

THE WEATHER.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight June 17:

San Francisco and vicinity—Fair Friday; light west wind.

G. H. WILLSON,
Local Forecaster,
Temporarily in Charge.

THE THEATERS.

Aloosa—"Charley's Aunt."
California—"Secret Service."
Central—"The Octoroon."
Columbia—"The Proud Prince."
Clutes—Vandeville.
Fischer—"U. S."
Grand—"Du Barry."
Orpheum—Vandeville.



VICTIMS OF STEAMBOAT SLOCUM HORROR WILL EXCEED SEVEN HUNDRED

VICTIMS OF THE SLOCUM.

| | |
|---------|------|
| Dead | 541 |
| Missing | 315 |
| Injured | 250 |
| Total | 1106 |

NEW YORK, June 16.—With unceasing effort, search is going on for the bodies of those who perished yesterday in the steamboat General Slocum disaster. Police and Health Department officials have placed the estimate of the number of victims at a figure as high as 1000 and more, but to-night it would seem that the maximum fatality will not largely exceed 700. Up to midnight 541 bodies had been recovered.

TOKIO REPORT OF LOSSES.

| | |
|----------|------|
| Russians | 2500 |
| Japanese | 1000 |
| Total | 3500 |

RUSSIANS ROUTED AT TELISSU LEAVE FIVE HUNDRED DEAD ON FIELD

LONDON, June 17.—A dispatch received here from the headquarters of General Kuroki, whose location is not given, states that, following the defeat of General Stakelberg's brigade at Telissu, the entire Russian main army, commanded by General Kuropatkin in person, began an advance to relieve Stakelberg and attack Kuroki. Japanese estimate the Russian losses at Telissu at nearly 2500 men, including 500 slain and 300 captured. Kuropatkin's force numbers 160,000 men.

GENERAL STAKELBERG'S FORCE ABANDONS GUNS

Losses of the Victorious Japanese Army Will Aggregate One Thousand Men.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram, dated June 16, from General Kuropatkin:

"I have received the following dispatch from Lieutenant General Baron Stakelberg, dated June 16, 1:20 a. m.:

"Yesterday I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank; but just as our troops had been assigned for the purpose and were beginning to successfully envelop the enemy's right flank the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with superior forces and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north.

"Our losses are heavy, but they are not yet completely known.

"During the engagement the Third and Fourth batteries of the First Artillery Brigade were literally cut to pieces by the Japanese shells.

"Of sixteen guns thirteen were rendered completely useless and were abandoned.

"The conduct of the troops was excellent, a large proportion of them refusing to retire until after they had been repeatedly ordered to do so."

TOKIO, June 16.—In the battle of Telissu the Russians lost 500 men killed, 300 taken prisoner and 14 guns. The casualties on the Japanese side are estimated at 1000 men killed or wounded.



GENERAL KUROPATKIN
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN LAND FORCES IN THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

TOKIO, June 16.—The Russian hope of relieving the pressure on Port Arthur by threatening the rear of General Oku, the commander of the Japanese forces investing the Russian stronghold, came to an end yesterday at Telissu, a point on the railroad fifty miles north of Kinchou and twenty-five miles north of Vafangow, when the Russians were outmaneuvered and sweepingly defeated. They left more than 500 dead on the field and the Japanese captured 300 prisoners and fourteen quick-firing field guns. The Russians retreated hastily to the northward.

The Japanese charge that the Russians violated the Japanese flag. Certain officers aver that during the fighting a body of Russian soldiers appeared, carrying a Japanese flag, and that the Japanese artillery, deceived by this, ceased firing upon that particular body of Russians. Official dispatches from the Japanese commanders make specific charges of this flag violation.

Early estimates of the Japanese losses at Telissu say that 1000 men were killed or wounded.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY BEGINS THE BATTLE.

The Japanese attacking force was divided into right and left columns and began the advance on Tuesday, along both sides of the railroad. They encountered the Russians east of Vafangtun and drove them back. At a late hour in the afternoon the Russians held a line between Lungwangtiao and Tafangshen. The Japanese artillery opened on this line and the Russians responded. The shelling continued for two hours and it was followed by the advance of the Japanese line to a position extending from Lungchia-tun to Yuhotun.

Darkness put an end to the fighting. The Japanese dispatched a column to the westward, toward Fuchou, for the purpose of covering the Russian right wing and to protect their left and rear.

During the night it became apparent that the Russians were being reinforced and it was decided to make a general attack in the morning and force the Russians into a hasty retreat.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT BECOMES A ROUT.

When morning came it was discovered that the Russians held a line extending from Tafangshen to Chengtushan, with a force estimated at more than two divisions.

The Japanese planned to envelop the Russians near Telissu, and they succeeded admirably. While the main Japanese force was moving north along the railroad, columns were swung to the left and to the right, and finally converged at noon on the main Russian position. The Russians in this position were at a disadvantage, but they held it with determination until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At this hour they were routed.

The Japanese cavalry continued to pursue the enemy and probably inflicted considerable punishment.

The Japanese commander makes no estimate of the Russian losses, but says they probably were great.

Among the Russian officers captured by the Japanese is the colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Rifles.

ST. PETERSBURG ADMITS DEFEAT.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—The War Office announces that General Stakelberg was forced back before greatly superior numbers and retreated to Vantsalin, thirty miles north of Vafangow. The officials here deny that there was anything in the nature of a rout. The enemy had more than four divisions in action.

A special dispatch from Liaoyang to the Official Messenger says the battle of Vafangow raged the whole of yesterday, and the Japanese receiving considerable reinforcements, crushed the Russians' left flank and compelled the Russians to retire northward. No estimate of the losses is given and no mention is made of the loss of the Russian guns.

The popular disappointment felt in St. Petersburg over the result of Lieutenant General Stakelberg's fight, which it had been hoped for the past thirty-six hours might turn out to be a victory, is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the Russian force was overwhelmed by numbers. General Stakelberg does not attempt to conceal the seriousness of his losses, but his report and the reports from all other Russian sources agree that the retreat was in no sense a rout. The fierce character of the fight is made evident by the fact that the Russians were again forced to abandon their guns, thus indicating, as in previous encounters, the superiority of the Japanese artillery.

The Russian official reports of the losses are awaited with the keenest interest. The War Office declines to accept the Japanese figures unless served by, although the officials frankly admit that they believe the Russian casualties were severe.

STAKELBERG IN GRAVE PERIL.

The keenest interest is now manifested in the reported advance of two Japanese divisions from Siuyen, with the intention of taking General Stakelberg in the rear. It is realized that if this report should prove true the

DIVERS REMOVE DEAD FROM SLOCUM'S HOLD

Report That There Are No More Bodies in the Submerged Steamboat.

NEW YORK, June 16.—All day long, from sunrise until darkness shut off even the melancholy satisfaction of watching for the dead, anxious searchers kept up their vigilance, and at midnight there had been recovered 541 bodies, for the greater part women and children—mothers who weeks ago had planned the fatal outing for their children; little ones who had longed for the coming of the happy day.

Up to dusk 499 bodies had passed through the morgue, and of these more than 300 were identified. The East Side had its human sympathies aroused to the fullest extent, and down by the river, where the boats unloaded their dead, thousands gathered throughout the day. Streets leading to the morgue were blocked, and only with difficulty could the police keep clear the passages leading to the long rows of coffins for those who came to search for the missing.

Up the sound, where the hulk of the General Slocum lies submerged, showing only a paddle-box, scores of small craft aided the tugs in grappling for the victims. Divers went down time and again, and when their work ended for the day they declared there were no more bodies in the wreck. A score of times a diver reappeared after his plunge with the body of a woman or a child. Two of them came to the surface together on one occasion, having in their arms two little girls, sisters, clasped in each other's embrace, and their mother, whose hand tightly clenched the skirt of one of them.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At the point where the General Slocum lies submerged the water is deep and the currents are swift and beyond a doubt many bodies have been borne along with the tide, to be given up on a later day at some distant point. There are a number of places where the living may have landed and it is believed that many that are now reported missing are safe and eventually will be heard from by the officials who have the rescue work in hand. To-night a surprising number of persons reported to these officials that they had been saved, thus cutting the list of missing down considerably, as well as the probable mortality list.

Many persons were injured in the panic that followed the breaking out of the flames on the Slocum. At least 200 were taken to the hospitals. Not a death has occurred in the hospitals.

Perhaps the most remarkable case in the many appalling experiences of those who were on the Slocum was that of Miss Clara Hartman, who was picked up for dead, was towed behind a boat for several miles, was wrapped in a tarpaulin, was tagged and then recovered consciousness. It is now believed she will recover.

Although a great number of the bodies were mutilated and the clothing badly burned, valuables have been taken from the dead to the amount of \$20,000.

Mayor McClellan to-day, after receiving messages of condolence from many sources, visited North Brother Island and later visited the Morgue. He issued a proclamation to the citizens of New York and appointed a relief committee of prominent men. Relief will be needed in that little East Side territory which the vast majority of those that perished were accustomed to call home.

The coroner's investigation to fix the responsibility for the disaster will begin on Monday next. The Federal authorities, as well as the District Attorney, will hold an investigation and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, through its counsel, has signified its intention to push the inquiry to the utmost.

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation issued by Mayor McClellan was as follows:

"To the Citizens of New York: The appalling disaster yesterday, by which more than 500 men, women and children lost their lives by fire and drowning, has shocked and horrified our city. Knowing the keen sympathy of the people of the city of New York with their stricken fellows, I have appointed a committee of citizens to receive contributions to a fund to provide for the fit and proper burial of the dead and for such other relief as may be necessary.

"The following gentlemen have been asked to serve on the committee: Morris K. Jessup, Jacob E. H. Schiff, Herman Ridder, Charles A. Dickey, Robert A. Van Courtlandt, Erskine Hewitt, Joshua Hendrix, Thomas Mulley, George Ehret, John Fox, John Weimacht and H. B. Scherman.

"Until the committee has had an opportunity to organize I shall be glad to receive contributions at the Mayor's office.

"As a sign of mourning I have ordered the flags of the City Hall to be put at half mast."

Mayor McClellan said a suggestion had been made that he name a day for a public memorial service and that he had taken the suggestion under advisement.

The Mayor declared that investigation disclosed that the city officials were absolutely powerless to take any steps to prevent a repetition of the accident. They have no right to take a single step looking to the inspection of any steamboat or to recommend any measures for its safety, as the Federal Government has complete jurisdiction.

TO FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children issued an official statement that the society will take determined action to fix the responsibility for the deaths of the little ones who perished in the General Slocum disaster. Howard Townsend, chairman of one of the most important committees of the Bar Association, as well as counsel for the society, authorized this statement to be made to-day.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will co-operate in every way to fix the guilt of the persons responsible for this awful tragedy. All the money in our treasury is at the service, if necessary, for the proper prosecution of the case."

Collector of the Port Stranahan to-day sent a communication to the supervising inspector of steam vessels in this port asking for a conference to-morrow for the purpose of making more effective the inspection of excursion steamboats, in regard to the number of passengers carried. The collector has nothing to do with the investigation, but must enforce the penalties upon the report of the inspectors.

The wreck of the Slocum lies about 200 feet off Barreles Point. Two floats are made fast to the bow of the boat, and divers are continually going down into the water.

Edward Flannigan, chief officer of the Slocum, when questioned by As-

RUSSIAN CRUISERS SINK TRANSPORTS AND HUNDREDS OF JAPANESE PERISH

Two Helpless Vessels, Crowded With Soldiers, Are Sent to the Bottom With Torpedoes.

TOKIO, June 16.—Admiral Kamimura, with his homogeneous squadron of armored and other cruisers, yesterday went in pursuit of the Vladivostok squadron.

KOBE, Japan, June 16.—Admiral Kamimura's vessels encountered the three Russian cruisers of Admiral Skrydloff's Vladivostok squadron at 11 o'clock this morning near the island of Iki, in Krusenstern Strait. The result of the encounter is not yet known.

TOKIO, June 16.—All doubt as to the sinking of the transports Hitachi, of 6172 tons, and Sado, of 6219 tons, by the Russians has been removed. Three hundred and ninety-seven survivors of the Hitachi arrived at Moji and 153 survivors of the Sado have arrived at Kokura. The survivors report that the Sado and Hitachi were sunk by torpedoes.

It is reported that the transports Hitachi and Sado carried only 1400 men. If this is true the loss in lives probably is less than 1000. The transports, however, had many horses and large quantities of supplies on board.

Details obtained from the survivors of the ill-fated Japanese transports show that the Hitachi and the Sado met three Russian warships near Iki Island at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Russians fired upon the Japanese ships and stopped them and soon afterward they torpedoed and sank the helpless transports.

SADO'S CAPTAIN AMONG PRISONERS.

The captain of the Sado and several other men were captured. More than 100 men escaped in the boats and landed at Kokura.

A message has been received here from Hagi saying that several survivors of the Hitachi had drifted north to Shimonezaki and been saved.

The transport Izumi is still missing. The transport

Hino, which has returned to Moji, reports that she encountered the Russian Vladivostok squadron at 11:20 a. m. yesterday, twenty miles west of the island of Shiro, of the Iki group. The Hitachi and the Sado were seen two miles to the westward. The weather was foggy and the sea was calm.

When the Hino sighted the Russian fleet she turned, ran and signaled a warning to the Kanazawa and they both took refuge inside the island Chiyu. Both signaled danger to the Ibut, which also escaped.

The Hino saw the Hitachi and the Sado surrounded by Russian vessels.

REPORTS OF NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

SEOUL, June 16.—It was reported here this morning that a naval engagement had taken place off Fusan, between three Russian cruisers belonging to the Vladivostok squadron and four Japanese ships.

The fears entertained yesterday for the safety of the American steamship Ohio, on which Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Korea, was a passenger, were dispelled to-day by the arrival of the steamship at Shimonezaki.

FUSAN, via Seoul, June 16.—Heavy cannonading which was heard off this port yesterday continued till 2 o'clock, when the Russian squadron proceeded east-