

# A GREAT BATTLE NEAR AT HAND IF RUSSIANS DO NOT RETREAT.

Report That Three (Port Arthur  
Forts Have Been Taken.

Twenty-two Russian Sailors  
Drowned Off Torpedo Boat.

Conjectures About Russian Fleet  
at Port Arthur.

London cable: A despatch from Gen. Kourapatkin, and one received by the Japanese Legation comprise all that is known of the occupation of the Manchurian passes by the Japanese. It is regarded as doubtful, indeed, whether the Legation's despatch refers to the same occupation mentioned by Gen. Kourapatkin. Owing to the inadequate available maps and the vagaries in the spelling of the names of the places there is great diversity of opinion regarding the position of two of the passes. Motienling Pass is too well known for any mistake to be made about it but Taitienling, or Taitienling and Fen-chouling, cannot be located positively, pending further details. One critic of the Taitienling Pass between Saitan and Hai-Cheng. Another places it north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, and due to Motienling, while a third identifies it with a better known pass about miles due east of Liao-Yang. Feng Pass is alternatively located by the Legation despatch, or immediately above Saimatsi, 45 miles north of Liao-Yang. Until these topographical differences are harmonized it is impossible to accurately estimate the value of the latest Japanese success, except the most sanguine pro-Japanese view that the invaders are now to advance to Liao-Yang and Hai-Cheng, with the prospect of cutting off Russian retreat northward.

Amazement is expressed at the comparative ease with which, apparently, the Japanese captured the Motienling Pass, which has been repeatedly reported to be strongly prepared for defence, and only possible to be captured at the expense of an enormous loss of lives. In view of the supposed strength of this position and the lack of precision in the available news, there is even some doubt whether it is actually the pass which the Chinese held so stubbornly that the Japanese have now captured. A report from its correspondent at Tashichiao appears in the St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette, recording that the Japanese drove the Russians from Dolin Pass. It is impossible to decide to which pass this refers. The correspondent says that Gen. Kuroki, who has apparently done his plan of operations. Instead of making a flanking movement he made a direct attack on Dolin Pass on Sunday with 27 battalions. The Russians held their own against 30,000 Japanese. Gen. Kuroki renewed the attack on Monday morning, and after a fierce battle the Russians retired to another position three versts to the rear. They retreated in such good order that Gen. Kuroki did not dare to press the pursuit.

## THE JAP ADVANCE.

The Russian Troops Moved North to Harass Enemy.

London cable: A despatch to the Standard from Tien Tsin says that the Russian troops who were stationed south of Kaiping have been withdrawn northward and posted at Lanchichang, Suitangsun and Erstnokow. They are estimated to number about 30,000. They are apparently preparing to engage or harass the Japanese army which is reported to be advancing on Kaiping. The Japanese movements are being kept exceedingly close. It is impossible to ascertain whether a double or single column is advancing. The Russians in the outlying camps are being concentrated along the railway.

## TO WITHDRAW NORTHWARD.

Kourapatkin to Fall Back With His Forces.

St. Petersburg cable: Gen. Kourapatkin has decided to withdraw northward. This move gives the Russians the advantage of being nearer their base of supplies and placing the Japanese at the disadvantage of having longer lines of communication. It is pointed out that Kourapatkin no longer prevents a junction of the enemy's forces by remaining at Ta Tehe Kiao, as he might thereby imperil the safety of his own troops, as the desperate character of the fighting at Ta Pass and Fen Shui Pass, June 27, shows the Japanese are in strong force uncomfortably near the Russian flank.

## BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

St. Petersburg Hears Reports of a Russian Victory.

St. Petersburg cable: A report is current that a great battle is proceeding, and that Gen. Kourapatkin is personally commanding the Russian forces engaged. General Kuroki, it is said, detached several of his brigades and sent

them northward, in an attempt to descend on Hai-Cheng, but General Keller has driven General Kuroki's rear to the sea south of Feng-Wang-Cheng, with great loss on both sides. It is also reported that there has been a battle at Tomu-Cheng, in which the Russians were victorious.

## ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

Kourapatkin Had Assembled Large Force at Tomu Cheng.

London cable: The Tokio correspondent of the Times, referring to the indications of an impending great battle in the neighborhood of Tashichiao, says that General Kourapatkin is massing five or six divisions there for the purpose of protecting his left rear against the Japanese army from Taku-shan, which threatens Tomu-Cheng, 18 miles southeast of Hai-Cheng. He will also push forward 20,000 troops in the direction of Kaiping. Thus altogether the troops in this neighborhood are believed to number nearly 100,000. Meanwhile the Japanese Liao-Tung and the Taku-shan armies have established touch with each other, and General Kouraki's army will probably soon do likewise. The correspondent adds that trustworthy information is extremely meagre. The official accounts are so guarded that it is impossible to form from them any comprehensive idea of the existing state of affairs at the front. Information has been received that the rainy season has begun in Southern Manchuria, which means there will be natural difficulties to be overcome during the next two months, especially by the Japanese right. As a natural consequence one's thought concentrates on the railway, and the occupation of Fen-chouling, 23 miles from Hai-Cheng, supports the theory that the main interest for two months will be the left and centre of the Japanese advance.

## EMPEROR TO TOGO.

Admiral Congratulated for Work at Port Arthur.

Tokio cable: The Emperor has congratulated Admiral Togo upon his successful engagement with the Port Arthur fleet. The Emperor's praise of the Admiral's tactics, and approves his discretion in possessing no reserve fleet. It says that the blocking of the harbor of Port Arthur with mines, and the sowing of mines in the channel was necessary only for temporary work, but the days of quiet and security it afforded the transports far exceeded in value the cost of the work. The Russians, the Jiji thinks, were evidently trying to make their way to a neutral port, with the object of taking refuge there.

The Nichi Nichi holds the authorities responsible for unfounded reassuring statements like those of Admiral Yamamoto, the Minister of Marine, to the deputation from the Progressist party, which visited him to protest against the sending of unprotected convoys to sea. Over-confidence, the Nichi Nichi says, shakes the nation's faith.

## MET FIERCE RESISTANCE.

All the Captured Heights Mined and Fortified.

London cable, 4 a. m.: There is no official confirmation of the reports of the capture by the Japanese of forts at Port Arthur. There are numerous unofficial versions, which, while practically concurring in their statements regarding the losses on each side, locate and name the positions variously. The Morning Post's Tokio correspondent describes the forts as being on the heights in the vicinity of Taku-shan Bay. The Chronicle places the Taku-shan fort in the centre of the Tiger Tail Peninsula, southwest of Port Arthur. Its Tokio correspondent does not mention the other forts, but he says that the Japanese are advancing towards Port Arthur on both sides of the Kwang-Tung Peninsula. The Telegraph's Tokio correspondent quotes the Asahi as saying that the Japanese advancing from the eastward of Lantunbashi hill took the Huhanshan and Hsitschuan forts.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Express reports that the Japanese advance began early Sunday from the northeast. They first occupied Sang-shoo Hill, four miles from Kutun. They afterwards seized Kai-Yang-Chiao and Lung-Tung-Chiao, on the coast, using the Island of Sian-Ping-Tao as a naval base. A body of cavalry and infantry advancing from Sungshoo Hill occupied Chik-Wan-Shan and Hautashan. All the heights were extensively fortified and mined. The Russians fiercely resisted, but the Japanese artillery fire was overwhelming, and by evening they had secured all the coveted points, and the Russians retired on the inner defences of Port Arthur.

The Tokio correspondent of the Times says that the Japanese attack was on

the outworks on the extreme east of Port Arthur, and that the Russians were driven in confusion along the Fungui River to the Chikwan forts. The Japanese advanced westward from Pintu, a distance of six kilometres, to Saotung Hill. They then assailed the line of heights, the Russians strenuously resisting. The operation places the Japanese in the rear of Tachingsze, thus obviating the necessity for attacking the latter position.

The Times remarks that if, as there is reason to suppose, the positions alleged to have been captured by the Japanese near Port Arthur are those on the Shakhushan and adjacent heights, the Japanese will be able, when their siege guns are mounted, to direct a destructive fire upon the docks and town, and to threaten the northwest defences from the rear.

## KAIPING OCCUPIED.

Details of the Capture at Taitien Pass by the Japanese.

St. Petersburg cable: A correspondent of the Vidomosti at General Kourapatkin's headquarters, telegraphs to his paper that the Japanese troops occupied Kaiping (sometimes called Kaichau) yesterday.

Kaiping is near the railroad, southwest of Hai-Cheng, and hence is in the line of advance of the army under Gen. Oku, which moved north from the Port Arthur region.

A correspondent of the Russ has telegraphed his paper a description of the capture of Taitien (or Taitien) Pass by the Japanese on Monday. His report was sent from Hai-Cheng, and bears witness to the fact that the Russian force which he accompanied was stationed ten miles beyond the pass. Several Japanese columns advanced on Sunday upon this outlying position, which was held by three battalions. The Russians declined to withdraw until they joined a regiment which was holding Taitien Pass. The fighting throughout Sunday afternoon and evening was severe, the Russian gunners pouring a heavy fire into dense masses of Japanese cavalry.

The firing ceased at dusk, but the Japanese did not stop working, says the correspondent. They kept bringing up guns and mounting them in readiness for a renewal of the fighting. One Japanese battery was established exactly where two Russian guns had been on Saturday. At dawn on Monday the battle was resumed. The Japanese covered off their artillery fire, again began flanking operations. The Russian's left, yielding to pressure, fell back. As long as their supply of shells lasted the Russian artillerymen, who occupied the centre, kept up their fire, and before retiring the gunners tried to carry off their guns. The Japanese, says the correspondent, had siege artillery. He adds that the Russian losses were very heavy.

From the foregoing report it is clear that the Taitien Pass captured on Monday, the identity of which was made certain in the official accounts, is not the one at the extreme left of the Russian lines, but is near Hai-Cheng.

## MARCHING ON LIAO-YANG.

The Jap Army in Three Divisions Advancing Rapidly.

London cable: A despatch to the Express from Liao-Yang says that the Japanese army in three divisions is advancing rapidly on Liao-Yang from the east. On Tuesday it was at Lantunbashi, only 13 miles away. Gen. Keller has withdrawn his forces to positions immediately in front of Liao-Yang, and is waiting to give battle.

There have been many skirmishes between the advanced guards of the Russians and Japanese.

Nothing further can be learned of the capture by the Japanese of Motienling and Fen-chouling, which was reported to have been shed at present upon the positions of the respective armies. None of yesterday's reports of the Japanese occupation of Kaiping, or the Russian retirement north or renewed fighting in the neighborhood of Hai-Cheng can be confirmed. The report that Gen. Keller, who was stated yesterday to be south of Feng-Wang-Cheng, has now retired to Liao-Yang cannot be verified.

## SUBMARINE SANK.

Another Russian War Vessel Goes to the Bottom.

St. Petersburg cable: The submarine boat Delin sank at her moorings in the Veve, off the Baltic shipbuilding yard, at 11 o'clock this morning, with the loss of an officer, Lieut. Cherkasoff, and twenty men. The accident was due partly to the excessive number of the crew, mostly inexperienced men, and chiefly through the unfortunate attempt of a man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the manhole cover.

The officers and men detailed for submarine boat instruction had assembled at the Baltic yard, and three officers decided to go on board the Delin, although her captain was not present, relying on the experience of her skilled crew. A score of novices were anxious to go with the three officers. The Delin's nominal capacity is ten men, instead of which thirty-two entered the boat, bringing her manhole in dangerous proximity to the river level. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash against the boat. So soon as the water splashed into the submarine boat's interior it created a panic among the novices, and one of them tried to get out of the manhole, which the older hands were screwing down, preparatory to the descent, the submerging compartment having already been opened. The water rushed in, and as the submerged vessel sank like a stone, the officers and some of the men were saved by being blown against the manhole by the rush of escaping air. The Delin shortly afterwards was raised.

The Delin is Russia's best submarine boat, and underwent a successful trial in 1903.

## Twenty-two Sailors Drowned.

St. Petersburg cable: Twenty-two sailors were drowned at the Baltic works this morning during experiments with the torpedo boat Delin, which had been converted into a submarine boat. Four officers and thirty men were on board when the signal was given to submerge the boat, without first properly closing the manhole. The result was that the vessel was sunk.

## THE COMING FIGHT.

Conjectures at St. Petersburg Regarding the Chances of the Next Battle.

St. Petersburg cable, 1.30 p. m.: The whole city is awaiting with breathless interest news from the opposing armies in Southern Manchuria, grappled in the decisive battle of the campaign. But, those fully appreciating the almost impassable country through which the Japanese columns are advancing and the difficulty of moving large bodies of troops into position hardly expect the battle to begin in earnest inside of several days, although admitting that heavy fighting between the advance forces may now be in progress. The papers, with the exception of the army organ and the Novoe Vremya, are unanimously of the opinion that a pitched battle is now certain. The former is silent on the subject, which may be significant, especially as General Kourapatkin's movements are shrouded in mystery. The Novoe Vremya, says: "The time for strategy is passed. We are now on the eve of tactics. Not knowing the exact position of our forces we cannot state what Kourapatkin intends to do. It is possible he may consider it untimely and unprofitable to enter upon a decisive engagement of his forces, in which event, while engaging the enemy, who is pouring troops down upon him, he may retire northward to meet his reinforcements."

The report that the Port Arthur squadron has successfully put to sea and that no ship has actually been sunk seems to have removed the despondency and developments on land and sea are looked forward to with increased interest. Confidence is manifested in the influence the navy will have upon the campaign and many people are inclined to attribute the Japanese precipitancy to get at Kourapatkin to the fact that the squadron at large threatens the Japanese army's sea communication.

Special despatches say that it was Major-General Mischenko's division which has been engaged in constant fighting in the vicinity of the mountain passes over which the Japanese are advancing. One despatch says the country is almost impassable. Mischenko is doing only what the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. The correspondent considers it doubtful whether Gen. Kuroki will advance all three columns, as this would disunite his forces. He is more likely to push home his attack from Su-Yen yen (Taishan), the headquarters of General Oku. The correspondent figures that Kuroki has 70,000 troops.

Gen. Kourapatkin has issued an army order insisting on the kindest and most humane treatment of Japanese prisoners and wounded, notwithstanding the tales of atrocities committed by the Japanese. The order which directs that the same respect and honor should be paid to the brave foes as if they were Russians, was most favorably commented upon by the Novoe Vremya, which says: "The Japanese, apparently, are unable to restrain their instincts. As the operations develop and our reverses multiply, they seem to become more savage. God grant Japanese barbarism may not influence our soldiers to give way to feelings of vengeance, but that they will preserve the good reputation which always has distinguished the Russian soldiers."

The Emperor to-day inspected the condition of the ships of the squadron destined for the far east. High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis, Commander-in-Chief Grand Duke Vladimir and Marine Minister Adelman, and many officers of the Admiralty, were at Cronstadt to greet His Majesty, who arrived there on a yacht from Peterhof.

Rear Admiral von Voelkersam, junior flag officer of Vice-Admiral Rojevsky's squadron, had hoisted his flag on the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, which, with the other vessels of the squadron now in commission, fired an Imperial salute.

The Admiral Nakhimoff has been altogether refitted as a modern fighting ship. The Emperor thoroughly examined the battleship Alexander III, Kniaz, Souveroff, Orel and Borodino, which were moored inside the basin. He expressed himself pleased with their condition, and addressed the workmen, who cheered His Majesty lustily. The Emperor said he hoped the workmen would devote all duties to the patriotic cause of completing the warships at the earliest possible moment, and concluded with doubling their pay for the day. The Emperor did not visit Admiral Von Voelkersam's division, the Admiral Nakhimoff, Aurora, Orlia and Sissoi, Veliky being anchored outside the basin, explaining that he will visit them next week. The division, which has been engaged in target practice, will sail on a trial cruise in the Baltic. There is no truth in the report that a portion of the second Baltic squadron will sail from Cronstadt to-day for the Far East.

## DID NOT WANT TO FIGHT.

Russian Fleet at Port Arthur Was Only Anxious to Get Away.

London cable: The Times' Tokio correspondent says that a consultation between the members of the Cabinet and the principal political parties will probably lead to the formation of a large council comprising representatives of all important bodies, thus completely obviating Parliamentary disputes at the next session of the Diet. It is believed in Tokio, the correspondent says, that the exit from Port Arthur is so difficult that it was impossible for the Russian squadron to emerge during the night, and that therefore the only chance for the escape of the squadron was to come out during the day and to begin its flight in the night time. It is not imagined in Tokio, the correspondent says, that the Russians had any intention of fighting when they made their last sortie, and he adds that all accounts indicate that the Russians at Port Arthur intend to make a resolute stand at Tachingsze, where the preparations resemble those at Nanshan Hill.

# WAS SHOT BY ANOTHER IN MISTAKE FOR A DEER.

An Ottawa Young Man Disappears from His Temporary Home in New York and an Alarm is Sent Out.

German Gunboat Panther Sails for Port-au-Prince to Punish Palace Guards.

Sloth Bears Fought and Roars of Lions and Tigers Added to the Din on Board Ship.

New York, July 4.—A general alarm has been sent out by the police for Arthur Russell Jefferys, who claims to be a resident of Ottawa, Ont. He has been missing from his temporary home in this city since June 12. The man is well known in society here and at Newport. No details as to his disappearance are known.

## Dumont's Balloon.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—Charles F. Meyers, of Warren, Mass., was arrested last night on suspicion of having some connection with or knowing something about the destruction of the balloon of Santos Dumont's airship No. 7.

Meyers is said to be much interested in aerial navigation, and when searched at the police station plans for an airship were found. He denies that he knows anything regarding the damage done to the Santos Dumont's balloon.

## Shot for a Deer.

Malone, N. Y., July 4.—The body of Hank Prentiss was found near the Osgood River yesterday, with a bullet hole through the neck, and Jerry Parsons has confessed that he shot Prentiss accidentally, having mistaken him for a deer. Prentiss was a machinist employed at Paul Smith's, and Parsons as a carpenter employed about the hotel. Prentiss was shot last Sunday, and why Parsons waited two days before telling of the accident he has not yet explained.

Last Sunday Prentiss and a friend started for a stroll in the woods, taking their guns with them. They became separated, and the friend returned at night, but Prentiss did not. As Prentiss did not come in on Monday a party of guides and friends of the man started out late that night to search for him. Early yesterday his body was found in a sitting position, the bullet hole through his neck indicating that the ball had entered from the back. Suspicion seemed to point toward Jerry Parsons, and under close questioning he confessed. Why he waited two days before telling of the accident he has not explained satisfactorily. He claims not to have known who it was he shot. The body was found a few miles from the hotel, and about twenty rods from the Osgood River.

## To Punish Palace Guards.

Berlin July 4.—The German gunboat Panther, now at Newport News, has received orders to sail for Port-au-Prince immediately.

The sailing of the Panther for Port-au-Prince is due to the decision of Germany to insist on the punishment of the palace guards, who recently threw stones at the German and French Ministers while the latter were driving past the palace.

## U. S. and German Trade.

Berlin, July 4.—An important memorial on the American customs administration and German trade has been presented by the League of German Manufacturers to Chancellor Von Buelow, Baron von Risthoffen, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Herr Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry, and to Herr Buezn, German Consul-General at New York, who is now at Berlin. The memorial is based upon material which the league collected in accordance with a resolution adopted in 1903, and was written by a manufacturer, Alfred Pelschow, who was sent to the United States to collect information among importers. The league summarizes its views in the following five points: The league requests that American appraisers accept German manufacturers' declarations of value as evidence in all cases; that they be allowed to appeal direct to the treasury department; that the appraisers notify the importer of the penalty and duty imposed on him; that goods should not be detained in public stores so long as to prevent their acceptance by buyers; and that as the importance of the German market to American exporters is much greater than that of the American market to Germany, the response of the American Government to those demands will be determined by German action.

## Fight on a Jungle Ship.

New York, July 4.—One small bit of beef about the size of a man's hand started a big fight on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, which reached here yesterday. Beside a hundred saloon passengers and several hundred immigrants, the Minnetonka carried 26 cages containing 60 wild beasts. An assistant keeper poked a bigger bit of meat to Slijo, a hyena, than to his cagemates, Rummy, Tawny and Billy, sloth bears. Billy resented, and tried to get the meat.

The three wild beasts, trained to do everything but keep their tempers, fought fiercely, rolling over one another. The noise excited all other animals to frenzy. Caesar, the 200-pound man-eating tiger, that has killed six keepers in ten years, woke up and shook the vessel with his roars. Leopards added to the din. Monkeys squeaked and chattered, and every passenger aboard trembled.

The keepers used steel-tipped arrows in trying to separate the beasts. The captain said he would shoot the beasts if there was any danger of their getting out. It was not until a cage was wheeled up to the three original fighting animals and the hyena, prodded with red-hot iron, was separated from the sloth bears, that the trouble was over. Two trained monkeys died of fright.

## Edward the Peacemaker.

London, July 4.—Shipping circles here confidently expect a settlement of the passenger rate war as a result of the conference to be held in London on June 7th, between Lord Iverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Company, and Herr Ballin, Director-General of the Hamburg-American Line. It is confirmed that this meeting is almost entirely due to the initiative of King Edward, whose suggestion Emperor William warmly supported. One of Emperor William's guests at Kiel asked him if he would not cross the Atlantic, replied His Majesty, "but it is too far, and at present the trip takes too long. When you build a boat that will take me over in two or three days, I will go."

## POISONED HIS FATHER.

Levi Kipp Alleges His Mother Hired Him To Do It.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 4.—A special to the Post-Standard from Canton says that upon the confession to County Judge Hale of Levi Kipp, the St. Lawrence county official to-day arrested Mrs. Carrie Kipp and William Burrell, a saloonkeeper of Benson Mines, charging them with the murder of Joseph Kipp, and alleges that his mother and Burrell hired him to poison his father. The charge against the trio was that they were under arrest for some time suspected of the crime.

# HIGGINS THE COUNTERFEITER.

Caught in the Act of Making Dominion Bills.

And Anthony Decker, an Accomplice, Also Taken.

Toronto despatch: Charles Higgins, alias Edwards, 354 Front street east, and Anthony Decker, alias Alfred Rose, were arrested yesterday by Mr. James Parkinson, of the Dominion Police. Higgins was cleverly caught by the detectives while printing money on his stone dies, and about five hundred two-dollar Dominion notes were found on the premises, most of which were impressed on one side. The plant was a good one, and the counterfeiters showed considerable skill in the making of the bills, which were a fairly good imitation of the Dominion money. Both men were lodged in No. 1 Police Station.

The accused are old offenders, having served terms in Kingston Penitentiary for counterfeiting. In March, 1900, they were arrested, Anthony Deckers and his son Paul in Woodstock, and Higgins in Toronto. The charge against the trio was uttering five-dollar notes of the Molsons Bank. The three were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, an accomplice, Hantz Kuntz, lithographer, an accomplice, was sent to the Central Prison for eighteen months. The two Deckers and Higgins conducted themselves so as to

win the approval of the Kingston authorities, and were freed on March 24 last, with their sentences not yet expired. Paul Decker left for the United States immediately on his release, while his father and Higgins repaired to resume their former notorious trade. The Dominion officer and the other detectives were promptly on the trail, and trapped the two criminals before they were able to issue their goods.

## FAREWELL BANQUET

Close of His Majesty's Visit to Kiel and the Kaiser.

Kiel, July 4.—King Edward's visit was brought to an end by a farewell banquet on the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-night. The British royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with His Majesty on board, will sail for England at daybreak, escorted by the British cruiser squadron.

King Edward and Emperor William to-day witnessed part of the racing from Eckernforde to Kiel on board the Victoria and Albert. Luncheon was served during the race. The German yacht Suzanne won the gold cup given by King Edward. The Empress' yacht Iduna was second and the Ingomar was third. The Kaiser's yacht Meteor did not finish, and was towed in by a torpedo boat.