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## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

### Remnant of Russian Army Reaches Tie Pass — Japanese Evidently Working to Surround Them There — Enormous Losses of the Russian General in Killed and Wounded.

General Kuropatkin has tendered his resignation to the Czar of Russia. Doubtless it will be accepted, but no successor has yet been named.

General Kuropatkin with probably 100,000 men, has reached Tie Pass. He may stop there, but it is possible that he will continue his retreat to Harbin.

It is believed that portions of the Japanese army are engaged in a great flanking movement. If so, Kuropatkin may be caught at Tie Pass and will be forced to surrender, as he cannot continue the fight. But, even if he escapes to Harbin the same fate will await him, as he has lost fully two-thirds of his army in killed, wounded and prisoners. The Japs have nearly 60,000 prisoners and are rapidly capturing squad after squad of the disorganized Russian army.

Tokio, March 12, 7 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama, reporting today, says:

"Prisoners, spoils and the enemy's estimated casualties against all our forces in the Shakhe direction follow, but the prisoners, guns and spoils are increasing momentarily. The prisoners number over 40,000, including General Nachmoss. The killed and wounded are estimated at 90,000. The enemy's dead left on the field number 26,500. The spoils includes two flags, about 60 guns, 60,000 rifles, 150 ammunition wagons, 1,000 carts, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition; 75,000 bushels of cereals, 275,000 bales of fodder, 45 miles of light railway outfit, 2,000 horses, 23 cart-loads of maps, 1,000 car-loads of clothing and accoutrements, 1,000,000 rations of bread, 75,000 tons of fuel, and 60 tons of hay; besides tools, tents, bullocks, telegraph wire and poles, timber, beds, stoves and numerous other property.

"No report from the Singking direction has been received.

#### Results at Sinking.

Tokio, March 13.—The following report was received today from the headquarters of the Japanese army in the field: "It is estimated that the spoils which fell into our hands in the direction of Sinking (Yen Ken) since the occupation by our troops is as follows: Rifles, 27,200; machine guns, 6; small ammunition, 320,000 rounds; shells, 11,500; entrenching tools, 6,000; wire, 1,200; wagons for the railroad, 450; garments, 40 carts loads, coal mining machinery for eight pits; timber, 4,000 pieces.

"Besides these, we took large quantities of cereals, fodder, tents, beds, stoves and maps and telephones, as well as a great number of bullocks and horses.

"The enemy left about 1,200 dead on the field. We took eighty prisoners. It is estimated that the enemy's casualties were about 20,000. Fifteen prisoners say that the Fifty-first Division was almost annihilated.

"Although the enemy set fire to their stores at Manchuntan and Minlupao, we captured thousands of

quantities of ammunition and other bushels of provisions and enormous war supplies at these places."

As to the losses, General Kuropatkin now admits that 50,000 wounded were carried off the field. This, with the 26,500 dead left on the field, the 40,000 prisoners and the wounded left in the hospitals comes somewhat nearer the latest Japanese estimate that the total Russian losses were 155,000. At this rate, Kuropatkin cannot have more than 100,000 effective fighting men with him. The army of General Linevitch seems to have made the best retreat. This, no doubt, was due to the stubborn fight made by General Rennenkampff on his extreme left and the equally fierce resistance of General Kaulbars on the right, the latter general losing 28,000 men. Neither the army of Kaulbars nor of Rennenkampff has yet been accounted for by the dispatches. After his defeat around the western toms, Kaulbars, finding his retreat directly northward cut off, made a detour to the eastward, where he was still fighting at last accounts. Rennenkampff must also still be in the hills to the eastward, as it took the courier three days to reach Tie Pass. The Japanese report the capture of twenty-four more guns, sixty-six in all, a rather small number considering the decisive defeat and the number of men capture. The Japanese losses have been remarkably light in view of the length and severity of the fighting. A correspondent with General Kuroki's army tells how the battle of Mukden was won. The Russian general was deceived as to where the blow was to be struck, and after massing his forces on the Japanese left, found, when too late, that his left was the objective of the Japanese.

In all, the speculation as to peace the one point that is coming to the front is that Russia would prefer to settle directly with Japan without the aid of any third nation. This is in line with the dream of many leading Russians that the natural allies in the Far East are Japan and Russia, they being the only nations whose domains border on Korea and Manchuria, both having other interests there besides those of trade.

By delay in pressing his pursuits of Russia's defeated and demoralized army at Tie Pass, Field Marshal Oyama has afforded General Kuropatkin time to sortie the disordered units of his command, and restore his forces to at least a semblance of order. So far as known, there is no considerable force of Japanese nearer Tie Pass than six or eight miles, but in Russian quarters there is a feeling of apprehension that some turning movement, of which there is no definite information, is in progress. From Japanese sources, it is reported that many straggling parties of Russians, cut off from their commands in the retreat from Mukden, are surrendering upon the appearance of Japanese troops. The council of war, summoned by Emperor Nicholas, is reported to have decided yesterday that the war must be carried forward. The all-important question of financial means, however, is said to have reached no solution, the situation being complicated by the reported decision of French capitalists not to negotiate

the loan recently offered by St. Petersburg. The probability, as regarded in St. Petersburg, seems to be that when General Kuropatkin has completed the task of reorganizing what is left of his army, he will be permitted to return to Russia, and that the command in Manchuria will be entrusted to General Sukhomlioff, whose former war apprenticeship was served under General Dragomiroff, who has been regarded as the foremost of Russia's scientific soldiers. It is possible, however, that the command will go to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, March 14.—The country is swarming with hungry, disheartened Russians, who are surrendering in squads to any passing pursuing Japanese they meet. Leading Japanese officers have refused to criticize the lack of mobility displayed while driving the Russians beyond Tie Pass. Most of the foreign attaches with the Russian army, including two American and English officers, were captured at Mukden.

The Russian government emphatically denies reports that peace is wanted. Experts everywhere believe that both men and finances are needed and cannot see where they are to come from. French capitalists do not care to take any more Russian bonds, and, even if money were plentiful, it will take months to recruit the army up to its former standard. But the Russian officials doggedly declare that they will continue the war until victory is won.

## AN INTERESTING PUBLICATION.

### Sketches of the Battles of 1861, Written by an Iredell Man at the Close of that Year.

"Sketches of the American Revolution of 1861" is the title of a pamphlet written in 1861 by the late Thomas N. Ramsey, of Iredell County, and published in Salisbury by the late Joseph J. Bruner. The pamphlet was sent to the Landmark recently by Mr. George F. Shepherd, of Elmwood, who has a fine collection of rare books and valuable historical matter and at his suggestion has been sent to the State Library at Raleigh. In his introduction Mr. Ramsey says:

"I have prepared the following sketches of the great battles of 1861 from the most authentic sources, but I am aware they contain many errors. They were collected at a time when our country was in a state of great excitement and things have been misrepresented, no doubt. It will take many years to reveal all the facts connected with the battles and correct the errors. I hope whatever is correct will be accepted and whatever is wrong will be corrected by some future historian."

The first page and a half is devoted to the "Causes of the Revolution." Then follows, in the order named, sketches of the "Bombardment of Fort Sumter," "Battle of Big Bethel, Virginia," "The Battle of Bull's Run and Manassas Plains," "Battle of Oak Hill or Springfield, Mo.," "Capture of Cape Hatteras, N. C.," "Battle of Lexington, Mo.," "Battle of Leesburg, Va.," "Battle of Port Royal, S. C.," "Battle of Belmont, near Columbus, Ky."

The pamphlet closes with sketches

of Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, the President and Vice President of the Confederacy, and a "Chronological Record" of some of the events from November 6th, 1860, to December 29th, 1861.

In referring to the success of the Confederacy during the year 1861 Mr. Ramsey says:

"The hand of an overruling Providence was with us in our struggle, and whenever He supports a cause no earthly power can prevail against it. The Republic of the Confederate States is now a fixed fact, and she is destined soon to take her place among the nations of the earth as a sovereign and independent government. Our Republic will shortly be recognized by European powers, if not already done."

Alas! But a little more than three years later the republic in which the Southern people had so much faith at the time Mr. Ramsey wrote, had ceased to exist. All through the pamphlet are repeated references to the hand of Divine Providence, evidence of the all-prevailing belief at that time that God was with the Confederate forces and that nothing could prevail against them. The pamphlet is very interesting, the more so from the fact that the narratives were written when the events recorded had just taken place.

Some of the oldest citizens of the county will recall Thomas N. Ramsey. He was the father of Mr. J. L. Ramsey, now editor of the Raleigh Enterprise.—Statesville Landmark.

[A copy of the above pamphlet was secured by a committee in charge of the collection of historical matter for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition held in that city in 1876. It received special mention on account of the apparent fairness in relating facts and it was then said that it was the first and only attempt that had been made by a Southern writer to give a history of the war, up to that time. The book was afterward placed among historical records in Independence Hall. My father prepared manuscript giving a history of the principal battles and incidents of the war in 1862-1863, and intended to include the entire war in one volume. But, owing to failing health, he did not complete the work, and his death occurred while the work was in an unfinished state.—Editor.]

Robert B. Roosevelt, the President's uncle, thinks Theodore Roosevelt might again be a candidate if he were nominated by both parties. But will the Republicans indorse him if the Democrats nominate him?—New York World.

General Stoessel is back in Russia. At Kaffa, the landing point, he was presented with the traditional salt as a mark of welcome. Later on it is believed that he will be duly peppered.—Indianapolis Star.

Addicks says he has almost decided to retire from public life? Of course, he needn't answer if by doing so he will incriminate himself?—Manchester Mirror.

General Kuroki, having enveloped the Russian left, it is presumed that he will now file it away for the future reference of the peace commission.—Indianapolis News.