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SIXTY THOUSAND RUSSIAN PRISONERS

Three Hundred Guns Have Also Fallen Into the Hands of the Victorious Japanese.

Kouropatkin's Forces Are Making Desperate Efforts to Break Through Cordons Thrown Around Them by Oyama--Japs Continue to Inflict Heavy Losses on Muscovites.

Tokio, March 9, 4 p.m.—The headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field reported to-day as follows: "In the Singking (Yenden) direction our fire, after defeating the enemy at Maghantun, is still pursuing him in the Shakhe river direction, east of the railroad, the enemy showing signs of retreat. Our whole line opened a general attack from Miteingh March 7th, dislodging the enemy from their position and pressing his force towards the mouth of the Hun river.

"The whole district west of the railroad and south of the Hun river is in our hands. "On the right bank of the Hun river the operations continue. "The enemy in the neighborhood of Yankshien and Liknapao still makes several counter attacks, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our force is now pressing the enemy towards Mukden. Despite the enemy's obstinate resistance we have captured Siaoehin, five miles northwest of Mukden, Pachi, two miles northeast of Siaoehin, and Santziao, five miles north of Siaoehin. Our force commanded the heights north of Mukden."

RUSSIAN CAPITAL WITHOUT LATE NEWS.

St. Petersburg, March 10, 3.15 a.m.—St. Petersburg to-day knows nothing of the outcome of the battle of Mukden or of the fate of Gen. Kouropatkin's beaten army.

The most important news received from Russian sources is the Associated Press information that the Japanese already have reached the Hun river. The Japanese who destroyed the railroad are pressing the Russians northward, and the portion of the Japanese centre following the Russians along the Mukden road is now engaged six miles north of the Hun river. The extreme Japanese right is within five miles of Fushun. Nearly all the Russian heavy guns and many field guns have been captured. The Russians seem to be moving eastward toward Fushun, with the object of retreating north.

BATTLE LINE NEARLY NINETY MILES LONG.

Mukden, March 9, 10 a.m.—An artillery fire is now being directed from the vicinity of the ancient northern tomb against the Japanese forces which are crowding to the railway, where additional troops are assembled to meet this contingency.

The narrow strip west of the railroad is literally covered with soldiers and military equipments. The entire south front is now retiring in conformity with a plan formulated upon the consequences of the day's fighting, and the Japanese apprehending the movement are themselves rushing north around the Russian right.

Preceding the retirement last night the heavy firing, which extended along the entire front, was, for the first time, audible at Mukden throughout the entire night and increased with the day as it approached the west end north. It ought to be impossible now for the Japanese to turn the Russians from the Hun river position, but the issue appears to depend upon the extension of the battle line northward and up the railway.

The evacuation of such a position involves several hundred miles of field and overland railways and telegraphs, enormous defensive works, Red Cross supplies, towns and forage stores, the latter of which it was necessary to burn. The military roads covered five hundred square miles. The smoke of battle and fires are everywhere obscuring the line, and it is impossible to longer distinguish the configurations. The hospitals here are now crowded, but the service continues adequate.

Only sunlight and the mildness of the weather here prevents indescribable suffering among the wounded, and the supports and reserves, who are obliged to dig deep on the wide, shelterless plain and its widely extended in order to escape the strafe, which is sown broadcast for fifty miles on the west.

the broad, flat Liao River valley, in which it was impossible at times to see at a distance of 200 paces. Unable to distinguish objectives, both armies necessarily ceased to a large extent their artillery and rifle firing, and a strange boding of quiet reigned along the western and northern fronts.

There is strong reason to believe, however, that the Japanese column spent the day in an unintermittent movement northward to occupy positions for a still more vigorous attack on the railroad, and the public believes that Field Marshal Oyama has succeeded in closing the iron ring around at least a large portion of the army.

WILL OYAMA CLOSE THE IRON RING?

St. Petersburg, March 10.—2.10 p.m.—The extent of disaster to Gen. Kouropatkin's army is as yet unknown here, but the most sinister reports receive credence, and the public believes that Field Marshal Oyama has succeeded in closing the iron ring around at least a large portion of the army.

Communication with Mukden is apparently cut, as no word has arrived dated later than yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the situation of Gen. Biederling, who commanded the rear guards and thousands who were fighting off the Japanese assaults almost at the walls of the city west and north of Mukden, was desperate.

Even from the east, Gen. Kuroki pushed through until Fu pass, less than eight miles east, where the Hun bends sharply to the northward, was under the Japanese guns.

The opening in the circle was then only twelve miles wide, and nothing but a miracle, in the opinion of many experts, could then have saved the situation.

To make matters worse, Gen. Nogai's left wing of the railroad, and Gen. Kawamura's army on the east, were repulsed by forced marching northward to the ready to throw themselves across the Russian line of retreat.

All accounts agree that the battle yesterday must have been fought under dreadful conditions. A dust storm of hurricane violence was blowing alike on friend and foe, forming a yellow overhanging veil, as the wounded and camp followers plodded northward.

There was little consolation to offer to those pitifully asking for news. The churches are crowded with wives, mothers and sisters praying that they loved ones be spared. At least all classes seem to have joined in the common prayer for the success of Kouropatkin waiting for an opportune moment to strike and convert defeat into victory has been abandoned even by the military critics, and the papers in a dolorous strain chronicle the last, and worst reverse to the Russian army.

DISLODGED AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Mukden, March 10.—(Thursday, 9th, 10 a.m.)—The Japanese last night pushed up from the south across the abandoned plain between Shakhe and Hun rivers, and are, as this dispatch is filed, about five miles south of the latter stream.

From the Hun, opposite Machinpu, and northward, Japanese batteries are pouring in a ceaseless fire. They succeeded in replacing siege guns and mortars at Dinshantan, about six miles west of this city, whence they opened fire at dawn.

Dinshantan was the scene of the bloodiest and most desperate fighting of all this terrible battle. Its possession was vital to the Japanese, who stormed it again and again. The Russians dislodged them, but the Japanese finally recaptured the village after much hand-to-hand fighting.

Eye-witnesses say that the dead scattered in the streets, courtyards, and houses have been buried four days. Rifles and other arms lie about, wrenched and twisted. Hand grenades were thrown by the Japanese and the garrison was subjected to the concentrated fire of as many as a hundred guns.

Dinshantan, once in the hands of the Japanese, they could train guns on Mukden, and about five miles west of the railroad with the object of breaking through and cutting off the surrounding troops.

A blinding dust storm has been raging since daylight and the day promises to witness a most gruesome encounter. The result no one here can foresee.

SAY RETREAT WAS PART OF THEIR PLANS.

Paris, March 10.—The Russian embassy officials explain Gen. Kouropatkin's retreat as being part of a settled plan. They say the real struggle will occur at Harbin, where the Russians will concentrate large reinforcements.

BELIEVE END OF WAR IS NOT FAR DISTANT.

Pekin, March 10.—The results of the recent fighting in Manchuria have made considerable of an impression in diplomatic circles here, and even the most sanguine pro-Russians have been forced to admit that the prospects for Russian success are discouraging. From a Russian point of view, it was expected that after the winter had passed

ed, the Russian army reinforcements would avenge their reverses and retrieve their fallen fortunes. The recent defeat has shattered this hope, and it is generally believed that the end of the war is not far distant.

JAPS TOO WEAK TO COMPEL A SURRENDER.

Berlin, March 10.—Military writers here discussing General Kouropatkin's situation, admit its extreme seriousness, but do not believe a new Sedan will follow. They argue that the Japanese army is not strong enough in numbers to compel a surrender. Unstinted praise is given Field Marshal Oyama's military achievement in the present battle, but it is believed that the territory over which the fighting has been going on is too enormous to expect that the Japanese seriously plan to surround the Russians.

RUSSIAN SOLDIER DECORATED BY KAULBARS.

Mukden, March 9.—During the fighting on Tuesday, General Kaulbars decorated with his own Cross of St. George a sharpshooter who, though wounded in the hand, declined to go to the rear and have it bandaged. Gen. Kaulbars, on ascertaining that the man had been wounded at the battle of Liao Yang, and also at the Shakhe river, dismounted, kissed the man and pinned his cross on his breast.

WILL BE UNABLE TO PROCEED TO FAR EAST.

London, March 10.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, a telegram from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, not yet published, states that four of his warships are incapacitated for firing because they are too heavily armed, and that the problem of coaling has become so difficult that he feared he would be unable to proceed to the Far East.

No further news has reached London concerning Rojestvensky's squadron, but reports are current at Dover that all the ships of the Baltic fleet have been ordered to proceed to the English Channel pending further instructions.

GERMAN EMPEROR PRAISES JAP SOLDIERS.

Berlin, March 10.—Emperor William, addressing the naval recruits at Wilhelmshaven yesterday, held up the Japanese soldiers as a luminous example of patriotism and soldierly fidelity.

MADE HIS GENERALS INTO ORDERLIES.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—A general who has just returned from the front informs the Associated Press that General Kouropatkin's faults as commander-in-chief are due to his bureaucratic training and his desire to keep all the reins in his own hands. Instead of relying on the judgment of the army commanders to carry out his general orders, he made of them simply orderlies for the transmission of specific orders to individual units and kept constantly before him a map showing the location, not only of the corps, but of the brigades and regiments, and undertook to control the movement of every unit.

"The genius of Napoleon," the general referred to added, "could not accomplish the task Kouropatkin set himself."

ENGAGING CREWS FOR CHARTERED STEAMERS.

Berlin, March 10.—A Hamburg special says the Hamburg-American Steamship Company has again begun to employ crews for the 14 steamers chartered by Russia, and is loading coal. The local Hamburg correspondent says the vessels were sold to Russia, but other correspondents say they were chartered.

Mukden is now in the hands of the Japanese, and Oyama's first great objective has been accomplished after a prolonged and desperate battle.

A single terse sentence from Tokio saying that the Japanese occupied the ancient capital at 1 o'clock to-day, and a confirmation from Yinkow are all that is known.

Kouropatkin is in full retreat, but the fate of his army is still in doubt. With the pass his point of refuge, he is endeavoring to extricate his forces, but from the meagre information in today's dispatches, it is apparent that his position is extremely critical.

Behind the Japanese screen that has been gradually thrown to the west and north of Mukden, columns of infantry and guns are reported to be moving northward. The Japanese

line, after covering the old east and west front, is bent sharply toward the north, and at strategic points is projected east until his guns are within range of the railway.

On the east Gen. Kawamura's army is reported as making forced marches with the probable object of striking the retreating Russians on their left.

Apparently the Russians are racing north with a Japanese column on either flank, and fighting a rear-guard action with the Japanese centre army.

St. Petersburg is prepared for news of a great disaster, but all Japanese sources of information are significantly silent as to what is transpiring on Oyama's greatest battlefield.

SUCCESS OF JAPANESE SURROUNDING MOVEMENT.

Tokio, March 10.—8 p.m.—Field Marshal Oyama telegraphs as follows under to-day's date: "We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Our surrounding movement, in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded. "The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden. "We captured a great number of pieces, enormous quantities of ammunition, provisions and other war supplies. "There is at present no time to investigate the number of these."

ARE RETREATING TOWARDS NORTHWEST.

Newchwang, March 10.—According to reliable information received, the Russians, having been driven out of Mukden and Fushun and with the railroad cut, are retreating in a demoralized condition to the hill country towards the northwest.

Detached bodies of Russians are ruthlessly entreaching with a view to checking the pursuit, but no great rearranged action is being fought.

It will be impossible for the Russians to keep up any sort of resistance for many days, as there are no means of provisioning in the rough country through which they are retreating.

The general staff estimates the number of Russians engaged in the present battle at 300,000 infantry, 26,000 cavalry, and 1,180 guns. The infantry calculation allows for 370 battalions, with an average of 800 men each.

SUFFER HEAVILY FROM FLANK ASSAULTS.

Tokio, March 11.—The Russian forces are now retiring from Mukden. They are flanked on both sides by the Japanese troops in pursuit, and are suffering heavy losses.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Calcutta, India, March 9.—The deaths from plague last week numbered 34,000. Statistics show that the deaths from bubonic plague in India within a few years reach nearly 3,000,000. In 1902 the mortality in India from the plague alone was 850,000.

The number of deaths recorded last week, while extraordinarily great, is not unprecedented.

The infection recently spread to Burma, where it is making rapid strides. This season of the year always favors its spread.

NO RAY OF HOPE FOR THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, March 10.—6 p.m.—The dispatches of the Associated Press from Tokio and Yinkow to-day, announcing that Mukden had fallen and that the Japanese had captured thousands of prisoners and enormous supplies of stores and guns, only confirm the worst fears entertained here, the dispatches of the Associated Press received here last night having shown that the trap was sprung.

The announcement furnished a miserable end to the Russian carnival week. This being a holiday, the war office was closed to the public, hundreds of people in quest of news besieging the doors in vain. Inside the gloom was intense. Officers stood around discussing the catastrophe seemingly without a ray of hope.

At 4 o'clock the officer of the general staff, who gives out official dispatches, approached a group of waiting foreign correspondents and said disconsolately: "No news from Kouropatkin to-day." That was all. Usually he had been ready to offer explanations, but to-day he said in reply to all inquiries: "We have absolutely nothing."

Another officer who was asked by the correspondent of the Associated Press for his opinion of the report that the major portion of the armies of Generals Biederling and Kaulbars were cut off, said he thought that considering the situation last night anything was possible. It was his idea that Kouropatkin may have deliberately sacrificed 100,000 men by hurling two or three corps at the Japanese in order to bring off the bulk of his shattered army. The official reports which have arrived

are being held at Tsarskoe-Seio, where a council of war is in progress. They will be given out later.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—6.30 p.m.—It is reported in military circles this evening that Gen. Kouropatkin has lost 300 guns and about 60,000 prisoners, besides about the same number of killed or wounded.

TRYING TO ANNIHILATE REMNANT OF ENEMY.

Tokio, March 11, 6 p.m.—The following dispatch from headquarters of the Japanese army in the field was made public to-day: "In the Sinkin (Yenna) direction our force is now attacking a superior force of the enemy occupying the northern heights near Fushun.

"All our forces in the Shakhe river district entirely dislodged the enemy on the right bank of the Hun river on Friday and surrounded the enemy east and north of Mukden.

"According to several reports, from noon, March 10th, the Russians filled the district between the mountains and the Mukden road, in the direction of Fushun and were in a state of utter exhaustion. Thousands upon thousands of Russians are in the district between San Wa, eight miles north of Mukden, retreating north in a miserable condition. We are unable to ascertain the number. Our artillery and infantry in the vicinity are pouring a fierce fire upon them, inflicting heavy damage.

"On Friday our detachment hurriedly advanced from Sing Lin Tien, on the Hun river, between Mukden and Fushun, and reached the Pu river, one and a quarter miles north of Mukden, and at sunset was inflicting heavy damage to the remnants of the enemy. Our detachment is now trying to annihilate them."

Later in the day the following dispatch was received: "Our forces in the Sinkin direction, after carrying the enemy's position on the northern height of Fushun, pursued the enemy as far as Huiyungpao, five miles north of Fushun, and at 11 o'clock last night resumed a vigorous pursuit of him.

"We captured a few hundred light railroad wagons and other spoils, which are under investigation."

Admiral Ito, chief of general staff, and Admiral Yamagato, minister of the navy, have telegraphed their congratulations to Field Marshal Oyama.

The general staff estimates the number of Russians engaged in the present battle at 300,000 infantry, 26,000 cavalry, and 1,180 guns. The infantry calculation allows for 370 battalions, with an average of 800 men each.

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The number of deaths recorded last week, while extraordinarily great, is not unprecedented.

The infection recently spread to Burma, where it is making rapid strides. This season of the year always favors its spread.

The Indian government is making every effort to eradicate it, burning whole sections of towns and segregating the inhabitants. The deaths are said to be nearly half of those affected.

THE PROTECTION OF FISHERIES

STATES APPARENTLY UNWILLING TO ASSIST

President Roosevelt Has Lodged Complaint With British Ambassador—Northwest School Question.

Ottawa, March 10.—President Roosevelt has written to the British ambassador at Washington complaining against Canadian sealing in Missisquoi bay. Some time ago a large delegation visited Ottawa to arrange with the department of fisheries to stop the practice. The delegation did not come to any terms with the Dominion, and President Roosevelt is evidently of the opinion that he can force the government through an appeal to the British authorities.

The complaint of the United States is that Vermont is suffering from the present state of affairs. Some years ago Canada agreed with Vermont to protect the fisheries of Lake Champlain, but Vermont violated the agreement before it was well entered into. Canada has all along been insisting on protective measures, and the United States has been taking advantage of anything Canada did, but refuses to do anything in return.

Canada has passed an order for close seasons in British Columbia on the understanding that the United States would do the same thing, but as soon as Canada did this the state of Washington threw the proposition down. When the United States agrees to a general proposition to prevent the depletion of fisheries Canada will be ready to do so.

EDUCATIONAL CLAUSE.

The amendment to the educational clause of the Autonomy Bill may be looked for at any time now. It is stated to-day that the sub-committee of the cabinet have framed such a clause as will be satisfactory to the West and East.

HAY FEVER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told R. L. Borden to-day there would be no undue delay in appointing a minister of the interior.

PROFESSOR DUNBAR TELLS HOW NUMBER OF CASES WERE CURED.

Berlin, March 10.—Prof. Wm. Dunbar, director of the Hamburg Hygienical Institute, born an American but naturalized as a German, delivered a lecture before one of the Berlin scientific societies last night on hay fever. He has for many years made the affliction a subject of special investigation. Professor Dunbar succeeded in finding the germ of the disease in the pollen of rye, maize and certain grasses, and treated horses with these germs, and secured a serum called Pollin, which has been used with great effect, entirely curing many cases.

ATLANTIC RATES.

London, March 10.—In accordance with the agreement arrived at during the recent conference of the representatives of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines, the summer tariffs will be inaugurated on April 15 instead of May 1st. The general increase in saloon rates, from \$5 to \$12.50, according to the class of steamer, and the increase in the second cabin rates by \$5, which apply both to summer and winter, will go into effect on March 24th.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Made from Grapes

45 Cents a pound can
25 Cents a half-pound can
At all grocers

For fifty years Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has been the standard. It is the greatest aid to perfect household cooking.

With least labor and trouble it makes all hot-breads, biscuit and cake of finest flavor; light, appetizing and wholesome.