

THREE DAYS' ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR FAILED.

Twenty Thousand Japanese Said to Have Been Killed or Wounded.

Kouropatkin's Troops Driven Toward Hai-Cheng.

Japanese Captured Simoucheng on Sunday—
Russians Lost Over 900 Men in the Fight—
Kouropatkin to Make a Stand in the Neighborhood of Liao Yang—His Army in a Critical Position—
Japanese Attacked Port Arthur Defences with Fanatical Fury, but Suffered Disastrously—
Report That a Jap Cruiser Has Been Sunk.

Tokio, Aug. 3, 10 a. m.—The Japanese took Simoucheng on Sunday. Six guns were captured. The Japanese casualties were 400. The Russian loss was heavier. Gen. Kuroki's losses in Saturday's and Sunday's fighting were 972.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Japs Drove Russians Toward Hai Cheng—
The Latter Lost 1,500 Men.

Tokio, Aug. 3, 10 a. m.—The Japanese defeated the Russians at Tomucheng (Simoucheng), and drove them toward Hai-Cheng, in a sharp engagement which began last Saturday and ended on Sunday. The Russians left 1,500 dead on the field and lost six guns.

The Russians occupied a range of high hills north of Tomucheng (Simoucheng), which were strongly defended with covered trenches, a fortress and covered emplacements which consumed months in construction. The Japanese seized a range of heights to the southward on Saturday. They began the attack at daybreak on Sunday. The Japanese left wing encountered severe opposition. The Russians were gradually reinforced and their artillery was increased to 21 guns. The Japanese, who were also reinforced, renewed the attack at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and drove the Russians northward. The Japanese right, exposed to a severe artillery fire, was forced to halt. The Russians, who were reinforced, assumed the offensive at 5:30 o'clock in the evening, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. The Russian artillery prevented the Japanese from pursuing and during the night the Russians withdrew toward Hai-Cheng. The Japanese casualties were about 400.

Gen. Kuroki has telegraphed that in the two days' fighting at Yuchitun his losses were six officers killed, sixteen officers wounded, and 950 men killed and wounded.

KOUROPATKIN REPORTS.

His Army is Retreating From Hai Cheng Toward Anshanshan.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—In a despatch to the Emperor, dated Aug. 2, Gen. Kouropatkin says:

Our troops have retired from Hai Cheng along the road toward Anshanshan. The movement was accomplished in perfect order and the enemy did not disturb us.

"The terrible heat has caused many sunstrokes and measures have been taken to diminish the equipment the troops have hitherto been used to carry by transporting it in supply carts. There is no serious news from the eastern front."

RUSSIAN ARMY

Will Make a Stand in the Neighborhood of Liao Yang.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Gen. Kouropatkin's army is now concentrating upon Liao Yang, falling back respectively upon Anshanshan, Lianianshan and Anping, as expressed in the despatches to the Associated Press. These three points form a ring of closely knit defenses around Liao Yang and enable General Kouropatkin to risk a general engagement. The only cause for anxiety is Anping, and Gen. Kouropatkin's words that he hoped the troops hold that place indicate a misgiving. The Japanese evidently realized the advantage of attacking this point and directed their strongest advance along the Salsatz-Liao Yang line.

A brief telegram from Gen. Kouropatkin received this morning reports the evacuation of Hai Cheng, and declares the Japanese did not continue the attack toward Liao Yang. Aug. 2, adding that they evidently were unable to follow up their advantage of the previous day owing to the stubborn resistance of the Russians coupled with the tropical heat. The General says the soldiers threw away their overcoats and equipment and adds: "That everything possible was done to relieve them, but nevertheless there was a great number of deaths from sunstroke. He does not specify the casualties of the battle and makes no mention of the loss of guns."

JAP CRUISER SUNK.

Report From Rome That the Armored Cruiser Kasuga Has Been Sunk.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The Giornale d'Italia today publishes in an extra edition a dispatch from Tokyo announcing that the Japanese armored cruiser Kasuga (formerly the Argentine warship Rivadavia, and purchased in Italy), had been sunk. The announcement caused great excitement here.

Kasuga and Nishin, armored cruisers, were purchased by the Japanese from Argentina.

ese from Argentina. The Kasuga on May 13 collided with and sank the Japanese cruiser Yoshino, only ninety of the latter's crew being saved. Both the Kasuga and the Nishin have taken part in bombardments of Port Arthur.

The Kasuga was of 7,700 tons displacement, carried a crew of 500 officers and men, and mounted one 10-inch gun, two 8-inch, fourteen 6-inch, ten 3-inch, and eight smaller rapid fire guns. She had six inches of nickel-steel armor.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

St. Petersburg Reports That the Japs Lost 20,000 Men.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3, 10:25 p. m.—The first Russian report of the storming operations at Port Arthur has just been received from the consul of Russia at Chefoo, dated today. It says a general attack began Saturday, with the Japanese in immense force. There were two days of a bombardment of unprecedented violence. The Japanese, at the time of sending, this despatch adds, had everywhere been repulsed with great loss. The Japanese casualties are placed at 20,000, but the Russian losses were light. The Consul further reports that the Russians have an abundance of ammunition.

The exact date of the events reported in this telegram is not clear, as the method of transmission is not disclosed. It is possible that it was by a wireless message, reporting events which have occurred since last Saturday. On the other hand, the message may have gone by junk to Chefoo, in which case it refers to events of a week ago, and practically covers the report mentioned in the Associated Press despatches from Chefoo. In either case the reports have been received with considerable exultation after the pessimistic rumors repeated abroad from foreign sources last week. It seems apparent that the Japanese advance against Gen. Kouropatkin was timed simultaneously with the assault upon Port Arthur.

ATTACK FAILS.

Three Days' Assault on Port Arthur Ends Disastrously to the Japs.

Chefoo, Aug. 3, 11 a. m.—A desperate three days' assault on the inner defense of the northern and eastern side of Port Arthur has failed.

A Russian states that the earth trembled under the terrific cannonading, which began July 23 and ended during the night of July 28. When the battle commenced a Chinese who had arrived here on a separate junk confirms the Russian statement that the Russians killed and wounded during the assault number five or six thousand. The Japanese, in their repeated assaults against the eastern forts on the hills through barbed wire entanglements and over mines, displayed fanatical bravery. They were mowed down by the hail of the shells and bullets and the explosion of mines under their feet. Their losses are estimated at twenty thousand. The Russian declared that the Russians held all the eastern forts leading to Golden Hill, and that the Japanese, shattered and exhausted, retired to the eastward.

As related by the passengers from the two junks, the Japanese advance, which began from Kwokan before daybreak on July 26, was directly against Kirwan, Kingishan and Pichotoushan forts lying near shore.

The Russian outposts were driven back. In the meantime Admiral Togo shelled the forts at long range, but the return fire of the forts kept his ships at a safe distance, rendering the co-operation of the fleet ineffective.

On the morning of July 23, the Russian fleet steamed out, keeping under the protection of the Golden Hill guns.

The Russian vessels did not fire on the Japanese and soon returned to their anchorage.

The assault on the northern side of the city occurred July 27. The Japanese left at Hsikan advanced on the Russians at Shinshi Yang, but were repulsed.

The junks were within hearing distance for three days after leaving, but no more firing was heard.

The Russian hospital at Port Arthur is said to be swamped. Thousands of wounded are lying in houses and shops of the Chinese, the owners having been

CONTRABAND.

Russia Looking Up the Law as to the Knight Commander Seizure.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—Russia has not received any further protest from Great Britain for including foodstuffs in the list of contraband of war. The statement of the British Under Foreign Secretary, Earl Percy, in the House of Commons Monday, that Foreign Secretary

Lansdowne had instructed Sir Claud Hart, the British Ambassador, to protest to Russia against the inclusion of foodstuffs in the list of articles declared contraband, probably referred to the protest presented by the Ambassador a month ago.

The Russian Government has not yet made any further reply in the case of the British steamer Knight Commander (sunk by the Vladivostok squadron off Izu), but it is said that a reply will shortly be made, as the Vladivostok squadron is now back in port. All precedents bearing on the destruction of neutral vessels carrying contraband, when it is impossible to have them taken before a prize court, are being examined.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

Returns to Port Arthur, Having Raided the Japanese Coast.

Vladivostok, Aug. 2.—The Vladivostok cruiser division returned to port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They captured, during their cruise, the steamer Arabia, and destroyed some schooners, a small Japanese steamer, one German steamer and one British steamer. The last mentioned two were carrying contraband, and had nearly reached their destination, Yokohama, but were almost without coal, and it was, therefore, impossible to send them to Vladivostok.

The cruisers steamed up and down in front of the Japanese capital, but saw nothing of the enemy's warships. Although the Russian vessels had only three doors through which to make home—the Straits of Korea, the Perous Strait and Tanguan Strait, which apparently could easily have been reached by Vice Admiral Kamimura's vessels—had luck pursued the Japanese admiral and the

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to prevent the carrying of contraband for our enemy."

THE DECISIVE MOMENT.

Russia Recognizes That the Supreme Battle is Being Fought.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—All the military critics this morning take the view that the decisive moment of the campaign has arrived. The army organ says that Gen. Kuroki prepared for his advance by drawing in his forces, which were scattered over a front of forty miles. The paper says it is evident that a large Japanese force is working along the Salmatza-Liao Yang line. It expresses doubt, however, which advance of the enemy will push home, and whether it is Kuroki's intention to try to flank Kouropatkin north or south of Liao Yang.

The Russ says: The decisive moment has arrived, but, judging from the latest reports, the Russians have retained their positions, and this time it will not be an order to retreat.

A GLOOMY FEELING.

Unable to Hold Simoucheng Russians Will Retreat Northward.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2, 1:52 p. m.—The feeling at the War Office here today was distinctly gloomy this morning. No official telegrams had been received by the general staff from Gen. Kouropatkin, who was communicating direct with the Emperor, but from private sources at the front it already was apparent that Simoucheng (15 miles south southeast of Hai Cheng), at the juncture of the Feng Wang Cheng-Siyen roads, had been lost. Gen. Stakelberg's outposts having fallen back to Hai Cheng. No word was received enabling the staff to either confirm or deny the reported capture of the late Gen. Keller's position at Lihavuen (east of Liao Yang), and Yangtse pads (30 miles east of Liao Yang), but heavy fighting continues on both the southern and eastern fronts, the object of the Japanese in the east being to flank Gen. Keller's corps from the south and north, which is easily possible. The progress of the enveloping movement may have forced the corps to retire on Lianianshan,



GENERAL KUROKI,
Who Has Defeated the Russians in Two Severe Engagements.

Russian cruisers had no difficulty in eluding him.

THE MALACCA.

Russia Gives Reasons for Her Capture and Release.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The text of the Russian Government's statement regarding the release of the British steamer Malacca, seized in the Red Sea by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, is as follows:

From the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, the Imperial Government took measures to prevent the transport of contraband of war to Japan by vessels of neutral countries. In the regulations sanctioned by the Emperor Feb. 14, 1904, which the Russian proposed to follow during the war, a list was given of the articles regarded by us as contraband. It was also declared that the military and marine authorities would reserve to themselves the right of rigidly executing the procedure for stopping, visiting and seizing as well as for the carrying off and delivering over of vessels and cargoes seized. The volunteer fleet vessels St. Petersburg and Smolensk having received a special command the term of which has now expired, on proceeding to their destinations acted in accordance with the above decision, and while passing through the Red Sea stopped and visited all suspected vessels encountered in those waters.

"It was under these conditions that the commander of the St. Petersburg stopped, among others, the British steamer Malacca, the captain of which refused to show his ship's papers relating to the cargo, a refusal which led to the seizure of the vessel and the decision to send her to Libau, with the view of throwing light on the matter. Nevertheless, in view of the official statement of the British Government that the Malacca was carrying British cargo, the Imperial Government, acting in agreement with the British Government, decided that a fresh visit should be paid to the seized vessel at the nearest port on its route in the presence of the British Consul. This visit occurred at Aden. The British Consul-General officially certified that the military stores on board continued to be the property of the British Government, and that the rest of her cargo was not contraband of war.

Taking this content into consideration, the Imperial Government decided to liberate the cargo and vessel. This decision must not, however, be interpreted as a renunciation by the Imperial Government of its intention to detain prize cruisers and warships in general

which is the next position in the direction of Liao Yang.

Official despatches detailing the engagement are hardly expected till the evening.

The failure of the garrison at Simoucheng to retreat in the northern road probably was due to the presence of the Japanese column flanking the late Gen. Keller's corps from the south.

In view of the inability of the Russians to hold Simoucheng, it is considered unlikely that generals Zarembo and Stakelberg will attempt to offer stubborn resistance to Hai Cheng. It is possible that they are already retiring on Anshanshan (also written Anshantschan, Yang), as indicated in these despatches last night. There is reason to believe that all of Gen. Oku's divisions are advancing from New Chwang on Hai Cheng, with the view of flanking and cutting off the Russian retreat, but this movement is not likely to succeed on account of Stakelberg's ability to retire northward on Anshanshan.

An interesting detail evidencing the fierceness of the artillery duel south of Hai Cheng, July 31, is the fact that the Russian batteries on the left flank fired 4,842 shots in four hours.

WOMEN WERE PALL-BEARERS.

New Rochelle Good Templars Carried the Coffin of Their President.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the funeral of Mrs. Agnes Green here yesterday six of her women friends were pall-bearers. The women are members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of which Mrs. Green was the local president. They were dressed in white with black sashes.

After the service at the house, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Saul O. Curtice, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they carried the coffin out to the hearse and marched to the cemetery. At the cemetery they took the casket down the plank sidewalk to the grave, where each dropped a bouquet of flowers on it.

ONLY A FAIR CROP.

The Average Will Not Be Up to Last Year's.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The latest crop bulletin from the Northwest Territories, issued from Regina under date of July 20, states that while indications are for a fair crop of wheat and oats, the average yield will not be up to that of last year. Drought during the months of June and July prevented growth, and the straw will be short.

NEW YORK WOMAN KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Her Neck Broken and Her Head Almost Torn Off in a Department Store in Sight of Hundreds of Women.

Passengers on the "Diamond Special" of the Illinois Central Lined Up in a Pullman and Robbed.

Two of the Passengers Badly Hurt by the Train Robbers Who Went Through the Passengers' Clothes.

New York, Aug. 8.—The Press this morning says: Caught by the neck in the doors of the elevator in the basement of the department store of Abraham & Straus, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Ella S. Betts, 45 years old, was pulled upward until her body struck the ceiling, and was then thrown with terrific force into the elevator pit. Her neck was broken and her head was almost torn from her body. When doctors reached the store they could only pronounce the woman dead.

The colored elevator boy, whose carelessness is said to have been the cause of the accident, was arrested on a charge of homicide, and will be arraigned in the Adams street court today. Hundreds of women shoppers and shop girls witnessed the death of Mrs. Betts, and half a dozen women were being carried into the women's waiting room when Coroner Flaherty viewed the body of Mrs. Betts half an hour after she was killed. An attempt was made to keep the death from publicity, and information was denied at the store.

Passengers Robbed.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Four highwaymen, all heavily armed and two of them wearing masks, last night held up the passengers on the Illinois Central's Chicago and St. Louis express train known as the "Diamond Special" on the outskirts of Chicago as it neared Matteson, Ill. The robbers secured all the money and valuables carried by the thirty passengers in the two Pullman sleepers, stopped the train and escaped in the darkness. The forward sleeper was entered first. The occupants were aroused, and with nothing on but their night clothes were marched back to the Pullman car behind. Two of the passengers who were slow in responding to the commands of the robbers were hit on the heads with a hatchet, and one was seriously injured. It was impossible last night to obtain the names of the injured passengers.

When the passengers in the two cars had been lined up in the rear Pullman two of the robbers stood guard, one at each end of the car, with drawn revolvers. The third one, who is supposed to have been the leader, ordered the passengers, who had been compelled to bring along their clothes from the first car, to throw their garments on the floor of the car. The passengers in the rear car were then commanded to return to their berths and dispose of their clothing in the same way. Then the leader with the utmost coolness began to search the clothing for valuables. When he had finished this search he made a close examination of the passengers for any money they might have secreted. When the search had been completed

JUMPED IN THE HUMBER.

A Toronto Woman's Deliberate Attempt at Suicide.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—A young and good looking woman created something of a sensation last evening shortly after 6 o'clock by jumping into the Humber River from the platform of Devin's boat house, just northwest of the Humber bridge. The lady and her escort went to the Humber early in the afternoon to enjoy the holiday, but something happening to ruffle her feelings she loudly exclaimed that she was going to throw herself into the water, and, running down the plank sidewalk to the boat house, promptly did so. There was quite a crowd of pleasure-seekers gathered at the boat house, who saw the woman go into the water.

County Constable George Simpson, who was in the water to effect the rescue, and succeeded in reaching the young woman, and brought her safely to shore.

Her escort, when questioned, stated that the woman's name was Mrs. Haskins, and gave her address as 77 Elm street, and said he was her husband. Neither name nor address can be verified by the directory. In a couple of hours, however, the lady had sufficiently recovered to proceed home. The county constable is looking for her to lay a charge of attempted suicide.

AN ECCENTRIC WOMAN.

She Crosses Ocean in Ball Dress and Without Baggage.

New York, Aug. 8.—A young woman who made the trip from Antwerp on the Red Star Line steamer Kroonland in a ball dress, and without baggage, is now held on board that vessel awaiting permission of the immigration authorities to land. She gave her name as Mrs. Constance Hackett, and her last address as Cheltenham, England. The ship's officers know nothing about her, except that she came aboard at Antwerp, followed by two men, each bearing a case of mineral water. She declared that she was going to the Hot Springs of North Carolina, but had only \$4 in money. She said she did not exactly know why she came to America, as she had heard the baths were better in South Africa, and that she would have preferred to go there. Her father, she said, was James Hunter, a prominent chemist of Aberdeen, Scotland, and her mother an American, whose maiden name was Laura Prince. She showed a letter from Ikin & Crowther,

all the booty was placed in a flour sack, and the three robbers joined their companions, who had stood guard in the vestibule of the train. Pulling the bell rope, the signal to the engines to stop was given, and when the speed of the train had slackened sufficiently the robbers, after having locked the doors of the car, jumped off and fled in the darkness.

So systematic was the work of the robbers, and with so little confusion, that the train crew was unaware of what was going on. It was not until the engineer, in response to the signal, brought the train to a stop and seeing nothing of the remainder of the crew, walked back to the rear of the train to ascertain what was the matter, that he learned of the robbery. No attempt was made to rob the mail or express cars.

The robbers secured more than \$1,000 in money and valuables.

Particulars of the Affair.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—E. H. Groce, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Illinois Central, who was one of the men robbed, left the train at Kankakee and notified the Illinois Central Railroad detectives in Chicago. The latter notified the central police, and detectives were sent out on a train to begin the search for the robbers.