

# RUSSIA TO BLAME GENERAL SASSULITCH

It Is Believed That He Made Too Strenuous a Stand Along Yalu.

## REPORT OF BIG LOSSES

Two Thousand of the Best Russian Soldiers Were Sacrificed—Had Not Anticipated Such a Plan of Operation.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The interest of the public in the news of the fighting on the Yalu is at fever heat, especially since the last official report which announced the fighting at Chiu Gow was given out. To the general disappointment no further telegrams from General Kuropatkin have been published by the war commission, nor will the censor pass press dispatches wired from the front.

The absence of news led to the circulation of wild rumors. For instance, it was reported that General Sassulitch would be relieved of his command and court-martialed for making a too strenuous stand on the right bank of the Yalu. As a matter of fact, while the war office is surprised at the resistance made by General Sassulitch, a telegram from General Kuropatkin to the emperor on April 26 announced that Sassulitch, in view of the preparations which the Japanese were making to cross the Yalu, had begun to retrace his troops on the Manchurian bank.

Another report says that the war office has been informed that the Russian casualties numbered 2,000. Should this be true it can be accepted as a certainty that the Russian plan of operations never contemplated such a sacrifice.

In view of the cautious advance of the Japanese it is not expected that they will quickly follow up Sassulitch, but will take a few days in getting the remainder of their troops and supplies across the river and in clearing the country on the left bank. In the order that their communications may not be exposed to attack.

## Russian Story of Operations.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The Associated Press has obtained from the general staff an outline of the operations on the Yalu river during the past week. The Russian force, including the reserves, was composed of General Kash-tinsky's rifle division, General Mistchenko's Cossack outposts, and a division of artillery, the whole under General Sassulitch. Knowledge of geography is essential in this war, and the Russians, it is stated, were at Kullen Cheng (or Purenchen) opposite Wu and Antung, both on the Feng Wang Cheng road. A mile north of Kullen Cheng lies the village of Potietinsky, near a tributary of the Litzenava, five miles up which the Russian army has advanced. On the opposite bank of the tributary is the village of Litzenava. Opposite Potietinsky stands Housan, with a dominating height; still higher, on the right of the Yalu, is the village of Ambikhe at the confluence of the Alpikhe. The whole course of the Yalu is divided by islands, the largest, Somalinda, facing Kullen Cheng. Another lies between Housan and Sindliago.

The Japanese forces, it is believed, approximated 100,000 men, of which four divisions, thirteen battalions and six brigades, were engaged. The Japanese prepared for crossing the river by posting all their available guns, of which the Russians say the Japanese had five times more than they, along the line facing Kullen Cheng and Antung, and landed from their warships 4-7 guns.

**Japanese Artillery Superior.** This array of artillery eventually made Kullen Cheng untenable. Under cover of powerful batteries north of Sindliago, the Japanese crossed to Housan, occupying the height. As the latter position would have enabled them to direct a raking fire against the Russians at Kullen Cheng General Sassulitch ordered it to be retaken Friday. This was done, but on Saturday the Japanese under the cover of a battery, recaptured it, the defenders falling back across the Litzenava and continuing the fight with the Japanese, who were attempting to flank them from Chingow.

The Russian force at Antung and Kullen Cheng had meanwhile retreated to its second line, a few miles westward. The general staff believes Gen. Kuroki's forward march on Feng Wang Cheng will be accompanied by landings at Tatung Kau at the head of Korean Bay, and not far from the mouth of the Yalu river, and other points along the coast as far as Taku Shan, under protection of warships. The Japanese are expected to try to turn the Russian position at Feng Wang Cheng.

**CAPTURED MANY GUNS**  
Japanese Took Artillery and Machine Guns of Enemy, and Captured Many Prisoners.

Washington, May 4.—The Japanese legation here today received the following official cablegrams from Tokyo. Gen. Kuroki, commanding the first army, reports from Chin Lien Cheng that on May 1 the Second and Twelfth divisions and the Imperial guard, forming the First Army corps, advanced, notwithstanding the stout resistance of the enemy, by three roads, driving the enemy before them, and at 8 p. m. occupied the line extending from Antung to Lushiu Kon. The Imperial guards surrounded the enemy on three sides and after a severe fight captured twenty guns, with horses and carriages, and more than twenty officers and many men.

"The general reserve corps advanced by the Liayang road. The enemy was composed of a whole division, the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth regiments of the Sixth Infantry division of sharpshooters, and Gen. Mischchenko's cavalry brigade, with about forty guns and eight machine guns. The enemy fled towards Zeng Huang Cheng. Our casualties will not exceed at most 700. Twenty-eight quick-firing guns, large quantities of small arms and ammunition were captured. Our heavy field guns were very effective, and a Russian officer who was taken prisoner says both of the commanders of the army corps and division were wounded and that the Russian casualties exceeded 800."

**BIG THING FOR JAPS.**  
Success in First Great Land Battle Will Help Them Greatly in Point of Prestige.

London, May 3.—No independent accounts of the fighting on the Yalu river have reached London, and various opinions are expressed this morning regarding the importance of the Japanese victory. It is considered in some quarters that it was never the intention of the Russians to hold the right bank of the Yalu, except for tactical purposes, and that the real struggle had not yet been reached. All the papers, however, recognize that the success of the Japanese will greatly enhance their prestige.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial, takes the rather extreme view of comparing the capture of Kullen Cheng to that of Waterloo and Plevna, and says that the present misfortune is even more serious, because the Russians have been driven from a fortified position in spite of every advantage conferred on its defense by modern weapons.

# AN HISTORIC VICTORY.

London Military Experts So Regard the Japanese Success at Crossing the Yalu.

London, May 4.—"The silence which has hung over the land campaign is broken at last by the news which marks an epoch in the military history of the world" is the sentence by which the Daily Telegram commences an article which continues as follows:

"Russia, at the hands of the new power in the far east, has suffered the greatest defeat that has ever befallen her arms upon Asiatic soil since Yermak, the Cossack, crossed the Urals."

"Japan has pierced the Manchurian frontier, shattered General Kuropatkin's position upon the Yalu at the first blow, and seized one of the strategic keys of the whole military situation. The territory occupied by her adversary is laid open to her invading armies, and at a moment when 30,000 of the czar's troops are in retreat before the mikado's forces, Russia awakes to the fact that she has equally miscalculated her prospects on land and sea."

"This is a great event, but it is probably but a prelude to a greater. Since her first repulse before the slope of Plevna, Russia has known no such reverse as that which has been inflicted upon her in the struggle for the Yalu, her present misfortune being more serious in every respect, since she failed there before her fortified position, but now has been driven out of one in spite of all the advantage conferred by modern weapons upon her defense."

This view is not common to all the military critics here. For instance, another London morning paper says: "This is, of course, a brilliant victory for the Japanese arms, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that it has more than once been stated that the Russians never intended to fight a decisive battle on the Yalu, but that their main line of defense would be further back. One has only to look at the maps of the country and notice the steep hills north of the Yalu which slope down to that river to understand this."

"It is probable that the force on the right bank of the Yalu was intended merely to hold back the Japanese as long as possible and then fall back on the main body."

Similarly the Daily Mail editorially says: "The strategy of the Russians is clearly for the present to retreat. Apparently no determined stand will be made till the Japanese come near the point where the Feng Wang Cheng position can be outflanked from Taku Shan, and even more seriously menaced if the Japanese should land at New Chwang."

## THE RUSSIAN STORY.

Withdrawal Rather Than Defeat, It Is Said—All the Rest Is Admitted.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—At 2:30 this afternoon the Associated Press is informed that beyond the fact of the Russians before the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese on the Yalu river, no details have been received since the report of General Sassulitch, commander of the second Siberian army corps, on yesterday, of the retirement from Kullen-Cheng. It is quite possible the loss on both sides in the week's fighting may reach the figures given by the Japanese, as the reserves were not brought up to support the Russian position at Kullen-Cheng, where the fighting was heaviest. The Russian plan was heavily effort to hold as long as possible the heights of Cho-San on the island opposite Kullen-Cheng, whence their guns commanded a considerable stretch of the river to the south, but a Japanese battery on the hill above Wu dominated the position, and the Russians eventually were forced to relinquish, thus losing the key to the river.

The entire force on the Yalu, which extended along a front of over thirty miles, with reserve supports fifteen miles back, according to the best information obtainable did not exceed 17,000 men. No confirmation has yet been received of the reported capture of twenty-eight Russian quick firing guns, or of the wounding of General Sassulitch and General Kashitinsky.

**Plan of Russian Withdrawal.** The statement that the Russians had withdrawn to the west of Feng Wang Cheng is declared to be untrue. The advance has retired and will continue to retire before the main army of the enemy, according to the Russian program; but it will keep in constant contact with the Japanese, who expect of a more or less heroic character is expected as Gen. Kuroki advances.

This is considered absolutely necessary in order to always know exactly where the main army of the enemy is. The general staff believes Gen. Kuroki's forward march on Feng Wang Cheng will be accompanied by landings at Tatung Kau at the head of Korean Bay, and not far from the mouth of the Yalu river, and other points along the coast as far as Taku Shan, under protection of warships. The Japanese are expected to try to turn the Russian position at Feng Wang Cheng.

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# UNCLE SAM PAYS FOR HIS CANAL

Panama Company Gets \$40,000,000 in Paris and Turns Over Deed.

IT WILL TAKE MUCH GOLD

Expected That a Considerable Drain of the Yellow Metal Will Follow the Remittance of Amounts to Paris.

Washington, May 2.—Uncle Sam has paid the \$40,000,000 to the new Panama Canal company and the title to the canal property rests with the United States. The deeds are in the possession of Assistant Attorneys General Day and Russell, who will leave Paris for Washington in a few days. The money was paid to the canal company on the authority of Attorney General Knox by a French syndicate and a draft for the \$40,000,000 drawn on the treasury, is now on its way to New York.

This secret and unexpectedly speedy action was taken by President Roosevelt's order to prevent further delay in the transfer through possible court proceedings by the few dissatisfied stockholders of the Panama company. The payment in exchange for the deeds completed the deal in Paris and it is thought that the transfer of all the canal company's property on the isthmus took place today. Major Marbo of the engineers' corps, who is stationed at Colon, was instructed by cable to receive the property in the name of the United States. The representatives of the canal company on the isthmus were ordered to turn it over to him.

The \$10,000,000 will be paid to Panama within a few days, probably not later than Monday, and the deal will then be completed.

## May Drain America of Gold.

The president's haste and the new arrangement, by which the New York banks are shut out of active participation in the transaction, are likely to result in a heavier drain of gold than has been anticipated. The draft of the Paris syndicate will specify to whom the money is to be paid.

Some New York bank may be named as agent or the syndicate may send over one of its members as a representative to direct the exchange. When the draft reaches Secretary Shaw it will not have to go through the ordinary routine or be inquired into and passed on by the auditor. The attorney general will advise that it be paid and that will settle it.

The \$27,500,000 which has been accumulated in the New York banks may either be transferred to the credit of the syndicate's agent, in which event he will be given a warrant on the New York treasury for the remaining \$12,500,000, or turned into the subtreasury and the agent given a warrant for the whole amount. The agent can then either reach the whole sum in gold to Paris or arrange the transfer by exchange.

**The Financial Arrangements.** Paris, May 2.—Final details of the financial operations involved in the Panama payment are almost concluded, the expectation being that an agreement will be reached today or tomorrow. J. Pierpont Morgan is personally directing the transaction and indications are that he and a number of American financiers will consummate the transfer of funds. It is Morgan's intention to admit some leading Paris banks to a share in the transaction, but the carrying out of the plan will be essentially in American hands. The Associated Press is enabled to indicate from various sources the main features of the payment, as follows:

The transfer of \$40,000,000 from the United States to Paris, then at rate of 120 francs per dollar, will be made so as not to disarrange the money market of either country. For this purpose the total will be divided into a number of smaller amounts, leaving America at intervals and thus not causing a strain at any one time. Moreover, it is pointed out that the bulk of the payment comes from the treasury without its drawing on the banks, there will be no undue strain on the banks.

## MAKES FAST TIME.

Michigan Central Makes a New Record for Railroad Speeding.

Detroit, May 2.—Official reports received today show the unprecedented speed of 109.4 miles an hour was made by a Michigan Central train carrying President Ledyard to Chicago Wednesday, May 1, 1905.

The time was made between Brownsville and Springfield, Ont., 5.47 miles, according to a duly verified statement of the train dispatcher. This establishes a world's record.

The foregoing claim that a new world's record has been made is not borne out by accepted records. The fastest records commonly accepted as authentic are:

- On the Plant system, from Fleming to Jacksonville, Fla., then at rate of 120 miles per hour; March, 1901.
- On the New York Central, one mile in 53 seconds, or at the rate of 112.5 miles per hour; Jan. 1, 1903.
- On the New York Central, Palmyra to Macedon, 3.29 miles, in 4 minutes, or at the rate of 109.35 miles per hour; January 1, 1903.
- On the Burlington, 2.4 miles from Arion to a siding, in 1.20 minutes, or a rate of 98 miles per hour.

## A NEW YORK FAILURE.

Supposedly Strong Firm Goes to the Wall and Its Chief Partner Is Very Sick.

New York, May 2.—The deputy sheriff today took possession of the office of Woodend & Co., members of the consolidated stock exchange, on an attachment for about \$5,000.

Up to a few days ago the firm had extensive wire connections to branches in various cities, and was generally supposed to be doing a large business. At the home of W. E. Woodend a physician said he was too ill to see any one except his physicians. Mr. Woodend was prominent at several horse shows. After the attachments issued today an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Wm. E. Woodend, broker, doing business as Wm. E. Woodend & Co. The petitioning creditors are the Hadden Rodee company, a Wisconsin corporation.

**Hearst Carries South.**  
Des Moines, Ia., April 28.—Scott county primaries have been carried by Hearst unanimously. This adds twenty-three delegates to the Hearst list that were entirely unexpected.

# LAKE TRAFFIC STOPPED

No Freight Between Buffalo and Chicago, Owing to Trouble Between Masters and Pilots.

Chicago, May 4.—Absolute suspension of freight traffic on the great lakes between Buffalo and Chicago was decreed today by the Lake Carriers' association, according to the Tribune.

The action of the association is said to have been taken in reply to the demand of the seamen for increased wages.

The first knowledge gained by Chicago shippers of the tying up of lake traffic came during the day in an announcement made by the Western Transit company. The company informed its patrons that no freight would be accepted for lake transit until further notice.

During the day, according to the Tribune, the following companies, which are connections of eastern and northern railways, took action similar to that of the Western Transit company:

- Anchor Line, Lehigh Valley Transit company, Union Steamboat company, Canada-Harbor company, Western Transit company and Rutland Transit company.

It is declared by the Tribune that the determination of the Lake Carriers' association to refuse the wage scale offered by the seamen and to declare a lockout will be made tomorrow after a meeting now in progress in Cleveland.

**SANTA FE STRIKE.**  
Trouble Originating With Machinists Is Spreading.

Washington, May 4.—Over 600 machinists and a large number of allied workers on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad were reported out on strike up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the trouble broke strength was brought out, embracing not only the machinists, but the Allied Metal Mechanics' association, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, copper workers, helpers, etc., as well, the total number involved, according to President O'Connell of the machinists' union, may be estimated between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The strike was ordered on instructions from headquarters here after the men along the line had voted unanimously in favor of the step.

A telegram from John Mulholland, of Toledo, national president of the Allied Metal Mechanics' association, announced that he has ordered his men to co-operate with the machinists, which means a sympathetic strike from that quarter, embracing probably 1,000 men engaged in semi-skilled labor in the Santa Fe shops.

Mr. O'Connell said last night that the men were prepared to continue the strike indefinitely, that they were asking only the same working agreement now in operation on other railroads, and a discontinuance of the spotter and donkey systems which he said is carried on by the company "to a shameless degree."

"We will not tolerate interference. Other railroads must keep their hands off this strike," he said. "The challenge has been thrown down by the company, and we are going to stick to it. We have done everything possible to avoid trouble. The company has been hiring men all along the line and over the country and herding them in camps along the line, slipping them into the shops and letting our men go. It is a question of self preservation."

The men have been given strict warning against violence.

At the general offices of the railway here it was stated the order to close down was given to every shop town on the Santa Fe system, from Chicago to Albuquerque. It is estimated that nearly 10,000 men are affected. The trouble comes over the company's refusal to recognize the union.

**STORM IN COLORADO.**  
Much Damage Has Occurred to Railroad Property by Washouts—Several Feet of Snow.

Denver, May 4.—A heavy storm consisting of rain on the plains and snow in the mountains, has prevailed over nearly the entire state today. Much damage to railroad property and delay by washouts occurred. No accidents are reported, however. Half and high winds in certain sections played havoc with orchards and gardens. The moisture will prove of incalculable value to the ranges and agricultural sections as well as for furnishing water for mining.

**Pueblo, Colo., May 4.**—Pueblo and vicinity today were visited by the heaviest wind, rain and hail storm of the season. Crops in the southern part of the state are reported badly damaged by hail and the Denver and Rio Grande and Santa Fe tracks between Florence and Pueblo suffered some damage from overflowing of the Arkansas river in the lowlands. Traffic on the two railroads was suspended for several hours.

Reports from west, east and south are to the effect that the storm was very heavy and did much damage to early garden truck and fruit.

**Cripple Creek, Colo., May 3.**—The storm which began here on Sunday developed into a blizzard. By noon there was over two feet of snow on the streets of this city, and twice as much in the hills. A gale is blowing and there are drifts five to seven feet in depth. Electric and steam railroads are tied up and business is generally suspended.

**Panama Gets More Money.**  
New York, May 2.—J. P. Morgan & company today by special messenger from the state department at Washington a warrant for a \$1,000,000, representing the first instalment of the \$10,000,000 due to the Panama republic in connection with the canal payment.

# RUSSIANS JUBILANT OVER NEW EXPLOITS

The Cruise of the Vladivostok Squadron and Massacre of Captives Pleases.

IT SHOWS GREAT DARING

St. Petersburg Learns a Complete Statement of the Facts From Admiral in Command—Squadron Back to Its Base.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Details of Rear Admiral Resegen's raid show it was entirely successful. The admiral safely brought back his ships to Vladivostok after inflicting material damage to the enemy. The cruise was most daring. The enemy's squadron was known to be in close proximity, which necessitated the prompt sinking of the transport Kinshiu-Maru.

The conduct of the 130 troops in refusing to surrender, and firing upon the Russians, even while the transport was sinking, evokes unbounded admiration. "The Japanese are jealous of our Chemulpo heroes," is the popular comment. At the same time the action of the heroic 130 men did not leave the Russians an alternative. They were obliged to sink the transport, but means of escape were left at the disposal of the Japanese. The ability of Admiral Resegen's ships to reach GenSan, 800 miles away, in 22 hours, as they did, is certain to compel the Japanese to be on their guard.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Viceroy Alexieff reports that a Japanese squadron has been sighted off Vladivostok.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—Alexieff's report that the Japanese squadron was off Port Arthur, followed by another announcing that a squadron of Japanese ships is in sight off Vladivostok, has aroused anxiety. Naval circles are speculating whether the enemy will venture to approach Vladivostok at closer range than last time.

There are persistent rumors of fighting on the Yalu river, but the Associated Press is informed that no serious engagements have taken place, and that the fighting has been limited to affairs of outposts, the Russians contesting and harassing the Japanese advance.

## FORT THREATENE.

Japanese Fleets Appear Off Harbors of Both Port Arthur and Vladivostok Causing Anxiety to Russians.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—Viceroy Alexieff telegrams under today's date that Japanese ships were sighted six miles off Port Arthur last night, and this morning ten Japanese cruisers and six torpedo boats were seen in Suri Bay, adjacent to Vladivostok.

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## THE SQUADRON'S CRUISE

Admiral Makes Full Report of Latest Exploits of the Vladivostok Vessels.

Vladivostok, May 2.—The squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Yeszen has returned here from its recent operations off the Korean coast.

The squadron consisting of the armored cruisers Rostka, Rurik and Gromobol, and the protected cruiser Bostyr, put to sea at daybreak, April 23. The Rurik returned the following day; the others proceeded to GenSan, Korea, and have to go off the town, five miles from the entrance to the bay. Admiral Yeszen sent into the bay two torpedo boats, they found the Japanese transport steamer Kinshiu Maru, anchored with a crew of about twenty on board. The latter were ordered ashore, the papers and flag taken possession of, and the steamer sank with a torpedo.

There were no signs of troops ashore and the bay was empty; but it was learned that four Japanese torpedo boats destroyed had put to sea at dawn of the 25th. About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 27th, when 800 miles out, the Russian squadron sighted a Japanese steamer with war stores on board. Her crew of twenty-seven were placed in safety and the steamer sunk by a pyroxilin cartridge fired by the Gromobol.

The same night, when the squadron was twelve miles off Flaskin, Korea, the large Japanese transport Kinshiu Maru was overhauled. Her commander mistook the Russian for a Japanese squadron and signalled "Tactical anchorage goal." The Russian commander promptly signalled in reply: "Stop instantly."

The crew of the transport then recognized their mistake and began to lower the boats with great haste and endeavoring to escape, but the Russians captured them all.

On board the transport were four Hotchkiss guns of 47 millimetres. At the outset it looked as if no one was left on board, but on examination it was found the cabin was locked and herein the Russians discovered six infantry officers, who surrendered without resistance and were taken on board the Rurik.

In another part of the ship 150 infantry men who refused to surrender were found. Admiral Yeszen, whose vessel was about a quarter of a mile away ordered his men to leave the transport. The Japanese soldiers then opened fire, and wounded a Russian Coxswain. Afterwards the transport was sent to the bottom by means of shells. The Japanese on board didn't cease firing and made no attempt to save themselves, although they had a launch in which they could have left the transport. The fire of the Japanese actually continued until the waves closed over the ship. The transport had board ammunition and 2,000 tons of coal for Admiral Makamura. The prisoners numbered 133, including 17 officers, one colonel and another an officer of the general staff.

Among the soldiers were many who had worked as artisans at Vladivostok. The prisoners have been sent by train from here to Nikolisk. It was reported at the time the Russians were returning to Vladivostok that a Japanese fleet of ten vessels had started for Vladivostok, but failed to reach the port owing to a fog.

# AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

Movements of a Week Led Up to the Japanese Crossing and Victory in Manchuria.

London, May 4.—General Kuroki's official dispatches specially telegraphed in full from Tokio, gives a clear picture of the sequence of events, though the decisive result was not reached until Sunday morning about 9 a. m., the fighting appearing to have been carried on with only a short intermission even after dark. On the latter day the guard's division made a successful attack on one of the islands in the Yalu in order to enable the bridge to be constructed from the mainland on the left or Japanese bank, so as to shorten the passage. The further bank. Part of the second division was also placed on this island to be ready to reinforce the guards as soon as the further bank had been taken.

A long preliminary artillery duel according to a British general's reading of the dispatches, now seems to have taken place, during which the Russians, firing at great ranges, did considerable mischief, both to the works which were being carried on on the island, and on the main. The Twelfth division seems to have been landed at the mouth of the Yalu river on the 29th, by defeating a force of Russians which opposed them. At 3 a. m. on Saturday, the bridge having been completed, the guards and the second division passing from the island, and the Twelfth division joining them with two regiments of artillery known as the second field artillery regiment and heavy guns regiment—a formidable mass of guns, with nearly 70,000 infantry—reached their position on the further bank.

**Saturday's Advance.**  
The advance on Saturday began at 10:40 a. m. and by 1:15 the Russians' guns had been silenced in the main position, though a battery of eight guns which continued to fire on the bridge re-occupied the attention of the artillery attached to the guards-division for ten minutes more, and a further attempt was made by the Russian artillery to open their fire at 12:30.

It took fifty minutes to put an end to these operations, which were, however, obviously only preliminary, for it is recorded that the Japanese losses up to Saturday evening did not exceed two men killed and wounded with two regiments of soldiers wounded, so that it must have been a fire fight in which the Japanese were slowly working their way to the front for a decisive stroke, taking careful cover and dispersed over a wide mountain range.

**Russians in Close Quarters.**  
The Russians appear to have been densely massed, for we are told that 30,000 of them were concentrated on four miles of ground. On Sunday morning, at dawn, the Russian artillery fire was completely subdued, every point of vantage was occupied by well trained skirmishing forces of the Japanese, so that no Russian could show his head above the works without being shot, and every Russian officer who showed himself in order to encourage his men being picked off. Meantime the fire was being thus kept under.

The Japanese army in increasing number has been equipped with "impregnable defenses." In particular they were creeping around to the north so as to be able to seize the commanding ground for their artillery from whence to enfilade the defenses and throw their terrible shells into the mass of crowded Russians.

The final report from General Kuroki gives the rapid end on Sunday. At daybreak on Sunday morning the artillery opened on Chiu Tien Cheng, and about 8 a. m. the guns were able to get within decisive range of the position on the high ground on the north. With no guns of the enemy any longer able to reply to them this smashing bombardment was designed to prepare the way for an infantry assault by shattering the nerves and breaking down the defenses at the helpless recipients of this mass of lead.

**Infantry Finishes Up.**  
By 3:15, when the general artillery bombardment had lasted for about five hours, and for twenty-five minutes the guns had been pouring in shells from close range, to which there was and could be no reply, the Japanese infantry closed and severe fighting took place for just three-quarters of an hour.

That was the time required for the Japanese to storm the works and the position and to occupy the whole line from end to end.

"We know little as yet of the losses or captures on either side during these historic minutes, but evidently the victory was a complete and decisive one as far as the number engaged in it could be. Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, writing in the Morning Post, says:

"The reaction of the Japanese attack and the facts of the time of the last Japanese telegram the Russian left flank had been turned, places the Russian force on the Yalu in a precarious position, as its line of communication passes by Chiu Tien Cheng to Feng Wang Cheng, along the great body of the Russian army. The Japanese can hold the position won yesterday morning and make good their victory the Russians must retreat westward over the hills and away from the road, an operation which will not improve their condition."

## SOME HOT QUESTIONS

German Socialist Declares That Warships for Russia Are Building in German Yards.

Berlin, May 4.—Edward Bernstein, a member of the Reichstag, began the publication today of a new socialist weekly entitled Das Neue Monatsblatt. He prefaces his editorial column with the following questions: "Is it known to the German public that torpedo boats and destroyers for the Russian government are being built at one of the largest German shipyards?"

"That in order to disguise this breach of neutrality, the several parts of the vessels are exported as half finished manufactures, and put together in Libau, Russia."

"That the building of these war vessels is so urgent that the work proceeds from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m.?"

**Land Batteries and Gunboats.**  
London, May 4.—The Japanese letter gave out today an official dispatch from the admiralty at Tokio reporting the engagement between the Japanese warships on the Yalu and the Russian shore batteries. It follows:

"The captain of the gunboat Maya reports that the gunboats Maya and Ibi and two torpedo boats ascended the Yalu May 1, bombarding the enemy. While they were returning the enemy's artillery suddenly attacked. The latter were silenced after a severe engagement lasting thirty minutes. The flotilla all returned to Longampo. There were no casualties."