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NINETEEN RUSSIAN WARSHIPS SUNK AND CAPTURED, TOGO PURSUING THE REST; NEBOGATOFF A PRISONER

Admiral Rojestvensky's Fate is Unknown.

Russian Report Says Commander Was Picked Up Wounded by Torpedo Boat--Russia a Naval Power No Longer--Czar Prostrated by the News and Talk of Peace is General in St. Petersburg -- The Whole Japanese Fleet Fell on the Enemy in Narrow Channel and Came Off Uninjured.

Latest advices confirm the magnitude of the disaster suffered by the Russian fleet, and point to the fact that Russia's hopes, so far as this war is concerned, now lie in whatever may be accomplished by the oft-beaten army in Manchuria.

An official report received from Tokio by the Japanese legation at Washington Monday evening, says that the Russian losses definitely known include two battleships, a coast defense ship, five cruisers, two special ships and three destroyers sunk, and two battleships, two coast defense ships, one destroyer and one special service ship captured, while over 3,000 prisoners have been taken, including Rear Admiral Nebogatoff. The Japanese, it would seem, are still pursuing the Russians, and it may be some time before the final result is known.

There is nothing to clearly indicate the extent of the Japanese losses and it is suggested from one source that the Tokio Government is waiting to hear from Admiral Rojestvensky by way of Vladivostok before announcing to what extent its fleet has suffered.

The news of the disaster has caused deep depression in official Russia, though it is not yet known generally among the Russian people.

Rojestvensky's defeat has given rise to renewed talk of peace. It is pointed out by the Associated Press's St. Petersburg correspondent that Russia in this crisis will turn to France through its foreign minister, M. Delcassé while from Washington comes information that President Roosevelt, in accordance with his promise, announced a long time ago, is taking steps to do all in his power to bring about peace negotiations.

Nothing has been heard from Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky. In Tokio there is some belief that he has perished, while another source says he was rescued by a torpedo boat, but that he is wounded.

Washington, May 29.—The following official report from Tokio was received at the Japanese legation today:

"Tokio, May 29.—Reports received from Admiral Togo at the Japanese headquarters:

"First report received morning May 27: Immediately upon the receipt of report that Russian squadron was in sight, our combined squadron started for attack. Weather is fine today but with heavy seas.

"Second report received night May 27: Combined squadron attacked Russian squadron today near Okinohima (southeast of Tashima) and defeated it, sinking at least four ships and inflicting heavy damage upon others. Damage to our ships is insignificant. Our destroyer and torpedo flotillas delivered attack after sunset.

"Third report received Monday, May 29: Main force of our combined squadron continued pursuit since the 27th and attacked 28th, near Lisacourt Rocks (northeast of Okinohima). Five warships, including the battleships, were captured. The remaining four vessels surrendered. No damage to our ships. According to statements of prisoners, vessels sunk in engagement May 27 were Borodino (battleship), Alexandra III (battleship), Zemtchug and three other ships. Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and about 2,000 other Russians were taken prisoners. The following are damages suffered by enemy in addition to those given above since commencement of battle as reported by commanders not under immediate command of Togo and by observation station:

"Sunk—Admiral Nachimoff, Demitri Donakof, Sviatiana, Admiral Usakoff, Kamichaka, Iratshushima, and three destroyers.

"Captured—Vladimir Monomach (foundered after capture), one special service ship, whole name unknown, and one destroyer.

"Russian losses definitely known so far may be classified as follows: Two battleships, one coast defense ship, five cruisers, two special ships and three destroyers were sunk; two battleships, two coast defense ships, one special service ship and one destroyer were captured.

"It is not yet clear whether three vessels as stated by prisoners to have been sunk are included or not in above list. There are more than 1,000 prisoners besides 2,000 taken by main force of combined squadron. The naval engagement is still in progress so that it will take some time before the final results can be known."

"Russia No Longer a Naval Power." London, May 29.—Baron Hayaashi in an interview today said: "We consider the victory as the most decisive of modern times. Its effect will be far-reaching and it will have an influence not only on the future of the Far East but also on Europe.

"Russia can no longer be reckoned with as a naval power. "It is my opinion that Togo's victory is on a par with that of Nelson achieved a century ago this year."

At a late hour this evening Baron Hayaashi had not received a single telegram from Tokio regarding the battle. He said he thought that the government was awaiting a thorough round-up of the fugitive fleet in hope of recouping Rojestvensky among those captured.

Regarding the alleged Russian threat to carry the war into Mongolia, Baron Hayaashi said that the Japanese would follow wherever the Russians led. The Japanese government, he added, had only promised to confine the war to the territory employed by Russia.

Russian Loss So Far May Be 22 Ships. Tokio, May 29, 9 p. m.—The number of Russian vessels of all descriptions sunk and captured by Admiral Togo's fleet now stands at nineteen. It is possible that three additional warships were sunk in the fight Saturday and others later.

The navy department retrains, however, from crediting reports of this nature until it is assured of their correctness. It is believed the Ural is the name of the captured transport which has been omitted in the list previously cable.

Rojestvensky May Have Perished. Tokio, May 29, 5:30 p. m.—The personal fate of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky is not known. There is some belief that he possibly perished.

Togo's Blows Quick and Sure. London, May 30.—According to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Seoul, Korea, early on Saturday morning, Vice-Admiral Togo's fleet on Saturday afternoon (Continued on page 6, second column.)

TOGO'S VICTORIOUS FLEET, SHOWING THE FLAGSHIP MIKASA AT FULL SPEED



TOGO'S VICTORY POPULAR IN THE UNITED STATES

Evening Post Calls Japan "A David Among Nations"--- All the War News Now Emanates from Washington--- Speculation Over the "Little Brown Men's" Success; How Far-reaching Will It Be?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, May 29.—The result of the Japanese-Russian naval battle was awaited with great interest all over the United States and the overwhelming victory of Togo is tremendously popular. The people see in it the repulse of autocracy and oppression. They regard it as a triumph of right over might. An element of American sympathy with Japan is furnished also by the tie with England.

No seriously-minded English-speaking man can regret for a moment just now the most ultimate check that could be put upon the rapine of the most uncivilized of civilized nations.

But now that this perhaps the greatest sea fight of history in its actual and potential possibilities has resulted in such a marvellous victory for the Japanese, the question is being asked in the councils of more than one of the world's nations: "How far will the little brown man go?"

It is conceded by students of world politics that the naval battle in Korean Straits puts Japan in the position of dictator of the East. No sea power in the world, save possibly England, if she could spare it, can even threaten Japan now.

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"The David Among Nations." But for the moment, however, to quote the Evening Post: "It is all important that the David among nations has once more laid the Goliath low. Not merely the balance of naval power has been upset; the Russian pressure upon England in India is today relaxed, and that upon Persia has been weakened as never before within a century. France's vaunted ally is today politically almost negligible, but more than all this, Togo's victory practically assures the triumph of a 'yellow nation' over representatives of the civilization of the west. It secures a splendid place among the world powers to a nation of small people who owe little to either Angles or Saxons. It serves notice once more on religious proselytizers and land-grabbers that Asia will hereafter have claims to her own soil, her own gods and her own affairs with scant consideration of the empire builders of the west. To the Japanese we trust that these great victories will preach the duty of moderation as exemplified in their own knightly code of bushido."

Although the despatches to the state department from Minister Griscom are lacking in descriptive details they show that the engagement between the fleets of Rojestvensky and Togo was begun in Tashima Straits on Saturday afternoon.

There was a second engagement that evening and the fighting was renewed yesterday (Sunday). When the action had ended the Russians had lost 13 ships sunk and six ships by capture and 2,000 Russians had been made prisoners of war. Two of the vessels sent to the bottom were battleships and more remarkable still two battleships were among the six captured. There was evidently a running action extending through one day and part of another.

Apparently the Russian fleet made a stand when attacked by Togo on Saturday afternoon and finding itself losing attempted to escape. A stern chase is necessarily (Continued on page 7, seventh column.)

JAPANESE SORE ON CANADIANS

Won't Buy Cotton Goods Although Offered Less Than American Products

MATTER UP IN HOUSE

It is Said Canada's Discrimination is the Cause of the Feeling--Col. Hughes Declares Price for Kentucky Rifle Range is Excessive, and is in the Interests of Politicians.

Ottawa, May 29.—(Special)—In the common talk today Samuel Barker, of Hamilton, called the finance minister's notice to a recent letter appearing in Industrial Canada from the New York agent of the imperial Cotton Company which asserted that Canadians labored under great difficulties in finding a sale for their cotton manufactures in Japan. Enquiry had shown that American cottons sold readily but that Canadian goods, although of equal value, were absolutely unsaleable.

The Americans, it seems, enjoyed a five per cent custom preference in Japan, which our exporters did not get the benefit of. When this was ascertained the Canadian firms offered a five per cent cut in their price to meet the United States competition. Still, however, not a single yard of our goods found a sale. Upon further enquiry it turned out that the difficulty was not so much one of price as it arose from a prejudice against this country in Japanese official circles. This was due to a feeling in the Japanese mind that the dominion had discriminated against Japan in the past.

The finance minister replied that this matter had already been brought to the attention of his department. The imperial authorities some years ago entered into a customs treaty with Japan. It was open to Canada to have become a party to this arrangement but this our government declined to do on the ground that it would curtail our legislative freedom of action on the labor question.

Hon. Mr. Foster remarked that as the matter was one of considerable interest to our business interests it might be well to lay the papers on the table of the house. This the finance minister promised to do.

Col. Sam Hughes Has a Complaint. Before the house got into committee of supply Col. Sam Hughes alleged that the land at Kentville, Kings county (N. S.), which recently changed hands at one and two dollars an acre had been acquired recently for a militia camp and that the country would pay for it at the rate of \$60 an acre. This property lay in the mind of militia's own constituency. His ex- (Continued on page 6, third column.)

NEW BRUNSWICK M. P.'S A UNIT FOR VALLEY ROUTE

So Says F. B. Carvell, M. P., at Woodstock Board of Trade Meeting Local Government Will Accompany Carleton County Delegation to Ottawa to Press Claims for Bringing G. T. P. Down St. John River Way.

Woodstock, N. B., May 29.—(Special)—

The people of this town and county are putting up a big fight to influence the government in favor of the valley route for the Grand Trunk Pacific as against the route through the centre of the province which has also been advocated. President Sheagreen, of the board of trade, presided at a meeting of that body today which was largely attended. After remarks by J. T. Garden, R. E. Holyoke, J. T. A. Dibblee, N. F. Thorne, H. G. Noble and many others several resolutions were passed.

The following committee was appointed as a delegation to Ottawa to press the valley claims upon the government: I. E. Sheagreen, J. T. Garden, R. E. Holyoke, N. F. Thorne, J. T. A. Dibblee. This committee will go with the gentlemen to be appointed by the town council this week and by the county council in a few weeks.

F. B. Carvell, M. P. F. B. Carvell, M. P., addressed the board. He said he would have been careful in discussing the question but Senator Thompson at the Fredericton meeting of the board of trade spoke quite freely and he would do likewise. The speaker was personally interested in the question as well as being a representative from a community that thinks it is a life or death matter.

When he went to Ottawa he and Senators Thompson and King met often to try to see what could be done for the valley route. Nearly every week they went to the Grand Trunk Pacific offices to see what information could be secured in favor of their side.

It was well known that the late Chairman Wade was rather in favor of the central route which had a grade of 4.10 of one per cent east and 6.10 going west. This route was only 17 miles shorter than down the valley which was chiefly down hill and had a grade of 2.10 of one per cent. It was important to show that the valley was the better route for the same amount of coal would haul as much freight as over the central route.

N. B. Members a Unit for Valley Route. He had made a canvass of the New Brunswick members and all the Conservative members stood by the valley and with possibly one exception, the same could be said for the Liberals and that one would not strongly oppose it, therefore New Brunswick members were unanimous on the valley route. He had canvassed one-half of the Nova Scotia members who apparently did not care which route was chosen.

The premier had told him and Senators King and Thompson that the route would not be selected until after the prorogation of the house.

No one is now fighting the valley route and it stands a better chance of winning than losing.

The New Brunswick government in a body, with Premier Tweedie at its head, will be in Ottawa with the delegation from this county after the house adjourns to press upon the government the claims of the St. John valley.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER WILL DESERT HIS FAITH

St. Thomas, Ont., May 29.—(Special)—Rev. James Stevens, of Knox church, Dutton, at the close of an exceedingly warm sermon Sunday evening declared that he was through with Presbyterianism in general forever.

Mr. Stevens' action is the result of trouble between him and two of his elders, all of whom were asked to resign by the London presbytery.

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Much Timber Burned in Maine. Limerick, Me., May 29.—Two hundred acres of standing timber, valued at \$30,000, in the southeastern part of this town, were destroyed by fire tonight. The principal losers are A. J. Souders, \$10,000, and John F. Pierce, \$5,000, while Frank Dole, James Post, Noah Randall, O. C. Nutting and others sustained smaller losses.

Brantford Pastor Called to Sydney. Sydney, N. S., May 29.—(Special)—At a meeting of St. Andrew's church congregation held tonight it was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. F. W. Anderson, of Brantford (Ont.) to succeed Rev. Clarence McKinnon as their pastor.