RUSSIA IS TO SEND A GREAT FLEET AROUND CAPE HORN

Warships to Sail for Far East in July.

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ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—Admiral Skrydloff is going to Vladivostok. Renewed energy is being expended upon the preparation of the second Pacific squadron, which will consist of eleven ironclads and seventeen cruisers. According to the latest project the fleet will take the Cape Horn route, starting from Kronstadt by the end of July. Admiral Rojestvensky is now passing all his time at Kronstadt pushing forward the work. Orders are out to-day for the commanders of the Sissoi, the Veliki and the Navarin and Admiral Nachimopf immediately to take aboard armaments and prepare to start for the Far East.

The fact that Germany has decided to strike off a considerable number of ships from her navy is particularly significant, in spite of denials. I am assured that country has ceded two more torpedo-boats to Russia.

It has been calculated that the Japanese forces in the Yalu combat included 55,000 men, 16,000 horses and 150 cannon. It is understood that General Kodama, chief of the Japanese staff, will cross the Yalu, concentrating a movement of the two armies upon Mukden.

Yinkow will have to be evacuated, and thereby the Russians will lose their touch with the Chinese, which is significant and of political importance.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL RETURNS.

Petropavlovsk Survivor Describes Death of Gallant Makaroff.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8, 9 p. m.—Grand Duke Cyril has returned to St. Petersburg from the Far East. He arrived unostentatiously and only his family and a few friends were at the railroad station to greet him.

The Grand Duke looks much thinner than he did before he left for the scene of hostilities, but the burns he received at the time of the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk, off Port Arthur, have healed and he complains now only of a wrenched back.

The first announcement made by Grand Duke Cyril on his arrival was that he intended to return to the Far East with the Russian Baltic squadron under command of Rear Admiral Rojestvensky. He will go abroad soon on a flying visit to his inamorita, the divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse, who is a daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

In an interview regarding his experience at the time of the disaster to the Petropavlovsk, Grand Duke Cyril said:

"I was standing on the bridge beside Vice Admiral Makaroff, when I felt the shock of the explosion. My first impression was that a 12-inch shell had entered the powder magazine and instinctively I leaped to the other side of the bridge. Vice Admiral Makaroff did not move. In the twinkling of an eye I climbed the rail and dived into the water. On coming up, I saw Makaroff still at the same place gripping the rail, his face streaming with blood. I was weighted with a heavy overcoat and could not keep afloat. I went down, but on rising caught the floating wreck of a boat. Two seamen recognized me and helped to support me until a boat arrived."

BATTLE OF FENGWANGCHENG.

SHANHAIKWAN, May 8, 7:30 p. m.—It is reported here that there has been severe fighting at Fengwangcheng, in which the Japanese were victorious. They took many prisoners.

The Russians are retreating toward Haicheng, thirty-two miles east by north of Newchwang, and are evacuating the western side of the Liaotung Peninsula.

On Thursday and Saturday of last week the Japanese landed 10,000 men at Kinchow Bay, 10,000 at Fuchow Bay, and 7000 at Pitzewo. They occupied the towns of Wafungtien and Pulantien, and destroyed several miles of the railroad.

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Kaichau, where Japanese transports have been seen recently.

The isolation of Port Arthur is complete. Sixteen Japanese warships protected the landing of troops at Kinchow Bay, directing a sweeping fire over the narrow isthmus before the soldiers disembarked. Seventy-five Russians, who were wounded in this fighting, were brought to Newchwang on the last train to arrive there.

Food is scarce at Mukden; the troops there are eating beancakes.

The Russians are preparing to evacuate Newchwang, and that city is in a turmoil of hurried flight.

French Rifles for Russia.

ST. ETIENNE, France, May 8.—The national rifle factory has received orders for 200,000 Lebel rifles. It is believed that they are intended for Russia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Your Nerves

Are the life, the vitality, the energy of your body.

It is the nerves that cause the heart to pulsate, the lungs to inhale the oxygen, the brain to direct the motion of every organ of the body, the stomach to digest food, the liver to secrete the bile, the kidneys to filter the blood, and the bowels to carry off the waste.

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Enormous Russian Losses in Yalu Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The Emperor has received a dispatch from General Kuropatkin giving the report of Lieutenant General Zassulitch of the Russian losses in the battle of Kuliencheng. The report states that Major General Kashtalinsky was injured in the head by a stone. The brunt of the fighting, General Zassulitch says, was borne by the Eleventh and Twelfth Rifle regiments and the Twenty-second Regiment. The fighting was so desperate that the Russian regiments were obliged to make several counter attacks to cut a way for themselves with the bayonet against the enemy, who was far stronger than the Russians and was supported by very numerous artillery.

In this fight, so terrible but glorious for the Eleventh and Twelfth regiments, the losses in killed were four officers, including the commander of the Eleventh, and 481 non-commissioned officers and men. The wounded were one officer and 801 non-commissioned officers and men and a chaplain, while seven hundred others were left on the field.

General Zassulitch confirms the reports of the enormous mortality among the artillery horses and concludes his report as follows:

"Our losses on April 30 and May 1 altogether amounted to seventy superior and subaltern officers and 2327 killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Of this total 1081 were left on the battlefield, but it is not known whether they were killed or wounded.

"In consequence of the heavy losses in men and battery horses and the difficulties encountered in the country, it was impossible to bring away the guns and machine guns.

"The Eleventh and Twelfth regiments, notwithstanding their losses, were reformed in good order under the protection of the Third Rifle Division, which did not participate in the fight, but which was brought up to cover the retreat."

The list enables an exact statement of the forces under General Zassulitch, which were made up exclusively of Eastern Siberians and included the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Twenty-second regiments, a battalion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, all the riflemen of the third battery of the Third Artillery Brigade, the second and third batteries of the Sixth Artillery Brigade, the second company of Siberian sappers and a machine gun detachment of the Third Rifle Brigade.

General Kuropatkin does not give the strength of the Japanese, only reporting that it was five times greater than and far superior in artillery to the Russian forces.

The casualties show that one-fifth of General Zassulitch's command was placed out of action. The Eleventh and Twelfth regiments lost more than half their men in the fight. The third battery of the Third Artillery Brigade was almost annihilated, losing eighty-eight men killed or wounded and seventy-two out of 110 horses.

The second battery of the Sixth Brigade lost forty-four in killed or wounded and 108 out of 110 horses. The third battery of the Sixth Brigade lost twenty-four killed or wounded and forty-one horses. Of the machine gun detachment only twenty-six were not killed or wounded.

The name of the priest of the Eleventh Regiment who led the gallant charge and who was among the wounded is Tcherbackoffsky of the orthodox Greek church.

General Kuropatkin says that no prisoners were taken by the Japanese. He admits that seven officers and 679 men were left on the field, but it is not known whether they were wounded or dead.

FACE MURDEROUS FIRE.

Gallant Charge of the Japanese Against Kuliencheng Heights.

LONDON, May 9.—In an account of the Kuliencheng battle, the Daily Mail correspondent says:

"The moonlight broke into a splendid dawn and revealed the Japanese army drawn up as if on parade."

Then, after describing the shelterless nature of the plain dividing the opposing armies, the Daily Mail's account proceed:

"The Russians did not respond to the opening of the Japanese fire, but remained silent and invisible. The Japanese line of infantry, miles long and entirely exposed, advanced from point to point, by swift, sudden rushes, smartly executed in the most brilliant style, firing steadily all the while. We watched anxiously, excepting that each rush would enter the zone of fire.

"The Japanese were working around the sides of Kuliencheng Bay to their position when the Russian trenches suddenly poured a hurricane of rifle fire into them with deadly effect. For a moment the Japanese advance weakened and recoiled, then rallied and once more went forward across the stream, obtaining some shelter in a dead angle under the base of the mountain. The Russians, not having guns, were unable to reply to the continuous fire of the Japanese artillery. The Japanese advance was now marked by prostrate bodies. In one instance two Japanese shells did terrible execution among their own men who were ascending the slope.

"Two hours after the advance began an officer suddenly appeared at the top of the slope, waving a large Japanese flag, sending an electric thrill through the beholders, all far and near shouting 'Banzai.'"

According to the Standard's correspondent, the Russians put into action only two batteries. It is reported that they had with them 120 guns, including eighty field guns and twenty quick-firers.

The Times correspondent under date of May 8 says:

"The celerity and organization of the recent Japanese movements is remarkable. The second army, which began to embark a fortnight ago, evidently remained at its base, pending the results of the Yalu operations. If these had proved unsuccessful, it would have become an auxiliary of the first army. Meanwhile Vice Admiral Togo is waiting with his blocking steamers. The Japanese officers at the front speak in high terms of the stubborn bravery which the Russian troops displayed in their last stand at Hehoutang.

"Three small Russian steamers have been captured on the Yalu."

PORT ARTHUR NOT "BOTTLED."

Positive Assurance Is Sent by General Pflug to the Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The only gleam of brightness in the dark cloud overshadowing the East lies in the official information from General Pflug that Port Arthur is not yet blocked by the Japanese. How this information was obtained the officials will not say, but they insist that it is reliable and are satisfied that the defenders will prevent the success of the further efforts which the Japanese undoubtedly will make to "bottle" the harbor.

THE CALL'S SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The Russians are preparing to evacuate Newchwang, evidently intending to surrender the place without a struggle. Inhabitants of Newchwang are fearful that Chinese brigands will attack them during the interim between Russian evacuation and Japanese occupation.

An official Japanese report records the capture of Pulantien, a town to the north of Port Arthur, where the latter stronghold's telegraphic communication was severed. It is claimed that Viceroy Alexieff was slightly wounded previous to his flight from Port Arthur.

Some fighting attended the occupation of Fengwangcheng by the Japanese, although the main Russian army had already withdrawn from the place. Before retreating the Russians blew up their magazine, but quantities of hospital stores fell into the hands of the Japanese.

The Call's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that a Russian fleet, consisting of eleven ironclads and seventeen cruisers, will sail for the Far East in July. It will go by way of Cape Horn and attempt to reach Vladivostok.

General Zassulitch has sent a revised statement of the Russian losses in the battle of Kuliencheng, reporting that they total 2397 officers and men. Some of the commands lost more than half of their men.

A celebration of Japanese victories was marred in Tokio by an accident in which twenty-one persons were killed and forty injured.

UNDISTURBED BY WAR.

Farmers in Manchuria Reap Harvest of High Prices.

MUKDEN, May 8, 1 a. m.—The Associated Press correspondent finally received permission to proceed from Newchwang to Mukden by way of Liaoyang. He was given a special car on the main line after leaving Newchwang and received official courtesies on the journey.

Observations from the car window were unique. The spectacle in many places of artillery parks amid the springing wheat and Cossacks lining the road entirely changed the aspect of Central Manchuria since the correspondent's departure from headquarters at Port Arthur more than two months ago.

Notwithstanding the extensive military occupation of, and operations in the eastern region, the country here presents a singularly peaceful appearance. The farmers and natives apparently are undisturbed and are profiting by the advance in the prices of products.

The foreign guests of the Russian authorities in Manchuria note the business-like conduct of the war and also the absence of excitement and are surprised at the machine-like operation of the railway.

The Rusians apparently welcomed the correspondent as an evidence that there will be active campaigning soon, which was in signal contrast with the correspondent's observations at Port Arthur when the war opened, as the correspondents there were regarded as harbingers of evil and as being undesirable on account of the war.

The lavish equipment of the railroad includes many American locomotives, all the rest of the equipment being of Russian make. At Liaoyang the attaches congregate at the railway station, which for the moment is the center of interest, and dine at brilliantly lighted tables in the crowded dining rooms, discussing the meager news which may have eluded the official vigilance.

News of the progress of the war in the regions to the west and south and other information are exclusively reported in official dispatches, but upon the correspondent's arrival here yesterday Viceroy Alexieff extended to him an invitation to submit duly censored dispatches for transmission to the Western press.

PRINCE TO MEET EMPEROR.

Son of the Kaiser Will Be Received by the Korean Ruler.

TIENTSIN, May 8.—Prince Adelbert, third son of Emperor William of Germany, who is traveling on board the German cruiser Hertha, left here this afternoon for Peking. An audience between the Prince and the Emperor of China has been arranged for May 17. The Prince will come back to Tientsin on the 18th, and on the 19th he will return on board the Hertha

Prince Adelbert was in Korea last week. He landed at Chemulpo and proceeded to Seoul, where he visited the German Minister to Korea.

KUROPATKIN GIVES MEDALS.

Chats With the Wounded Being Conveyed to Liaoyang.

LIAOYANG, May 8.—The first lot of wounded from Kuliencheng arrived here yesterday. They were on a sanitary train and are receiving careful attention by medical officers. General Kuropatkin was on the train, chatting with the wounded. He distributed a number of medals for gallantry in action. Colonel Maister and Captain Filadeloff, who were among the wounded, were interviewed by a correspondent, to whom they made the following statement:

"Without fear of the enemy's artillery, on April 29, the Russians began to prepare for battle. The Second Battery and the Sixth Brigade occupied the Kuliencheng position. On April 30 twelve of the enemy's three-inch guns appeared suddenly on an island opposite Kuliencheng and then the battle began. The enemy shot bravely, their shrapnel bursting over our heads. In a few hours our battery was destroyed by the enemy, who opened with howitzers, which could not be seen, this tending to demoralize our men.

"Our ammunition was quickly exhausted and it was necessary in the middle of the battle to issue a new supply. All around shells were bursting and splinters were flying in every direction. Captain Shounkoff, under a heavy fire, rushed forward and closed the ammunition box, which otherwise might have been exploded by the enemy's shells, and then returned to the battery.

"It was an awful one-sided battle and lasted all day. Our battery lost heavily. Its horses were killed and we were unable to withdraw the guns, and we, therefore, destroyed and abandoned them."

Captain Tickorjevsky, an artillery man, said:

"We commenced the battle on May 1, helping the Twenty-second Regiment. The Japanese went for us on all sides and we were not behind them. We charged a few times. The men fought like lions and only fell back at 5 p. m., when we had lost half our strength. The loss of the enemy is believed to have been four thousand. They used humane bullets."

WAR BALLOON IN USE.

One Sent Up From Port Arthur Comes Down Near Liaoyang.

PARIS, May 9.—The Echo de Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs:

"Lieutenant General Linevitch is operating in Vladivostok independently of General Kuropatkin and under Viceroy Alexieff's orders. It is believed that he will be summoned to clear the Liaotung Peninsula. It is expected that General Rennenkampff, commander of the Far Eastern Cossack division, will join General Kuropatkin.

"A balloon from Port Arthur has come down near Liaoyang."

Newchwang to Be Evacuated by Russians.

NEWCHWANG, May 7, 9 p. m.—There is every indication that the Russians have decided to evacuate Newchwang. Troops have been leaving here all day long. The forts have been dismantled, and all the artillery has been placed on board trains. All of the local transportation has been commandered by the Russian authorities.

There is current here a native rumor that the Japanese transports are in Fuchow Bay (on the west side of the Liaotung Peninsula, and about sixty miles north of Port Arthur), but this report lacks confirmation.

The fear is held here that if the Russians leave and the Japanese do not at once take possession of Newchwang the brigands, who are now across the river near Yinkow, will pillage the place. The foreign residents are prepared to resist the brigands should they come over. The British Consul has requested that a gunboat be sent to Newchwang.

The Russians probably will destroy the gunboat Sivoutch before leaving. The vessel is at Newchwang.

Japanese troops fired upon what probably was the last train out of Port Arthur as it passed near Port Adams. They used artillery and small arms and killed or wounded several Chinese.

It is reported here that Viceroy Alexieff was slightly wounded prior to his departure from Port Arthur. He barely escaped from there before the Japanese closed the lines of communication.

The Russian general staff has moved from Liaoyang to Mukden.

Russians here will not talk of the situation, for fear that they may impart some information. They do not consider that their forces here are sufficient to hold this section of the country. It is probable that the Russian troops will withdraw to Harbin.

The Russian civilians at Newchwang are leaving hurriedly, and many natives are fleeing the city in the fear that they will be subjected to maltreatment at the hands of the brigands.

DELAYED STORY OF BATTLE.

Press Account of the Japanese Victory at Kuliencheng.

WIJU, May 1 (via overland courier to Seoul, May 8).—The army under General Kuroki crossed the Yalu River to-day. The Japanese soldiers drove the Russians before them from strongly fortified mountain posts which should have been held by a small army against a greatly superior force.

The Russian forces are estimated officially to have numbered 10,000 men. They removed the batteries during the night, leaving the infantry to cover their retreat.

The Japanese dislodged the Russians by a frontal attack delivered opposite Wiju. This attack might have involved the Japanese in enormous losses, because they were obliged to advance across an almost shelterless sand plain, where their dark uniforms made the best possible kind of targets.

The retreating Russians were flanked by two Japanese regiments, which captured twenty-eight field guns, twenty officers and several hundred men. Japanese mountain batteries pursued the retreating Rusians, but they were outstripped by the infantry, who made the captures among the hills some miles beyond the river.

Two Russian regiments coming from Hioko to reinforce their comrades were badly cut to pieces.

All the ammunition for the Russian artillery and large quantities of supplies were captured.

BURYING RUSSIAN DEAD.

Japanese Inter Fourteen Hundred Bodies on Battlefield.

TOKIO, May 8, noon.—Every supplemental report received from General Kuroki, commanding the first Japanese army, increases the Russian casualties in last Sunday's battle at Kuliencheng. The Japanese have buried about 1400 Russians and have 503 of the enemy's wounded in the field hospitals.

Many Are Killed at Celebration in Tokio.

TOKIO, May 8.—During the popular demonstration last night in honor of the victories achieved by the Japanese forces twenty-one persons were killed and forty injured. The killed and injured were mostly boys, who were caught against a closed gate at an angle in the old palace walls by the throng and crushed or drowned in an old moat.

The demonstration was held in honor of the victories achieved by the Japanese army and navy.

Tens of thousands of persons, carrying lanterns, flags and banners, marched past the imperial palace and the offices of the Foreign, War and Navy departments. At the Navy Department they were reviewed by some of the imperial Princes and Princesses and high officials of the Government and the imperial household.

Many bands of music accompanied the marchers and there were beautiful displays of fireworks. Dozens of American and British flags were carried by men, women and children who participated in the celebration.

It was the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in Japan.

DALNY'S FATE IN DOUBT.

Conflicting Reports of Town's Investment or Capture.

LONDON, May 8.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent reports that Dalny was captured on Friday, while the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, under date of Sunday, says:

"Dalny was invested yesterday."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Newchwang, in a dispatch dated May 8, says:

"Yesterday most of the Russian troops retired to Tashihchao and during the night most of the guns were removed from the fort and sent to Liaoyang, where all the Russian forces are concentrating. A conference of the civil and military authorities was held this afternoon and it was decided to prepare to leave at a moment's notice."

JAPANESE NAVAL LOSSES.

Lives Sacrificed in the Latest Attempt to Block Port Arthur.

TOKIO, May 8, noon.—The casualties in the last attempt of the Japanese fleet to block Port Arthur, which took place on May 3, are one officer (Commander Takayangi, commanding the steamship Yedo Maru), and six men killed; four men seriously and five officers and eleven men slightly wounded.

Fourteen officers and seventy-four men are missing and eight officers and thirty-six men were rescued uninjured.

All of the officers of the blocking ships, including Commander Takayangi, who was killed, have been decorated and granted annuities by the Emperor.

RUSSIANS ABANDON THEIR SUPPLIES

Continued From Page 1, Column 5.

that point were closed.

Where General Kuropatkin's main force is now stationed has not been announced, though General Zassulitch states that one cavalry regiment left for Schlindjane. There continues to be the greatest ignorance regarding the plans of the commander in chief, who is taking every precaution to prevent information reaching the enemy, the censor at Liaoyang refusing to pass a single press dispatch which in any way indicates the Russian movements. Messages from other points are strictly censored.

It is pointed out that the abandonment of Southern Manchuria will be beneficial to the Russians, as it will enable the complete concentration of the forces, which have heretofore been scattered as a consequence of ignorance as to what the enemy proposed to do.

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For Eureka (Humboldt Bay)—Pomona, 1:30 p. m., May 4, 10, 16, 22, 28; Spokane, 1:30 p. m., May 1, 7, 13, 19; Corona, May 25, 31.

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