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EUROPE TREMBLED WITH DREAD OF WAR

Strained Relations Between France and Germany Over the Moroccan Situation Said to have Reached Culminating Stage.

Grave Eventualities Said to be Possible, if not Imminent—Diplomatists Trying Hard to Avert a Rupture.

PARIS, June 17.—The strained relations between France and Germany reached a culminating stage today, and for a time the public mind was distracted between the opinion that the two countries were on the verge of a war that would set Europe ablaze and reassuring declarations that diplomacy still held a firm grip upon the situation.

Fortunately the situation was much relieved tonight after a lengthy conference between Prince Von Radolin, the German ambassador to France, and Premier Rouvier, which took place at the foreign office. This distinctly showed that diplomatic intercourse had not reached a point of rupture. Moreover, it is known that exchanges between Prince Von Radolin and the French premier, which seemed on the point of breaking yesterday, were brought again within normal channels. At the same time, alarmist reports had thoroughly aroused public apprehension that grave eventualities are possible, if not imminent. The government had not sought to check a full expression by the newspapers of their views and thus has permitted that section of the press opposed to the government to paint the situation in the darkest colors.

Notwithstanding the public uneasiness over these reports, there is not the slightest evidence that France is profoundly moved or that the people seriously expect war. None of the exciting scenes that preceded the Franco-Prussian war are occurring. There is no public effervescence, no mob clamor and no threats of indignity to German officials or residents. Indeed, the German embassy is one of the most serene spots in the French capital and it has not been necessary to station there even a police guard.

Restoring Better Feeling.

The conference between Prince Von Radolin and Premier Rouvier appears to have been decisive in restoring a better state of feeling besides reopening four parlers. There is good reason to believe that these were of a nature to give strong hope of an amicable adjustment. France, at the outset, was not disposed to accept an international conference on Morocco, while Germany was insistent. The effect of this was to create an issue as to whether France should or should not yield, but that issue does not longer appear to be insurmountable. France has shown a disposition to consider the question of a conference if Germany will give full assurance that this does not mean a sacrifice of any right which France has acquired or of obligations incurred by other international agreements concerning Morocco. In short, France wants to be assured that the conference project is not designed to limit or discredit the Franco-British, Franco-Spanish or Franco-Italian agreements so far as they affect Morocco. Once assured of these points, it is taken that the chief objections to a conference are removed.

On enquiry tonight in highest German quarters, it is learned that it is Germany's purpose to give every reasonable assurance on these points. It was said also that Germany sincerely desired to avoid the appearance of placing France in an embarrassing or humiliating position, and it was added this would be made known to Premier Rouvier in the strongest possible manner. Moreover Germany is ready to remove, if possible, any apprehension French officials may entertain that she seeks to attain territorial aggrandizement in Morocco. The chief point Germany would ask of the conference is a guarantee that the open door may be maintained.

Germany Not Aggressive.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Replying to an enquiry regarding Germany's Moroccan policy, Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the German ambassador, today said: "The report that the Emperor's policy in Morocco is aggressive is entirely erroneous. Germany asks that her treaty rights there, and those of the other powers signatory to the Madrid convention, shall be respected and protected without discrimination and in strict accordance with article 17. This article reads:

"'The right to the treatment of the most favored nation is recognized by Morocco as belonging to all the powers represented at the Madrid convention.'

"Here is a specific guarantee of the most general protection to each of the signatory powers, placing to each the same rights and privileges whether with regard to life, property or commerce. It is interesting to note, too, that in the official compilation of treaties prepared at the state department, this treaty is classed under the head of 'general treaties.'

"Germany's part in the complications over Morocco arises not from any attempt to seize territory, nor from any effort to obtain privileges of any sort except such as are enjoyed by all of the signatories to the Madrid convention, but for her absolute refusal to recognize or participate in any arrangements involving the establishing of a sphere of influence in Morocco. Germany

Stands for the Open Door

in Morocco as in China; for the maintenance and the status quo in both countries.

"In the present negotiations Germany's trade is a matter of secondary consideration. Over-riding treaties established by law was bound to create a most dangerous precedent and one which might, sooner or later, have been followed by a similar condition of affairs in the Far East.

"If left alone, Germany and France will have no trouble in arranging all existing difficulties. The negotiations in Paris are proceeding in the utmost good faith and with good feeling on both sides."

Germany Paramount.

Berlin, June 17.—The foreign office has, the Associated Press learns, telegraphed to Prince Von Radolin, the German ambassador at Paris during the last day or two in a sense that will be reassuring to French apprehensions, if such were felt, in the French cabinet. Germany still presses France diplomatically for her acceptance of the proposal to hold a conference of the powers on the subject of Morocco.

The undoubted disturbance of feeling in Paris over Germany's policy is not traceable to anything actually aggressive that the German government has done or is preparing to do. It is probably due to the feeling of weakness that has suddenly arisen in France since Admiral Rojestvensky lost the sea fight, and the corresponding relative increase in German confidence since it has become evident that Russia need not for the present be reckoned with. The thought in the government and the army, and in the press, is that Germany is, in a military sense, become

Master of the Continent

and, that being so, France and every other continental power should recognize that in diplomacy also Germany has risen to the first place and must be dealt with as such. The Bourse reflected the improved sentiment by steadiness and an advance of French rentes. The improvement resulted from the belief that an agreement may still be reached concerning the proposed international conference. The French official view, while not yet definitely accepting the conference, shows evidence of examining the question in order to learn what the meeting will consider and if Germany is prepared to give adequate assurance that French interests will not be seriously disturbed, there are prospects that the conference may prove acceptable. Moreover, there is reason to believe that exchanges between the capitals have satisfied the authorities here that France would have a good case before the conference and probably a majority of the powers would take a sympathetic view of French aspirations in Morocco.

Germany Wants War.

London, June 17.—It can no longer be denied that we are in the presence of an international crisis of the first magnitude. Paris wires tonight that the French government is almost convinced it is Germany's deliberate intention to provoke war. Orders were given by the minister of war Wednesday to make every preparation to resist attack. All officers and men on leave were ordered to rejoin their colors instantly and special trains in all parts of the country have been facilitating the execution of instructions.

Prime Minister Rouvier has adopted a most conciliatory attitude toward Germany, but every concession he makes inspires fresh demands, until now the Emperor asks, in effect, the cancellation of the Anglo-French entente. The British government is fully aware that Germany's aggression is aimed quite as much at Great Britain as against France, Lansdowne is for peace, but the remainder of the cabinet are determined to resist with all the resources of the Empire any serious encroachment on British interests.

Lord Lansdowne has counselled France, while avoiding all provocation, to preserve a firm attitude in the face of German aggression. Great Britain has also taken important independent action which is not yet disclosed. It will become known when the China squadron and other ships of the British navy, which are hastening homeward at top speed, approach their destination. It will be found as significant as the mobilization of the flying squadron which was Great Britain's response to the Kaiser's famous Kruger letter.

There is reason also to believe that if France yields to German pressure in the matter of an international conference in regard to Morocco, Great Britain will veto it even if she stands alone. The British government and people were never more anxious for peace than now, but if the Kaiser should attempt to deal with this country as he is treating France, war would be a question of only a few hours.

PROGRESS AT ROSSLAND

Deep Workings Supply Proof of Increased Values With Depth.

Rossland, B.C., June 17.—The winze from the ninth level of the Centre Star has reached a depth of 150 feet below the ninth level, or about 1400 feet from the cellar of the shaft. The winze is being sunk on the main ledge of the Centre Star and the ore is of a pay grade from the ninth level down. the shoot is a large and strong one, although it has neither been crosscutted or drifted on below the ninth level. The shoot found on the 1550 foot level is that from the 1350 foot level. As far as the winze followed the ledge it was good and strong, but in the last forty or fifty feet, owing to the fact that the dip of the ledge was not as acute as the incline of the winze the latter ran out of the ledge into the country under the foot wall. It is evident that the ore shoot extends down to the 1550 foot level. The ore like that found in the Centre Star, is of a high grade, as high almost as any found in the richer portions of the upper levels.

Thus there are two of the leading mines of the camp in which high values are found at a depth of from 1350 feet down to one to 1550 and in the other to 1400 feet. This is a

Most Encouraging Feature

as it is evident that if the workings of the other mines are extended down to corresponding depths that like rich shoots will be found. Besides this the results of the deep mining in the Centre Star and the Le Roi means that both these mines have secured new leases of life and that at these depths will be found large profits for the stockholders in addition to this the long held theory of a second enrichment at a depth in the mines of the company has been proven and it gives the greatest encouragement to go on to still greater depths in the future, where there is almost certain a third series of enrichments.

The shipments for the week were: Le Roi 2050; Centre Star 1860; War Eagle 1290; Le Roi No. 2 120; Jumbo 100; Total for the week 5,420 tons and for the year 157,194.

OSCAR WILL CONSENT.

If Swedish Parliament Is Willing, Will Nominate King of Norway.

London, June 17.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns from a reliable source that if the Swedish Riksdag agrees to the dissolution of the union of Sweden and Norway, King Oscar will be perfectly willing to designate a prince of the Bernadotte house as King of Norway in accordance with the request of the Norwegian Storthing.

EVERETT PAPER SOLD.

Everett, June 17.—The sale of the Everett Record to A. J. Blethen, of Seattle, for $4,500, was not confirmed today. Instead Judge Frater confirmed the transfer to Padgett & Stingley, attorneys, whose bid, $5,000, was made after the receiver had given Blethen possession of the paper.

MAXIMO GOMEZ DEAD.

Great Leader of Cuban Revolutionists Passes Peacefully Away.

Havana, June 17.—General Maximo Gomez died at 6 o'clock this evening.

"El Caudillo" (Chieftan) as the great leader of revolutions was called by his countrymen, expired just as the sun was slanting across the gulf, in the presence, not only of his weeping family, but also his old-time friend, Estrada Palma, president of the republic, whose tears freely mingled with the sorrowing relatives. The dying man was unable to recognize anyone.

His real illness extended over 46 days, although he had been failing for some months, and was not in strong condition when he started on May 1st for Santiago with the object of receiving a beneficent change. Gen. Gomez originally suffered from debilitation of the heart and liver. Later an abscess developed in his hand, which was operated on after his arrival at Santiago. Gangrene appeared and he underwent a second operation.

The admiration of the mass of Cubans for General Gomez amounted to idolatry. He leaves a widow, five sons and a daughter. He was born at Bani, Santo Domingo, in 1836, and came of a Spanish family which had settled there.

BIG MILL BURNED.

South Bend, Wash., June 17.—The band sawmill of the Simpson Lumber Co., the largest concern here, was burned today. The loss is $90,000; no insurance. The fire started in a saw-dust pile. The mill employed 125 men.

No Settlement At Nanaimo

Miners Reject by Big Vote Proposal of the Colliery Company.

Labor Difficulty Now Likely to Be Very Prolonged—Town Quiet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, June 17.—By a majority of 226 the miners today rejected the colliery company's proposal to decide whether or not to accept the Western Fuel Company's offer to carry the men across to Protection Island shaft by ferry for the sum of $1 a month, equivalent to four cents a day a man, for the number of them employed on May 31, 1905.

The total ballot polled was 690. For the proposal, 62; against proposal, 288.

The United Mine Workers held a meeting this morning and afterwards took part in voting.

The day passed very quietly, the men simply casting their votes and then standing around in groups waiting for the result, after which they quietly dispersed and went home.

BRUTE AT BELLINGHAM BAY.

Bellingham, June 17.—Joe McGowan, colored, was arrested today on the second charge of cruelty to his young son. The child was twice found stripped naked and left in the house with his hands tied behind his back all day. The first time the court gave McGowan a chance to reform. The Humane Society insists on extreme punishment for the second offence.

WARMBAD SAFE.

Town in German Southwest Africa Not Captured by Hottentots.

Berlin, June 17.—The colonial office has no information tending to confirm the Cape Town report that Warmbad, German Southwest Africa, was recently captured by Hottentots.

Cape Town, June 17.—The German consul general has no official advices of the capture of Warmbad and doubts whether it was temporarily occupied by the Hottentots. He says Warmbad was safe June 15, a thousand men and guns being concentrated there.

YELLOW FEVER IN COLON.

Colon, June 17.—The following are the authentic returns for the yellow fever hospital at Colon from November last up to date: One case in January and one death. March, 4 cases and 1 death. April, 2 cases. May, 13 cases and 3 deaths, and June, 9 cases and 3 deaths, making a total of 29 cases and 8 deaths. Five cases are now under treatment in addition to four suspects under observation.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

Team Sails From New York to Meet "Westminsterers" at Bisley.

New York, June 17.—The rifle team from the seventh regiment national guards of New York which will meet a team representing the Queen's Westminster volunteers in a competitive match at Bisley, England, on July 6 and 7 sailed on the St. Louis today. The prize for which the teams will compete is a trophy offered Sir Howard Vincent honorary colonel of the "Westminsters." The American team is composed of eight men under command of Capt. Robt. McLean. There will be only six men on the firing line, two members of the team being held in reserve.

LARGE DREDGING CONTRACT.

Seattle, Wn., June 17.—The contract for dredging Whatcom creek waterway, Bellingham has been let to the North American Dredging company, San Francisco, today. The price is $29,480.

DROWNING AT VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., June 17. (Special.)—J. Greenwood, a carpenter, working on the English bay bathing shed, was drowned today while bathing out of a boat. His companion was close by, but lost his head and failed to assist him.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Amherst (N. S.) News.

When Sir Charles was in Rome a couple of months ago he sent on the morning of his arrival in the Holy City for a competent instructor to teach him Italian. He devoted himself with such energy and determination to the task that in three or four days he had mastered the language so effectively that when an interview was given to him by His Holiness, the venerable Canadian statesman was able to carry on a conversation with the Pope on the ordinary subjects of the moment. There is nothing that Sir Charles Tupper cannot do when he goes at it with determination.

Morocco Now Danger Point

Apprehension Over Strained Relations Between France and Germany.

Alleged That Delcasse Entered Into Secret Alliance With Great Britain.

All Europe Participating in the Extraordinary Controversy Which Has Arisen.

PARIS, June 16.—The strained relations between France and Germany over Morocco continues to give rise to serious apprehension, but, while openly admitting that there are real difficulties involved, the officials protest against this being made the basis of exaggerated reports. Such reports have been circulated for several days past by a small and uninfluential section of the press, particularly by La Patrie and La Presse. One report that Germany had submitted an ultimatum brought out a formal denial from the foreign office.

Another report in the Patrie is that Germany had demanded that France and Great Britain complete a guarantee that the Anglo-French entente is not in the nature of an armed

Alliance Against Germany.

La Presse asserts that M. Delcasse, when foreign minister, signed a secret offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain.

These reports are dismissed in authoritative quarters as fanciful enlargements of the situation and an editorial in the semi-official Temps tonight gives warning against what it terms "nervous paroxysms."

At the same time the diplomatic strain between France and Germany is undeniably serious. The chief cause of this is the inability thus far of either party to propose a remedy acceptable to the other. France is tenacious to uphold her predominant position in Morocco without subjecting it to an inspection of the

International Congress

proposed by Germany. On the other hand, Germany does not recognize French predominance in Morocco or the Anglo-French agreement, on which this predominance is based. Thus Germany's issue is equally against Great Britain and France, although the latter is more immediately involved. All parties are making an appeal to the friendly co-operation of other nations, so that all Europe is participating in the controversy, and this permits a wide range of speculation concerning a rearrangement of political alliances. However, the officials maintain that the issue does not involve such far-reaching questions, but is the renewal of a long-pending struggle over Morocco in aggravated form.

One of the chief causes for the present apprehension is the possibility of some untoward incident along the Franco-German frontier, which for years has been garrisoned by formidable military forces.

News of the Federal Capital

Liberals Preparing for Great Rejoicing on Hyman and Smith Being Seated.

Progress of Battle Between Hill and C. P. R. Over V. V. & E. Bill.

OTTAWA, June 17.—There will be great jubilation next week when Messrs. Hyman and Smith are introduced to the House. The Liberal whips are arranging for a great demonstration. They regard the victory of those two members as a glorious vindication of the government's policy. It was hardly to be expected, as previously pointed out, that Hyman, with the prestige of a portfolio and all patronage attendant upon the department of public works, could be beaten; and one fails to see how Conservatives could possibly convert a Liberal majority of 1,502 in North Oxford into a Conservative majority. As it is, Wallace's effort in reducing this figure to 322 is a remarkable performance.

On the third reading of

The Autonomy Bill

the opposition will submit several amendments, the principal one referring to the proposed delimitation of the boundaries of the new provincial constituencies. Hon. Mr. Oliver and his friends have drawn up a report showing how they desire the boundary lines to be run, but it involves such a gross gerrymander in favor of the Liberals that unless the government will consent to refer the entire matter to a judicial commission, the House will be in session for several weeks longer. There has been some criticism in the House this week over W. T. R. Preston's alleged connection with the Dominion

Emigration Agency

which has offices in the same building in London as the Canadian emigration agency, but this he strenuously denies. However, there is no doubt that this organization has been sending out mechanics to this country and has incurred the ill will of the Trades and Labor people of Toronto.

It is not often that Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick is caught tripping, but he was

Fairly Cornered

the other day. The instructions sent to the returning officers in London and North Oxford contained an emasculated copy of the Ontario anti-bribery oath as embodied in the Ontario law, but which has to be used in federal elections. Mr. Fitzpatrick disclaimed any responsibility for it, but he was greatly discomfitted when informed by his own departmental officers later that he himself had approved this form some three or four years ago. Mr. Fitzpatrick rose like a little man and acknowledged corn. He said hereafter he thought it well to provide that returning officers' instructions should contain every form of oath to be used in connection with an election.

The biggest fight in many years is on over the

Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern

bill. It is a regular battle between Jim Hill and the Canadian Pacific for first possession of the West Kootenay country. Duncan Ross, Macpherson and Galliher have practically made this a party question and have canvassed ministerialists from one end of the Dominion to the other. When the motion to refer the bill back to the sub committee was made, the only two Liberals who voted for the reference back were Mr. Fitzpatrick and another. It is said there was a lively meeting between the minister of justice and his British Columbia friends later in the day.

The Intercolonial Railway

will make a woeful showing this year. Mr. Emmerson admits that the deficit will be nearly two millions, which he attributes to snow storms last winter and the increase of wages paid to the men. He claimed that rates charged on the Intercolonial were 50 per cent. less than those charged on other railways. Mr. Barker (Hamilton) held that the local rates were lower rates, and Mr. Emmerson admitted that this was the case. Mr. Osler, who is a competent authority, held that an entire change should be made in the method of railway bookkeeping, as it was utterly impossible for the public to get an idea of what is going on owing to the present false system.

There does not seem to be any prospects of the

Public House Trust

movement, which gained such a footing in England, being adopted in Canada, at any rate for some time. The Senate has been discussing this question intermittently for ten days past and finally came to the conclusion, after debating prohibition, temperance, etc., not to go on record in favor of what is practically the Gothenburg system.

There is a fight going on among the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia members over the proposed route of the national transcontinental railway to New Brunswick. The government will find that it has many snags to remove before this great enterprise becomes law.

Eighteen Killed In Train Wreck

Passenger Train Crashes Into Freight at Full Speed Killing Many.

Bodies Badly Mangled and the Wreckage Catches Fire.

Baltimore, Md., June 17.—At least eighteen people are believed to have been killed, and a score or more injured, in a wreck on the Western Maryland railroad tonight near Patapsco a small station between Westminster and Finksburg.

Passenger train No. 5, westbound, was running at a very high rate of speed when it crashed into a double-headed freight running east. All three of the engines were reduced to scrap iron, the express and baggage cars of the passenger train were smashed and a number of freight cars splintered. The passenger coaches sustained little injury and almost without exception their occupants escaped with nothing worse than a bad shaking up. The fatalities and injuries were to the crews of the engines and to workmen employed by the railroad. It is a remarkable coincidence that these latter should have been at work repairing the damages caused by a recent small freight wreck that occurred at Mount Hope station, near this city. They were on their way to their homes in small towns along the Western Maryland to spend Sunday. Not being regular passengers, they had boarded the baggage car and engine. When the crash came the more fortunate who were on the engine jumped or were thrown from the train and were only slightly injured. Those in the baggage car were mangled. The bodies are all believed to be

Under Wreckage of the Engines.

Just before the first relief train bringing the injured to the hospitals left, the wreckage about these began to burn.

The first relief train to reach here brought eleven badly injured and one who died on the trip. Those taken from the wreck dead were taken to Westminster.

The point at which the accident occurred is so situated that news of the wreck was slow in reaching Baltimore. As soon as the news arrived the railroad company sent relief trains and as many physicians as could be gathered together. An express following the freight acted as a relief from the other side and the passengers on both trains gave every possible aid to the victims. Fortunately among the passengers of the wrecked train were a few physicians, whose immediate services were invaluable.

SWEDISH DEMONSTRATION.

Factory Hands Advocate Peaceful Adjustment of National Crisis.

Stockholm, June 16.—The social democratic party this evening organized demonstrations of factory hands and other workers in favor of a peaceable settlement of the differences between Sweden and Norway and the unconditional acceptance of accomplished facts in Norway. Ten thousand trade unionists went in procession through the town. There was no disorder.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CUP.

Race From Dover to Heligoland in Fog and Rain.

Dover, Eng., June 17.—Thirteen yachts started from here today in the annual race from Dover to Heligoland for Emperor William's cup in a heavy rainstorm and with a light wind blowing. Shortly afterwards at about noon, the American yachts Atlantic and Apache and the British yacht Valhalla got away in a fog over the same course for a special cup offered by Emepror William for the auxiliary yachts which participated in the recent translantic race.

The weather conditions were most depressing. About an hour before the start of the first race, a drenching downpour of rain commenced and continued falling, with the result that the splendid fleet of British, American and German yachts was sent off into the thick, steamy, hazy fog overhanging the Channel, and making navigation the paramount power.

FOREST LIMITS INCREASED.

Tacoma, June 17.—A special despatch from Washington, D. C., announces that President Roosevelt today issued a proclamation changing the forest reserve limits of Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish and Okanogan counties, eliminating some tracts, adding others and making a net addition to the reserve area of six hundred thousand acres.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY'S BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

Steamer Athenian Brings Detailed Story of the Battle of the Sea of Japan Where Russia's Fleet Was Annihilated.

Terrible Scenes Incident to the Russia Defeat—How Rojestvensky Was Taken—Japanese Papers Say Submarines Were Used.

STEAMER Athenian, which reached port yesterday morning, passed through the battle area within a short time of the fight, sighting the searchlights and a crippled ship, pumping busily as she fled. The Athenian brought details of the historic battle of the Sea of Japan. Admiral Togo awaited the coming of the Russians, with his squadron divided. His main fleet had its base off Masampo on the south coast of Korea, where Japanese and Russian ships almost collided within a month of the commencement of war; the cruiser squadron of Admiral Uriu was in a base near Okinoshima, further north; Admiral Kamamura had his fleet near Tsushima island and the light squadron of scout ships of Admiral Kataoka were near Quelpart. The torpedo flotillas had their base at the torpeda station on Tsushima island. The Japanese were ready to begin battle, the knowledge of the coming of Ropestvensky having been given to Togo by the intelligence department which had learned of the picking of the thirty-six ships with which the Russian Admiral intended to make Vladivostok if possible, leaving the converted cruisers Don and Dnieper, since preying upon commerce in eastern seas, to take the discarded ships, transports, etc., to Shanghai where they have been since interned.

This was the situation on the morning of May 27th. Soon after sunrise, when a heavy fog obscured the waters, the former Victoria-Seattle and Yokohama liner Shinano Maru, sighted the Russian ship Prince Suvaroff with a line of ships, seen dimly behind the battleship This was at 5:30 a. m. A wireless message was sent to Admiral Togo; the apparatus working splendidly. The news was quickly flashed to each squadron of the Japanese, whose commanders had been informed of a previously arranged plan for the expected battle. The tactics of the battle of April 13 off Port Arthur when the Petropavolovsk was sunk were in a measure repeated; a small squadron was sent southward toward the Russians for the purpose of deluding the enemy into the belief that the main squadron was elsewhere.

The Japanese squadron went out in splendid order and steered their course towards the eastern channel of Tsushima Straits. All the crews of all the ships were stimulated with high spirits and keyed to the highest pitch or ardor. By the time Tsushima was seen in the southwest the waves were high, and as it was impossible to take torpedo boats, the latter were separated from the main squadron and entered Tsushima. At this time the third detachment had Takeshishi harbor on the port side and from this place waited the advance of the enemy's squadron.

At about 11:30 a wireless message was received by the main detachment to the effect that the Russian squadron was passing the Eastern channel. Thne the main fleet changed its course a little to the southward, and at about 1 p. m. when off Okinoshima, met the Japanese third detachment. The first and the second detachments, accompanied by destroyers, changed their course towards the west, while the third detachment and the fourth destroyers squadron changed the course a little towards the east. While thus fleeping surveillance upon the enemy the Russian flagship appeared in the south at 1:45 p. m. The Russian squadron was in two lines ahead and the number of the Russian ships was at the time indeterminable. The line was drawn so long that the rear of the Russian line was almost invisible. Its appearance was awe-inspiring.

Togo's Historic Signal.

At 2 p. m. the Japanese ships raised their battle flag, and the flagship Mikasa signalled, "The rise or fall of the Empire depends on this conflict. Let all officers and men fight with all their might."

All the warships were in good battle order. As the opening manoeuvre, the first and the second detachments turned to the right wing of the enemy, and the third detachment proceeded ahead in close touch with the first and second wings. At 2:13 p. m. the Russian war vessels fired two shots but the range being too great they fell short. Shortly afterward the Japanese opened fire and the battle was commenced.

The battle began at 2:13 p. m. on May 27th. At this time the Russian squadron whose commander had been induced to endeavor to run the straits by day instead of by night, as he had intended, and who had been further deluded into the belief that only a small portion of the Japanese were there to intercept him, was in two lines, ahead. A line of cruisers was advancing on the left flank and the battleships on the right. At 2:13 p. m. a puff of smoke belched from a twelve-inch gun on the Russian battleship Nicolai I., which led the Russian squadron. The Japanese replied at once, the thunder of great guns belching forth from every Japanese ship in line.

What Nicolai I. Began.

Cannonading gradually grew heavier. At this time the Japanese destroyer detachments were on the left side of the main detachment. In this position the Japanese pressed the enemy towards the northern coasts of Kyushiu. The Russians then changed their course towards the east. The Japanese also proceeded in a parallel line to the enemy and to the north of them, while the first detachment was drawn in a line with the Mikasa in the rear and the Kasuga at the lead. The fighting grew more and more severe. Fire broke out on a Russian war vessel of the cruiser Dmitri Donskoi type. Shortly afterwards the Russian changed their course to west. The Japanese also altered their course to suit this manoeuvre.

Five warships of the second detachment sent a converging fire into the enemy's ships which were on fire. From this time the first detachment sent in a heavy fire and steamed in a parallel line with the enemy and proceeding ahead with the intention of enveloping the head of the enemy's column. The third detachment turned to the rear of the enemy and closing in, surrounded him.

The second detachment then steamed in parallel line to the north of the enemy, thus completely enveloping him. The enemy tried to extricate himself from this position to escape, but the Japanese destroyer squadron intercepted him and made escape impossible.

"Wasps of the Fleet"

Upon an order being given to sink with torpedoes the warships which were on fire, the fifth destroyer squadron rushed forward and attacked the enemy's burning ships. The latter still maintained firing and directed a heavy fire on the torpedo squadron. At 3:35 p. m. the destroyer Shiranui fired two torpedoes at the distance of two hundred metres, while others each fired one torpedo. One of the enemy's shots struck the ejecting tube in the bow of the Shiranui and another shot struck her amidships. The other torpedo craft were undamaged, and by them the Russian warship was finally sunk.

The sun was now setting but the battle was at its height. The cannonading and the flashing of guns was terrible. The Russian squadron had already suffered enormous damage. The Russian battle formation was broken up and the crews in panic. The fifth destroyer squadron, after sinking the Borodine, went ahead, following the second battleship detachment. At 7:25

"The Submarine"

p. m. a signal was sent to the fifth destroyer squadron that a Russian submarine had appeared in the action and they were directed to search for it and destroy it. Diligent search was accordingly made and finally in the gathering dusk a long black object was made out. Upon cautiously approaching it was discovered that the supposed sub-marine was the keel of a Russian warship that had "turned turtle." Upon the slippery bottom plates were crouched 20 or 30 Russians who, upon seeing the destroyer, cried for mercy and assistance. They were taken off into the destroyer.

The sun having now set, firing was suspended. The Japanese torpedo craft then delivered successive torpedo attacks throughout the night. The first and the second attacks were not successful being frustrated by the Russian searchlights, but in the third assault the destroyer Yugiri attacked a battleship of the Orel type and sunk her. During all this time the Russian warships had continued steaming ahead, but the Japanese squadron continued the enveloping of the enemy.

When Darkness Came

When darkness overtook the fleets the cannonading gradually diminished and then began the work of the torpedo boats. From their base at the station on Tsushima island, they crept through the night into the midst of the huddled remnant of Russia's fleet and delivered their deadly stabs time and time again. The Alexander III., first class battleship, was sunk without a struggle. Two cruisers of the Admiral Oushakoff class likewise disappeared in the black waters after the vivid flash and rending report at their bows had told of the torpedoes' work. All night this fearful work of destruction continued and when Sunday's sun dawned the scattered remnants had to face again the relentless battleships and cruisers which had followed them north during the night.

At daybreak on May 28 the remnants of the Russian squadron tried to escape towards Vladivostok, but the Japanese squadron continually pressed the head of the Russian squadron. At 9 a. m. the battle was resumed 2 miles east of Chukpyon Bay. The Japanese chased the enemy here and there, and fought the battle all the day long. The Russians sustained the most serious losses and many war vessels were either captured or sunk. Already five Russian battleships had been lost. On the ensuing night the Japanese again carried out torpedo attacks.

Chasing Fugitives

Togo's fleet divided itself into small fragments engaging the widely scattered Russian survivors. The battle became a duel between individual ships. In one known instance a Russian cruiser being hopelessly surrounded, the Japanese commander of one of her antagonists hoisted signals advising surrender, which was promptly complied with. One by one the remaining boats were sunk or captured, but a mere handful of the once invincible armada escaping. These were pursued by the ships of the Japanese, and on Monday the battle was still in progress in several directions. The pursuing ships had caught up with the Kniaz (Prince) Suvaroff near Liancourt rocks, and she was sunk.

Sunk by Gun Fire

The Prince Suvaroff, as was the Ossliabya, was sunk by gun fire, thus upsetting a naval theory that ships could not be destroyed by gun fire. The peculiar construction of the ships aided in their destruction. They seem to have owed their fate in great part to the heavy sea that was running at the time. The Japanese have long made a habit of going out to gun-practice in high seas. The difficulty of scoring hits from a platform that is rolling and pitching is enormous, but, on the other hand, if a target-ship also be rolling and pitching, she exposes parts which are not protected and which, under ordinary circumstances, would be completely below the water line. The gunner, therefore if his task be hard, has proportionately great chances of signal success. He might spend away four hours at a battleship on a tolerably even keel, but if she is dancing and exposing her vitals every moment, he may lodge a shot in fatal parts. That is what happened in the case of the Ossliabya and the Kniaz Suvaroff. They received shot after shot below the armor on the port side. But, then, if may be thought, their water-tight compartments should have saved them in any event. These ships, however, are said to have fore-and-aft bulkheads, which means that if their water-tight compartments on one side of the vessel be pierced, she loses her stability and rolls over. To put the matter simply, the Ossliabya and the Suvaroff had their port valves filled completely with water, and they quickly turned turtle and went down.

Capture of Rojestvensky

The Sazanami (destroyer), which distinguished herself so greatly in the operations at Port Arthur last year, when she fought with her side brushing against a Russian destroyer, which was assisted by another destroyer, has won a new crown of laurels. It was she that found the Russian destroyer Byedovi at Ulleunmg on the 28th in the evening. The Byedovi had on board Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff. Rojestvensky had been wounded. His tunic was gone. He was clad in his shirt, which was stained with blood, and a useless arm swung at his side. The Byedovi, to which he had been transferred from the

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