DESERET EVENING NEWS. Call up 389 when you want the "News" Ad. Man to Call on You and Help You Make Your Advertising More Effective. He Can Do It. There is just one way to build a busi-ADVERTISE IT! TRUTH AND LIBERTY. PART TWO. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service. HOW THE TWO GREAT ARMIES ARE MOVED. MME. DIEULAFOY Arrangement of Both Russia and Japan is Per-lect-..The Gigantic Baggage Trains of the Czar-..The Remarkably Light Trains of the Mikado --- Up-to-Date Wrinkles in Both IN MEN'S CLOTHES Special Correspondence. ondon, March 8.-From potential Dramatic Chapters in the Strange Life of a viceroy of a rich realm half as Remarkable Man, Whose Capture of the big as the United States to con-

Armies.

EE7

Written by Captain Archibald M. James for the Deseret News.) EMEMBERING Napoleon's famous sying that an army crawls on its stomach," the Russian and panese leaders are devoting the of their time and thought roblem of how they are a feed their forces as they move them

mer an immense and comparatively arren terrain. Theoretically, the transport and com-startat arrangements of both the usian and the Japanese armies are relight perfect. They have won the still night perfect. They have won the statistic admiration of military exenthusiastic admiration differences and none are ad many nationalities, and none ave admired them more than United States officers. But the theory of peace time is vastly different from the stern time is vastly different from the stern states of war. Theoretically, the states of war. ctise of war. resk transport and commissariat were

their private funds during a campaign in order to remedy the defects of ta-official transport and commissariat. They have been obliged to do so even during maneuvers. The example was set by Skobeleff, Russia's greatest general of modern

times, during the Russo-Turkish war. He was a rich man, and every rouble he owned was at the disposal of his beloved soldiers when they needed it. All the official arrangements for feeding the men and caring for the sick and wounded broke down utterly, and Skobeleff was always putting his hand in his pocket through that campaign. On one occasion he spent 15,000 roubles to charter a steamer to take a number of wounded men to Odessa for treatment. He never recovered

from the government the large sums he expended. OWED ALL TO HIS MEN.

When Skobeleff was praised to his

Mikado --- Up-to-Date Wrinkles in Both ARMIES CLOGGED. The only drawback of this system was that, as the campaign advanced, the armies became clogged by large numbers of coolies and other camp

numbers of cooles and other camp followers, who created a great deal of trouble and committed excesses which were wrongfully charged to the regu-lar troops. Some of the Japanese command is adopted a short way with these obnoxious persons, driving them out of the army on pain of death as soon as their services were over. After the war, it was pretty generally agreed

that no similar nuisance should be tol-erated in another campaign. During the advance to the relief of the besieged legation at Pekin, the Japanese commissary was, by com-Sapanese commissary was, by com-from agreement of the foreign officers, better than that of any of the Euro-pean troops; and the Japanese soldiers showed a genius for foraging and ac-commodating their appetites to the food available in the country. Instead of using heavy wagons li-able to be beened as to the sold.

able to be bogged or to tire out the horses, the Japanese had a great num-ber of light hand carts-much like the

push carts of the Italians in New York and other American cities.

SPECIAL DESERET NEWS PHOTOGRAPHS



French Government Gives Her Special Permission to Wear Male Attire.

A FAMOUS ARCHÆOLOGIST.

While She Dresses Like a Man She Is Said to be the Most Feminine of Women-Her Wonderful Work,

PARIS, March 8,-One enjoying the entree to exclusive salons or erudite circles in Paris is and to be

time a couple before whom everybody gives way, and whose appearance will profoundly impress the new-comer. "Professor and Madame Dieulafoy," the word is passed around. Surely, there must be some mistake? That tall, well-built, fine-looking man with the gray moustache and beard may be Professor Diculatoy; but his frail beardless companion, dressed in an irbeardless companion, dressed in an ir-reproachable frock-coat and faultless trousers cannot be his wife! And yet a more searching look into the re-fined and sensative face, a single glance at the delicate tapering hands, suffice to dispel the illusion created by clothes; it is not only a woman, but the most womanly of women.

womanly of women. Perhaps what caused Mme, Djeulafoy to be often taken for a man by those who do not know her, is that she wears her masculine garb without either af-fectation or false modesty. She wears men's clothes not only because she con siders them rational and convenient, but because she is thoroughly accus-tomed to wearing them, and acquired the habit in exceptional circumstances Consequently short hair and ties and coats and trousers seem quite natural for her, because she is perfectly at

ease with them.

DR. JAMESON, "THE BIGGEST MAN IN AFRICA"

vict's clothes and prison fare, and thence on to the position of premier of a powerful state, with untold possibill. ties for the future-what a career for a quiet little surgeon who a few years ago had no taste for polítics, no notion of business and no suspicion that he had the knack of playing the strong man's game-the game in which other men are pawns, knights, kings and such things, and in which the chess them board is a continent! It took Cecil Rhodes to discover all

these possibilities in an unassuming young surgeon in Kimberley to whom somebody, who didn't know that his-tory was being made by a chance re-mark, sent Rhodes on a day when he happened to be in need of medical treat-ment Everyback who had come in conment. Everybody who had come in con. tact with Dr. Leander Starr Jameson in Kimberley felt that he was a win-ning, sympathetic sort of little man, who had the personal magnetism that went as far toward pulling patients out of an illness as did his undoubted skill in surgery and medicine. He had built up a big practise in Kimberley by the time he was thirty-odd, and his person. al popularity was due only in part to the fact that so long as he had money nough to keep going he never bothered dow-paying patients with bills. If they

of governing men instead of mending | director in the mighty Chartered com-LOVED HIM LIKE A BROTHER. It was like Rhodes to make such an offer, and it was like Jameson to accept it. From that day on through successes worthy of Caesar-on through disaster. disgrace and ridicule, on through slow progress toward success again, on to he last scene in a three-room cottage at Mulzenberg, where Jameson watch. ed night and day with the dying Colos. sus-Rhodes never wavered in his affec. tion for the man he had loved as a

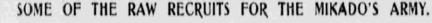
brother almost from the moment he first set eyes on him. The last word he uttered in this world was the name of this dearest of all his friends. As it became patent to all that its end was imminent.Rhodes's brother was brought to his bedside. He recognized him and clasped his hand. Then relaxing his grasp the dying man stretched his for-

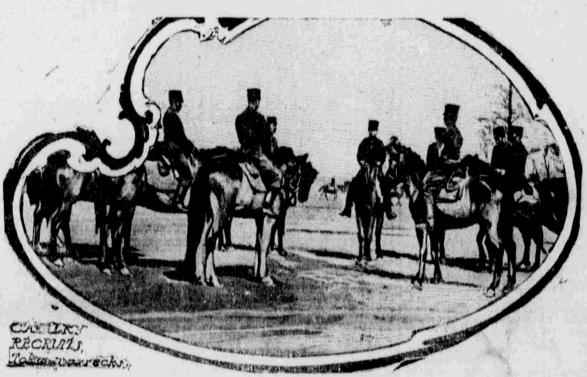
tinctions.

Premiership of Cape Colony in the Face of

Many Obstacles May Lead to Greater Dis-

Jany and as the wearer of the dead prophet's manile brought him quickly into prominence in Cape politics. Dr. Jim's progress since Rhodes' death shows well enough that the bril-hant reputation which he made under Rhodes was not due obter to his Rhodes was not due altogether to his chieftain's genius, as many supposed. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Colony premier, who has just been overthrown premier, who has just been overthrown by Jameson, was a kind of South Afri-can Roscoe Conkling. And Sauer, Hoff-meyr--whom Rhodes used to call "The Mole"--Merriman, Schreiner and the rest of the leaders of the Dutch ele-ment were a formidable combination against one little Edinburgh doctor, lately out of ight Than too there was lately out of jall. Then, too, there was the hatred for the financial element of the Rand which had to be overcome, and the ridicule of the military clique, to say nothing of the onus of the raid itself. Dr. Jim's answer to that last was







JAP PONY CARRYING ITS OWN

FORAGE.

A JAP WAGON TRAIN GOING TO JAP COMMISSARY WAGONS DRAWN BY COOLIES.

all that they should have been in the ssaly campaign, while the Turkish ices were all that they should not ave been. But the world knows how Greek organization broke down misrably, and how the Turkish command. in managed somehow to feed their mand move them across the country m one victorious field to another. In present war will test conclusively value of the Russian and Japanese eties, but some light is thrown upon hem by previous campaigns in which their armies have engaged.

GREAT ARMY TRAINS.

The vast extent of the Russian emand the comparative scarcity of towns and villages in Asiatic ana make it necessary for the gena staff to assume that, in a cam-lar, be troops will usually have to broug, and will rarely be billeted upthe civil population. Accordingly, a baggage trains attached to Rusa forces are larger than in most miles. An army corps of 45,900 men officially supposed to be accompant by 2,400 wagons; but the number of course, with the local con. ations and the exigencies of the situ-aton. It is usually more, for it is cuit to reduce it if each unit of the

The unit of transport is the "poltrye obozy," or regimental baggage Each regiment has two such rains, called the first and the second theins. The first train, which keeps by with the regiment or goes ahead of tarries ammunition, medical supa officers' baggage, and other necesarticles likely to be immediatly willed. The second cohelon carries apples not so immediately necessary, which can be left behind well in the war whenever the tactics of the comnations officer require. These the include harness, reserves of food, cal material, movable kitchens, eligious emblems, etc.

TO REPLACE STORES.

The regimental trains are supple. mented by a divisional train, attached is each division of cavalry or infantry. Is business is to replace the regi-mental stores as they are lost or con-sider importance not thele to be stary importance not likely to be other or urgenily required. Large tumbers of spare horses are attached to this divisional train, as is also a hospital section, which is subdivided into a divisional ambulance, and two ante a divisional ambulance and two

and hospitals. When campaigning, the Russian sol-ther is supposed to carry two days² tains on his person. The regimental tains arry rations for each man for tains for from two to four days, ac-there is supposed to the divisional trains for from two to four days, ac-which they are attached, less being that for the artillery and infantry that for the cavairy. It is reckoned basics to the surrounding coun-try and the fill diways be that firsh supplies should always be that the is or eight days allowed. The system is a good one, but it is and commissariat broke down miser-basic the every important ways and the firsh supplies. al commissariat broke down miseraby in every important war waged by have a during the last century. The tascased are the only body of relified on a campaign. They are based because they always have his because they always have an numbers of spare horses—often terame of their skill in fornging. Rassin officers spend freely out of

These carts were drawn by coolies or face for his generosity towards his These carts were drawn by coolies or by the soldiers themselves, and they where so lightly laden that they inter-fered little, if at all, with the mobility of the force. The horse and mule carts were of the smallest type, and lightly built. Spare animals were troops, he replied unaffectedly: "I owe everything to these men, and the least I can do is to spend a few thousand roubles to help them in their

horse

THE FRONT.

made to carry their own fodder, and

that of the other animals as well. These measures were rendered nec-

essary by the smallness and weakness

pitch of success in Russia by the late Count Orloff, and the type of horse used

in the Russian army today is mainly

that which is known as the "Orlon"

The newly broken horses of the steppes are also used to a consider-

able extent, especially by the Cossacks and the Turkestan contingents.

In the Turcoman campaigns in Cen-

tral Asia camels were employed, but

they are hardly ever used today by Russian troops. Thousands of dogs are pressed into service, however, mainly for transporting soldiers and supplies in sledges across Lake Balkal.

In the present campaign the mika-do's fighting man is carrying a great deal more food with him than his Rus-sian adversary. Against the latter's two days' rations, he carries two cook.

That spirit animates most officers in the Russian the Russian army today. General Kouropatkin, General Grodekoff and other famous Russian officers trained under Skobeleff, followed his example. Now it is regarded as the regular thing in the Russian army for an officer to have to spend money on his men to remedy official shortcomings. It is to be feared that "graft" has a great deal

need.

to do with those shortcomings. Military experts say that only a small proportion of Russian officers possess the ability to cope with emer-gencies and make orderly and efficient arrangements for the welfare of an army. The military attache at the American legation at St. Petersburg served with the Russian forces in the Turkish war. He formed a very poor opinion of the Russian afficers' capaciin those respects, for he wrote at the time: "If 40.000 prisoners are suddenly

thrown on their hands, as at the sur-render of Plevna, no better expedient presents itself than to herd them out in the snow in great flocks like sheep, and let three days pass before they get anything to eat: and twelve days fore measures are perfected for marching them to the Danube, only twenty miles off-the prisoners meanwhile perishing by hundreds every night.

ed rations of rice in addition to six emergency rations. These are contained in an aluminum mess pan, and as the rice has been boiled and dried "If a bridge forming party of the main line of communication of a great army is constructed across a large river, one end of it leading into a miserable little town with streets so in the sun, the entire weight is trifling. narrow that two vehicles cannot pass, you do not find the lines of opposing travel so clearly marked that there can be no divergence from them, and men stationed at every corner to compel vehicles to take a certain direction, but you see two long lines of small supply wagons gradually approaching each other until they become jammed

and blocked in the middle of the town. Several hours or even a day or more are occupied in unloading a half a mile of wagons and dragging them out backwards in order to reopen the communication. These are things which do not occur only during the first days or weeks, but throughout a whole campaign of months."

LOYAL TO THE CZAR.

These defects are, however, largely These detects arc, however, largely offset by the patient endurance of the Russian soldier, born of his doglike loyalty to the czar. The American military attache at Plevna was im-pressed by that quality. "When his battles result in defeats, when his biscuits are full of maggots,

when his clothes are shabby, when his boots drop to pieces, the Russian sol-dier," he said, "reasons it all out slowly and can only come to the conclu-sion, so pathetic in its simple faith, 'Ah, if the caar only knew!' Every one within his reach he freely dis-cusses, criticises and blames; he half suspects that his generals may be fools, and he is sure that his commissaries are rascals; but no thought of consure ever crosses his mind against the czar, It is hardly necessary to point out

the value of this mental attitude as a military asset. The

Japanese, on the contrary, showed during their war with China a remarkable ability to create their transport and commissariat apparently out of nothing as they went along. They did not trouble much about bag-

HOW IT HAPPENED. The first time that Mine. Diculatory

dressed as a man, she was far from intending to renounce feminine garments for ever. In 1861, the French government had entursted Marcel Dieugovernment had entursted Marcel Dieu-lafoy with an important archaeological mission to Persia and Susiana, and Mme. Dieulafoy, whose tastes were lit-erary and who had always taken keen interest in archaeological questions, de-cided to follow her husband. The re-sults of their joint labors were to be of inestimable value to lovers of the an-tique, for they found the sites of the palaces of Darius and of Artaxerxes, and after five years of toll brought the principal vestiges back to the Louvre principal vestiges back to the Louvre museum in Paris. The work was filled with fatigues, difficulties and dangers, skirts on prehistoric stones and trip-ping over her peticoats in Persian ping over her petticoats in Persian fields, decided that woman's dress was not devised for archaeological pursuits. She envied the case and immunity with which her husband moved about, and presently it occurred to her that if she imitiated him in the wilds of the orient of the Japanese horses, which are about the scrawniest animals of their kind. The Russians, on the contrary, are well supplied with large, strong, well-bred horses. Horse breeding on an immense scale was brought to a high which of suppose in Busic by the base a MEETING THAT MADE HISTORY. turned to Paris. So one fine day, not suspecting that she was proparing a great decision in life, she cut her hair donned a suit of man's clothes, and Jameson to see him about a pair of went to her work. For the first time, she was free and happy, and accom-plished so much that she decided to continue dressing as a man so long as she remained in Persia.

LACKED COURAGE.

But when she was finally ready to return to her Paris home, she lacked the courage to resume what she had come to consider as the slavery of woman's dress. To face public criticism was far less trying an ordeal. For five years she had dressed as a man, and to dress as a woman seemed as antiquated and ab-surd to her as it would be for a New York stockbroker to parade Wall street in a Roman toga. And she, therefore, filed a formal petition to the French government asking official authoriza-tion to wear man's clothes in future. The question of dress is one of the many little details of life regulated by

streets wearing woman's clothes or the

(Continued on page 14.)

French law, and the man caught in the . .



MADAME DIEULAFOY INTERRUPTS HER. WORK FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

The flood of recyults constantly pouring into the cities which form the military headquarters of the various divisions of the Japanese army is incessant, and it is remarkable in how short a time the awkward squad takes on a soldierly appearance.

paid for his deft skill, all right. If they didn't, that was all right, too. Those were high old days in roaring Kimber-ley, and the young Edinburg doctor had his share of the fun, without much thought of the future.

lungs which, it was supposed, were fatally weak. Rhodes was on one of his exploring expeditions into the heart of Matabeleland at the time, and Dr. Jameson, who happened to be in the neighborhood, was implored to go and see him at once. A prompt cure was effected, and likewise history was made. It is easy enough now to imagine that the story of South Africa would have been far different except for this

chance meeting. Rhodes, with his ge nius for essentials, discovered in the carelessly dressed, easygoing surgeon something that neither the doctor him. elf nor any of his friends either in Ed. inburgh or in South Africa had sus.

pected. At this time Jameson had become known as about the best doctor in South Africa-certainly one of the best surgeons. He had all the money he wanted without having to bother him-self about collecting bills. He had a practise that brought \$25,000 a year. He loved his profession. Yet Rhodes step-ped in and persuaded him to give it all up and go into the unwonted business

"Jameson." That was the end. Dr. Jameson was a sort of private secretary to Rhodes at first, learning the details of the management of the British South Africa company's affairs, and in 1891 was made the administra-for of Rhodesia, to the astonishment of everybody except Rhodes. His govern-ment of this 750,000 square miles was wonderfully shrewd and wise, The Matabele war, in which F. R. Burnham, the famous American woort floret of

the famous American scout, first at-tracted European notice, was under the direct management of Dr. Jim, and ac. cording to all accounts reflected high redit on his military qualities.

THE CRASH.

In 1895, at the moment when it began to look as if the greatest of Rhodes' dreams might be quickly realized, and when, if he had willed it, and no one had blundered, he might have broken the whole of South Africa off from the map of British territory and set up in government for himself there, in a United States of his own, with Dr. Jim for vice president or crown prince-just at that dramatic moment Dr. Jim slipped up with the untimely dash into the Transvaal. He might have got to Johannesburg with his 500 troopers, and the government might have been overturned if the men who were engineering the Johannesburg end of the scheme had been as dashing and as anhesitat-ing as Dr. Jim. But the raid failed; the inevitable extinction of the Kruger the inevitable extinction of the Rruger government was postponed to a day when the cost of a revolution in British men and money was to be multiplied by thousands, and Rhodes and the too-previous Dr. Jim went down with a grand.

Rhodes proved to the satisfaction of most folk that he had not authorized or advised the raid, and escaped worse punishment than the temporary down-fall of his hopes, but Dr. Jim and the leaders of the raid were sentenced to death, were subsequently turned over to the Heitigh group to be the death. the British government, tried, and finally sent to jail in London. Dr. Jim wore convict garb, had convict food, and slept on a plank bed at first, but afterward was treated more as a political prisoner at Holloway jail.

was the Jameson raid that dashed Rhodes from the beight of power to the bottom depth of despair and obloquy, yet at the moment when things looked the blackest Lord Grey came up to Rhodes and told him, with some hesitation, that he had bad news for him. The unhappy man started and then asked eagerly: "Well, what is it?" Whereupon Lord Grey broke to him the news of the destruction by fire of Groote schuur, his beloved country house, h which all of his collections of historic and personal interest were stored. Lord Grey was afraid that this blow would almost finish Rhodes, and was astonished to hear him breathe a great sigh of relief and say: "Thank God, is that all? I thought you were going to tell me Dr. Jim was dead. We can rebuild the house, but if Dr. Jim had died I should never have got over it."

ON TOP AGAIN.

After Dr. Jameson's release from Holoway jail he wandered back to South Africa, ridiculed by his enemies and commiserated by his friends. When the

V A LOG

ble hand to the doctor, murmuring | characteristic. "Revolution, to be justified," he said, "must be successful; ours was not. I made a mess, and got 15 months; I deserved 15 years-for having failed.'

There is a man in London who has worked side by side with Dr. Jim for a good many years and knows him thor-oughly. I asked this man if he thought the last chapter had been reached in the little doctor's romantic story of ups and downs, and his answer was interesting. "It is likely," he said, "that there is

another and bigger chapter coming yet. It may be prophetic that fameson at present occupies the rebuilt Groote Schuur, the mansion which, according to Rhodes will, was to be set apart for the occupancy of the premiers of the federated States of South 115 federated States of South Africa when-ever such federation should come about. If Dr. Jim can regain the affection and confidence which the Cape Dutch once reposed in Rhodes, and can bring about a closer union between the Cape Dutch and the colonial element, he will be the strongest man in South Africa, and it might not be long before we should see him premier of all South Africa, thus realizing another of Rhodes' dreamsand these dreams of his had a wonder-ful knack of coming true. The first The first sign that Dr.Jim has got to work on this policy will be a howl from the extreme anti-Dutch element, who begin to charge anti-Dutch element, who begin to charge the premier for showing too much friendliness for the Dutch. The long and short of it is that although Dr. Jim isn't such a big man as Rhodes or able to see so clearly into the future it comes to the same thing—he is the blggest man in South Africa."

AN ENGAGING PERSONALITY.

Dr. Jim is 51 years old and a bachelor. Personally he is almost the exact antithesis of such grim, inhuman ma-chines as Kitchener. He holds men by their affections. Like Paddy Murphy, 'he has a way wid 'im.'' He has a pair of beautiful brown eyes which are reof beautiful brown eyes which are re-membered by any one who sees him after the other features are forgotten. They say that no man who ever came into close personal relations with him was ever an enemy of his thereafter. His frank, straightforward friendliness naplres confidence in his schemes, Before the raid it used to be thought that Dr. Jim's head was almost as long and cool as Rhodes's, and it begins to look as if the lesson taught by that disaster had made the opinion good by this time

Dr. Jim is like Rhodes, too, in his indifference to matters of dress. Neither of them ever knew or cared what clothes they had on. There is another point of resemblance in the unassuming manners of both. It doesn't take any social pull to get an interview with Dr. social pull to get an interview with Dr. Jim: any one can get at him who has any real business with him. He hates society and all its ways, and when he comes up to London he demonstrates his ingenuity by the variety of excuses he can full for not accenting invitahe can find for not accepting invita-tions to come and be a drawing room tions to come and be a drawing room lion. It is a queer fact that the Big Four of South Africa-Rhodes, Belt, Kitchener and Jameson-never mar-ried; yet it would not be easy to find four men who have had so many opportunities. Dr. Jim, in particular, seems to fascinate the ladies, but the more they throw themselves at him the more he shies off. He has few recreations, desn't seem to see much chert commiserated by his friends. When the war broke out he went in for hospital wound, from fever and from overwork, and proved through it all that he had lost none of his skill as a surgeon. Rhodes profited afterward by Dr. Jim's administrative abilities, and when Rhodes died the doctor's position as a

