The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 270 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

JAPAN'S WAR.

Story of the Naval Battle Graphically Told.

A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT.

Much Bravery and Skillful Tactics on Both Sides.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

The Empress of Japan Provides for the Wounded—War Contributions—Li Hung Chang.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 25.—Long before the informing over the capture of Pikyang-Yang had began to subside, Japan was excited to fresh enthusiasm by the news of a naval victory of even greater significance, in the southeastern islet of the Yellow sea. On the 16th of September Admiral Ito, commanding the squadron stationed at the mouth of the Taitung or Daido river, was notified that a large Chinese fleet had arrived at the Daido river, in charge of transports conveying reinforcements to the army on the frontier. He set sail on the following morning with all the men-of-war that could be immediately commanded, namely: The Scisoshima, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Takachiho, Yoshino, Takachiho, Akitsushima, Naniwa, Chiyoda, Fuso, Asagi and Hiei. Accompanying these seven was the Saikio, a merchant steamer, taken in the national service since the war began, of 3,717 tons and 1,000 horse power, for heavy work in action. She would not have joined the squadron but for the desire of Vicomte Kawayura, the naval chief of the staff, who, being on a visit of inspection at the battlefront, not could the temptation to witness the expected engagement. Between 12 and 1 o'clock fourteen Chinese ships and six torpedo boats were discovered in line south of a harbor called Takachiho in Japanese pronunciation, and one of Kayoto island. The ships were the Ting Yuen, Zaghi; Chen Yuen, Lai Yuen, King Yuen, Ching Yuen, Lai Yuen, Ping Yuen, Chen Yuen, Tsing Wei, Kwang Kai, Wei Yuen, Kwang Pei, and two others whose names are still unknown. Of these the first two carried Krupp guns of twenty centimeter and fifteen centimeter bore. The next four carried twenty-one centimeter and fifteen centimeter Krupps, and the next two had twenty five-inch Armstrongs. Contrary to authoritative they possessed unfeasibly and condemned fifty when 4,000 miles distant from the Japanese, who reserve their first discharge until another thousand meters had been covered. The actual fighting began at 1 o'clock, when the vessels of the Chinese fleet and the Japanese fleet, the flags flying on either side leading the march. By one o'clock the contest was general. Both lines maintained their position steadily for over an hour, when the Chinese showed signs of wavering. Three of their ships either by accident or design, had in some time been made special objects of attack, and though they responded vigorously to the fire, they were sunk, one after another, the crews either leaping for their flagships as each succumbed and signaled wildly for help to fish their comrades and assistants. These were the Lai Yuen, Chih Yuen and Chen Yuen. As soon as they were disposed of, the foremost Japanese ships directed their assault against the immense Chinese unit twenty at the head of the Chinese column, but for a long time without effect upon the heavy steel plating which protected her bow. At last, however, a lucky shot struck the Ting Yuen a blow above the water, and seemed to the Japanese observers to pierce the armor from end to end. There failed that this fact had been achieved was increased when a high body of smoke was seen rising from the Englishin, and although no diminution of activity on board was perceptible, they were convinced that she had been set on fire and continued marching up to the front of her hapless departure. Whatever her condition, she succeeded in inflicting heavy punishment upon her chief adversary. The Matsushima was struck by two Chinese shells, the first of which burst and battered out of shape one of her large guns, while the second exploded an ammunition box, creating dreadful havoc among the crew, and starting a fire which was extinguished only with great difficulty. In the meantime, at three minutes, the Hiei with the crew from the same ship moved toward the Taitung, Admiral Ito transferring his flag to the Hashidate. Meanwhile three other Japanese vessels had undergone severely from treatment. The Saikio, which Vicomte Kawayura persisted in keeping in the front of the fight, notwithstanding her obvious inadaptability for such duty, lost control of her rudder, and found herself in much closer proximity than was desirable to the Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen. As she sheer not avoid them, she moved directly for them, mistaking them, it is supposed, into the belief that she was about to run down. The Japanese are of the opinion that it was under the illusion that the two large ships opened, allowing the Saikio a passage along very hilltops when the things which to escape. Torpedoes were discharged at her as she went by, but without avail. The Hiei having been unable by reason of her slow speed to keep pace with the rest of the fleet, became a conspicuous object to the Chinese, and was so pounded with missiles that she was set on fire before the afternoon was half over. Her small crew was greatly reduced, and [illegible] Hiei was therefore ordered to withdraw from the battle. Meanwhile the Saikio had left the battle, and was [illegible] Chinese transports. The Hiei was subsequently towed to Port Arthur, and it was expected that she would be ready for service in a few weeks. The Saikio was also disabled, but not so seriously as the Hiei. She was