

KUROPATKIN LOSES 10,000 FIGHTING MEN IN ATTEMPT TO ROLL UP JAPANESE FLANK; OYAMA ONCE MORE HURLS ENEMY BACK

Japanese Win Another Splendid Victory at Terrible Cost.

Heavy Fighting All Along Line Despite Big Blizzard.

Gen. Kuropatkin's Headquarters, Jan. 29.—Via Fusan.—The Russian attempt to turn the Japanese left has resulted in a complete failure. The Russians chose the worst weather of the season, depending perhaps upon their familiarity with a snowy country to aid them in their operations.

Their artillery attacks on the Japanese permanent line were, it is thought, a demonstration to prevent the withdrawal of forces for the purpose of reinforcing the Japanese left. All yesterday afternoon and into the night, an artillery duel was waged across the Shinkai River. There was much heavy rifle firing from positions where the entrenchments are close. It has been quiet today, except on the left. The weather is much milder.

RUSSIAN LOSSES 10,000

Japs Lose Half That Number During Fighting of Saturday.

Tokio, Jan. 29.—3 p.m.—The casualties during the fighting at Chenehiepao and Heikoutai are estimated at 5,000 on the side of the Japanese and 10,000 on the Russian side.

WHY KUROPATKIN ATTACKED

Probably Seeking to Divert Attention From Home Troubles.

Tokio, Jan. 29.—1:30 a.m.—Russian activity on the Shinkai River seems to have ceased after the fight at Chenehiepao and Heikoutai, where the Japanese were victorious. The object of the operations is not clearly understood, here, but it is suggested that the Russians either intended to turn the Japanese left or to draw a heavy force down west of the Liao River, or were seeking to divert attention from some projected operation against the Japanese.

It is reported that the weather is warmer since Jan. 25, but it is still extremely cold, so that it is impossible to expose the troops at night.

The Tokio press expresses the opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin either ordered the movement to divert attention from the domestic conditions in Russia, or that he had planned to make a night heavy force down west of the Liao River, or were seeking to divert attention from some projected operation against the Japanese.

Manchurian army headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, says: "There has been no change in the direction of the night and center armies since the night of Jan. 28, except constant collisions between reconnoitering parties. In the direction of the left army the enemy keeps up a slow but constant cannonade."

"The enemy's main body at Chenehiepao and Heikoutai seems to have retreated in the direction of Nenju-pao, which is two miles west of Chenehiepao. At a point ten miles northwest of Chenehiepao the enemy held a very dead fight."

The details of the fighting at Chenehiepao and Heikoutai have not yet been reported.

Retired From Sandepas.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 30, 12:20 a.m.—Instead of confirmation of Saturday night's report that Kuropatkin had broken through the Japanese left there came Lieut.-Gen. Sakharov's official admission that the Russians had been compelled to retire from Sandepas on account of their inability to carry a rebuff. It is also significant that Kuropatkin, who is also a correspondent at the front have again suddenly ceased, which is regarded as an indication of the failure of the operation, about which the first impression that it was a demonstration undertaken to distract the people at home from the present situation.

Japs Counter Attacks.

Tokio, Jan. 29, 1:30 p.m.—The Russians are massing about 65,000 troops on the Japanese left and bombarding the left flank and center. Small forces of Russians are attacking all along the line. Manchuria headquarters of the Japanese army report that on Sunday the Russians executed a counter-attack on the Japanese left, which was repulsed. In the direction of the left wing a Japanese detachment were victorious at Chenehiepao and Heikoutai and Lichawopeng on Saturday. The Russians retreating north and west. The Japanese occupied with infantry, positions southeast of Heikoutai on Sunday and are now assaulting the main positions. Another detachment dislodged a regiment of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and twelve guns occupied Haerphao, five miles south of Heikoutai. The Russian strength opposing the Japanese left flank is roughly estimated at eight corps, consisting of the fourteenth and fifteenth infantry divisions, the second and fifth brigades of European rifles, the ninth infantry division of the tenth corps, part of the sixty-first infantry division, part of the first Siberian corps and the first and ninth brigades of rifles.

Tokio, Jan. 29, 8 p.m.—Telegraphic advices received here today from the Japanese Manchurian headquarters say: "Our detachment occupied Lichawopeng yesterday (Saturday), and was twice counter-attacked by a superior force of the enemy last night. We entirely repulsed the enemy. On other detachments at dawn today (Sunday), attacked the enemy in the neighborhood of Patschahotai, about two miles north of Heikoutai, and occupied the position. The enemy fiercely counter-attacked our force, which assailed Heikoutai last night, but was repulsed entirely. Today our force occupied the neighborhood of Heikoutai. The enemy in the direction of Lichawopeng and Heikoutai has entirely

RUSSIA'S "MAD DOG" FLEET BANGED AWAY AT SWEDES

Sensational Evidence Proves Britain's Case Before North Sea Commission.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The international commission, inquiring into the North Sea incident, at its session today heard two Swedish witnesses, Capt. Johnson and Mate Stromberg, of the cargo boat Aldebaran. They both testified that a few hours preceding the firing on the British trawlers by the Russian squadron, their boat was attacked in the North Sea by a strange warship, which fired many shots at the Aldebaran, but did not do her serious damage. The stranger then disappeared. Capt. Johnson testified that this testimony was not directly connected with the North Sea incident, but Admiral Fournier (France), president of the commission, ruled that the testimony was admissible.

Hugh O'Brien, the British agent, said the strange vessel was the Russian transport Kamchatka, which mistook the Swedish craft for a torpedo boat. Mr. O'Brien further declared that the Kamchatka thereafter sent a wireless message to Vice-Admiral Rozhdestvensky notifying him that she had been attacked by a torpedo boat, and Rozhdestvensky thereupon sent a wireless message to the Russian fleet for torpedo boats, which Mr. O'Brien asserted caused the North Sea incident.

DOMINION EXHIBIT FOR B. C.; CABINET GIVES GRANT OF \$50,000

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The Dominion Government has decided to give a grant of \$50,000 to a Dominion exhibit to be held during the coming summer at New Westminster, British Columbia. It was arranged some time ago to have an off year, and not to give any grant until 1906, but on account of pressure from Mr. J. B. Kennedy, M. P., New Westminster, the Government has agreed to give it this year. There will be the same conditions as in Toronto and Winnipeg, which were, that

part of the grant will have to be expended in paying freight on exhibits from other provinces. The supplementary estimate will contain the grant and New Westminster can go ahead and make all its arrangements now, as the money is assured. The latter was decided at the cabinet meeting on Saturday afternoon.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 30.—J. G. Jardine, Canada's commercial agent, South Africa, has resigned his position on account of ill-health. Mr. Jardine has returned to Toronto.

HIT IT RICH IN ALGOMA'S WILDS

A Vein of Silver of Immense Value Found Close to North Bay.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.—A Calumet, Mich., dispatch, says, according to reports, George S. Hayward, of Keweenaw county, has struck it rich in the Algoma district, Ontario. While out prospecting he and Wm. McMartin, his partner, discovered a vein of silver, which has returned immense values. Four carloads of the ore was shipped to a smelting plant in New Jersey and netted \$60,000. Two more carloads have been forwarded to the smelting plant, and it is expected that they will average \$150,000 per car. The vein is situated on lands north of Massey and the Bruce mines, near North Bay.

PRAYERS WERE UNAVAILING

Death Hits Zion City and Leading Dwellers Succumb.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Mrs. J. G. Speicher, wife of Acting Overseer Speicher, of Zion city, died yesterday afternoon. She is the second death which followed a recent invasion of illness among John Alexander Dowling, a local physician, and his wife, and against which the prayers of the "First Apostles" have been vain. The death of Mrs. Speicher, who died while en route to the Bahamas Islands, was a great blow to the community, and her death is being investigated by the state board of health and the coroner.

SCALDED TO DEATH

Two Men Die in Steam Room of New York Russian Bath.

New York, Jan. 29.—Shut in the steam-room of a Russian bath-house in Rector street, two young men were scalded to death yesterday afternoon. Their plight was realized by the attendants. Evidence that both had made frenzied efforts to attract attention was found. They were lying on their backs, their bodies covered with blood-stained scratches in the plaster of the walls, and their bodies were found in their efforts to find an outlet.

The victims were Abraham Pasternak and Peter Roos, both sailors living in Norfolk street.

Abraham Stern, the proprietor of the bath-house, and five of the attendants were arrested and held pending an investigation. The police gathered at the bath-house entered the bath on Saturday, and after being conducted into the steam-room were left there and were evidently forgotten until 8 p.m. Saturday, when they were found. There was a gas jet in the room, but it was unlighted, and in the darkness the men were unable to find the door.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow Fair and Cold.

London, Monday, Jan. 30.
Sun rises, 7:38 a.m. Moon rises, 3:22 a.m.
Sun sets, 5:25 p.m. Moon sets, 1:27 p.m.
Toronto, Jan. 29-30 a.m.
Fair, decidedly cold weather prevails in all portions of the Dominion, with no immediate prospect of any very marked change occurring.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 34-42; Calgary, 20 below-4 below; Qu'Appelle, 22 below-4 below; Winnipeg, 24 below-4 below; Port Arthur, 14 below-2 below; Toronto, 3 below-18; Ottawa, 12 below-16; Montreal, 4 below-4; Quebec, 2-6; Halifax, 14-26.

RUSSIA BACKS DOWN

Reasserts Neutrality Charges and Lets Matter Drop.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—The Russian Government's reply to China's declaration that she has not infringed neutrality nor permitted Japan to do so is a reassurance that Russia from all the powers, that she has done so. The Russian note, which was communicated to the powers Saturday, gives specifications of what is affirmed to be violations of neutrality, but the tone of the reply is such that it is inferred that Russia is not likely to carry the discussion much further. It is learned here that Russia from all the powers, particularly Germany, held views identical with those of the United States, limiting the zone of war and keeping China out of it.

NO CONSTITUTION, NEW PROVINCES SAYS "BUTCHER" OF THE NORTHWEST

Vladimir Declares Russians Are Unfit for It.

APPROVES OF RECENT MASSACRE

Says That He Is Too Careful to Fear Assassination, and Maintains All Soldiers Were Faithful.

New York, Jan. 30.—A correspondent of the American in St. Petersburg cables under date of Jan. 29: His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir, the uncle of the Czar, the military dictator of St. Petersburg, and speaking as the personal representative of the Emperor, received the correspondent at the winter palace this evening at 5 o'clock. The Grand Duke was exceedingly cordial and received him in his private library. It is decorated with priceless bronzes and pictures, and is situated on the ground floor of the palace looking out on the snowy Dvortsovaya square scene. The Grand Duke is a handsome, soldierly man, florid of face and high of forehead. His manner is courteously cordial, but he spoke with great vehemence and dramatic emphasis, when discussing the recent crisis. He speaks French fluently, but preferred that the correspondent converse with him in Russian.

He said: "In no city of any country of the world can street revolutions be planned by anybody; it was done under the ordinary laws of the empire after the police had failed in their efforts to stop the procession."

With extraordinary emphasis he added: "The military did their duty only, and they'll do it again if necessary."

"It is a mistake to assume, as the foreign press does, that the mob had no warning. The regulation warning given the mob by the three blasts of the bugles in Russia is equivalent to a reading of the riot act in America. The people of Russia are absolutely unfit for a constitution, and there will be none given. The Emperor is unshakably resolute on that point."

"The Emperor has been much grieved by the tragedy, but he recognizes and admits the necessity thereof, and has expressed his determination to resist all revolutionary demands."

"He is determined to grant all proper reforms, but they will come by his own will."

In order to solve the mystery of Father Gapon's whereabouts, I asked the Grand Duke if it was true that Gapon had been arrested and was in a hospital. The Grand Duke answered that he believed Father Gapon had fled abroad, making his escape through Finland. The Grand Duke said that he was a "fanatic and eloquent, but lacking capacity."

I asked the Grand Duke if it were true that Gapon's troops had refused to obey the order to fire on the people on Sunday. His imperial highness banged his fist on the desk and almost shouted: "That is a lie!"

I diplomatically asked the Grand Duke if it were true that Sunday's events had practically made him dictator. He replied: "I exercise no political influence, I act only as commander of the troops. The civil power still exists and will be given back to the people."

I asked the Grand Duke for his views on any future revolutionary movement, but he declined to express any opinion, but committed himself to the fact that the strikers were fired on when rioting.

"This is not the proper time for reform," said the Grand Duke, "and they will not be granted until all disorder has subsided, adding with emphasis: 'The revolt will be quelled by military power, and I approve of that measure.'"

The Grand Duke scoffed at the reports that the Emperor had left Tarskoe-Selo.

"He has been there all the week. He was there last Sunday and will remain there until the attention of the St. Petersburg this month."

The Grand Duke laughingly showed me a bundle of letters he had received from England. I warned him that I had been informed that St. Petersburg workmen had determined to strike this life. At this the Grand Duke said: "They won't succeed, I'm too careful."

Concluding, the Grand Duke expressed his pride and fullest reliance in the army saying: "The soldiers will do their duty."

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL AT WARSAW SLASHED BY DRUNKEN COSSACKS

Prince Gurliely Assassinated at Batoum—Situation in Poland Growing Worse.

London, Jan. 30.—The correspondent at Warsaw of the Daily Mail telegraphs as follows: A group of Hussars ran down British Vice-Consul Muekain Saturday night in Marshal Kovski street. Two Hussars rushed at him with their swords, inflicting severe cuts about the face and lower lip. Dripping with blood, Muekain was conveyed to the hospital, where he is now doing well. British Consul-General Murray had a narrow escape from being similarly run down in Wierszowa street. It appears that the incidents were due to a company of Hussars getting drunk and running amuck. The matter, it is said, has been called to the attention of the St. Petersburg Government by the British ambassador. Rioting and pillage are in progress in Warsaw in spite of the presence of large numbers of troops.

A severe storm at Moscow aided the authorities there in averting disorder, which was thought to be impending. There were no disturbances in St. Petersburg.

At Batoum, Prince Gurliely, an officer of the police, was assassinated. The influence of the Grand Duke Sergius, the foremost of the reactionaries, is alleged to have governed Emperor Nicholas ever since the strike troubles began, and that a member of the imperial family is represented to be determined on drastic measures for the suppression of all agitation for economic or political reform.

Reports continue here that the terrorists are prepared to resume their activities. Father Gapon, the leader of the St. Petersburg workmen, is reported to have escaped to Stockholm. The Holy Synod has denounced him "as a criminal priest," a betrayer of his sacred office.

The situation in Poland is increasingly threatening, especially in Lodz and Warsaw. In the latter place it is reported 100,000 men are out on strike. There are preparations for the strikes in Odessa and other manufacturing cities of Southern Russia, where the workmen are better organized and more serious. Meanwhile practically all classes anticipate renewed terrorism.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent reports that Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador, has asked the Russian Government to make inquiry into the outrages on the British consul-general and vice-consul at Warsaw.

Remarkable Progress in Postal Affairs of the Dominion Under Administration of Mr. Mulock

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]
Ottawa, Jan. 28.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada, has declared that the principal business to be brought before the new Parliament, now assembled here, is a bill to give a full measure of self-government to the enormous stretch of country known as the Northwest Territories.

This step is necessitated by the great progress made in the settlement of Western Canada within the last decade, and the prospect of the still greater progress in the next few years.

It is only in comparatively recent times that Canada has in any material sense "opened." Though the northern land was first discovered by Cabot in 1497, a few years after Columbus came ashore in the lands to the south, it is only in 1850 years since Jacques Cartier made the first landing on Canadian soil at Esquimaux Point. Canadian development has proceeded at a laggard's pace. But the awakening has now come. The American Republic's few lands of the first-class being appropriated, the land-hungry are now looking to the great Dominion north of the 48th degree, parallel of latitude, for home and competency, and truth to tell they can reasonably expect to find both for many years to come if they are prepared for health-promoting hard work.

The four original provinces of Canada—Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—joined their hands as a confederation in the British Empire in 1867; Manitoba followed in 1870; British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, in 1871, and Prince Edward Island, in 1873. The district of Keewatin, lying north and west of Ontario, was created in 1887; Yukon, in 1888, as a result of the great gold discoveries; and Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin, the thinly populated lands that stretch along Hudson's Bay and stretch to the Arctic regions, were formed into districts in 1886.

The districts that are now asking for full provincial rights are Assiniboia, with 88,879 square miles of territory; Saskatchewan, with 267,618; Alberta, with 266,887; and Athabasca, with 251,965.

As Great Britain and Ireland, only 120,000 square miles in area, are the extent of this largely undeveloped country may be gained by a comparison.

The population of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was 456,560 when the last census was taken in 1901. It is now estimated to be 550,000, which gives some idea of the rapidity with which the land is being taken up.

And yet if one were to strike a postage stamp on the wall of the largest public hall in North America, it would occupy no greater space in comparison with the settled lands of 1850, which gives some idea of the rapidity with which the land is being taken up.

Inasmuch as Manitoba has but 73,732 square miles of territory, enclosed within her boundaries, the Manitobans are naturally anxious to have them extended, and their legislative assembly has embraced the present opportunity to unanimously so declare.

May Extend Manitoba.
It is probable that an arrangement will be arrived at to give the Manitobans a somewhat larger territory, either by permitting them to take in the great extent of country to their north, or by shifting their boundaries to embrace a portion of Hudson's Bay to the west. There are many indeed who hold that as a result of the railway running north from the south, and the necessity for establishing trade and municipal institutions in the great lone land that stretches up to Hudson's Bay, the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba would all fitly be extended to embrace their respective timber lands right up to Hudson's Bay.