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VER ISLAND, B. C. N. Ry. or the sea.

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Tone Up the System

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GYRUS H. BOWES,

68 Government St., Near Yates St.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE GOODS OF ARTHUR ROBINSON, DECEASED, LATE OF SARHAM, B. C.

All persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Robinson, who died on 10th February, 1904, are required, before the 12th June, 1904, to send to the undersigned administrator full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of any securities held by them. After said 12th June, 1904, I will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate as I shall see fit, and I will not be liable for the claims of any party thereafter to any person notice of whose claims shall not have been received by me at the time of such distribution.

Dated 11th March, 1904.

EMILIE ANNIE ROBINSON, DUNCAN, B. C.

FOR SALE

Residence of Mr. V. J. Smith, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

Tenders will be received up to noon of 15th June, 1904, for the purchase of Lots 235 and 236, Block 13, Hillside Extension of Work Estate, with brick residences thereon. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CREASE & CREASE, Solicitors for the Mortgage.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres of hay meadow land, situated at Chesnut and (designated) Lot 329, Group 4, Gariboo District.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1904.

F. C. OPELAND, Alexia Creek, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is given hereby that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 40 acres of land, more or less, situated about three miles southeast of Hazelton, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the southwest corner of the Township of Hazelton, thence north 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, following the meandering of the Bulkley river, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

JANE HILL, Hazelton, B. C., February 17th, 1904.

FOR SALE—At Salt Spring Island, 1522 acre, some cleared, good fruit and poultry ranch. For particulars apply to Le Jeune, South Salt Spring Island.

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

Victoria Times

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION
VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1904.

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID, PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN THE VICINITY OF KINCHOU

After Capturing City, the Japanese Swept All the Russians from Defences West of Talienswan Bay and Are Now Pushing on Towards Port Arthur.

London, May 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends a report received from Newchwang that on May 23rd, thinking that the Japanese had retired from Feng Huang Cheng, 15,000 Russians from Hai Cheng and Liao Yang marched towards Feng Huang Cheng. They were surprised by 30,000 Japanese in the Tatum pass. The Russian casualties were 4,000, and over 1,000 surrendered. The report does not state the Japanese losses.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express says it is reported, unofficially, that the Japanese have captured Kinchou, and are now attacking Dalny. The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, under date of May 26th, says: "The Japanese have constructed 30 miles of light railway toward Port Arthur. Around Kinchou they have been fighting for eight days, but are making little progress. The Russians occupy a strong position on the heights."

No authoritative confirmation of the capture of Kinchou has yet been received. Circumstantial accounts of the storming and capture of Kinchou, identical with the reports received by the Central News from Tokio, are sent by the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard and the Daily Telegraph. The Morning Post's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese occupied Kinchou on Thursday afternoon, and are advancing to attack the Russians occupying the heights south of the town.

The Newchwang correspondent of the Daily Mail in a dispatch dated May 23rd, says that continuing with the Japanese advance in the direction of Liao Yang, there has been a concentration of all the available Russian troops between Liao Yang and Moutien pass, and that the fortifications of Liao Yang are being feverishly hurried. The correspondent says, under cover of a heavy fog, secret landing operations are in progress on the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula.

The battle at Tatum pass, which the Daily Chronicle reports, also is sent by the Daily Telegraph's Newchwang correspondent, but on a smaller scale. This battle is probably nothing more than an exaggerated version of the fight reported by General Kuroki to have occurred at Patotski.

Another Position Carried.

Chefoo, May 26.—A letter received here from a Japanese correspondent says the Japanese landed troops at Ksar Bay (northwest of Talienswan Bay, Liao Tung peninsula), on May 19th. After the occupation of Kinchou to-day the Russians retired in good order to the heights further south, which were attacked by the full Japanese force and carried after a stubborn resistance.

No Confirmation.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—While no news has been received from General Suessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, the war office is inclined to believe that severe fighting is in progress in the southern part of the Liao Tung peninsula. The general staff denies the rumors of the final evacuation of Newchwang, and says the heavy guns were not taken back when the town was recaptured in force.

The general staff is not in a position tonight to confirm or deny the Tokio report that the Japanese have occupied Kinchou.

The latest official information regarding fighting in that vicinity was conveyed in General Kouropatkin's telegram, which said that the Japanese had lost 700 men on May 18th.

The opinion of the best authorities is that, if the Japanese rush Kinchou by a frontal attack unsupported by heavy guns, which it is not believed they possess, the capture of the place must have been effected at a tremendous loss to the attacking army.

Messages from Front.

St. Petersburg, May 26.—The following dispatch from Viceroy Alexieff, dated May 26th, has been received: "Reports from Rear-Admiral Wittsoeff and Grigorovitch to-day state that the enemy bombarded the coast from General's bay with guns."

"On the following night the Japanese attempted to block the roadstead to Port Arthur with mines, and from shore batteries appeared that some steam launches and torpedo boats were sunk."

"Between May 18th and 21st the Russians cleared eleven of the enemy's mines from the roadstead."

The general staff has received the following telegram, dated May 25th, from General Kouropatkin: "There is no change in the situation in the Feng Huang Cheng district. Our cavalry re-

port that the Japanese are constructing fortifications around Feng Huang Cheng, where they have a force of 30,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with 36 field guns. The Japanese advance guard has advanced to 22 miles north of the Al river.

"About Polandin 3,000 troops of all arms and five guns are concentrated."

Report of Battle.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

Five Hours Fighting Preceded the Occupation of Kinchou and Nan Qun Ling.

Hours, May 27.—At 4 a.m. After five hours of desperate fighting the Japanese captured Kinchou yesterday evening.

Another Forward Move.

The Japs Have Taken All Defences West of Talienswan Bay.

Tokio, May 27.—(Non)—The Japanese troops have swept all the Russians from their defences west of Talienswan Bay. It is now probable that the latter will be capable of offering any further serious resistance in territory north of Port Arthur.

ALL NIGHT FIGHT.

Japanese Stormed the Almost Impregnable Position of Russians on Nanshan Hill.

Tokio, May 27.—The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kinchou yesterday morning at dawn, and in a desperate night attack stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nanshan Hill west of Talienswan. The battle raged in the hills all the night, and fragments of telegrams from the Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress, and the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians south from Nanshan and the head of Talienswan bay.

The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movements on the Liao Tung peninsula towards Port Arthur.

COMMANDER'S REPORT.

Details of the Fighting Which Resulted in Capture of Kinchou.

Washington, May 27.—The following cablegram has been received at the Japanese legation:

"Reports from Rear-Admiral Wittsoeff and Grigorovitch to-day state that the enemy bombarded the coast from General's bay with guns."

"On the following night the Japanese attempted to block the roadstead to Port Arthur with mines, and from shore batteries appeared that some steam launches and torpedo boats were sunk."

"Between May 18th and 21st the Russians cleared eleven of the enemy's mines from the roadstead."

The general staff has received the following telegram, dated May 25th, from General Kouropatkin: "There is no change in the situation in the Feng Huang Cheng district. Our cavalry re-

wing on Huashengow, with about eight heavy guns facing the sea. Engagements of the enemy's showed that they had twenty centimetre guns, fifteen centimetre short cannon, eight 10 1/8 centimetre cannon and seven centimetre quick-firing guns. Small bodies of infantry and artillery of the enemy were observed stationed at Kinchou.

"On the morning of May 25th, our forces attacked Kinchou, engaging with the enemy's artillery on Nanshan hill.

"At dawn of May 26th we commenced cannonading, which lasted five hours, while three Japanese warships assisted the land forces from Kinchou bay. The enemy's gunboats attacked our left wing from Talienswan."

"We took Kinchou at 5.30 a.m. of the same day, and after severe fighting occupied Nanshan hill and pursued the enemy."

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

Twelve Thousand Japs Said to Have Been Killed During Battle.

London, May 27.—(11 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Central News from Harbin says the Japanese losses during the fighting at Kinchou are said to be twelve thousand men killed.

It is said that these figures have been confirmed by an official dispatch.

Fighting, it is added, is still going on in the vicinity of Kinchou.

RUSSIANS IN FLIGHT.

Japanese Are Now Pursuing the Fleeing Muscovites.

London, May 27.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News dated to-day says: "The fighting which culminated in Japanese occupation of Kinchou was practically confined to an artillery duel, which, beginning at dawn of May 26th, continued without intermission for five hours."

"Three Japanese warships in Kinchou bay co-operated, firing with heavy guns on the Russian position. A Russian gunboat in Talienswan bay, which was taken later after a hot fight, inflicted heavy loss on them, but the news is being held from announcement until to-day, the anniversary of Emperor Nicholas's coronation."

St. Petersburg is filled with all sorts of rumors regarding fighting which the general staff has for three days been convinced is in progress on the lower part of the Liao Tung peninsula, but nothing official has been received. For instance, a story is going the rounds that Gen. Fock, who is in command of the Russian advance position at Kinchou, got between two of the enemy's columns, inflicting heavy loss on them, but the news is being held from announcement until to-day, the anniversary of Emperor Nicholas's coronation.

A special dispatch from Liao Yang also repeats, with slight variations, the report cable to the Associated Press on May 23rd regarding the loss of 15,000 Japanese before Kinchou, saying that the enemy's columns got into a cross fire from Gen. Fock's artillery.

A Russian correspondent of the Asso-

guns of his ships to make a diversion at Port Arthur and pave the way for a final assault on the Russian positions around Kinchou yesterday.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

Kinchou of Great Value to Japs in Movements Against Port Arthur.

London, May 27.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, discussing the recent fighting north of Port Arthur, said to-day:

"Kinchou will be occupied as a first base. The neighboring hills will be strongly fortified in order that they can be held indefinitely. For food supplies and ammunition, Port Dalny will be the second base. The possession of Kinchou will be of invaluable aid in the campaign against Port Arthur, as the Russian command positions of the country for several miles in the direction of Port Arthur. I presume from the action at Kinchou that the Russians intend to make another stand at Port Dalny. Their justification for defending Kinchou must have been the belief that their numbers were able to cope with ours, so I expect that practically all the available Russian troops have been moved out from Port Arthur in the attempt to hold off the investment."

WITHOUT NEWS.

Communication With the Russians Defending Port Arthur Is Cut Off.

St. Petersburg, May 27.—Owing to the fact that communication with the defending army at Port Arthur is cut off, the war office here admits that it is not in a position to question the Tokio and other reports that the Japanese have carried the outer works at Kinchou, but from what is known of the disposition of Gen. Suessel's force, the authorities are apparently convinced that only the old town of Kinchou was taken. The heights to which the Russians are said to have retired are really the key to the entrance of the Kwan Tung peninsula. They are situated eastward of the town. They are 2,100 feet high and are called Liao Hu Shan. The position was strongly fortified and was of exceptionally natural strength, due to the fact that it could not be reached by guns of warships.

If this position has been taken, the war office's sagacity must have been very heavy loss on the side of the attackers.

It is not believed that the Japanese will venture to cross the neck, as an advance from this position would subject them to attack both from Liao Hu Shan and from Gen. Suessel's main force, which, Tokio dispatches say, is across the lower end of the neck.

The statement made by refugees from Port Dalny that the Japanese have occupied San Shi Li Pa, almost due west of Dalny, is discredited, although Rear-Admiral Wittsoeff reported that the Japanese bombarded the coast near that point.

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A Russian correspondent of the Asso-

THREE THOUSAND JAPANESE KILLED AND WOUNDED

Official Return of Casualties in Battle Near Kinchou—Russians Left Four Hundred Dead on Field, and the Total Losses May Reach Two Thousand.

ated Press at Liao Yang last night mentioned the existence of the Russian headquarters there, and the belief that there has been a change in the enemy's plan. Gen. Kuroki is bringing up heavy supplies and guns to his position at Feng Huang Cheng.

THE RUSSIAN FORCE.

Twenty Thousand Men Believed to Be in the Vicinity of Port Arthur.

Newchwang, May 27.—The Japanese estimate the strength of the Russians about Port Arthur at twenty thousand men. The former have fifty thousand men at Kinchou.

Chinese continue to escape from Port Arthur, but little reliance is placed on their statements. They say food is growing scarce at Port Arthur, and there is good authority for saying the Japanese believe they can starve out the Russians in three months.

The Russians, who recently purchased 1,500 junk at anchors here, shipped them to-day to Tung Cheng Tsa, where they will block the river to prevent the produce of that section leaving. Fodder is especially scarce.

Much contraband of war is arriving at this port. The French steamer Bourbon landed 60,000 sacks of flour to-day. A British cruiser at Ching Wan Tao is awaiting instructions from the consul here, who will not make any statement for publication.

RUSSIAN PATROLS.

Keep Careful Watch on Japs in Vicinity of Feng Huang Cheng.

London, May 27.—The Times to-day has the following from Feng Huang Cheng: "The recurrence of affairs between patrols indicates that the Russians are keeping in careful touch with the Japanese movements. There is practically no fighting. On May 23rd about 100 Cosacks appeared within 20 miles of this position."

DON JAIME INJURED.

Son of Don Carlos, Who Went to Front, Thrown From His Horse.

Liao Yang, May 26.—Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who went to the Far East in February, was thrown from his horse to-day and badly shaken and cut about the face. His injuries, however, are not serious.

MASSING AT LIAO YANG.

French Priest Says Reinforcements For Russians Are Arriving Daily.

Newchwang, May 27.—(Morning)—The Russian authorities here declare that a Japanese battleship had been sunk by a submarine boat, and that three cru-

of this class are now at Port Arthur and another en route to Vladivostok by rail. A French priest, just arrived from Mukden, says twenty thousand Russian troops are stationed there, and that an army of one hundred thousand men is at Liao Yang, with heavy reinforcements arriving daily.

Feig Ling Keto, who was deported by the Russians in July and escaped, has returned and has gathered five thousand brigades near Kwang Ling, and is harassing his old enemies.

PURCHASED BY RUSSIA.

Acquired Number of Vessels to Be Used as Transports—Secures Cruisers.

London, May 27.—A cruiser now approaching completion at a private yard in England has been sold to a French agent, representing Russia. Russia also recently purchased in England a number of fast cargo vessels, which will be altered so as to enable them to be used as transports.

ROUTE ALONG COAST.

No Evidence of Any Japanese Troops Having Landed at Kai Ping.

London, May 27.—The Times to-day has the following: "At sea on board the Times steamer Hainan, May 26th.—Acting on information which I communicated to the Times on Saturday concerning the landing of Japanese forces at Kai Ping on the west coast of Liao Tung peninsula, I left my base on Tuesday for the purpose of verification, and yesterday morning arrived off Lower Hill, 25 miles south of Newchwang, taking up the evidence of Japanese guardships and transports. We stood in within five miles of land, but there was absolutely no shipping."

"There are only three places on the west coast of the peninsula where a landing could be effected owing to shoals, namely, Newchwang, Lower Hill and Society Bay. No information was so definite that a landing took place at Kai Ping under the gunboat squadron, which subsequently bombarded the Russian batteries at Kinchou. Ithamus, from Society Bay, the only possible conclusions are a force was landed as a flying column, and once landed, placed itself on the communications of General Oku, whose headquarters are either at Kinchou or Port Adams, or perhaps false information was promulgated with a definite object. Anyhow, we saw no evidence of either Japanese warships or transports during our cruise off the west coast."

AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Everything Reported Quiet in the Town and Vicinity.

Vladivostok, May 26.—Everything remains perfectly quiet in the town and its vicinity. The fog has lifted, and the weather is fine.

HOSPITAL SHIP DAMAGED.

The Mongolia Leaking Badly and May Have to Be Replaced.

Moscow, May 27.—Captain Padalkoff, of the Russian hospital ship Mongolia, which was damaged by being struck by a shell at Port Arthur, and which is now at Odessa, said in an interview to-day that the Mongolia is leaking badly, and that it will probably be necessary to replace her with another vessel.

London, May 26.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he learns that the Japanese troops are now within twelve miles of Port Arthur, and that the Russian position is being shelled by the Japanese. The Japanese casualties are said to be heavy, and that the Japanese have taken guns and other material and a few prisoners. He predicts a further surprise, as Japan is now increasing her efforts in all directions.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Japanese captured many guns at Kinchou.

The Tokio dispatch to the Associated Press and Japanese official accounts are the only detailed descriptions that have yet reached London of the brilliant Japanese victory.

Details of Fight.

Tokio, May 27.—(Non)—The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kinchou yesterday morning at dawn, and in a desperate night attack stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nanshan Hill, west of Talienswan. The Japanese are still pur-

suing the Russians south from Nanshan, at the head of Talienswan bay. The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movements out on the Liaotung peninsula towards Port Arthur. They had fortified the high ground on the south shore of Talienswan bay; their works extended to the east and the west. The extreme Russian right was at Hushanghao and the extreme left at Nanshan Hill. This hill was the strongest part of the line; a series of batteries, strongly emplaced, crowned its crest, while rifle pits extended around its sides. Mines had been placed low down on the hill, and around the base, on the northern and eastern sides, were stretched well-made wire entanglements. Another line of defences also were stretched with wire entanglements, extending from Yenchotung, near the head of Talienswan bay due north of Luchiatin, which lies south of Kinchou. Kinchou consisted of infantry and artillery. The Japanese first occupied the line of hills to the east of Kinchou. Their position and frontage were on a perfect right angle, showing its southern front to Talienswan and its western front to Kinchou. Chonichan village was the apex of this angle; the extreme right of the Japanese line rested at Chonichan, which is almost due north of Chulichau, while the extreme left was at Chaitabou, a village due east of Chulichau. Back of this angle the attacking force assembled in complete secrecy.

The Russians apparently tried to draw the Japanese attack last Saturday, for their batteries opened fire slowly on the enemy on that day. The Japanese, however, refused to be drawn into an attack until the positions of the Russians, their guns and their strength had been fully developed. To this end the Japanese began a series of careful actions, their officers working their way close enough to the Russian positions to draw the enemy's fire. They thus secured fragments of shells for the purpose of ascertaining the calibre of the Russian guns. They discovered that the batteries on Nanshan Hill included four howitzers of about 15 centimetre calibre, 10 old-style cannon of between 9 and 15 centimetres, and two quick-firing guns of 12 centimetres. The Japanese discovered also a number of large emplacements, but they did not learn the number of guns contained therein. These emplacements were to the north and the east. The guns fired by the Russians developed a range of 8,500 metres. Eight heavy guns posted themselves in the vicinity of Chonichan and Hushantao also were discovered, and another strong Russian position developed by these reconnaissances was on another hill southwest of Kinchou, and where the Russians had a series of shelter trenches.

On the shore of Talienswan bay, close to the head of the bay, the Russians had established a series of positions. Here were set up the searchlights, which night by night were played over the Japanese angle in the hills to the northeast.

Further reconnaissances developed the fact that west of Luchiatin the Russians had no defences. Extending to the northward from Luchiatin, to the west coast of the Liaotung peninsula, there were no defences whatever except the force routed at Kinchou. This gap in the defence was a fatal defect in the Russian position, and when it was perceived the Japanese extended their right to the north and east, enveloping Kinchou and the Russian extreme right. The Japanese left also was extended to Wangchiangtung, on the shore of Talienswan bay, and the centre moved forward.

Wednesday morning at half-past five the Japanese attacked Kinchou, and for three hours they had an artillery duel with the batteries on Nanshan Hill. The Russian guns searched the Japanese lines with their fire, but failed to inflict much damage.

The battle was resumed at dawn on Thursday. Three Japanese gunboats then entered Kinchou bay, and in co-operation with the artillery on shore, shelled the Russian position on Nanshan Hill.

A Russian gunboat in Talienswan bay steamed close to the shore and shelled the Japanese front. From dawn the batteries on both sides hammered away at each other. At an early hour the Japanese infantry moved forward, and at twenty minutes past five on Thursday morning they entered Kinchou, the Russians retiring to the south.

The fighting continued into Thursday night, the Japanese pressing to the south and storming Nanshan Hill. They followed the retreating Russians through the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nanshan Hill, west of Talienswan. The Japanese are still pur-

suing the Russians south from Nanshan, at the head of Talienswan bay. The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movements out on the Liaotung peninsula towards Port Arthur. They had fortified the high ground on the south shore of Talienswan bay; their works extended to the east and the west. The extreme Russian right was at Hushanghao and the extreme left at Nanshan Hill. This hill was the strongest part of the line; a series of batteries, strongly emplaced, crowned its crest, while rifle pits extended around its sides. Mines had been placed low down on the hill, and around the base, on the northern and eastern sides, were stretched well-made wire entanglements. Another line of defences also were stretched with wire entanglements, extending from Yenchotung, near the head of Talienswan bay due north of Luchiatin, which lies south of Kinchou. Kinchou consisted of infantry and artillery. The Japanese first occupied the line of hills to the east of Kinchou. Their position and frontage were on a perfect right angle, showing its southern front to Talienswan and its western front to Kinchou. Chonichan village was the apex of this angle; the extreme right of the Japanese line rested at Chonichan, which is almost due north of Chulichau, while the extreme left was at Chaitabou, a village due east of Chulichau. Back of this angle the attacking force assembled in complete secrecy.

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