

# THREE HUNDRED RUSSIANS KILLED OR WOUNDED

In a Fight at Port Arthur, So it  
is Reported.

Has the Russian Fleet Aban-  
doned Port Arthur?

London cable says there is no news of fresh operations of importance in the far east. The rumor of Port Arthur's fall has followed that of the Japanese occupation of Southern Manchuria into oblivion, and it is predicted here that the latest story of Admiral Makarov's dash out of Port Arthur will prove equally false. It, however, it turns out that the Russians have chosen this desperate move in preference to the apparently inevitable loss of their vessels at Port Arthur, it is assumed that Admiral Togo will easily catch them long before they can reach Vladivostok, which is more than a thousand miles away. It is regarded as incredible that the Russians could have slipped out without the Japanese knowing it, although it is suggested that they would be allowed to steam outside the protection of their shore batteries before they were attacked. Against the report that the Russians got out on Friday, there is a report of an engagement on Sunday, in which the cruiser Diana was damaged. This report is not confirmed, and no details are given.

TOKIO HEARS THE REPORT.  
But Apparently Gives It Little  
Credence.

Tokio cable says, it is reported here that the Russian fleet abandoned Port Arthur after the fourth attack was made upon it by the Japanese fleet, and is endeavoring to reach Vladivostok. These reports are, however, doubted. It is recognized that if the Port Arthur fleet of the Russians has succeeded in getting out of the port, and manages to evade the Japanese, a new and serious situation will be created. Should they have left, it is believed that Admiral Togo is aware of it and is keeping in touch with them to compel an action, which it is hoped, will be decisive. That Admiral Makarov should make an attempt to get out is not regarded as improbable, as in the event of the Port Arthur fleet reaching Vladivostok the largest vessels could dock, and it would have a base possessing sufficient defenses. Such a move, however, might conceivably succeed, while the keeping of the fleet at Port Arthur is viewed as hopeless, involving its certain loss. In official quarters, where there is a disposition to believe that Admiral Makarov got out last Friday night, it is said that the Vladivostok squadron also put to sea to meet the Port Arthur fleet, and news of a great battle is being expected. It is asserted that Admiral Togo has not divided his battleship squadron. He is resolved to keep all six of his battleships together.

A London cable says: The Shanghai correspondent of the Express sends the following account of the attack on Port Arthur last Thursday, which is the first and fullest detailed inside story of the damage done by the Japanese bombardment received here. Three Norwegian steamers, the Brand, Argo and Seistrad, arrived here today direct from Port Arthur, which place they left on Sunday night. Their captains were taken before the port admiral prior to their departure and forced to swear that they would not reveal what had taken place. Conversations with members of the crews, however, drew out the following authentic particulars: The vessels were chartered by the Russian Admiralty as coal transports. During the last bombardment, the Argo lay alongside the Retzian in the harbor. A shell from a Japanese warship fell on the deck of the Retzian and exploded, killing nineteen officers and men. The crews of the merchant ships in the harbor deserted and fled toward the promontory during the bombardment.

New Town Wrecked.  
The greatest damage was done to the new town, where the shells caused such havoc that practically all the shops and business buildings on the main street were demolished. Scarcely a residence was left untouched. The Japanese fire was marvellously accurate. The inhabitants were terror-stricken. Many attempted to construct rude bomb-proof shelters. A shell fell among a crowd of curious sight-seers who were gazing at the attacking fleet, and killed twenty-five of them. Three Government clerks were killed while hurrying from the port admiral's office. The most elevated fort at the entrance of the harbor was the most seriously damaged. There was one tremendous explosion, which civilians attribute to the blowing up of a magazine, but whether the surmise is correct or not is unknown, as the Russian authorities forbade any enquiries being answered. A two funneled cruiser that was anchored a cable's length from the Retzian, probably the Diana, was struck at the water-line and set on fire. Every person on board perished.

Blocking the Harbor.  
The Russians sank two old steamers belonging to the Chinese Railway Com-

pany, laden with stones, in the entrance of the channel in a line with the lighthouse, thus reduced the navigable way to a channel less than 300 feet wide. This is marked by buoys.

During the bombardment the desperate operation was being carried out under fire. The steamers lie in the shape of the Y.

The day after the bombardment five Russian warships left the harbor to scout for the Japanese fleet. It was rumored that 25 Japanese vessels were on the way to deliver what would have been probably the last attack on the doomed fortress.

In consequence of this there was a panic in the town, which was not allayed by the return of the scouting vessels and their report that the coast was clear.

The food supply at Port Arthur is still sufficient for the needs of the garrison, but it is entirely under the control of the military authorities, who issue daily rations, which are so small that the population is in a state of continual discontent.

There are still no signs of evacuation. Casualties are arriving by rail at the rate of 1,500 daily.

Improvements in Discipline.  
Since the bombardment Admiral Alex-  
ieff and Admiral Makarov have issued a number of encouraging proclamations. There has been a great improvement in discipline since the arrival of Admiral Makarov. Repairs to the damaged warships are proceeding with all possible speed, but the Retzian and Carevitch are in a hopeless condition. The Marconi station opposite the lighthouse has failed to work, its instruments having been dislocated by currents sent out by the Japanese ships equipped with the wireless system.

The Norwegians insist that when they left the Russian fleet had sailed with the view of making a dash for Vladivostok, leaving in the harbor only the Retzian, Carevitch and Sevastopol. The latter is in the drydock, having been seriously damaged by two shells. It is probable, however, that the vessels had merely gone on another scouting expedition.

During the bombardment the Russian fleet did not return the Japanese fire, except the Novik and Boyarin, which left the harbor during the engagement, with torpedo boats which were in peril of capture. When the Norwegian steamers left the only other vessels in the harbor were the volunteer steamer Kazan, the Eduard Barf, four smaller Russian merchantmen, one of which is a whaler, and the hospital ship Mongolia, which had been struck by a shell, which killed six persons aboard to her.

Docks Badly Damaged.  
The docks are believed to have been severely injured. The terrorized Chinamen were not allowed to leave. Deserter were brought back, lashed together in gangs, and made to work at the point of the bayonet. The Norwegian steamers were searched for stowaways before they were permitted to clear. Nevertheless, five fugitives escaped on them.

Admiral Makarov has ordered that shells be sparingly used in replying to bombardments, and only fire when the Japanese are within close range. Ammunition is reported to have been despatched to Port Arthur, but it has not arrived. Admiral Makarov has repeatedly urged the heavy guns of the fortress. Shells heretofore have been wasted in futile replies, exactly as the Japanese planned.

"THE VILEST NONSENSE."  
Reports That Port Arthur Will be  
Abandoned Revived.

St. Petersburg cable says, from the highest official quarter information comes that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumors persistently issuing from Tokyo that the Russians are abandoning Port Arthur.

"It is the vilest nonsense," said the official. "Nothing has occurred there to warrant such reports, as the Japanese fleet has not been seen for forty-eight hours. The motive of the Government at Tokyo in spreading this story is probably to influence public feeling in Japan for the purpose of creating enthusiasm while a war loan is being floated."

The newspapers here manifest the greatest indignation, the Boerse Gazette characterizing the report as a British invention. Attention is directed to the order of the day issued by Lieut. General Stoessel, commander at Port Arthur, in which he declared that the place would never be surrendered, as representing the Russian position. Relative to the point, a military officer said to-night:

"If we abandon Port Arthur, we leave our fleet, which is doomed. It is too absurd to discuss."

Gen. Kouropatkin expects to reach Mukden March 26. Everything will be back-tracked in order to get him to the front on schedule time.

TOWARDS THE YALU.  
Russian Troops are Being Rapidly  
Rushed Forward.

St. Petersburg cable says, on account of the difficulty in housing the vast number of troops pouring into Mukden, 11,000 have been sent forward during the last few days towards the Yalu River as reinforcements for the 7,000 troops already at Kusan and Aun, and the stream of soldiers from European Russia is not being cut at Horthin. The housing problem will disappear

with the advent of warm weather, but in the meantime the Government is hurrying forward large numbers of portable, collapsible, wooden quarters, 1,800 of these have already been despatched from St. Petersburg, and 3,000 from Moscow.

to Change His Residence.  
A special despatch from Seoul says. The Emperor intends to leave his town palace and return to Yankok, his palace in the outskirts of the city. It was here that the Queen was assassinated in 1895, and from here that the Emperor fled to the Russian legation in 1896. His present residence is situated in the midst of the foreign legations, so that his removal to Yankok will doubtless be more satisfactory to the Japanese Government.

Tokio cable says, the Cabinet, after a conference with the elder statesmen and other political leaders, has decided to submit proposals for the extension of the tobacco monopoly to include manufactured tobacco and the creation of a salt monopoly to a special diet, convening on Friday next. They will involve a heavy outlay for the purchase of private tobacco manufacturing concerns and the salt interests, but the advisers of the Government regard the expenditure at this time as wise.

The Cabinet has decided also to suggest increase in land, income, business, wine, sugar, stock and change, miners, customs and stamp taxes, and in addition the creation of new taxes upon silk goods, kerosene and woollens, an estimated total amounting to 68,000,000 yen. Expenses from the commencement of hostilities to the end of March are estimated at 156,000,000 yen, divided as follows: 108,000,000 yen for the army and 47,000,000 yen for the navy. The expenditure on account of the war from April next to December inclusive, is estimated at 380,000,000 yen besides a special war reserve of 40,000,000 yen.

TO RAISE OVER \$122,000,000.  
Added Revenues to Come From Three  
Sources in Japan.

Tokio cable says, a special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, and it decided the final form of the financial measures previously reported. The added revenues are to come from three sources—increased taxation, public loans, and reduction of ordinary expenditures.

From the first source, taxation, \$32,500,000 is expected to be realized. From land tax, nearly \$16,000,000. From income and business each over 2,500,000. From sugar, over 3,500,000. From silk cloth 2,000,000. From woolen cloth 1,000,000. From kerosene 500,000. From the salt monopoly, nearly 3,000,000. From the manufactured tobacco monopoly 2,000,000.

These items will be the Government, because of the expenses of the revenue establishment which must be deducted this year and hereafter, \$25,000,000, and other similar sources of revenue will net \$4,000,000.

From the second general source of revenue, the public loan, \$50,000,000 will be derived. The Diet will be asked to approve the loan just issued, and authorize a further one.

From the third source, reduction of ordinary expenditure, from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 will be obtained by administrative reforms, and the postponement of public works.

Large American interests are involved in the manufactured tobacco monopoly. The Jiji Shimpo says the whole scheme is to put the greatest burden on the greatest number, but there are few who will consent to certain classes to the smaller items and to the salt tax. Instead of trifling, harmful taxes, says the paper, the Government should increase the land tax, though the Government probably thinks it would be opposed in this by the Lower House.

The Jiji Shimpo thinks the tobacco monopoly unpopular. It was once before proposed, and failed to receive the Diet's approval.

FUNDS FOR RUSSIA.  
Financiers Undertake to Raise \$200,000,000 Loan.

Cologne cable says, a despatch to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg says that a financial paper published in the Russian capital asserts that a group of international financiers has undertaken to obtain for Russia \$200,000,000 for war expenditures, conditional on repayment after the war. The loan will take the form of consolidated stock. The Government will take up the loan only when its existing resources have been exhausted, a clause which is not to arise for a considerable time.

Affairs at New Chwang.  
A Tien-Tsin cable says, Lloyd's agent at New Chwang wires as follows: "Port Arthur will be open between March 25 and 30, and steamers have been chartered for spring shipments. The reports that New-Chwang will be attacked shortly are untrue, and there is no truth in the statement that the Russians are going to lay mines abreast of the fort."

"Business is going on as usual, and M. Grosse, of the civil administration, is doing all in his power to further the trade interests of both Chinese and foreigners."

"The American and British residents insist that warships should be stationed here, but here are no signs of any trouble."

Japanese troops will probably land in Kai Chou Bay, and cut off the main line at Tashi Chiao, south-east of New-Chwang."

Russian Boat Blown Up.  
A cable from Chefoo says—While entering Port Arthur yesterday, the 16th inst., the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Skorri struck upon an unplaced mine and was blown up. Four of the crew were saved. Victory Alexoff wires a report confirming the Associated Press account of the damage done to Port Arthur during the bombardment of the 10th. He says the story of a fire there is "a base fabrication."

Russian Spy Shot.  
St. Petersburg, March 23, 1:50 p. m.—Captain LYKOV, of the Manchurian commissariat service, has been summarily court-martialed and shot for acting as a spy in the pay of the Japanese. When arrested on suspicion of espionage documents found in LYKOV'S possession, left no doubt of the truth of the charges that he had long been revealing military secrets to the Japanese.

The tragic story became public through a simple announcement in the army organ this morning that LYKOV had been excluded from the service.

# THE MAN WHO THREW REVOLVERS INTO CARRIAGE

Arrest of Alleged Accomplice of the Men Who Shot  
Constable Boyd in Toronto.

Chicago, March 21.—Edward Kerlin, alias Edward Pierce, charged with forgery and robbing mail boxes, has been identified by a former convict as the man who assisted Fred Lee Rice, Frank Rutledge and Thomas Jones in an attempt to escape from custody in Toronto on April 4, 1901. One constable was killed and another wounded. The prisoners were recaptured. Kerlin is said to have thrown revolvers into the carriage in which the men were being taken from the court house to the jail.

Rice, Rutledge and Jones were arrested at Chicago on June 2, 1900, charged with the robbery of a post-office box, and in Aurora, Ont., charged and bank in Aurora, Ont., fought extradition, but were taken back to Canada. The men were tried and sentenced to 21 years each. Kerlin was identified from a photograph sent out by the Canadian authorities. Chester Sheldon, who was released with Kerlin from the Joliet penitentiary, recognized the likeness. He told the detectives Kerlin was in Canada at the time of the attempted escape.

Alliance Against the States.

New Orleans, La., March 21.—According to mail advices just received here an alliance has been formed by Brazil, Ecuador, Argentina, Chile and Bolivia to guard against absorption by the United States. To belief, it is declared, prevails throughout Brazil and Argentina that in the event of a revolution in either republic, President Roosevelt will intervene and recognize the revolutionists, thus paving the way for the annexation.

Last year, when Peru was believed to be considering the advisability during the recent revolution of asking President Roosevelt to establish a protectorate over that country, the other republics were frightened, fearing that with Peru as the stepping stone to the formation to the proposed annexation of Peru, the United States might absorb the whole of South America.

Indians Dying of Starvation.  
Washington, March 17.—Representations have been made to the Washington

authorities that the Copper River Indians in Alaska generally are sick and dying from lack of nourishment. Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the War Department, has telegraphed Gen. Funston, commanding the department of the Columbia, to do anything he can for the Indians, in the interests of humanity.

Officers Sent to Jail.

Dresden, March 21.—Lieut. von Krohn has been condemned by a court martial to four months' imprisonment in a fortress for challenging to fight duels with his brother officers, in defence of his family honor. His opponents, Lieuts. von Thorne and Gerlach, were respectively condemned to six, fifteen and twenty-four months' imprisonment in a fortress. All the officers belong to an artillery regiment stationed at Pirm, Saxony. The proceedings of the court martial were held behind closed doors, in the interests of morality and the army.

Too Much for This Company.

New York, March 21.—Losses in the Baltimore conflagration amounting to about its entire surplus of \$60,000, together with a depreciation in market value of investments, have caused the directors of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of New York to decide the company shall retire from business. The outstanding risks have been reinsured in the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. It is estimated that after all claims have been settled the stockholders will receive the par value, or thereabouts, of their holdings. The company, which was organized in 1870, is capitalized at \$200,000.

Paderewski and the Czar.

New York, March 21.—A cable to the Sun from Vienna says: A newspaper states that Paderewski, the pianist, lately performed at the Russian court. The Czar was delighted, and told the performer that he was especially pleased to find such talent in a Russian. "I beg your Majesty's pardon," replied Paderewski, "I am a Pole." Later on the same day Paderewski, who had arranged a number of concerts in St. Petersburg, received a police order directing him to leave the capital in 24 hours and never to return.

TEACHER VICTIM OF LIBEL.

A Northfield Farmer Arrested, but  
Honorably Acquitted.

Brantford, Ont., March 21.—The village of Northfield Plains, in Brant County, is in a state of excitement over the outcome of a trial at Brantford yesterday. For some weeks there has been considerable factional feeling in the village, and the subject of abuse was Mr. Ames, the school teacher. He received numerous insulting letters containing malicious statements calculated to injure his character, and at last he employed a Toronto detective. This officer arrested Marshall Rand, a well known farmer of the village, and had him arraigned on a charge of criminal libel. The case was heard before three justices at Brantford yesterday, and many witnesses testified before a great gathering of country people who were interested in the affair. Rand was honorably acquitted, and the mystery remains unsolved.

MURDERED BY REBELS.

Ghostly Treatment of German Settlers  
by Southwest Africa Rebels.

Berlin, March 21.—Letters from German Southwest Africa have arrived here giving details of the ghostly treatment of German settlers, 138 of whom were killed outright or tortured to death by the rebellious natives in the district of Okahandja alone. Women were maltreated and murdered, and boys mutilated and left to die slowly. The expeditionary columns on coming in sight of a farmer's house would seize the heads of its former occupants fastened to the roof. The sights appear to have excited the rage of the soldiers. The left here express longings for revenge, and a determination, as one writer says, "to kill everything black."

TRANSCONTINENTAL WRECK.

Several Passengers More or Less  
Seriously Hurt.

Winnipeg, March 21.—The transcontinental train for the West was wrecked at Chaplin, about 65 miles west of Moose Jaw last night. Several passengers were bruised and injured as a result, but none of them seriously, according to reports so far received. Two tourist cars were derailed, owing to a broken rail, and, of course, it is the passengers in these coaches who were injured. A rumor was current in this city that several people had been killed, but railway officials deny this report.

SHOT HIS COUSIN.

New Brunswick Woman Re-  
fused to Play Cards.

St. John, March 21.—George Geo. of Carleton County, N. B., shot and probably fatally wounded his cousin, Millie Geo., at New Canaan, N. B. They had been keeping company, and Millie refused on Saturday to Saturday to play cards with George, who grabbed a Lee-Enfield rifle and shot her through the hips. George gave himself up to the police.

Thirty-five of the jacket-makers of  
the Star Mantle Manufacturing Com-  
pany, Montreal, are on strike. They  
demand higher wages, and that the  
company should recognize the Cloak  
Makers' Union, which was organized on  
Jan. 23 last.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Many Men in the New York  
Building Trades Idle.

New York, March 21.—Several more iron workers were made idle in this city because of the strike and labor troubles in the building trades. In the meantime the strike is spreading and forcing more men into idleness on the buildings where the masons, bricklayers and laborers are not working. The riggers, steamfitters, boiler-makers and inside iron workers are beginning to feel the strike, and many of them had to stop work today because they had reached the point where the masons and bricklayers were required to prepare the way for others. Some of the labor leaders said that they would ultimately get the support of all the other trades, and that the building business in New York would be tied up indefinitely unless the employers complied with their demands. It was said by one member of the arbitration board of the building trades employers to-day that the bricklayers unions which struck in sympathy with the laborers were "outlawed" and that there was little chance of arbitration, unless the men returned to work to-morrow, as agreed by their delegates at the last conference with the mason builders committee.

TEST OF COURAGE.

A Despised Russian Jew Who  
Did Not Flinch.

Berlin, March 21.—Mandelstamm, whom Chancellor von Bulow named in the Reichstag on Feb. 29 as one of the leading protesters against the Government's attitude toward Russia, is not included in the thirty Russian students expelled from Germany. He anticipated such an order by flight to Switzerland. Frau Zetkin, in a recent speech at Breslau, gave the following details of his past conviction:

"Hats off to Mandelstamm, twice deported to Siberia. Once, on a long march to the icy plains, the convicts, almost without food, owing to the embezzlement of a commissary officer, complained to the commander of the escort, who, finding them up, said: 'Who objects?' One man stepped forward and the officer shot him. Turning pleasantly to the others the commander inquired: 'Has anyone else a wish?' A second man stepped out of the line and the commander shot him dead, and again stammered said: 'Yes, I do.' The officer, overcome by this fearlessness, listened to the protest and supplied the convicts with food. This was the courage of the despised Russian Jew."

BOTH PLEADED GUILTY.

Webster and Fair Remanded Till  
Next Monday for Sentence.

Toronto report — "Guilty," answered Levi, alias "Harold," Webster when arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on charges of the theft of diamonds, diamond brooches and rings, from P. W. Ellis & Co. Thomas Fair pleaded guilty to having received stolen goods from Webster and disposing of them in various places. Detectives Duncan and Verney yesterday recovered about \$150 worth of stolen diamonds. Detective Dunlop received about twenty anonymous letters threatening him to return stolen diamonds which had been stolen by Webster. In the cases which he has been able to investigate it was proved that the information was true. Detective expects to be able to recover for a total of nearly \$2,000 worth of jewels stolen by Webster, most of them having been disposed of by Fair.

WOMEN DEPART IN VIEW OF JAPANESE  
ATTACK.

A New-Chwang cable says: The last American and English women left today. Most of the railway employees are leaving Kin-Kow. An emergency train is kept in readiness to take the remainder. This is in accordance with the directors' decision to abandon the line in view of an expected Japanese attack. A special guard of 200 Chinese troops is posted at Chwang-tai-tee bridge, thirty miles away, owing to fears that robbers may attempt to destroy it. There is little confidence here in these troops. They are expected to run if attacked. The abandonment of the railway will stop communication with Shan-Hai-Kwan. Business is at a standstill. Prices of everything have trebled.

Russia Optimistic.

St. Petersburg cable: Gen. Kouropatkin reports that extreme optimism prevails in Government circles, where the only difference of opinion concerns the extent to which Japan has crushed Port Arthur. This place is regarded as not being at all likely to be captured, and Vladivostok is held to be impregnable. The Siberian Railway is working excellently. It will transport 8,000 troops daily from the spring onward. The Japanese will be driven back step by step through Korea, and will be pursued to their own islands. Peace terms will be dictated in Tokyo. When Gen. Kouropatkin was bidding farewell to the Czar, His Majesty commanded him not to return until he had unfurled the Russian flag over the Mikado's palace. Everything is expected to move smoothly during the peace negotiations, because it has been intimated to Great Britain that, if necessary, it may be actively backed in India, while the United States will not risk the consequences of backing Russia in dictating terms to Japan.