

# The Barrington Review

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W. V. LANEY, Editor and Publisher.  
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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### A New World's Map.

The geographers are making government aid in the execution of a new map of America on a scale of one mile to a million. Similar maps of Asia and Africa are now in the course of preparation by the governments of France, Germany and England. All nations are expected to co-operate in preparing a similar and uniform map of the whole world. In this age of history making the political features of geography are constantly changing, but the physical features are permanent. It is probable that there will be events happening for years to come in the region lying between Siberia on the north and Afghanistan on the south, and the resulting public would appreciate a map showing the mountain rivers, principal towns and roads generally laid down. The proposed new general map cannot come too soon, especially if it proves comprehensive and thorough.

### Bloody Battles of Modern Times.

General Metzen's excited dispatch from the field at Magerfontein, in South Africa, that he had fought the bloodiest battle of modern times earned for him no end of ridicule. Russian and Japanese generals are at least modest in their reports and show no disposition to boast of record making feats. It is easy to exaggerate the terrors of battle, for as a rule any description, by participant or spectator, can only refer to a portion of the field. It is likewise natural that figures of losses may be exaggerated through carelessness, haste or the desire to impress officers and even of enlisted men who have responsibility in the work of gathering and burying the dead. And the exaggerations of generals in stating the number of the enemy's dead are notorious. This is not always due to intention, but results in part from the mass claims of subordinate whose figures cannot be verified. The first formal statistics of losses in the civil war were given to the public ten years after Appomattox, and by a curious error Grant's losses in the Wilderness were overstated by about 20,000, and only an expert could detect the error. It was due to a misquotation of the official figures compiled by the surgical bureau.

The subject of battle losses is a gruesome one to consider, but only by reflection can the horrors of war be brought home to the public mind and conscience. The little end of every bloody battle is terrible. The accumulation of horrors in prodigious combats like those of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga, Liaoyang and Sha river, not to speak of the countless fields of battle, is not a pean wall within the century, cannot do otherwise than "stagger humanity" even when the point of view is no more than a summary of the losses. The figures may mean one in every ten shot down in an army of a million, but they may mean one in every two shot down in certain regiments, certain brigades or certain divisions, as happened again and again in the civil war. At Gettysburg the First Minnesota lost 215 killed and wounded out of a total of 222 in line in the space of ten minutes, a loss of about eight in every ten engaged. On the same field the Twenty-seventh North Carolina in one day's battle lost 388 killed and wounded out of 500 in line.

At Antietam the First Texas regiment lost 180 out of 220 in a single charge, a loss equal in percentage to that of the First Minnesota. At Cold Harbor the First Maine artillery went into a charge with 832 men and, while under fire but seven minutes, lost 622 killed and wounded. There were fifty-three Confederate regiments in which the loss for each in some particular engagement exceeded 50 per cent, or one in every two, and the casualties ranged as high as 80 per cent, or eight in every ten actually present in the fight. In the Federal armies there were sixty-three regiments which lost over 50 per cent of a total strength. At Gettysburg the First corps, entire, lost 67 per cent in killed and wounded, and Hancock's Second corps on the same field lost over 40 per cent. It is plain that had the armies of the world equalled in numbers those fighting in Manchuria the losses would have been computed by the hundreds of thousands instead of tens of thousands. Reports from the east state that certain regiments have been wiped out in the prolonged fighting at Liaoyang and at the Sha river, both battles of many days' duration. In every case cited above the regimental losses given were sustained in one day, often in a single charge of a few minutes, and the figures are official, verified by the war department records.

The proportion of dead in battle casualties depends upon the intensity of the fighting. In the battle of the number of killed outright and mortal-

ly wounded will equal the wounded who recover. It has been assumed that the wounded in the Manchurian battles should be estimated as five times as great as the dead, but that assumption is wrong if the fighting was unusually severe. The First Maine heavy artillery at Cold Harbor lost 230 killed and 422 wounded. The First Minnesota at Gettysburg lost in the same proportion the casualties being 73 killed and 140 wounded.

As a rule, every soldier on the line of battle stands one chance in ten of being hit, which gives nine chances in his favor. But if he gets into a slaughter pen his chances of escape may be reduced to two in ten, which is but little short of massacre. Actual massacres have been rare in modern wars. American history knows of but one. Alamo. There the Texans did not expect quarter from the Mexicans and resolved to sell their lives dearly. There is an unwritten law that resistance should cease the moment it is seen to be hopeless.

## JAPANESE MISSIONS.

What a Russian Writer says on the Subject.

According to M. D. Wesselsky, Japan is utilizing her surplus of trained intelligence and devoted loyalty in a missionary propaganda of her political ideas throughout all Asia, says the Boston Herald. For example, young men of the higher and most highly educated families are found in abundance ready to go to China and in Canton accept the most menial employment in order to mingle with the lower classes, master the local dialect and familiarize themselves with the manners and ideas of that part of the country. Then after a longer or shorter stay they betake themselves to Peking, where easily enough they pass for southern Chinese, make friends with members of secret societies, write for the papers and carry on an active propaganda in favor of Japanese ideas. Equally in Siam is Japan pursuing a similar role in the most highly educated families are found in abundance ready to go to China and in Canton accept the most menial employment in order to mingle with the lower classes, master the local dialect and familiarize themselves with the manners and ideas of that part of the country. Then after a longer or shorter stay they betake themselves to Peking, where easily enough they pass for southern Chinese, make friends with members of secret societies, write for the papers and carry on an active propaganda in favor of Japanese ideas. Equally in Siam is Japan pursuing a similar role in the most highly educated families are found in abundance ready to go to China and in Canton accept the most menial employment in order to mingle with the lower classes, master the local dialect and familiarize themselves with the manners and ideas of that part of the country. Then after a longer or shorter stay they betake themselves to Peking, where easily enough they pass for southern Chinese, make friends with members of secret societies, write for the papers and carry on an active propaganda in favor of Japanese ideas.

## THANKSGIVING IN CAMP.

How the Army at Valley Forge Celebrated Burgoyne's Surrender.

The first national Thanksgiving day was authorized by congress for Thursday, Dec. 30, 1776, in honor of the surrender of General Burgoyne. The manner in which the day was observed, aside from religious exercises, by the army, after which the expedition was described by an officer of Washington's army. "Last Wednesday was set apart as a day of general rejoicing, for we had a feu de joie, conducted with the greatest order and regularity. The army made a most brilliant appearance, after which the exercises were in public with all the officers of the army, attended by a band of music. I never was present where there was such unfeigned and perfect joy as was discovered in every countenance. "The entertainment was concluded

## Loss of Flesh

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## Hard Coughs

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With a number of patriotic toasts attended with luncheon. When the general took his leave there was a universal clap, with loud huzzas, which continued till he had proceeded a quarter of a mile during which time there were a thousand hats tossed in the air. His excellency turned around with his retinue and huzzaned several times.

The Thanksgiving Table. If you cannot get autumn leaves or flowers for the Thanksgiving table use grape tissue paper. Cut out leaves and spread on the table—maple leaves, oak leaves or ivy leaves look the best against the white tablecloth. The fruit—apples and oranges—may be placed in a dish lined with green tissue paper. Deep yellow and orange paper dollies under the white or blue and white china add to the decorative effect.—New York Journal.

## THANKSGIVING CHEER.

Somewhat of a Dampener. Mrs. Jimpson—Just see what mother has sent us—a lovely big turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner! It came by express this morning. Jimpson (joffily)—Bless her heart! That's just like her.

Mrs. Jimpson—And she sent a note saying she would be here to help us eat it. Jimpson (not quite so joffily)—The chicken! That's just like her too!—New York Times.

## His Theory.

"Why is a turkey regarded as especially appropriate to Thanksgiving?" "Because," answered the grim looking citizen, "any one who affords to buy turkey these days has special reason to be thankful."—Washington Star.

## YE PIOUS PILGRIMS.

Ye Buck Was Shot on Ye Lord's Day. That the pious pilgrims of Plymouth rock were not without some sense of humor is shown in this account of a colonial Thanksgiving church service for the year 1776, written in the year 1876 by the Rev. Lawrence Conant of the Old South parish in Danvers, Mass. "The ye parson was in ye house and her majesty's commissioners of ye customs, and they sat together in a high seat of ye pulpit steeple. Ye governor appeared very devout and attentive, although he favored episcopacy. He was dressed in a black velvet coat bordered with gold lace, and buff breeches with gold buckles at ye knees and white silk stockings.

"There was a disturbance in ye galleries, where it was filled with divers negroes, mulattos and Indians, and negro called Pomp Shorter, belonging to Mr. Gardiner, was called forth and put in ye broad aisle, where he was rewarded with great carelessness and solemnity. "He was put in ye deacons' seat, between two deacons, in view of ye whole congregation, but ye sexton was ordered by Mr. Prescott to take him out because of his levity and strange contortion of countenance, giving grave scandal to ye grave deacons, and put him in ye lobby under ye stairs. "When ye services at ye meeting house were ended ye council and other dignitaries were entertained at ye house of Mr. Eps on ye hill near by, and we had a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner, with bear's meat and venison, the last of which was a fine buck shot in ye woods near by. "After ye blessing was craved by Mr. Garrick of Wrentham wood came that ye buck was shot on ye Lord's day by Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Eps with a live in his mouth, like Annas of old. Ye council, there fore, refused to eat ye venison, but it was afterward decided that Pequot should receive forty stripes save one for lying and profaning ye Lord's day. Mr. Eps, ye rest of ye day, and considering this a just and righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen, and the blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partook of it but Mr. Shepard, whose conscience was tender on ye point of ye venison."

## AT THE CAPITAL.

How Thanksgiving Day is Observed in the Federal Legislature. Our American feast is observed in the foreign legations at Washington by customs peculiar to the mother country, and all dishes known in the "mother house" are most in evidence, even though the American host has his place. Sir Henry Mortimer Durand presides at the feast in the household of the British embassy and gathers about him a coterie of friends. Here the custom of the country represented and the day is observed without a marked change in their mode of living. But in the legations of the Japanese, the Korean and the South American the contrast to American observance, induced by the markets abounding in American foods, makes a decided change on the menu cards and yet with but few exceptions the diplomats and attaches make an effort to observe the customs in our country. The Chinese form an exception, for in several instances the presiding genius of the Chinese kitchen has refused to become enthused into any rights of gastronomic observance. Thanksgiving or any other Christian feast. Yet the spread made on that day is of true Celestial magnificence. And when the meal is over with its varied dishes, the Chinese minister and his close attaches, no doubt, adjourn to the smoking room with their pipes and lop dog and the feeling that "all the world is China, and China is like heaven"—Ina Capitola Emery in Household.

Reassured. Cover, Invailta's Hospital Diet. The diet is considered to be most useful to sustain life. Dr. John Welch, a prominent dentist of Portland, Ore., enjoys health, says the St. Louis Republic. The diet is considered to be most useful to sustain life. Dr. John Welch, a prominent dentist of Portland, Ore., enjoys health, says the St. Louis Republic. The diet is considered to be most useful to sustain life. Dr. John Welch, a prominent dentist of Portland, Ore., enjoys health, says the St. Louis Republic.

The Privileged Cook of War. According to Count Okuma, the ex-prime minister of Japan, the war with Russia is costing his country \$5,000,000 a week, and the czar's finance minister, Count Buzinski's expenditures at \$25,000,000 a week. At this rate Japan has spent \$190,000,000, and Russia \$225,000,000 on the war since it began.

Women as Workmen. Some remarkable figures published by The United States census show that women are now crowding men hard in numerous fields of industrial activity. Many women in the states are employed as carpenters, masons, painters, etc.—Westminster Gazette.

"The voice of the workman." I hear him complain: "The women confound her!—she's done it again! So long as she's stuck to the learned professions I didn't care much for her frequent agitations. As a lawyer or doctor I said, 'Let her be!' she could not get a dentist much harm to do me. But her things are looking more risky, I vow. Right into the workshop she's followed me now."

"The jibe at a brush, and she shies at a bath; She won't be a cook, but she will be a ma'am; A housemaid! Not that Mops, she fancies, she's ready enough to become a housemaid! The thought of a parlor maid's place makes her shudder! But she's found her way up to the carpenter's bench. And clearly for who, pray, can limit her tricks?—She will soon run me hard as any of the brigs!"

"How, then, will it end? At this rate, without doubt, We poor workmen are long shall be wholly squeezed out. Must we, then, be content to go loafing round while the women pervading our workshops are found? Or shall we—while they hang their hats on our heads— Take their places as housemaids and nurses and cooks? And meekly allow to our ignominious cost, That we 'twere of creation, our titles we've lost!"—London Truth.

## California Information.

California is a big state, large of area, rich in natural wealth, tremendous in its scenic features and with a future full of great promise. Every American is more or less interested in knowing about this wonderful commonwealth. A forty page folder with more than half a hundred beautiful illustrations and a complete colored map of the state has been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway. It contains in condensed and interesting form, a mass of information on various subjects of interest, including a list of hotels at California tourist points with their rates, capacity, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps, by W. B. Kulkern, P. T. M., Chicago.

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