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H. H. WILLIAMS, 10 VICTORIA ST.
TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

COSACKS AND JAPS BATTLE ALONG YALU RIVER

Decisive Battle Now Seems Im- minent—Another Jap Army In Southern Manchuria.

London, April 4.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent gives an unconfirmed report that a Japanese army of 15,000 men has landed opposite Takuan, in Southern Manchuria, and is marching north and northwest; that another army of 40,000 has landed in Northwestern Korea and is marching toward the Yalu River, and that a third force has disembarked in North-western Korea and is marching west-
ward.
The correspondent adds that the statement that the captain of the Russian cruiser Boyarin is to be court-martialed is regarded as confirming the report that the vessel was blown up by a mine.
Reports of further skirmishing between the Russians and Japanese in the Yalu River region are reaching London, but no reliable details are given. The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent believes that the defenses of Port Arthur have been so weakened that the early capture of the port is to be expected. There is little doubt, the correspondent says, that a narrow passage is left in the harbor mouth, and at the first favorable opportunity the Japanese will block the channel. The Russians are concentrating their guns out of their ships to arm the old and new defenses of Port Arthur.
The correspondent says that he learns that the first attack on Port Arthur the greater part of the Japanese torpedo flotilla mistakingly followed the Russian torpedo boat destroyers, which crossed their path and thus failed to enter the harbor to complete the destruction of the Russian fleet.
A correspondent of The Morning Post at Yinkow says that the harbor mouth is daily becoming stronger.
A fortnight ago they could have landed with comparative ease, but now they would experience great difficulty. The correspondent says he has received trustworthy information that the concentration of troops along the railway has been so rapid that it is now impossible for the Japanese to carry the war into Manchuria with any hope of success, and that they are now endeavoring to isolate Port Arthur and possibly Vladivostok.

ALEX. AND KUROPAT.

Paris, April 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Echo de Paris telegraphs as follows:
"Rumors are current in high circles of fresh dissension between Viceroy Alexieff and Gen. Kurapatkin. It is alleged that the viceroy has expressed views on the subject of the quickest way of ridding the country of Japanese troops, which the general does not insist on retaining sole responsibility for the conception and execution of military operations. There is reason to believe that Gen. Kurapatkin will be left free by Viceroy Alexieff being too indisposed to quarrel on account of a mere supposed slight."
The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Mirror writes from London that 250 cannon in England for the Manchurian army. He adds that the 14th army corps will not be sent for the seat of war before the end of the month.

BATTLE IMMINENT.

London, April 2.—A fierce land engagement is imminent in Northern Korea. Two thousand Russian troops, including Cosacks and infantrymen, are entrenched along the gate on the side of the Yalu, while the Japanese are filled with the czar's soldiers ready and eager for battle. Strong Russian outposts also are in position on the opposite bank of the Yalu, determined to drive back the Japanese should the latter give their issue and attempt to cross the river.
The Japanese army is advancing northward from the Chungking and Chongking areas in a few miles of the Russian lines.
The Japanese army has been placed in the positions outlined by the military council at Tokio is evidenced by the fact that the government has allowed the newspaper correspondents works of the capital for the front. The troops in Korea evidently has been completed, and the next important piece of news from the Japanese front is expected to come from Northern Korea almost any day.
According to statements made by Koreans in Seoul, the Russians are utilizing trained dogs to act as messengers and order-bearers.

REPORT NOT BELIEVED.

The reported bombardment of Port Arthur the night of March 29-31 is given little credence. A report from Tokyo says the navy department has no information concerning the reported attack, and the officials doubt that any general attack occurred. It was added that it is possible that the Japanese cruisers are in the vicinity of Port Arthur and there may have been an exchange of shots with the Russian fleet. It is certain the main Japanese fleet is not engaged at the time referred to.

WON'T SHELL YINKOW.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—A correspondent at Yinkow says the opinion prevails there that the Japanese will not bombard that place because 99 per cent of the population is made up of Chinese, who are not at war with Japan, and it is a matter of course that the ships would be sure to strike the Russian vessels. The correspondent also describes the speculation among the British correspondents there as to whether the government will attempt to defeat the Russian army, who will stop in China or go on to Irkutsk.

JAPS MOVE ONWARD.

Tokyo, April 3.—(7 p.m.)—The advance of the Japanese army in North-western Korea occupied the attention of Sengechong yesterday afternoon without opposition. Sengechong, on the Peikin road, 15 miles west of Wun, was captured by the Japanese. When the Japanese drove the Russians out of Sengechong, they reached Lhasa, and there establish such

LAND BATTLE AT HAND.

Russia is drawing up her battle lines along the Yalu and all dispatches indicate that along the banks of that river will be fought very soon the first decisive battle of the war.
A Japs 2000 Cosacks and infantrymen were reported entrenched, while the rapid northward advance of the Japanese forces emphasized the fact that the great armies are drawing within striking distance.
In European capitals great interest is manifested in the role being played by King Edward, who in his neutrality proclamation pronounced unmistakable evidence of his desire for peace. Russia is particularly pleased with his utterances, while other powers see in his words the possibility of his becoming a mediator in the far eastern struggle.
Reports of the marshalling of Japanese troops in Manchuria are rife.
A great land battle seems imminent.

British Fire Marching on Fight Does Not Alter Aim

Among the Dead Was Found Body of the Most Truculent Lhasa Lama.

Tuna, Tibet, April 2.—The fighting at Guru will not alter the political aspect of the British mission to Tibet, which is going to Gyantse as has been arranged. Col. Younghusband has not received any communication since the fight from either Chinese or Tibetan officials.
The Tibet general killed at Guru belonged to one of the most influential families at Gyantse. The identity of the dead was found by the body of the most truculent Lhasa lama, well-known to the political officers. All the Tibetan prisoners have now been released. A British force is occupying Guru, where the telegraph line is being extended. The Tibetan wounded were attended by surgeons and moved from the British forces, whose attentions were gratefully received, though without a show of cringing, the wounded men preserving an attitude of proud independence.
ANOTHER WAR.
London, April 2.—The slaughter of the Tibetans entirely kills such waning interest as still exists here in the Japanese-Russian struggle. The news of the wholesale bloodshed excites as a general rule a feeling of depression, first because the average Englishman scores as he sees that it is necessary, and secondly, because there is a general apprehension that it may lead to complications with Russia. The last thing the British public wants at the present moment is another war, and what is most disturbing to the British mind is the fact that the Japanese are not only attacking Tibet, but are also attacking the Chinese. The Chinese are especially unwelcome at this point, because they are the only power waiting to see how he will be called on to pay off the national debt.
The extreme Liberal party is seized on the slaughter at Guru as one of the worst blots on the history of England, and the Conservative party is seized on the slaughter as a mission as another Japanese raid. The government organs, while expressing regret at the event, reiterate Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's assurance to Russia that Great Britain has no intention of annexing Tibet. The opposition declares that Great Britain is at war, not with Tibet, but with China, thereby challenging China's neutrality towards Russia and Japan, and risking the peace of the world. This is held in Downing-street that, by refusing to respect the rights of the Tibetans, the British government is turning the Tibetans into a neighbor to the United States. Much stress is laid on the fact that the British are hostile to the Chinese, and that the Chinese are hostile to the Tibetans, and that the British party will doubtless foster against the motive that prompted the expedition.
Stain on Lord Curzon.
Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, is soon likely to share with Lord Lytton and British high commissioner in South Africa, the bitter personal hostility aroused among opponents of his government by the introduction of Chinese labor in the Transvaal. In the Transvaal, the Chinese labor has been the by-elections that they have lost faith in the present government, the slaughter of the Tibetans likely to be cited as a stain on Lord Curzon's administration, which only the defeat of the Chinese minister at the water, the Indian secretary, Mr. Brodrick, the least popular member of Mr. Balfour's cabinet, and the minister who must explain to parliament.
Tried to Keep Plans Quiet.
Lord Curzon's recent speech at Calcutta, which the Associated Press at St. Petersburg despatches may have warmly welcomed here. The government has done everything in its power to belittle the news of the Chinese minister at Tibet. Indeed, if the war between Japan and Russia had come earlier, it is quite likely that the Tibet expedition would have been postponed. The apparently Col. Younghusband's mission is mainly aimed at destroying all Russian influence in Tibet, this is not regarded as vital, when compared with the more important mission of keeping clear of the Russo-Japanese war. It is not regarded as likely that the serious international complications will follow this affair, but China's action in the matter will be rather anxiously awaited. The Russian minister at Peking is not expected to let the incident pass without drawing some comparative remarks from the water, or that British policy towards the Chinese government.
Has 75 Miles to Go.
Colonel Younghusband has 75 miles to travel before he reaches Gyantse, where he has been ordered to stop and parley before actually demanding entrance into ancient Lhasa. It is possible that he may not be permitted to enter Lhasa, which is 160 miles from Lhasa. But, in any case, it can be taken for granted that the government will be prepared for eventualities, and if the Russian is considered advisable, the force is probably quite strong enough to reach Lhasa, and there establish such

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Rob Province of Culture.
In supporting the resolution the council declare that the change would gratify the university, and that the university will thus be deprived of the right to determine the standards of the province, and the province will be so much the poorer in educated men."
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Rob Province of Culture.
In supporting the resolution the council declare that the change would gratify the university, and that the university will thus be deprived of the right to determine the standards of the province, and the province will be so much the poorer in educated men."
The professors are practicing a policy of a knowledge of modern language is more to be desired than elementary science, even for those intending a science course.
It would also result prejudicially in the teaching of English interfering with the qualifications of the public school teachers, as another language Latin by preference is held almost indispensable. It would thus also react on pupils.
Further, "such a regulation would

FOR THEATRE GOALS.

St. Thomas, April 2.—The city council will pass a bylaw to regulate opera houses.
Plan for People's Choral Union open for subscribers Monday at Massey Hall.

General Ministerial Association, Y.

Canadian Club, J. W. Tyrrell on "Labour" at 8 p.m.
Provincial Library Association, Canadian Institute, 2 p.m.
Festival of the Academics, 27 East Wellington-street, 8 p.m.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at home, 2601 St. George-st., 8 p.m.
African vestry meetings, 8 p.m.
Theatres—see public amusements.

TO FREIGHT CARS WRECKED AND FIFTY CATTLE KILLED

Smash on I.C.R. Calls Residents Out With Rifles to End Beasts' Miseries.

St. John, N.B., April 2.—Nineteen freight cars were wrecked, fifty cattle were killed and roadbed was torn up by a disastrous wreck on the I.C.R. near Rothesay, about 10 miles from the city this morning. The train was made up of 20 cars, including 12 of cattle, containing about 200 head, shipped from Chicago by D. Munro. The cattle were to be shipped to Glasgow on the Dominion line. There were also in the train a car of paper, a car of steel bars, two of sugar and news of the wreck was quickly sent to Rothesay when at 9:45 o'clock something went wrong. The second car derailed, and the train was thrown off the rails, turned at right angles and bounded off the roadbed. Then like a dash 12 other cars followed. These included the 12 cattle cars and they ran side by side, but crushed and smashed badly. A wild scene followed with the wrecking and juggling and belaboring of the cattle.
Efforts were made promptly to disperse those of the product who were uninjured. Of the 50 killed nearly all were deprived of life instantly. A special immigrant train from Halifax carrying the Bavarian's regiment westward has been stalled some hours by the wreck.

During the Battle.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—The Novikoff of Port Arthur describes the scene on board the cruiser Bayan during the recent bombardment in which she distinguished herself as follows:
"During the battle, the Bayan was under a heavy fire. The shells were falling all round her, and the air was filled with the smoke of the enemy's guns. The Bayan's guns were firing steadily, and the crew was working hard to keep the ship steady. The Bayan was hit several times, but she continued to fight bravely. The Bayan's crew was very brave and they fought until the very end. The Bayan was finally sunk, but she had done her duty well." *(Continued on page 5.)*

Johnson on Preference.