POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRUESHAPE, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1904.

NEWCHWANG CAPTURED BY JAPS; RUSSIAN LOSS 4,000 ON YALU

Zar's General Tells of Desperate Japanese Bayonet Charges on His Batteries

luroki Gives His Casualies as 778 Togo Makes Another Effort to Block Port Arthur, But Alexieff Says They Were Repulsed With Loss of Eight Fireships and About Al Their Crews Kuropa kin Admits That Mikado's Troops Captured Many of Their Guns, and That 800 Wounded Have Been Brought in So Far.

orrespondent of the Daily was very difficult. Two-wheeled carts and hronicle cables the following inder yeste day's (Tuesday)

"The Japanese landed troops, ttacke and captu ed Newch vang last evening The Rulans falling back to protect

St Petersburg, May 3 .-- In a epo treceived by the emperor om General Kuropat in un ler roday's da e, it is stated hat at least from 3.000 to ,000 men were killed in the 4,000 were killed." Yalu river fight

Zassalitch Tel's of the Slaughter.

St. Petersburg, May 3-The emperor has lay's date from General Kuropatkin:-"General Zassalitch's report, dated to lay, on the fight of May 1, says that the pattle was fought under the following cir

The twelfth and twenty-second regi nents and the second and third batter of the sixth bridage of artillery were en raged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by

e distance.
"After a lull, the fighting was resum with extraordinary violence against the left flank of our main position at Turen

then and our position at Turen-then and our position at Potietinsky. A fusilade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the Ai river. "The situation of the defenders' posi-tion became increasingly difficult, especially at Potieinsky, which was bombarded on the front and on both flanks.

"Thirty Japanees guns were pitted ainst our battery at Potietinssky, which, after having silenced the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese

infantry and sustained few losses so long position owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank. "The Japanese, under our fire, made national bayonet attacks on our troops. "Simultaneously with the attack at Po-

tietinsky, an attack was being made on our left flank at Turenchen, and the Rus mian trenches had to be abandoned under the Japanese enfilading fire. Our reserves several times mingled with the first line, thus enabling it for a long time to maintain its position.

"Finally all of the supports were the rifle artillery battalion were killed in

brought up into the firing line, but owing to the great distance from our main re-serves, it was impossible for them to reach the advanced force in time, and our men retired from the principal position to another position in the rear of Turenchen, followed by the concentrated fire of the Japanese, who could not make up their minds to descend from the crest they occupied and face the fire of our batteries at Poulemetts. They dug fresh trenches and opened a heavy artillery fire on our new position, and began to turn our left flank towards Chin-Gow.
"Two battalions of the eleventh regiment

800 Wounded Russians in Hespital.

"It was only by advancing on the Japanese with the bayonet that the Seventh
(?) regiment was able to retire.
"On the arrival of the battalion of the
Tenth regiment all the troops were able

to beat a retreat.
"The losses of the Eleventh and Twelfth regiments were very great but they are not yet exactly known. In the Eleventh the killed included Col. Laming and Lieut. Colonels Dometti and Raievsky. The Twelfth lost nine company commanders

illed or wounded.
"The Second and Third batteries of the Sixth brigade, having lost the greater number of their men and horses, were com-pelled to abandon their guns after ren-dering them useless. For the same reason six guas of the Third battery (?) of the Third brigade of artillery and eight poulemetts which could not be brought away
were also disabled. The mountainous nature of the country made it impossible to save the guns by means of drag ropes.
"Up to the present 800 wounded, including fourteen officers, have been brought to the hospital at Feng-Wang-Cheng. Their eventual transportation elsewhere is fully

assured.
"Japanese cavalry appeared to the southcompanies with two guns opposed to it,

London, May 4 -- The Che Foo | hired Chinese bearers to Feng-Wang-Cheng ized for this purpose. Most of the wounded however, arrived on foot, assisted by their omrades and reached Feng-Wang-Cheng within 24 hours

"Lieut.-General Zassalitch declares ... the troops retained their morale notwithstanding the heavy losses and are ready for fresh engagements.

"The Japanese losses were very heavy at the passage of the river, at their position at Turenchen and on the hill occupied by the two battalions of the Eleventh

"According to the statements of par ticipants in the battle at least 3,000 t

Japonese Fir ships' Crews Lost or Killed

Port Arthur, May 3-The crews of the Japanese fireships which were sunk this morning while attempting to block the channel, tried to save themselves by boats in which they put out to sea. A majority hine guns and rifles. Some of the sur

vivors were picked up.

At daybreak a number of Japanese were seen clinging to the masts and funnels of the sunken vessels, and these were rescued by the Russians. Thirteen of the wounded Japanese have since died. The Russians supplied the survivors with food and clothing and the wounded were taken to the

hospital ship Mongolia.

During the morning ten of the enemy's torpedo boats remained in the offing and were fired on at long range.
At 9.30 o'clock it was signalled that there was a Japanese fleet in the vicinity and that two of the enemy's launches had

been run ashore.

The town is quiet. Large crowds watched this morning's operations with great Grand Duke Boris arrived here this evening.

Kuroki Captures 300 Prisoners. Tokio, May 3, 6 p. m.-A supplementa

report was received here today from General Kuroki. It is dated today and says:
"Yesterday the enemy offered a stubborn resistance against our pursuit, addstood with resolution until their artillery, consisting of two batteries, lost the majority of its men and horses. Then they broke the breeches and closing apparatus of their guns and hoisted the white flag. "According to a captured Russian officer, Major General Kashtalinsky, commander of the third east Siberian rifle brigade; the colonels of the eleventh and twelfth

the fighting at Hamatan. "It seems that the enemy was entirely routed by our attack, because since yes terday many have come in and surrend ered. Our prisoners include 30 officers, 20 of whom are wounded, and 300 men, 100 of whom are wounded.

urgeon of the first Japanese army shows mperial Guards 132, Second division 350

position, and began to turn.

"Two battalions of the eleventh regiment and the third brigade of artiflery belong ing to the main reserves were ordered to Lao-Fun-Hou. They occupied a position with a double firing line, thus permaning our advanced line, which had suffered heavily and our wounded to retire.

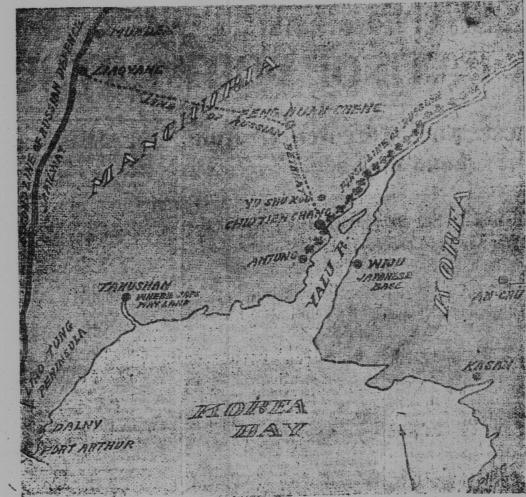
"A battalion of the eleventh regiment, both flanks of which were repeatedly turned by the enemy, advanced with fixed turned by the enemy, advanced with fixed turned by the enemy, advanced with fixed turned by houghers to clear a manage, however, declined information just obtained from the general staff, Zassalitch's entire force at the Yalk consisted of fifteen rifle battalions of 8 consisted of fifteen rifle battalions, three battalions, One regiment of three battalions, and two batteries stationed at Antung, did not participate in Sunday's fight, and retired without loss. The heights of Kiu Lieu ments and four batteries, about 10,00 mc and thirty-two guns, against 80,000 Japan ese and 160 guns, in addition to sixteen 12-pounder siege guns landed from the gunboats. These guns are considered by the Russians to have been responsible for General Zassalitch's defeat, as the Russian guns were of a light field pattern,

with some mountain pieces.

The general staff asserts that General Zassalitch had no reserves nearer than Feng Wang Cheng. Reserves, it is addeed, were unnecessary, as General Zassalitch's mission was only to observe and harrass, but not to impede the Japanese. "It is like General Kuroki's luck that

General Zassalitch should be such a headstrong commander," said an officer.

It is admitted by the general staff that
the Japanese flanking move affected the
whole of the twelve battalions and three



THE PRESENT THEATRE OF WAR.

The map shows the Russian line of rtreat and Feng Huan Cheng where the sessond stand is expected.

"Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, I have received no report

rom General Zassalitch.

"According to the testimony of persons arriving here during the night from Feng Wang Cheng, the Japanese on May 1 were Russian Account of Last Attack on Port operating from the front with an overwhelming force of artillery and attacked our left flank in superior force, enveloping it. A hot fight occurred at this point. The 22nd and 12th regiments of sharpsnooters 22nd and 12th regiments of sharpshooters were engaged, defending themselves vigorously, and on several occasions taking the offensive, inflicting considerable losses on the Japanese. Our small force could not hold this position and retired, leaving several guns in the hands of the enemy. Owing to our heavy losses in men and horses, we could not succeed in carrying off our guns, but their breech-blocks were removed. Our force fell back on Feng Wang Cheng.

five regiments and five batteries, but according to the information at hand one regiment and two batteries stationed at Shakhevze were not engaged, the Japanese not attacking that point.
"Our losses are not yet known, but in

view of the stubbornness of the conflict they must have been very considerable."

Czar Dumbfounded Over Yalu Defeat. St. Petersburg, May 3-The emperor i understood to be greatly grieved over the losses sustained on the Yalu. Those who have seen his majesty say that he was dumbfounded when he was informed of the heavy fighting which attended the passage of the river. As is well understood here, General Kuropatkin's plans did not here, General Kuropatkin's plans did not contemplate such resistance to the Japan-ese advance. It is said, moreover, that Kuropatkin himself was equally surprised and so chagrined over the miscarriage of his plans that he sent his first telegram to the general staff and not direct to the

The understanding here is that General that we had 798 men killed and wounded.

Zassakitch had specific orders to avoid anything like a general engagement and it is believed that the Russian commander at the front probably was deceived in his estimate of the strength of General Kuroki's artillery, being in entire ignorance that 4.2 guns had been posted, and got into a position from which he had the greatest difficulty in extricating his men.

The only consolation for the loss of the guns is that being without their breech blocks, they are of no value to the enemy.

Great Rejicing at Tokio..

Tokio, May 3-5 p. m.-The greatest popular demonstration since the begin-ning of the war occurred in Tokio this evening. The capital is showing its joy at the Japanese victory on the Yalu. Thousands of people, half of whom are women, paraded the streets in celebration of the trium, h of their arms. There were dozens of parades in as many different quarters, and they later were all central ized in one great pageant. The students composed one parade, and they all carried red lanterns. The streets are still lined with thousands of people, and the entire city is decorated with flags and lanterns.

ANOTHER VICIOUS AITEMPT TO CORK PORT AR HUR.

St. Petersburg, May 3, 3.45 p. m.—It is reported that Admiral Togo made another desperate attempt to block the entrance of Port Arthur last night, but failed.

with Hotchkise and Maxim guns and responded hotly to the Russian fire. The Russians succeeded in saving a few members of the crews of the fireships, includ-

Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 3-High Admira Grand Duke Alexis has received the following official telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, reporting the Japanese attempt to block Port Arthur early this morn-

that a freeh attack was made by the en emy last night with the object of obstruct-ing the entran e to the part, and that it was successfully repelled.

"At 1 o'clock this morning five torped

removed. Our force fell back on Feng Wang Cheng.

"General Zassalitch's force consisted of treated southward. "At 1.45 o'clock the first fireship, es-

corted by several torpedo boats, was sightcorted by several torpedo boats, was sighted and we opened fire upon it from the batteries and the warships. Three-quarters of an hour afterwards our searchights revealed a number of fireships making for the entrance of the harbor from the east and southeast. The coast defence vessels Otvashni and Gremiaschi and the gunboat Giliak repulsed each by well directed fire. "Altogether eight ships were sunk by our vigorous cannonade, by Whitehead torpe loes launched from our torpedo boats, and by the explosion of several submarine wines. European cannonade, to the reput Further, according to the reports

of the officers commanding the batteries and the gunboat Giliak, two Japanese to-"After 4 o'clock a. m. the batteries and warships ceased fire, subsequently firing only at intervals on the enemy's torpedo horizon. oats, which were visible on the horizon. "All the fire ships carried quick-firing guns, with which they maintained a con-

stant fire. "Up to the present thirty men, including two mortally wounded officers who took refuge on a lain h, have been rescued from the fire ships by us or picked up. The inspection of the roadstead and the work of saving the enemy's men were hindered by the heavy sea running. We suffered no casualties with the exception of a seeman belonging to the torpedo boat

"On the appearance of the first fireship accompanied by the enemy's torpedo boats I boarded a launch and proceeded to the Otvashni to take immediate measures for regul ing the fire hips. With me were Lieut.-General Zalinski and Captain Eber hardt, of the naval general staff. Lieut. General Stoessel was on the fortification at the same time, and General Loschinsky

chief of the de cu e force of the forts vas on board the Giliak." At 1 o'clock this morning five Japanes ian land batteries and the gunboat Diliak and the coast defence vessels Gremishel and Otvashni opened fire and compelled them to retire. Immediately afterwards ther Japanese ships were sighted on the crizon. They were headed by a fire ship

hich was sunk near the entrance of the earbor at 1.20 a. m.

After an interval of 25 minutes two more

At 2.25 four more fireships approached Three of these blew up on our mines. Two of these sank immediately and the other wo fire hips were sunk by the batteries

failed. The steamers were armed war and navy departments and of the general staff were the scenes of the greatest enthusiasm. Two of the imperial princes visited the Navy department and he assembled crowd welcomed them with

heers. Then the throng demanded Adthiral Ito, chief of the general staff, and the hero of the fight on the Yalu during the Chino-Japanese war. He appeared in response to the calls of the people and It had been expected that tidings

the Port Arthur engagement would com from Vice Admiral Togo some time du ing the day, but none were received. The



ADMIRAL OGO. The Japanese commander who, London hears, has closed the harbor of Port Arthur and so scored the most important

report which has reached here from Europe that General Kuropatkin, the com-mander-in-chief of the Russian troops in the Far East, is personally leading 20,000 men from Liao Yang to Feng Wang Cheng, is welcomed as good news on the theory that the more aggressive the Russian campaign becomes, the more speedy

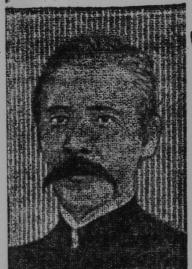
will the Japanese find victory

Russian Ge eral's Report of the Turenchen BIG SHIPMINIS OF Baitle.

St. Petersburg, May 4-The Emperor to day received the following despatch from General Kuropatkin: "Major General Kashtalinsky reports as "'I consider it my duty to report the

circumstances of the grievous, yet glorious battle fought by the troops under my command with the superior forces of the panese on May 1.

'Early on the morning of April 30, the Japanese began to oppress our left flank, having in previous evening occupied the Khussan heights after an attack, in



GENERAL KUROKI, Commander of the first Japanese Army, Which Inflicted Disastrous Defeat Upon the Russians at the Yalu.

Third Battery of the Sixth brigade. 'clock in the morning, despatching at east one division of infantry, which, ad osses, but crossed the ford and attacked our position, which was exposed to the fire of thirty-six field guns and siege bat

The Japanese advanced and occupie the position.
"At 1 o'clock in the afternoon my le flank was reinforced by two bat ailons the Eleventh Regiment and a batter commanded by Lieat. Co.onel Moravsky

two sides.
"I held Lieut. Colonel Moravsky's ba tery in reserve and ordered the Twent. Regiment, the third battery and the quick

"'At 1 o'clock the Japanese ed so close to the position held by the from the Japanese, remained there uni the end of the fight, losing its commander Lieut.-Col. Moravsky.

th Regiment.

The Twelfth Regiment cut its wa through and saved its colors.
"The Eleventh Regiment which held its ground for two hours more with heav, losses, forced a passage at the point of the colors. It lost its colonel, cominandant We lost forty officers and about 2,000 nonmissioned officers and men. 'The Japanese losses must have been

The Russians retired in good order on Feng Wang Cheng.
"The men of the Third Division main tained their excellent morale and over 700 wounded proceeded with their regiment to Feng Wang Cheng.'

Terrible Loss of Russians Stuns St. Peters

St. Petersburg, May 5, 3.47 a. m.-Th Russian losses at the battle of Kiu Lie Cheng were 2,000 men and 40 officers-fagreater than previous reports indicated. This is the official estimate of Majo. General Kashtalinsky, who directly commanded the division that suffered the brunt of the attack and whose report was received yesterday by the Emperor. Man are inclined to place the Russian losse

The magnitude of the Russian losse had an almost stunning effect on the au thorities and aroused general grief, miti-gated only by satisfaction at the braver.

isplayed by the Russian troops. Not for a moment was there any intention to pay such a terrible price for delaying the enemy's crossing at the Yalu. The fact was shown throughout the city an gave rise to renewed reports, attributed to official recommends. official resources, that General Kuropatki had officially censured Lieut. General Zassalitch. If this was so, General Kuropat was carefully cut out of the despatche which have been published and the general impression now held is that he will remain in Manchuria.

General Kashtalinsky's report established the foot that he will remain the foot that he Regions ago to be supported by the foot that he Regions ago to have the foot that he Regions ago to have the foot that he Regions ago to have the foot that the foot that he will be supported by the foot that the support ago to have the support of the foot that the support of the foot that the support of the foot that the support of the support of

the fact that the Russians sustained the greatest loss in order to save the two regi ments which were occupying Antung.
"Kiu Lien Cheng is history and we mus

sociated Press.

The idea has prevailed that the Rus sians would not make a stand at For Wang Cheng, but the fact that a Japa ese occupation of that point would enab a movement to the southwest, thus cu Kuropatkin will despatch strong reinforce ments there and make a determined stand

POTATOLS TO BOSTON

Fredericton, May 3-(Special)-Jacob Hazelton, May 3—(Special)—Jacob Hazelton, the well known lumberman of this city, has bought for \$6,500 the excellent farm of Geo. R. Smith at Maugerville, and will take possession at once.

As many as forty or fifty rafts of bank logs came down to Springhil from upriver restandar. They are all for the Scott yesterday. They are all for the Scott Lumber Company. Each raft is made up

pated in the firing.

Fifteen minutes later three more fireships arrived. One of them blew up on a mine, the second vessel was wrecked on the shore and the third was sunk by the largest individual shipper.

Consequence of which i ordered the 22nd regiment, which had occupied Khussan, to retire across the Ai river to our position at Potietinsky.

"On the morning of the same day an extraordinary prolonged and violent bomwhole of the twelve battalions and three batteries at Kiu Lien Cheng and Litzage batteries at Kiu Lien Cheng countent of our whole position at Kiu Lien Cheng commenced from Wiju. I fore-saw that the Japanese, after the bombard-to-saw that the Japanese attack still continues.

Tokio Hears That Port Arthur is Bocked.

Tokio Hears That Port Arthur is Bocked.

Tokio, May 4, 9 p. m.—The reports would-take the offensive.

The Japanese attack st

PROMINENT M. P.'S SUDDEN DEATH

W. F. McCreary, of Selkirk, Found Dead in His Bed.

HEART FAILURE CAUSED IT.

Deceased Retired in His Usual Go d Health at the Russell House and, Not Appearing, His Room Was Broken Into-Feeling Pributes in Parliament to Dead Man.

Ottawa, May 4.-(Special)-W. F. Me-Creary, M. P. of Selkirk, Manitoba, was ound dead in his bed room at the Russell house at 6.25 this evening. He died from

Mr. McCreary was in the house yesterday vening taking part in the Grand Trunk Pacific debate and looked the embodiment of good health. About 11 o'clock last night he left Mr. Sifton's room to go into he house. They spent a couple of hours together talking over political and other

Mr. Sifton told your correspondent how theerful Mr. McCreary was and how he and told him that he had decided to renain in politics. Shortly afterwards he left for his room in the Russell house. He and gone straight to his room as the night at he was complaining of his heart. eCreary's room was on the fourth flat. Right opposite his room was E. M. Nichels, the edit rid staff of the Toron Verid, and on the same flat were W. F.

About 6.25 tonight the girl who looked after the rooms told Mr. Powell and Mr. Nicholls when they were going to dinner that she could not get into Mr. McCreary's room all day, nor had she seen him around. The chief looked over the door nd saw Mr. McCreary was in bed, and evidently dead. They broke in the door and found him in bed undressed with the bed clothes partly thrown off his chest and the room in perfect order. It was at once apparent that he had been dead for some time as the body was partly discolored. His eyes and mouth were closed, and his arms resting on his chest with the hands partly clased, not clinched. His face was calm and peaceful as if he had died while asleep and without a pain.

Dead Twelve Hours When Disc yered. Dr. O'B.ien, who was in the Russell nouse at the time, said that death was com heart failure. Coroner Baptie was notified and he and Dr. O'Brien examined the body and came to the conclusion that Mr. McCreary must have been dead twelve or fourteen hours. The coroner decided at that he would give an order for interment. Hon. Clifford Sifton went to the Russell house as soon as he had heard of the sad news. He visited the dead man's room with Dr. Baptie and interviewed Chief he body forwarded to Winnipeg tomorrow and asked Walter Scott, Thos. MacKie and N. Boyd to look after the arrangements. Messrs. Oliver, D uglas, Stewart and Davis, and in fact the ent re western contingent were soon on hand to share in the general grief which surrounded in

"Bill" McCreary had not an enemy in arliament, nor for that matter, cut of it. Coroner Baptie, when seen by your oorrespondent, said that death was from heart failure and that there was no need of an inquest. Dr. O'Brien made the same

the sudden ending of one who was beloved

ributes to Dead M. P.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the house of ommons after it met at 8 o'clock, made a Geling reference to the death of Mr. Mc-Jeary and afterwards moved, seconded ov Dr. Sproule, who was leading the oposition, that the house adjourn. Dr. Sproule spoke in a similar strain to

hat of the premier. Mr. Sifton said that twenty-four years go be was a student with Mr. McCreary in Winnipeg. They had been friends ever since. Mr. McCreary sometimes talked of the advisability of his not remaining in collics but during the last couple of days e had told him that it was his intention or the present to remain in politics. He ad never seen Mr. McCreary in better pirits than he had been last evening.

William Forsythe McCreary was born t Parkenham, Lanark county, Ontario, May 5th, 1855. His parents were James McCreary, a native of Co. Amagh, Iroland, and Elizabeth Wallace, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. McCreary receivand high schools at Arnprior, Ontario, and in 1882 he married Miss Annie Ellis Greene. He was a barister-at-law and was alderman of the city of Winnipeg for the years 1883, 1884, 1895 and 1896. In 1897 he was elected mayor. From 1897 to 1900 he was Dominion Commissioner of Immigration, and at the general elections of 1900 he was elected to the house of commons from Selkirk. In politics he was a Liberal and in religious matters a memher of the Methodist church.

