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ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1904—TEN PAGES. SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

Frank Smith of South Omaha Kills Wife, Infant Son and Himself.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE CAUSES TRAGEDY

Couple Young and Married 1 Years When Separation Takes Pla

MOTHER TAKES LITTLE ONE WIT

Father Enters House Where They Are Shoots Them Both.

NO WITNESSES TO THE TERRIBLE DEE

First Intimation of Tragedy is Given When Woman of House is Alarmed by Shots from Inside.

Frank Smith of South Omaha, 21 years of age, shot and killed his wife, infant son and himself about 3:30 yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Van Cleave, a relative, at 294 South Twenty-fourth street in that city.

Domestic infelicity after a brief period of married life, followed by a separation of the young couple a short time ago, is the only cause which friends and relatives are able to assign for the tragedy. The pair had been married about two years and their little one was a year and a half old. Whether the father deliberately or accidentally murdered his baby is not known, but the little one was shot through the eye as it lay helplessly in its cradle.

The three bodies are now at Brewer's morgue, Twenty-fifth and N streets, awaiting the coroner to set the day and hour of the inquest.

Domestic trouble is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy. Few details are known, but the police have ascertained that Smith and his wife, who up to Monday, lived at Twenty-fifth and H streets, separated, Mrs. Smith going to the home of John Van Cleave, a relative, residing at the number where the shooting occurred.

Shots Give the Signal.

Few people in the neighborhood knew the Smiths and as far as known there were no witnesses to the crime. Smith is reported to have entered the house about 3:30 o'clock and walked direct to the apartments occupied by his wife. He closed the door and the next thing heard was a shot, soon followed by two more. When the room was entered the body of Mrs. Smith was found lying on the floor beside a chair. She had been trimming a hat and a portion of the trimming was found on the floor beside her. The boy baby, one and a half years old, had been shot through the left eye while in a cradle. Smith's body lay in the middle of the room. All were dead when neighbors entered.

As soon as possible a message was sent to police headquarters and Undertaker Brewer was notified. At the morgue an inspection of the remains showed that Mrs. Smith had been shot just above the left ear, the bullet penetrating her brain. The bullet which killed the child entered the head through the left eye. Smith killed himself by holding the revolver to his right temple and firing.

Smith was only a little over 21 years of age and was the son of Matthew Smith. His wife was Mary Jensen. They were married about two years ago. For a time Smith worked for Tim Munger driving a delivery wagon, but of late has been employed at the Union Stock Yards, where he worked at night at the chute house unloading cattle.

Reckless in Habits.

In talking of Smith last night one of the officials of the stock yards said while Smith had been employed at the chute house for some time, he was not considered trustworthy, but had been kept in the employ of the yards on account of his wife and baby.

On the streets it was asserted that Smith was addicted to excessive drinking and that was the cause of the separation between himself and wife. Another story is to the effect that Smith went to the home of his wife for the purpose of trying to effect a reconciliation.

Coroner Bralley happened to be in the city at the time of the shooting, but did not set any date for the holding of an inquest. Last evening dozens of people called at the morgue for the purpose of viewing the remains.

Chief of Police Briggs did what he could last night to investigate the case, but could not learn anything of importance that would throw any light on the cause of the shooting aside from the fact that Smith and his wife had not lived happily together.

DIES AS RESULT OF ACCIDENT

St. Louis Boy Injured by Collapse of Steamboat Deck Fails to Rally.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Without having regained consciousness since he was injured by the collapse of the hurricane deck of the steamer Alonzo C. Church Sunday afternoon, Phillip Mangels, aged 14, died today.

The boy's skull was fractured and he received several scalp wounds at the time of the accident.

Mrs. Dena Durgdorf of East St. Louis and E. H. Howland of St. Louis, other victims of the accident, are at the city hospital. Both are still unconscious from the effects of their injuries.

TEXAS HAS A CLOUDBURST

Bridges Washed Away, Streets Ruined and Other Damage to Property Results.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 3.—This section and all central Texas was visited by a terrific cloudburst today. The principal streets of the city were ruined by the flood and great damage was done to crops in the fields. A number of bridges, including three railroad bridges, and much track were washed away in this immediate vicinity.

THUNDERBOLT KILLS FOUR

Lightning Strikes Farmhouse and Four Little Children Are Killed While Asleep.

HOBART, Okla., May 3.—The farmhouse of Peter Schmitt at Bessie, twenty-five miles north of here, was struck by lightning today and four children, aged 8, 6, 4 and 2, were killed. The children were asleep upstairs.

MORGAN CLOSES THE DEAL

Details of Payment of Panama Canal Company Shareholders is Now Complete.

PARIS, May 3.—Having wound up the details of the big financial transaction connected with the Panama transfer, J. Pierpont Morgan left Paris today for Aix-les-Bains. Before his departure he gave the correspondent of the Associated Press the main points of the final agreement, as follows:

The Panama Canal company wished to have the money turned over in Paris, instead of in the United States, and was willing to pay all the expenses incident to the payment here. In order to accomplish this the United States has appointed the Morgan company fiscal agent for the purpose of the payment, the Morgan company in turn to make a contract with the Panama company whereby the $40,000,000 will be paid in Paris. The contract specifies the Banque de France as depository, and also the proportion of the payments going to the old and the new Panama companies respectively.

The signing of this contract closes the transaction, it only remaining for the Morgan company to carry it out by making payments from time to time to the Banque de France. This will be done so as to cause no disarrangement of the American or French money markets. The report that a syndicate of Paris bankers is interested is incorrect. The appointment of the Morgan company as fiscal agent places the whole transaction in its hands. It will associate with Lazard Freres and other houses of a similar character in New York and here, but so far as the United States is concerned, it entrusts the financing operations to the Morgans. The other details correspond with those foreshadowed in these dispatches April 29.

The contract covering the financial operation bears the signatures of Messrs. Day and Russell, the United States assistant attorneys general, the liquidator of the old company, the officers of the new company and the Morgan company.

Messrs. Day and Russell will remain here another week, to secure copies of the papers, etc., but they consider the transaction closed.

POWELL LEAVES SAN DOMINGO

American Consul Comes Home Because of State of Health.

SAN DOMINGO, Republic of San Domingo, May 3.—United States Minister Powell, who on account of ill-health is compelled to return to Port Au Prince, took leave of President Morales today. The president desired that the ceremonies attending the farewell should show the regret of the government and the Dominican people at Mr. Powell's request, but the minister requested that the ceremony be omitted. The minister, addressing the president, said that the government of the United States had a profound interest in the future of Santo Domingo. The president expressed hope that the revolutions would cease and that the Dominican family would become united.

Neither the government nor the people of the United States had the least idea of annexation. They desired that San Domingo should remain a sovereign independent power, and in this the republic would have the support of the United States government. Mr. Powell said his government would not consent to any portion of Domingo passing under the control of any foreign power. The future of the republic rested largely on the keeping of all obligations toward foreign creditors, on respecting the concessions the government made to foreigners, on developing the country's resources and on passage of such laws as would bring prosperity.

These considerations and the taking of the whole people into the confidence of the government would be the greatest guard against revolution and anarchy. The minister assured the president that the American people would be at his side if he remained steadfast to the principles of a good republic.

Mr. Powell will leave tomorrow. His departure is regretted by all classes.

The United States cruiser Detroit returned last night from visiting northern ports. The Dominican warship Independencia has left here with troops for Monte Cristi, which is still in the hands of the revolutionists.

THINK TOBACCONIST GOT A TIP

Liberal Member Brings Two Chamberlains to Their Feet in Commons.

LONDON, May 3.—Quite a little breeze was raised in the House of Commons today during the discussion of the budget resolution increasing the duties on tobacco and cigars by Reginald McKenna, liberal, who insinuated that the chancellor of the exchequer had been influenced by Joseph Chamberlain's tariff commission and a certain tobacco merchant, who would reap direct benefit from an increased duty on stripped tobacco. Mr. McKenna remarked on the extraordinary increase in the importation of unstripped tobacco in March by this representative of the tobacco trade, who is a member of the tariff commission. Both the chancellor of the exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, and his father jumped up and heatedly demanded that Mr. McKenna should formulate his charges in express terms. Mr. McKenna then disclaimed the slightest intention of imputing anything dishonorable to the chancellor of the exchequer, but he maintained that it was remarkable that a member of Mr. Chamberlain's commission correctly anticipated what the budget proposals were going to be.

JEWS ATTACKED IN SYNAGOGUE

Unconfirmed, but Persistent, Rumor of Atrocities.

VIENNA, May 3.—Reports are current here that there were six anti-Jewish riots in the town of Bender April 30. It is stated that the rioting began Saturday forenoon while the congregations were in the synagogues. The mob smashed the windows of houses in the Jewish quarter and threw women and children out of the windows. A girl was murdered in a most revolting manner. Cossacks restored order. The outbreak is said to have been due to the anger of the crowd over Russian reverses in the far east. These reports lack official confirmation.

LONDON, May 3.—A special dispatch from Vienna says it is reported that there were serious anti-Jewish riots in Lemberg, Austria, Saturday last, in which five persons were killed and many were injured.

Portrait of Tsi An.

SHANGHAI, May 3.—The portrait of the dowager empress of China, painted by the American, Miss Kate Carl, which left Peking April 21, was dispatched by the Pacific mail steamer Siberia today. The portrait on arrival at San Francisco will be sent to the St. Louis exposition.

Japanese Gold Comes.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—The steamer China, which has arrived from the Orient, brought a shipment of Japanese gold yen worth $1,250,000 in United States gold coin.

HEARST HAS EDGE IN IOWA

Antis, However, Have Experienced Workers and May Possibly Win.

COMMITTEE FAILS TO ACT ON CONTESTS

These Are in Hearst Districts and Will Give His Friends the Best of It in the Opening Round of Fight.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, May 3.—(Special.)—Iowa democrats come squarely up against another tug-of-war tomorrow, and they must again make their annual settlement of factional difficulties. The settlement will probably be, as in the past, but a temporizing and a truce.

If one may judge from what can be learned in the hotel lobbies the night before the convention the factions are nearly evenly divided. Probably the Hearst men have the greater number of workers on hand, but the anti-Hearst men have the advantage in quality and experience. The alignment is nearly along that of the Bryan-Cleveland fight of eight years ago. In a few instances the lines cross, but they are rare exceptions. The Bryan element, which has in the past two state conventions failed, is here backing Hearst and has with it a lot of young men who have not before been conspicuous in the state conventions. In fact, the weakness of the Hearst movement appears to be that it is fathered by such a large number of unknowns in politics that suspicion is aroused that they are working for pay. The anti-Hearst men, who only ask for no instructions, have with them most of the stronger and older men of the party, whose counsel has in the past been worth something.

The Hearst men claim that it is all over but counting up the votes, and they have an easy victory. The antis came to the front today with great enthusiasm and declare that they are making great gains and will surely win.

Call Nominating Convention.

The democratic state committee met today and proceeded first to fix the time and place for the next state convention when the state ticket will be nominated. They chose Iowa City and August 31. They then took up the matter of the contests before this convention. A demand was made that National Committeeman Walsh be given a voice and vote in the committee and this was carried by 6 to 5, a decided victory for the Hearst people. Chairman Jackson voted with the Hearst people.

The effort was made to have the state committee make up a preliminary rollcall and allow the anti-Hearst contestants in all cases to have a vote with the others thrown out. There are seventy-three of these contested delegates, coming from VanBuren, Scott, Des Moines, Hardin, Franklin and Keokuk counties. If they should all be given the antis it would make it easy sailing for them; if all are to be denied a vote at the state convention the advantage is to be with the Hearst people. Much will depend on the report the committee makes to the convention in the morning.

As to the talk of bolting both sides deny there will be any walking out on their part and each side claims the other is just on the point of bolting. It will be a difficult matter to keep peace in the convention.

There is little talk about the platform which will be adopted by the convention, the Hearst fight for the present overshadowing everything else. If the Hearst men win it is conceded they will have power to put through any kind of a declaration they desire, and the expectation is that the convention will besides endorsing Hearst for president adopt strong resolutions in condemnation of the trusts, against government by injunction and in reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms.

If the conservatives control the convention the platform will declare its opposition to destroying trusts; for a tariff for revenue only; against imperialism; and for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

No Action on Contests.

The democratic committee after considering the matter at length adjourned without trying to decide on the six contests, leaving the convention to determine for itself who shall be seated.

This is believed to favor the Hearst people as the contests are in districts where the Hearst people control.

Tonight the Hearst people held a mass meeting addressed by General Weaver, Judge Wagenen, George Rinehart, Cato Sells and Walt Butler. The anti's are doing a good deal of talking late tonight in favor of a bolt, but Judge Wade is opposing this and others counsel moderation. The work of the day has laid the foundation for a bolt since it is now pretty certain that the Hearst men will be able to control with a small majority.

FIFTY CONTEMPT AFFIDAVITS

Serious Legal Complications Growing Out of Deportation of Strikers at Ouray.

OURAY, Colo., May 3.—Fully fifty affidavits have been reported here to be used in contempt proceedings to be instituted before Judge Stevens at Telluride when the district court opens there May 10. The defendants will be members of the Telluride Citizens' alliance and others who participated in the forcible deportation of sixty to seventy-five strikers from that city on the night of March 14 last.

Among those who will be named as defendants is Captain Bulkeley Wells of Troop A, Colorado National Guards. The men who participated in the deportation of the miners were especially enjoined by Judge Stevens from interfering with the return of the exiles. Twelve of the deported men now in Ouray are implicated in the cases growing out of the riots at the Smuggler-Union in 1901 and 1902, and must be in Telluride when court opens or forfeit their bonds.

CATTLE AND SHEDS BURNED

Fire at Indianapolis Inflicts $300,000 Loss on Stock Yards Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 3.—Fire at the Union stock yards early today caused a loss of $300,000 to the Belt railroad and Union Stock Yards company. The insurance is $100,000. Thirty-five head of cattle were burned and forty acres of cattle sheds and live stock pens were totally destroyed, together with about 500 tons of hay and 10,000 bushels of corn.

After the fire had been brought under control at one place the flames, fanned by a stiff breeze, spread to another quarter of the yards, and for a time the stock yards hotel was threatened.

ALL BACK BUT THE MACHINISTS

Santa Fe Shops at Topeka Resume Work in Several of the Departments.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.—A majority of the local shopmen of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway resumed their old places quietly today, all the workmen except 200 union machinists going to work. General Manager Mudge says there will be no trouble in securing the necessary men to run the shops at Topeka and other points on the system. Third Vice President Buckalew of the machinists says the strike is not declared off and will not be until the Santa Fe company agrees to the proposition of the union. Mr. Buckalew declares that the order has plenty of funds to sustain the strikers at all points along the line from Chicago to the coast and that not a union man will capitulate.

At Cleburne, Albuquerque, San Bernardino, The Needles and far west points the strike is much more effective than at Topeka. A special to the State Journal from La Junta says no attempt was made to open the shops there today.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Approximately 5,000 men out on the Santa Fe system is the strike situation today as claimed by President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists. This statement is based on reports received this morning.

Of the 5,000 about 1,300 are machinists and the others are boilermakers, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, copper workers, helpers and the semi-skilled labor of the allied metal mechanics. The reports say that twenty-one shops and roundhouses are affected, all shops west of La Junta, Colo., to the Pacific coast being completely tied up. The situation east of La Junta to the Chicago terminal is not so serious, it is said, but all machinists in that section are reported to be out and the allied interests in some of the shops as well. Telegrams from John McNeil at Kansas City, president of the boilermakers and iron ship builders, and John Slocum say that they are in entire accord with the machinists and have given instructions for co-operation.

DEFENDANT IN INVALID CHAIR

James N. Tyner and Nephew Appear in Court on Charge of Fraud.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Both of the defendants were in court today when the impaneling of a jury proceeded for the trial of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, on indictments charging conspiracy to defraud the government. General Tyner, as on yesterday, was brought into court in an invalid's chair and placed in a large reclining chair and surrounded with furs to protect him from the drafts of the room. Less than half an hour was necessary to complete the jury.

Morgan H. Beach, United States district attorney, outlined the government's case in an elaborate review of the indictments and the events leading thereto.

Mr. Worthington made an impressive statement for the defense, referring feelingly to the feeble condition of General Tyner and to the fact that he is now 79 years of age. He declared, however, that his client does not desire consideration based on pity. As he discussed the charge Mr. Worthington frequently referred to General Tyner's honored career. Tears streamed down the old man's face and he shook with emotion.

The first witness was Blaine W. Taylor, chief clerk of the postoffice department. He produced letter press books and the official reports of the department for the years 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1902. Counsel for the defense placed a number of extracts from these books into the record.

IRRIGATION PLANS FOR NEBRASKA

Interior Department Sets Aside One Million Dollars for Reservoir.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The secretary of the interior has set aside, provisionally, the sum of $1,000,000 for the construction of the Pathfinder reservoir on North Platte river in Wyoming.

Construction will proceed contingent upon favorable reports from engineers in the field as to various details still under consideration, and particularly as to whether an adequate area of irrigable land can be found in western Nebraska. The reservoir will be of sufficient capacity to supply all of the land under it in Wyoming, but it is considered necessary to increase this area by utilizing water in western Nebraska, where there are large areas of arid and semi-arid country to which water can probably be brought. The details of cost and method of getting water to this land are to be worked out before the Pathfinder reservoir is constructed.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Senators Dietrich and Kinkaid Start for Their Homes.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 3.—(Special Telegram.)—R. B. Schneider of Fremont, national committeeman from Nebraska, arrived in Washington today from New York. Mr. Schneider comes to Washington to attend a meeting of the subcommittee on entertainment of delegates at the Chicago convention. The subcommittee, which will meet at the Arlington hotel tomorrow morning, consists of Harry New of Indianapolis, Senator Scott of West Virginia, Postmaster General Payne and R. B. Schneider.

Representative Kinkaid left for Nebraska today expecting to stop a few days in West Virginia before reaching his home.

Senator Dietrich left for Hastings last night and was followed today by Henry Smith, his secretary.

NAVAL SCHOOL CANDIDATES

Several Nebraska Boys Pass the Examination to Enter the Academy at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 3.—The Naval academy authorities announced today the names of the candidates who were successful in the recent examination for admission to the naval school here as midshipmen. They include:

G. L. Babson, Nebraska; J. J. Blandin, at large; H. W. Brune and N. F. Burdick, Kansas; A. M. Charlton, Nebraska; F. T. Chew, Missouri; J. B. Clark, Kansas; H. R. Cooder, Ohio; D. C. Cordiner, Wyoming; G. H. Emerson, Illinois; R. S. Fay, at large; F. H. Fowler, Wyoming; E. J. Foy, Arkansas; E. Guthrie, Nebraska; H. B. Hind, South Dakota; D. D. J. Powell, Missouri, J. B. Keester, Illinois; H. J. Kneer, Kansas; R. P. Lemler, at large; P. H. Letton, Nebraska; J. S. McClain, South Dakota; E. W. McKee, South Dakota; W. R. Purnell, Missouri; C. A. Reimers, Nebraska; H. C. Ridgely, Illinois; R. D. Rogers, Illinois; A. T. Scully, Ohio; J. F. Shafroth, jr., Colorado; J. R. Shoemaker, Ohio; I. C. Stark, Missouri; J. E. Tistadt, Missouri; H. R. Vandebor, Ohio.

Bolivian Liberals Win.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The presidential election has resulted in a triumph for the union liberal party in all parts of the republic, says a Herald dispatch from La Paz, Bolivia. Ismael Montes was elected president, Eladoro Villazon first vice president and Valentine Abecia second vice president.

KUROKI TELLS HIS STORY

Russians Contest Every Foot of Ground with the Japanese.

CONCENTRATING AT TING WENG CHING

Everything Points to the Fact that a Great Battle Will Be Fought at This Point in the Near Future.

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SEOUL, May 2.—New York Herald Cablegram—Special Telegram to The Bee.)—(Delayed in transmission) General Kuroki reports from his headquarters at Chin Tien Cheng that yesterday afternoon the Second and Fifteenth divisions and the Imperial guards, totalling 50,000 men, advanced toward Antung, meeting a stout Russian resistance.

At 8 p. m. the road from Antung to Neu Chwang was captured. The Imperial guards surrounded the enemy, capturing twenty guns, with wagons and horses, more than twenty-four officers and thirty-five men.

The reserves continue to advance along the road Liao Yang. The Russian forces, consisting of the entire Third division, the Twenty-second anad Twenty-fourth fourth regiments and Sixth infantry and a division of the eastern Siberian sharpshooters, with General Mistchenkos' cavalry brigade, forty field guns and eight machine guns, retreated toward Feng Wang Cheng.

The Russians fiercely contested every step, but were driven back by the effective fire from the Japanese heavy field guns, followed by repeatedly infantry charges.

Unconfirmed reports states that armed launches from the Japanese torpedo squadron rendered good assistance with a hot fire from machine guns on the enemy's flank next to the river bank.

The Japanese captured twenty-eight quick firing guns and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition at Antung.

A captured Russian officer states that the general commanding the Antung garrison and also a division commander were seriously wounded; also that the Russians killed were more than 800. The Japanese casualties do not exceed 700.

Corps Across the River.

The Japanese First army corps now occupies the north bank of the Yalu from Chin Tien Cheng to beyond Hammatan, with the Russian forces in full retreat toward their base at Feng Wang Cheng.

The evening of April 30 found the pontoon bridge across the Yalu completed by the Japanese engineers and covered by infantry previously landed on the Manchurian bank. Between daybreak and 7 o'clock yesterday the Russian artillery, posted on the heights northwest of Chin Tien Cheng, was silenced by the Japanese artillery and the river gunboats.

When the main body of the First army corps crossed the bridge to the Manchurian bank it charged the heights, capturing the fortifications and driving the enemy from its position.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the Russians were in full retreat up the road toward Feng Wang Cheng and the Japanese were in complete possession of Chin Tien Cheng and the surrounding heights.

Great Battle Anticipated.

The opinion prevails here that the Russians will make no further stand south of their fortifications near Feng Weng Cheng. They are concentrating a large force there, where a great battle will soon take place.

The passage of the Yalu by the Japanese was effected by the excellent work of the naval and land forces, which was made possible by the previous naval successes giving Japan control of the Yellow sea.

The Japanese losses in the last five days of fighting are comparatively small, while the Russians have suffered badly, a tribute to the excellence of the Japanese marksmanship.

Rear Admiral Hosoya, commanding the third Japanese squadron, reports that on April 29 the cruiser Naya shelled the Russian entrenchments along the Yalu near Antung without drawing the enemy's fire. In the meantime torpedo boats similarly engaged the Russians further up the river, and after an hour's severe fighting drove the enemy from the trenches to shelter in an adjacent mountain. The Russians suffered heavily. There were no casualties on the Japanese ships.

Flank Attack Effective.

SEOUL, May 3.—In the fighting between the Japanese and Russians on the Yalu, all the Russian guns posted to oppose the crossing of the river were put out of action before the actual crossing took place. For two hours, from 7 until 9 o'clock, continuous fighting went on, the Japanese steadily pressing forward and the Russians falling back before the weight of men and guns opposed to them.

The Japanese infantry, with brilliant dash, captured the fortified heights northwest of Kulien Cheng, and the pressure was kept up until afternoon, a portion of the Russian forces being driven toward Antung. There was furious fighting the entire distance.

At Antung the Russians found that in addition to the force confronting them they were threatened by strong detachments on either flank. Their retreat then became so hurried that there was no time to replace the artillery horses shot down by the Japanese sharpshooters and twenty guns, together with a large quantity of ammunition and rifles and a number of officers and men, were captured. The Russians were able to carry off all their wounded.

The Russian troops fled panic-stricken when routed at Chiu Tien Cheng, pursued by Japanese cavalry and infantry over the hill country toward Feng Wang Cheng from 1:50 p. m. until 8 o'clock at night. The Russian army engaged was composed of the Third division, the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth regiments of the Sixth division, and General Mistchenkos' cavalry brigade, supported by forty field and light machine guns. The wounded, including General-in-Chief Zassalitch and General Kashtalinsky, reached An Tung, whence the Russians were eventually forced to retire after twenty-five minutes' fierce fighting.

Japanese Pursue Enemy.

It has been learned here that after the fighting of Sunday on the Yalu the Japanese on Monday morning started to pursue the enemy through the mountains. The Russian forces are said to number 10,000 men. They sustained heavy losses.

London Has No More News.

LONDON, May 3.—Little additional information concerning the battle on the Yalu had reached London up to noon today and the Japanese legation had no further dispatches.

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Showers Wednesday; Cooler in East Portion; Thursday, Showers.

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	53	1 p. m.	71
6 a. m.	52	2 p. m.	73
7 a. m.	54	3 p. m.	74
8 a. m.	56	4 p. m.	74
9 a. m.	63	5 p. m.	73
10 a. m.	66	6 p. m.	72
11 a. m.	68	7 p. m.	71
12 m.	70	8 p. m.	68
		9 p. m.	66

CASUALTIES OF JAPANESE

General Kuraki Sends Report of Operations Along the Yalu River.

TOKIO, May 3.—A supplemental report was received here today from General Kuroki. It is dated today and says:

Yesterday the enemy offered a stubborn resistance against our pursuit, adding about 300 to our casualties. The enemy stood with resolution until its artillery, consisting of two batteries, lost the majority of its men and horses. They then broke the breeches and closing apparatus of their guns and hoisted the white flag.

According to a captured Russian officer, Major General Kashtalinsky, commander of the Third East Siberian Rifles brigade, the colonels of the Eleventh and Twelfth rifle regiments and the commander of the rifle artillery battalion were killed in the fighting at Hamanatan.

It seems that the enemy was entirely routed by our attack, because since yesterday many have come in and surrendered. Our prisoners include thirty officers, twenty of whom are wounded, and 200 men, 100 of whom are wounded.

A preliminary report from the chief surgeon of the First Japanese army shows that we had 798 men killed and wounded. These casualties are divided as follows:

The Imperial guards, 133; Second division, 350; Third division, 316.

The greatest popular demonstration since the beginning of the war occurred in Tokio this evening. The capital is showing its joy at the Japanese victory on the Yalu. Thousands of persons, half of whom were women, paraded the streets in celebration of the triumph of their arms. There were dozens of parades in as many different quarters, and they later were all centralized in one great pageant. The students composed one parade and they all carried red lanterns. The streets are still lined with thousands of people and the entire city is decorated with flags and lanterns.

ADMIT GENERALS ARE WOUNDED

Russians Blame Ineffective Guns for Loss of Battle on Yalu.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—7:30 p. m.—It is now admitted here that both Generals Sassulitch and Kashatlinsky were wounded and that twenty-seven guns were captured by the Japanese during the recent fighting on the Yalu river.

General Kouropatkin's official report, dated May 2, says General Sassulitch's force retreated in good order, eventually arriving at Feng Wang Cheng. He attributes the losses on the Yalu to the superiority of the Japanese artillery. The number of casualties or of the guns lost are not specified by General Sassulitch.

According to information just obtained from the general staff, Sassulitch's entire force at the Yalu consisted of fifteen rifle battalions of 800 men each, and five batteries of forty guns. One regiment of three battalions and two batteries, stationed at Antung, did not participate in Sunday's fighting and retired without loss. The heights of Kiu Lien Cheng and Husan were held by four regiments and four batteries, about 10,000 men and thirty-two guns, against 80,000 Japanese and 160 guns, in addition to sixteen twelve-pounder siege guns landed from the gunboats. These guns are considered by the Russians to have been responsible for General Sassulitch's defeat, as the Russian guns were of a light field pattern, with some mountain pieces.

It is admitted by the general staff that the Japanese flanking move affected the whole of the twelve battalions and three batteries at Kiu Lien Cheng and Litsavena, which accounts for the desperate character of the fighting. The Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments suffered the most. A great number of officers were killed or wounded and the gunners of the captured pieces were either killed, wounded or made prisoners. One battery had every man killed.

Batteries of Russian horse artillery have 226 men in war time, horse mountain batteries have 245 and Cossack artillery batteries have from 225 to 324 men.

ALLEGES CZAR IS DEEPLY GRIEVED

Russian Officers Surprised to Think They Put Up a Fight.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The emperor is understood to be deeply grieved over the losses sustained on the Yalu. Those who have seen his majesty say that he was dumfounded when he was informed of the heavy fighting which attended the passage of the river. As is well understood here General Kouropatkin's program did not contemplate such resistance to the Japanese advance.

It is said, moreover, that Kouropatkin himself was equally surprised and so chagrined over the miscarriage of his plans that he sent his first telegram to the general staff and not direct to the emperor. The understanding here is that General Zassalitch had specific orders to avoid anything like a general engagement, and it is believed that the Russian commander at the front probably was deceived in his estimate of the strength of General Kuroki's artillery, being in entire ignorance that 4.2 guns had been posted, and got into a position from which he had the greatest difficulty in extricating his men. The only consolation for the loss of the guns is that being without their breech locks they are of no value to the enemy.

THINKS UNITED STATES IS WISE

London Paper Says England Should Follow Lead of America.

LONDON, May 3.—The best military experts are disposed to await further information before attaching undue importance of the result of the battle on the Yalu river.

Commenting on the Shanghai report that United States Consul Davidson is proceeding to his post at Antung, the Globe says: "The triumph of the open door has begun and the United States has given once more a sign of its clear appreciation of the real issues in the far east." The Globe then invites the British Foreign office to show similar activity.

REPORTS DEATH OF BRIGADIER.

General Kashtalinsky of Russian Army Said to Have Been Killed.

TOKIO, May 3.—6 p. m.—General Kuroki reports that according to a captured Russian officer, Major General Kashtalinsky, commander of the Third Siberian rifle brigade, was killed in the fighting at Hamatan.

The fighting on the Yalu continued on Monday. The Japanese pursued the Russians, who resisted stubbornly. The Russians surrendered some artillery. The Japanese had about 500 more casualties

ATTACK PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Squadron Engages the Fort and Warships Beginning at Daybreak.

JAPANESE HAVE CAPTURED NEW CHWANG

Reported that During the Attack Russians Fall Back to Protect Railroad.

RUSSIAN LOSS AT THE YALU RIVER HEAVY

Kouropatkin Reports Loss Between Three and Four Thousand Men.

TOGO ATTEMPTS TO CLOSE THE HARBOR

Viceroy Alexieff Meets Enemy with Warships and Two Torpedo Boats and Eight Fireships Are Sunk.

PORT ARTHUR, May 3.—Noon—A Japanese squadron appeared off Port Arthur after daybreak today and engaged the forts and warships. The fight is still proceeding.

Thirty Japanese prisoners have been captured.

At 1 o'clock this morning five Japanese torpedo boats were sighted. The Russian land batteries, the gunboat Giliak with the coast defense vessels Grimiscki and Otvashni opened fire and compelled them to retire. Immediately afterwards other Japanese ships were sighted on the horizon. They were headed by a fireship which was sunk near the entrance of the harbor at 1:20 a. m. After an interval of twenty-five minutes two more fire ships came on and were sent to the bottom.

At 2:25 four more fireships approached. Three of these blew up on our mines. Two of these sank immediately and the other two fire ships were sunk by the batteries and warships.

The protected cruiser Askold participated in the firing. Fifteen minutes later three more fireships arrived. One of them blew up on a mine, the second was wrecked on the shore and the third was sunk by the Russian shells.

The Japanese attack still continues.

Crews Take to Boats.

The crews of the Japanese fireships which were sunk this morning while attempting to block the channel tried to save themselves in boats in which they put out to sea. A majority of them were killed by the Russian machine guns and rifles. Some of the survivors were picked up.

At daybreak a number of Japanese were seen clinging to the masts and funnels of the sunken vessels and these were rescued by the Russians. Thirteen of the wounded Japanese have since died. The Russians supplied the survivors with food and clothing and the wounded were taken to the hospital ship Mongolia.

During the morning ten of the enemy's torpedo boats remained in the offing and were fired on at long range. At 5:30 o'clock it was signalled that there was a Japanese fleet in the vicinity and that two of the enemy's launches had been run ashore. The town is quiet. Large crowds watched this morning's operations with great interest. Grand Duke Boris arrived here this evening.

Alexieff Reports Togo's Attack.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis has received the following official telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, reporting the Japanese attempt to block Port Arthur early this morning:

I respectfully report to your highness that a fresh attack was made by the enemy last night, with the object of obstructing the entrance to the port, and that it was successfully repelled.

At 1 o'clock this morning ten torpedo boats were perceived near the coast from the eastern batteries. Under the fire of our warships and the batteries they retreated southward. At 1:45 o'clock the first fireship, escorted by several torpedo boats, was sighted and we opened fire upon it from the batteries and the warships.

Three-quarters of an hour afterward our searchlights revealed a number of fire ships making for the entrance of the harbor from the east and southwest. The coast defense vessels Otvashni and Gremieshchi and the gunboat Giliak repulsed them by well directed fire.

Altogether eight ships were sunk by our vigorous cannonade, by Whitehead torpedoes launched from our torpedo boats and by the explosion of several submarine mines. Further, according to the reports of the officers commanding the batteries and the gunboat Giliak, two Japanese torpedo boats were destroyed.

Two Torpedo Boats Destroyed.

After 4 o'clock a. m. the batteries and warships ceased fire, subsequently firing only at intervals on the enemy's torpedo boats, which were visible on the horizon.

All the fire ships carried quick-firing guns, with which they maintained a constant fire. Up to the present thirty men, including two mortally wounded officers, who took refuge on a launch, or were rescued from the fire ships by us, have been picked up. The inspection of the roadstead and the work of saving the enemy's men were hindered by the heavy sea running. We suffered no casualties, with the exception of a seaman belonging to the torpedo boat destroyer Boever.

On the appearance of the first fire ship, accompanied by the enemy's torpedo boats, I boarded a launch and proceeded to the Otvashni to take immediate measures for repulsing the fire ships. With me were Lieutenant General Zalinski and Captain Eberhardt of the naval general staff. Lieutenant General Stoessel was on the fortifications at the same time and General Loschinsky, chief of the defense force of the forts, was on board the Giliak.

Japs Capture New Chwang.

LONDON, May 4.—The Che Foo correspondent of the Daily Chronicle cables, under Tuesday's date: The Japanese landed troops and attacked and captured New Chwang last evening, the Russians falling back to protect the railway.

Russian Loss Was Heavy.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—In a report received by the emperor from General Kouropatkin, under today's date, it is stated that at least from 3,000 to 4,000 men were killed in the Yalu river fight.

Kouropatkin Reports Defeat.

Under today's date General Kouropatkin telegraphs as follows:

Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication I have received no report from General Sassulitch. According to the testimony of persons arriving here during the night from Feng Wang Cheng, the Japanese, on May 1, were operating in the front with an overwhelming force of artillery and attacked our left flank in superior force, enveloping it. A hot fight occurred at this point. The Twenty-second and Twelfth regiments of sharpshooters were engaged, defending themselves vigorously, and on several occasions taking the offensive, inflicting considerable loss on the Japanese. Our small force could not hold this position, retired and left several guns in the hands of the enemy. Owing to our heavy losses in men and horses we could not succeed in carrying off our guns, but their breech-locks were removed. Our force fell back on Feng Wang Cheng.

General Sassulitch's force consisted of five regiments and five batteries, but according to the information at hand one regiment and two batteries stationed at Shakhtevze were not engaged, the Japanese not attacking that point.

Our losses are not yet known, but in view of the stubbornness of the conflict they must have been very considerable.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—7:40 p. m.—It is reported that Vice Admiral Togo made another desperate attempt to block the entrance to Port Arthur last night, but