

RUSSIANS ARE RETREATING HARD PRESSED BY JAPS

Feng Huang Cheng Has Been Occupied by Mikado's Soldiers--Port Arthur Blocked, Except for Small Boats--Considerable Loss of Life Among the Japanese.

(Associated Press.)

FENG HUANG CHENG CAPTURED.

Seoul, May 6.—A dispatch from Antung says it is rumored there that the Japanese captured Feng Huang Cheng on May 4th, after fierce fighting, and that the losses on both sides were very heavy.

FOUR HUNDRED RUSSIANS TAKEN.

Antung, Manchuria, May 7, via Seoul, May 7.—A Japanese force to-day charged a thousand men of the Russian rear guard, consisting of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery, near Hamatan, west of Kienliencheng. After sustaining heavy loss, the Japanese spiked the Russian guns and captured 400 prisoners.

THE RETREAT OF RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—5.30 p.m.—According to a persistent rumor, General Kouropatkin decided not to give battle at Feng Huang Cheng. The Russians have fallen back and the Japanese have occupied Feng Huang Cheng.

PURSUED BY JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—8.10 p.m.—The Russian retreat from Feng Huang Cheng is confirmed. The Japanese pressed the retreating troops, though with few losses on each side. The Japanese destroyed the railway at Port Adams, blowing up the bridges.

JAP LOSSES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, May 7.—8 p.m.—Vice-Admiral Togo reports that the entrance to Port Arthur is blocked completely by the Japanese, except small boats. He adds that the Japanese have not lost a single war vessel, although the attack resulted in considerable loss of life.

JAPANESE ENTRENCHED.

Quickly Took Up Strong Positions and Have Mounted Rapid Fire Guns.

Shan Hai Kwan, China, May 7.—8.30.—The reports of a Japanese landing on the Liao Tung peninsula are confirmed. The Japanese are said to have disembarked 10,000 men on both sides of the peninsula, on Kinchow Bay (Kinchow), and at Pitsewo, and to have cut the railroad above Port Arthur.

This report was brought into Shan Hai Kwan by railroad men, who are the Russian censor at Yinkow as their authority. It is believed here that two other divisions of Japanese troops will land near Newchwang, and attempt later to effect a junction with the army from the Yalu.

An officer of a torpedo boat, who arrived here from Yinkow to-day, after confirming the announcement of the landing of Japanese troops on the Liao Tung peninsula, says the Japanese rapidly entrenched themselves and mounted rapid fire guns.

STRONG DEFENCES

Must Be Carried by Japs Before They Reach Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—The Russian capital has now been without news from Port Arthur for almost 24 hours. The last telegram filed at Port Arthur was filed at 6 o'clock last night. It is believed that the spot where the Japanese cut the railway and telegraph lines is near Port Adams, opposite Pitsewo.

No news of other landings on the Liao Tung peninsula has reached the general staff.

Important developments are hourly expected from Feng Huang Cheng. News of heavy fighting there is anticipated shortly.

A telegram from Gen. Kouropatkin says Gen. Kuroki's army is advancing upon the Russian position in two divisions. The enemy with artillery, he reports, has reached Kao Limoun, the "Gate of Korea," which is within ten miles of Feng Huang Cheng.

The calmness with which the Russians accept the isolation of what always has been regarded as the Russian Gibraltar in the Far East is remarkable. In military circles it had been considered inevitable from the first. No attempt is made to belittle the energy shown by the enemy, but from the strategic point of view the investment of the fortress is regarded as relieving the military situation on the mainland, which had been much embarrassed by the necessity for maintaining the seagirt stronghold at the extremity of the Liao Tung peninsula. Besides, the utmost confidence is expressed in the ability of the fortress to withstand a siege.

The whole of the lower end of the peninsula from Kinchow 30 miles above Port Arthur, south, is an entrenched camp commanded by a chain of most formidable fortifications, which surmount the crest of every hill. Millions of roubles and years of work have been devoted to rendering the place impregnable by land or sea. The railroad circling within this camp will permit of easy transportation of defending troops.

According to the Russian views, the Japanese have a herculean task before them in the event of their attempting the reduction of the fortress. Successive lines of defenses must be carried, and the Japanese operations cannot begin at the advanced position of Kinchow until their siege guns are landed.

Gen. Stoessel, who will have supreme command of the defense of Port Arthur, is considered to be able and resourceful, and to have an indomitable will. In addition to the 10,000 sailors on board the ships at Port Arthur, the defending force consists of a division of riflemen and three batteries of artillery, a total of about 22,000 men.

In anticipation of the severance of communication, all the valuable public documents had been removed to Mukden and the work of supplying the fortress

with provisions and munitions had been progressing for weeks. The authorities apparently are satisfied that practically no non-combatants remain there. The inhabitants of Port Dalny were sent away some time ago.

The newspapers accept the news stonily, advising the people not to be discouraged, since the cutting off of Port Arthur was a forgone conclusion from the first.

The Norve Vremsa says: "The fortress and its defenders must now shift for themselves until our army in sufficient strength can come down from the north and rescue them. In the meantime the people must accustom themselves to live without direct news from Port Arthur."

"WORK BEGINNING."

Gen. Stoessel's Order to Troops at Port Arthur—Expects Relief From the North.

"Port Arthur, May 6.—[Delayed in transmission].—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel has issued an order to the troops of his command in the vicinity of Kinchow Bay.

"Now our work is beginning." Naturally, the enemy will destroy railway communication and endeavor to cut our troops back to Port Arthur and besiege this fortress, Russia's bulwark in the Far East. We will defend it until the arrival of the troops which are coming to relieve us.

"I consider it my duty to call upon you to display unceasing vigilance and caution, and you must be ready at all times to defend yourselves to the death, and to die with the dignity and order becoming the glorious troops of Russia. No matter what happens you must not lose your heads, but remember that everything is possible in war, and that we shall be able, with God's help, to cope with the arduous task imposed upon us."

HOW THEY CLOSED IT.

Owing to Storm It Was Impossible to Save the Crews of Four of the Vessels.

Tokio, May 7.—Vice-Admiral Togo's official report of the latest engagement at Port Arthur, which was received here to-day, shows that the Japanese have blocked the entrance to the harbor.

On Tuesday morning, after the blockading flotilla had been scattered by the storm, the crews of the separated ships, in no way daunted by the weather which isolated them from their companions, proceeded to the work on their own desperate initiative. They forced their way in the face of the Russian fire, which was more deadly than ever before because as a result of the improved Russian defenses, over the field of mines. Many of them exploded, yet five out of the eight Japanese blockading ships were jammed into the inner channel and prevented from the harbor to all craft excepting small boats.

This attack exceeded all its predecessors in desperation, and the courage displayed by the volunteer crew is equal to that shown in any event in the war history of the world.

Although Vice-Admiral Togo again avoided damage to a single one of his vessels, the attack proved expensive in lives. The blockading flotilla consisted of eight stone-laden merchantmen, which were escorted by the gunboats Akagi, Commander Fujimoto, and Chokai, Commander Iwamura; the second torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, under the command of Commander Chida; the third torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, Commander Tsuchida; the fourth flotilla, Commander Nagai; the fifth flotilla, Com-

mander Mano; the ninth torpedo boat flotilla, Commander Yashima; the tenth torpedo boat flotilla, Commander Otsu; and the fourteenth torpedo boat flotilla, Commander Sakurai.

The blockading vessels and their escort left the main squadron for Port Arthur on Monday morning. They encountered a southerly gale and by 11 o'clock the seas were mountainous, and it was found impossible to keep the steamers together.

Commander Hayashi, who was in command of the expedition, observed the impossibility of keeping the flotilla intact, and signalled it to abandon the attack. The signal was repeated at 11 o'clock in the morning, but they failed to reach the vessels of the expedition, which were swept apart by the tempestuous seas and proceeded separately for the mouth of the harbor.

Upon arriving there the Mikawa Maru, one of the merchantmen, saw that the enemy was firing upon the fourteenth torpedo boat flotilla. The captain of the Mikawa Maru thought the other steamers had reached the harbor mouth, and they steamed boldly in. She was fired upon by another of the merchantmen, believed to be the Sakura Maru. The Russians had fired burning at the mouth of the harbor and they also used many powerful searchlights on the invading Japanese vessels. They poured in an incessant fire into the channel.

Lieut. Sosa, who was in command of the Mikawa Maru, unhesitatingly forced his ship into the channel, reaching the center of the inner entrance. He anchored his vessel and then blew her up. She sank immediately.

Another steamer, supposed to be the Sakura Maru, then came to anchor near a projecting rock at the mouth of the harbor and sank.

Following the Sakura Maru came the Tomi Maru, the Yedo Maru, the Ohtaru Maru, the Saga Mi Maru, the Akikoku Maru and the Asagawa Maru. The six merchantmen advanced to the mouth of the harbor. The Russian fire now became highly effective, while a number of sunken mines which were struck by the steamers began to explode. These explosions caused heavy casualties among the Japanese on board the blockading vessels. The Tomi Maru collided with a mine and sank. The Asagawa Maru, which was struck by a mine, blocked near, one-half of the entrance to the harbor.

The Aiko Maru reached the mouth of the passage and was lowering her anchor, her captain, Commander Takayama, was shot through the stomach and killed. Sub-Lieut. Nagata succeeded to the command. He anchored the Yedo Maru and sank her.

The other two stone-laden steamers, believed to be Totoru Maru and the Sagami Maru, they followed to the outer harbor and sank.

The Aiko Maru then struck a mine five cable lengths from the mouth of the passage, which exploded and caused her to sink. The lieutenant of this vessel, Uchida, Chief Engineer Aoki and eight men are missing.

A steamer, thought to be the Asagawa Maru, which appeared to have had her rudder broken, blew herself up at the foot of Golden Hill and sank there.

"Vice-Admiral Togo in his report says: "This undertaking, when compared to the last two, resulted in greater casualties to our side. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the increased preparations for defence completed by the enemy, we could save none of the officers or the crews of the Ohtaru Maru, the Sagami Maru, the Sakura Maru or the Asagawa Maru. It is to be regretted that nothing particular could be learned concerning the brave discharge of their duties, but the memory of their exertions will remain long in the hearts of the Japanese."

"The destroyer and torpedo boat flotillas, besides resisting the enemy bravely, effected a gain in their own way. The torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, under the command of Commander Chida; the third torpedo boat destroyer flotilla, Commander Tsuchida; the fourth flotilla, Commander Nagai; the fifth flotilla, Com-

mander Mano; the ninth torpedo boat flotilla, Commander Yashima; the tenth torpedo boat flotilla, Commander Otsu; and the fourteenth torpedo boat flotilla, Commander Sakurai.

torpedo boat No. 70, went to her assistance and towed her away. Three of the crew of No. 67 were wounded.

"The destroyer Actaka had her larboard engine damaged by a shell and one sailor on board of her was killed. One sailor on board the Harabata was killed by a shell."

The third detachment, Rear-Admiral Dewa commanding, reached Port Arthur at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The first detachment, under Vice-Admiral Togo and Rear-Admiral Nishida, second in command, arrived off Port Arthur at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Second Line Carried.

Tokio, May 8.—(Noon).—The Japanese captured Feng Huang Cheng the day before yesterday (Friday). It was the second line of the Russian defence and a stiff fight was anticipated. General Kuroki pressed forward and attacked before the first detachment had completed its disembarkation and the confusion into which they had been thrown by their previous defeat on the Yalu river.

On To Liao Yang.

Paris May 8.—General Kodama, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris is reported to be marching upon Liao Yang, where General Kouropatkin will give him battle. The result of the fight, it is asserted, will decide the length of the war. In the event of the Russians being beaten the war, the correspondents say, will be interminable, as Russia will send her last man and spend her last kopeck in order to retain her prestige.

London, May 7.—Quiet confidence continues to prevail here that the Japanese, in their own good time, will carry out all their carefully arranged plans of campaign on the Liao Tung peninsula, and that the Russian defence is being practically in Japanese hands.

In diplomatic quarters here events are expected, either in the shape of a Chinese breach of neutrality or of the mediation of Russia has largely depleted her garrison at Port Arthur, and that Vice-Admiral Alexieff's departure from there hardly seems a step that would be adopted by the Russian government.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has received secret information which made him feel that there is no danger of the Chinese failing to maintain strict neutrality. The Chinese minister called at the foreign office here this week and stated that he had no objection to any attempt at mediation, according to the general opinion in official and diplomatic circles, must, for the present at any rate, be abandoned.

The Japanese legation it is thought that Russia does not intend to make a very determined resistance at Port Arthur. In support of this idea, it is pointed out that the Japanese have largely depleted her garrison at Port Arthur, and that Vice-Admiral Alexieff's departure from there hardly seems a step that would be adopted by the Russian government.

The superior of the Japanese in all fighting, ensuring a disaster similar to that of Kin Lien Cheng, Gen. Zassalitch was given strict orders that there should be no fighting at the rear guard. The Russians left while Gen. Kouropatkin was making his dispositions for a big battle.

The Japanese approached from two directions along the main road and up the valley, placing batteries so as to command the town.

This procedure shows that the entire Japanese plan of operations had been thoroughly prepared and that every division commander knew exactly what he should do.

Now that Gen. Kuroki is established at Feng Huang Cheng, the Russians are puzzled as to what move he will make next. The fact that he sent two companies to Dalandang Tse, ten miles northeast of Feng Huang Cheng, might indicate his purpose to proceed along this road to Ting Chan Gen, 90 miles north, from where he would march due west to Liao Yang. This would permit an effective flanking movement, but such a move is not considered probable, the likelihood being that he will move along the road by which the Russians retreated toward Liao Yang. This road branches off at Chen Cheng, twenty miles west of Feng Huang Cheng and reaches almost directly west to Hai Cheng, which was captured by the Japanese during the Chinese-Japanese war.

A march on this place would compel the evacuation of Newchwang, as the forces there would be in danger of destruction or of being subjected to a siege by the armies converging from Hai Cheng and the southern part of the Liao Tung peninsula.

There is no confirmation up to the present of the report that the Russians are preparing to evacuate Newchwang, but few would be surprised should it turn out to be correct.

The effect of a march along the road to Hai Cheng would be to place absolutely in the control of the Japanese all Manchuria between the Yalu and the Liao Tung peninsula with the exception of Port Arthur.

The Russians admit that at this stage of the war the Japanese control the territory mentioned, the Russian invalid, the army organ, making this concession. The remainder of the press are silent. Only one afternoon paper referred to the abandonment of Feng Huang Cheng. Tucked away in a corner of that paper was a small item saying that the post and telegraph offices at that point were closed.

Where Gen. Kouropatkin's main force is now stationed has not been announced, though Gen. Zassalitch states that the cavalry left for Scindiana.

There continues to be the greatest ignorance regarding the plans of the commander-in-chief, who is taking every precaution to prevent information reaching the enemy, the censor at Liao Tung refusing to pass a single press dispatch which would in any way indicate the Russian movements. Messages from other points are strictly censored.

THE LANDING OF JAPS.

Seventy-Five Russians Were Wounded by the Fire From the Warships.

Shan Hai Kwan, May 8, 7.30 p.m.—It is reported here that there had been severe fighting at Feng Huang Cheng in which the Japanese were victorious. They took many prisoners.

The Russians are retreating toward Hai Cheng, 32 miles east by north of Feng Huang Cheng, and are evacuating the western side of the Liao Tung peninsula.

THE RUSSIANS LOST TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED

Further Details of the Casualties in Yalu River Battle--Russians Are Preparing to Evacuate Newchwang--The Japanese Losses While Closing Port Arthur.

(Associated Press.)

THE CASUALTIES ON THE YALU.

Tokio, May 8.—Every supplemental report received from Gen. Kuroki, commanding the first Japanese army, increases the Russian casualties in last Sunday's battle at Chin Tien Chen, on the Yalu river. The Japanese have buried 1,400 Russians and have 508 of the enemy's wounded in the field hospitals. It is estimated that the total Russian casualties exceed 2,500. Over 300 Russian prisoners are en route to Matsuyama, where they are expected to arrive on Wednesday.

The official report of the Japanese casualties at the battle at the Yalu on May 1st shows that the Guroki lost one officer and twenty men killed, and had seven officers and one hundred and twenty-two men wounded; the second division lost one officer and eighty-four men killed, and thirteen officers and three hundred and five men wounded; the twelfth division had three officers and seventy-six men killed and five officers and two hundred and sixty-three men wounded.

JAP LOSSES AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, May 8.—The casualties in the last attempt of the Japanese fleet to block Port Arthur on May 30th were: One officer and twenty men killed, and four officers and eleven men slightly wounded. Fourteen officers and seventy-four men are missing and eight officers and thirty-six men were rescued unharmed. All of the officers of the blockading ships who were killed have been decorated and granted annuities by the Emperor.

ALEXIEFF REPORTED WOUNDED.

Newchwang, May 8.—9 p.m.—There is every indication that the Russians have decided to evacuate Newchwang. Troops have been leaving here all day long. The forts have been dismantled and all artillery has been placed on board trains. All the local transportation has been commandeered by the Russian authorities.

There is current here a native rumor that Japanese troops are in Foo Chau Bay, on the west side of the Liao Tung peninsula, and about sixty miles north of Port Arthur, but this report lacks confirmation.

The fear is here that if the Russians leave, and the Japanese do not at once take possession of Newchwang, brigands who are now across the river near Yin Kow will pillage the place. The foreign residents are prepared to resist the brigands should they come over. The British consul has requested that a gunboat be sent to Newchwang. The Russians probably will destroy the gunboat before leaving. The vessel is at Newchwang. The Japanese troops fired on what probably was the last train out of Port Arthur as it passed near Port Adams. They used artillery and small arms and killed or wounded several Chinese.

It is reported here that Vice-Admiral Alexieff was slightly wounded prior to his departure from Port Arthur. He barely escaped from there before the Japanese closed the lines of communication. The Russian general staff have moved to Liao Yang to Mukden.

Russians here will not talk of the situation for fear that they may impart some information. They do not consider that there force here is sufficient to hold this section of the country. It is probable that the Russians will withdraw to Harbin. The Russian civilians at Newchwang are leaving hurriedly and many natives are fleeing thither to fear that they will be subjected to maltreatment at the hands of the brigands.

OCCUPIED BY INFANTRY.

Several Sharp Skirmishes Took Place Before the Japs Occupied Feng Huang Cheng.

Tokio, May 8.—Last Friday, after sharp cavalry skirmishes at Erhshaitz, Santaua and other places, a detachment of infantry belonging to Gen. Kuroki's army took Feng Huang Cheng.

The Russians, before retiring, exploded the magazine, but left a large quantity of hospital stores, which are being used by the Japanese hospital corps. The stores of wheat and small villages surrounding are constantly arriving, and surrendering.

The Russians buried many of their dead. Natives in the vicinity of Feng Huang Cheng say that last Monday the Russians carried about 800 wounded soldiers from that place, and that their numbers probably were about 9,000.

A detachment of the Japanese are operating on the Liao Tung peninsula, and dispersed small bands of Russian troops on Friday and captured Pailin Tien, a railroad station. The Japanese destroyed the railway and telegraph, thus severing the Russian communication with Port Arthur.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Gen. Zassalitch Tells of Occupation of Feng Huang Cheng—Grand Duke Cyril at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, May 8.—9 p.m.—Grand Duke Cyril, eldest son of Grand Duke Vladimir, and a cousin of the Czar, has returned to St. Petersburg from the Far East. He arrived unostentatiously, and only his family and a few friends were at the railroad station to greet him. The Grand Duke looks much thinner than he did before he left for the scene of hostilities, but the burns he received at the time of the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk, off Port Arthur, have healed, and his complaints of only a wrenched back now.

Gen. Kouropatkin has sent the following telegram, under date of May 7th: "Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch to-day reports that the enemy's cavalry of their advanced guard occupied Feng Huang Cheng to-day."

Gen. Zassalitch's dispatch gives May 7th as date of occupation of Feng Huang Cheng. All other advices, however, show that the occupation took place on May 6th.

GUNS COMMANDED TOWN.

Japanese Approached Feng Huang Cheng From Two Directions—Russians Are Puzzled.

St. Petersburg, May 8.—3.30 p.m.—Two official dispatches, calculated to increase the depression existing among all circles in Russia, were given out last night.

From the point of view of the progress of the campaign the most important is that regarding the capture by the Japanese of the town of Feng Huang Cheng on May 6th.

The second gives details concerning the killed and wounded and missing among the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch as the result of the fighting on the Yalu, the number of which totals 2,397 officers and men.

next engagements of place at Liao Yang.

"Kuroki probably is that place, and Gen. should give battle there either to assume the offensive, or to retreat to the Yalu river. But under the existing conditions it is difficult for Kouropatkin to be a Kuroki ought to be a Kouropatkin at Liao Yang. The Russian soldiers have a great advantage they did not expect of our occupation of Newchwang. We shall immediately we war with China, as we are likely to dock part of the men a rest from they have had since the war."

"Our land advance pending engagements depend on the commissary think is yet able movement, say to M. Vladivostok."

DEMONSTRATION

How the Japanese Forces of the Army

Tokio, May 8.—9 p.m.—A demonstration of night in honor of the by the Japanese army, flags and banners the imperial palace, and foreign, war and navy department by some of the imperial high officials of the general household. Mr. accompanied the march were beautiful displays. Dozens of British and were obliged to children who participated. It was the greatest witnessed in Japan.

CROSSING THE

Japanese Had to Pass Plain to Reach Lines

Wiju, May 8th, by Gen. Kuroki, crossed day. The Japanese before them from mountain positions which had been held by a small garrison of superior force. The Russian troops retreated to have night, leaving the infant

The Japanese dislodged by a frontal attack. Wiju. This attack met the Japanese in morning. Two Russian regiments almost shelterless sand dark uniforms made kind of targets.

The retreating Russians by two Japanese regiments 28 field guns, 20 hundred men.

Japanese maintain the retreating Russian outstripped by the beyond the river.

Two Russian regiments to reinforce the badly cut to pieces. tion for the Russian quantities of supplies.

RUSSIAN

Paris Market Depressed Was Nothing at Paris

London, May 8.—The news from the Yalu the recent victory, change, but as the though depressed, did not exchange during the great, and there was a string of Russian stocks.

RUSSIANS IN

Force Has Crossed Wiju and Occupied

Seoul, May 9.—The at Gen. Kouropatkin's Russian, number under by Manchuria, advanced southeast and Jin, 100 miles west of 5th.

THE RUSSIA

Signed by Council of Now Be Approved

St. Petersburg, May of the financial department of the Empire, and of Count Solsky, to the committee regard of a new loan of 150 million in France, was per to-day.

DISEASE IN

Typus Fever, Dysentery Raging Among Ru

CELEBRATING

Demonstration By the Louis Fa

St. Louis, May 9.—The World's Fair yesterday, their recent victory was opened by the celebration of war by the person sent by the nation