



THE WEATHER. Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, May 28, 1904: San Francisco and vicinity: Fair Saturday; light westerly wind. G. H. WILSON. Local Forecaster. (Temporarily in charge).

THE THEATERS. Alcazar—"A Possible Case." California—"When We Were Twenty-One." Central—"A Great Temptation." Columbia—"Ivan the Terrible." Matinee—"Old Heidelberg." Chutes—"Vandeville." Grand—"Fedora." Orpheum—"Vandeville." Tivoli—"A Runaway Girl." Matinees at all theaters to-day.

VOLUME XCV—NO. 180.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VICTORIOUS JAPANESE LOSE THOUSANDS IN TERRIFIC BATTLE AT KINCHOU AND DRIVE THE RUSSIAN ARMY CLOSE TO PORT ARTHUR FORTIFICATIONS

LONDON, May 28.—A Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph says he learns that the Japanese troops are now within twelve miles of Port Arthur and that the Russians suffered heavier casualties than the Japanese, who have taken guns and other material and a few prisoners. He predicts a further surprise as Japan is now increasing her efforts in other directions. A Tokio correspondent of the Chronicle says that the Japanese captured many guns at Kinchou.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BIG SNAKES

Pythons Make Attack on Keepers in Cage.

Central Park Employees Attempt to Give Medicine to Reptiles.

One Man Is Twice Fanged and Another Has Narrow Escape by Being Caught in a Coil

NEW YORK, May 27.—Three keepers in Central Park were called on today to save the lives of eleven great African pythons by dosing them with medicine to check the ravages of a parasite which has already killed two of them.

Carefully the three men opened the door of the cage, where several of the reptiles lay coiled on the floor, while others hung from branches of trees, their heads swaying from side to side, their headlike eyes turned suspiciously on the intruders.

"Quick, boys, this is no picnic," said Shannon, the head keeper, seizing one of the snakes just back of its head. Snyder had a syringe in which was a quantity of medicine ready and as Shannon pried open the snake's mouth Snyder squirted a dose down the reptile's throat.

"Here's another," cried Cook, but as he reached out his hand the snake shot its head forward and Cook's hand slipped off its slimy skin. Quick as lightning the snake shot its head back, curved its neck and sank its fangs deep into Cook's left hand before he could save himself. The reptile drew back its head and darted for the right hand, again striking its mark, and sinking its fangs deep into Cook's thumb. All of the snakes were hissing excitedly now and coiling menacingly about the cage ready for a spring.

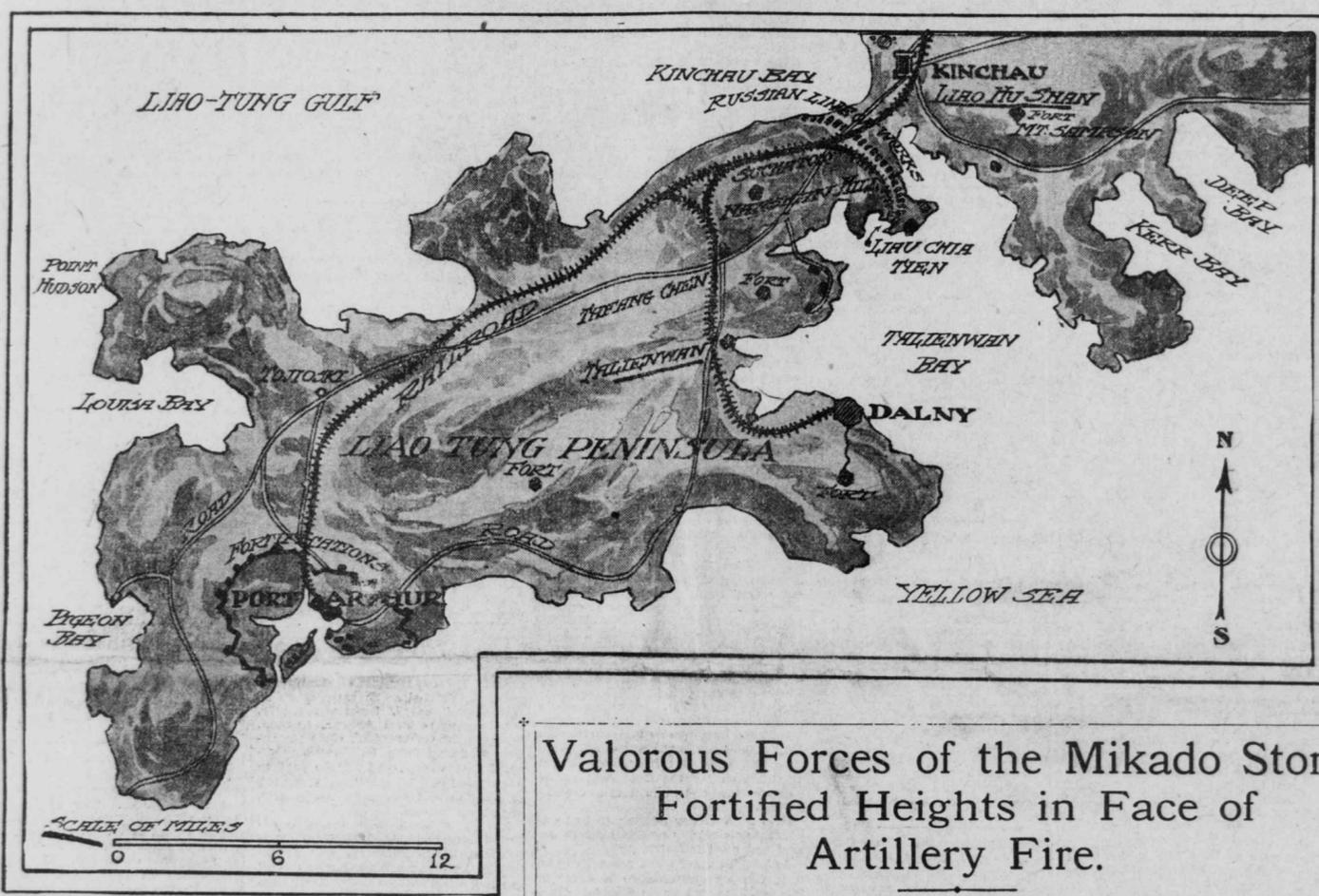
Esch, the largest and most savage of the lot, measures twelve feet from head to tail and the girth of his body is about five inches. He was hanging from a limb when Keeper Shannon seized his neck. Cook tried to seize his squirming tail, but with his hands injured missed it. In a flash the great reptile had curled himself about one of Shannon's legs and the keeper fell to the floor. Snyder and Cook rushed to his assistance and it took their united strength to unwind the huge coils, which in another moment might have crushed the bones of Shannon's leg.

PROBING THE CAUSE OF VISCOUNT'S DEATH

Paris Authorities Will Make Investigation to Find Who Killed Young Evans.

PARIS, May 27.—The autopsy on the remains of Allister Evans, known as Viscount d'Oyley, son of the American dentist, Dr. John Evans, who died yesterday here as the result of a bullet wound received under mysterious circumstances, has been adjourned until tomorrow to permit the authorities to further investigate the circumstances of his death.

Brooklyn Goes to Tangier. WASHINGTON, May 27.—Rear Admiral Chadwick has reported to the Navy Department the arrival of his squadron, consisting of the Brooklyn, Albatross, Castine and Marietta, at Tangier, the Canaries, where orders were awaiting him to dispatch a vessel to Tangier in connection with the kidnapping of the American, Ferdinand. The Brooklyn was immediately dispatched to that place.



MAP SHOWING TERRITORY OVER WHICH ARMIES OF JAPAN AND RUSSIA ARE BATTLING AND THE LOCATION OF THE TOWN WHERE THE LATEST GREAT FIGHT OCCURRED.

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER HAS TO PAY

Miss Roosevelt Buys Tickets to Enter Fair.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Miss Alice Roosevelt's passport to the world's fair was unavailing this afternoon, because she came to the exposition in a phaeton instead of an automobile as the gatekeeper had expected. The admissions department issued orders to the gate inspector to accept the announcement of the driver, "Miss Roosevelt in automobile," as carte blanche for herself and party.

Bank Robber Is Still at Large. AUBURN, May 27.—The daring thief who robbed the Placer County Bank of several thousand dollars on Thursday afternoon and then made his escape in a cart, is still at large. Last night Constable Henry Leak of Penryn ran across a man near the stone house a mile below Auburn and, after calling upon him to halt, fired a shot. The suspect got away.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN A GOLD MINE

Sixty Sacks of Rich Ore Are Stolen at Night.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 27.—Twenty thousand dollars' worth of gold ore, sorted and sacked, was stolen from the Esmeralda mine in Sonora a few nights ago, and the Mexican rurales are now scouring the country round about in an effort to discover where the treasure is concealed. J. R. Henderson, superintendent of the mine, believes that the robbers were former employes, as the ore stolen was taken from some rich pockets in the mine and was piled in sixty sacks alongside the lower grade ores. The robbers knew how to discriminate, for every sack of the rich ore was taken and none of the lower grades was touched. The ore was piled up not a hundred yards from the bunkhouse, and how the robbers carted it away without disturbing the superintendent or his men and where they concealed it is a mystery.

Valorous Forces of the Mikado Storm Fortified Heights in Face of Artillery Fire.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch to the Central News from Harbin says the Japanese losses during the fighting at Kinchou are said to be 12,000 men killed. It is said that these figures have been confirmed by an official dispatch. Fighting, it is added, is still going on in the vicinity of Kinchou.

TOKIO, May 27.—The Japanese army swept the Russians from Kinchou yesterday morning and in a desperate attack stormed the almost impregnable position of the Russians on Nanshan Hill, west of Talienswan.

The battle raged in the hills all through the night, and fragmentary telegrams from the Japanese headquarters report that the engagement is still in progress and that the Japanese are pursuing the Russians south from Nanshan and the head of Talienswan Bay.

The Russians had made elaborate preparations to check the Japanese movement south on the Liaotung Peninsula toward Port Arthur. They had fortified the high ground on the south shore of Talienswan Bay, their works extending to the east and the west. The extreme Russian right was at Hushangtao and the extreme left at Nanshan Hill. This hill was the strongest part of the line. A series of batteries, strongly emplaced, crowned its crest, while rifle pits extended around its sides. Mines had been placed lower down on this hill, and around the base on the northern and eastern sides were stretched well-made wire entanglements. Another line of defenses, also protected with wire entanglements, extended from Yenchiatun, near the head of Talienswan Bay, due north of Chiulichan. A strong Russian force was posted at Kinchou. It consisted of infantry and artillery.

JAPANESE FORCES OCCUPY RIDGES NEAR KINCHOU.

The Japanese first occupied the line of hills to the east of Kinchou. Their position here formed an almost perfect right angle, showing its southern front to Talienswan and its western front to Kinchou. Chiulichan village was the apex of this angle. The extreme Japanese right rested at Chenchatien, which is almost due north of Chiulichan, while the extreme left was at Chaitzuho, a village due east of Chiulichan. Back of this angle the attacking force assembled in complete security.

The Russians apparently attempted to draw the Japanese attack last Saturday, for their batteries opened fire slowly on the enemy that day. The Japanese, however, refused to be drawn until the positions of the Russians, their guns and their strength had been fully developed. To this end the Japanese began a series of careful reconnaissances, their officers working their way close enough to the Russian position to draw the enemy's fire. They thus secured fragments of shells for the purpose of ascertaining the caliber of the Russian guns. They discovered that the batteries on Nanshan Hill included four howitzers of about fifteen centimeters caliber, ten old-style cannon of between nine and fifteen centimeters caliber and two quick-firing guns of twelve centimeters.

GUNS OF THE RUSSIANS LOCATED IN EMPLACEMENTS.

The Japanese discovered also a number of large emplacements, but they did not learn the number of guns contained therein. These emplacements faced to the north and to the east. The guns fired by the Russians developed a range of 8500 meters. Eight heavy guns posted on the Russian right in the vicinity of Hushangtao also were discovered, and another strong Russian position developed by these reconnaissances was on another hill southwest of Nanshan Hill, where the Russians had a series of shelter trenches.

On the shore of Talienswan Bay, close to the head of the bay, the Russians had established a series of positions. Here were set up the searchlights which nightly played over the Japanese angle in the hills to the northeast. Further reconnaissances developed the fact that west of Liuchiatien the Russians had no defenses extending to the northward; from Yenchiatien to the west

APPROVES THE RECALL OF NISARD

Ministry Supported by a Heavy Vote.

Emphatic Expression Concerning the Rupture With Vatican.

French Deputies Suppress the Extremists and Pass Further Action on Subject Until January.

PARIS, May 27.—After an exciting debate in which Premier Combes and Foreign Minister Delcasse set forth the action and purposes of the Government toward the Vatican, the Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 427 to 95, approved the course of the Government in recalling M. Nisard, Ambassador to the Vatican, and reject all proposals of the extreme element for an immediate dissolution of the relations between church and state.

A resolution proposed by M. Ferrette, Republican-Nationalist, inviting the Government to negotiate with Pope Pius for a separation of the church and state, was defeated, 507 to 18. A motion by M. Allard, Socialist, to break off at once all relations with the Vatican and to denounce immediately the concordat, was defeated, 385 to 145.

Premier Combes took the initiative in resisting all efforts to force the Government to extreme action, and his request that all questions regarding the separation of church and state go over until next January has the effect of postponing separation beyond the present session of Parliament.

M. Ribot, minority leader, was among those voting in support of the Government.

The debate attracted unusual attention, and great crowds were present, including Ambassador Porter and other members of the diplomatic corps.

The principal speeches were those of Premier Combes and M. Delcasse.

"The recall of M. Nisard," said Premier Combes, "means that we will not allow the Papacy to intermeddle in our international relations, and that we intend to have done, once for all with the superannuated fiction of temporal power, which disappeared thirty-four years ago. We will not withdraw the whole staff accredited to the Vatican, as we are bound by the concordat to maintain at the Vatican an agent of our Government for the carrying on of business. We cannot suppress the embassy and concordat by our own authority, for that right belongs to the Chamber."

Premier Combes went on to say that several schemes for ending the concordat were under consideration in committee, and it only remained for the Chamber to have the question brought up for consideration immediately after the passage of the budget next January.

"Seeing how the concordat is daily observed, or rather violated, by the church," continued the Premier, "some solution is necessary. We can no longer remain in this situation without bringing it to an issue. When the discussion comes up, I will state the Government's opinion, but for the moment I ask the Chamber to confine its solution to the measure forcing the subject of this debate."

REVIEWS THE CONTROVERSY. Foreign Minister Delcasse in his speech retraced the history of the question from the spring of 1902, when the papal nuncio asked questions concerning the eventuality of President Loubet's visiting Rome, to which M. Delcasse replied that he could not furnish the information.