

## JAPANESE VICTORIOUS IN FIVE DAYS BATTLE

### CHIU TIEN CHENG, KEY OF THE YALU POSITION, CAPTURED BY JAPANESE AFTER HARD FOUGHT BATTLE—RUSSIAN TROOPS IN RETREAT—EIGHT HUNDRED THEIR LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Tokio, (By Cable).—After five days of fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army, under General Kuroki, has forced a crossing of the Yalu River, and with a gallant infantry charge, covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chiu-tien-cheng and the heights on the right bank of the Iho or Aida River, which enters the Yalu from the north, almost opposite Wiju. The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position, and in the battle they swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement.

The Russians were also forced to abandon Antung. They burned the town and retreated to Feng Huan-cheng.

The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu.

In the decisive battle the losses were:

Japanese, 700 killed and wounded. Russians, 800.

The Japanese captured 28 quick-firing guns, 20 officers and many men. The Russians made two stands. The Russians say their forces engaged numbered less than 5,000 and that the Japanese greatly outnumbered them.

General Kuroki began the movement on Tuesday by ordering a detachment of the Imperial Guards Division to seize the island of Kurito, which is in the Yalu above Wiju, and a detachment of the Second Division, to seize the island of Kinteto, which is situated below Wiju.

The detachment of the imperial guards met with some resistance, but it succeeded in clearing the enemy out and occupied Kurito Island. The Russians abandoned the island of Kinteto when attacked by the detachment of the second division.

The actual losses sustained by the detachment of the imperial guards is not known, as there is an error in that part of the message received here referring to the number killed, but 9 of the detachments were severely and 16 slightly wounded. The detachment of the second division which took the island of Kinteto sustained no losses.

During these movements on the islands the Russians opened fire on the Japanese with eight 9 1/2 centimeter guns from a hill behind Chiu Tien Cheng and two Hotchkiss guns, which were mounted on the bank of the river at Kosan, where the Russians seemed to have established their headquarters.

One battery of Japanese artillery, which had taken a position on a hill to the east of Wiju, fired three volleys at Fosan, and at noon of Tuesday the Russian batteries behind Chiu Tien Cheng shelled Wiju, wounding one Japanese soldier with shrapnel.

On Wednesday the Russians resumed the bombardment of Wiju, firing at intervals throughout the day. The Japanese artillery did not respond to this fire. General Kuroki has received reports to the effect that the Russians are fortifying the heights on the right bank of the Iho River. These new defenses are declared to extend from Chiu Tien Cheng through the village of Mokao to Koshoki, a distance of three and a quarter miles.

The reports of this fighting which have been received here do not indicate

whether the Russians retired down the river or in the direction of Feng Huan Cheng, on the road to Liaoyang.

The Japanese captured Chiu Tien Cheng, 10 miles north of Antung, which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu River. It is reported that the Russians will retreat to Feng Huan Cheng, which is on the road to Liaoyang, Manchuria.

**Died With the Flag.**

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The operations of the Vladivostok squadron have revived the spirits of the people of St. Petersburg, who have been downcast since the destruction of the Petropavlovsk and the consequent confinement of the remnant of the Port Arthur fleet to the harbor. The fact that the navy is doing something of an offensive character appeals to the popular mind, which has been unable to appreciate the reason for the inactivity of the fine ships of the Vladivostok squadron.

The official report of Rear Admiral Yeszen to the Emperor is as follows:

"During the night of April 26 two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshu-Maru, of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of forty-seven millimeters. The Russians captured on board seventeen officers, twenty soldiers, eighty-five military carriers, or coolies, and sixty-five of the crew, who surrendered. The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party, and who were left without officers, obstinately refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport."

He adds that there were 200 men aboard the transport.

Admiral Yeszen also reports that besides the sinking of the Japanese steamer Goyo-Maru at Won-San (Gen San) April 25 the Russians sank at sea the same evening the Japanese steamer Nakamura-Maru, of 220 tons, whose crew was saved.

It is generally recognized that Rear Admiral Yeszen cannot do more than frighten the Japanese and compel them to exercise greater care in their military movements, as the sinking of a few transports or even cruisers can have no permanent effect on the result of the war. Moreover, he is bound by his instructions not to risk his ships unduly, the intention being to keep them safe for an attack with the Baltic fleet when it arrives in the Pacific.

The possibility of a Japanese attempt to mine the entrances to Vladivostok, as was done at Port Arthur, is considered, but the conditions are different, and besides, Rear Admiral Yeszen, with the lesson of the Petropavlovsk disaster fresh in his mind, will observe the utmost caution.

St. Petersburg is loaded with rumors regarding the sinking of the Japanese military transport the Kinshu-Maru. One report has it that 3,600 men were aboard the transport when she went down, but the admiral insists that there were only 200.

The main line near Wickes Siding.

Orders were issued for all north-bound and south-bound trains to use the switch at that point instead of the main line. Five trains passed the siding during the interval between the breakdown of the freight car and the arrival of No. 18.

It is stated by Conductor Austin that he read the order to the engineer and handed a copy to him. The officials of the road cannot account for the fact that the train approached the siding at the high rate of speed it must have done to cause the damage it did.

The engine turned completely over, pinioning Engineer Bailey beneath tons of steel. Master Mechanic Taber who was riding in the engine, was also instantly killed.

The baggage car was thrown nearly 100 feet from the wreck, and is entirely demolished. The two coaches directly in the rear of the baggage car were also overturned and badly wrecked. The sleeping car in the rear of the coaches was thrown on its side and damaged.

**Suicide of Millionaire.**

Chicago, (Special).—George McKay, a wealthy real estate owner of New York city, shot and killed himself at the Auditorium Hotel. Death was self-inflicted, as when found he was sitting upright in a chair and a revolver was lying on the bed beside him. Relatives of the dead man are unable to assign a reason for the suicide. McKay, who made his home in New York, came to Chicago last Monday to attend to some business connected with his real estate. His holdings, which are said to be worth fully \$1,000,000, were all located in Chicago.

**American Women as Nurses.**

Chicago, (Special).—A party of young women who are on their way to Port Arthur to act as Russian nurses arrived in Chicago. The party is under the leadership of the Countess of Bavanda, who has lived several years in Russia. Countess Bavanda is an American by birth, a native of New Orleans. The six young women accompanying the Countess belong to prominent families in New York, Boston and Pittsburg.

**Serious Flood at Fort Scott.**

Fort Scott, Kan., (Special).—Fort Scott is experiencing the most serious flood in its history. Marmaton river and Mill Creek, which runs into the former stream here, have risen ten feet in the past twenty-four hours, the result of heavy rains. Several hundreds of persons have been rescued in boats. As far as known no lives have been lost. The estimated loss to live stock drowned and property damaged is \$100,000.

## NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

### The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

#### Domestic.

Counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad Company filed a bill to prevent the ticket-brokers in Chicago from continuing their business, charging that they have conspired to defraud railroad companies.

Governor Odell signed three important bills affecting the business of corporations whose titles are misleading owing to the presence therein of such words as "trust," "guarantee," etc.

A sweeping injunction was granted by Judge B. S. Banker, of the United States District Court in Albuquerque, N. M., against the striking machinists and boiler-makers of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Tom Searcy, a negro, 20 years of age, was lynched in a remote part of Helwood county, Tenn. Searcy attempted an assault on a nine-year-old girl.

Capt. A. E. McDonald and his crew of eight men were rescued by life-savers of the Old Harbor Station from the Boston Schooner Future.

Charles Rucker was found guilty of murder in Rock Rapids, Ia. He had killed August Schroeder, a farmer, and married the widow.

The will of Jane H. Reamer, making many bequests for religious and charitable institutions, was filed for probate in Pittsburg.

A deputy sheriff took possession of the offices of Wooden & Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

William Broderick, a well-known opera singer, dropped dead at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, from heart disease.

The United States Steel Corporation has bought the Clairton steel properties from the Crucible Steel Company.

The subject of municipal accounting was discussed at the final session of the Municipal League in Chicago.

Harry Hart, a youth of 18, shot himself in the presence of his sweetheart in Mount Holly, N. J.

H. E. Osgood, of Hiram, Me., killed his wife and himself while on a train en route for home.

The Standard Oil Company made a cut of three cents in all grades of oil.

Four lives were lost by the burning of the Bryant House, in Lansing, Mich.

Judge Atchison, of the United States Court in Pittsburg, dismissed the habeas corpus writs secured for Lieutenant Drury and Private Dowd, U. S. A., held by the civil authorities for shooting William Crowley.

Albert Gallente Sheppard, 74 years old, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., died on board the Clyde Line steamer Comanche, which arrived at New York from Jacksonville and Charleston.

The committee of arrangement for the democratic National Convention met in St. Louis. The number of tickets to be issued for the convention will not exceed 9,500.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, retired from his stock exchange firm so that he may be unhampered in his fight against "certain interests."

Edward Rogers and Thomas Tate were held for court, charged with the larceny of a pocketbook, the property of Henry C. Johnson, the arrest of the prisoners being the outcome of a deal for two horses.

At Athens, N. Y., Andrew Jackson Duncan, Jr., of New York, nephew of the late President McKinley, was married to Miss Jessie Rand Van Deusen.

A misunderstanding of signals cause a railroad wreck at Chariters Crossing, McKees Rocks, Pa., in which five persons were injured, one fatally.

Elephant Coylett was hanged at L'Orignal, Ont., for the murder of Daniel Coligan, a farmer, and his son, Thomas, on January 24 last.

An attempt was made at Jeffersonville, Ind., to assassinate D. M. Robbins, candidate for mayor on the independent labor ticket.

All but one of the families of Eskimos living in the Mackenzie Basin have been wiped out by the measles.

Frederick Graber, made melancholy by the death of his wife, committed suicide in Camden, N. J.

Major General Peter Joseph Osterhaus arrived in New York after an absence of 36 years in Germany, where he resides. He commanded one of the divisions of the Union Army in the Civil War.

Mrs. Lizzie Travers, on trial in Chicago with her husband for shoplifting, advanced through counsel a plea that under biblical laws she was compelled to obey her husband.

In New York Gustave Fingbush, a German sailor, shot and wounded Adeline Buttner and then shot himself, perhaps fatally.

#### Foreign.

The review of the French and Italian squadrons by King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet in the Gulf of Naples was a brilliant event. The United States battleship Kentucky, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Evans, assisted in the review.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra attended the Leopardstown races, the smartest day of the Dublin race week. Richard Croker saw his horse, American Boy, win the April Plate.

Nine-tenths of Fernie, B. C., a town of 3,000, the largest settlement in Crow's Nest Pass district, was destroyed by fire. Estimated loss, \$500,000.

Paul Kruger, former president of the Transvaal, is reported to be afflicted with cerebral trouble and he is now extremely weak.

It is reported through Russian sources that the Russian government is about to moderate the anti-Jewish legislation.

The commandant of the Grootfontein district, German Southwest Africa, reports that the Germans there have suffered severe losses and lack the necessities of life. The Berlin Vossische-Zeitung says the Emperor has expressed dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in Southwest Africa.

Ernest Deligne, former secretary of Don Jaime de Bourbon, son of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, was sentenced in Paris to months' imprisonment for pawnning the famous jeweled necklace of Marie Antoinette.

## WORLD'S FAIR OPEN

### The Ceremonies in St. Louis and Washington.

#### ENORMOUS CROWDS AT THE OPENING.

President Roosevelt to Touch the Button at the White House—Program at the Louisiana Purchase Monument—Rush Work to Get Grounds in Condition for the Exercises—Warships and Distinguished Persons Arrive.

St. Louis, (Special).—At noon President Roosevelt pressed an electric button in the Green Room of the White House at Washington, which started the machinery of the World's Fair at St. Louis, nearly a thousand miles away.

The program for the opening ceremonies at St. Louis began at 9 A. M., when the officers of the Exposition, the national commission and the board of lady managers assembled in the Administration Building to march to the Plaza of St. Louis, where they took their places upon the platform erected at the base of the Louisiana Purchase Monument. A detachment of the Jefferson Guards, with a band and an officer of the United States Army, escorted the party.

Representatives of foreign governments assembled in the Hall of Congress at 9:15 A. M., and walked with a similar escort to the plaza. The state and territorial commissioners, with the governors of several states were in the United States Government Building and proceeded to the plaza under escort of Jefferson Guards and a military officer. The exercises were held in the open air, the audience occupying the broad Plaza of St. Louis facing the monument.

President David R. Francis, of the Exposition called the assemblage to order at 10 o'clock, and after an invocation by Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, in which the audience joined, President Francis then delivered his address.

From this point forward the program proceeded as follows: March—"Louisiana," Van der Stucken. Transfer of the Exhibit Palaces—By the President to the director of exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, with presentation of official commission and insignia of office.

Address—The director of exhibits, Mr. Frederick J. V. Skiff, will present to the chiefs of his division their official commissions and insignias of office.

Chorus—"Hymn of the West," words by Edmund Clarence Steadman; music by John Knowles Paine.

Address—The mayor of the City of St. Louis, Hon. Rolla Wells.

Address—The president of the National Commission, Hon. Thomas E. Carter.

Addresses—By a United States senator and Representative James A. Tawney on behalf of the committee of the United States Congress.

Address for the Exhibitors—Mr. Edward H. Hariman, president New York State Commission.

Music—"The Star-Spangled Banner," Francis Scott Key.

Addresses—The representatives of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft.

At the conclusion of the address by the Secretary of War the President of the United States, in the White House in the presence of members of the Diplomatic Corps, chief justice and associate justice of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other persons distinguished in official life, pressed the button connected with the Exposition grounds and started the machinery, the same act unfurling flags on all the buildings and setting the great cascades in motion.

The singing of "America" in grand chorus concluded the exercises.

The parade in the Pike concessionaires, a gorgeous affair in which thousands of men, and women and animals took part, followed the opening ceremonies.

**Scorpion in Slipper.**

Minneapolis, Minn., (Special).—Miss Mabel Lane was bitten by a large black scorpion at her home, near Minnetonka Lake. Despite the pain of the sting, Miss Lane seized a pair of hair curlers, wrenched the scorpion from her finger and placed it in alcohol. Then she telephoned for a physician. Dr. Miles of Excelsior, arrived at the Lane residence and prescribed opiates to relieve the pain. He permitted the wound to bleed freely and Miss Lane is recovering.

Miss Lane, who had been in Cuba for three months, returned home trunk on Monday and removed a number of articles, including a pair of house slippers. It was in one of these that the scorpion had been brought over.

**B. & O. Locomotive Explodes.**

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Engine No. 2220, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, east-bound, exploded while passing Tenth street, Braddock. Three men were fatally injured, three others dangerously hurt and five buildings were wrecked. Two of the houses caught fire and were destroyed. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

**Failed to Obtain Immunity.**

Minneapolis, Minn., (Special).—Charles H. Brown, who was secretary of the board of corrections and charities under former Mayor Ames and who went on the stand in the trial of William H. Johnson, former superintendent of the poor, and under oath described the system of "graft" by which the poor fund was looted, was arraigned under three indictments charging official malfeasance. Brown sought to obtain immunity by testifying against Johnson, but the latter was acquitted by the jury.

## LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

### Appropriations Analyzed.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Representative Hemenway, of Indiana, and Representative Livingston, of Georgia, respectively chairman and ranking minority members of the House committee on appropriations, according to established custom, made public statements dealing with the appropriations provided at this session of Congress. Although the gentlemen agree as to figures, their deductions vary, for Mr. Hemenway's statement appears under the caption "Good Government Housekeeping," while Mr. Livingston heads his "A Congress That Has Done Nothing But Spend Money."

According to the tables presented, the grand total of appropriations for the year 1904-1905 is \$781,574,629, against \$753,058,506 for the preceding year.

After reviewing the expenditures for the next fiscal year, Mr. Hemenway concludes:

"The expenditures of our government in their aggregate, as exhibited by the appropriations of Congress, are large, and by unthinking persons are denounced, and yet according to the very best authority our national government is the most economically administered of any in the civilized world."

A table to substantiate this statement is given showing the per capita expenditures of the leading nations. The highest given is New Zealand, where the per capita expense is \$30.38; the lowest is the United States, with a per capita showing of \$9.97.

Of this total sum \$26,801,843 was to pay deficiencies for prior fiscal years and \$5,000,000 is set aside for application to the sinking fund. This leaves the total appropriation for the expenses of the government for the year 1905 \$666,272,786. The total estimated revenues for this period are \$704,472,000, or an excess over appropriations or authorized expenditures of \$6,199,274.

Continuing, Mr. Hemenway says:

"Experience has demonstrated that one year with another the actual expenditures of the government are about 5 per cent. less than the appropriations made by Congress, and, anticipating that the coming fiscal year will not prove an exception to this practically well established rule, it is safe to assume that the apparent surplus of revenues over expenditures will be augmented by not less than \$35,000,000, thus affording a safe margin of at least \$40,000,000."

Mr. Livingston, in his statement, compares the expenditures of democratic congresses with republican congresses, and adds: "The appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, as made by a democratic Congress, do not materially vary, as will be seen, one from the other, and average only \$494,617,602 for each year."

"The table also shows that appropriations for federal expenditures made under a republican administration by a republican Congress for the next fiscal year have reached the startling sum of \$781,574,629 or an increase of \$286,955,027 over the average of the last two years under democratic control and within a period of less than ten years."

"I do not question the honesty of these vast appropriations, either in their aggregate amount or in their details; but I challenge the wisdom of the policy of the dominant party that has made these enormous expenditures necessary through the increase of the military and naval establishments, the maintenance of which is at the expense of needed internal improvement such as river and harbor works and public buildings. During the session which is just about to close the representatives of the people have denied consideration of the demands of their constituents all along this line, and yet the appropriations for the army show an increase over what it costs in 1896 of \$54,000,000, and the navy the still greater increase of \$60,000,000."

"Whatever may have been the sins of commission of this Congress, they are as nothing compared to its sins of omission, denying consideration to all legislation for the welfare of great masses of people."

**Alter Paper Trust.**

Conde Hamlin, of the St. Paul Pioneer Press; Don C. Seitz, of the New York World, and John Norris, of the Philadelphia Ledger and the New York Times, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, called on the attorney general today and laid before him a complaint against the so-called paper manufacturers' trust, alleging violations of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The attorney general explained to them the distinction between what could and what could not be accomplished under the Sherman act, and particularly the distinction between courts having drawn between combination affecting production and combination affecting interstate commerce directly. Yet, upon a showing of evidence which seemed to indicate that a combination existed in the paper business whereby different paper manufacturers have agreed to regulate the supply of paper and to divide among themselves the territory of its consumption, the attorney general stated that he would have an investigation made, and if it were found that this feature of the charges could be sustained he would institute appropriate proceedings to stop it.

**Congressional and Departments.**

The members of the Isthmian Canal Commission have returned to Washington from a tour of inspection of the recently acquired canal property on the isthmus.

The naval collier Caesar went aground on Loggerhead Buoy.

Before the House committee Assistant Secretary Darling opposed, and Rear Admiral Taylor favored, the bill for a general board in the Navy. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Jeter C. Pritchard to be United States circuit judge.

The sundry Civil Bill agreed upon carries an appropriation of \$500,000 for a plaza for the Baltimore Customhouse, and \$17,000 to cover the damage to the building by the recent fire. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for work during the current year.

## THE CANAL TRANSFERRED.

### Closing Negotiations in Panama Deal Consummated By Day and Russell.

#### FORTY MILLION DOLLARS ADVANCED

Deeds of the Property, Archives and Other Papers and Documents Which Will Belong to the United States Under the Transfer, Have Already Been Turned Over to the Representatives of Our Government.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The attorney general has received cablegrams from Messrs. Day and Russell, who went to Paris as his representative to conduct the closing negotiations for the Panama canal property, to the effect that the deeds of the property, archives and all other papers and documents which will belong to the United States under the transfer have already been turned over to them and that the purchase price of \$40,000,000 has been advanced to the canal company by a Paris syndicate of bankers. This syndicate, it is understood, offers to pay over the money with a view to expediting the consummation of the sale on the assurance of the attorney general that the draft of the syndicate on the United States for the \$40,000,000 would be honored on presentation at the treasury at Washington.

At the time the money was paid over to the canal company in Paris, Maj. Mark Brooke, of the engineer corps of the army, now in Colon, was authorized to formally receive the property on the isthmus in the name of the United States. Whether by the Republic of Panama the department of justice has not yet been advised, but it is assumed it will be made within a day or two. Messrs. Day and Russell are expected to return to Washington within the next ten days and will bring with them the title deeds of the canal property.

Though sympathizing with the efforts of the European holders of Colombian bonds to induce the new state of Panama to assume some share of the foreign indebtedness of Colombia, the state department has made no move in that matter since the retirement from Washington of M. Bunau-Varilla, the Panamanian minister. Before the minister left Washington, Secretary Hay took occasion to impress upon him the fact that considerations of equity should move Panama to an assumption of some part of the national debt, but the minister was not particularly impressed and no effort was made to bring pressure to bear on the new government. The attempt to delay the payment of the \$10,000,000 to Panama by the presentation of the old Colon fire claims probably will not receive the indorsement of the department.

Paris, (By Cable).—The case of Colombia against the Panama Canal Company, involving the former's right to hold 50,000 shares of stock, was again postponed for another fortnight.

**COLOR PUT INTO HIS EYE.**

**Boston Specialists Paint Man's Iris With India Ink.**

Philadelphia, (Special).—A dispatch to the Public Ledger from Boston says:

"An operation which took place at the Eye and Ear Infirmary in this city seems to indicate that the color of the human eye can be changed by the use of needles.

"The surgeons were Dr. Henry H. Haskell and Dr. Hefferman and the patient was a young man who has been suffering for some time with an affection which partially destroyed the color of his eye, but only in the slightest degree affected its sight.

"The iris contained a white streak almost its entire width. Two drops of a 2 per cent solution of cocaine were put under the eyelid in preparation for the operation. The instruments used consisted of five ordinary cambic needles. These were applied to the cornea, making a large number of holes of the finest size. Minute quantities of India ink, previously shaded to match the iris as nearly as possible, were rubbed into the cornea with the finger, and in this manner worked into each of the holes made by the needle points.

"The physicians say the operation was completely successful."

**TORNADO LEAVES DEATH AND RUIN.**

**Nearly a Score of Lives Lost in Indian Territory.**

Pryor Creek, I. T., (Special).—Six persons were killed by a tornado which swept through the country about four miles south of here.

Reports have been received that a number of others were injured, but names of only two are known.

The storm started near Chowton, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road eight miles from here, and swerved to the northeast, cutting a path from one-half to a mile wide and about 20 miles long.

The Abbott home was demolished and the four members of the family instantly killed.

The storm then struck the Dealy home, blowing it to pieces, killing the young son and probably fatally injuring the father.

**Miners Threatened By Fire.**

Scranton, Pa., (Special).—The large breaker of the Scranton Coal Company in Pinebrook, near the central part of the city, was totally destroyed by fire. The names were discovered, about noon issuing from the top of the structure and immediately the fire companies responded to the alarm and kept the flames well within bounds. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time among the relatives of the 400 men and boys who were at work in the mines and whose fate was not known.