

HIT OWN MINES

Two Russian Destroyers Sunk Off Port Arthur

WHEN HATSUSE WENT DOWN

Intercepted Correspondence Gives News to Japanese.

TOTOMI CREW LOSE HEARING

Terrible Explosion at Short Range Ruptured the Tympani of the Men on the Fireship Under Commander Honda.

TOKIO, May 29, 5 P. M.—Certain Russian correspondence which has been intercepted by the Japanese at the blockade of Port Arthur, gives the information that Russian torpedo-boat destroyers have been sunk by mines outside of Port Arthur, as well as details of the placing of the mines which effected the destruction of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse on May 15.

The sixth Japanese squadron, which was blockading Port Arthur, overhauled and searched a junk and seized a number of letters written by Russian officers. One letter said that a torpedo-boat destroyer had successfully placed a series of mines during the night which preceded the loss of the Hatsuse and, continuing, told of the loss of some Russian torpedo-boat destroyers. How many is not mentioned, but it is indicated that there were at least two.

Falling Masts Smash Boats. The heavy loss of life which accompanied the sinking of the Japanese cruiser Yoshino as a result of colliding with the Japanese cruiser Kasuga May 15 was due to the smashing of five of her boats by falling masts. When the ships came together, collision masts were used and a timber was splintered over the hole, but it was impossible to stop the rush of water.

The ship settled quickly, listing to the starboard. Captain Gln Sayeki ordered the crew to the upper deck, where they manned the boats. Five boats were lowered on the starboard side and one on the port side, but before they were cleared the ship lurched to the starboard and commenced to sink.

Heroism of Captain Sayeki. The masts and davits smashed all five of the boats on the starboard side. Captain Sayeki remained on the bridge and cried "Banzai" to sailors as they were entering the boats. When last seen he was shaking hands with Commander Hirozawari and bidding him farewell.

At this moment Lieutenant Naito sprang overboard and swam to the only cutter which had escaped from the wreck. He rowed to the cruiser Kasuga and returned with three boats, but no trace of the Yoshino or her crew could be found, with the exception of six men who had already been rescued by boats from the cruiser Chitose. The fog was so dense that the searchlight of the Kasuga, though not more than 600 meters distant, was only faintly discernible.

Hearing Destroyed by Explosion. Commander Honda, who commanded the fire ship Totomi in the successful sealing of Port Arthur, arrived here today. Honda and the entire crew of the Totomi were made deaf by the terrible explosion. The explosions and awful cannonade ruptured the tympani of the ears. Commander Honda may recover the hearing of one ear, but he will be permanently deaf in the other.

HONOR TO DEAD OFFICERS. Shinto Priests Conduct Religious Ceremonies of Japanese Slain. TOKIO, May 29.—(C. P. M.)—A solemn religious and military ceremony in honor of the 15 officers, residents of Tokyo, who lost their lives when the battleship Hatsuse and the cruiser Yoshino were sunk off Port Arthur on May 15, was held here today. A procession formed at the Naval College and marched through the city to the Aoyama cemetery. Four small caaskets containing the relics of the deceased officers were borne on the gun-carriages, battalions of blue jackets acting as an escort. Resting on pillows on top of the caaskets were decorations awarded the dead officers by the Emperor.

GRATITUDE TO UNITED STATES. Japanese Men of Education Meet and Pass Resolutions. LONDON, May 29.—The correspondent of the Standard at Tokio telegraphs that a memorial gathering of educationalists and students, representing the Imperial University and other institutions of learning, on Saturday passed a resolution recording their gratitude to the Government of the United States for helping Japan to a new life and a new civilization by the Perry treaty.

They expressed gratitude to the American people for a constant friendship and sympathy during the last half-century and especially during the current war. The resolution repeated the assurance that Japan was not fighting for aggrandizement, but to secure to the empire peace and civilization. Marquis Ito, speaking as a guest, expressed his approval of the resolution. He urged the nation to do its utmost to retain and deserve the moral sympathy of the civilized world, and appealed to his countrymen to fight to the bitter end. The speech aroused much enthusiasm.

THREE DIVISIONS IN ATTACK. General Oku Reports on the Battle of Kinchou. WASHINGTON, May 29.—The following cable has been received at the Japanese Legation: "Tokio, May 29.—General Oku, commanding the army attacking Kinchou reports that in the attack on Nan Shan Hill the Fourth Division formed the right wing, the Third Division the left wing and the First Division the center. "The enemy consisted of one division of the field army and two batteries of field artillery beside the fortress artillery and marines. The Fourth Division, taking advantage of the enemy's wing, which was weakened by the bombardment from our fleet at Kinchou Bay, finally succeeded in carrying the enemy's position while the other divisions immediately followed it up. Thereupon the enemy retreated in confusion, exploding magazines at Tafancheng. "The trophies of the battle consist of 55 guns and 10 machine guns, besides many other things. Our casualties are estimated at about 3600. The enemy left on the battlefield over 500 dead bodies."

PROTEST ON MINE PROTEST. British Naval Officers Say England Might Want to Use Such Tactics. SPECIAL CABLE TO THE LONDON TIMES FROM PORTLAND OREGONIAN. LONDON, May 29.—There has arisen a general protest among the officers of the British naval service against the government in any way subscribing to a protest against the placing of mines by either Russia or Japan in inlets leading to the open sea, even though the mines do float away and endanger foreign shipping. The officers argue that any such action on the part of Great Britain might have a tendency to embarrass the government at some future time.

TWO DIVISIONS OF FLEET. First Vessels From Baltic to Start June 24. PARIS, May 29.—The Echo de Paris' St. Petersburg correspondent, learns that the Baltic fleet will leave in two detachments. The first, consisting of four battleships, is due to start June 24. The battleship Orel will be refloated. The dynamo, the only part of her machinery seriously damaged, will be changed.

RUSSIA WANTS ILLI PROVINCE. Terms to China for the Final Evacuation of Niu Chwang. LONDON, May 29.—The Tientsin correspondent of the Express says that Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister, informed Prince Ching that Russia would finally evacuate Niu Chwang, provided China grants a concession for a railway from Kalgan across Chinese Mongolia to Kiakhta, 80 miles from Lake Baikal, or that Russia would evacuate Manchuria and grant a concession for a railway to the territory to Russia.

JAPAN WANTS REPLY SOON. Asks if China is Ready to Administer Territory Won Back for It. LONDON, May 29.—The Standard's Tientsin correspondent telegraphs that Uchida, the Japanese Minister at Peking, has demanded an immediate reply to the inquiry previously sent to the War Office as to whether China is prepared to hold and administer the territory the Japanese have conquered, adding that otherwise Japan must appeal to other powers to undertake the responsibility at the expense of China. The Telegraph has a dispatch from Shan Hai saying it is reported there that Minister Uchida has notified the Chinese government at Peking that Port Arthur will soon be captured and has asked whether China is ready to resume possession of the district or if Japan shall hold it.

Harassed by the Cossacks. MUKDEN, May 29, 5 P. M.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Russians are harassing the Japanese communications, which circumstance is largely responsible for the suspension of the Japanese advance. Their rear is threatened by Cossacks, and until they can thoroughly safeguard the routes they must be cautious in their forward movement.

Naval Guns Aided Land Batteries. CHEFOO, May 29, 10 A. M.—Chinese from Dainy say that the Russians had 28 naval guns at Nan Shan and also that many guns from the Port Arthur fleet had been placed in the land batteries.

FLY FROM DALNY. (Continued from First Page.) sian garrison retired during the night, leaving the way clear for the occupation of the "magic city," where the Russians expended \$20,000,000 to create a system of docks and warehouses suitable for the vast railway terminal they had planned to establish.

Plans Carried Out to the Letter. The Japanese plans, which were carried out to the letter, were exceedingly costly, so far as men are concerned, depending more upon weight of numbers than upon rifle fire. Hundreds they have had the weight of numbers on their side, and their victory at the Yalu and again at Kinchou prove that the Japanese fighting man is a wonderful machine, who welcomes rather than fears death.

The Russians fell back to their second line of defense outside of the perimeter of the Port Arthur works, so that the general assault on Port Arthur proper will be delayed. However, fresh troops are being hurried to General Oku, and so confident are the Japanese that the occupation of the Russian fortress is but a matter of days that Japanese refugees here are already chartering steamers to convey supplies to Port Arthur.

VALOR AT NAN SHAN

Nine Times the Brown Men Charge the Hill, UNDER A WITHERING FIRE

Final Onslaught With Bayonets Puts the Russians to Rout Toward Port Arthur—Vessels at Critical Point.

TOKIO, May 29, 6 P. M.—The details of the fighting at Kinchou emphasize the heroic tenacity of the Japanese in their conduct at Nan Shan Hill. Nine successive times the Japanese infantry charged the fortified heights in the face of a storm of death-dealing missiles, and in their last effort they carried the forts and trenches, only after a bayonet conflict with the Russians, who made a desperate despairing struggle to beat back the oncoming hordes.

The final assault of the Japanese, in which they at last succeeded in taking possession, was marked by the most desperate hand-to-hand encounter that has thus far characterized the war. The Japanese left, throughout the entire action until night, was exposed to an enfilading fire from the Russian infantry, a gunboat in Tallen Wan Bay and four nine-centimeter guns posted at Tafancheng.

At a critical moment the ammunition of the artillery ran low and it was decided to cast the remaining ammunition into one final desperate assault. Vessels' Fire Turns the Tide. Fortunately, however, at the moment this decision was reached the Japanese squadron in Kinchou Bay, which had ceased bombarding when the infantry had first moved forward, suddenly resumed the shelling of Nan Shan Hill. Then it was that the issues of the day were determined—at a moment when the outcome was fluctuating between success and defeat for Japan—at that moment was an almost certain repulse converted into victory so successful that the forces of the Czar were swept into confusion and disorderly retreat.

With every Japanese gun centering its fire upon the Nan Shan forts and trenches the Nippon infantry sprang over the bodies of the dead comrades who had sacrificed their lives in the previous fruitless charges, the entire line rushed forward toward the Russian left, where the fire of the Japanese squadron had proved most deadly and which was the first to weaken under the death-dealing bombardment. And it was there that the first breach was made in the human stone wall that all day had been an invincible barrier to the impetuous assaults of the brown men.

Proved Their Bravery. It was the fourth division of the Osaka that stormed the Russian left. It had once been said that Osaka men were not brave. It will never be said again. The first division of Tokio, which had the center, and the third division of Nagoya, occupying the left, and which had been exposed all day to the Russian fire against the front flank, now followed the example of the Osaka men, rushed forward, and the battle became transformed from an artillery duel into one of personal conflict, with the bayonet as the instrument of warfare.

On every parapet the resistless, death-defying Japanese surged forward in increasing numbers and hastening the Russians from their entrenchments, swept over the hill. And at 7:30 o'clock, as the sun was sinking beneath the horizon, the flag of the land of the rising sun floated above the blood-soaked Nan Shan Hill, while the shouts of "Banzai" swelled from hilltop to shore and re-echoed from squadron to fort.

Bought at Heavy Cost. Japan paid for her victory in 2500 killed and wounded. To the Russians the humiliation of defeat was intensified by the loss of 68 cannon and ten machine guns, while lying dead in the forts and trenches were 500 men, the victims of the accuracy of Japanese long-distance marksmanship and of close-range fighting.

General Oku, in command of the Japanese, began his aggressive movement on the Russian position at midnight, Wednesday. He assigned the fourth division to the right with instructions to swing around Kinchou and move south. He gave the first division the center and the left was allotted to the third division. During the night a terrible thunder storm, accompanied by a heavy rain, broke over the advancing army and impeded the movements of the men. It had been planned to begin the fire at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, but a dense fog had followed the storm, and it was an hour later before all of the artillery, under General Uchiyama, opened on Nan Shan Hill. A detachment seized Kinchou Castle, and then the entire infantry force gradually moved forward.

Duel With Big Guns. The gunners on the fortified heights were not slow in giving smart response to the Japanese attack, and soon a vigorous fire and counter fire was in progress, to which the big guns of the Japanese squadron lent noisy chime. At 6 o'clock, the atmosphere had cleared up sufficiently for the naval marksmanship to work effectively. For three hours the shelling from bay and shore and the replying from the forts continued without interruption, and then the Russian fire abated.

The cessation of the firing on the hill was a signal for a forward movement of the troops below, and the attacking batteries changed their positions to secure better range. At 11 o'clock a zone varying from 200 to 500 yards in width separated the Japanese and Russian lines, and the rest of the day was spent by assaulting forces in crossing the fire-swept zone.

Russian Gunboat Opens Fire. A Russian gunboat in Tallen Wan opened fire on the Japanese left at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continued firing for five hours.

Five Russian steamers attempted to land their crews near Hingwai, but the third division stopped them. In the meantime four heavy guns at Tafancheng found the range of the third division and kept shelling it until 7 o'clock in the evening. The artillery with the third division vainly endeavored to reach these

MEMORIAM

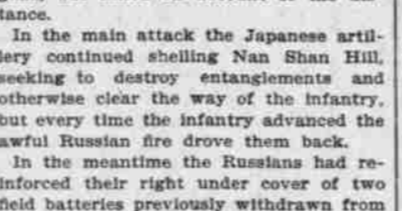
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In a Word, If It's White It's Less in Price N. B.—The only white articles exempt from the price reductions are "E & W" Collars and several other contract articles.

DEATH OF WIRE-CUTTING.

Japanese Emperor Asks Emperor of Korea to Indorse His Action. SEOUL, May 29, 4 P. M.—M. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Korea, has notified the Foreign Office that the Japanese military authorities are constantly complaining that telegraphic communication with General San is frequently interrupted. The Japanese military authorities suspect that the country people are cutting the lines at various unreported points.

RODE CLOSE TO SEOUL.

Remarkable Exploit of Division of Cossacks in Korea. ST. PETERSBURG, May 29—(2:10 A. M.)—The correspondent of the Ruskyy Invalid (the army organ) with General Mstchenko's division of 5000 trans-Baikal Cossacks, sent to Korea to keep in touch with the enemy, gives a detailed account of a ride destined to become classic in cavalry annals. The command rode 400 miles in a fortnight. They approached to within a day's march of Seoul and were anxious to capture the town, which would have been an exploit, the correspondent says, to thrill Europe, but imperative orders reached them to retire, and they reluctantly rode back to Wiju.

The Associated Press learns that General Mstchenko is now eastward of Feng Wang Cheng. It is believed here that the men who wanted to capture Seoul are capable of seriously hampering the Japanese movement. General Mstchenko's division is independent of General Bennenkamp's, which is now north of Feng Wang Cheng. The Cossack raiders into Korea are commanded by Madritoff.

It is understood that the formation of an 18th army corps will shortly be announced. The War Office says that many of the guns lost at Kinchou were Chinese guns, captured during the Boxer uprising.

NOW WITH WORLD POWERS.

London Papers Loud in Admiration of Japanese Achievements. LONDON, May 29.—The London dailies exhaust the vocabulary of admiration for the Japanese. The achievement at Kinchou they regard as proving the absolute military equality of the Japanese with the best European armies and as qualifying Japan to rank as a great power. The Telegraph says editorially: "Japan is no longer a great power by brevet rank. Upon the field of Kinchou she has taken her final commission and henceforth her intercourse with the West stands on a basis of reciprocity as well as equality."

Most of the newspapers regard the fall of Port Arthur to be now inevitable. The Standard is surprised that such a position as Kinchou could have been stormed with comparatively so small a loss of life, and says: "The extraordinary diminution in the intensity of slaughter on battlefields is exercising the minds of many tacticians, for in it may be found the solution of many problems involved in the maintenance of monster armies of Europe."

OKU ISSUES PROCLAMATION.

Promises Payment for Supplies Requisitioned on the Peninsula. TOKIO, May 29, 7 P. M.—General Oku, commanding the Japanese army now investing Port Arthur, has issued a proclamation to the people of the Liao Tung Peninsula setting forth that Japan was forced to appeal to arms on account of the unlawful aggression of Russia in China and Korea. The proclamation declares that the

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Japanese army is fighting for the cause of justice, pledges protection to persons and property and noninterference with orderly citizens. It promises ample remuneration for all houses and food supplies requisitioned and warns the people to refrain from assisting the Russians under penalty of severe punishment.

WET HIS NEW BOOTS.

Gallant Police Officer Saves Horse at Cost of Rhine. A novelty in the way of police duty in Portland was experienced by Officers Price, Lillis and Johnson at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when the trio did a life-saving stunt and rescued a horse and buggy from the turbid waters of the Willamette.

Two men in the employ of the Davis Fuel Company loaded up a buggy with good things for a fishing trip at an early hour, on the dock at East Water and East Stark streets, but when they climbed in the buggy the horse backed the buggy off the dock and went tumbling 15 feet through space into the water. The driver jumped just in time to save their lives. When the patrol wagon arrived the horse was sinking into the mud, and only his nose was out of the water. Two plank were hurriedly lashed together, and Officer Johnson, in all the regalia of the up-to-date Portland policeman, embarked to rescue the animal. The current soon carried the officer to the horse, but the raft struck the horse in the ribs, and the officer was ducked from head to foot, much to the enjoyment of a large crowd of bystanders.

"My new boots, my new boots," moaned the officer, as the horse plunged and threw mud and water all over the lifesaver. The harness was cut loose, however, and Officer Price threw a life-line to the officer on the raft, and both man and beast were towed under the dock in safety.

THE DAY'S DEATH ROLL.

Mrs. Laura Joyce Bell. NEW YORK, May 29.—Mrs. Laura Joyce Bell, the comic opera singer, and wife of Digby Bell, died at her home in this city, aged 46.

Mrs. Bell was born in England, her parents being named Maskell, and received her musical education at the Royal Academy of Music, London. Her professional debut was made at the Strand Theatre, London, and her first American appearance was at Niblo's Theater, in 1872. Subsequently she sang in comic opera

Tactics of Japanese Cavalry. KAI PING, May 28.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Liao Tung frontier guards several times have come into collisions with the Japanese cavalry. The Japanese tactics have been to retreat and entice the guards toward the Japanese infantry, which lay in wait.

Niu Chwang reports that Japanese troops have not landed there as reported. Foreign merchants continue to arrive in that port. The gunboat Sivoutch still guards the mouth of the Liao River.

Skirmish Near to Dalny.

CHEFOO, May 29, 10:30 P. M.—A Chinese who arrived from Dalny today, having left there Saturday, says that a Japanese scouting party was seen by villagers in the vicinity of Dalny and that a battle took place Friday at Ying Chong Tse, a point on the railroad about ten miles northwest of Dalny.

Escaped From Japan's Fleet.

LONDON, May 28.—The Standard's Chefoo correspondent says that a Russian gunboat, believed to be the Bohr, which was in action at Tallen Thursday, has arrived from Port Arthur. She was chased by the Japanese, but was able to take some refugees from Dalny. She was not returned to port on account of mines.

No Change at Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 28.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The military and naval situation remains unchanged.

SOAKED STAIRS WITH OIL.

East Side Man Then Tries to Fire Lodging-House. The police are investigating what is believed to be an attempted case of incendiarism in a lodging-house in the Lambert Block on Union avenue between East Fifth and East Ash streets. Through neighbors the story leaked out that a man named Gannon, who runs the lodging-house, saturated the stairway leading to the apartments with coal oil a few nights ago and set the oil on fire. What would have been a terrible conflagration a

YOUNG GIRLS ARRESTED.

Came From San Francisco on Steamer Columbia. On receipt of telegraphic information from Chief of Police George W. Whitman, of San Francisco, last night, Captain Moore ordered arrested Annie Brown, aged 16, and Louise Reynolds, aged 17, runaway girls, who arrived here from San Francisco on the steamer Columbia. From what could be learned of the case last night the girls were on the way to Spokane via a vaudeville company called the Coeur d'Alene Theater Company. Both girls were found hiding in a stateroom on the Columbia and were taken to the Police Station and given in charge of Mattie Simmons.

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