

LOST FOUR THOUSAND MEN.

Russians Compelled to Acknowledge

OVERWHELMING DEFEAT ON THE YALU.

Battle was one of the Bloodiest in History.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT OF FURTHER JAPANESE SUCCESS.

Czar's People Trying to Extract Sunbeams from Cucumbers.

(Special to the Daily Herald).

St. Petersburg, May 4.—The gloom which prevailed here yesterday was almost completely dispelled this morning when the people read the story of the glorious fight made by General Sasselitch's handful of regiments against the flower of the Mikado's legions at Yalu and of the defeat of Admiral Togo's attempt to seal Port Arthur.

It is now plain that not more than 8,000 Russians were actually engaged against a Japanese army of between 30,000 and 40,000.

The losses on both sides are expected to reach between 1000 and 1200 in the Russian force and twice that number in the Japanese, making it one of the bloodiest fights in history.

At the river crossing the Japanese dead lay piled up literally in heaps, and the Japanese success was purchased at such heavy cost that the Russians are disposed to regard it as rather a defeat than a victory.

New Chwang Captured.

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

Four Thousand Killed.

St. Petersburg, May 4.—In a report received by the Emperor from General Kuropatkin it is stated that at least from 3,000 to 4,000 Russians were killed in the Yalu River fight. The Japanese loss is put at 800.

The Numbers Engaged.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—General Kuropatkin's official report, dated May 2, says General Sasselitch'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 on the Yalu are not specified by General Sasselitch.

According to information just obtained from the general staff, Sasselitch's entire force at the Yalu consisted of 15 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 fight and retired without loss. The heights of Kiu Lien Cheng and Ha San were held by four regiments and four batteries, about 10,000 men and 32 guns, against 80,000 Japanese and 160 guns, in addition to sixteen 12-pounder siege guns landed from the gunboats. These guns are considered by the Russians to have been responsible for General Sasselitch's defeat, as the Russian guns were of a light field pattern, with some mountain pieces.

The general staff asserts that General Sasselitch had no reserves nearer than Feng Wang Cheng. Reserves, it is added, were unnecessary, as General Sasselitch's mission was only to observe and harass, but not to impede the Japanese.

It is admitted by the general staff that the Japanese flanking move affected the whole of the 12 battalions and three batteries at Kiu Lien Cheng and Litzavona, which accounts for the desperate character of the fighting. The 12th and 22nd regiments suffered most. A great number of officers 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 men and Cossack artillery batteries have from 245 to 324 men.

Battle of the Yalu.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The Emperor has received the following telegram under today's date from Gen. Kuropatkin: Gen. Sasselitch's report dated today on the fight of May 1st, says that the battle was fought under the following circumstances:

"The 12th and 22nd regiments and the 2nd and 3rd batteries of the Sixth Brigade of Artillery were engaged in the battle, which began with heavy cannonading of our right flank by siege guns at Wiju and field batteries in the distance.

"After a lull the fighting was resumed with extraordinary violence against the left flank of our main position at Turenchen and our position at Potietinsky. A fusillade was also begun by small parties of Japanese across the Ai river.

"The situation of the defenders' position became increasingly difficult, especially at Potietinsky, which was bombarded on the front and on both flanks.

"Thirty Japanese guns were pitted against our battery at Potietinsky, which after having silenced the enemy's mountain battery, directed its fire on the Japanese infantry and sustained few losses so long as it was not obliged to take up another position owing to the withdrawal of our infantry from the bank.

"The Japanese under our fire made continual bayonet attacks on our troops. Japanese bodies lay in heaps at the river fords.

"Simultaneously with the attack at Potietinsky an attack was being made on our left flank at Turenchen and the Russian trenches had to be abandoned under the Japanese enfilading fire.

Finally all of the supports were brought up into the firing line, but owing to the great distance from our main reserves it was impossible for them to reach the advanced force in time, and our men retired from the principal position to another position in the rear of Turenchen followed by the concentrated fire of the Japanese.

A battalion of the Eleventh regiment, both flanks of which were repeatedly turned by the enemy, advanced with fixed bayonets, preceded by buglers to clear the way. The Japanese, however, declined a hand-to-hand fight and recoiled.

In front of the regiment a chaplain bearing a cross was struck by two bullets. It was only by advancing on the Japanese with the bayonet that the seventh regiment was able to retire.

On the arrival of the battalion of the Tenth regiment all the troops were able to beat a retreat.

"The losses of the Eleventh and Twelfth regiments were very great, but they are not yet exactly known. In the Eleventh the killed included Col. Lamming and Lieut. Colonel Dometti and Raievsky. The Twelfth lost nine company commanders killed or wounded.

"The Second and Third batteries of the Sixth brigade, having lost the greater number of their men and horses, were compelled to abandon their guns after rendering them useless. For the same reason six guns of the Third battery (7) of the Third brigade of artillery, and eight pieces which could not be brought away, were also disabled. The mountainous nature of the country made it impossible to save the guns by means of drag ropes.

"Up to the present 400 wounded, including 14 officers, have been brought to the hospital at Feng-Wang-Cheng. Their eventual transportation elsewhere is fully assured.

"The transportation of the wounded by hired Chinese bearers to Feng Wang Cheng was very difficult. Two-wheeled carts and horses lent by the cavalry were also utilized for this purpose. Most of the wounded, however, arrived on foot, assisted by their comrades and reached Feng Wang Cheng within 24 hours.

Lieut. General Sasselitch declares that the troops retained their morale notwithstanding the heavy losses and are ready for fresh engagements.

"The Japanese losses are very heavy at the passage of the Ai river, at their position at Turenchen and on the hill occupied by the two battalions of the eleventh regiment.

"According to the statements of participants in the battle, at least 3,000 to 4,000 were killed."

Japanese Casualties 800.

Tokio, May 4.—A supplemental report

has been received from General Kuroki as follows:

"Yesterday the enemy offered a stubborn resistance against our pursuit, adding about 300 to our casualties. The enemy stood with resolution until their artillery consisting of two batteries, lost the majority of its men and horses. Then they broke the breech 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 rifle brigade, the colonels of the eleventh and twelfth rifle regiments, and the commander of the rifle artillery battalion were killed in the fighting at Hamatan.

"It seems that the enemy was entirely routed by our attack, because since yesterday many have come in and surrendered. Our prisoners include 30 officers, 20 of whom are wounded, and 300 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, 132; second division, 350; third division, 316."

Attack on Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, May 3.—At one o'clock this morning five Japanese torpedo boats were sighted, and the gunboat Giliak and the coast defence vessels Gremia-shchi and Otavshni 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 25 minutes two more fireships 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 fireships were sunk by the batteries and warships.

The protected cruiser Askoid participated in the firing.

Fifteen minutes later three more fireships arrived. One of them blew up on a mine, the second vessel was wrecked on the shore, and the third was sunk by the Russian shells.

Survivors Rescued.

Port Arthur, May 3.—The crews of the Japanese fireships which were sunk this morning while attempting to block the channel, tried to save themselves by 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 9.30 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 morning.

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WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF MAY, 1904, for the construction of a STATION and a DWELLING FOR THE AGENT at ST. LEONARD JUNCTION, P. Q.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the following places:—At the office of the Station Master, Levis, Drummondville and St. Leonard Junction, P. Q., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the Specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager, Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 25th April, 1904, May 3rd—d111

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White and black Plated Chiffon, 4 inches wide. Also white 6 inches wide for Ruffles and Collars.

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