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LOST HEAVILY WHILE PURSUING RUSSIANS

Kuroki Says the Enemy, Who Fought Stubbornly, Added Three Hundred to Japanese Casualties—Alexieff Claims to Have Sunk Two of Togo's Torpedo Boats.

Tokio, May 3.—As the details of Sunday's battle and the manoeuvres that preceded it come to hand, it is plain that the plans of the Japanese general staff were followed to the minutest details. The main attack was made by the Japanese right wing, which consisted of the twelfth division. It crossed the Yalu 13 miles above Wiju at Sakuhin, the same point where the passage of the river of invasion in 1894. The Guards division, constituting the centre, and the second division, forming the left wing, crossed respectively to the islands above and below Wiju. These were feigned advances, designed to cover the main movement, and were to be continued in the event of the success of the contemplated advance.

Opposite Sakuhin lies Chonan Island, in the centre of which is an embankment beyond the power of human strength to check this charge, and in exactly 45 minutes the Russian position had been captured and the army of 30,000 men was in full retreat toward Feng Huang Cheng. The bugle ordering the charge sounded at 8.15, and at 9 o'clock the entire line of Russian entrenchments, four miles in length, was in possession of General Kuroki's men. The Russians left many dead and wounded in the abandoned trenches, as well as a number of cannon the Russians had been unable to take with them in their hurried retreat. No attempt was made to follow the Russians toward Feng Huang Cheng, all that had been planned by the general staff had been accomplished, the right bank of the Yalu had been gained, and a base in Manchuria, which is so necessary to ultimate success, had been secured. A Russian officer who was taken prisoner said that the effect of the Jap-

and it is expected to lead to difficulty in Russia's efforts to raise a loan. An unconfirmed rumor of severe fighting between 3,000 Russians and a similar number of Japanese at Gensan is sent by the Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent, who says the Japanese were compelled to retire into Gensan, both sides losing heavily. Two Russian officers are said to have been among the wounded. The Standard's Tientsin correspondent, cabling under date of May 2nd, states that Viceroy Alexieff has sent a lengthy dispatch to General Ma, commanding the Chinese troops, informing him that the occasion may arise for Russia to increase her forces in Simningting, Chengyang and other places, and requesting him to withdraw the Chinese military and police. An answer, the correspondent says, is required within three days. As an indication of Gen. Kuroki's anxiety concerning the where-

passed the Russians on their way north after the Gensan raid. Kamimura found three boats belonging to the Kishin Maru floating at sea. He then dispatched some cruisers from his squadron and ordered them to search certain inlets in the vicinity of Naniwa. Those vessels discovered some Russian mines at Naniwa. The Japanese cruisers exploded the mines.

FLEW PANIC STRICKEN. Russians Were Pursued by Japanese For Six Hours.

Seoul, May 3.—1.30 p. m.—The Russian troops fled panic-stricken when routed at Chen Yeh Cheng, pursued by Japanese cavalry and infantry over the hill country toward Feng Huang Cheng from 10 a. m. to 3 o'clock at night. The Russian army engaged was composed of the third division, twenty-second and twenty-fourth regiments of the sixth division, General Mischchenko's cavalry brigade, supported by forty field and eight machine guns. The wounded, including General-in-Chief Zassalitch and Gen. Kashtalinsky, reaching Antung, whence the Russians were eventually forced to retire, after twenty-five minutes fierce fighting.

PUT OUT OF ACTION. Russian Guns on Yalu Silenced Before the Japs Crossed the River.

Seoul, May 3.—In the fighting between the Japanese and Russians on the Yalu, the Russian guns were put out of action before the actual crossing took place. For two hours, from seven until nine, continued fighting was on the Japanese steadily pressing forward and the Russians falling back before the weight of men and guns opposed to them. The Japanese infantry, with brilliant dash, captured the fortified heights northwest of Kiuliencheng, and the pressure was kept up until the afternoon, a portion of the Russians being driven toward Antung, where there was fierce fighting. At Antung the Russians found that in addition to the force confronting them, they were threatened by strong detachments on either flank. Their retreat then became so hurried that there was no time to replace the artillery horses shot down by the Japanese sharpshooters and twenty guns, together with a large number of officers and men, were captured. The Russians were able to carry off all their wounded.

THE RETREAT. Russians Took the Main Road Leading to Feng Huang Cheng.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—Noon.—The Emperor has received an official dispatch from Gen. Kouroupatkin forwarding a dispatch from Gen. Zassalitch, commander of the Russian forces which were engaged with the Japanese at the Yalu, the Japanese on Monday afternoon, and describes how he ordered the Russian forces at Antung and Eulien Cheng to fall back along the main road toward Feng Huang Cheng. This movement was protected from the threatened flank by men and guns at Poletinsky, one mile north of Eulien Cheng, and Ching Gow, villages on the Litzvina river. Here the fighting was protracted and severe. The Russians lost artillery and horses, which obliged them to abandon, according to the text, a few guns.

HOPES OF VICTORY. Vice-Admiral Skrydloff's Message to General Kouroupatkin.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Vice-Admiral Skrydloff has telegraphed General Kouroupatkin as follows: "I hope that the combined efforts of the navy and the army, the latter under the guidance of Skoboleff's hand, will vanquish the foe, to the glory of the Emperor and of Russia."

THE PURSUIT. Russians Also Reported to Have Lost Heavily During Retreat.

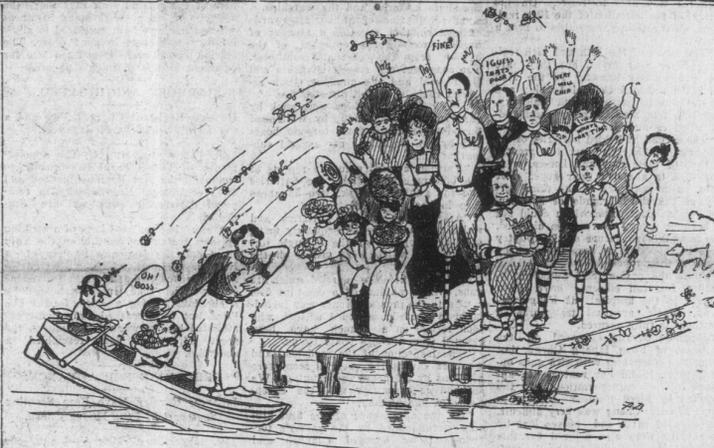
Seoul, May 3.—It has been learned here that after the fighting of Sunday on the Yalu, the Japanese on Monday morning started to pursue the enemy through the mountains. The Russian forces are said to number 10,000 men. They sustained heavy losses.

MORE JAP LOSSES. Three Hundred Killed and Wounded While Pursuing the Russians.

London, May 3.—4.35 p. m.—The Japanese legation this afternoon gave out Gen. Kuroki's report, dated May 1st, as follows: "On the afternoon of May 1st the enemy offered stubborn resistance to our pursuit, adding three hundred to our casualties. The enemy fought bravely to the last. Finally two companies of their artillery, after losing the majority of their horses and men, surrendered, raising the white flag."

KOUROPATKIN'S MESSAGE. Attributes Heavy Losses on the Yalu to the Superiority of Japanese Artillery.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—It is admitted here that both Generals Zassalitch and Kashtalinsky were wounded and 27 guns captured by the Japanese during the recent fighting on the Yalu river. Gen. Kouropatkin's official report, dated May 2nd, says Gen. Zassalitch's force retreated in good order, eventually arriving at Feng Huang Cheng. He attributes the losses on the Yalu to the superiority of the Japanese artillery. The number of casualties on the guns



"SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES." Emerson's Triumphant Entry Into Victoria.

orders to withdraw after impeding the progress of the enemy as much as possible, allowed the fight to mature beyond his intentions, being compelled to sustain heavy losses along the Litzvina river in order to extricate the retreating columns from Antung and Kiuliencheng. The fighting at Chiu Gow was exceedingly severe and stubborn. The Japanese took up a position on both flanks after Chiu Gow had been shelled, and came to close quarters, some desperate hand-to-hand work being reported. Many of the Russian soldiers in the fever of combat, refused to retire at the command of their officers. According to the general staff, only about 9,000 Russians were actually engaged at Kiuliencheng and along the Litzvina were two regiments of Siberian riflemen, of 3,000 men each. Gen. Mischchenko, commander of the Eastern Cossack brigade, had 1,500 Cossacks protecting the Russian right flank lower down the Yalu, and also a brigade of artillery, four batteries of eight guns each. Gen. Kasatoff with 1,500 Cossacks, was higher up the Yalu, guarding the road at Puskheh, which leads direct to the Yalu, the Japanese on Monday afternoon of the enemy using for the purpose of out-flanking the position at Feng Huang Cheng.

lost are not specified by Gen. Zassalitch. According to information just obtained from the general staff, Gen. Zassalitch's entire force at the Yalu consisted of 13 rifle battalions, of 800 men each, and five batteries of forty guns. One regiment of three battalions and two batteries, stationed at Antung, did not participate in Sunday's fight, and retired without being engaged. The heights of Kiuliencheng and Husan were held by four regiments and four batteries, also 10,000 men and 32 guns, against 80,000 Japanese and 100 guns, in addition to sixteen 12-pounders landed from the gunboats. These guns are considered by the Russians to have been responsible for Gen. Zassalitch's defeat, as the Russian guns were of a light field pattern with some mountain pieces. The general staff asserts that Gen. Zassalitch had no reserves nearer than Feng Huang Cheng. Reserves, it is added, were unnecessary, as Gen. Zassalitch's mission was only to observe and harass, but not to impede the Japanese. It is like Kuroki's luck that Gen. Zassalitch should be such a headstrong commander," said an officer.

It is almost certain the Nippon Maru, sister ship of the American Maru, has been sunk by the Russians. The company has therefore no vessels for its San Francisco service. Even if the company had available steamers it is doubtful if it could get any business in and out of this port. War insurance is up to forty-five per cent. on cargoes on Japanese vessels. Up to the present time, the company has been unable to secure any freight or passengers for return voyage of the American Maru, and according to present indications, she will not carry a pound of freight nor a single passenger. She will leave here in a single day.

ANOTHER FIGHT. Japanese Squadron Is Engaging the Ports and Ships at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, May 3.—Noon.—A Japanese squadron appeared off Port Arthur after daybreak today, and engaged the forts and warships. The fight is still proceeding. Thirty Japanese prisoners have been captured.

THE DAMAGED WARSHIPS. The Pallada Is Out of Dock—Work on the Retvizan.

Moscow, May 2.—The Ship's Port Arthur correspondent reports that repairs to the injured battleships have almost been completed. The protected cruiser Pallada is out of dock, and work on the battleship Retvizan is advancing. The divers who have been searching the wreck of the battleship Petropavlovsk in the hope of recovering the body of Vice-Admiral Makaroff have practically abandoned their efforts.

GREAT SLAUGHTER. Reported Captures of Newchwang—Details of Attempt to Block Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The Emperor has received the following telegram from yesterday's date from Gen. Kouroupatkin: "Gen. Zassalitch's report, dated today, on the fight of May 1st, says that the battle was fought under the following circumstances: The 12th and 22nd regiments, and the second and third battalions of the sixth brigade of artillery were engaged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by siege guns at Wiju, and field batteries in the distance. After a full day's fighting was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left bank at Turenchen, and our position at Potietinsky. A fusillade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the river. The situation of the defenders' position became increasingly difficult, especially at Potietinsky, which was bombarded on the front and on both banks. Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Potietinsky, which, after silencing the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry and sustained few losses, so long as it was not obliged to take up another position. Owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank the Japanese, under our fire, made continual bayonet attacks on our troops. Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the river fords."

WILL ABANDON SERVICE. Toyo Kisen Kaisha Will Not Run Any More Steamers Until Close of War.

San Francisco, May 3.—With the sailing of the American Maru on the 12th inst., the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will abandon its service between this port and the Orient until the close of the war between Japan and Russia. This information has been given out officially.



SCENE OF FIGHTING. The Town of Wiju and Environs, Which Was the Theatre of Action, Antung is a Few Miles Southwest of Wiju.

called Tigers' Hill, which commands both sides of the river. The twelfth division, having effected a lodgment on this island on April 20th, drove the enemy from the banks and crossed the main channel of the river next day. Meanwhile the Guards and the second division also crossed, their lines extending nearly to Antung, with the reserves in the centre of the main road. Thus at dawn of May 1st the army had a front of 20 miles, with the left near Antung and the right opposite Mako. When the advance was ordered, the twelfth division, wading the river with the water waist deep, rushed the enemy's entrenchments, ultimately swinging round toward Kiuliencheng, while the Guards and the second division covered near the same point. Thereupon the Russians retired before the fierce Japanese attack, which was directed from the three points.

The Charge. Tokio, May 2.—On Sunday the Japanese artillery, which, during the night had been posted on the left bank of the Yalu, opened fire on the Russian entrenchments, which extended for four miles along the bank of the river from Kiuliencheng to Yujuko. The gunners served their pieces with frantic energy and shell after shell burst along the line, and one after another of the Russian guns were dismantled and put out of service. The fire was kept up until 7.30 a. m. when the last of the Russian guns had been silenced. Immediately a general assault was ordered, and despite a severe rifle fire, which filled the air with hail, the Japanese waded the river, which in places was up to their waists, and were soon on the right bank. It had been planned that the lines would reform so soon as the Manchurian bank was reached, but there was no stopping the undisciplined soldiers, and with their bayonets fixed, they swept on up toward the Russian trenches. It was

aseo, artillery on Saturday and Sunday was enormous. Lieut. General Zassalitch, commander of the second Siberian rifle brigade, was wounded by shells. A Russian lieutenant was captured. It is estimated that the Russian casualties amounted to over 800. General Kuroki and his headquarters crossed Kiuliencheng at half-past five on Sunday evening. General Kuroki, the Imperial Prince and officers of his command are in high spirits, and all the troops are in excellent spirits. The Losses. St. Petersburg, May 3.—A report current here is that the war office has been informed that the Russian casualties number 2,000. Should it prove true, it is certain that the plan of operations never contemplated such a sacrifice. Russian Guns Too Light. London, May 3.—The latest dispatches received here confirming the completeness of the Japanese victory on the Yalu could hardly have given greater satisfaction in Tokio than they have in London. The editorials in the morning papers ring with admiration at the success of Gen. Kuroki's strategy in a manner indicating that Great Britain had been in considerable doubt of the capacity of her ally's troops when matched against the Russians, and despite the lack by Japan of good cavalry to follow up her victory, it is believed that she will speedily drive the Russians out of Feng Huang Cheng also. Few further details have yet been received, but it seems that the Japanese Imperial Guards fought with conspicuous bravery and sustained the brunt of the fighting, losing heavily. Some accounts speak of bayonet charges. It is evident that the Japanese success is largely due to the superiority of their artillery, the Russian guns being too light. The Japanese victory has caused complete surprise in the European capitals.

about of the Japanese second army, the Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent says that all the Russian troops stationed in Changshu, Fuchau, Hancheng, Kailing and other places, have been dispatched along the sea coast to watch for a Japanese landing. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, evidence is accumulating, pointing toward neutrality in Kirin and Fengtien, the correspondent says, are urging the Peking government to adopt a strong policy against Russian aggression west of the Liao river. It is alleged that Viceroy Yuan Shai Kai is secretly making war preparations, and everything, in the opinion of the correspondent, points toward China making a military demonstration against either belligerent fighting west of the Liao river. A special dispatch from Port Arthur says that about 100 Chinese junks were observed on the mouth of the Yalu and the Liao Tung peninsula. The Escape of Russians. Tokio, May 2.—Admiral Kamimura, who is in command of the Japanese squadron which has been operating recently against Vladivostok, has sent in a report from Gensan, Korea, dated Sunday, in which he says that the impregnable fort twice forced the abandonment of the attack on Vladivostok and twice spared the Russian squadron a sea fight. According to the latest information Gen. Zassalitch is retiring in good order along the main road, and the Japanese are not following him. Details are expected as soon as he is again in communication. There is no confirmation of the reports that he or Gen. Kashtalinsky is wounded. In the meantime the prey remains in the hands and are the prey of idle rumors. The war bulletin boards are bare, and not a single press dispatch has come through from the front. The figures of the Russian losses, however, were carried away, so the guns will be of no service to the enemy. When Kamimura was compelled to suspend his attack upon Vladivostok he moved to the southward, and again

office is hereby given that sixty days or date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres of meadow land, situated at Choyce, designated Lot 330, Group 1, Cariboo district this 31st day of March, 1904. F. C. COPPELAND, Alexia Creek, B. C.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS. THE GOODS OF ARTHUR ROBINSON, DECEASED, LATE OF SAHTELAM, B. C. All persons having claims against the estate of Arthur Robinson, who died on 12th June, 1904, are required, before 12th June, 1904, to send to the undersigned administrator full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature and amount of any securities held by them. After said 12th June, 1904, I will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice, and I will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claims shall not have been received by me at the time of such distribution. dated 11th March, 1904. EMILIE ANNIE ROBINSON, Purcusee, B. C.

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