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**NOTICE.**

# THOUSANDS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED

## Russians Admit They Lost 3,000 During the First Day of Battle at Liao Yang.

### Before the Close of Fighting All Positions Captured by Japanese Had Been Retaken—Attacks of Mikado's Troops Repulsed With Bayonets.

Chefoo, Aug. 29.—Severe fighting was resumed at Port Arthur on August 27th. Between August 22nd and 26th there was some fighting, but it was less severe than on the 27th. A Chinese refugee was compelled to carry the dead from the battlefield of Pailichuang, which the Japanese attempted to capture on August 26th. Thirty carts were used to carry the dead, numbering 400. Efficient soldiers at Port Arthur are said to number over 10,000.

A Chinaman from Rihitungshan says he saw the Russians occupying this fort, from which previous reports stated that they had been driven.

Probably both reports are correct, as many positions about the fortress have changed hands repeatedly. The fighting which began on the 27th soon became general. While the Chinese were at sea August 28th, the heavy firing was resumed. Two junks containing contraband of war were sunk by a Japanese torpedo boat.

Fort No. 5 has changed hands four times and is now unoccupied. The Japanese filled the moat with sandbags. Thousands of Chinese coolies are digging trenches, building earthwork and dragging cannon.

Information received here confirms the belief that the great Japanese assault upon Port Arthur, which began August 22nd, was by no means successful as anticipated. Although the Japanese succeeded in pushing their lines forward, they were unable to occupy the positions which they drove the Russians. They succeeded only in weakening the Russian lines.

The report that the Japanese forces before Port Arthur received heavy reinforcements, via Dalny, has been confirmed.

### RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SING AS THEY RETIRE.

Hsiatun (Eleven Miles East of Liao Yang), Aug. 29.—The Russian army from Anping this afternoon debouched upon the Liao Yang plain, after fighting a rearguard action for nearly ten miles from Anping, bringing its wounded and burying its dead on the way.

Six guns are reported to have been lost, but a number of Japanese were captured, showing signs of great fatigue and hardship.

The enormous army, the last of which passed on the Lan valley at 5 o'clock this afternoon, seems to fill the entire plain from the foothills to the ancient walls and is disposed in orderly manner through the vast fields of Chinese corn, the soldiers singing as they went. In the rear, despite their unbroken series of reverses, while the baggage and transport trains caught in the muddy ruts, attracted the cheery assistance of everybody. Nothing apparently affects the cheerfulness of the men in the ranks. The line of wounded men which reached the front gate this evening passed singly through the streets, as described as the sides of the entrenchments. The litter-bearers, with their solitary lanterns, presented an impressive spectacle, averaging the Chinese, who to-day, for the first time, realized the imminence of a great battle in their midst.

### DESPERATE FIGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—The general staff has received the following telegram from Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, dated Aug. 27th:

"Our advance guard on the southern front yesterday retired slowly toward the southern position at Anshanshan. The Japanese artillery bombarded our positions at different points. Our heavy force eventually compelled the enemy to move their camp from Tamaema to Baidzan. At 6 o'clock in the evening there was a lull in the firing. The hottest fighting occurred on our left flank on the south front, where our losses amounted to 200. During the night our advance guards retired to the principal positions.

"Five divisions of the enemy took the offensive against our south front. Our troops repelled towards the southeast all attacks, while our troops on the right drove the Japanese back on Founpin. Our losses on the southeast front were about 400.

"Our detachments on the east yesterday had a desperate fight against considerable forces of the enemy. On the right flank our infantry, though unsupported by artillery, and though the Japanese were at all points superior numerically, repulsed the attacks begun during the night by the enemy on the advanced positions of Tszegow and Anping. This affair culminated in sharp bayonet fighting, and some of our regimental officers received sword, bayonet and revolver wounds.

"After desperate fighting on the advanced positions of Tszegow and Anping our troops retired on the main position, supported by artillery.

"The Tamboff regiment, on the left flank at Tszegow, defended an advanced position from 1 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, repelling all the enemy's attacks at the point of the bayonet. There were four counter attacks. A turning movement by the enemy against the left flank of the Tszegow position and the encircling fire of their batteries on Khamouin heights forced the Tamboff regiment to retire, and the retreat was effected in good order. Six guns were abandoned, but they were rendered useless.

"The Japanese attacked like fanatics, and their losses must have been very great. A wounded Japanese officer, who was taken prisoner, escaped observation after his wound had been dressed and killed himself by dashing his head against the stones.

"Our troops captured many rifles and artillery equipment.

"Our losses on this front have not been definitely ascertained, but they exceed 1,500 killed or wounded.

"Notwithstanding the long and desperate fighting and the consequent fatigue, the spirit of our troops was as alert as ever, and in the darkness of night, with rain falling heavily and transforming the ground into liquid mud, they executed the necessary movements, defended by their hands, in perfect order.

"On August 27th the enemy had not assumed any definite offensive movement at any point along the whole front, and our troops retired gradually to new positions. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was discovered that the Japanese were moving on Laampin."

### SURVIVING OFFICERS OF CRUISERS DECORATED.

Vladivostok, Aug. 28.—At a special assembly, which was attended by Lieut.-General Linerich and Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, St. George crosses were presented to the surviving officers of the cruisers Russia and Gromoboi.

### EXPECT TO REACH SATISFACTORY DECISION.

London, Aug. 29.—The Russian government has given assurances to Great Britain that there is absolutely no ground for the charges that the Russian warships are discriminating against British shipping in favor of Germany or any other shipping in connection with the operations to search for contraband. It is explicitly stated that Russia is not pursuing British ships, German ships, or ships of any other nationality, but that she is solely pursuing contraband.

The foreign office has also been officially advised of the appointment of the joint commission, representing the Russian foreign and marine ministers, to be presided over by Prof. DeMartens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and which will sit forthwith to consider the distinction between conditional and absolute contraband of war.

The foreign office understands it is the purpose of Russia to conclude the United States on this subject. Russia will make substantial concessions, which are expected to go far toward satisfying both countries. At the same time Russia has made it clear to Great Britain that some latitude must be given her in the way of seizing goods conditionally

contraband, provided a hostile destination is suspected.

It is believed in Russian diplomatic circles that an agreement will shortly be reached.

### MAY PROVE DECISIVE BATTLE OF CAMPAIGN.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—2.32 p.m.—The long expected battle at Liao Yang has begun, and the two armies are now fighting what probably will prove to be the decisive battle of the campaign. The Japanese army are attacking General Kouropatkin's forces upon his chosen ground, and his friends and admirers here are confident of having accepted a general engagement he will beat the Japanese.

### TROOPS ENGAGE IN HAND TO HAND FIGHT.

Liao Yang, Aug. 30.—6.49 p.m.—The battle is growing in intensity. The Japanese fire is chiefly directed on the Russian southern contingents.

The Japanese advance was pressed with such vigor that it developed into hand to hand fighting, the twenty-third regiment repelling an attack at the point of the bayonet. One Japanese battery was dismantled.

Wounded have been pouring into Liao Yang since 6 o'clock this morning, mostly hurt by shrapnel shells and some by rifle bullets.

The heights of Maotung near the railroad, have been showered with projectiles.

### SHELLED RUSSIANS DURING RETIREMENT.

Liao Yang, Aug. 29.—(Delayed in transmission).—Throughout August 27th and 28th the Russians continued to fall back in good order on Liao Yang, but the movement was slow on account of bad roads and difficulties of transportation. The Japanese engaged us closely several times with light batteries, dragging guns to the hills and shelling the troops, whose retirement was hastened by the shrapnel. Frequently there were frequent duels. Gen. Marzon was wounded, and there were other losses of about 250 men. The Japanese are extremely active to-day (Monday).

Rain is falling, but the rumble of artillery can still be heard on the eastward.

### TWO THOUSAND JAPS KILLED OR WOUNDED.

Tokio, Aug. 30.—5 p.m.—The Japanese lost two thousand men killed or wounded at the battle of Anping. The Russian losses have not been estimated. The Japanese captured eight guns at Anping and eight at Anshanshan.

### HEAVY RUSSIAN GUNS PUT OUT OF ACTION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—3.57 p.m.—Direct news from Lieut.-Gen. Steessel at Port Arthur up to August 26th, of a favorable character, has been received here.

It is known that the Japanese attacks were repulsed till August 25th with heavy loss to the attackers. He gives no details of the positions held or of the Russian losses, but says the officers suffered severely, especially the younger ones.

Some of the larger Russian guns were put out of action by Japanese batteries and were replaced by field pieces and were replaced by field pieces.

The general describes the stretch from the bodies between the lines as being horrid.

He reports that the morale of the garrison is excellent.

Finally the general recommended General Fock, Kobratenko, Sushinoff and others for bravery and devotion.

### ATTACK ON RUSSIAN CENTRE AND RIGHT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from General Sakharoff, dated from Liao Yang, Aug. 29, says:

"The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian centre and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest.

"The Japanese posted numerous artillery within range of all the Russian positions during the night.

"At 10 a.m. to-day, soldiers' faces directed against the Russian centre and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest.

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### JAPANESE ADVANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Liao Yang, Aug. 30.—10 a.m.—From 5 o'clock this morning up to 9 o'clock there has been an incessant shower of shrapnel. The heaviest cannonading is coming from the southeast, where the Japanese evidently have numerous guns.

Deadly shells are buzzing everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly traceable against the dark foliage on the mountain sides.

The Japanese are searching the whole country side with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments there was a hail of shot and shell from all their guns. They then pass to another square, thus working the whole field with mathematical precision from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front has been systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading.

Then commenced the general Japanese advance along the whole line. The Japanese were repulsed Captain Lebedieff set down and was washing the perspiration away from his face when a shell tore his body to pieces.

### RUSSIAN WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN DISARMED.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.—The Russian cruiser Askold and torpedo boat Grozovoi finished disarming to-day.

### AN APPEAL IN CASE OF KNIGHT COMMANDER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—It is understood that Great Britain will become a party to the appeal in the case of the British steamer Knight Commander. The case of the German steamer Thea has also been appealed.

### RUSSIAN GENERAL RIDICULES WAR STORIES.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—12.30 p.m.—General Dragomiroff, the former general-officer of Kiev and an authority on military matters, devotes a long article in a military magazine to-day to the exaggerations of the war, ridiculing the marvelous tales of Japanese exploits in scaling precipitous heights, etc., and saying that the magnification of the Russian correspondents is apparently running riot. He refers to one cor-

respondent who described the Cossacks' lance and sword as being blunted on shirts of mail worn by Japanese officers, and quotes another who described the Japanese as transporting dummies which were used to distract the Russian fire. The general mentions a third correspondent who said the Japanese gunners carry maps of the whole of Manchuria with every range marked on it.

Gen. Dragomiroff, who himself is a partisan of the bayonets, takes issue with the assertion that the Japanese have a demand for this weapon, declaring that the Japanese evidently understand its use better than the Russians, knowing the folly of rushing at an enemy from long distance without preliminary fire. He says the Japanese of the past were accustomed to cold steel and produced some famous swordsmen and sword makers.

### STORY OF EXPLOSION ON BATTLESHIP DENIED.

Reval, Russia, Aug. 30.—The report that a boiler on the battleship Souvenier had exploded is untrue. The warship successfully went through her firing trials and sailed last night with the Baltic squadron for Lbao.

### WILL REDUCE THE TERM OF SERVICE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The navy as well as the army will share in the benefits of the imperial decree, published to-day, by which the term of military service for soldiers of Port Arthur garrison is reduced so that every month served from May last until the end of the year shall count for one year of the full term of service. This is a repetition of what was done at the time of the siege of Sebastopol.

### THE BATTLE RAGED UNTIL NIGHTFALL.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—(3.55).—The great battle of Liao Yang, which began early Tuesday morning, raged throughout the day with increasing intensity, but up to this hour no further official details have been received. The two highest telegrams given out in the afternoon have been received by the war office. Every confidence is expressed in General Kouropatkin's ability to meet the Japanese assault on the ground of his own choosing, but the city is hungrily awaiting further news of the progress of the fight.

The Japanese forces engaged in this battle can only be estimated here, but they are believed to number about 200,000 men. General Kouropatkin is known to have six army corps, besides 145 squadrons of cavalry in which great confidence is reposed, bringing up the Russian total to about the same number as the Japanese.

How the armies compare with regard to artillery is not definitely known, though throughout the war the Japanese have shown great preference for the arm and great skill in its use. Reports from the front credit the Japanese with having 1,200 guns and many more batteries, and it is known that they recently shipped twenty-four heavy guns to Yinkow. Four of these guns already have been mentioned in these dispatches as being in action.

General Kouropatkin, in addition to his field batteries, has a number of very heavy guns placed at important positions in Liao Yang, where the Russians have been strongly fortifying for some time.

The Japanese claim to have captured two field batteries during the past two days. Russian official accounts admit the loss of only six guns.

It is stated that a Japanese battery was captured south of Anshanshan during the preliminary fighting and that several Japanese guns have been destroyed since then.

Little of the strategic situation has developed so far. Official news from the front says that there was desperate fighting on the southern centre, while from other sources it appears that the Japanese are endeavoring to turn the Russian right from the neighborhood of the junction of the Taitse and Sakhe rivers.

The fighting on the western flank appears to have approached to within three miles of Liao Yang.

The news from Port Arthur up to the 26th is reassuring. Mention of the battleship Sebastopol having gone out on August 22nd to bombard the Japanese at Tao bay, does not mention this vessel striking a mine.

The news from Vladivostok mentions the presence there of General Rennenkampf, who recently left the hospital at Liao Yang on sick leave.

A dispatch from General Sakharoff, dated from Liao Yang at 10 a.m. to-day, says:

"The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian centre and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest.

"The Japanese posted numerous artillery within range of all the Russian positions during the night.

"A fire was opened at 5 a.m. and by 9 o'clock the Japanese were close to the Russian positions.

"The Japanese shrapnel fire inflicted considerable losses on our troops at several points. Lieut.-Colonel Pokotieff, commanding a battery of the Six East Siberian brigade, was killed.

"The Japanese are delivering an obstinate attack on our centre and at 9 o'clock they were close to our positions. We are endeavoring to close proximity to our advance guard."

### GEN. KUROIKI'S FORCE NOT YET ENGAGED.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Liao Yang to the news agency, dated August 30th, says: "The Japanese artillery fire only ceased at 8 o'clock this evening. The casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Third Russian Corps repulsed a hot Japanese assault, the Japanese being hurled back by bayonet charges, first by the 23rd and then by the 24th regiments, which repulsed the enemy not less than six times.

"The Japanese companies, which succeeded in occupying a Russian position, were mistaken for Russians and annihilated by the Japanese artillery fire.

"At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese concentrated their fire on a Russian southern detachment, and also tried to outflank the detachment from the right under the protection of the batteries.

"One company after another was seen running swiftly to the westward in an attempt to outflank the positions, but a Russian regiment and a battery were ordered to advance and succeeded in checking them and causing them to evacuate the positions they had taken.

"There has been an immense expenditure of ammunition throughout the day, especially in the southern front against the Russian third corps.

"It is believed that the Russian losses so far have not been very heavy except to regiments which sustained bayonet charges.

"All the men serving one Russian gun except one were killed by shrapnel. The survivor, who was badly wounded, heroically brought his gun to headquarters, and even then refused to quit his place until the general peremptorily ordered him into the hospital.

"A more energetic attack is expected to-morrow.

"It seems that General Kuroki's force did not participate in to-day's movements.

"The morale of the Russian troops is excellent."

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, St. Petersburg, sends the following dispatch, which is published this morning:

"The finance ministry has practically arranged with German banks for a loan of 300,000,000 roubles (approximately \$250,000,000), at a higher rate of interest than on the last loan. Only minor details remain to be settled, and the date of issue is not fixed, but it is not likely that the loan will be floated until after the fall of Port Arthur. At first it was intended to wait until the spring as the gold is not yet needed, but various motives, including a desire to spoil the market for Japan, induced the ministry to close with the German offer, reserving to itself the choice as to the limit of the issue of the loan, which is expected will be distributed among various European countries.

"The admiralty under the supervision of Chief Admiral Avellan and Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, has drawn up a project for the rebuilding of the navy but as practical steps are not likely unless the minister of finance is able to arrange the matter of ways and means."

### JAPANESE TELL OF RETREAT TO LIAO YANG.

Tokio, Aug. 30.—5 p.m.—Details of the operations against Liao Yang from August 25th to August 28th, which include an account of the desperate three-day battle in the neighborhood of Anping and the abandonment of Anshanshan, reached Tokio to-day.

The first Japanese army was divided into three columns and moved against Anping, where the Russians occupied a steep and well fortified eminence, which they spent months in strengthening. The Russian position to the east and south of Anping extended along a ridge north of Taishekou to Hungshaling, through Hanpin and Tientsan. The advantage was with the Russians. The Japanese were not able to secure good positions for their artillery except along the Liao Yang road.

The Japanese left column moved forward on August 23rd, driving back a small force of Russians, and on the 24th took possession of a line on an eminence north of Ehtatouk and south of Peiung, and prepared to give battle the following day. The centre and right columns made their preparatory moves before night of the 25th.

At midnight on the 25th the Japanese centre suddenly rushed forward in a bayonet charge against the Russian centre, which was located in the vicinity of Kungchaling.

This charge was a surprise and proved to be eminently successful. The Japanese captured the entire position. The Russian forces on the second and third line were strongly reinforced and offered determined resistance.

A fierce rifle engagement ensued and continued without abatement through the 26th.

The Russian artillery, posted at Anping, got the range of the Japanese lines and sent in a deadly fire. The Japanese artillery was not able to obtain good positions and was badly exposed. The Russian infantry endeavored to recover its lost ground, but the Japanese held their positions and managed gradually to press the Russians toward the valley of the Lan river.

The Japanese right column made a night attack on Hungshaling. A severe rifle and artillery duel opened at dawn and lasted until dusk. The Japanese left column, the principal strength of which was in infantry, attacked an eminence north of Taishekou at dawn of the 26th. The Russian artillery was in semi-permanent fortifications north of Taishekou and northwest of Kaofenshi, and in strength was superior to that of the Japanese. This bombardment reached

its height between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Russian infantry was reinforced and pressed against the left wing of the Japanese left column. The Japanese troops were dangerously exposed and the advance of the left column ceased. In the meantime the Japanese centre had pierced the Russian line, completely dividing it, but both the Russian wings held their positions firmly.

During the afternoon of the 26th, a great thunderstorm broke over the battlefield, covering the hills with mist and preventing accurate use of the guns.

During the night of the 26th the Japanese made a fruitless assault upon the Russian positions, Hungshaling and Taishekou. Finally they succeeded, however, in getting possession of the position at Hungshaling, where they captured eight guns, which had previously wrought havoc in their lines.

On the morning of the 27th, through mists and haze, all three of the Japanese columns moved forward. The Russians resisted this advance vigorously, and it was nightfall before the Japanese were in possession of the long ridge. The most fierce engagements of August 26th occurred at Hungshaling and Kungchaling.

The moonlight revealed the Japanese troops as they advanced. The Russian defenders held their positions, besides opening a fierce rifle fire on the enemy, rolled boulders down the hillside upon the climbing Japanese soldiers. The Japanese retreated toward Liao Yang, steadily upward, finally reaching the summit and driving the Russians out.

The Russian forces included the Grand Army Corps, the rifle regiments attached to the 10th Corps and half of the 17th Corps. They numbered in all 65 battalions and 120 guns. The main force retreated toward Liao Yang.

The Japanese casualties in this fighting numbered 2,000. No estimate is given of the Russian casualties, but they are believed to have been heavy.

The Japanese army which operated against Anshanshan advanced along the Hsicheng-Liao Yang road, clearing away small forces of Russian troops. The advance of August 27th the Japanese line extended from Shangshichiatz to the west of Sumat, and prepared the attack, which, it is believed, was directed toward Tszegow. The Russians abandoned their positions here without offering resistance. The Japanese pursued the enemy and overtook him east of the road near Liaochnuta, Taishekou and Paduakou, and attacked them vigorously at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 28th. The Russians retreated in confusion toward North Shiao.

The column of Japanese infantry and artillery which pursued the Russians on the west side of the Hsicheng-Liao Yang road, overtook the main body of the enemy as it was retiring to the north-west, and drove it also toward North Shiao.

In these engagements the Japanese captured eight guns and a number of ammunition and commissary wagons.

### DESPERATE ASSAULTS ON RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

Chefoo, Aug. 30.—The Port Arthur Novri Krai, in its issue of August 29th, speaking of the incidents of the siege occurring between August 22nd and August 26th, makes no mention of any general assault during that period, but records several desperate attacks on the Russian positions.

The Russian count at Chefoo says the Novri Krai relates only facts, but colors the facts with the intention of inspiring the garrison to the emulation of heroic deeds.

Following a three days' assault on Port Arthur, the Japanese rested Aug. 26th. At 11 o'clock that night they concentrated a strong force to attack the Zardentini fort, on the Russian right flank, but the Russians, in the Indian fashion for one hour in spite of the Russian rifle fire. At midnight they made a powerful rush, but were moved down in all but one quarter.

The Japanese succeeded in entering the fort over the dead bodies of their comrades, but nearly all were bayoneted inside the fort. The remnant retreated, losing severely as they fled. The Japanese searchlights showed heaps of dead, like magic lantern pictures.

The Japanese were reinforced and renewed the attack, but again were repulsed. The Novri Krai asserts that the Japanese troops are forced forward by their own shrapnel fire, the guns having been placed behind them to prevent a retreat.

A third attack also failed, and anticipating a fourth, the Russians were reinforced, but the fourth attack was not made.

The searchlight presented to the Japanese a high stone wall, and the fact that one detachment succeeded in scaling it is accounted marvellous.

At daylight there was an artillery duel. General Gorbatsowski directed the Russian fire, having been six days and nights without sleep. The fort suffered considerably from the Japanese artillery, and General Gorbatsowski ordered the garrison into the undamaged trenches.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 24th a mountain battery of mules was seen in motion. The Russians opened fire and dispersed it. At noon of the 24th two Japanese columns were observed, but they retired when the Russian artillery attacked them.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese began a heavy bombardment of the Russian positions with their 120 millimetre guns, and at the same time a Japanese column of infantry appeared at Pailichuang. At 6 o'clock the Japanese attacked the northeastern front

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