JAPS' DISASTROUS DAY

January 10 a Whole Regiment Was Annihilated.

Russians Drew the Little Fellows On When a Murderous Fire From a Masked Battery Completely Decimated Their Ranks—Heaps of Dead and Wounded Were Left On the Field and Russians Took Jap Positions.

Haunchan, Jan. 13.—(Via Mukden.)—Jan. 16.—There has been no serious fighting for several days, though slight skirmishes on both sides continue. The most important action recently was that in which Captains Kozinoff and Troitggki, with 75 Cossacks, drove the Japanese out of the Villages of Mitzi and Tkhangay and captured a large amount of forage at both places. Gen. Linevitch has been inspecting the whole front and finds that the men and supplies are in excellent condition.

Jap Regiment Annihilated.

On Jan. 10 a Japanese regiment advanced in the face of a furious fire from batteries and drove back the Russian outposts, who drew on the Japanese to a masked battery and later allowed them to come on suddenly, when the Russians opened a murderous fire, the infantry at the same time falling on the Japanese flanks. The Japanese regiment was almost completely annihilated and the remainder fled in wild disorder, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field. The Russians pressed the pursuit and took the Japanese positions at noon. At noon the Japanese bombarded Liaofentun and Listzyatun and also Line Tree and Pougotod Hills, which they appear to be extremely anxious to capture.

Presages Some Big Doings.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—The war office does not admit the appearance of Gen. Mistchenko's cavalry southwest of Liaoyang is more than a raiding expedition designed to strike the railroad at several points and interrupt the transportation of Gen. Kuropatkin's guns from Port Arthur to Manchuria, but from certain indications it seems possible that it is preliminary to an operation of magnitude.

Gen. Mistchenko has over 20,000 horsemen, and moving rapidly might be able to seriously damage communications in the rear of Liaoyang. The tone of the despatches from some Russian correspondents vaguely hints at very important developments, and the military writer for the Novoe Vremya expresses the opinion that the long calm since the battle of Shakhe is about to be broken.

Invade Neutral Territory.

Tokio, Jan. 16.—Later reports from Newchwang indicate that Gen. Mistchenko's Cossacks, in their recent raidings southwest of Liaoyang, deliberately invaded neutral territory and broke the limit of the war zone. The reported Russian note to the powers, calling attention to China's non-enforcement of neutrality, is regarded here in some quarters as absurd. It is felt that China's weakness and constant failure to enforce neutrality must release Japan from obligations to observe restrictions which Russia openly ignores. While the extension of belligerent territory is to be regretted, it is felt that Japan must take steps to protect herself against the repetition of the raiding expeditions whose success depends on the violation of neutral territory.

Stoessel Didn't Fortify Hill.

London, Jan. 16.—Under date of Jan. 15, the Port Arthur correspondent of The Times says: Gen. Nogi attended by his staff, the divisional commanders and foreign attaches, reviewed detachments of all arms in the new town square to-day. There was a stirring display. The generals afterwards marched through the town, which shows few signs of bombardment. No casualties occurred to women or children, who lived in the houses throughout the siege. Champagne was always obtainable. There was little dysentery or typhus, but much scurvy, owing to the lack of vegetables. It seems that General Stoessel was responsible for the failure to fortify Roju Hill. Many of his military officers were useless, applying for leave on occasions of attack, and leaving their commands to sergeants. The naval officers were useless and generally drunk.

TELLS THEM TO FIGHT.

Czar's Latest Rescript to the Army and the Navy.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—Emperor Nicholas has addressed the following rescript to the army and navy:

"Port Arthur has passed into the hands of the enemy. During eleven months the fight has been going on in its defence. More than seven months its noble defenders had been cut off from the rest of the world. Without any positive assurance of relief, they continued to fight and did everything in their power to check the progress of the enemy, sparing neither life nor heart's blood to uphold the honor of the Russian people.

"Russia, with pride and admiration, followed each move in the contest. The whole world was astounded at their gallantry, but daily their ranks were thinned, their powers of resistance diminished, and, under repeated attacks by the enemy, they were obliged to give way. Peace, honor and undying memory will be the portion of your Russians who have fallen in the defence of Port Arthur. Far from home, you have laid your bodies upon alien soil, a sacrifice to the dictates of your own honor and the demands of your Emperor.

"Peace and honor be your portion. Always will you be so held in our hearts and memory. Honor to the living, may God restore you to health and strength and give you patience to face this disaster with which you are confronted.

"My gallant troops and sailors: Do not let this sorrow dismay you. Our enemy is strong and daring. This fight against them occurs 7,000 miles from our home, but Russia is powerful. In the thousand years of its existence there have been still heavier trials, worse and more threatening dangers, but Russia ever arose from trial with renewed force and strength. Do not let your souls be troubled by lack of success and heavy losses. Russian strength grows with adversity.

"With all Russia I join in the belief that the time is coming when God will give strength to our glorious army and navy to arise and break the forces of the enemy.

"(Signed) Nicholas."

Hope of Peace Gone.

London, Jan. 16.—The tone of the rescript addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the army and navy is regarded here as putting an end to all present hopes of possibility of mediation or peace and as indicating the likelihood that General Kuropatkin soon will resume the offensive. A despatch to Lloyd from Yinkow, dated Jan. 15, gives a report that Gen. Mistchenko's raiding force was cut off on its way back by 8,000 Japanese despatched from Sanlihoo by Gen. Oku. This report, however, is not confirmed. The Daily Telegraph's Che Foo correspondent says the raid was only a divergence from a mass of cavalry now moving down the banks of the Liao River, and that the exceptional mildness of the season affords a chance for the repetition of such operations.

Fishermen to Clear Port Arthur.

Tokio, Jan 16.—It is reported that a hundred fishermen will be sent to Port Arthur to assist in clearing the harbor and vicinity of mines.

Jap Memorial Service.

Headquarters of the Japanese Third Army, Jan. 16 via Fusan.—Gen. Nogi in addressing the army at a memorial service yesterday, paid a tribute to the services to those who had fallen during the siege of Port Arthur. He said the splendid work of those who had given up their lives resulted in the successful capture of the fortress and he desired to share the honor with the spirits of those who died to bring success. The place chosen for the memorial services was under the shadow of the hills where the life blood of the heroes was spilled.

British Ships Seized.

Nagasaki, Jan. 16.—The British ship Roseley, which was seized Jan. 11 by a Japanese warship, while carrying a cargo of coal to Vladivostock, has arrived at Sasebo.

Japs Pursue Yankee Cruiser.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—Surgeon Von Wedekind of the United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived here yesterday and gives evidence of the vigilance of the Japanese naval officers. He says that on one occasion a Japanese torpedo boat destroyer steamed rapidly after the Cincinnati and did not stop until after reading her name. A five-inch gun was trained on the destroyer, but it soon became evident that its officers only wanted to make sure of the cruiser's identity.

GEN. TREPOFF SHOT AT.

Moscow Student Fires At the Late Chief of Police.

Moscow, Jan. 16.—At the Nicholas Station last night, while Gen. Trepoff was bidding farewell to Grand Duke Sergius on his departure for St. Petersburg, a young man wearing a student's cap fired three shots from a revolver at the general. All the shots missed Gen. Trepoff. Grand Duke Sergius proceeded on his journey.

Gen Trepoff, who recently was relieved of the office of chief of police of Moscow, and ordered to the front, as head of the Red Cross Society in Manchuria, incurred the special enmity of students of Moscow by the severity with which he put down their demonstrations of Dec. 18 and 19, 1904.

Three Boys With Revolvers.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Armed with loaded revolvers and with their pockets filled with loot, three lads, all in their 'teens, were rounded up last night and securely lodged in Wilton avenue police station with no less than six charges of housebreaking placed to their credit. Their names are: William Brown, 189 DeGrassi street; W. McNab, 398 Pape avenue, and Ernest Hunt, who escaped last fall from the Victoria Industrial School. They have for two weeks been engaged in a systematic career of housebreaking.

Fire Destroys Whole Family.

New York, Jan. 16.—William T. Mason, a lawyer, and his entire family, consisting of wife and two children, Ellen, 4 years old, and Marion, 6 months, with a servant, Annie Wells, lost their lives in a fire which partially destroyed the brown stone dwelling occupied by them in West 130th street yesterday morning.

Died From Exposure.

Rockton, Ont., Jan. 16. — John Smith, an old man, known as "Clockie" Smith, from the fact that he went about the country cleaning clocks, took refuge in Adam Thompson's Implement House, near this village, Friday night. He died from the result of the exposure a short time after being found Saturday.

Diavolo May Die.

Havana, Jan. 16. — Dr. Clark, known as "Diavolo," a bicyclist, during a performance at Cienfuegos Saturday, was probably fatally injured While alighting after a leap his bicycle broke, smashing "Diavolo's" face and fracturing his skull.

Newspaper Mulcted $2,500.

London, Jan. 16.—The suit of Stone v. The Galt Reporter was decided at the winter Assize Court here late Saturday afternoon. Damages to the extent of $10,000 were asked for, and the jury found a verdict for $2,500 for the plaintiff.

COMBES WINS OUT BY 10

But He Has Decided to Resign With His Ministry.

After Riotous Debating in the French Chamber of Deputies the Crisis Ends in Sustained Ministry On Promises of Separation of Church and State, the Income Tax, Workingmen's Pensions, Etc.—Vote Was 289 to 279.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Premier Combes' Cabinet weathered another storm after a session of the Chamber of Deputies, lasting until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and secured a majority of ten on a motion supporting the declaration of the Ministers and approving the policy of the Government. The result was reached after a debate in which there were frequent violent altercations which threatened a free fight and, during the course of which an Opposition Deputy flourished a saucepan in the face of the Premier. The majority, although not large, is considered sufficient to insure the retention of the Ministry.

It was generally expected that the session of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday would culminate in the overthrow of the Ministry of Premier Combes, and the floors and galleries were packed by persons who desired to witness the final struggle. The contest against the Ministry has been slowly gaining ground. The principal elements of opposition were first, those combatting the policy of Premier Combes for separation of church and State; second, those denouncing the Government's collection of secret reports regarding the lives of army officers, and, third, those complaining of the tardiness of the Ministry in passing a law creating an income tax.

Premier's Passionate Plea.

These various elements sapped the strength of the majority until Premier Combes on Saturday found himself confronted by rebellion in his own ranks His speech in closing the three days' debate on the policy of the Government was a vehement defence of his Ministry and a denunciation of his detractors.

"They are the same men who sought to protect Esterhazy, who glorified Col. Henry, and who now seeks to arouse the army to the pitch of attempting a 'coup de etat,'" said M. Combes.

The Premier referred to the calumnies which had not spared his white hairs. He wished time to complete the work against the religious associations, and if the Ministry were retained, he said it would proceed to consider the income tax, workingmen's pensions and the separation of church and State, but that the latter would be modified so as to avoid any spirit of intolerance. In closing, Premier Combes said:

A March Forward Or Reaction.

"I hope the majority will be maintained in order to carry out this policy. If there is to be another Ministry, it will be one of reaction. The Chamber must choose between marching forward or lending itself to reaction."

The speech was interrupted by noisy demonstrations of applause and disapproval.

MM. Ribot and Bos attacked the Ministry, the latter declaring that M. Combes' policy was one of falsehood and dissimulation. An indescribable tumult followed. The Socialists endeavored to scale the benches to attack members on the opposite side of the Chamber, and amid cries of "Traitor," "Coward," "Assassin," the Premier temporarily suspended the session.

The violent scenes were renewed when the session resumed its sitting, and a preliminary vote showed the Government had a majority of fourteen. The decisive vote was taken on a motion of Bienvenue Martin approving the declarations and program of the Government, and was adopted by a vote of 289 to 279.

Premier Combes Will Resign.

The Ministry of M. Combes, after emerging successfully from its bitter midnight struggle in the Chamber of Deputies, has decided to abandon the field while some portion of its prestige still remains, and has signified its intention of resigning. Official announcement of the resignation has not yet been made, but M. Combes has definitely stated the intention of himself and his colleagues, and the termination of the Ministry after a tempestuous career of three years, only awaits the formal submission of the letters of retirement.

M. Combes considers that his departure will facilitate the realization of the program instead of interrupting it, since his successor will be able to unite the discordant elements which have become personally hostile to him.

It is conceded that M. Combes' voluntary withdrawal will permit him to exercise a powerful and probably a decisive influence in the choice of his successor.

Owing to the death of Mme. Loubet the presentation of the resignations of the Ministers has been deferred until Wednesday morning. President Loubet will begin on the same afternoon consultations for the formation of a new Ministry.

M. Rouvier appears to be practically decided upon as the future chief of the Ministry, and it is understood that he has asked M. Delcasse and M. Berteaux to retain the Foreign and War portfolios respectively.

Mother of the President Dead.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Mme. Loubet, mother of the President, died at Marsanne yesterday from congestion of the lungs, aged 92. The President's son, Paul, and other members of the family were at her bedside when she expired. President Loubet had expected to leave last evening for Marsanne, but the announcement of the death of his mother came before he was able to depart. Mme. Loubet contributed much to the President's prestige, as she was a type of the simple country class. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, and President Loubet will leave Paris today in order to attend. Many officials and members of the diplomatic corps have called at the Elysee Palace to express sympathy with the President.

POLITICS IN KINGSTON.

Mr. Pense Asks Queen's Students' Support On Strength of Government Grant.

Kingston, Jan. 16.—Seven hundred students of Queen's University were addressed on Saturday night in Convocation Hall by the candidates for the Provincial Legislature, E. J. B. Pense (Liberal member), and D. N. McIntyre (Conservative nominee). Mr. Pense based his claims for the suffrages of Queen's students primarily on the ground that the yearly grant to Queen's University from the Ontario Government exceeded $30,000. He upheld the conduct of Premier Ross and his administration, adding that the alleged corruption within the party did not necessarily prove the Ross Government incapable of carrying on the affairs of the Province.

Mr. McIntyre was loudly cheered as he arose, and appealed to his audience as fellow members of his old time alma mater. Mr. McIntyre asked them to rise above the plea of Mr. Pense. A $30,000 grant should not be placed on a par with the well-known corruption and diseased conditions by which Mr. Ross kept in power. The applause which at times forced Mr. McIntyre to stop speaking proved conclusively the course which the political feeling of the University is following.

Big Meeting in City Hall.

Crowded to the doors, the City Hall was the scene of one of the greatest political rallies ever held in this city. Dr. Ryan presided as chairman. The speakers were Ald. Rigney, J. H. Metcalfe, Donald McIntyre, the Conservative candidate, and J. J. Foy, K.C., and E. F. Clarke, M.P., of Toronto. Mr. Foy emphasized the immense importance of the present campaign, and said the present contest was not one of Conservative against Liberal, because the Ross party was not the Liberal party.

Mr. Clarke dwelt particularly on the moral side of the present contest, and compared the two parties with a fairness that left no doubt as to their comparative worth.

REMOVE THAT EMBARGO.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Favors Freedom For Canadian Cattle.

London, Jan. 16.—A deputation convened by Mr. Pattullo, secretary of the Canadian Cattle Importation Association, has interviewed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., Opposition leader, as to his attitude regarding the re-opening of British ports to Canadian cattle, which they said would benefit both the agricultural and shipping interests. Replying, Sir Henry said as for himself he was in favor of Canadian cattle being admitted into this country, and had no idea the case for free trade was so strong. He hoped the public would understand the question, and he would do what he could to get the ports re-opened.

RECEPTION TO CLANCY

Continued from Page One.

send men big enough." There is no position of trust so responsible. You cannot recover from the representative who breaks his pledge. There is no obligation so great.

I never said anything against an opponent personally. I never will. Perhaps I have been unfortunate in public life. If a mortgage is to keep me from running, only the man with debts paid and money in the bank has a right to the franchise. I leave those gentlemen who oppose me in undisputed possession of arguments of that kind. In going to ask the people for their support, I admit I have been unfortunate in public life. I regret it. If I had it to do all over again I would be willing to make the sacrifice just as I have done in the past.—Loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Ross had said of the corruption,—"I didn't know it was done." There is no more dangerous doctrine than for a man not to know what was done in his interest.—Laughter. How easy it is to make this excuse. Suppose a man is acting for a commercial concern in a position where a trustworthy man is required. The directors find the business going down, the goods flitted away and stolen, bad debts allowed to accumulate. It's no excuse to say "I have been bad"—just as Mr. Ross confesses—"but I didn't know anything about it." How long would the directors keep such a man?

The very foundation of our system of Government is such that no man can plead, "I didn't know." If it were not so, responsible Government would be destroyed. Did Mr. Ross know such a man as Mr. Gamey? Did Stratton? Mr. Stratton made a bargain with Mr. Gamey. Mr. Stratton crystallized it into a contract. It was taken to Mr. Aylesworth, who looked into it. Mr. Gamey signed it. Mr. Aylesworth said, "You can sign it, but I drop it." Gamey got his money, and the document was found—where? Not in Mr. Gamey's pocket, nor on the street, but in the private drawer of Mr. Ross.—Cheers. But Mr. Ross says he didn't know. He could account for it in no other way than that it was a wicked Tory conspiracy. Some designing Tories got in, found the key to the drawer, unlocked it, put the paper in the drawer, locked it, and put the key in Mr. Ross' vest.—Laughter. The poor man was victimized by the conspiracies of the Tories.

Mr. Ross now proposes to plead guilty. What does he hope for now? He says, "There will be not one ballot spoiled, as was the case in 1902." He hopes, after fifty per cent. of the Liberals have gone back on him, as Mr. McCoig said—51 percent. since Mr. McCoig was also one of them.—Laughter. Mr. Ross hopes these things will not happen again. "Not one ballot box will be tampered with, as in 1902." Did you ever hear such a confession? And he asks the electors to trust him under such conditions. Ross has forfeited public confidence. He has been living on his cheek for two years. What would a high minded man do? He would have said that a majority of over 7,000 of the people were against him, and would have got out, instead of waiting to be kicked out—as Ross will be on the 25th of January. A high minded man would have handed over the seals of office.

I came to make your acquaintance. If I did not, it would be impossible for me to serve you as I ought to. I may not have the honor of representing you in the Legislature (cries of "You will!" and cheers) but I will have the good fortune of knowing many of you better than in the past. I hope to have the power to serve you in the future—and, if we are so fortunate as to put an end to the Ross regime, you can jubilate, whether you are Liberals or Conservatives. Liberals will have a greater reason even for exultation than Conservatives. They will have a more lasting and enduring reward in the consciousness that they have come forth and protected the name of a great party.—Loud and prolonged applause.

"Three cheers for Clancy," cried several at once, and the audience united as one man to give Mr. Clancy, as he resumed his seat, three cheers and a tiger.

The genial chairman delighted his hearers with another story to illustrate the imminent and unregretted departure of Ross. He concluded by calling on J. Milton Pike. "What's the matter with Pike?" was strenuously answered with "He's all right" and a storm of cheers.

MR. PIKE SPEAKS.

Mr. Pike delivered an able and telling address. He regretted the absence of opposition—especially the absence of Mr. McCoig and the Pulverizer.—Laughter. The Conservatives were arraigning the Government on its record. It was not a matter of Mr. McCoig, but of the Government. It was a campaign where all ought to cast aside party prejudice and look to the straight issue. It was an important time for the good name of the country.

"The decision is with the people," the matter out. The more you reason the more willing you will be to vote for James Clancy.—Cheers. We don't need to juggle with facts like the great magician, Hon. G. W. Ross does. In the face of all that has been proven against him Ross has the audacity to say that "Righteousness exalteth a nation." He asks us to "Remember Ross." Certainly, we'll remember Ross. I can see by the expression of your faces that you want honest government.

On one occasion Pulverizer Kerr himself said, in the last campaign, that the Ross government ought to be turned out. (A voice — "Quite right!") When Mr. Shadd asked him about it at North Buxton, he dodged the question. Mr. McCoig had declined to meet Mr. Clancy on the platform. Mr. McCoig had never denied his statement that the Ross government was a goner. At Quinn Dr. Sharp had stated publicly that before the Toronto convention he had thought they ought to be turned out. What took place at that gathering of officials and officers seekers to influence him? They passed a resolution condemning the corruption in their own ranks. There were similar resolutions passed years ago that had not been carried out. They had de declared that election trials ought to be fought to a finish. That sounded all right, but a few days afterward they dissolved the house two years before its time, in order that the trial of Hon. A. G. MacKay, one of their new ministers, which involved serious charges, might not be brought to a finish. The insincerity of the resolutions was manifest. There were acts against corruption already on the statute book—but when one man bought witnesses at $375 a piece, he was rewarded with a job in England at $3,000 per annum. Then there was the McNish confession. The government had sent down a criminal lawyer to speak for them—presumably because they were criminals.

The "Hon." Mr. Graham is able to tell a fish story that beats all the local fish stories—of the fishing out of the drowned ballot boxes.—Laughter.

Mr. Pike proceeded to deal in scathing terms with the ballot box frauds, the cruise of the Minnie M.; the government—which said they didn't condone corruption—condoning that on behalf of C. N. Smith by re-nomination. The Conservative government at Ottawa had punished the rascal instead of pensioning them off in the old country at $3,000 a year. He proceeded to discuss the school book question, and concluded by an earnest and eloquent appeal on behalf of Clancy and clean government.

The meeting closed with hearty and prolonged cheers for Clancy, Whitney, the speakers, the chairman and the King. The splendid enthusiasm with which Mr. Clancy and his supporters were welcomed, and the many assurances of support which he received were a very gratifying evidence of the unanimity of those present in his cause and that of good government.

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