Japan's Astounding Victory

War Must Now Close

Opinion in France is That Russia Has Played Her Last Card.

Magnitude of the Disaster Has Fairly Stunned Public Opinion.

Bourse Gives Evidence of a Strong Sentiment For Peace.

PARIS, May 29.—The late despatches of the Associated Press showing the crushing nature of the Russian naval defeat have led to the comment that Russia has played her last card and must bring the war to a close.

The semi-official Temps this afternoon makes an urgent appeal on the subject voicing the sentiment of the allied nation that Russia should abandon a struggle which has become hopeless, and make the best peace possible. The paper says Admiral Rojestvensky was the last hope and his defeat leaves Japan master of the seas without any further chance of the Russian navy or army achieving a victory.

The magnitude of the Russian naval disaster has fairly

Stunned French Public Opinion

which had hoped that late advices would show that Japan has also suffered some share of the losses. The disaster is generally discussed by officials and the press in a tone of depression, the prevailing view being that Russia may now be compelled to terminate the war.

The Bourse first gave evidence of a strong sentiment for peace by the buoyancy of the market. The leading journals, including the semi-official Temps, urged peace, declaring that Russia had played her last card. The officials however maintained it was too early to foresee the effect until Russia's side should be heard and fuller details were available. Some quarters were disposed to consider the presence of Secretary Hay as opportune, but those best posted said that the secretary's health would not allow his taking an active part, even if a peace movement developed.

Moreover, France is on the eve of a national demonstration to welcome King Alfonso, who will arrive here Tuesday, and this absorbs French officials' attentions. It was stated

In Diplomatic Quarters

tonight that while the result of the battle would contribute to eventual peace, it did not give any immediate prospects of the opening of negotiations in the end. It was pointed out that Russian obstinacy would probably impel them to turn their hopes toward Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch and to await the result of another land battle. It was said in this connection that the land situation would no be likely to permit of Field Marshal Oyama striking another decisive blow within two weeks, thus prolonging Russia's hopes on land and deferring her readiness to ask for peace.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

Uprising of the Tartar Population of Trans-Caucasia.

Nakhichevan, government of Erivan, trans-Caucasia, May 29.—This government has been almost in anarchy for days. A massacre of Armenians by the Tartar population is proceeding here and in the surrounding villages. The streets are filled with dead and wounded. Mussulmans not only attack but pillage and burn the houses of Christians. The number of victims is not estimated, but exceeds 100 dead, including a priest. The butchery is reported to be still going on. The authorities are powerless to cope with the situation.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Board of Trade of Chicago Wins in an Elevator Suit.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—In an opinion by Justice Brown, the Supreme court of the United States decided the case of the board of trade of Chicago versus the Hammond Elevator Co. adversely to that company. The case involved the elevator company's right to appropriate the board's quotations. The case turned largely upon technicalities as to jurisdiction, but these were all over-ruled by the decision, and the opinion of the circuit court for the northern district of Illinois was reversed. The decision was devoted largely to the question of services in the case upon persons styling themselves correspondents of the elevator company. The court held that they were in reality agents for the company and therefore reversed the finding of the circuit court.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA.

Discussion on Canada's Failure to Sell Cotton to Japan.

Ottawa, May 29.—(Special)—There was a discussion in the House today on the inability of Canada to sell cotton to Japan. Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that the difficulty arose over Canada's refusal some years ago to be a party to the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Messrs. Foster and R. B. Bennett, Calgary, a member of the Northwest Legislature, left for London, Ont., tonight to open the campaign.

The sub-committee on the V., V. & E. bill met this afternoon. The result was rather disappointing. The object of the reference to the committee was to consider the effect of provincial legislation which it is proposed to confirm. The committee, instead of taking up this phase of the matter, decided to report the bill in its present form, but to get the opinion of the department of justice preliminary to the presentation of the report to the general committee.

W. W. B. McInnes was sworn in commissioner of the Yukon today. He expects to reach Dawson about Dominion Day.

Sir William Mulock's Visit.

Sir William Mulock on the occasion of his approaching visit to England will, if time permits, visit some cities and towns in which municipal telephone systems are established in order to report thereon to the special telephone committee. He will also consult with the authorities of the British telegraph department with a view to ascertaining how the trunk telephone system is being operated. Sir William will also have a conference with the British postmaster general, looking to the removal of the anomalies of the British postal rate on mail matter to the colonies.

Wm. McDougall, minister of public works in the first confederation ministry, died today, aged 83. He was one of the fathers of Confederation who settled the basis of union at Quebec in 1864. Only four survive—Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Hector Langevin, Senator A. A. Macdonald and Sir Ambrose Shea.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Christiania, Norway, May 29.—In the Storthing today, President Berner announced that as soon as the Norwegian members of the council of state returned from Stockholm, the government would communicate to the Storthing a statement of the occurrences at Stockholm on Saturday. Their return is expected Tuesday. M. Berner proposed to discontinue all negotiations for the present, to which the Storthing agreed.

NEWS AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—A St. Petersburg telegraph agency has received the following from Shanghai: "News has been received here that seven Japanese ships, two of which were armored, and four Russian ships have been sunk. It is confidently believed here that the Japanese are awaiting the publication of Admiral Rojestvensky's official despatches from Vladivostok before revealing the extent of their losses."

FIRST PEACE OVERTURES.

Roosevelt Takes Initiative in Movement to Bring War to an End.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—Quick to realize the far-reaching consequences of Admiral Rojestvensky's disastrous defeat in the Korean straits, and in keeping with his promise announced a long time ago to do all in his power to bring the belligerents in the Far East to direct negotiations at the proper time, President Roosevelt tonight received by special appointment Mr. Takihira, the Japanese minister, and a conference followed for the greater part of the evening.

Mr. Takihira called at the White House shortly after 9 o'clock this evening and was immediately received. Earlier in the day the minister had called and left for the President the report of the battle later given out at the legation.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, who is just back from London, where he was received by the King May 18, will lunch with the President Wednesday, when the whole situation will be thoroughly discussed. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, said tonight that he expected to see the President before the week is over, and Baron Sternburg, the German ambassador, who was early at the Russian embassy, where he remained for some time in conference with the ambassador, is constantly in touch with the President.

The German ambassador is observing a degree of silence, but is thoroughly posted on both the Russian and Japanese point of view as presented here, and stands ready to give the President all assistance possible.

The result of the conference at the White House tonight could not be obtained at a late hour, but it is understood the minister assured the President he received official advices of the overwhelming character of the Japanese victory.

RUSSIANS WITHOUT NEWS.

St. Petersburg Knows Only of Despatches From Tokio.

St. Petersburg, May 29—(1:55 p. m.)—At the admiralty this morning absolutely nothing was known of the naval battle in the Far East except the information contained in Admiral Togo's report received from Tokio.

The general impression produced by the cable messages undoubtedly was extremely gloomy. While Admiral Rojestvensky was expected to pay the price for reaching his haven at Vladivostock, the complete loss of two of his four best battleships, besides several other warships, with heavy damage to other ships which such havoc indicates, it is admitted to spell disaster unless the Japanese suffered correspondingly.

For this reason news from Vladivostock, where the first communication with the remnants of the Russian fleet will be established, is awaited with intense anxiety.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—The receipt of the Tokio official bulletin announcing that Rojestvensky's fleet was practically annihilated was a crushing blow to the officials at the Admiralty, destroying the hope to which they had clung that the silence of the Japanese government might be favorably construed.

The wording of official despatches was interpreted to mean that Admiral Togo had succeeded in barring and holding the entrance of the Straits of Korea against Admiral Rojestvensky.

ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM

Vessels Which Were Sunk or Captured and Those That Remain to Russians.

The losses incurred by Admiral Rojestvensky has weakened his fleet so that the defeat is tantamount to annihilation. Of the nine battleships which he had after Nebogatoff's squadron joined his, two of which were old-time vessels and of little account, five remain. The Borodino and Alexander III., battleships of 13,516 tons displacement, launched in 1901, have been sunk, and the Orel and Nicholas I., the former of the same type as the two sunken battleships, and the latter a smaller vessel of 9,672 tons displacement, launched in 1889, and with a speed of sixteen knots, two less than the other vessels, have been captured. But five battleships remain, two of which are of little use. Rojestvensky's flagship, Kniaz Suvaroff, of the same type as the three lost, though launched a year later (she is but three years old), and the 12,674-ton Oslyabia, the 9,672-ton Alexander II., the Sissoi Veliky and Navarin—these alone remain of the great fleet of battleships, which, on paper, were accorded as superior to Togo's by most critics.

All Were Destroyed.

Of the armored cruisers of Rojestvensky not one survived the battle. There were three, the Dimitri Donskoi, Admiral Nakimoff and Vladimir Monomach. All were sunk. These vessels were from 20 to 23 years old. The Dimitri Donskoi was a vessel of 5,893 tons, launched in 1883. She had a speed of 15.2 knots and carried six 6-inch guns and ten 4.7-inch guns. On both that vessel and the Vladimir Monomach the gun protection was 12.2 inches thick. The Admiral Nakimok, named after a former admiral in command of a Russian Far Eastern squadron, was a vessel of 8,500 tons displacement, built in 1885. Her speed was 16.7 knots. The armament included eight 6-inch and ten 4.7-inch guns. The Vladimir Monomach, a vessel of 6,061 tons displacement, was launched in 1882 and had a speed of 15.2 knots. She carried five 6-inch and six 4.7-inch guns.

The coast defence vessels of Rojestvensky's fleet were also wiped out. The Admiral Ousakoff, 16-knot vessel of 4,126 tons, with four 9.4-inch guns and six 6-inch guns, was sunk, and the Admiral Seniavin and General Admiral Apraksin were both captured. They were of the same type as the sunken vessel, but the last named had three 10-inch guns instead of four 9.4-inch guns.

Lost Swiftest Cruiser.

Of the six protected cruisers of the Russian fleet two are gone. The Svietlana and Jemchug, the latter a new vessel launched in 1903, were sunk. The Svietlana was a vessel of 3,828 tons, built in 1896 and steamed 20 knots an hour. Her main battery consisted of six 6-inch guns, and it is not known how many guns she carried otherwise in her secondary armament. The Jemchug was a very fast cruiser, steaming 24 knots an hour. She carried six 7-inch guns in her main battery. The protected cruisers, all having gun protection averaging four inches in thickness, which remain to the Russians are the Oleg, Aurora, Almaz and Izumrud.

Halved the Destroyers.

There were seven torpedo boat destroyers with the fleet, averaging 350 tons displacement and steaming 26½ knots an hour. Three of the seven are known to have been sunk. There were five vessels of the volunteer fleet and nine scout cruisers, consisting of former merchant liners, mostly German-Hamburg liners. Two of these vessels were destroyed by the Japanese and one captured.

There were two repair ships, the best of which was the Kamchatka. She was sunk by the Japanese, and with her the special gear brought for making repairs to any crippled vessel, was lost. The other repair ship, Ocean, seems to have escaped.

The Survivors.

The list of ships that remained to Admiral Rojestvensky at last reports were:

Battleships—	Tonnage.	Speed.
Kniaz Suvaroff	13,516	18
Navarin	9,476	18
Osslabya	12,674	18
Sissoi Veliky	8,800	16
Alexander II.	9,927	16
Cruisers—		
Aurora (protected)	6,630	20
Almaz (protected)	3,285	19
Oleg (protected)	6,675	23
Izumrud (protected)	3,100	24

Four of seven new destroyers of 350 tons displacement; hospital ship Orel, repair ship Ocean.

Volunteer Fleet—	Tonnage.	Speed.
Kiev	10,500	12
Vladimir	10,500	12
Voronej	10,500	12
Tamboff	8,640	12
Yawslar	8,640	12

Transports—Gortchakoff, Kital, Jupiter, Xenia, Graf, Troganoff, Couroaia, the tug Sviria, German transport Orion and Dutch transports Heemsperk and Cimbria.

Colliers—Korea, Kitai, Kniaz Gorcha, Kov, 25 vessels flying the German flag and two flying the French flag.

It is probable that the colliers and transports did not accompany the defeated squadron into the Straits of Korea.

Auxiliary cruisers and transports—Don, Ural, Terek, Luban, Anadyne, Argun, Smolensk and Petersburg.

CAPE HORN SEALING.

Capt. Gilbert Tells of Finding of Seals Off South American Coast.

Capt. Gilbert, a former sealer, now resident at Nanaimo, has been interviewed in connection with the seizure of the Agnes G. Donahue. Capt. Gilbert says he discovered the sealing grounds in the South Atlantic. The Nanaimo Herald says: Capt. Gilbert tells a most interesting story of how he came to find the seals around the Falkland islands, and of three most successful trips he has made there since. Capt. Gilbert left Victoria in 1893 for Halifax, and on arriving there he had the schooner Director built specially for the Behring sea sealing trade. In the spring of 1894 he sailed from Halifax around the Horn, and it was while passing around Terra Del Fuego that he noticed the seals. He stopped in the waters long enough to determine that the seals were plentiful and took 750 skins in a very short while. As the fur did not seem to be in the best of condition, he came straight on to Victoria so as to get to Behring sea for the August fishing. It was not till the year 1900 that he returned to Halifax and in company with a partner fitted out a schooner to seal in grounds that he had discovered.

The venture proved to be successful beyond his best hopes, and in the second year other schooners left Halifax for the grounds and all had good success. The third year two or three Victoria schooners took the southern trip and got splendid catches and last year was the biggest year of all. Last year Capt. Gilbert secured over 3,000 skins and would have made big money if the price had not dropped to a very small fraction of the usual price. As it was, they only succeeded in paying expenses and this spring they sold their vessel and Capt. Gilbert came to the coast, bringing his wife and family.

Capt. Gilbert said that it was impossible that Capt. Ryan had any intention of sealing within prohibited waters. He had spoken to Capt. Ryan before he sailed from Halifax, and was told the captain's intentions for the season. These did not involve the possibility of fishing close in shore, in fact, Capt. Gilbert says the best fishing is eighty miles at sea. He thinks the schooner was probably in after water and was seized. The conditions of these men in prison at Montevideo must be most desperate, Capt. Gilbert says. The country itself is poor and the prisons not palaces by any means. When it is considered that there is scarcely any chance that the men were condemned justly, it seems to be an extraordinary thing if a lot of British subjects can be arrested and imprisoned by a South American Republic on a charge that has every possibility of being entirely without foundation.

A STEAMER ASHORE.

New York, May 29.—The life saving station at Lone Hill, L. I., reports that a steamer is ashore at Shinnecock light. The crew of the station has put out to the steamer, but has not yet reached her.

Togo's Achievement Grows More Marvelous as Reports Reach Headquarters --Nineteen of Rojestvensky's Squadron Sunk or Captured.

RUSSIANS LOST NINETEEN SHIPS.

TOKIO, MAY 29 (9 p.m.)—The number of Russian vessels of all descriptions sunk and captured by Togo's fleet now stands at nineteen. It is possible that three additional warships were sunk in the fight on Saturday and later.

The navy department refrains, 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 from the list previously cabled.

ROJESTVENSKY MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Tokio, May 29.—The personal fate of Admiral Rojestvensky is not known. There is some belief that he possibly perished.

Baron Hayashi On the Victory

Japanese Minister to London Likens Togo's Achievement to That of Nelson.

If Russians Continue War Vladivostok Will Be a Second Port Arthur.

LONDON, May 29.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, in an interview with the Associated Press tonight, said: "We all rejoice at Togo's magnificent victory. We had confidence he would not be so badly beaten as it was supposed the Russians thought he would be, but at the same time we were not entirely free from anxiety concerning the outcome of this long-expected naval battle. Now we feel quite easy in our minds and the remainder seems easy.

"Regarding whether this fight will prove a step in the right direction we cannot judge. The question must be regarded from the Russian standpoint. One thing is certain—this makes the Japanese further naval and military operations very easy. If the war continues Vladivostok may become

A Second Port Arthur.

it seems impossible, under the circumstances, that Russia will send more ships to the Far East.

"We consider the victory as the most decisive of modern times. Its affect 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 tonight Baron Hayashi had not heard from Tokio regarding the battle. He said he thought that his government was awaiting a thorough round-up of the fugitive fleet in the hope of recording Rojestvensky among the captured. Regarding the alleged Russian threat to carry the war into Mongolia, Baron Hayashi 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.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALISTS.

First of Meetings Held in New York to Last All Summer.

New York, May 29.—The first of the great mass meetings planned by ministers to start a religious revival has been held in the Academy of Music. The big theatre was about two-thirds filled. Unique methods are used to gather crowds.

A dozen automobiles, ten of them furnished by a woman deeply interested in the revival movement, invaded the main thoroughfares and the side streets. Reinforced by music, speakers in the automobiles told of the meeting and besought all to attend.

Meetings of a similar character will continue throughout the summer.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Oswego, N. Y., May 29.—Henry Manzer, a farm hand, 30 years old, was arrested today charged with the murder of Cora Sweet, a 12-year-old girl who was found dead near her home in Scriba yesterday. The girl had been criminally assaulted. Manzer's arrest was kept secret today until after he had been safely lodged in the county jail, the officers fearing that if the news of his arrest became public an attempt might be made to lynch him. Manzer protests his innocence.

TOGO REPORTS HIS WONDERFUL VICTORY

Washington, D. C., 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 are as follows:

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

Second report, received May 27—"Our combined squadron attacked the Russian squadron today near Okinoshima (southeast of Tsushima) and defeated it, sinking at least four ships and inflicting heavy damage upon others. The damage to our ships is insignificant. Our destroyers and torpedo flotillas delivered an attack after sunset."

Third report, received Monday, May 29—"The main force of our combined squadron continued the pursuit since the 27th, and attacked on the 28th near Lian Court rocks (northeast of Okinoshima), surrounding the squadron, consisting of the Nicholas (battleship), Orel (battleship), Admiral Seniavin, General Admiral Apraksin and Izumrud. The Izumrud fled, while the remaining four vessels surrendered. No damage to our ships. According to statements of prisoners the vessels sunk in the engagement of May 27 were the Borodino, Alexander III. (battleships), Jemetschug and three other ships.

"Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and about 2,000 other Russians were taken prisoners."

The following are the damages suffered by the enemy in addition to those given above since the commencement of the battle, as reported by commanders not under the immediate command of Togo, and by observation stations:

Sunk—Admiral Nakimoff, Dimitri Donskoi, Svietlana, Admiral Usakoff, Kamchatka, Irutshuss and three destroyers.

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

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

It is not yet clear whether the three vessels as stated by prisoners to have been sunk are included or not in the above list. There are more than two thousand prisoners, besides two thousand taken by main force of the combined squadron.

The naval engagement is still in progress, so that it will take some time before the final results can be known.

HOW TOGO DID IT.

Watched the Russians Entering His Net and Then Struck.

London, May 30.—According to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Seoul, Korea, early on Saturday morning Vice Admiral Togo, with practically all the powerful fighting ships of the Japanese navy, was at Masampho, Korea, when wireless signals from his scouts between Tsu and Quelpart islands announced the appearance of the Russian fleet in full force. A few hours later the scouts reported that the Russians were not ascending the western channel, as had been anticipated, but that they were coming up the eastern channel. Admiral Togo immediately started at full speed around the north of Tsu island, when he doubled the island he saw the Russians coming in two columns. He then brought a terrific fire to bear on the flank of the port column, and as the Russians fell into disorder he forced them steadily eastward towards the Japanese coast, where they were attacked by every vessel that flew the Japanese flag. Repeated torpedo attacks were delivered, some of them with the greatest success. The vessels which escaped, the correspondent says, will probably be able to reach Vladivostok, and he adds that other operations of the utmost importance are proceeding.

HOPES OF PEACE.

Paris, May 29.—The despatch of the Associated Press from Tokio officially announcing the Japanese naval success unexpectedly produced a general firmness on the Bourse here owing to the belief that it foreshadows peace.

Berlin, May 29.—Prices on the Bourse today generally were somewhat higher owing to London advices, and perhaps hopes of peace in the Far East. Russians were 4.10 per cent. lower.

MORE SURRENDERS.

Russian Warship Reaches Port and Hoists White Flag.

London, May 30.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says a Russian warship has arrived off Iwami, on the southwest coast of Japan, and hoisted the white flag. The despatch says that three hundred officers and men, most of them wounded, are being assisted by the Japanese.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, in a despatch dated May 30, says: "The Russian transports off Woosung hauled down their flags today."

U. S. TAKES A HAND.

American President Directs Enquiry Into Sinking of Vessel.

Washington, May 29.—The Post today says that, acting on instructions of President Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of State Loomis has telegraphed Minister Griscom at Tokio to enquire into the sinking of an American merchant steamer by the Russian fleet off Formosa.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Some Caustic Comment on Admiralty Procedure at Esquimalt.

London, May 13.—This morning at Buckingham Palace, the King inspected "Z" battery, R. H. A., armed with the new 12½ pounder gun, and a battery of R. F. A., armed with the new 18½ pounder field gun.

Great preparations are being made for the King of Spain on the occasion of his visit to England next month. The youthful monarch will embark at the port of Cherbourg on the 5th prox. per the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and will be escorted to Spithead by two British cruisers. At Spithead the channel fleet will be ready to receive him.

In connection with the interesting rumor that King Alfonso and the Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught are to be betrothed at an early date, it is authoritatively stated that he can only wed a born Roman Catholic, and that it is expected that his betrothal to a daughter of the Princess Isabella will be announced in a few months.

No doubt considerable disappointment will be felt in Canada at the refusal of the board of agriculture to remove the restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle into this country. Still the matter has not dropped and more of the subject will be heard of in the House. The inordinate selfishness of the Irish cattle traders and the fact that the general election is in the near future are the main factors in the obstinacy of Mr. Fellowes and his colleague. Mr. Fellowes' reply to the very representative deputation on Thursday was of the most decided character, and so long as he is at the head of the department there will be little hope of any concession in this line. Glasgow, Aberdeen and Liverpool are strongly in favor of the importation of the Canadian cattle.

Capt. C. D. Watts, Royal Artillery, ordnance office at Esquimalt, has been removed from the artillery and appointed permanently to the army ordnance department with the rank of captain. In the ordinary course he will be promoted a third class officer at an early date, he being the senior of the fourth class officers.

Some caustic criticisms on admiralty procedure have been provoked by the ridiculously low prices realized at the recent sale of stores at Esquimalt. For an article which cost the taxpayers of this country the sum of £4000 to be sold at £2 is a bit thick.

RUSSIANS WERE FOOLED.

London, May 30.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russians apparently supposed that the Japanese base was at the Pescadores, as they carefully avoided passing those islands and pursued a round about course before entering the Tsu channel.

The naval battle between the fleets of Togo and Rojestvensky strikes the imagination of the British public with far greater force than any of the military operations. Hence Togo's victory arouses far more intense interest here than any incident of the war, and it is greeted here by the newspapers and people with great jubilation. Everywhere it is being compared with Trafalgar. "Togo," says the Daily Telegraph editorially, "has won the Trafalgar of the Far East, and won it, as his allies rejoice to note, in Nelson's year."

Other Bloodless Battles.

The same editorial recalls the fact that the "battles of Manila bay and Santiago did not cost the Americans a single ship, and indeed, hardly a single life, and it would, therefore, not be surprising to find that Togo has gained a relatively bloodless victory."

All the morning papers pay tribute to Togo's extraordinary success. They say that the sun has set on Russian naval glory and comment on the possibilities of peace.

Paris, May 30.—This morning's newspapers unanimously deplore the Russian disaster, while eulogizing Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's heroism. The majority consider the time ripe for intervention in favor of peace. The Figaro sympathizes with Rojestvensky and expresses apprehension with regard to the "yellow peril."

The Matin says: "It is more than a defeat; it is a catastrophe."

BURGLARS ARRESTED.

Men Who Broke Into Moody's Dental Parlors Taken in Charge.

Theodore Young and Levi McCutcheon were arrested yesterday morning for breaking and entering the dental parlors of Dr. F. G. Moody, on the corner of Yates and Broad streets, on or about the 21st inst., and stealing gold, platinum forms and dental tools, as well as other articles to the value of about $250. Young is an old offender, having served a sentence for stealing brooms and paints from the Melrose company about a year ago. McCutcheon is a logger who has been working on the island coast. He pawned some of the loot and Detective O'Leary learned of this. He and Sergeant Palmer arrested the couple on the corner of Government and Johnson streets. Some tools were found in the possession of Young.

BISHOP OF ALEXANDRIA DEAD.

Montreal, May 29.—Right Rev. Alexander MacDonell, Bishop of Alexandria, died this morning at the age of 72.

Ready to Cry Quits

Russian Admiralty Admits the Worst and Does Not Disguise Disaster.

Astounded That Togo's Squadron Has Escaped Almost Scatheless.

Emperor Nicholas on Hearing News Broke Down and Wept.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—(1:55 a. m.)—After waiting vainly all day and evening for direct news from the remnants of Admiral Rojestvensky's destroyed and beaten fleet, the Russian admiralty at midnight no longer attempted to hold out against the overwhelming evidence pouring in from all directions that the fleet on which all their hopes were centered had suffered a greater disaster than did the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar.

More bitter even than defeat is the claim of the virtual annihilation of the Russian fleet by the Japanese with practically no loss on their side, and many officers cling to the belief that Vice Admiral Togo must have suffered heavily.

With every ship of Rear Admiral Nebogatoff's reinforcing division either sent to the bottom or forced to strike its flag, and only six of Rojestvensky's fighting ships, one absent from the list of vessels sunk or captured, and with the Japanese pursuit still continuing, no naval authority has the temerity to dream that Russia can again attempt to wrest the mastery of the sea from Japan in the present war. The captured warships alone will furnish Japan with ready-made reinforcement that will be more than a match for the fourth Pacific squadron now about to sail from Cronstadt.

The Price of Peace

The Emperor was completely prostrated by the news, and, according to reports, he broke down and wept. The effect of the disaster will be a terrible blow to the government. The futility of trying to stagger on on land is everywhere recognized, and the cry for "peace at any price" is sure to be raised. This time it is believed the government cannot resist such a cry. Indeed, the radical liberals are openly rejoicing in this hour of their country's humiliation. They declare that the disaster means peace and a constitution, and that the deaths of thousands of their fellow countrymen and the loss of one hundred million dollars' worth of warships is not too high a price to pay. The friends of peace in the government are already reproaching the party with forcing the issue between Togo and Rojestvensky. When the fleet appeared in the straits of Malacca they tried to persuade the Emperor that the time was opportune for the operation of peace negotiations, but the war party convinced his majesty, and Rojestvensky, for the honor of the navy, insisted that the fleets should be given a chance to retrieve the disasters suffered on land.

Looking to France

Diplomats entertain no doubts that the belligerent factions will continue that the war be fought to the bitter end, but the friends of Russia abroad, and especially France, are now bringing overwhelming arguments to bear in favor of peace. The Associated Press has excellent reasons to believe that the Russian government in this crisis will turn to M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, in whose ability and whose loyalty as Russia's friend the Emperor and his ministers have implicit confidence.

Some time ago it appeared likely that President Roosevelt would play a big role in the peace negotiations, but now his share is apt to be determined by M. Delcasse's decision. The latter may consider it wise to place the negotiations in President Roosevelt's hands.

The war party, however, will insist now, as they did after the battle of Mukden, that peace is impossible under the heels of defeat. The members of this faction are already proclaiming that the naval disaster in nowise alters the situation on land, Gen. Linevitch having prepared his plans as if the fleet did not exist.

The censorship is taking the position that it is improper to accept the Japanese reports in the absence of official news and has forbidden the publication of foreign despatches giving details of the defeat.

Rojestvensky Escaped

Private advices are said to have reached here direct from Vladivostok, according to which Rojestvensky is alive, but he had a narrow escape. He is said to have transferred his flag from the Kniaz Souvaroff to one of the battleships subsequently sunk, and that he was wounded and picked up by a torpedo boat.

A large portion of the officers and sailors of the fleet were residents of St. Petersburg, and evidences of expectant grief arises on every hand. Families are besieging the admiralty and visiting the churches to pray for the escape of their loved ones.

Some of the people of St. Petersburg refuse to credit the news from Tokio and are clinging to the belief that perhaps it is not official.

Peace demonstrations are generally expected, though pending the decision of the government with regard to the opening of negotiations, it is impossible to predict what stand the anti-government forces may take.

VESUVIUS STILL ACTIVE.

Eruption of Volcano Continues With Excessive Lava Flow.

Naples, May 29.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, the volcano showing new openings, through which lava flows, while the immediate surrounding country is covered with ashes. The Funicular railroad has been compelled to cease running.

TOGO'S FIRST REPORT.

Japanese Commander Tells of Russian Losses.

Tokio, May 29.—Admiral Togo reports that the total losses sustained by the Russian fleet Saturday and Sunday were: Two battleships, one coast defence armor-clad, five cruisers, two special service ships and three destroyers, all sunk.

In addition there were captured two battleships, two coast defence armor-clads, one special service ship, one destroyer and over 3,000 prisoners. The Japanese squadron was undamaged.

The battleships Borodino and Alexander III., the armored cruisers Admiral Nakahimoff, Dmitri, Donskoi and Vladmir Momimach, the coast defence ironclad Admiral Ouskbakoff, the protected cruisers Svietlana and Jemtchug, the repari ship Kamchatka and the cruiser Irtesin were sunk.

The battleships Orel and Nicolai I. and the coast defence ironclads Admiral Seniavin and General Admiral Apraxine were captured.

Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff, former commander of the fourth division of the Pacific fleet, and recently commander of the information squadron composed of scouts and merchantmen, with 3,000 other Russians, is among the prisoners captured by the Japanese.

Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have escaped.

The battle began Saturday morning, and the Japanese are still pursuing the Russians at 3 o'clock this morning.

Use Lever's Dry Soap to wash woolens and flann it.