

## All Fighting Power Gone; Togo Tells Battle Story

**Russian Dead Placed at 7,000—3,800 Prisoners Landed  
—Parole To Be Given Russian Officers.**

Tokio, June 1, 7 p.m.—The navy department made the following announcement today:

"Later reports from the different divisions of the fleet engaged in the naval battle of May 27, show as follows:

"The Russian battleship Orel was heavily damaged in the early part of the fight on Saturday, going down at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The first Russian vessel sunk was the battleship Sissoi Veliky.

"The armored cruisers Admiral Nakhimov and Vladimir Monomach, after being in the general engagement during the day, were still further damaged by torpedoes during attacks by night, and were eventually completely disabled. They drifted into the vicinity of Tsu Islands, where they were discovered on Sunday morning (May 28) by the auxiliary cruisers Shikano, Yawato, Tamao and Sado, which were about to capture them, but they all sank.

"The crews of our auxiliary cruisers rescued 915 of the crews of the sunken Russian ships.

"The battleship Navarin was torpedoed four times after sundown on Saturday (May 27) and sunk. The survivors of the Navarin's crew confirm this story of her destruction.

"The cruiser Nitake and Otawa discovered the Russian cruiser Svetlana at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning in the vicinity of Chayuan Bay, and immediately attacked and sunk her. The commander of the Nitake reports the fact.

"It is suspected that the Russian cruisers Almaz and Aurora were sunk by torpedoes on the night of May 27.

"The former report includes the statement that the Russian cruiser Jemtschug was sunk. As yet this remains unconfirmed, and the cruiser has been excluded from the revised list of Russian vessels destroyed.

"JUDGING FROM THIS AND FORMER REPORTS, THE ENEMY'S MAIN STRENGTH, CONSISTING OF EIGHT BATTLESHIPS DESTROYED OR CAPTURED, THREE ARMORED CRUISERS AND THREE COAST DEFENSE SHIPS DESTROYED OR CAPTURED, WITH THE SECOND CLASS CRUISERS AND OTHER VESSELS DESTROYED. THE ENEMY'S FIGHTING POWER IS THUS ANNULATED.

"LATER REPORTS SHOW THAT DURING THE NIGHT OF MAY 27 OUR TORPEDO BOATS SUNK FOUR THIRTY-FOUR, THIRTY-FIVE AND SIXTY-NINE WERE SUNK BY THE ENEMY'S FIRE. COMRADES OF THE ENEMY'S CREWS, BESIDES THE ABOVE THERE WAS NO DAMAGE WORTH REPORTING. NO WEAPONS OR DRESSING CASES WERE CAPTURED. THE ENEMY SUFFERED A LOSS OF FIGHTING OR NAVIGATING POWER.

"WE ANTICIPATED A HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE, BUT FIND THAT OUR CASUALTIES WERE COMPARATIVELY SLIGHT. THEY DID NOT EXCEED 800 KILLED, AND WOUNDED. THE CASUALTY REPORTS WILL BE RENDERED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO REASSURE FAMILIES AND FRIENDS.

"Nearly the whole strength of both combatants met in battle and the area of the fighting was very wide.

"The first day proved foggy, and even without the smoke and haze resulting from the battle it was impossible to see five miles. Consequently during the day it was impossible to locate or observe all the ships under my command being scattered having lasted two days and the ships of my command being scattered for the purpose of chasing and attacking the enemy, some having received special orders after the battle, it is impossible to collect and frame any detailed report covering the whole battle at the same time."

### 7,000 Good Men Gone.

TOKIO, JUNE 1.—ROUGH ESTIMATES MADE OF THE RUSSIAN LOSSES IN THE BATTLE FOUGHT IN THE SEA OF JAPAN EXCLUDES OF NEARLY 4,000 PRISONERS, VARY FROM SEVEN TO NINE THOUSAND. IT IS FEARED THAT THE MAJORITY PERISHED. CALCULATING ON THE COMPLEMENT OF THE SUNKEN AND CAPTURED SHIPS AT LEAST 10,000, 7,000 GOOD MEN REMAIN UNACCOUNTED FOR. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE SHIPS WHICH ESCAPED RESCUED SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CREWS OF THE LESS FORTUNATE SHIPS. MANY BODIES HAVE BEEN WASHED ASHORE ON THE ISLANDS AND ON THE SHORES OF THE NEIGHBORING COASTS NEAR THE SCENE OF THE BATTLE.

### Japan's Naval Losses.

Tokio, June 1.—The necessity, for secrecy no longer existing, the navy department joining the reports of the loss of the Japanese battleship Yamashiro of Port Arthur in May, 1904, and announces other naval losses heretofore withheld. The list is as follows:

Battleship Yamashiro, sunk by a mine, May 15, 1904, while engaged in blockading Port Arthur.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Akatsuki, sunk by a mine, May 17, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

The gunboat Oshima, sunk in collision, May 17, 1904, with the Tsubaki.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Hayashiki, sunk by a mine, Sept. 3, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

The gunboat Atago, struck a rock and sank, Nov. 6, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

The protected cruiser Takasago, sunk by a mine, Dec. 12, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

### An Infernal Fire.

London, June 1.—In describing the naval battle a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with the Japanese fleet, says:

"An infernal concentration of fire

reached its zenith at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Russians advanced in the direction of Vladivostok, a Japanese squadron was lying between them and their destination, and the doomed Russians were battered on all sides. Between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon a cruiser of the Admiral Nakhimov class, and the repair ship Kamechatka, founded after their upper works had been shattered. The Russians broke in utter disorder, lost their formation and went zigzag. The Japanese closed in and pressed them towards the Nagato coast.

The fight, the correspondent says, lasted until 7 o'clock in the evening. The correspondent continues:

"Togo risked nothing and lost nothing. Darkness brought a glorious night, with smooth and transparent seas. The Russians were edging northward with the powerful Japanese fleet in a horizontal line across their bows, forming an effective barrier. Then under searchlights and the cover of the big guns of the warships, the Japanese torpedo flotilla began like wasps to sting and sink the enemy. The Russians continuing to return the gunfire. At 2 o'clock in the morning the fighting was fiercest and intense, and no rest was allowed the Russians. With dawn of Sunday the Japanese fleet came to a still closer range. All day long the battle continued, and by evening was raging off Northern Nagato. The Russians were powerless to offer any effective resistance."

3,800 Prisoners Landed.

Nagasaki, June 1.—Fully 3,800 Russian naval prisoners have been landed. Three damaged Russian vessels have drifted ashore off the coast of the Province of Nagato.

Russ Admiral's Wound

Tokio, Wednesday, May 31.—7:15 p.m.—The serious wound of Admiral Rojestvensky, who was taken to Sasebo at the naval hospital, is a bruise on the forehead and a slight fracture of the skull. The nature of his internal

injuries is not known. The admiral's temperature and pulse are normal and there is no sign of brain trouble. He is suffering from wounds, but they are not serious.

Roy Changed Ships.

Tokio, June 1.—8 a.m.—It is understood that the Emperor intends to direct that the Russian officers captured at the naval battle of the Sea of Japan, on May 27, be given terms of parole, identical with those granted the army officers taken at the surrender of Port Arthur.

An officer of the Russian battleship Borodino, brought as a prisoner to the Malaya, says that while the Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky had raised his flag on the battleship Kniaz Souvarof, he was really on board of the Borodino during the action. When the Borodino was sinking he boarded the Russian destroyer Bedovi, on which he was eventually captured by the Japanese.

Infringed the Rules.

London, June 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent says that the hospital ships Orel and Kostroma have been captured and taken to Sasebo, charged with infringing the Hague convention.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says that three Russian warships of the Izumrud, Kniaz Souvarof, and Aurora types respectively, have arrived at Hamada, on the west coast of Honshu, Japan, and will probably be captured.

Parole for Russ Officers.

Tokio, May 31, 1 p.m.—Admiral Togo reports that two Russian hospital ships which accompanied Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet into the Straits of Korea on May 27, were suspected of a violation of the Hague convention, and besides, owing to the great necessity for strategic protection, he detained them temporarily and conveyed them to Sasebo on May 28.

By direction of the Emperor, Admiral Togo has instructed Admiral Togo to allow Vice-Admiral Nebogatoff and other Russian officers to transmit a report of the battle and a list of casualties and prisoners to the Emperor of Russia.

The officers of the battleships Orel and Nicholas I, and the coast defense ships Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Senavin are to be permitted to return to Russia on giving their paroles.

The damage to the Japanese fleet, Admiral Togo says was slight. Only three torpedo boats were lost. No warships or destroyers were sunk.

The Emperor has issued the following rescript to Admiral Togo: "Our combined fleet encountered the enemy's fleet in the Korean Straits, and after several days' desperate battle, annihilated it, accomplishing an unprecedented feat."

"We are glad that by the loyalty of our officers and men we have been enabled to respond to the spirits of our ancestors."

"Though the war be long, we hope that you will be loyal and brave and secure a successful result."

To the navy the Emperor issued the following rescript:

"Our navy with the best strategy and greatest courage annihilated the enemy's squadron and answered our hope. We appreciate deeply your splendid success."

Rojestvensky's Wounds.

Tokio, May 31, 6:30 p.m.—(Delayed transmission).—Admiral Rojestvensky's injuries consist of a wound on the

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## GRAY AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The Free Press has the effrontery to make another bid for the workingmen's vote in Mr. Gray's behalf.

It repeats the stale libel that Mr. Hyman defeated legislation demanded by railway men.

This is a trick to divert attention from the charges made against Mr. Gray by the Industrial Banner.

At the last election Mr. Gray paraded himself as "The Workingmen's Candidate," and the most unscrupulous tactics were devised to discredit Mr. Hyman in the eyes of the workers.

Mr. Gray's chickens are now coming home to roost.

In November last he was placed in the field at the eleventh hour and the workingmen had no time to find him out before the election.

Many of them thought he was sincere when he represented himself as the special candidate of the laboring classes.

They were undeceived when the Industrial Banner, a few days after the election, told of the part Mr. Gray had played against organized labor in 1899.

Mr. Gray was in the role of a strike breaker in 1899. He took a pretty sharp curve when he posed as the workingmen's candidate and friend in 1904.

He has been forced to drop the pose. The labor organ has stripped the mask from him. At the east end meeting he dismissed the workingmen with one sentence. He wants to get away from the subject. His organ imagines that by resurrecting an old falsehood against Mr. Hyman, the attacks upon Mr. Gray by the Industrial Banner will be neutralized.

Mr. Hyman has not talked much about his friendship for the workingmen, but he has done things for them. Mr. Gray has given the workingmen a fine line of talk, but when it came to doing things he knifed them.

Grand Liberal Rally in Jubilee Rink This Evening

Every Voter in London Is Invited to Hear the Speakers.

Tonight the Liberal mass meeting will be held in the Jubilee Rink. There will be seats for everybody. Every voter in London is invited to be present.

The following gentlemen will address the gathering:

Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labor.

Mr. Walter Scott, M. P. for Assiniboia.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M. P. for South Wellington, the gentleman who introduced the Grand Trunk Provident Bill into Parliament.

Mr. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works.

Every issue before the people will be freely discussed. It is a meeting especially intended for East London voters, but all voters in the city are invited.

The speakers will take the platform West London Meeting.

A meeting in the interests of Hon. Charles S. Hyman, the Liberal candidate, will be held in Collins hall, West London, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Ed McDonald, M. P. for Pictou, N. S., Mr. Walter Scott, M. P. for Assiniboia, and Mr. Hyman will address the meeting. His Worship Mayor Campbell will preside.

A PARLIAMENT FOR RUSSIA TO AVERT POPULAR STORM

The Czar in Desperate Plight—Hopes to Head Off General Rising of His People.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The extraordinary council at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday reached no conclusion on the subject of peace, but definite reports say the Emperor agreed to meet the internal situation by the immediate proclamation of a decree providing for the convocation of a national assembly.

The committee of ministers, who were present, is understood to have assumed the leadership of the advocates of peace, and the immediate convocation of a national assembly is anticipated as the only means of averting the popular storm which is threatening to break. The war party is dying hard.

It is the unanimous opinion in diplomatic circles that the logic of events points to no other issue except peace, but the diplomats also admit that the decision rests with the Emperor. But even when all the ministers, except War Minister Sakharoff and Minister of Marine Avellan, are solidly arrayed against attempting to continue the hopeless struggle, the Emperor has refused thus far to say a word. To a visitor on Tuesday his majesty is reported to have declared that he would rather die than sign an ignominious peace.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO

Latter Refuses to Accept Former's Reform Scheme.

Tangier, Morocco, June 1.—The Sultan has definitely informed St. Renauldier the French minister, that he is unable to accept the French proposals for the reform of the administration of Morocco. His decision will be communicated to the representatives of the powers here in an official note from Mohammed El Torres, Minister of Foreign Affairs, together with an intimation that the Sultan desires that any reform introduced shall have the consent of the powers. The Foreign Minister will ask for the views of each of the powers, with the object of holding a conference on the subject.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fine and Warm.

London, Thursday, June 1.

Sun rises 4:30 a.m. Moon rises 4:02 a.m. Sun sets 7:52 p.m. Moon sets 5:15 p.m. Toronto, May 31—8 p.m.

The weather today has been fine and decidedly warm from Lake Superior westward to British Columbia, and moderately warm from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 52-68; Victoria, 52-66; Kamloops, 50-56; Calgary, 44-59; Edmonton, 44-52; Prince Albert, 45-55; Winnipeg, 50-59; Port Arthur, 38-56; Parry Sound, 36-50; Toronto, 44-65; Ottawa, 42-68; Montreal, 42-62; Quebec, 36-56; St. John, 50-56; Halifax, 36-64.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, June 1—8 a.m.

Today—Moderate southwest and west winds; fine.

Friday—Fine and warm.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.

Winnipeg 56 44 Clear

Port Arthur 38 56 Clear

Toronto 44 65 Clear

Ottawa 42 68 Clear

Montreal 42 62 Clear

Quebec 36 56 Clear

St. John 50 56 Clear

Halifax 36 64 Clear

## Strength of London Corps Is to Remain Unchanged

No Truth in Ottawa Story That Seventh Regiment Is To Be Reduced.

Latest information received from Ottawa is to the effect that the strength of the Seventh Regiment is to remain as at present, the wording of the order issued a few days ago having been misunderstood. The order simply cuts off what is known as the "Dundonald" strength, and which had no existence except on paper. The "war strength" was one of the many schemes of the late commander-in-chief, and has been pronounced by military men all over the country as without value and a great nuisance. Col. Little and the Seventh, in common with other militia corps, did not put the Dundonald scheme into practice, and all will be heartily glad that it has been abolished. It existed only on the regimental books, but had to be taken into consideration in the regiment's dealings with headquarters, and thus became an unutterable eyecore and bother.

Newspaper reports of the new order were somewhat misleading, but now that the regiments throughout the country have received printed copies of the order nothing but the greatest satisfaction exists on all hands. Under the heading "A Bad Slap at London," the local Conservative organ makes a ridiculous attempt to hurt the Government, and thus get an indirect hit at Mr. Hyman, making use of such expressions as "The Seventh will be practically cut in two." "Feeling of the keenest indignation exists among the officers and men." "The officers are up in arms."

Following is the establishment authorized by the new order: Number of companies, 8; officers, 32; sergeants, 32; buglers, 8; privates and corporals, 284; total, 387. This is almost exactly what the regiment has at present. The Dundonald scheme authorized the ap-

pointment for each company of an extra captain, an extra subaltern or lieutenant, extra color-sergeants, sergeants and corporals, to be used in time of war. The extra officers and non-coms were to remain at home in time of war for recruiting purposes, when the rest of the regiment had gone to the front. In time of peace, the duties of these extra men were nil, although Dundonald provided that they should be paid the same as the others, using up good money for nothing. Col. Little and other commanders refused to appoint these visionary officers and non-coms. In making its reports to headquarters, however, the Seventh had to take the position of being under strength, and report the absence of the phantom officers. This was a very annoying state of affairs, and the capable military council, seeing the scheme would not work, has abolished it. Captain Adjutant McCrimmon expressed himself in the highest terms of approval of the new order when questioned by The Advertiser this morning, and was indignant at the totally inaccurate statements made by the Free Press and its omission to correct them.

It is true that the Seventh has a slight overstrength in the rank and file—that is, there are a few more men than the number for which the regulations provide pay. But most regiments have this overstrength, and it is an encouraging feature. The pay, as is well known, never reaches the individual pocket, but is put in the regimental fund by the consent of all, and used for special purposes, such as trips to outside towns, etc. The regiment will not be entitled any longer to any pay for the visionary "war strength," but loses nothing since this strength was never appointed. The introduction of the Dundonald scheme caused general dissatisfaction in the militia. Three officers, four sergeants and three corporals are all that the men wanted in each company, all that the Seventh ever had, despite Lord Dundonald.

RHIAUME NABBED BY AYLMER POLICE

Admiral Blamed for North Sea Will Be Brought Back to London to Answer Serious Charges.

Tokio, June 1, 11 p.m.—Rear-Admiral Voelkersam, who was commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet, was, it was announced today, killed the first day of the battle, May 27, in the coming tower of his flagship, the battleship Orel, one of the vessels sunk by the Japanese.

Rear-Admiral Voelkersam was appointed commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet in July last, and left Constantinople, 25 with the other vessels, commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky. It was Voelkersam's squadron, according to a report, which fired on the British trawlers in the North Sea, mistaking them for Japanese torpedo-boats. It was reported last month that Voelkersam was seriously ill, and it was intimated unofficially that he would have relieved Rojestvensky of the command of the fleet had it not been for his own sickness.

NEW U. S. NAVY SECRETARY

Chas. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Succeeds Paul Morton.

Washington, June 1.—President Roosevelt has authorized the appointment of Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md., who would be appointed secretary of the navy, to succeed Paul Morton, who stated he would retire June 1 to go to New York to take charge of the plans for the construction of the subway system for operation in connection with the surface lines.

Wife Murder Charged.

Hellville, May 31.—Adam Lloyd, an aged resident of Hungerford, was arrested today, charged with killing his wife. She was found dead in a chair, with her clothing partly burned. The old man said she had been sitting in the chair when he found her there. He was arrested on the charge that the woman was dead or insensible when her clothes were fired.

Belonged to Wealthy Family.

Montreal, June 1.—Some months ago a young man employed running an elevator in the Turkish Bath Hotel was crushed to death, and his body was in due time buried. Since then inquiries have been on foot, and it transpires that the man was living in a room assumed name, and, in fact, belonged to a wealthy and prominent family in France. Last night the body was exhumed on a court order and the remains will be forwarded to France.

Found Blood On Deck; Threw Canadians in Jail

Govt. Making Every Effort to Secure the Release of the Uruguayan Prisoners.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, June 1.—The state department is still pressing the British authorities to come to the relief of the imprisoned captain and officers of the Canadian schooner Agnes G. Donohue by the Uruguayan Government, but so far nothing definite has been done.

The British consul at Uruguay says that the case was worked up against the prisoners, who were accused of poisoning for seals, without their being any law upon the subject. What the Uruguayan Government sentenced the officers and crews for was the taking of property belonging to a company holding a Government lease. It was held that they were guilty, because there was blood on the deck of the schooner which looked to be fresh blood. But the charge was denied on the part of the captain and crew.



KING ALFONSO, Whose Life Was Attempted Yesterday By a Bomb Thrower in the Streets of Paris.