

soon followed by a Russian cruiser, which also was beached. None of the vessels were damaged above the water line. More shots from torpedoes were fired during the early morning, and then all was quiet. Two unexploded torpedoes were found after the attack.

"At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning three Japanese cruisers passed Port Arthur in sight of the Russian fleet. The whole Russian fleet immediately weighed anchor and went after them, but returned in half an hour.

"The Russians left one cruiser outside to watch for the Japanese ships. The cruiser was fired upon by the Japanese and the other Russian vessels took up their anchors and cruised around the roadstead. The Japanese fleet came up within three miles and a battle commenced. The Japanese fired on the ships and forts, which replied. The Russian ships were struck by shells but were slightly damaged. The Russian fire fell short. The Columbia steamed away while the fight was in progress, but later saw the Japanese fleet leave. One cruiser with the torpedo boats is reported north of Chefoo."

The two battleships disabled are the Pallada and the Czarevitch. The disabled armored cruiser Retzivan, and the grounded battleships block the entrance to the harbor, preventing gunboats from getting out and battleships and cruisers from going in to coal.

Besides this Japan has the Russian gunboats Variag and Korietz caught at Chemulpo. They were bound for Vladivostok. The Japanese fleet was commanded by Vice-Admiral Togo and consisted of four fast cruisers, the Chitose, Kasagi, Tagago and Yoshino, which circled outside drawing the fire of the Russians, and all went into attack the armored cruisers. In the Japanese fleet, which consisted of two divisions, were the Mikasa (the flagship), the first-class battleships, the Fuji, Yamashiro, Shikishima, Hiei, Hataeue and the dispatch boat Tatsumi.

The second division of the fleet, under command of Admiral Kuroki, consisted of the flagship Ise, the battleships, the Matsuyama, the armored cruisers, the Asama and Ise, and the dispatch boat. The Japanese fleet was divided into two divisions, the first division consisting of the battleships, the armored cruisers, the Asama and Ise, and the dispatch boat. The second division consisted of the battleships, the armored cruisers, the Asama and Ise, and the dispatch boat.

The disabled battleships are inside Forts Huan Chin Shan and Chi Kwan Shan. During Manoeuvring. Chefoo, Feb. 9.—The Japanese consul, formerly stationed at Dalny, who has just returned to Chefoo from Dalny, says that he passed a Japanese fleet going in the direction of Port Arthur. The cruiser Korietz is outside, but within range of the forts.

A naval officer who was recently at Port Arthur, says the Russians were not prepared for the attack and had insufficient amount of steam up. A boat patrolled the streets of Pechili continuously, but apparently the Japanese torpedo boats were not noticed until after the first torpedo was fired. The Russians fired but the Japanese did not return the fire and backed off.

An hour later the discharge of torpedoes was repeated, after which the torpedo boats withdrew some distance. At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the Japanese cruisers circled within view of the whole Russian fleet, but they were not engaged. The Russians returned toward the harbor after an hour. The Japanese came within three miles. A battle then began between the Russian fleet and the Japanese fleet. The Japanese shells were effective, but as far as seen the Russian ships fell short.

The Japanese were steaming toward Dalny when last seen. It is probable that the Japanese fleet was conveying twenty-six troops from Saesoo to some point in Korea. The Japanese are reported to be in possession of the southern portion of the peninsula. The Russian war vessels at Vladivostok are the armored cruisers Rurik, Besia, Gromoboi, the cruiser Bagray, a screw corvette, built in 1890. Russia has 1,000 tons of coal at Port Arthur, but the coal must be taken out to the battleships in lighters until the battleships are disabled by the Japanese are disabled.

More Ships Damaged. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10. 1 a. m.—The following official bulletin has just been issued in the form of a telegram to Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, dated February 9th:

"By order of the Viceroy I beg to report that this day, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, the Japanese fleet, consisting of about fifteen battleships and cruisers, approached Port Arthur and opened fire.

"The enemy was received with a cannon fire from the shore batteries and the guns of our squadron, which also participated in the engagement.

"At about midday the Japanese squadron ceased its fire and left, proceeding south.

"Our losses in the fleet were two officers wounded, nine men killed and forty-one men were wounded. On the shore batteries one man was killed and three wounded.

"The battleship Pallada and cruiser Novik, each had a hole knocked in her side below the water line. The forts were slightly damaged. (Signed) Major-General Flue."

The Russian Losses. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10. (6.20 a. m.)—A second telegram has been received from Viceroy Alexieff. It is dated February 9th, and says:

"A Japanese squadron of fifteen battleships and cruisers today began to bombard Port Arthur. The fortress replied and the squadron weighed anchor in order to participate in the battle."

A third telegram from the Viceroy says that at a home attack on the coast one hour the Japanese squadron ceased its firing and steamed southward. "Our losses," the Viceroy continues, "are two naval officers and fifty-one men wounded and nine men killed on the coast and one killed and three wounded."

"During the engagement the battleships Pallava and the cruisers Diana, Askold and Novik were each damaged on the water line. The damage to the fortress was not important."

Admiral Alexieff, amplifying his first telegram to the czar on the torpedo boat action, now telegraphs as follows: "After the explosion the cruisers hastened immediately to their assistance, and in spite of the dark night measures

were taken to bring the damaged vessels to the harbor. We had no loss of officers. Two marines were killed, five were drowned and eight were wounded. The enemy's torpedo boats received a hole in their side. Two unexploded torpedoes were found after the attack."

Another Account. Paris, Feb. 10.—The correspondent at Chefoo of the Paris edition of the New York Herald describes in a dispatch the tranquil appearance of Port Arthur on Monday night.

At 8 o'clock the lighthouse was lighted and the firing lights were hung up. Only one Russian warship was sighted by her searchlight, and this in a leisurely fashion. Three torpedo boats were patrolling on the outskirts of the fleet, all the others were in the basin. A deep silence settled down, but this was disturbed at half-past eleven o'clock by three muffled explosions. Instantly firing began and the searchlights were used but without much method.

"I watched the operations," the correspondent goes on, "thinking that they were only manoeuvring; at midnight, however, the firing almost ceased and stopped entirely at three o'clock in the morning."

The correspondent describes the arrival and beheading of the Russian warships, which were at first supposed to have been in collision. "But at twenty minutes to three," he continues, "Russian naval officers boarded the steamer Columbia in a great state of excitement, saying the victory had been won. The Columbia did not attempt to leave. This was apparently done, with the idea of preventing the ship from acquainting the Japanese with the extent of the Russian damage. After daybreak a strange apparition seemed to pass the Russians."

"The white-faced gawing crews crowded forward on the decks of the damaged vessels, and none of the searchlights showed a disposition to chase the enemy or fire a single shot till the Japanese had departed at twenty minutes past eight, when the Russians started in pursuit, going in towards Port Dalny. They returned, however, at a quarter past nine without having fired a shot."

"Apparently having occurred to them that the Japanese had effected a complete surprise, owing to their bad outlook, the Russians have now outside the harbor five battleships and five cruisers, besides seventeen torpedo boats and other small vessels."

"It was almost 11 o'clock when the Japanese squadron of sixteen ships, including five battleships, appeared in fine order. At a quarter past 11 there came the first flash from a Japanese vessel and a twelve-inch shell landed near the torpedo boats grouped near the entrance of the harbor. The aim was splendid."

"Owing to confusion on the part of the quarantine officials, or perhaps because the Russians thought the Japanese would not like to fire near the British flag, the Columbia was not fired at. The Japanese shells fell thickly around her, several bursting near by and strewn her decks with splinters. The capture of the Columbia is a bitter blow to the Russian guard, but it was not out of danger, making all speed for Chefoo. The Russian guards were praying for the Chinese to come to the aid of the ships were lightened, but they worked well."

"Those on board the steamer feared the Russian batteries would sink them for doing their duty, and the English signals for permission to proceed having been ignored.

"The bombardment lasted until a quarter of twelve. The Japanese aimed their fire well, two shells bursting at the summit of the masts and a number on the cliff and the beach.

"All were heavy shells. The rate of fire on both sides was slow. Three Russian battleships were hit, but the extent of the damage could not be ascertained. "Apparently no ship on either side was disabled. The Russian cruiser Novik fought pluckily, keeping close by far than any other Russian vessel to the Japanese, and the heavy fire concentrated on her compelled her to retire on the battleships."

"The other Russian cruisers fought at first outside the line of battleships. "The Russians seem to fight with little formation, but this was probably due to the cramped space, they being never more than one or one-and-a-half miles from the shore and under the guns of the forts, which fired over them. Before the action the men on the warships could be seen throwing back and lumber overboard their Russian ships. The Japanese wheeled around in the same position while the Japanese kept in splendid formation. The latter retired slowly in line to the southeastward."

Landing of Japs. London, Feb. 10.—In a dispatch from Tientsin, dated February 9th, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says it is reported there that the Russian cruisers Variag and Korietz, at Chemulpo, hauled down their flags without firing a shot, and that 5,000 Japanese immediately

landed and the march to Seoul commenced. Japanese troops also landed at the chief points of southern and western Korea. One division of the Japanese fleet, under the command of Admiral Kuroki, together with three divisions of the Japanese Guards each of 12,000 men, have been mobilized. It appears the correspondent continues, that the Russian warships at Chemulpo have been captured.

Another correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs from Port Arthur, under date of February 9th, that the Russian admiral, who has commanded the fleet at Chemulpo, will leave Liao Yang tomorrow for the Yalu river at the head of the third brigade of artillery, consisting of 24 guns and three regiments of infantry. The third, fourth and fifth infantry brigades are entrenched along the railroad at a distance of forty miles from Hai Feng, and three batteries of the fifth brigade are at Hai Feng.

The greatest activity prevails here and ammunition is being served out at an average of 150 cartridges per man. New recruits are being enrolled with feverish dispatch. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio, dated February 9th, says a plot is on foot at Seoul to bring 20,000 soldiers from Fanyan to take the Korean Emperor to the French legation, which place the imperial treasury has already been conveyed.

In a dispatch from Chefoo dated February 9th, a correspondent of the Daily Express says: "The Japanese at Port Arthur, an advance command of the Japanese fleet, under command of Vice-Admiral Togo, is comprised of sixteen battleships and cruisers, with a numerous torpedo fleet, left the main fleet of Shantung peninsula on Sunday. Immediately that the news of the Russian capture of Chemulpo was known, this information was conveyed to the Japanese admiralty by a destroyer dispatched from Tsubima on Saturday evening. The Japanese scouting cruisers were immediately ordered to take the precautionary situation of the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur. The squadron steamed slowly in battle formation Sunday morning, towards the coast, and within sight of Port Arthur under cover of darkness. It cruised slowly outside without showing lights. The Russians were lying in the roadstead, apparently feeling secure from attack. Nearly all the Japanese torpedo boats were dispatched on their dangerous and daring task.

"They rushed half steam on the enemy, who were completely surprised. A great rattle of small arms greeted the invaders, who, however, escaped unharmed, and the Retzivan, the Czarevitch and the other vessels were almost immediately torpedoed.

"The Japanese dashed along the line of the Russians, exposed by this time to a terrible fire from machine guns and heavy guns from both the ships and the shore.

"There was the utmost consternation among the Russians, which probably accounted for the Japanese success. The Japanese were practically unscathed and retaining the admiral's fleet outside. The admiral's fleet moved in within a range of two and one-half miles and opened fire on the Russian fleet. The latter is reported to be still raging and the wild reports are current. The Chinese population of Chefoo is in a frenzy of excitement at the reports that the Japanese have taken the forts and the shore. A dispatch to Reuters' Telegraph Company from Tientsin says: "A French transport with a battery of When Troops are Landed in Korea. Another Fight is Expected at Port Arthur."

London, Feb. 10.—"We were slow in negotiating, but are making up for lost time by quickness in action," said Baron Hayashi this morning. "The engagements at Port Arthur and Chemulpo are being fought in accordance with plans matured. As soon as our forces are landed in Korea, I look for an important fleet action at Port Arthur. The smaller Russian vessels are being up the advantage they gained by being under the cover of their land batteries."

"By going to the Chinese side, however, the Japanese fleet by high angle shot can trap the Russian vessels. I am sure that the Japanese will make it very uncomfortable for the Russian ships lying moored close to one another. Thereby, it is hoped, to drive out the Russian fleet from the harbor. Admiral Korietz, he says, anticipates a fate and some into the open of his own accord. The present events merely go to show the utter uselessness of Port Arthur as a naval base. I fear that the Japanese will be able to capture the forts and the Yalu river, screening the landing of troops, one army corps at Fusan and another at Ping Yang. The Russian torpedo attacks on the part of the Japanese fleet will, it is believed, be kept up so long as the Russian fleet maintains its necessarily open position outside of Port Arthur. This will be done in the hope of breaking up the Russian's nerve. The troops landing at Ping Yang will be pushed towards the Manchurian frontier. The Russian fleet is expected to be aggressive, but serious naval battle is expected until the disembarkation of the Japanese troops is completed.

Report of Another Fight. Tokio, Feb. 10.—It is reported here that the Japanese fleet engaged and defeated two Russian warships whose names have not yet been learned. It was said the engagement began at 11 a. m. and continued until 3 p. m. The smaller Russian vessel is reported to have been sunk and the larger fired and hopelessly disabled. A part of the crew is reported to have escaped to the shore and to have been captured.

The Japanese ships are reported to be slightly damaged. Official confirmation of the report is unobtainable. It was reported yesterday that the Russian cruisers Korietz and Variag were lying at Chemulpo yesterday, and it is possible they were the vessels reported to have been engaged.

RUSSIAN CLAIM VICTORY. St. Petersburg Papers Publish Unconfirmed Story That Seven Japanese Ships Were Crippled. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10. 5.30 p. m.—Some of the newspapers print extra claiming a Russian victory at Port Arthur. Three Japanese warships and been seriously crippled. One report says that the Japanese battleship Shikishima was sunk.

The people are demonstrating, but there is no official confirmation of the report, and the announcement is discredited. REPORT JAPANESE ROUT. Telegrams Received at Vladivostok Say Russian Move on Yalu River. Was Successful. Vladivostok, Feb. 10.—Private telegrams received here report the complete rout of the Japanese by the Russians on the Yalu river. These advices also claim that Che-

foo, Korea, had been occupied by Russian soldiers and marines. DELAY AIDED RUSSIA. Military Men Declare the Country Is Now Ready For All Emergencies. New York, Feb. 10.—All the members of the reserves have been commanded to remain at their present abodes so that they can be found easily when it is decided to call them out, says a dispatch to the Times from a Russian correspondent, who says that one company of every regiment of guard troops in the district of St. Petersburg and Moscow is to be sent to the Far East.

Cabling from Moscow, a Times correspondent says: "Russian military men do not conceal their satisfaction at the success of Russia's five months' delay. They desire their country to-day is ready for contingencies which would have been awkward a few months ago. They appear to be satisfied that Japan can never succeed in forcing Russia's land forces to the Yalu river, and that the uppermost in the naval campaign."

BRITAIN'S NEUTRALITY. Proclamation Will be Drawn Up at Special Meeting of the Cabinet. London, Feb. 10.—It was announced in the House of Commons to-day that a proclamation of British neutrality will be drawn up at a special cabinet meeting to-morrow.

SINKING OF CRUISERS. Story of Fight Off Chemulpo, Which Resulted in Loss of Two Russian Ships. London, Feb. 10.—Baron Hayashi's official advices regarding the battle of Chemulpo are as follows: "On Monday a Japanese squadron, escorting transports now on the way to Chemulpo, Korea, met the Russian gunboat Korietz as the latter was coming out of port. "The Korietz took up an offensive attitude towards the Japanese vessels and fired on the Japanese torpedo boats. The latter discharged two torpedoes ineffectually, and then the Korietz returned to her anchorage in port.

"Early in the morning of Tuesday Admiral Urik, commanding the Japanese squadron, formally called on the Russian warships to leave Chemulpo before noon. The Admiral added that if his demand was not complied with he would be compelled to attack them in the harbor. "The two Russian warships left the port at about 1.30 a. m., and a battle resulted outside.

"After about an hour's engagement the Russian warships sought refuge among neighboring islands. "Towards the evening the Russian cruiser Variag sank, and at about 4 a. m. to-day (February 10th) the Korietz was reported to have also sunk, having been blown up.

"The officers and men of the two sunken vessels sought refuge on the island of Chefoo. "There were no casualties on the Russian side."

CZAR DECLARES WAR. Russian Ambassador Makes Announcement to United States Secretary of State. Washington, Feb. 10.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called on Secretary of State Hay about noon to-day, and left with him the announcement that the czar had declared war on Japan.

HAS GREAT ADVANTAGE. Japan's Success Against Russia Has Practically Given Her Command of the Sea. Berlin, Feb. 10.—Secretary Hay's note to the powers concerning the neutrality and integrity of China was delivered to the German government yesterday by Foreign Secretary Von Richtofen. The association of powers under the latter has already conveyed an intimation to Secretary Hay that his proposals are likely to be accepted by the German government, because they tend to localize the war and avoid great subjects of international dispute. The step is regarded by the foreign office as an able move.

The naval men here were doing little but talking about the Japanese-Russian engagements and the donations to be drawn therefrom. One convention was that Japan had acquired such a superiority at her command of the sea practically results. The unwillingness of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur to leave the protection of the shore batteries enables Japan, in the opinion of the naval experts here, to conduct her landing operations unmolested. It is believed Port Arthur will be invested on the land side as quickly as possible.

One of the Japanese objects in engaging the forts, it was further pointed out, was doubtless to draw the Russian fire and locate the guns on the shore. That the Japanese ships withdrew was not regarded as indicating losses. A contrast is also made between the condition of Japanese and Russian ships. All the former were docked within six weeks of the outbreak of the war, and were in perfect order and tuned up for action, while the Russian vessels, it was added, had not been docked for a year.

CZAR'S MANIFESTO. Commanded Viceroy Alexieff to Accept the Challenge of the Japanese. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The official Messenger this morning contains the following: "Supreme Manifesto: "By the grace of God, We, Nicholas I, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, make known to all of our loyal subjects. "In our solicitude for the maintenance of peace, which is dear to our heart, we have made every exertion to consolidate tranquility in the Far East. In these peaceful aims we signified assent to the proposals of the Japanese government to revise the agreements regarding Korea and Manchuria, and to the two governments. However, the negotiations begun upon this subject were not brought to a conclusion and Japan, without awaiting receipt of the last responsive proposal, declared the war. We have therefore broken off all diplomatic relations with Russia dissolved.

"Without advising us of the fact that a breach of such relations would in itself mean an opening of warlike operations, the Japanese government issued orders to its torpedo boats to suddenly attack our squadron standing in the outer harbor of the fortress of Port Arthur. "Upon receiving reports from the viceroy in the Far East about this, we imme-

diately commanded him to answer the Japanese challenge with armed force. "Making known this our decision, we, with unshaken faith in the help of the Almighty and with a firm expectation of aid and reliance upon the unanimous willingness of all our loyal subjects to stand with us in defence of the homeland, we ask God's blessing upon our stalwart land and naval forces.

"Given at St. Petersburg, January 27th, 1904 (our calendar February 9th), and the tenth year of our reign." "Written in full by the hand of His Imperial Majesty, Nicholas I."

NOT CREDITED. French Officials Have No News Regarding Alleged Occupation of Shan Hai Kwan. Paris, Feb. 10.—The foreign office discredits the reports from Tientsin yesterday of the French occupation of Shan Hai Kwan on the mouth of the Yalu river. Officials say the negotiations of this subject occurred six months ago without definite results, and the officials believe that the reported arrival of French troops there arose from the shifting of the small garrison detachments. The officials add there certainly can be no significance in the French occupying the forts vacated by the Russians.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED. Tokio, Feb. 11.—The destruction of the Russian cruiser Variag and the gunboat Korietz at Chemulpo on Tuesday is officially confirmed, but details are lacking. Admiral Urik, commander of the Japanese squadron, sent a cablegram to the navy department saying that the two Russian vessels weighed anchor at noon on Monday and were met by the Japanese fleet. The Russian ships withdrew round an island at 7 a. m., nine miles from Chemulpo. "It is not known who fired the opening shot, but the exchange lasted 24 minutes. The Russian ships withdrew to Chemulpo. The Korietz exploded about 4.30 o'clock.

It is not clear how the Variag was destroyed. The loss of life and the effect of the shells on the Russians are unknown. It is possible that the Russian crew aided in the destruction of their vessels to avoid capture and annihilation.

The Japanese did not lose a man, and their ships were uninjured. The name of the Japanese ships are withheld for strategic reasons. The Russian crews, it is reported, surrendered to the Japanese at Chemulpo.

Japan is elated by its success of the engagement. Two Russian battleships and one cruiser were torpedoed Monday night at Port Arthur. The navy department does not confirm the report that the Japanese fleet is still off Port Arthur.

Advices of a general naval engagement are hourly expected. The success of the Japanese on the sea would carry considerable advantage and practically decide the war. On paper the fleets are almost equal, although the Japanese are confident that their personnel is superior. They say that a drawn battle would be really a Japanese victory on account of Russia's lack of facilities to dock and repair her larger craft.

The existence of a strike of war with Russia was formally announced to-day by an imperial proclamation. Repeating the charges that the Japanese attack on Port Arthur was made from Wei Hai Wei on the north of the Shang Tung peninsula, the Novoe Vremya to-day bitterly assails Great Britain.

All nations of rumors are afloat. The government, however, has taken measures to counteract their publication, forbidding the sale of the principal offender, the St. Petersburg Gazette. The government expressed great displeasure at the publication of the report of a Russian victory, thus raising false hopes among the population. According to one source here, the Russian armored cruiser, the Novoe Vremya, was captured by the Japanese transports off Southern Korea and herself sunk by a Japanese cruiser. Another story claims that one of the Vladivostok warships, under Admiral Stokelberg, had sunk four Japanese transports. The report of the sinking of the Russian armored cruiser, the Novoe Vremya, was resented still another was to the effect that the Japanese attack on Port Arthur was a feint to protect the passage of the transports bound to Shantung. 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