

ARE NOT BLOWING UP VESSELS IN PORT ARTHUR.

Russian Ammunition Train Sent Through to Port Arthur.

Disappearance of Japs From Liao-Tung Peninsula.

A London cable says.—The withdrawal of the Japanese from the railway on the Liao-Tung Peninsula is not yet explained. There is nothing to throw any light on the subject from any Japanese source.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail believes a statement has been issued officially that bad weather is checking the disembarkation of the entire Japanese army, and has compelled the comparatively small force which landed to fall back. It is also suggested that the weather has hindered Gen. Kuroki's advance, regarding which nothing is reported except what is contained in Gen. Kourapatkin's despatch.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that all interest is centered in the Liao-Tung Peninsula, upon the west coast of which the Japanese are about to operate. Two divisions are presumed to have landed there already. General Guroki's army will shortly number 30,000 men, with 72 guns, while 30,000 more, with 54 guns, are ready to land at Tsuntau Bay, but will not be fully available before May 13. Hence it is believed that Gen. Kourapatkin will attack Gen. Oku before, then, and hinder the investment of Port Arthur.

It is reported from Shan-Hai-Kwan that the Russians still linger in the neighborhood of New-Chwang, and that some are even returning to the town. All the reports of engagements on land or sea have the slenderest, if any, foundation. A despatch from the Daily Mail from Tsingtau says that after a brief intermission the despatch of large forces of troops and huge quantities of ammunition has commenced again. Thousands of men and tons of ammunition have been leaving Kobe during the last few days. The arsenals are working night and day.

ZASSALITCH REPORTS.

Japanese Advancing From Feng-Wang-Cheng Westerly.

St. Petersburg cable says.—Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff sent a despatch to the general staff to-day, communicating a report of Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch, dated May 10, as follows:

"Troops, which appeared to be a division of the Japanese Guard, have been advancing for the last two days from Feng-Wang-Cheng westerly in the direction of Hai-Cheng, a distance of twenty miles. The passengers walked to Wan-Fan-Tien, where they boarded another train for Tachi-Chao. Two hundred wounded Russians from Port Arthur, who were also going to Tachi-Chao, were allowed to proceed. The correspondent adds that no importance can be attached to the reported restoration of communication with Port Arthur.

AGAIN CUT OFF.

Port Arthur Absolutely in a State of Siege.

London cable says.—A despatch to the Standard from Tien-Tsin quotes an employe of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who has arrived from Port Arthur, as saying that when he left on May 5 the Russians were guarding the line as far as Pulan-Tien. At this place the Japanese stopped the train on which the employe was travelling and ordered everybody to leave it. All the bridges had been destroyed between Pulan-Tien and Wan-Fan-Tien, a distance of twenty miles. The passengers walked to Wan-Fan-Tien, where they boarded another train for Tachi-Chao. Two hundred wounded Russians from Port Arthur, who were also going to Tachi-Chao, were allowed to proceed. The correspondent adds that no importance can be attached to the reported restoration of communication with Port Arthur.

"It is reported that a Japanese force consisting of about a division of infantry, intended to march on Saimedza, with 40 guns and 1,500 cavalry. From reports received from the River Dazow it may be concluded that the Japanese army is concentrated in three groups, the two southern groups being on the lower section of the River Tyang at Honouhanya, on the left bank of the River Dazow and at Tachi-Chao in the same locality, and the northern group opposite Habalina, on the road from Feng-Wang-Cheng to Salidza, 14 to 26 miles from Feng-Wang-Cheng.

It is difficult to obtain information from the local Chinese. In one case we discovered that the Chinese had warned the Japanese troops of an ambush which had been arranged by Cosacks.

NOT BLOWING UP SHIPS.

Rumor to This Effect is Officially Denied.

St. Petersburg cable says.—The idea that the Russian squadron at Port Arthur is being destroyed or prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy is scouted at by the Admiralty.

"We are not going to repeat the mistake made at Sebastopol," said Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, commander of the Baltic fleet. "If the worst comes to the worst the squadron will put to sea, engage the enemy, and inflict as much damage as possible before going to the bottom. But you can say that it is a little early yet to talk of such desperation."

On April 14, the day after the destruction of the Petropavlovsk, the Russians at Port Arthur had available three battleships, one armored cruiser, and three protected cruisers, whereas on Feb. 1 they had seven battleships, one armored cruiser, five protected cruisers, and one torpedo transport. The numbering of the battleships, one armored cruiser, and three protected cruisers, were destroyed by the Japanese, and the remainder were disabled or not known.

RUSSIAN PLOTTERS.

Conspiracy to Blow Up Fortresses and Kill the Czar.

Vienna cable says.—The Russian Government has discovered an Anarchist conspiracy to blow up fortresses and military depots with dynamite. The recent attempt at Cronstadt is now believed to have been the work of this land and not of Japanese. A plot against the life of M. de Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has also been discovered.

Another plot against the life of the Czar has been confessed by an accomplice, who received a reward of 100,000 roubles for his revelation.

CZAR REVIEWED TROOPS.

Fifty Thousand Soldiers Wish Emperor Good Health.

St. Petersburg cable says.—Emperor Nicholas, who was accompanied by the Empress and several of the Grand Dukes and a brilliant staff, reviewed 50,000 troops on the Champ de Mars this morning, a great concourse viewed the brilliant spectacle. As each regiment marched past His Majesty the soldiers shouted, "Good health, your Majesty." A grand charge of Cosacks model the review.

The Imperial party was accorded a

hearty reception by the people. Seats on balconies overlooking the review ground sold for \$25. The money will be devoted to the Red Cross.

ATTACK JAP GARRISON.

Russian Cossacks Descend Upon Anju, But Are Repulsed.

A Tokio cable says.—Details of an attack by Russian Cossacks at Anju, Corea, yesterday morning were received here to-day. The Russian cavalry numbered 20 men, and their attack was spirited. The Japanese garrison resisted stoutly, and succeeded in driving off the enemy. Later Japanese reinforcements arrived from Ping-Yang.

Indications point to the presence of a Russian force at Yong-Byong, between Anju and Unsan, but it probably is small.

It is evident that these Russian cavalrymen were sent south for the purpose of harassing the Japanese flanks and lines of communication.

CLEARING THE ENTRANCE.

Divers at Work Opening the Channel of Port Arthur Harbor.

New York cable.—The World, quoting the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Express, says: "I learn from official sources that so far from blowing up their warships, which would be done only at the very last extremity, the garrison at Port Arthur is engaged in clearing the entrance of the harbor, which was more or less completely blocked by the stone wrecks sent in by the Japanese for that purpose. The task is one of extreme difficulty, for the merchantmen were filled with stone, concrete and masses of iron. In order to remove the obstructions divers have been sent down with drilling apparatus to bore holes in the rock for placing dynamite cartridges in effective positions.

"These divers have been at work for several days, and according to latest reports have sufficiently cleared the channel to permit the passage of torpedo-boat destroyers."

AT NEW-CHWANG.

Russian Troops Will Remain Until the Japanese Arrive.

A Che Foo cable says.—The officers of the steamers arriving from New-Chwang discredit the story of the destruction by the Russians of the fleet at Port Arthur on Thursday. When the officers passed Port Arthur last night (Wednesday) they saw searchlights flashing from the ships and forts. There were no signs of the Japanese fleet in the vicinity. The officers further stated that there were not to exceed 1,000 Russian soldiers at New-Chwang and vicinity. There are only six light field guns in the forts, all the big guns having been taken to Liao-Yang.

The opinion prevailed at New-Chwang that Russia intends restoring New-Chwang, also the district eastward to Tachia, the junction of the railway to China. Col. Muithie, military adviser to Yuan Shai Kai, Viceroy of the Province of Chi-Li, is now at New-Chwang ready to take over the district.

The Russian troops, it is understood, will remain until the Chinese troops arrive. This is to prevent looting by brigands. It is further stated that communication had not been restored with Port Arthur since the Japanese left New-Chwang. There had not been a train for two weeks. The conduct of the Russian troops said to have been excellent throughout.

THE FIGHT AT ANJU.

Japanese Reinforcements Arrived and the Russians Retired.

A Tokio cable says.—Later details of an attack on Anju last Thursday state that the Japanese landed at Anju at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russians retired Wednesday morning and the approach from the Japanese reinforcements from Kosene. The Japanese reinforcements from the Russians in the direction of Kai Chong.

The Japanese casualties at Anju were four killed and six wounded. The Russian casualties were about fifty. A Russian prisoner said that the Cosack raiders number 500.

Fought Fiercely for Twelve Hours.

Seoul, May 11, 5 p. m.—(Delayed transmission.) Infantry reinforcements reached the beleaguered garrison at Anju at 6:30 o'clock in the evening of May 10. The garrison had fought fiercely for twelve hours, the men repulsing their fire until the enemy were in close range, to storm the garrison. The Cosacks fled to the eastward, leaving 50 killed and wounded on the field, and one non-commissioned officer captured. The Japanese lost four killed and six wounded, besides one telegraph operator.

CZAR NICHOLAS.

Anxious to Go to the Front and May Go Later On.

St. Petersburg cable says.—Emperor Nicholas is arranging to go to Kharkoff, May 25, to be followed by the Tenth army corps upon its departure for the Far East.

The Associated Press learns from the highest source that the Emperor is exceedingly anxious to go to the front. To his intimates recently he has spoken much on the subject, but he realizes that conditions of state command his presence at home. Nevertheless, it is now not considered impossible that he will follow the example of all the Romanoff dynasty during the past century and undergo his baptism of fire. To fight with the army is one of the traditions of his house, Alexander I. engaged Paris with the allies after the battle of Waterloo; Nicholas I. died in a common soldier's hotel in the Crimea, and Alexander II. with the help of the Emperor, was at the front during the Russo-Japanese war.

Perhaps an additional reason why Emperor Nicholas desires to meet the enemy in person is the fact that the mark of a wound inflicted by an Anatolian Japanese policeman when he was attacked in a theatre at Otsu, during his visit to Japan in 1891, only being saved from death by the noble action of his cousin, Prince George of Greece, should he finally conclude to go His Majesty would not assume active command of the troops, but would have an Imperial headquarters, taking with him all the members of his military Cabinet. Being on the spot, the Emperor would more easily advise Gen. Kourapatkin in the event of any question of great military moment which he might desire to submit to His Majesty. But of course the chief advantage would be the stimulus which the personal presence of the sovereign would have on the officers and men.

OBSTINATE THIBETANS.

Still Bitterly Opposing the British Mission.

Camp at Gyantse Surrounded by Large Force.

London, May 16.—The Times to-day has the following from Gyantse, Thibet, dated May 8.—After the despatch of my telegram of May 6th, the mounted infantry, returned to the camp on Karola, reporting they had killed 250 Thibetans during the pursuit after the engagement. There is some suspicion of collusion between the Thibetans and the Chinese. Two English rifles have been recaptured, one of which was lost by Lieut. Gray, at Phari, some months ago. It is noteworthy that superior arms and ammunition, manufactured at Lhasa, are being used by the enemy. The manufacture is rough but effective, and the range is about 1,000 yards. Yesterday I rode from the Karola to Gyantse with a small party, leaving Col. Branders' force at Yatung. On the route the villagers were friendly, and ploughing and sowing were going on everywhere. We arrived here after dark, and found a striking change. The whole place is invested by Thibetans firing jingals from the jung (the old castle), and occupying large adjacent farmhouses.

Col. Younghusband and the garrison are in good health, in the best of spirits, and the story of the attempted surprise on the morning of the 5th is dramatic. The Thibetans actually gained the walls of the compound unnoticed, but their shouting betrayed their intention just in time for the defenders to take up their positions. Otherwise, no doubt large numbers of the enemy would have surmounted the defences, and an indiscriminate slaughter of those inside would have followed. The sick men in the hospital insisted on joining in the fighting, and the mission servants were valuable, both in the defence of the walls and the subsequent chase of the enemy.

The present situation is interesting. The Thibetans have strongly fortified the jung, and open fire on every one approaching the town. Some hundreds have taken their residence in a monastery, whence they have opened fire on our troops. Persons of importance arrive daily at the jung, and the Lhasa sends conscripts from the monasteries and villages of a wide radius. The attack, on the admission of the Thibetans themselves, was not to have been renewed before the return of Col. Branders' men, but difficulty was found in inducing the Thibetans to face the compound walls again.

A grave feature of the whole incident is the butchery of four servants of Captain Parr, a political commissioner, in Gyantse, and four other servants of the mission who were caught by the Thibetans. Captain Parr, who escaped only by accident, accompanied Colonel Branders, since the uselessness of remaining, and will return to Yatung immediately. It is impossible to condemn too strongly the treachery of his colleague, MacDonald, who is now at Chumbi, at least nine days distant. The Thibetans apparently never act in small parties, so the despatch riders are yet able to travel backwards and forwards.

Col. Branders' victory at Karola will probably have a great effect, but it is clear the Thibetans contemplate a combined effort to extinguish the mission, for whom, however, not the slightest anxiety need be felt in Britain.

CRITICIZED THE KAISER.

Frank Speech by Her Bebel, the Socialist, in Reichstag.

Berlin, May 16.—During the discussion of the budget bill in the Reichstag to-day Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, referred to Emperor William's speeches at Carlsruhe and Mayence, remarking that the pointed allusions to France had caused great surprise, coming so soon after the Emperor's return from Italy, where President Loubet had been received with hearty ovations. The Emperor's words, the speaker added, were enhanced in importance through the fact that he telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas from St. Petersburg on the occasion of the sinking of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk, as follows: "Russia's mourning is Germany's mourning."

Herr Bebel, continuing, said, "I deny emphatically that the Emperor's telegram reflects the sentiments of the German people. In my opinion Germany's sympathies are far more on the side of the Japanese than on that of Russia."

This statement caused some dissent on the right.

"The land in which such things can happen as recently occurred in Russia," continued Herr Bebel, "stands upon such a low level of civilization that at the rest of Europe has the most lively interest in seeing the sun of civilization rise upon it."

Herr Bebel then referred to the splendid reforms inaugurated in Prussia after the defeat of 1806, and Austria's defeat of 1866 had brought her into the ranks of constitutional states. The overthrow of Napoleon made France a republic, hence it can be assumed that the

defeat of Russia will have a similar result.

The Socialist leader read a report of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, setting forth, that if Manchuria passes into Russian possession it would be a severe blow to Germany's trade. Herr Bebel claimed that western Europe has special reasons to rejoice if Russia loses the war, for "the more Russia is weakened by the struggle the less likely it becomes that Russia will mix in the affairs of western Europe."

The speaker referred to the far-reaching antipathy of all civilized nations against Germany, alluding to the Emperor Frederick monument, "unpacked in some corner of WASHINGTON, and the Goethe monument in Rome, but not yet set up."

Chancellor Bebel, in his reply, pointed out that the Emperor's telegram expressed warm sympathy on account of the great courage by which so many brave men had met death in the discharge of their duty. The Chancellor added, "I am convinced that this expression of human sympathy corresponds to the sentiments of the majority of this high house, and also with those of the majority of the people of Germany."

RESTORING THE MONEY.

The Mail Robbery Case Heard at Regina.

Regina, N. W. T., May 16.—All preliminary hearings in the celebrated \$10,000 mail robbery case are ended and resulted in the committal of J. H. Wilcox, mail clerk; J. Bangs, a lawyer of Calgary; and Boyce & Behm to stand their trial at the forthcoming sittings of the Supreme Court here.

Boyce by his evidence directly connected Bangs with having possession of a portion of the stolen money yesterday not only admitted having possession of the stolen money, but by his statement showed that it was through Wilcox he received it. He had not actually received money from Wilcox, but had gone to money from Bangs in his evidence a certain place and got the stolen money. He had been told by Wilcox that the money was there, and to go and get it. When he went to the place designated by Wilcox he took what money was there, but he did not know how much the parcel contained.

Wilcox afterwards got about \$200 from him. Wilcox had authorized him to get the money changed, and had also told him that \$2,000 was in the possession of another party or parties. The money left with him under his control and could be obtained and restored. He was willing it should be restored. Wilcox had told him it was stolen, when he (Wilcox) had asked witness to get it.

Domestic Government Detective Chamberlain and Pangs left for the west this morning, the object being to secure the remainder of the stolen money, which Bangs said he was quite willing should be restored.

LAND NOT FOR POLES.

Prussia Will Prevent the Poles Acquiring Land.

Berlin, May 16.—A Government bill that is designed indirectly to restrict Poles in acquiring land in the Polish provinces of Prussia was excitedly debated in the Prussian House of Representatives to-day.

Baron von Hammerstein, Prussian Minister of the Interior, in supporting the bill, read a number of manifestos issued by the Polish Revolutionary party, amid the mocking laughter of the Prussian members. The Minister declared it to be a fact that the nucleus of the Polish army was being organized in Chicago in anticipation of an insurrection. "You may laugh," he said, addressing the Poles, "but you know it is true. Officers and men are training in Chicago to serve in a future revolt."

He concluded by observing that such organizations, though fantastical, are none the less dangerous. It therefore behooved the Government to take resolute measures for the promotion of the well-being of the German population of the Polish provinces.

FOOLED THE FARMERS.

They Bought Cheap Creamery Cans for Fifty-Three Dollars.

Chatham, May 16.—J. C. Watterworth, and Percy Watterworth, of Chatham, were committed for trial to-day on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the sale of Arctic creamers to the farmers of Tibury East a year ago. In the early part of May, 1903, Watterworth Bros. went through Tibury East Township selling to a number of farmers a creamer called the Arctic cream refrigerator.

The evidence developed that this was an ordinary tin can lined with asbestos worth two or three dollars. They sold it for \$53 because of its peculiar qualities. They said that the asbestos lining was impervious to heat and butter put in the creamer would be kept cool on the hottest day in summer. The farmers purchased eagerly.

The witness stated that the Watterworth Bros. said they were arranging with a commission house in Toronto, which firm would send a car to the nearest station, also that all the provisions which they kept in this wonderful refrigerator would be bought by the Watterworth Bros. for a much higher price. This, the complainants say, the Watterworth Bros. never did.

CHINESE TO HANG

For the Murder of a Fellow Countryman at Victoria.

Victoria, B. C., May 16.—The jury in the case of Wong On and Wong Gow, charged with the murder of Man Quong, manager of the Victoria Chinese theatre, in January last, found the prisoners guilty this morning. They were sentenced to be hanged July 22. The condemned had four accomplices, who are suspected of being still in hiding in Chinatown. The murder was remarkable for its brutality, the victim being pounded into insensibility with iron bars and tossed over a balcony into the courtyard below, where he alighted on the edge of a table, inflicting further injuries.

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