

TOGO TELLS THE STORY OF ATTACK.

Reached Harbor on 12th and Succeeded in Sinking Mines in Several Places.

PETROPAVLOVSK STRUCK ONE.

This Claim by the Japanese Admiral is Authoritatively Denied by the Russians.

Tokio, April 16, 9:30 p. m.—The long awaited report of Vice Admiral Togo, describing the seventh Japanese attack on Port Arthur, reached the navy department tonight. The report is as follows:

The attack opened April 11. Two destroyer divisions of our torpedo flotilla and one steamer reached the mouth of the harbor at midnight, April 12. Despite the enemy's searchlights, they succeeded in sinking mines quickly in several places. Another destroyer flotilla, with the special mission of drawing out the enemy, while reconnoitering April 13, south-east of the Liao Tshan promontory outside the harbor encountered a four-masted destroyer of the enemy, which they attacked and sunk in ten minutes. About the same time they observed another destroyer coming from the direction of Liao Tshan. They attacked it, but owing to the long range did not succeed in sinking it. It fled and took refuge in the harbor. Our casualties were only two sailors slightly wounded. We had no time to pick up the enemy's drowning owing to the approach of the enemy's cruiser Bayan.

The third squadron reaching outside the harbor at 8 o'clock in the morning, protected the second destroyer flotilla and reconnoitered at the same time. At 9 a. m. the cruiser Bayan attacked us at long range, but was soon repulsed. The enemy's cruisers Novik, Askold and Diana, together with the battleships Petropavlovsk, Pobieda, Poltava and other vessels joined the Bayan and attacked us. The third squadron gave battle and gradually drew the enemy to the southeast for about 15 miles.

At this time the first squadron, which was hidden in a fog 20 miles distant, received a wireless message, quickly advanced and attacked the enemy, who retreated. We chased them to the harbor entrance where a ship of the Petropavlovsk type was seen blown up by a mine, sunk by us the night before at 10:30.

Two other of the enemy's ships, seeing this showed utter confusion. Another ship was seen also blown up by mines, but she could not be identified, owing to the confusion which prevailed for about an hour.

The remaining of the enemy's ships, shooting water from both sides, gradually went into the harbor and by noon none of the enemy's ships was seen outside the harbor.

There were no casualties in the third squadron. The enemy's loss was slight. Our first squadron had not reached the gun range at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day and our squadron left the mouth of the harbor for our temporary rendezvous.

Again after preparation at 4 p. m. April 15 we went towards Port Arthur with the second, fourth and fifth destroyer flotilla. The ninth torpedo flotilla reached the mouth of the harbor at 3 o'clock in the morning, April 15, and succeeded in effecting its mission.

At 7 a. m. the third squadron appeared before the harbor, but was not observed by the enemy. The squadron found the inner harbor quiet. The first squadron reached Port Arthur at 9 o'clock the same morning. Observing three floating mines laid by the enemy the squadron shot and sank them.

At 10 a. m. the cruisers Nakhishin and Kasuga, were detached to go under the Liao Tshan promontory and open an indirect cannonade on the inner harbor, which was kept up for about two hours.

The enemy's forts and ships in land replied but without damage. These two ships in their first trial against the enemy must have had a good effect, as the new fortress west of Liao Tshan was silenced by them.

At 1:20 in the afternoon they ceased firing and returned to the fleet.

The fact that not a single man was injured in these successive attacks must be attributed to his majesty's glorious virtue. The officers and men proved gallant and did their utmost in the discharge of their duties, despite many things that seemed beyond human control.

The ships freely moving over the

enemy's ground without suffering any damage must be attributed to heavenly assistance.

JAPANESE MUCH ELATED.
Tokio, April 17, 5 p. m.—The Japanese are elated over the successes they have won at Port Arthur. They are also proud of the achievement of Vice Admiral Togo, particularly of his new strategy in countermine the enemy's harbor and deceiving him across this field of mines to an equally dangerous flank attack.

The success of the system of placing deadly countermines is due principally to a series of careful observations made by the Japanese during their previous attacks on Port Arthur. The Japanese saw the Russian fleet leave the harbor and return in it several times, and they discovered that the Russian warships followed an identical course every time they came out or went in, evidently for the purpose of avoiding their own mines. The Japanese took advantage of this course. When the destroyer division of the Japanese torpedo flotilla laid the countermines during the night of April 12-13, they placed them along this course. The laying of these countermines was absolutely perfect, because if any Japanese boat with mines on board had been struck by a lucky Russian shot she would have been annihilated. The weather of the night of April 12-13 favored the work. There was a heavy rain, the night was dark and cloudy, and the Russian searchlights playing over the channel failed to reveal the presence of the Japanese destroyers.

Vice Admiral Deva was in command of the Japanese squadron which decoyed the Russian ships over the field of mines. His squadron consisted of the cruisers Chitose, Yoshino, Kasuga and Takasago, all unarmored vessels, which presented a tempting bait for the heavier Russian ships.

Vice Admiral Togo directed the flank attack. He had the battleships Hatsuse, Mikasa, Asahi, Shikashima, Tashima and Fuso. He waited 20 miles out at sea until Rear Admiral Deva signaled him by wireless telegraphy to come in. His vessels then dashed at full speed toward the entrance of the harbor. All the battleships under Vice Admiral Togo are capable of a speed of 18 knots and the quickly covered the distance.

It is not clear what warned the Russians that they had been trapped, but they probably discovered the battleship squadron on the horizon and retreated precipitately to the harbor. Vice Admiral Togo did not succeed in preventing the Russians from entering, but did force them to a disastrous retreat. All the battleships under Vice Admiral Togo did not succeed in preventing the Russians from entering, but did force them to a disastrous retreat. All the battleships under Vice Admiral Togo did not succeed in preventing the Russians from entering, but did force them to a disastrous retreat.

Vice Admiral Togo calls this attack on Port Arthur the eighth, whereas here it is numbered the seventh. A probable explanation is that Vice Admiral Togo regards the last operation as two distinct attacks.

Expressed regret at the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff are general here. Speaking for the naval staff, Commander Ogasawara has published a lengthy statement in which he laments the death of the Russian sea hero and pronounces it to be a loss to the navy of the world. Commander Ogasawara reviews the life, professional career and the personal attributes of Vice Admiral Makaroff, and declares that he is entitled to be classed with the best admirals of the world.

The Koryu Maru, which participated in the latest attack on Port Arthur, is a torpedo boat ship under the command of Commander Oda. Oda is a mine expert, and the success of the Japanese countermine operations was due largely to his ingenuity and bravery.

The Japanese report that the wreck of the Petropavlovsk lies east of South Golden Hill, one mile outside the entrance of the harbor.

RUSSIANS DOUBT TOGO'S REPORT.
St. Petersburg, April 17.—Notwithstanding Vice Admiral Togo's claim that mines laid by his vessels were responsible for the disaster to the Petropavlovsk, said a high naval authority, who is in a position to have access to all government reports, to the Associated Press, "I am more than ever convinced that the Petropavlovsk and the Pobieda did not strike Japanese mines. Each ship was struck under the hull amidships, while a mine would have exploded on first contact near the bows. The fact that in both cases the ships were struck amidships might warrant the acceptance of the enemy's claim of submarine vessels, although personally I do not hold that idea. The Pobieda probably escaped the fate of the Petropavlovsk because she carried coal in her bunkers between the bottom and the boilers, which, moreover, are of the Velvite type, whereas the boilers of the Petropavlovsk were of Scotch make and were not protected by her bunkers."

One of the shrewdest naval attaches at St. Petersburg, however, told the Associated Press that he believed the Japanese laid the mines which were responsible for the disaster, pointing out that the use of one of the oldest systems of blockading, when ships did not dare to run the risk of entering under an enemy's guns. The attaché said he thought they would do this harbor. Several stronger torpedo vessels picked up by the Russians. It is not impossible that one of these spent Whitehead torpedoes exploded against the battleship Pobieda.

Lieut. Dubelsky, one of the officers of the Petropavlovsk who survived the disaster, succumbed to his injuries yesterday and several other survivors are not expected to recover.

Four hundred and fifty members of the naval reserve, whose terms of service expired in 1903, left this evening for Port Arthur to replace the men lost by the explosion on the flagship and another detachment will leave tomorrow.

Rear Admiral Schilling, the torpedo expert, has gone to Vladivostok to take charge of the two submarine boats there. Other submarines are going out in sections.

The admiralty admits buying four large German steamships which will be converted into cruisers.

It is believed that the admiralty is negotiating also for the purchase of four similar vessels from the United States.

DENIED BY THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—The claim of Vice Admiral Togo, commander in chief of the Japanese squadron, that he sank mines at Port Arthur at midnight on Tuesday has elicited an authoritative statement that not a single Japanese torpedo boat approached the entrance to Port Arthur at that time. The information of the Associated Press is in a position to have access to all official reports but he admits he can not explain the Russian claim of explosion. A dispatch has given a version of the affair confirming that of Vice Admiral Togo. He declares that Japanese torpedo boats came up the previous evening and laid mines along the shore south of the entrance to the harbor. He claims that the torpedo boats were seen to make off in a different direction from that in which they came. The Russian flagship, he says, drew out from the line of the squadron re-entered the harbor, thus getting over the Japanese mines.

Japanese Rejoicing Restrained.
New York, April 18.—The extreme rejoicing of the Japanese over the recent of the Japanese victory over Russia at Krausand, on the lower Elbe, has been visited by a committee of Russian

gentlemen, the correspondent adds, and examined particularly as to her engines and coal capacity.

Russia Needs Money.
London, April 18.—Reports are again in circulation here of Russia's need to raise money. When the war broke out the gold held abroad by the Bank of Russia amounted to \$57,500,000. Of this amount \$50,000,000 has been expended, and therefore, according to these reports, it would soon be necessary to have recourse to the gold held in the treasury.

According to a telegram from Brussels printed this morning, the outcome of the peace conference at St. Petersburg will be the issue of \$200,000,000 in 5 per cent treasury bonds in Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam.

WIRELESS WAR MESSAGES.

Russian Order About Them May Go Too Far.
London, April 18.—Editors bearing upon the subject of wireless telegraphic war messages in which the Times contends that Russia is proposing to go to a length which outruns all reason and recalls the fact that the Times' dispatch boat was stopped and searched by a Russian warship not long ago. No objection was made to this then, while the Japanese authorities were not interested in any way. The Times says:

"It is doubtful whether in the present condition of their fleet the Russians are able to execute their threat, but if chance delivered the Halmuin into their hands they could attain the end they desire without perpetrating what in the eyes of civilized people would be an outrage. We should not raise any objection to the severest censorship, exercised in accordance with the principles recognized by modern warfare. The Russians will find that the application of scientific discoveries to modern requirements cannot be checked by means which may be effective within the region where Russian bureaucracy is still supreme."

Struck by a Train and Killed.

Allentown, Pa., April 17.—George Clauser, aged 49; Edith M. Metzler, aged 15, and Stella Knaus, aged 17, were struck and instantly killed by a Reading railway passenger train near their home near Macungie, while walking home from church on the railroad track.

Two Men Asphyxiated.

San Francisco, April 17.—Two men died from gas asphyxiation today. James McNally, a penniless waiter, committed suicide. P. Finnian, employed at the United States commissary department, was found dying in his room and died at the hospital. It is not known whether his death was due to accident or design.

The Hotel Will Supply GRAPE-NUTS

On Request.

RUSSIA'S GREAT VICE ADMIRAL.

Forty Years in Active Service, Makaroff Had a Remarkable Record.

HE WAS A BORN FIGHTER.

Story Written for the Deseret News At St. Petersburg Before His Tragic Fate Came.

Special Correspondence.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—Vice Admiral Stephan Osipovich Makaroff, the new commander of the Russian naval forces in the far east, is one of the greatest men in the Russian navy. Not only has he a fighting record dating from the last war between Russia and Turkey, but he is a tactician and an inventor of the first rank. He is only fifty-six years old, yet he has been in active service for a full forty years, since 1864. His promotions have been in almost every instance for distinguished achievement and not through seniority. He was already an officer



THE LATE VICE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

of high rank when the war with Turkey broke out. In that campaign he commanded the gunboat Grand Duke Constantine, whose armament he himself had designed and with which he made a series of attacks on Turkish forts. He was among the first of the European naval officers to profit by the lesson which the American Civil war taught as to the value of torpedoes, and the Grand Duke Constantine was equipped with such missiles, invented by Makaroff. For this work in this war he was made captain of the second rank, invested with the orders of St. Valentine and St. George and appointed to the post of fleet adjutant to the late Emperor Alexander II.

The young captain then turned his attention from active warfare to the invention of improvements in the construction and equipment of warships. One of the first products of his inventive genius was a scheme for making iron vessels unsinkable by lining the underwater compartments with blocks of a plaster which the water could not penetrate.

In 1881 Makaroff was with the land forces in Skobelev's legion at the taking of Gorki. In that battle General Kurapatkin, who is to command the Russian army in Manchuria, also took part. In 1882 he commanded the cruiser Tamen, guardship of the Russian embassy at Constantinople. For two years after that he was chief of staff of the Baltic squadron under Admiral Chibuchev.

Subsequently Makaroff made a tour of the world on the corvet Cityaz. During this tour, which lasted from 1885 to 1886, he made hydrographic observations which won him high honors from the Imperial Academy of Sciences.

From 1881 to 1894 Makaroff, then a rear admiral and inspector general of the naval artillery, was engaged in the improvement of ordnance. Among the many inventions which he made during this period was the "zap gun," which possesses 20 per cent greater power of penetration than the guns which Russia had theretofore been using.

Afterward Makaroff commanded in turn the Baltic and Mediterranean fleets, and when the war between Japan and China came on he was ordered to the east to command a division of Vice Admiral Tityoff's fleet. Returning to Russia, he was again given command of the Baltic fleet and in 1899 was made commander in chief of the harbor of Cronstadt.

During intervals between terms of active service Admiral Makaroff invented and developed his ice breaking steamer, a new department of naval construction which has proved of the greatest value to Russia, owning, as she does, so many harbors which are ice blocked during a large part of the year. Makaroff's ice breakers are in use now at Port Arthur and Vladivostok and were employed in Lake Balkhal to keep open communication between the two sections of the Transiberian railroad until the ice froze so hard that troops and stores could be transported on its surface.

Admiral Makaroff is a big, stalwart man with an enormous beard, much longer than Alexieff's, a large head and face, the reverse of the generally accepted type of student and inventor. His manner is of the mildest, but his authority is none the less absolute over his men, by whom he is idolized. His sailors are all his "little brothers."

Admiral Makaroff's skill as a naval constructor will be of great service in raising and repairing the Russian ships at Port Arthur damaged by Japanese fire, and his record in torpedo warfare shows that the Japanese mosquito fleet will not have things so much its own way in the future.

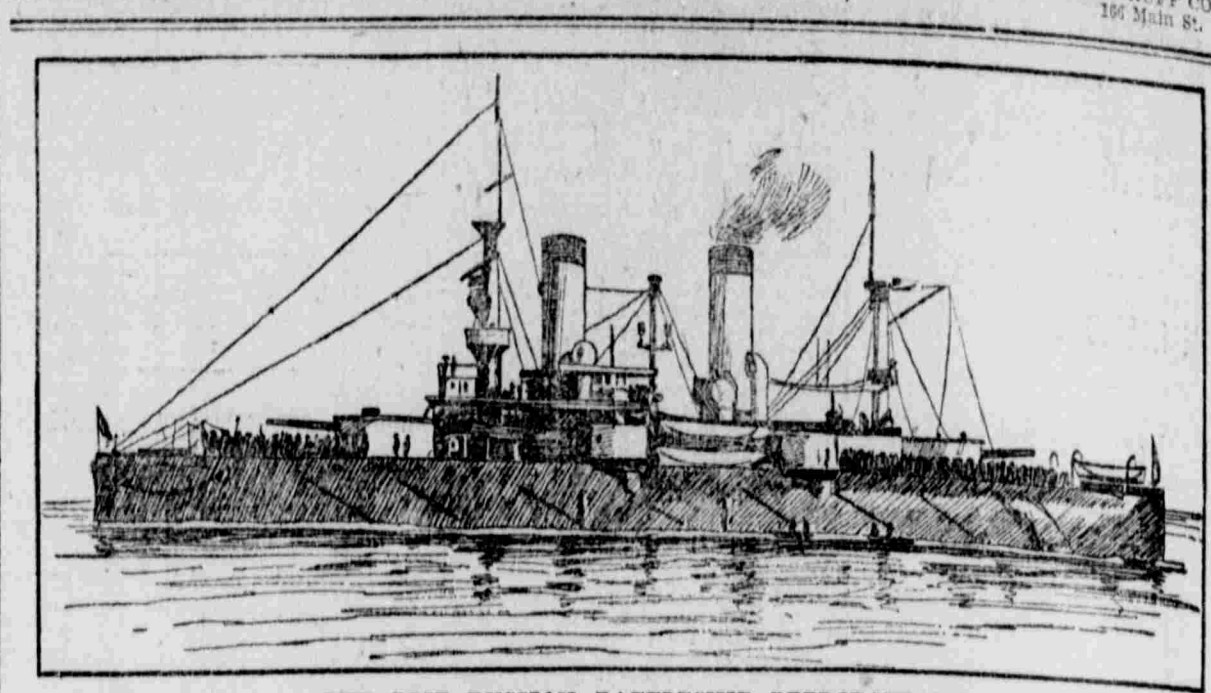
IVAN DEMITSKI.

Diseases at Seat of War.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—According to the reports of spies the Japanese troops in Korea have been ravaged by various diseases. One of these diseases, called "imbion," is a kind of intermittent typhus. Another, called

"rouba," which has not yet been studied by European doctors, produces premature senility. The patients lose their teeth, become extremely weak and the nails are twisted back on the fingers. Dysentery is very prevalent among the Russians at Harbin.

It Is Next To You.
Spring and summer underwear if poor of fabric, lumpy and unsightly is uncomfortable stuff. We invite your inspection of our lists, hairbrush and mercerized effects. BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO., 194 Main St.



THE LOST RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP PETROPAVLOVSK. The loss of the first class battleship Petropavlovsk off Port Arthur will be a serious blow to Russia's naval strength in the east, for she was a modern vessel of nearly 11,000 tons displacement and carried a heavy armament, consisting of four twelve-inch and twelve six-inch guns, besides about thirty smaller quick fire and machine guns and six torpedo tubes. Her complement was 700 men.

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Please note what that means. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is, therefore, almost helpless in any germ disease. Liquezone alone can kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too.

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Liquezone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. Liquezone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquezone, which—like oxygen—is life to an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter.

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ery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others.

That price was paid because Liquezone does what all the skill in the world cannot do without it. It does in germ diseases that which is impossible with drugs. It carries into the blood a harmless yet powerful germicide, to destroy at once and forever the cause of any germ disease. And no man knows another way to do it.

Liquezone is new in America, and millions who need it don't know of it. For that reason we are spending \$500,000 to give the first bottle free to each of a million sick ones.

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These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquezone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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Rheumatism—Sciatica
Nervous—Gout
Gonorrhea—Syphilis

Women's Diseases
Leucorrhea
Menstrual Troubles
Painful Periods
Sterility

Hay Fever—Indigestion
Kidney Diseases
Lung Trouble
Liver Troubles
Nervous System
Many Heart Troubles
Painful Menstruation
Pleurisy—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Sciatica—Syphilis
Stomach Troubles

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