

60,000 CASUALTIES AND BATTLE STILL ON

Russian Losses Are 40,000, and Japanese 20,000

Oyama Continues to Drive Kuropatkin's Forces Back With Terrible Slaughter--Japs Have Buried 10,000 of Their Foes So Far--Fought Hand-to-Hand Fiercely, While Terrible Electric Storm Raged.

London, Oct. 15.—The Standard's correspondent at Yentai, under date of Oct. 10th, says:

"The whole Russian line has been driven back over a distance of twenty miles and seventy guns have been captured. Pursuit is being kept up by a strong force on both flanks. There is good reason to hope that Oyama has succeeded in enveloping the enemy. The cause of the Russian defeat is that the Japanese army drove the wedge into the middle of the enemy's line. Prisoners say General Kuropatkin personally commanded the troops on the main and that General Mestelitzko commanded at Bentshiu."

Russian Loss 15,000.

Mukden, Oct. 14—3:45 p. m.—The fighting has raged today with the same bitterness as on the previous days of the engagement, and the result is still in the balance. The losses on both sides are enormous, that of the Russians being 15,000. Wounded soldiers are being brought in from all directions. The roads are crowded with long trains of wagons, baggage and transport wagons, as well as ambulances, being pressed into service, even Chinese two wheeled carts filling the mandate of the military.

Men shoot are limping in, using their guns as crutches, the less severely wounded supporting their comrades, after a first-aid dressing of the firing line. Even across the fields you meet them, taking the shortest and straightest road for help and shelter.

Battle Bloodiest in History.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—The latest word direct from the field of battle in the Mukden despatch to the Associated Press, in which the Russian loss is estimated at 15,000, which, together with today's casualties, would make the fight rank as one of the bloodiest in history. A notable feature is the coming of thousands of wounded to Mukden. The roads and fields are covered with crippled men, dragging themselves to the shelter of the hospitals, the wounded helping each other, as few able-bodied men are being spared from the fighting line.

It must be borne in mind in reading the descriptions by correspondents at the front, that some of the phases right in their point of view have already been described by official or later news; but taken as a whole, they present a vivid panorama of the situation at the entire front, save at the extreme east, where the heaviest Russian attack was planned to be delivered. From that quarter the news is less full and satisfactory, though it seems unquestionable that the Russian advance upon the main Japanese position at Bentshiu has been checked.

Frightful Slaughter.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14—5:20 p. m.—A later despatch from General Sakharoff, sent at 6 o'clock this morning, explains more of the operations of Oct. 12 and 13, from which it appears that the Russian centre was due north of the Yentai mines, the right running west a short distance beyond the railway, and the left sweeping southeastward toward Bentshiu.

The real bloody work did not begin until Wednesday, when the Japanese made a series of determined attacks on Sialin, a hedge, about seven miles north of Yentai, but the Russians held off their assailants. In the meantime, however, the extreme right was forced back, this compelling Kuropatkin to slightly draw back his line above Yentai, in order to preserve its alignment.

On the extreme left, after a determined resistance, the Russians succeeded in carrying the rocky heights and Hua Pass, north of Bentshiu, but the arrival of Japanese reinforcements for the Russians to press their advantage here, and as the left was now too far advanced, it also was withdrawn some distance.

Reports from the left, however, only bring the situation up to yesterday afternoon. A high officer of the general staff tells the Associated Press that the situation, while critical, is not desperate. Kuropatkin is keeping his head and acting cautiously as shown by his withdrawal of both wings in the hope that the Japanese assaults will exhaust themselves. He says the slaughter was frightful.

No estimate of the losses is yet possible, but they ran far into the thousands. The losses were especially heavy on the Russian left and centre. In a single regiment, out of more than 100 officers, only eight escaped.

The Associated Press is informed on the same authority that no information has been received here tending to confirm the report that a force on the Russian left, neither cut off nor surrounded, is being threatened with the Russian right greatly feared. Kuropatkin having a large number of casualties on his right held in leash to meet such a contingency.

It is now evident that Kuropatkin's plan was to pass his advance troops directly from the left toward the right, for the

purpose of getting in the rear of Oyama's triangle.

Battle Still Raging.

Mukden, Oct. 14—At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the fight is still in progress with terrible bitterness and the result yet hangs in the balance. The losses on both sides are enormous. The Russians have 15,000 wounded, hundreds of whom are streaming back from all directions.

Great Jap Victory.

London, Oct. 14.—A despatch to a news agency from Mukden, dated 2 p. m. today and received by way of the Associated Press, says the Japanese have gained a great victory and that the Russian lines are withdrawing slowly northward, having suffered heavy losses. The battle continues and despatches are strictly censored.

Deep Gloom at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15, 2:30 p. m.—The great feeling of concern which exists in high circles in the Russian capital to-night by no means equals the foreboding of coming disaster pervading the general public, which is indulging in the deepest pessimism.

In the absence of official news the public is being fed on the wildest rumors of defeat suffered by General Kuropatkin to-day. The fact that no word regarding the battle has been officially given out only confirms the popular fear. The explanation offered that today was a holiday does not suffice to allay the apprehension.

General Kuropatkin's report of the result of the day's operations has reached Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe Selo, but it had not been returned here before the war commission, which sat until 9:30 o'clock, adjourned. The Emperor himself is represented as being bitterly disappointed and spending hours with his cabinet, studying out with the help of his military aides, the result of the battle. The general staff, however, by no means despair. Though admitting that the tide the last two days has been against General Kuropatkin, the general staff says the battle is not yet over and that in any event there is no question of a rout.

Naturally many reports are current at the genesis of the forward movement. It is freely stated that General Kuropatkin was forced into taking a retreat, not by pressure by the authorities here, but that he has been officially denied, and as General Kuropatkin's order to advance was given over his own signature, it seems likely that he will have to bear all the responsibility whether the situation is of his own making or not.

If General Kuropatkin succeeds in keeping the alignment of his forces—and the despatches indicate that he is doing this—and the Japanese do not succeed in breaking up or cutting off any considerable portion of his army, he will not be in a much worse position, even if he should be forced to retire to Mukden, than he was before the advance began.

Headquarters of the Russian Western Army, Oct. 12, via Mukden Oct. 13, via Pekin, Oct. 14.—The fiercest and most important fighting that has taken place since the battle of Liao Yang reached its height at noon today, when after a bold attack which lasted for three days, the Russians began a saggacious retirement from the positions they held yesterday and the Japanese by a strong central movement forced the Russian line five miles to the north. The battle which was foreseen in a dispatch filed by the Associated Press correspondent on October 11, reached a stage of unusual severity on that day along the railway and to the westward, culminating in the vicinity of Tonsungui which place was the correspondent's centre of observation.

By the evening of the 11th, 600 wounded had reached the field hospitals, situated at the Sialinza railway station, ten miles from the front. The battle at this moment was best observed from Hung Pass Hill, two miles south of Sialinza. Both the Japanese and Russian batteries were distinguished by the clouds of dust which were raised by the concussion.

The result of the fight was that a mile of ground along the front west of the railway was lost, but the Russians regained this ground during the night by a bayonet attack without a shot having been fired. The battle was resumed today with terrible effect.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the battle reached a stage of severity three times greater than that of yesterday, solid masses of troops filing up the front. At 2:30 p. m. the Japanese were occupying a hill two miles to the south of Hung Pass Hill, which they shelled from a battery which was plainly visible. The results of this shelling were not important. At 4:15 p. m. the Russian army made an orderly and timely withdrawal followed by a furious rifle fire from the Japanese. The Red Cross surgeons are performing operations at Sialinza railway station. Many of the wounded were loaded on trains which moved north during the day. The Russian rear guard was holding its ground at nightfall.

Russians in Full Retreat.

London, Oct. 15.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Yentai, telegraphing, Oct. 12, via Fusan, Oct. 14, says:

"The Russian attack failed everywhere and they are in full retreat along the whole line, pursued by the Japanese."

Thirty Russian guns were captured. The Japanese turning movement is pressing the Russians back to Mukden. The Russians made sixteen counter attacks with splendid bravery, sacrificing themselves freely but unavailingly."

Russians Lost 38 Guns.

London, Oct. 14.—Address received at the Japanese legation say that the report of Marquis Oyama, giving details of the operations below Mukden on Tuesday and Wednesday, which were previously described in the Associated Press despatches from Tokyo, seems to make the total of Russian guns captured 38, and ammunition wagons 74. General Oku's army was credited with having taken 23 guns. The report regarding General Nodda's capture is not quite clear. It says he took "two field guns and eight ammunition wagons on a height, besides 150 prisoners. The Japanese legation is not sure whether this means eleven guns and eleven wagons or whether the guns and wagons together total eleven."

Oyama's Terse Report.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Japanese legation today received the following cablegram from Tokyo:

"Marquis Oyama sends the following report of the engagement of Wednesday and Thursday: 'In the direction of Bentshiu the enemy made repeated counter attacks on Wednesday, but were repulsed. The enemy showed a sign of retreat towards the evening and our forces assumed the offensive since daybreak Thursday. The flanking movement of our strong force cavalry on the Koyan largely contributed to the favorable outcome of the situation in that quarter. The centre and left columns of the right army both occupied important positions. On the east of the central army are progressing favorably dislodging the enemy there from several strategic positions. Our reinforcements are arriving continually at Yentai.'"

Kuropatkin's Gloomy Report.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.—Under date of Oct. 15, General Kuropatkin sent the following telegram to the emperor:

"On the night of Oct. 14 large forces of Japanese attacked the corps drawn up in line at Shalke, on the Great Mandarin road, and succeeded in recapturing the village of Shalke, recapturing the first positions. 'Reinforced by reserves, the Japanese dislodged us again from the village of Shalke, and succeeded in recapturing the village of Shalke, recapturing the first positions. On our right flank had been chosen beforehand and partially fortified. Our troops retired from these positions after a stubborn fight."

Japan Shocked by Terrible Carnage.

Even the Japanese, to whom the great victory is of paramount importance, seem to be shocked by the slaughter of their enemies. The Japanese people are receiving the news from the field of battle calmly and there can be heard no shouts in the streets proclaiming the victory of their nation.

Russian Dead Over 10,000.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 1 p. m.—A report dated 9 o'clock this morning, received here at midnight, says that, according to a report from the center army, 150 prisoners were taken on Oct. 13. The Russian dead, under investigation on that day, will reach 500. On October 14 the enemy's dead totalled 1,000. One hundred prisoners were taken, together with rifles, guns and wagons. Under investigation, the total Russian dead left in front of the center army are estimated at 2,500.

Terrible Fight During Electrical Storm.

Mukden, Oct. 15.—(via Pekin)—With the Russian army of the center—After six days of the hardest kind of fighting this section of the front has been held by the Japanese. The fighting which commenced shortly after midnight, has been in progress continuously ever since.

Oct. 10th the artillery duel continued, the Russians advancing slowly. During the night the Japanese changed their positions and at daylight unaided the troops

making reasonable allowance for the fighting of the 14th and 15th, the Russian losses will exceed 10,000.

Fragmentary reports of Japanese casualties are coming in. General Oku up to and including Oct. 14, lost 3,500 men. Estimates of the total Japanese losses are not possible, but they are small in comparison with the frightful losses of the Russians.

Reports despatched late yesterday from the front are in the following chronological order:

"The main force of the right army, which had already occupied Choussiatou Heights, reached a line on the Shalke river, but one division of the enemy continues to offer a stubborn resistance. The center army has reached its objective and has been heavily engaged since the morning of Oct. 15. On the morning of Oct. 15 the enemy in front of the left army continued holding its positions north of Shalke and Lamuntan and offered a stubborn resistance."

"The center column is engaged in taking Shalke and the main body of the right army is advancing against Lamuntan and at Lamuntan, but the enemy has six batteries between Shalke and Sugangai which are vigorously shelling the attacking column and our position at Lamuntan, but the enemy is not strong enough to prevent our advance. On Oct. 11 the left column of the center army lost 201 killed and wounded."

"The attacks to ourselves and the Russians and the number of trophies captured by the left army follow:

"During the five days from Oct. 1 to Oct. 14 inclusive, our losses were about 2,500 killed and wounded, officers included. During the four days from Oct. 10 to Oct. 13, the number of corpses left by the enemy and buried by us reached 2,000. The enemy's dead after the battle of Oct. 14 were very numerous. The principal trophies were 30 guns and many rifles, uniforms and accoutrements. The latter are still uncounted."

"There are some forces of the enemy on the right bank of the Shalke river in front of the main strength of the right center army, but no battle on a great scale has occurred. The force of the enemy which attacked on Oct. 13 a force of the enemy appeared near Santokangzang and continued to offer resistance until sundown, portions of our center and left armies engaging them."

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"On our right wing the position was for some time very alarming. The troops were attacked from the front and, by a turning movement, the enemy succeeded in capturing a detachment advanced the troops set apart for a last rally, they having attacked the Japanese from the flank in their front. The right wing maintained its positions on the line of the Shalke positions. The troops on our centre were noticeably advanced in comparison with other troops in the general position of the line. One detachment on our right flank had been chosen beforehand and partially fortified. Our troops retired from these positions after a stubborn fight."

"The night of Oct. 14 passed quietly. There is a marked movement of the enemy was noticed in the direction of our positions on the Great Mandarin road. Our batteries opened fire on them."

"The fighting recommenced at daylight today, the boom of guns being distinctly heard in Mukden. The whole Russian army is slowly retiring and fighting every inch of the way."

In an informal talk which the Associated Press correspondent had with General Kuropatkin in the field just before the battle commenced he spoke in glowing terms of the bravery of the Japanese, saying that they were a gallant foe and also that they were most correct in the observance of the rules of war. In this respect he said it was the most pleasant war he had ever engaged in.

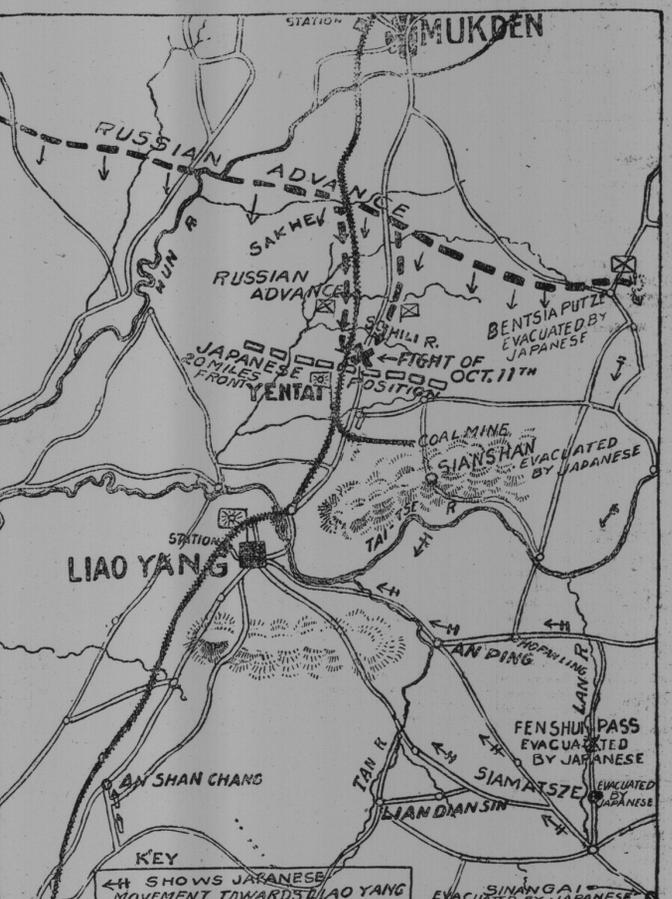
Kuroki Added 20,000 to Russian Loss.

Tokio, Oct. 16—9 a. m.—The latest advices are that the Russians left 4,500 dead in front of General Kuroki's army alone. The Russian losses there are estimated at 20,000 men.

Japs Make Enormous Captures.

Tokio, Oct. 15—8 p. m.—Largely reports from the field were received today and published this evening. The report from field headquarters says:

"From Oct. 10 to Oct. 14 the result of the continuous fighting has been favorable in every direction, while the enemy's strength was always superior. Not only was the enemy defeated, but he was vigorously pursued by us. Our forces pressed him against the left bank of the Hun river and inflicted upon him heavy losses."



Map Showing the Russian Advance Which Has Been Turned in Defeat

pointing a terrific shrapnel fire on the infantry, composed of one regiment, only a remnant of which was left. From this on the Japanese took offensive the entire day of the 11th, throwing shrapnel and almost powder shells among the infantry and artillery. The Russians held tenaciously to their positions and succeeded in repelling the Japanese attacks. The morning of the 12th found little change in the positions of the two armies except that the Japanese had worked forward to the village of Shalke. Batteries were placed on every available hill, and at the same time regiment after regiment of infantry was poured into the plain by both sides, only to be thrown back shattered and wounded.

It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss of life. During the night a heavy rain storm occurred, in the midst of which the Japanese continued to advance and 1,200 men killed and wounded. The enemy defeated by the Sienchuan appears to have halted at Pintsienhan."

Kuropatkin Retreating Degrately.

Tokio, Oct. 15—8 p. m.—General Kuropatkin's southern advance has been beaten back, and his army is in retreat. He is, however, fighting doggedly, so as to spare the Russian army from utter rout.

Field Marshal Oyama's triumphant troops have driven the Russians north to a line along the Shu (Shalke) river. They are vigorously pressing the pursuit and probably will inflict further severe damage on Kuropatkin's forces.

Dismal Story from St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17—3:45 a. m.—The official veil was lifted today from the ghastly tragedy around Shalke; but even the official account, supplemented by numerous press despatches, leaves much uncertainty as to the situation. Out of the fragmentary mass of information at hand it is possible only to conclude that the Russian army withdrew and retreat from Liao Yang is being duplicated upon an even grander scale, after more desperate fighting and heavier losses.

Furious Cannonading.

It was during the Japanese furious night attack of Wednesday, according to unofficial accounts, that the Russians lost their guns. Thursday witnessed another furious cannonade, in which the whole of the Russian centre was forced back. In the afternoon of the same day the Russian right began to give way. Towards evening came a few hours lull, but at midnight the cannonading was renewed with increased fury, eyewitnesses declaring that it exceeded in intensity that at Liao Yang during the famous fighting of the 20th and 31st of August.

There was much desperate fighting on Friday, which was carried on through a tremendous storm of rain, hail and thunder. General Kuropatkin personally took command of the Petroff Regiment. It was in the midst of this awful war of maps and elements, the Petroff Regiment, leading

"The guns captured number more than thirty, and the prisoners taken number several hundred. Thus the object of the enemy has been completely frustrated and his offensive movement, has ended in final failure."

"The corpses left by the enemy at different points are too numerous to be easily counted. The enemy's losses cannot be easily ascertained, owing to the continuance of the fighting, but they must exceed 30,000."

"The trophies, besides the guns, include an enormous quantity of ammunition, wagons and rifles. They are still uncounted. The Russian corpses left on the field between Oct. 10 and Oct. 13 and buried by us exceed 2,000 in number. The bodies left after the fighting of Oct. 14 are very numerous. Our casualties Oct. 11 and 12 were fifteen officers killed, forty-six wounded and 1,200 men killed and wounded."

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Points Out to Mothers the Way to Keep Their Children Well and Happy.

Rev. J. L. F. ... is a kind hearted priest who has done much to advance the cause of the little ones in the world. His address is ...

Kingston Agricultural Show.

Kingston, Kings county, N. B., Oct. 14.—The Kingston Agricultural Society, No. 23, held an exhibition in Kingston hall on Wednesday, Oct. 12. The day was a beautiful one, though cool, and a large crowd attended.

A Month in Jail.

Gagetown, N. B., Oct. 14.—The Assrian peddler, Abraham Lewis, found guilty of assaulting a young girl, was sent to jail for a month.

King of Saxony Dead.

Dresden, Oct. 14.—King George of Saxony is dead.

doggedly into Shalke and took the town in the face of the hottest Japanese bombardment."

Although the official account of the battle does not present the disastrous picture that many in St. Petersburg had resigned themselves to see, the general feeling here is of the deepest gloom. Even the military point of view the most bitter disappointment is in the knowledge that the reverse seals the fate of the heroic defenders of East Arthur, who have now without hope of succor from the outside world.

A Thoughtful Priest.

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