

RUSSIANS MEET REPULSE

Preliminaries for the Next Big Battle on Land.

GENERAL ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE.

Russians Attack Oyama's Three Advancing Columns, but Are Driven Back—Their Losses Are Heaviest North of Pakumen. Where the Japs' Shell Fire Mows Them Down.

Tokio (By Cable).—Advices from Manchuria plainly show that the preliminaries are in progress for another mighty struggle between the two great armies.

The Russians occupy a line 42 miles long, from Yehoching to Hsidosien, by way of Sipingchien, where they have good defensive positions, and are strongly entrenched. The Japanese are advancing in three columns from Kaiyuan, Changtufu and Fakumen.

In the Eastern field the Russians who retreated from Tunghua and Hsingking rallied at Wanghaoche, 40 miles north of Tunghua, but subsequently withdrew to the north, their advanced position being now at Liuhochen, 15 miles north of Wangkaote.

Their main position is at Hailingching, where General Patroloff commands.

An official report issued by the War Department shows that the Russian reconnaissance on the morning of Thursday included simultaneous attacks upon all three of the Japanese columns advancing from Fakumen, Changtufu and Kaiyuan. The most determined attack was made at Nanchingtu, 10 miles north of Kaiyuan.

All the attacks were repulsed. The Russian losses were heaviest north of Kakumen, where the Japanese shell fire severely punished the attacking force. The Japanese casualties were scattering and slight.

Linevitch Ready to Accept Battle.

Gunshu Pass (108 miles north of Tie Pass), Manchuria (By Cable).—A general engagement is imminent. Field Marshal Oyama is deploying heavy forces against General Linevitch's left, and is contracting his troops along the center, but his base is opposite the Russian right.

It is not yet clear which wing is making a demonstration and which will deliver the main blow. It is evident from Linevitch's preparations that he intends to accept a decisive battle.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The War Office confirms the report from Gunshu Pass that Field Marshal Oyama is on the eve of taking the general offensive, and no doubt is entertained here that General Linevitch will accept battle in his present positions.

The general staff believes Oyama's advance was precipitated by the doubt regarding the issue of the coming naval battle between Admirals Rojstvensky and Togo. With an unbeaten army in front of him, Oyama's position might be critical if his communications with Japan were interrupted, even temporarily.

Russia and Contraband.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Superior Admiralty Court has decided the appeal in the case of the British steamer Calchas, captured by the Vladivostok squadron, overruling Admiral Jessen's protest against the decision of the Vladivostok court ordering her release. Admiral Jessen contended that the steamer was subject to confiscation, on the ground that she carried Japanese dispatches.

At the same time the Superior Court decided that the detention of the Calchas was legal, thus barring any claim for damages on the ground of illegal detention. Following the precedent set in the case of the German steamer Arabia, confiscated by the Vladivostok prize court, which recognized the American doctrine that foodstuffs are conditional contraband, the court ordered the release of 350,000 pounds of flour, in which Americans, principally residing on the Pacific Coast, are interested, and sustained the confiscation of 36 bales of cotton and 97 bales of timber, the latter decision being a rejection of Secretary Hay's conditional contraband so as to include all articles of dual use. The Vladivostok prize court has not yet passed on the machinery on board the Calchas.

ROBBED BANK TO SAVE SON.

Pathetic Confession of Employee of a Des Moines Bank.

Des Moines Iowa (Special).—Carl M. Spencer, a former trusted employe of the Des Moines National Bank, was indicted by the Federal grand jury on a charge of embezzlement and for alleged fraudulent entries in the bank's books. The amount of Spencer's alleged shortage will not exceed \$5,000.

There is a pathetic story in connection with Spencer's confession, which he made prior to the indictment. For many years annually he had been taking an invalid son East for medical treatment. He had been unable to get the expenses incurred by the medical attention, and to save the boy's life he took money from his employer.

Another clerk suspected of the theft and subsequently dismissed from the bank is completely exonerated by Spencer's confession.

Eight Killed in a Collision.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—Eight men were killed and four injured in a freight collision near Echols, Ky.

Robbers Missed \$500,000.

San Francisco (Special).—An attempt to rob the stamp safe at the San Francisco Postoffice was frustrated by Watchman William O'Connell, who saw one of the burglars drilling the safe. The burglars took alarm and escaped with only \$1,400 worth of stamps found outside the safe. The safe contained \$14,000 in stamps and much money, while in the cashier's room, adjoining the stamp department, was a large safe which contained nearly \$500,000.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Manuel Montoya, a rich stockman of Los Alamosa, N. M., cut his wife's throat with a razor while in an insane rage, tore down part of his house, broke much furniture, and then severed his own jugular vein.

A New York policyholder of the Equitable Life Assurance Company has written to President Roosevelt asking him to order an investigation of the company's affairs.

Additional claims, aggregating \$17,000, were filed in the United States District Court in Philadelphia against the Haight & Freeze Company, brokers.

The committee of the United Brethren Conference, in Topeka, Kan., refused to accept the report of the treasurer, Rev. Dr. McKee, of Dayton, O.

Mrs. Mary Shepard died at her home, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at the age of 104. She was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, December 25, 1800.

The president, vice president and cashier of the American National Bank of Abilene, Tex., were indicted by the federal grand jury.

The municipal ferryboat Richmond was launched at the shipyards of the Burlee Shipbuilding Company, of Port Richmond, S. I.

Minister Barrett declared in New York that sanitation presented a more difficult problem on the isthmus than the engineering.

H. Clay Grubb, who was tried at Salisbury, N. C., on the charge of killing his brother-in-law, O. B. Davis, was acquitted.

P. J. McArdle, of Muncie, Ind., was elected president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Thieves killed William Strickland, watchman at the Standard Oil warehouses in Raleigh, N. C., and burned the place.

The various committees made reports at yesterday's session of the American Baptist Missionary Union in St. Louis.

The American Federation of Musicians, in session in Detroit, decided to hold next year's convention in Detroit.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church decided to allow instrumental music in the church services.

Reports were made to the Convention of the Switchmen's Union in Indianapolis.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$125,000 to Wellesley College for a library.

Dr. William Osler, recently professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, sailed from New York for Liverpool en route to Oxford to accept a professorship.

At Natchez, Miss., Peter Matheson, a book agent, killed two men and fatally wounded his mother-in-law. He also shot at a four-year-old girl, but without effect.

The women connected with the Toronto (Kan.) Baptist Church, which was demolished by a cyclone, have appealed to John D. Rockefeller for funds for a new edifice.

At Somerville, N. J., George H. Wood pleaded guilty to the murder of George Williams in the second degree and was sentenced to the penitentiary for 30 years.

The First National Bank of Cornwall, N. Y., has closed its doors. It was capitalized at \$25,000, and, according to a recent statement, owed its depositors \$18,000.

President Ripley, of the Santa Fe Railway, says that Paul Horton, secretary of the Navy, can return to the service of the Santa Fe if he so desires.

It is probable that an increase in rates will be discussed by the Royal Arcanum at its convention in Atlantic City.

At Pueblo, Col., Frank Cowells killed his sweetheart and then himself.

Philadelphia's City Councils voted to lease the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company for 75 years for \$25,000,000. The announcement of the result was received with hisses and cries of "Thieves!" from the gallery.

Alienists testified in Somerville, N. J., in the case of George H. Wood, accused of killing George Williams, that epileptics might commit crime without knowing it while in a state of subconsciousness.

Carl M. Spencer, a former trusted employe of the Des Moines National Bank, was indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of embezzlement and for alleged fraudulent entries in the bank's books.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, a philanthropist, of Chicago, who has given many hundred thousand dollars to small colleges, has donated \$50,000 to Montpelier Seminary, of Montpelier, Vt.

Foreign.

There are prospects of a bountiful harvest in Russia this year. The grain blockade in the southeastern part of the country has been broken, about 90,000 cars having been moved in April.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy received James Stokes, of New York, vice president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and spoke of the association's good work in that country.

The United Hungarian opposition has decided to appoint Count Andrássy as their representative to present to the King the program on which they will support the cabinet.

The Austrian Minister of Marine has placed an order for 6 torpedo-boat destroyers and to torpedo boats with a shipbuilding firm at Fiume, Hungary.

The celebration in Berlin of the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia will last four days, beginning June 3.

The third anniversary of the inauguration of the Cuban Republic was appropriately celebrated at Havana and other Cuban cities.

The Russian commission will recommend the establishment of a representative assembly with limited legislative powers.

Two thousand Albanians surrounded the town of Gulliane, Albania, and threatened to massacre the Serbian population. Moorish pirates attacked a small British vessel and riddled the British flag with bullets.

Eight persons were killed by lightning and many injured in Silesia.

A critical condition of affairs exists in Serbia. The newspapers bitterly attack the King.

ANNALS ASPHALT GRANT

The Venezuelan Court Defies United States.

MAY NOW SELL THE PROPERTY.

This Government Now Expected to Take Prompt Action and Insist Upon Submission of the Controversy to Arbitration—Representatives of the Asphalt Company Say They Have Fulfilled Their Contract.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The decision of the High Federal Court of Venezuela, the highest judicial tribunal in that country, made at Caracas, annulling the concession of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, and ordering that company to pay the government damages sustained by the alleged complicity of the company in the Matos revolution, will probably bring quick results from the United States government, which has been waiting to take action only until the case has been finally disposed of in the Venezuelan courts. In response to the various demands of the State Department, whose officials hold that there has been a denial of justice to the asphalt company, President Castro has always replied that he would not arbitrate anything until the case had passed through his courts in the proper manner.

Holding the position it does, it is not likely that this government will engage in controversy with President Castro much longer. It is openly asserted that the patience of President Roosevelt and other officials of the government has long been exhausted at the attitude of the Venezuelan executive, and there is every possibility of a renewal of demands upon him. It is unlikely, however, that any action will be taken until the present phase of Venezuelan affairs, the Bowen-Loomis case, has been settled.

The first step to be taken will be an investigation of the merits of the case just decided by the High Federal Court. If it is found that there has been a denial of justice, and this is expected by government officials here, who have no faith in Venezuelan courts and who think that Castro runs them to suit himself, representations will be at once made to President Castro. These, it is said, will consist in a renewal of the demand for arbitration by a tribunal.

The last communication in the Venezuelan government concerning the asphalt case was a demand for arbitration with threat of forcible action. The government here has done nothing to carry out the threat implied in this communication, which amounted to an ultimatum. Since then the State Department has merely been waiting for a decision of the federal court at Caracas, waiting to see what the outcome would be, and to then renew representations when President Castro would have no excuse for prolonging the negotiations. The State Department has had no confirmation or details of the decision of the high federal court, but it is expected that Mr. Hutchinson, charge d'affaires of the American Legation at Caracas, will make a report immediately.

FORT WORTH STRUCK BY TORNADO.

One Man Killed and Much Damage Done—Buildings Wrecked.

Fort Worth, Tex. (Special).—A heavy windstorm, blowing at the rate of 70 miles an hour, struck this city from the southwest at 6.30 o'clock P. M. Part of the west wall of the Texas and Pacific station was blown in and John Young, a train dispatcher, killed.

The storm was most severe west of the city, and all telephone and telegraph wires in that direction are down.

A passenger on a Texas and Pacific train from the West reports that the town of Mineral Wells was partly blown away.

One church belonging to the African Methodist Episcopal Church here was demolished. Many business buildings lost their roofs, including the First National Bank Building, a seven-story structure.

The Baptist and the Episcopal churches in North Fort Worth were partly wrecked, while the roofs of the Grand Hotel, in East Weatherford street, and of the Johnson House, in West Bluff street, were torn away. Fifty dwellings in various parts of the city were damaged. The Second Ward School building was partly wrecked.

The storm extended as far east as Terrell, but did no particular damage at that point. Handley seven miles east of Fort Worth, suffered much property damage.

Shot and Killed His Father.

Bellport, R. I. (Special).—Joseph O'Connell, a boy, shot his father, Thomas O'Connell, through the heart. The boy claims that he shot his father in self-defense. He has not been arrested. Joseph and his father engaged in a fierce quarrel and the latter attacked Joseph with an axe. The son was severely gashed and is seriously injured. The father died almost instantly.

Moro Chief Killed.

Manila (By Cable).—News has been received that Pala, the outlaw Moro chief, who has been pursued the past two weeks on the island of Jolo by troops under the command of Gen. Leonard Wood, has been killed. His few surviving followers are being trailed by the troops. Pala was reported to have a following of 600 well-armed men, most of whom have been killed.

Women Accused as Coiners.

Philadelphia (Special).—Secret-service operatives arrested three women and a man who are charged with counterfeiting silver coins. Mrs. Rose Weinstein, Bessie, her daughter, and Charles Nabesky were captured in the Weinstein home and Kate Malenkoff was arrested in her own home, several blocks away. In both places were found many spurious half-dollars, quarters and dimes, besides the paraphernalia for manufacturing the money.

CHINA TO RETALIATE.

Proposes to Boycott American Goods Hereafter.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—China will oppose to Chinese exclusion its boycott of American goods. This was announced officially by the Chinese Legation here. Asked what was meant by the action of China in deciding not to purchase American goods, the Chinese Minister said:

"It means business. China will not buy a yard of American goods while America violates her treaty obligations by excluding or deporting Chinese."

The Chinese diplomat explained that the treaty of 1868 between China and America gave full freedom of intercourse. Chinese under that treaty could come to America, and America could trade with China.

This treaty was modified by the treaty of 1880, which provided that the United States and China might make an agreement excluding Chinese laborers. This was done in 1884 by a treaty limited to 10 years, which treaty expired last year.

The expiration of this treaty, the Chinese diplomat asserts, places the two countries in the position in which they were placed by the treaty of 1868. Every Chinaman excluded or deported is excluded or deported in violation of the treaty obligations of the United States to China. The only way in which there can be such exclusion, the Chinese hold, is by treaty providing for it. No such treaty is now in force.

Not only will China boycott American goods, the diplomat says, but it is collecting data to make a basis for claims for indemnity of the exclusion and deporting of Chinamen contrary to treaty rights.

SAYS SHE BORROWED \$900,000.

Mrs. Chadwick Tells About Some of Her Financial Operations.

Cleveland (Special).—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick made a statement concerning her affairs, in which she told of the beginning of her financial troubles.

"Since January 1, 1901, I have had \$3,210,000. Of this amount I borrowed not over \$900,000, the remainder coming from a trust fund and some sales."

"In April or May, 1901, I owed only \$53,000. I paid that debt. I was then induced to make an investment which called for almost \$400,000. I took no security for this investment, and the transaction, so far as I am concerned, never materialized. The investment was made upon the advice of a friend."

After relating her experiences while abroad, during which time her husband and her niece were ill for several months, Mrs. Chadwick says:

"Early in the month of February, 1902, after my return home I was informed that my investment was a loss and that I was in debt \$400,000. Besides that sum there was an additional loss which I had incurred of \$200,000. In order to meet these obligations I made large loans, for which I paid heavy commissions."

"I have borrowed in all \$900,000. I obtained \$175,000 on my own note. A loan of \$240,000 was secured by me on the indorsement of a prominent New Yorker. The other \$400,000 I have mentioned before."

"I have been offered bail by a prominent Cleveland, who wishes his name kept secret. I shall not accept freedom on such a condition. The person who makes the offer is wealthy."

A Monument at Newbern.

Newbern, N. C. (Special).—With impressive ceremonies and in the presence of many people there was unveiled in the Newbern National Cemetery a monument commemorating the valor of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. The monument is 17 feet high and is surmounted by a lifelike figure of a uniformed soldier at parade rest.

\$200,000 Is Missing.

Boston (Special).—James D. Colt, receiver for the Haight & Freeze Company, stock brokers, filed a bill of complaint in the United States Circuit Court here, in which he charged that \$200,000 of the concern's funds is missing.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Justice Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, having indicated to the President his intention soon to retire, the President has announced that he will appoint former Senator Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, as Justice Morris' successor.

Associate Justice Anderson, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, issued an order temporarily enjoining John W. Hayes and associates, claiming to be officers of the Knights of Labor, from performing duties of those offices.

Secretary Taft has decided, for the present, at least, not to buy foreign-built ships and material for the Panama Canal in foreign markets.

In the taking of evidence before a Washington notary in the case of the Baroness von Roque, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, for recovery of lands, an affidavit was read from a New York physician stating that Mrs. Maybrick was suffering with rheumatism.

In the Criminal Court Attorney Worthington filed a motion for a separate trial for George W. Crawford in the case of Machen, Lorenz and Crawford, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government.

Mr. W. W. Ludlow, who has been appointed chief clerk of the Treasury to succeed the late Wallace Hills, has entered on the discharge of his new duties.

Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore, explained to the President the result of his mission to Santo Domingo.

Mr. Whiteley Reid called at the State Department and received his final instructions preparatory to leaving for his post at London.

A petition of the government for a rehearing of the Philippine tariff order of the President by the Supreme Court was filed.

J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, has resigned as chief of the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor.

JOHANN HOCH GUILTY

Chicago Jury Recommends the Death Penalty.

THE PRISONER STOOD IN A STUPOR.

End of the Trial of the German Who Is Accused of Having Married Forty Women, Many of Whom Died Under Suspicious Circumstances—His Crime Was Characterized as Artistic Assassination.

Chicago, (Special).—Johann Hoch, who by his own confession is a polygamist and who is charged by the police with having married at least 40 women in the last 15 years, was found guilty of murdering the next to his last wife, Marie Welcker-Hoch, and the death sentence was recommended by the jury in Judge Kersten's court.

Hoch had been married to Mrs. Welcker only a short time when she took suddenly sick and died. He then formed an alliance with the sister of the dead woman, and securing the sister's money, fled from Chicago. This Mrs. Hoch told the police that Hoch had poisoned her sister and a search for Hoch was begun. He was found two weeks later in New York and brought back to Chicago and confronted by several alleged wives. During the trial expert testimony was offered by the State that Hoch had poisoned the woman by administering arsenic.

The verdict was reached in less than half an hour. Three ballots were taken. The first ballot was unanimous as to Hoch's guilt and then a ballot followed as to the punishment to be inflicted. This ballot showed in favor of the death penalty and two for life imprisonment. A third ballot resulted in the 12 jurymen voting for the death penalty.

"Well, I guess it's all off with John," groaned Hoch as the verdict was read in court. He was greatly affected. He had sat in a stooping position, but when the word "death" was read he turned pale, stared hopelessly at the jurors and then sank limp in his chair.

Hoch's attorneys will ask for a new trial, although the condemned man declared he was ready to die and would be better satisfied if they did not make an effort to save him.

"I wish they would hang me tonight, now that I have been found guilty," declared Hoch. "I am not afraid to die, and the sooner it is over with the better."

Hoch expressed great surprise at the finding of the jury and declared that the jurors did not take time to consider the evidence.

"The evidence was all circumstantial," he said, "and my life was 'guessed' away by the jury, which did not give sufficient consideration to the testimony offered."

Hoch denied positively that he had murdered a number of wives, as has been alleged, and displayed some bitterness in speaking of the matter.

"Such talk is foolish," he said. "The reports have been spread that I am a modern 'Bluebeard.' This is untrue. All that can be said against me is that I have committed bigamy. As to the talk that I had nearly a dozen wives, it is nonsense, as are the stories that I made away with them. There was no evidence that I had another sweetheart and wanted to get rid of the woman I am accused of poisoning. I spent money to get her, but this part of the evidence was ignored by the jurors."

Hoch said he preferred the death penalty to life imprisonment. He then commenced to whistle a lively air as he returned to his cell.

MR. MORTON TO QUIT JULY 1.

Considering Four Offers to Go into Private Business.

Washington, (Special).—Secretary of the Navy Morton desires to leave public life as soon as possible, and by July 1 he will have relinquished his present post to some other man and will in all probability have gone to Europe for a brief stay.

Mr. Morton is now weighing the respective advantages of at least four important positions in business life which have been offered to him. Not all of these are railroad positions.

Secretary Metcalf is expected to succeed him, and it is reported that if Mr. Metcalf does not get the Navy post he will in all probability retire from public life. He is not a wealthy man.

Secretary Morton replied to the communication received by him from the Humane Society of the City of Galveston, Texas, in which they call attention to the alleged inhumane treatment of the crew of the cruiser Galveston during the recent stay of that ship at Galveston. Mr. Morton says that the facts related "constitute the most ample excuse for any unlawful action which any commanding officer of a naval vessel might take to preserve order and discipline."

Pronounced a Real Durer.

Heidelberg, (By Cable).—A life-size bust picture by Albrecht Durer of the Saviour crowned with thorns has been found in the house of an obscure resident of Offenburg. The canvas bears Durer's monogram and the date 1524. Emperor William, during his recent visit to Karlsruhe, went with the Grand Duke of Baden to see the picture. Prof. Hans Thoma, the artist and director of the Hall of Art at Karlsruhe, is one of those who pronounce the picture to be a genuine Durer.

Captain Naysan Murdered.

Manila, (By Cable).—Capt. Naysan, of the constabulary, who was stationed at Seassi, has been shot and killed by his own Moro sentinel. The motive for the murder is not known.

Ambush Germans in Africa.

Berlin, (By Cable).—Captain von Rappard's company, while marching to attack Chief Frederick in German Southwest Africa, was ambushed on May 3 at the junction of the Kutup and Kuums rivers by Chief Frederick with 300 men. Six Germans were killed and six wounded, among them being Captain von Rappard, who was severely hurt. Capt. Baum-Gaertel, according to an official telegram, relieved Captain von Rappard by a forced march of 46 hours and drove off the natives.

RUSSIANS' LOSSES 89,000.

The Figures Cover Battle and Retreat From Mukden.

Gunshu, Pass, Manchuria, (By Cable).—Some 10 weeks have passed since the last echoes of the titanic Mukden combat have died away, but the discussions and tales of those hard days of fighting and retreat have not lessened, but on the contrary, grow louder and louder. Here in the army the newspaper articles and telegrams portraying a disastrous rout of the Russians were read with amazement and indignation. The reality was as follows:

The attack on the Russian positions by the Japanese began February 19. The first Manchurian army and parts of the Third Army repulsed all attacks, and as to the character of this repulse the best proof is the fact that on March 7, after the repulse of the last attack on the Gaotu Pass, the Japanese in complete disorder, abandoning on their bivouacs many objects, ammunition, cartridges, conserves and rice, retired almost four miles. The same thing took place on the remainder of the front of the first army. The second Manchurian army, repulsing all the desperate attacks on the western front, was unable, however, to throw back the Japanese forces, which were encircling Mukden from the north.

This success of the Japanese compelled the Russians to withdraw the first and third armies to the fortified positions on the line of the Hun River. On March 9 the Japanese succeeded in breaking through the Russian position on the Hun River, which, together with the armies of Nogi advancing to the railroad from the west and with Okta's assistance, forced the commander to give the order to all three armies to retreat to Tie Pass. In spite of the extremely difficult circumstances the retirement of the troops from the advanced position took place in good order. The retreat was rendered more difficult by the panic in the wagon trains.

One of the rear guards, under command of Major General Gamefeld, and a few battalions, losing the direction which had been given them for the retreat, were surrounded, and after a furious fight, succeeded in partly breaking through, with heavy losses. In this way began the sudden confusion, which became a panic, among the wagon trains, communicating partly to those batteries and parks which, owing to the duststorm, lost their way and got between the wagons. The troops of the line were almost untouched by the panic, and retired fighting steadily, defending successive positions, while the rear guard had to repulse the Japanese with the bayonet. Under the protection of these slowly retreating, bleeding and worn-out soldiers, work on the railway was continued until night of March 11, and all the rolling stock and all the wounded were gotten away, with the exception of 400 especially seriously wounded, who were left in several hospitals in Mukden, together with 450 wounded Japanese.

The Russian losses for the whole period of the fighting from February 19 to March consisted of killed, wounded and missing as follows:

Two generals, both severely wounded and now both prisoners, 1,985.

Privates, 87,577.

Dividing the latter figure into classes there would be in round figures about 55,000 wounded gathered up, 15,000 killed, 7,000 to 8,000 taken prisoner and 10,000 to 12,000 left on the field and missing. Of the last two classes the number of those taken prisoners must be calculated at not more than 5,000 or 6,000. Of guns the Russians lost 33, including 20 quick-firers. As to the siege artillery, every gun of it, with the ammunition, was sent north two days before the retreat began.

The blow was a very heavy one, and the armies passed through a period of severe trial, increased by the warped accounts which have found their way into the foreign press. The information concerning the losses given above was received by the Associated Press correspondent from the staff of the new commander-in-chief and has the authorization of the chief of staff, General Karkevitch.

INSANE MAN'S CRIME.

Killed His Godmother, Who, He Said, Had Bewitched Him.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—Walking up to Patrolman Dacey on the street here at noon, Frank Lesner, aged 26, a native of Trenton, told him that he had murdered his godmother, Mrs. Michael Hammernick, in her home at Trenton, and inquired the way to the station, where he could take a train back to his work in the dairy at the Asylum for Criminal Insane at Ionia. Lesner, who is evidently mentally irresponsible, told the officer that Mrs. Hammernick had bewitched him and his whole family, and for that reason he had come from Ionia for the express purpose of killing her. Mrs. Hammernick was found dead in bed by her husband when he returned to their home, in Trenton, from a neighbor's. There were five bullet wounds in her body and her head was crushed by a blow from a chair.

Shot in a Public Garden.

Ufa, Russia, (By Cable).—Major-General Sokolovsky, Governor-General of the Province of Ufa, was fired at several times and severely wounded in the public garden during an entertainment.