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**WHAT THEY DIDN'T
SAY AT THE RALLY**

It wasn't so much what they said as what they didn't say, at the Conservative rally in the Princess rink Saturday night, which provided discerning people with food for thought.

The whole meeting, three hours long, was a series of failures to explain. Far from opening things up and showing folks the works, the Billy Gray spellbinders, one and all, had to sit on the lid. They were taking their cue from Mr. Borden, whose idea from the start has been to get round this delicate school question by protesting that it means something which it doesn't.

Even the yellow dog that strayed on the platform, and got mixed up with the speakers' legs, was weighed down by the general spirit of repression. Although he had his ears pulled, and was kicked around from pillar to post, there wasn't a bark out of him. He felt with Mr. Borden, that if he ever opened his mouth he might put his foot in it. The only man who got rid of any straight-from-the-shoulder opinions was the chairman, Mr. Edmund Meredith, who has reached an age when political dislikes are dearer to him than mincing language.

Billy Gray was in fine form. He occupied the post of honor next to Mr. Borden. He sat on the sofa, with his leader, and had the air of holding down a throne. As the immortal Samuel Weller said, he "swelled wisely." People noticed that there was an organized effort among the speakers to give Billy a status by calling him William. He must have got it a dozen times in the course of the evening. The party workers realize that Billy himself is such a volatile entity that something must be done to lend him substance. The good fellow is to be sunk in the prospective statesman, and Billy is to be William from now till June 13, after which names don't count.

Billy doesn't need it, of course. He has King Edward for a running mate, which is a sufficient pledge that he is to be taken as a serious candidate. But doubts will creep in, and somehow or other everybody that speaks for Billy alludes to William as if they had a mission to paint the lily and gild refined gold. Although a rose by any name would smell as sweet, it is not good policy to refer to a sweet William as Billy. There is levity in the sound of it, and the Conservative party in London has a right to a solid and commanding personality to represent its views. Although a big man physically Billy doesn't quite come up to the specifications. His appearance of slumbrous jollity is apt to be misconstrued. Do what he may in the line of strike-breaking, hunch up as close as he can to King Edward, it is hard to persuade oneself that Billy is as big as he looks, or as great as he feels.

It must be admitted that Billy is no great shakes as an orator. But that doesn't matter. Neither was that other great personage in history, William the Silent. The difference between William the Silent and William Gray is that the monarch knew a thing or two, and that Billy is far from being close-mouthed. Billy is a rough-and-tumble speaker. Continuity of ideas cuts no figure with him, but he has a great deal of unsystematic indignation against the Liberal party which he is willing to set free on any occasion.

The people at the Princess Rink were disappointed in Billy Gray. It was confusing to have him wander over the whole lot and end nowhere. What they gathered was that he was a broken and empty vessel waiting to be filled, that he was an instrument in the hands of Providence, not to put Laurier out, but to put Billy Gray in, that there was a Government at Toronto now that would help him to get even, and that while he was sore on The Advertiser, he considered it was all good advertising.

Billy Gray was the first man that failed to explain what people had come to hear. He failed to show that he knew much more about the autonomy bill than its name. In fact the candidate steered clear of details on the school question with all the cleverness of a tramp dodging a bath. More than that, he neglected to explain his position as a strike-breaker in 1899. In spite of his royal affiliations with King Edward, Billy seems to think that it's bad play to be at odds with the workmen. He did something then that is bound to have consequences, and he would like to wipe it off the slate. Retribution is looming up. Labor has a long memory for wrongs. Billy's lips are sealed, chiefly because he has nothing to say on the matter—that is nothing that would carry conviction on the face of it.

Dr. Fred Guest, St. Thomas, was the friend in need. The doctor was president of the London Old Boys' Association in 1899, and is a Conservative stalwart. With every desire to help Billy out of the hole, the doctor landed him just a little deeper in it. When the doctor had finished, it was plain as the nose on your face that Billy had done something that might hurt him, and that he had called in a doctor to pull him through. As an explainer, Dr. Guest can make you see as far through a millstone as the next man. The doctor is not selfish. He has not robbed the star actor of the center of the stage. It still lies with Billy Gray to tell why he knifed union labor in 1899, using his own voice to do it, relying on his own innocence, meeting the issue face to face, and not hiding behind anybody's coat-tail. No ducking, Billy. It's up to you.

Dr. Sproule, fresh from blushing honors in Owen Sound—where he crowned him Grand Sovereign up there—made a few non-committal remarks. Since Billy Gray associated himself with King Edward, he takes a Grand Sovereign as a matter of course. But Dr. Sproule was also among the failures to explain. He did not show himself in his true colors, mostly because Mr. Borden was on the platform, and he didn't want to interfere with his leader's plan of sitting tight and playing both ends against the middle. Dr. Sproule, though a diligent, is not an unruly member of Parliament. He bridled his tongue, smothered any indiscreet candor he might have about him, and promised to come back next week and speak the honest truth, when the restraint of his leader's presence was removed.

Barred from discussing the school question, Dr. Sproule was bound to create a diversion. He sniffed at a cabinet minister for London, and called that sort of thing a mess of pottage. Close observers noticed that Dr. Sproule had shaved off his side whiskers. 'Tis said he has a vow not to let them grow again until Billy Gray is elected. However that may be, the fact remains that Dr. Sproule didn't come out in the open. He failed to explain why he says there is a separate school question, and Mr. Borden says just as positively that there isn't.

The hunt for the responsibility to explain rested on Mr. Borden, but Mr. Borden is not in the explanation business. Mr. Borden has no opinion on the school clauses, except that it is a delicate question, and he would rather anybody else would tackle it than he. While he may admire the courage of the Government in facing the issue, no bold strokes for him. He passes it on.

Mr. Borden became leader of the Conservative party in 1901, having been four years in Parliament. He became leader because he had no past, because he had never expressed awkward opinions, because the newspapers couldn't work the deadly parallel on him. His success in obtaining the prize that many a politician spends a lifetime in seeking, convinced him that opinions were unnecessary. He may have sworn an oath that he would never have them afterwards. At any rate, Mr. Borden's railway policy was a makeshift, and his position on the school clauses of the autonomy bill is an evasion.

He is not with the crow-eaters like Mr. Foster, who are now busy trying to square their logic with Manitoba and 1896. Mr. Borden never put his head into a bag like for the simple reason that he wants to keep it outside and look two ways for Sunday. Some people have said that Mr. Borden is the doctrine of negation applied to practical politics, a sort of Omar Khayyam reduced to parliamentary language.

Mr. Borden has a theory that several cabinet ministers did not re-sign on account of the autonomy bill, because Sir Wilfrid Laurier threatened to do all the resigning himself, he has another theory that the school clauses have not been amended at all; but on the school question per se has no theory, save that while he may not be on the rock of the constitution, he would like to keep near enough to it to have the benefit of its shade and protection.

Mr. Borden, among other things, failed to explain, how much further forward—or backward—the new provinces would be if his amendment were carried. He failed to explain that his amendment is a humbug, that all it means is provincial rights, subject to the limitations of the British North America act, and that all the advantage it promises to Alberta and Saskatchewan is a five-years' crop of lawsuits, while the case is being argued through to the Privy Council. He failed to explain why the division on the second reading of the autonomy bill showed a division in the Conservative party in the House of Commons, why thirteen of his supporters bolted, why

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**LABOR LEADER REPEATS HIS
CHARGE AGAINST WILLIAM GRAY****Tried to Knife Union Men of
London in 1899.****Dr. Guest's Explanation Fails to
Explain.**

At the Conservative meeting in the Princess Rink on Saturday night, Dr. Guest, a St. Thomas Conservative and party worker, attempted to rescue William Gray, the Conservative candidate, from the predicament in which he finds himself as the result of the action he took against the street railway strikers of this city in 1899.

Dr. Guest's attempt at an explanation only goes to prove the truth of the charge, which has been made in the Industrial Banner, the mouthpiece of organized labor in this city, that Mr. Gray knifed the union men of London during the strike. Dr. Guest admitted that Mr. Gray did speak against the strikers. He declares that Mr. Gray said he was in favor of "legitimate" unions, the inference being that the street railway men's union was not a legitimate union. And further, Dr. Guest threw a slur on the accredited agent of organized labor by making the assertion that Mr. Marks, who is the editor of the Industrial Banner, tried to keep the Old Boys away from London. Mr. Marks did no such thing. But he did try to keep the St. Thomas Old Boys from riding on the cars to Springfield during the strike.

Here is the charge against Mr. Gray,

DELCASSE AND MOROCCO**French Minister May Resign If His
Plans Are Halted.**

Paris, June 5. — Strong tension is developing in the cabinet as the result of the rejection by the Sultan of Morocco of the French reform proposals. The situation is similar to when Foreign Minister Delcasse suddenly presented his resignation. He has not given any indication of his purpose, but reports circulate in well-informed quarters that he may retire if his Moroccan policy does not secure the united support of the ministers. It is expected that the Sultan's action in proposing to refer the question to an international conference will be submitted to the council of ministers tomorrow. The question of its acceptance or rejection is likely to involve also the cabinet situation.

**TONIGHTS LIBERAL
MEETING AT RINK****Issues of the Day To Be Dis-
cussed by Fielding, Pater-
son and Hyman.**

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Hon. William Patterson, Minister of Customs, arrived in this city this morning and are guests of Mr. George C. Gibbons.

Tonight they will speak at the big Liberal mass meeting in the Princess Rink.

Hon. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Public Works, will also address the electors.

Every issue before the people will be discussed fully.

The speakers' platform in the rink has been placed in the center on the west side, so that all who attend the meeting will be able to hear the addresses.

Every voter, Liberal, Conservative and Independent, is invited to be present.

Every man who desires to vote intelligently in this contest owes it to himself to be on hand and hear the addresses of three cabinet ministers, one of whom comes from London.

There will be seats for everybody, and special arrangements have been made for the ladies, to whom a hearty invitation to be present is extended.

A brass band will also be in attendance.

Mr. Smith, M.P., Coming.

Ottawa, Ont., June 5. — Ralph Smith, M.P., left here at noon today for London. Mr. Fielding and Wm. Patterson left last night. W. B. McInnes, commissioner of the Yukon, left for the west today. He will stay a couple of days in Winnipeg and about ten days at Victoria, afterwards proceeding to Dawson.

Jim Coolidge Resigns.

Boston, June 5. — T. Jefferson Coolidge, of this city, today announces that he had resigned as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and also as a member of the committee of seven appointed at the directors' meeting in New York last week.

Suit of Timber Limit.

Toronto, June 5. — Peter Ryan, the registrar and well-known timber auctioneer, is being sued by George J. Cook and John Cook, for \$5,000, which the plaintiffs allege is due them for the sale of a timber limit in Kootenay. The sale was effected to E. R. C. Clarkson for \$20,000, and the two Cooks claim they were to have received 25 per cent.

which appeared in the Industrial Banner after the Dominion election in November last:

"There (in St. Thomas), Mr. Gray used every effort to have the St. Thomas Old Boys go to Springfield, and he showed by his action that he was the very opposite to being the champion of the workers, as dubbed by the Free Press, a man of the people, and the foe of the combines."

Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the editor of the Banner, and the man whom Mr. Gray attempted to discredit in St. Thomas, because he was there to fight for the cause of the union men, was seen this morning by an Advertiser reporter.

"Every word that appeared in the Banner is the truth and nothing but the truth, despite anything Dr. Guest or any other man may say," he said. "I can prove that Mr. Gray did all in his power to knife the strikers and to discredit me in the eyes of the people of St. Thomas."

"Are you and your witnesses prepared to make affidavits as to the truth of the charge?"

"We are, if necessary. I am not making charges in the Banner which I cannot prove. Every word which appeared in the Banner concerning Mr. Gray is the absolute truth."

The union men of London may judge for themselves whether the charge is true. Mr. Gray dare not deny it. Let the union men canvass ask him to publicly deny the charge on nomination day.

Does he not owe an explanation to the workmen?

GARRISON ANNIHILATED**German Fort in Southwest Africa
Falls Before Natives.**

London, June 5. — A dispatch to a news agency from Cape Town says native reports have been received in official quarters to the effect that Warmbad, the German headquarters in Southwest Africa, has fallen and that the garrison has perished. No news is obtainable except from native sources.

Religion Made Him Mad.

Montreal, June 5. — Max Lassonde is in a padded cell at police headquarters, a raving maniac, as a result of attending the meetings of a religious sect named Mage. Last night Lassonde tried to kill his wife, and he destroyed all the things in his house, saying he had no further use for worldly light, heat or food. He made an effort to kill himself before being locked up.

**THE H. M. S. CAESAR
RUNS DOWN BARK****Twenty-Three Thought to Have
Perished by Collision
During Fog.**

London, June 5. — During a fog off Dungeness, early on Saturday, the British battleship Caesar collided with the British bark Afghanistan. The Afghanistank sank two minutes after the collision. It is feared that 23 men on board the bark were drowned, as only 11 of her crew of 34 were picked up. The Afghanistan was bound from Hamburg for San Diego and Portland, Ore.

At the time of the accident, the channel fleet, steaming in two columns with the Caesar leading the second column, suddenly entered a fog bank and was unable to give the signal to slow down.

Another disaster was narrowly averted, as the battleship Hannibal, shortly afterward, fouled another vessel and carried away her headgear.

DELIBERATELY CUT THROAT**New Yorker, to Avoid Arrest, Takes
His Own Life.**

New York, June 5. — Trapped after years of systematic forgery and confronted by a detective sent to arrest him, Benjamin F. Clark, long a trusted employee of Frederick E. Nesbitt, a wholesale lumber merchant at 116 Nassau street, Manhattan, politely requesting the detective to wait until he finished dressing, stepped into the bath room of his pretty home at 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor, and was dead before a physician could reach the house. Clark's wife, Edith, until her husband's suicide entirely ignorant of the charges of forgery hanging over him, collapsed completely beside her husband's body, and had to be placed in the care of the physician summoned to attend the dying man.

Soo's New Power House.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 5. — President Warren, of Toronto, of the Lake Superior Corporation, thinks no trouble will be experienced in raising money for completing the work on the power house at the Michigan Soo. He says that within 30 days the committee will report and be ready to go ahead. He also says that New York capitalists are considering the advisability of erecting a big smelter there. He expects big mining developments in the Algoma district.

Jap Poachers Caught.

Harbin, Manchuria, June 5. — The crews of five Japanese sealing schooners, numbering 60 men and including six Americans, have arrived here. They were captured by Russian torpedo boats while poaching near Odama Island.

THE WEATHER.**Tomorrow—Fine and Warmer.**

London, Monday, June 5.
Sun rises, 4:37 a.m. Moon rises, 6:33 a.m.
Sun sets, 8:55 p.m. Moon sets, 9:27 p.m.
Toronto, June 4-8 p.m.
The weather today has been showery in Manitoba and Ontario. Elsewhere in the Dominion it has been fair. The temperature has been highest in Assiniboia, 78° having been registered at Swift Current and 76° at Medicine Hat.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Dawson, 54-68; Victoria, 58-68; Calgary, 40-66; Edmonton, 52-70; Winnipeg, 52-74; Port Arthur, 44-56; Parry Sound, 50-62; Toronto, 44-57; Ottawa, 52-69; Montreal, 52-64; Quebec, 50-64; Halifax, 44-58.

FORECASTS.

Today—Easterly winds, veering to southwest; local showers or thunderstorms. Tuesday—Southwesterly winds; mostly fair and warmer.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	48	42	Clear
Winnipeg	58	50	Rain
Parry Sound	58	52	Fair
Toronto	58	56	Cloudy
Ottawa	58	54	Cloudy
Montreal	58	52	Fair
Quebec	52	44	Cloudy
Father Point	48	38	Clear

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings for the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Saturday were: Highest, 64.5°; lowest, 37° above. Sunday: Highest, 76°; lowest, 47° above.

EDWARD RECEIVES REID**The New United States Ambassador
to Britain Presents Credentials.**

London, June 5. — Whitelaw Reid, the new United States ambassador, had an audience of King Edward at Buckingham Palace at noon today and presented his credentials.

Three royal carriages were sent to Dorchester House to convey the ambassador and the members of the embassy to the palace. At the palace Mr. Reid was received by the officers of state.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne drove up to the palace at about the same time as the ambassador whom he introduced to the King. The latter wore a field marshal's uniform, and was surrounded by his suite.

His majesty's reception of the ambassador was most cordial.

While the ambassador was presented to the King with his credentials, Queen Alexandra was receiving Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid.

**WHY HE WILL
VOTE FOR HYMAN****A Conservative Contractor Who
Is Loyal to the City
of London.**

A prominent Conservative contractor of this city has announced his intention of voting for Mr. Hyman on the 13th inst.

"I voted for Gray the last time, and in a general election I will vote for him again, if he runs. But now that the Liberal Government is in for the next four years I fail to see why I should vote against Hyman, who is a London man, and who by his ability has brought great honor to his native city."

"The situation appears like this to me: In November last he was elected to a position by the people for four years. Since that time his leaders, appreciating his ability, have advanced him to one of great importance. And am I going to say that a London man shall not have advancement? Am I going to say that I would rather see some other city in Canada have the honor which Hyman's ability has brought to London? Not much! The Government's in for four years, anyway, and I'm going to vote for a cabinet minister for London. I'm loyal to London every time."

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**DYMENT-BAKER'S MILL WILL
NOT BE MOVED TO TORONTO****The Firm Decides to Rebuild Here and Enlarge the
Business—Old Site May Be Abandoned.**

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, June 5. — "We have virtually decided to have the mill remain in London, instead of removing it to Toronto," said Mr. Albert E. Dymont, M. P., to The Advertiser today.

"We intend to extend the business, and the matter has been left in Mr. Baker's hands to secure larger premises, either by making an addition to the present site or by securing a new location."

"I can give you no idea as to the cost of the new mill we propose to erect."

"I do not think the number of our hands will be greatly increased."

This afternoon it was announced definitely that the company will locate in London and it has decided to purchase the big factory site at present occupied by the London Machine Tool Company.

**WHO WILL GET
STEEL PLANT?****Trust to Build in Ontario, But
No Decision Yet as
to Site.**

Detroit, Mich., June 5. — A New York dispatch says in reference to the report that the United States Steel Company has decided to erect its \$10,000,000 Canadian plant near Sandwich, Ont., that E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, states that decision as to the location has not yet been reached, and may not be for some time yet. A director of the corporation who asked that his name be withheld, says that a site in Ontario on which to build a plant is under consideration, but as several other places are being investigated it would be indiscreet at this time to make any definite statement in the matter.

**ALEXIEFF FACES
TRIP TO SIBERIA****The Admiral May Be Banished
by Russ Government for
Embezzlement.**

Berlin, June 5. — There are rumors that the hitherto all-powerful favorite of the Czar, Admiral Alexieff, is in danger of being banished to Siberia for life for alleged misappropriations of Government funds. Some weeks ago it was rumored that the Czar was quietly investigating what had been appropriated for guns and ammunition for Port Arthur some time before the outbreak of the war. Official Japanese reports of the number of guns found in the surrendered fortress showed the Czar that this money was never spent as intended and investigation strengthened the belief that it had found its way into Alexieff's pockets. It is not thought that the former viceroy will be able to explain.

**HABEAS CORPUS
FOR THE ALIENS****Case To Be Argued On Merits
Before Judge Anglin
Friday.**

Toronto, June 5. — A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Mr. Justice Anglin this morning in the cases of Everett E. Cain and James R. Gillula, the Pere Marquette officials whom the Canadian Government are endeavoring to deport. The judge ordered that Col. Percy Sherwood, who arrested the two officials, produce these before him on Friday next, when the question will be argued on its merits.

Mr. James E. Mackenzie, representing the Pere Marquette railway made the statement this morning that if the treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States is still in force, both the latter country and Canada are, under it, prevented from passing alien legislation.

**LAST OF FLEET
TO BE INTERNED****The Escaped Russ Cruisers at
Manila Compelled to
Remain There.**

Washington, June 5. — After a conference with President Roosevelt today, Secretary of Navy Morton announced that the Russian cruisers Aurora, Oleg and Jemchug, which arrived at Manila last week, will be interned at Manila. Secretary Morton said that orders for the internment of the vessel would go forward to Admiral Train at once.

Confirmed at 86.

Windsor, June 5. — A singular and interesting event occurred at St. Alphonse Catholic Church yesterday, when one of a class of 114, a full-blooded Wyandotte Indian woman, Mrs. Mary Mayville, 82 years of age, was confirmed by Bishop McEvay, of London. Mrs. Mayville cannot speak English or French. Her daughter had to translate the Wyandotte tongue into English and vice versa during the service.

**First Story of Sinking
Of the Russian Flagship****Cyclone of Shells Swept Across Admiral Rojestvensky's
Decks—Togo's Masterly Strategy.**

Sasebo, June 5. — The first detailed stories of the sinking of the Russian flagship and the capture of Admiral Rojestvensky were obtained here today from Japanese officers. The captain of the torpedo boat destroyer Murasame, which attacked the flagship, said:

"At daybreak of May 27 we received a wireless message warning that the enemy's fleet was approaching and had arrived near Quelpart Island. The carrying out of our preconcerted plan then began. Our duty was to guard a certain roadstead. The main strength of the third squadron and a destroyer flotilla to which we were attached entered the enemy to the waters of Iki and then checked him north toward Genkainada."

"Our fleet, headed by the Matsushima, opened fire from a certain concealed place which the Russian guns could not possibly reach. We merely threatened them, and they, without suspecting, promptly returned the fire. At this juncture the Japanese main fleet pressed the enemy from the north and the great battle began."

"My destroyer was in a position outside the battle circle, watching the movements of the Russians, whose fire was lamentable. Many of their shells passing over the Japanese fleet, and dropping in the water beyond. One of these, having missed its real object, hit us astern."

"At the same time the order came to us to attack the enemy's flagship, the Kuiaz Souvaroff. We dashed through the heavy seas toward the enemy's ship to within a distance of 100 meters, when we fired our first torpedo, a fish-shaped 18-inch Whitehead. We saw it strike the Kuiaz Souvaroff astern and soon realized that it had smashed her steering gear."

"For a time she was the solitary target of the Japanese fleet. Shells swept her decks like a cyclone and it was soon evident she must speedily sink. Therefore the admiral, with eight of his staff officers, was removed to the destroyer Bledovoy."

All the while the Japanese continued to pour in their storm of shells. Rojestvensky, having fled from his flagship, was now the target of the combined fleet.

The destroyer, now the admiral's flagship, was shot into tin-

sel. Her masts, with one exception, collapsed with a terrible noise. The officers and sailors crowded around the one remaining mast, as if they were demented. It was really an awful sight, even for men who in war have witnessed many incidents of a terrible nature."

"Then we fired our second torpedo. It struck the engine compartment, and the flagship immediately listed nearly to the water's edge."

"Meanwhile the cannonading of the whole of the Japanese fleet, as if controlled by one automatic switch, was concentrated upon the crowd of officers and men standing beneath the solitary mast, and within a few seconds they were scattered into fragments in the air like dry leaves before the wind."

"Almost simultaneously the flagship reared up as perpendicular as a pole imbedded in the ground and plunged to the bottom of the sea."

Rojestvensky Forced to Flee.

The circumstances under which Admiral Rojestvensky was captured are related as follows:

The Russian commander was at first on board his flagship, the Kuiaz Souvaroff. From the beginning of the battle on May 27 he fought with magnificent courage, but on May 28 his flagship became separated from the remainder of the fleet. It was isolated, but kept on firing all its guns, one battleship against such overwhelming odds.

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