Doaktown.

(Special Correspondence to The Herald)

Sept. 19.—The harvesting is now all done and the threshers are at work, and they report the oat crop very light. The potato crop promises to be good.

Sportmen are arriving from the States by every east bound train. There were three parties left here for the forest since the game season opened.

J. E. Doak has got the contract to build the Orange Hall here, and there is no doubt it will be pushed to completion by the able management of the contractor.

Swim's mill has finished sawing for the season.

A. & F. D. Swim's new factory is now running at full blast.

Con. Regan was in town last week, hiring men for the woods.

John McAleer of Ludlow, and James Murphy of Boietown were in town last week.

Jared Betts is repairing a breakwater at Doak's store.

A free picnic was held for the school children on Saturday and was well patronized. It should be ranked among the best picnics of the season and was a credit to the promoters.

Walter Freeze is moving into the Holmes house, lately vacated by Emery Betts.

Alex. Amos is digging a drain from his cellar to the river, which is a hard undertaking as it is a solid ledge.

Mr. Hildebrand has put a new floor in his store and made other improvements.

The Awful Distress of Irritable Nerves

Can be Overcome by Enriching and Nourishing the Blood, Thereby Rebuilding the Nerve Cells.

Any failure of the nervous system to do its work properly inevitably causes other troubles. Weakened nerve force is almost sure to bring on gloom and depression. Life loses its attractiveness, worry and care quickly furrow the brow of the sufferer who keeps up a brave heart as long as possible, and then breaks down completely.

Nervous wrecks are very sad, pitiful indeed, when a certain cure like Ferrozone is within easy reach. The success of this great nerve restorer has been demonstrated in many cases where other treatments completely failed, so sufferers can with unbounded confidence rely on a lasting recovery if Ferrozone is used.

Hosts of well known people have found health through Ferrozone. Among these might be mentioned Mrs. E. D. Emmerson of Centerville, who says: "I am glad to think that there is at least one honest remedy for nervous people. No one can imagine what I suffered with my nerves, and I sometimes wonder at the number of useless prescriptions and medicines I took. But Ferrozone acted differently from all the rest. It built up my system and gradually the irritability left my nerves and I got well. Ferrozone cured me by removing the cause of my trouble, and by giving me enough additional strength to overthrow the attack of nervousness. I can recommend Ferrozone strongly."

No expectations are too high to be fulfilled if Ferrozone is used. Many others have been cured of troubles worse than yours. Try Ferrozone. It completely rebuilds the nervous system and establishes a healthy condition throughout the entire body.