

First Year of the Struggle Between Japan and Russia

For Supremacy in the Far East.

SINCE the Japanese struck their first blow in the harbor of Port Arthur, Feb. 8 and 9, they have kept up an aggressive campaign. They have been continually on the offensive, but have been met with such stubborn and sturdy resistance that now, at the close of the first year of fighting, even the beginning of the end is not in sight. The expeditions undertaken have been stupendous, the loss of life frightful, yet there seems no alternative, but a continuation of hostilities in the northern as well as the southern war area as soon as the weather will permit.

At the same time the Japanese struck against Port Arthur they attacked and sank the Russian cruiser and gunboat in the harbor of Chemulpo, the port of the capital of Korea, and immediately landed forces in that town. These were hurried across Korea toward the Manchurian frontier. The country is mountainous. The winters are very rigid, and it was then early in February.

NEW COMMANDERS SENT.

In the meantime Admiral Togo, whose dash into Port Arthur harbor made him famous in a night, continued to attack that point with his fleet. The Russian squadron, so badly crippled by the first blow, was no match for him, nor did it offer battle. Instead the Russians began to mine the harbor and strengthen the defensive fortifications of the town. The Russian government selected its ablest commanders to replace Admiral Alexieff, the victor of the far east. That official insisted until the first guns were fired that the Japanese would not commence hostilities, and though for a time he held military and naval, as well as civil command, his incompetence was soon shown and Gen.

Kuropatkin, minister of war, was sent to take command of the land forces and Admiral Makaroff to retrieve the Slavic naval laurels. They were soon on the scene, the former at Mukden and the latter at Port Arthur.

During March and April the Japanese admiral, finding the port safely protected by shore batteries and the water traversed with explosive mines, tried to block up the narrow entrance to the inner basin by sinking heavily weighted old hulks of boats in it. Many times he bombarded the forts from long range, doing little damage, and seven attempts were made to bottle the harbor. In almost every attempt the Russian ships suffered loss. The Japanese attempts to land forces anywhere near Port Arthur were repeatedly repelled and one detachment of would-be invaders was annihilated. Admiral Makaroff, however, wanted to fight. On April 13 he issued from the harbor and attacked the Japanese vessels. As soon as Togo's larger battleships began to pour big shells into his ships he saw the match was unequal and ordered a retreat. As he was returning to the inner harbor his flagship, the Petropavlovsk, struck a mine and was blown to pieces. The admiral was one of the 800 men who lost their lives.

CROSSING THE YALU.

Even though the Russian fleet continued to suffer reverses, no successful landing was made until after the first big land battle. The army which started northwestward through Korea and arrived at the Manchurian frontier late in April found itself opposed by a Russian division strongly entrenched on the north and west banks of the Yalu. Under a heavy fire the Japanese, under Gen. Kuroki, crossed the river on pontoons, and with the aid of gunboats. On May 1 the invaders stormed at and took the heights, throwing the Russians into confusion. The news of this feat was to the commander at Mukden what Togo's dash was to Port Arthur. It made him gather all his

THE BATTLES AND LOSSES OF THE WAR.

ON LAND.

	Russian.	Japanese.
Yalu River, May 1	3,000	800
Nanshan Hill, May 26	9,000	4,800
Vafangow, June 14-16	10,000	1,000
Haicheng, July 30-31	4,000	1,800
Liao Yang, August 30, September 3.	16,000	11,000
Port Arthur, June 1 to December 25.	20,000	70,000
	58,000	115,400

Total loss of men, 214,200.

ON SEA.

The Russians have lost the battleships Retvikan, Poltava, Peresviet, Pobeda, Sebastopol, Czarovitch, Petropavlovsk.
Cruisers—Pallada, Novik, Askold, Diana, Varfag, Bogatyr, Rurik, Lena, Roesia, Gremobol, Bayan, Giliak.
Thirteen gunboats, destroyers and smaller craft.
The Japanese have lost the battleship Hatsuse.
Cruisers—Usiyako, Saiyen and Yoshino.
Several smaller vessels and transports.

forces to oppose the invasion. To protect himself he had to draw in troops from the peninsula and thereupon the Japanese landed two divisions near Port Arthur—one on the eastern shore 80 miles away, and the other on the west within 40 miles. The latter landing place, Kin Chow, was at the narrowest point of the peninsula. Across this to the south stretched the Nanshan hills between the Japanese and Port Arthur. The landing was effected on May 6, and two weeks later the invaders attacked the mountain range. It was fortified and protected by men who fought valiantly, but in spite of heavy losses the Japanese persisted in their assault until the Russians broke and fled, leaving 75 field guns in the hands of the enemy.

In the meantime Kuropatkin was re-

enforcing himself. All the men he could muster were with him at Liao Yang, yet when he was attacked by the combined Japanese army in that town on Aug. 30, his forces were fewer than those of his enemy. In this battle the Japanese were ably commanded. Besides Kuroki and Nozui, Gen. Oku, who had succeeded in investing Port Arthur by land, had joined the northern forces, and supreme in command was Field Marshal Oyama, who, like Kuropatkin, was the war minister of his country. The Japanese attacked the town from three sides, using infantry and artillery. It was an even struggle until Kuropatkin learned that a part of Kuroki's forces had crossed the river north of the town and was approaching from that direction. Realizing that this would surround him he

ordered a retreat from the town, which was hurriedly effected, and on Sept. 3 his forces were following him northward to Mukden. In all effects the battle of Liao Yang was a Japanese victory, but it was dearly bought, as of the combined loss of nearly 35,000 men they suffered the more heavily.

The Japanese followed the retreating foe as far as the Shaho river, south of Mukden, recuperating for another attack. Kuropatkin, however, was the one that assumed the aggressive. He attacked the Japanese positions on the south bank of the river early in October. From the exchange of artillery shots at long range the battle became in the end almost a hand-to-hand struggle, but again defeat was Russia's portion. Kuropatkin was compelled to retreat again to Mukden and prepare

to make his winter quarters there. As is usually the case, the loss of life was heaviest on the side of the aggressor.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

There has been no severe fighting around or near Mukden since Oct. 25. The two big armies are close together, but both are battle worn and Manchurian winters are rigid. It is generally believed that no decisive attacks will be attempted on either side till spring. Until then it is a case between the home governments of the two commanders to see which can keep its army better supplied and send it the more reinforcements. The opening of the next year's campaign will be a great advantage for the general who is better prepared to strike a telling blow.

Gen. Stoessel, the Russian commandant of Port Arthur, kept up a stubborn defense, refusing all offers of capitulation.

Later in November the Japanese renewed activity with redoubled energy. Gen. Nogai spent 12,000 men capturing the 293-meter hill, from which his artillery bombarded and disabled all but one of the Russian ships in the harbor. Other heights overlooking the main town were also being taken, and the Japanese expect soon to concentrate upon the citadel such an effective artillery fire that it will become untenable.

Even before the destruction of her first Asiatic squadron Russia had determined to send a second and began preparing her home fleet for service in the far east. It was a gigantic undertaking for the vessels of the Russian navy were found to be in much poorer repair than former reports had stated. It was, however, necessary that Russia do something toward regaining her naval power in the Pacific, and this was the only way. After many delays a formidable flotilla was fitted up, and the first division of it set sail

from Cronstadt, the naval station near St. Petersburg, Sept. 31. It comprised seven battleships, five cruisers and the usual accompaniment of "messengers." This is the now famous Baltic fleet, commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky.

This squadron sailed westward from the Baltic into the North sea. On the night of Oct. 23, while crossing the waters known as the Dogger Bank, northeast of Hull, England, some of the vessels of this fleet fired upon English fishing trawlers, damaging two and killing several of their crew. So astounding was this incident that England demanded immediate reparation, while Russia, equally amazed, sought time in hopes the report might prove to be exaggerated. England's home fleet was ordered to prepare for instant action. Rojestvensky sailed on while England made ready to stop the squadron at Gibraltar, unless some explanation was forthcoming. Not till he reached Vigo, Spain, did Rojestvensky report to his government, and then he made the startling assertion that his ships had fired upon torpedo boats that had attacked them. After much diplomatic negotiations, in which the French ambassador to England was peace-maker, it was agreed not to stop the progress of the fleet, but to leave the adjustment of the matter to an international commission, empowered to summon witnesses and inquire into every detail of the affair. This commission is now organized and preparing to take up its work.

Cured Lumbago.

A. B. Chasman Chicago, writes March 4, 1902: "Having been troubled with Lumbago at different times and tried one physician after another, then different ointments and liniments, gave it up altogether. So I tried ones more, and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it and will add my name to your list of former sufferers." 50c, 25c and \$1. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept.

ANNUAL EMBROIDERY SALE!

FOR WEEKS there has been constant inquiry as to when our Annual Embroidery Sale would occur. Hundreds of our friends have been eagerly awaiting the important event. And it is well that they have for the ends will justify their patience. The sale Monday offers many price opportunities in new goods. For it many lines have been bought to sell at prices emphatically reduced.

The entire stock comprises the newest, finest and most beautiful embroideries it has been our pleasure to purchase. Assembled from the greatest marts of the world it is superlative in point of design, range of quality and comprehension of assortments.

Every kind of Nainsook, Hamberg and Swiss embroidery is shown. This season's styles.

A most exquisite showing of dainty sets for infant's wear.

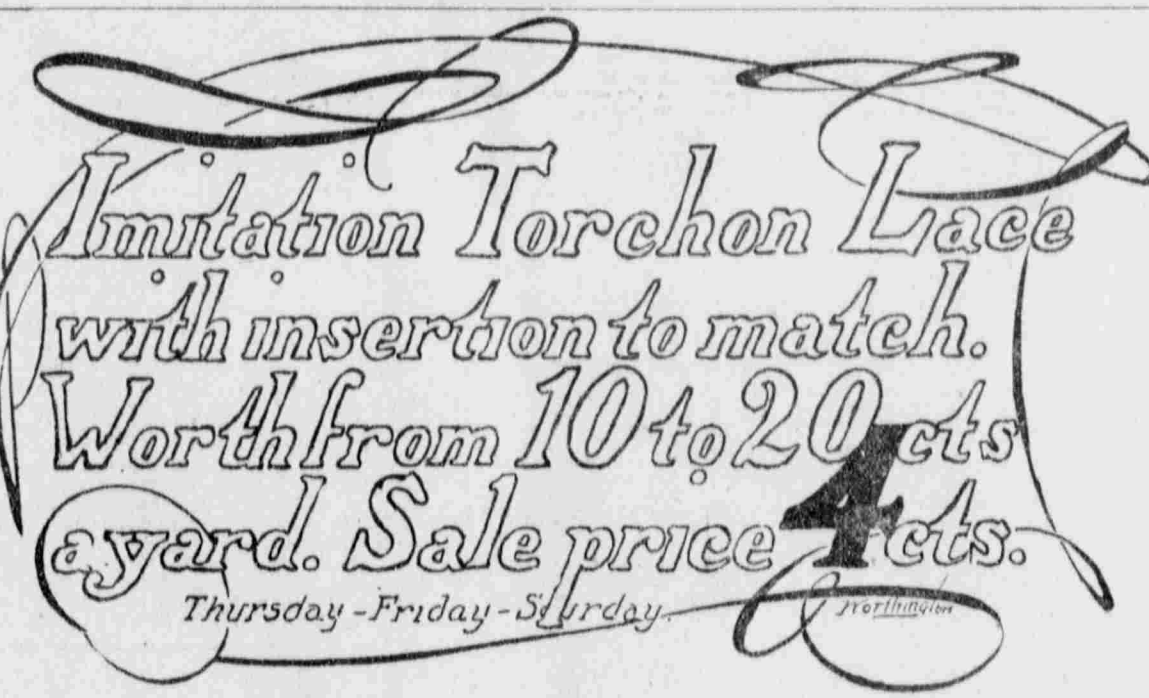
An elaborate line of Embroidery Flouncers for infant's dresses.

A splendid line of Embroidery Beadings in finished and unfinished edges. The prices run from 6 to 50 cents a yard.

Exceptionally pretty sets of Embroidery for infants' wear are to be seen. They come in Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric. Prices from 15 to 50 cents a yard.

Corset Cover Embroidery

Consisting of Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric, new and desirable effects, worth up to \$1.25 a yard. Sale Price 75c [per yard]



Imitation Torchon Lace
with insertion to match.
Worth from 10 to 20 cts
a yard. Sale price 4 cts.
Thursday-Friday-Saturday

In fine French Embroidery Appliques our assortments are unexcelled.

Those who love the rare in Novelty Embroidery prices will be interested in our superb display. The prices are from 75 cents to \$6.00 a yard.

Extensive assortments of Nainsook Embroidery with insertions will be a tempting feature of the sale. Prices from 5 cents to \$1.00.

Dainty patterns are shown in Swiss Embroidery and Insertions. Prices from 10 cents to \$2.50 a yard.

All-over Embroidery to match sets—from 50 cents to \$12.00 a yard.

Corset Cover Embroidery

Another splendid value of Corset Cover Embroidery of Swiss and Nainsook, worth up to 50c a yard, will be made a special at [per yard] 25c

Platt Val Laces and Insertions to Match, Worth up to 35 cents at the Special Price of 10 cents.

Winter Sale of Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery

This remarkable event begins Monday. The magnitude of the sale naturally carries with it many astonishing bargains. The underwear and hosiery are seasonable—our new winter stock. This gives the sale an importance. There is not an article in the sale that is not in daily demand. The qualities deserve our heartiest recommendations. Splendid lines to select from. Coming as the sale does, right in the midst of winter—when the demand is at its height—at prices away under regular ones, will certainly crowd the store. We urge forenoon shopping.

Boys' and Misses' Cashmere Hose.

Fast black, double heel and toe—special at 35 cents or three pairs for \$1.00

K. O'B. Special in Children's Hose.

Boys' fast black, two and one ribbed, double heel and toe; real Maco double sole and full fashioned foot.

Misses fast black, one and one ribbed, double heel and toe; real Maco double sole and full fashioned foot.

These are the strong lines upon which Keith O'Brien have made a reputation. For the money no hose of equal value can be bought. The weights are splendid for winter. One beauty of these hose is its long wearing qualities. Special 25c

Children's Fleeced Hose

Fast black, silk fleeced, high spliced heel, real Maco sole, double toe, very elastic and full fashioned foot. Regular 40 and 45 cent qualities, 35 cents or 3 pairs for \$1.00

Ladies' Underwear.

IROQUOIS—Two-third wool vests and pants; finished with a silk tape around neck; French sateen band on the pants; in white and natural colors. Not heavy and bulky but so closely woven as to be warm and comfortable. Small sizes. Regular \$1.40 and \$1.90 for separate garments, at 75c

GLOBE WOOL vests and pants, tailor made, hand finished, close fitting, snug, soft and warm, in the white and mottled blue—regular \$2.00 for separate garment, for \$1.45

THE ALPHA vests and pants, tucked ribbed, about one-half wool, in natural and white; rather heavy weight—regular \$1.25 for a garment, for 75c

All of our regular 50 and 60 cents cotton fleeced vests and pants in ecru and cream 45c

Children's Wool Vests and Pants.

Among these broken lines will be found the natural wool, camel hair, wool fleeced and also the plain camel hair; superior two-thread worsted which are especially nice for boys. Any child can be fitted in some one of the three lines. Garments that sell up to 45 cents, for 25c; garments up to \$1.00 for 50c

LOWER PRICED VESTS AND PANTS FOR CHILDREN.

Cotton fleeced lined and also a few small sizes of camel hair—worth up to 35 cents a garment for 15c

Children's Hose.

Fast black, cotton fleeced, double heel and toe, regular 15 and 17 1/2 cent values—two pairs for 25c

Ypsilanti Health Underwear.

UNION SUITS—One of the best known makes—flesh silk, high neck, long sleeve; ankle length, medium weight and perfect fitting. \$10.00 for \$7.50. \$8.50 line for \$6.50.

Just received a New Shipment of our Famous Merode, \$1.25 Cotton Fleeced Union Suits for Ladies. This is one of our best selling lines.

Ladies Ypsilanti Black Wool Tights. Open and closed. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.75 for \$2.50

Ladies' Hose.

Fast black Cashmere, grey, double sole, high spliced heel—regular \$1.00, for 65c.

VERY FINE SOFT CASHMERE—High spliced heel and double sole. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.35 for 98c

COTTON FLEECE, fast black, ribbed top, high spliced heel, extra spliced sole, full fashioned foot—regular 35 cents quality 25c

FAST BLACK, heavy cotton fleeced, real Maco split sole, extra high spliced heel, and ribbed top—regular 45 cent hose—35c

Keith O'Brien Co.

The People Are With Us