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ALLEGED MUTINY OF NEBOGATOFF'S SAILORS

A Report That They Either Threw Officers Overboard or Bound Them in Their Cabins and Hoisted the White Flag.

It Is Believed That More Than Six Thousand Russians Perished During the Battle—Report That Men Mortally Wounded on the Battleship Oriol Were Thrown Overboard.

Tokio, May 31, 2 p.m.—A Japanese officer who has returned to Sasebo gives the following account of the sea fight off Tsushima:

"At 5.30 Saturday morning a wireless message reading, 'The enemy's squadron in sight,' reached the naval base. This message was transmitted to all our ships by the flag ship, with instructions to prepare for action. Our squadron left their rendezvous and headed for the eastern channel off Tsushima (Tsushima Island). Our men seemed to be filled with new inspiration and were eager for the long delayed fight to begin.

"When Tsushima was sighted to the southwest, the sea was rough, and the torpedo boats were forced to run for the shelter of the island. Our third division, with the battleships, followed in a westerly course, while the first and second divisions reconnoitered the Russian course, and at 11.50 a.m. informed the main squadron by wireless telegraph that the Russian ships were passing into the eastern channel, whereupon our main squadron, changing its course somewhat to the southward, came in sight of Okinoshima at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The Russian ships, which were in the eastern channel, and a half mile to the south of the main squadron, the first and second divisions, accompanied by the destroyer flotilla, headed slightly eastward.

"During the manoeuvre the Russian flag ship appeared to the southwest at 1.45 o'clock. The Russians steamed up in double column. The fleet was numerous, but

"No Living Being Was Visible.

The Russian ships seemed to be in good order. Our ships hoisted the flag of action, the Mikasa signalling 'The destiny of our empire depends upon this action; you are all expected to do your utmost.' Our men seemed to do with a will the significance of this signal.

"Our first and second divisions turned to the Russians' starboard, while the third division kept in close touch with the preceding two divisions. With the Japanese ships proceeding in this order, it was 2.13 o'clock when the Russians opened fire.

"The first two shots fell short of our line, and it was some minutes later before we commenced firing. The fight was on with firing from both sides. Our destroyers kept on the port side of the main squadron, and those on the starboard side of the main squadron, and the Russian destroyers were changed to the rear of the line, where the Kasuga headed.

"The engagement now became very fierce. The Borodino was seen to be on fire. A little later the Russians headed west and we changed our course accordingly. Five of the second division concentrated their fire on the Borodino. Our first division now

Began Firing Vigorously, proceeding parallel with the Russian line, and as we began to press against the head of the Russian line our first division veered to the Russian rear, thus enveloping their ships.

"The engagement proceeded hotly. Our second division followed a course parallel with the northern side of the islands, and this movement completed the envelopment. The Russian ships were trying to force their new course. This state of envelopment until the following day. Thus enclosed on all sides, the Russians were helpless and powerless to escape the circle. Previous instructions had been given the destroyers and torpedo boats to attack the Russian ships.

"Following instructions, the fifth destroyer flotilla advanced against a Russian ship, upon which the second division had been concentrating its fire, signalling, 'We are going to give the last thrust at them.'

"The Russian ships continued to fight, and, seeing the approaching torpedo boats, directed their fire on them. Undaunted,

Our Destroyers Pressed onward, the Chitose continuing its fire. The torpedo boat flotilla arrived within two hundred metres of the Russian ship and the Shiranui fired the first shot. Two other torpedo boats fired one each. The Shiranui received two shells, but the other

ships. Two other cruisers were victor off from the fleet, and were not again seen.

The battleships, steaming 14 knots, were repeatedly attacked by the Japanese torpedo boats, especially at the extremities of the line. At dawn it was ascertained that the battleship division consisted of the Nikolai I, the Oriol, the General Admiral Apraxine and the Admiral Seniavira.

At sunrise, May 28th, smoke from the Japanese Ships Reappeared on the horizon, whereupon the admiral gave orders for increased speed. The Admiral Seniavira and the General Admiral Apraxine dropped behind. Towards 10 o'clock the Japanese fleet appeared first to port and then to starboard, while the cruiser division manoeuvred behind the Russians to starboard. Baron Perzen's account continues:

"I was cut off from the squadron and finding it impossible to rejoin it, resolved to make for Vladivostok. I put on full speed and the enemy's cruisers came on in pursuit. Owing to the insufficiency of my coal supply and the certainty of meeting the enemy's cruisers, I subsequently altered my course for Vladivostok bay, where I arrived on the night of the 29th. In pitch darkness the Isurud ran full on reef at the entrance of the bay. Having only 10 tons of coal, and seeing that it would be impossible to again float that vessel, I ordered the crew ashore, and

blow up the Isurud, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Ten of my sailors were wounded in the battle, but the officers and the rest of the crew are all safe."

Baron Gerzen's report disposes of the

many officers overboard, or according to another version, bound them in their cabins and hoisted the white flag.

"I am assured that eight men in Nebogatoff's squadron were hanged for mutiny while in the Red Sea.

"Many people well versed in affairs at the front declare that something similar is likely to happen in Manchuria, when the armies learn the truth in regard to the naval battle. They will doubtless learn the truth as usual from the Japanese."

REPORT OF SINKING OF THE JEMTCHUG CONFIRMED.

Tokio, June 2.—The reported sinking of the Russian cruiser Jemtschug in the recent naval battle has been confirmed. Admiral Togo's victory was celebrated yesterday. The entire city was decorated with literary exercises and sports were held in the park. Mayor Ozaki presided. Thousands of persons filled the park and lustily cheered. The navy staff occupied prominent seats on the platform. Various organizations and guilds paraded the streets.

WOUNDED SAID TO HAVE BEEN THROWN OVERBOARD.

Tokio, June 2.—It is planned to bring the battleship Oriol to Yokosuka, where the Emperor will visit her.

A remarkable story is in circulation concerning the wounded on the Oriol. It is said, however, that the Emperor will visit her.

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WARSHIPS SAILING FOR GULF OF LINGAYEN.

Manila, June 2.—Three warships were sighted at 2 o'clock and three more at 3 o'clock this afternoon, steaming slowly and headed for the Gulf of Lingayen. The ships are of different types and are painted a lead color.

KUROKI'S TROOPS HAVE SPUN... OF VETERANS.

Headquarters, Gen. Kuroki's Army, via Fusan, June 1.—There is every reason to believe that the next campaign will be more successful than the past. The soldiers have the spirit and discipline of veterans, and nothing is lacking in equipment and supplies. No engagements have occurred since the railway war more than a week ago, and the only shots fired are when the cavalry patrols of the two armies have brushed.

SIX THOUSAND PROBABLY PERISHED.

St. Petersburg, June 2, 2.50 p.m.—The Russian press this morning is still advocating more vigorously than ever the summoning of a national assembly, every day a chorus in view of the current rumors it is most significant that the papers which are more or less in the confidence of the government unanimously take the position that representatives of the people should decide the question of peace or war.

THE MIKASA, Flagship of Admiral Togo.

statement sent from St. Petersburg yesterday morning that the Isurud had arrived at Vladivostok. The Isurud was built at the Nevsky yards, St. Petersburg, and was launched in 1903. Her armament consisted of six 4.7-inch quick-firing guns, six 1.8-inch quick-firing guns, two 1.4 machine guns, and she was equipped with five torpedo tubes. Her complement was 340 men.

Lieut. Dornovo, son of Admiral Dornovo, member of the council of the empire and superintendent of posts and telegraphs under the minister, who is the commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Brav, has telegraphed from Vladivostok to Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral, an account of his

UNHAPPILY ENTICED BY THE JAPANESE FLEET.

London, June 2.—The Moll, Japan, correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, gives a story told by Capt. Rojloff, of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff. The captain says:

"We chose the shortest route to Vladivostok, passing a certain strait. We were unhappily enticed by the Japanese fleet and were completely surrounded.

"Our position was hopeless from the beginning of the battle. We had indeed fallen into a bitter trap.

"It was cruel, moreover, for the Japanese selected the engine room of my ship as a target. A torpedo went straight through my vessel, and we lost our fighting power, and were unable to move in either way.

"We launched the boats and embarked 800 of the crew, who were rescued by the Japanese. I, with the navigating officer, determined to share the fate of our ship, which sank. We were drawn underneath by the suction and whirled about till we lost our breath.

"We forgot everything, but fortunately were picked up by Japanese fishermen. We had intended to die, and floated about in the water, as seemed for hours watching the scene created by the explosion of the Japanese shells."

RUSSIA NOW SEVENTH AMONG NAVAL POWERS.

New York, June 2.—Figures prepared in Washington for the New York Times by the naval intelligence bureau of the navy department, under direction of Captain Sontag Schroeder, its chief, show that as a result of the battle just fought and its predecessors Russia has dropped from third to seventh place in naval power and Japan has risen from seventh to sixth. The fighting has put the United States up from fifth to fourth place, and Germany from fourth to third.

The naval powers now rank in this order: Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan, Russia, and Austria.

Prior to the battle of the Sea of Japan they ranked as follows: Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan and Austria.

Austria is the only power whose rank

is unaffected by the battle: Italy moves from the sixth place to fifth.

Great Britain's tonnage is 1,505,871; France's, 603,721; Germany's, 441,249; United States, 316,523; Italy's, 254,510; Japan, 232,081; Russia's (which formerly was 442,315) now 227,443. Austria comes last with 112,336.

This does not include vessels over 20 years old, gunboats and other vessels of less than 1,000 tons, torpedo craft of less than 50 tons, colliers, repair ships, torpedo, depot ships, converted merchant vessels or yachts.

Practically all that Russia has left in the Black Sea. Of the fleet of 10 battleships only 7 remain; of her 11 coast defence vessels (including smaller battleships and monitors) only 2; of her 7 armored cruisers, 3; of her 20 other cruisers, 13; of her 41 torpedo boat destroyers, 33; of her 85 torpedo boats, 82.

AMBASSADOR WILL CALL ON PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, has made an appointment with the President for 2.20 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood they will discuss the entire situation in the light of recent developments.

TOKIO, JUNE 2.—(Noon.)—With the destruction of Russia's naval power, interest is returning to military operations on land. Togo's victory tremendously alters the military situation, and removes all limits of offensive operations against Russia's maritime provinces. It is now possible to effectively close Vladivostok, seize Sakhalin, and the mouth of the Amur river, Kamchatka and any point between the Tumen river and the Arctic circle that the Japanese may desire.

A FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVER, DISCUSSING THE QUESTION WITH THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAYS: "TOGO'S VICTORY MAY DRIVE RUSSIA AWAY FROM THE PACIFIC COAST IN ASIA. JAPAN NOW HAS A FREE HAND IN RUSSIA'S MARITIME PROVINCES AND HER OFFENSIVE CAPABILITY IS NOW ENTIRELY LIMITED TO THE CAPACITY OF THE CHINESE SIBERIAN RAILWAY."

THE LIST OF JAPANESE LOSSES IN BATTLE.

Tokio, June 1.—The Japanese losses in the recent battle of the Sea of Japan were 13 officers and men killed and 424 officers and men wounded.

The losses were distributed as follows: Mikasa, 63; Adzuma, 30; Shikishima, 28; Asahi, 21; Fuki, 28; Ezuma, 26; Nishin, 27; Otowa, 26; Kashawa, 26; Tashima, 19; Asama, 15; Naniwa, 17; Tokiwa, 15; Yakumo, 11; Chitose, 6; Izumi, 10; Kasagi, 9; Hashidate, 5; Nishida, 4.

The casualties on the destroyers and torpedo boats were 87.

Commander Togo was wounded on board the Adzuma.

Admiral Togo, replying to the imperial rescript commending the admiral and his sailors, expresses his appreciation and further says:

"That we gained a success beyond our expectations is due to the brilliant victory of His Majesty, to the protection of the spirits of our imperial ancestors, and not to the action of human beings. We shall be faithful and answer to the imperial will."

Admiral Yamamoto and Ito, responding to the Emperor's rescript, thanking the navy for its victory, express their thanks on behalf of the navy, and pledge the navy to a faithful discharge of its duties.

A telegram from Sasebo says that Admiral Rojstevsky stated in an interview that he hoped to clear Tsushima in a fog, but a sudden southwestern gale cleared the fog and revealed the presence of his fleet.

ANXIOUS FOR NEWS OF MISSING RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—In order to relieve the suspense of thousands of families, Russia has appealed to France to secure through the French minister at Tokio the most complete list possible of the Russian officers and men who perished or were saved. The fate of hundreds will never be known.

This admiralty has practically given up all hope that the Russian protected cruisers Aurora and Oleg might limp in port. Both these vessels are now believed to have foundered.

St. Petersburg is full of rumors of the most contradictory character regarding prospects of peace, but in the best informed quarters the Associated Press was told that no definite decision had been reached. Nevertheless it is persistently reported that an imperial manifesto may be expected shortly. This manifesto will proclaim the immediate convocation of a national assembly, to which the question of peace or war will be submitted, thereby shifting the burden of a decision from the shoulders of the Emperor to the whole nation, robbing legislators of the opportunity to make revolutionary capital out of the decision.

According to the dispatch from Baron Ferzen, the commander of the cruiser Isurud, the battleships remaining in the fight were still in squadron formation when he was cut off, and this increases the deep resentment felt here at the surrender of the ships, the Novoe Yermolai even declaring that officers ought to be court-martialed and shot for hauling down their flags and turning over their ships to the Japanese. The paper cites articles of the naval regulations forbidding a commander to surrender except as a last emergency, after taking measures to destroy his ship.

The report from Lieut. Dornovo, of the torpedo boat destroyer Brav, telling how that boat was disabled on the first day of the fight, and limped to Vladivostok through the midst of a hostile flotilla of destroyers, being obliged to even burn her wooden fittings to reach the harbor, awakens satisfaction, and though the Isurud failed to reach Vladivostok, her destruction by her own crew is regarded with almost equal pleasure.

The saddest note for St. Petersburg was struck by the destruction of the battleship Alexander III, which was man-

ned by sailors of the Guard, and offered exclusively by men prominent in society and court. Her crew served during the winter time as a regiment of the Guard, of which the Dowager Empress was honorary commander.

RUSSIANS CONDEMN ADMIRAL NEBOGATOFF.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—Feeling in the admiralty against Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff continues to run high, the majority of naval authorities being deaf to the appeals of the few who insist that the admiral's action in surrendering his warships should not be condemned until the circumstances become fully known. The majority say they could forgive anything but surrender, and point to the precedent set in the case of the Russian warships Raphael, which in 1928, during the Russo-Turkish war, struck its colors to three Turkish ships which surrounded her.

Nicholas I. meted out a terrible punishment to the officers and crew of the Raphael, ordering that all of them should be shot after their exchange, and directing that if the ship should ever be recaptured its infamy should be blotted out by the destruction of the vessel. The Raphael, strange to say, was recaptured twenty-five years later at Sinope, during the Crimean war, a son of the captain who surrendered her taking part in the battle, and to this son fell the task of executing the dead Emperor's orders to destroy her. Many naval authorities declare that the Emperor should reserve the same fate for Admiral Nebogatoff.

"While hope for the safety of the protected cruisers Oleg and Aurora have been generally abandoned, some of the naval authorities believe it possible that their commanders, realizing that the fleet had been practically destroyed, and that Vladivostok as a harbor of refuge would only prove a death trap in the end, laid their course for Nicholief, off the mouth of the Amur river, or for Petrovsk. There is plenty of coal at both places to replenish the bunkers of the cruisers. The ships could then escape across the Pacific, and either be interned in the United States or return by way of Cape

LINEVITCH REPORTS ADVANCE OF JAPANESE.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—General Linevitch, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated May 31st, said:

"On May 28th the Japanese began an advance and attacked our troops in the valley of the Tsin river. Our lines beyond Fensu pass, which remained in our hands."

REMOVAL OF EXPEDITION GOING TO SAKHALIEN.

London, June 3.—According to dispatches from Shanghai, the Japanese are preparing an expedition to the island of Sakhalien, and have threatened to send a fleet to Shanghai to compel the observance of neutrality with regard to the Russian vessels there. This threat, the dispatch says, has induced the Russian command to consent that the vessels be interned.

The correspondent at Tokio of the Daily Mail cabling his paper concerning the naval battle says: "Owing to the heavy sea in the earlier part of the engagement, the Russian hulls were disclosed below the water line presenting a good target, and enabling the Japanese guns to usurp the functions of torpedoes. The commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Murasame, describing his attack on the battleship Kniaz Souzaroff, says he discharged two torpedoes against her from a distance of a hundred yards. All the Russian survivors confess that the Japanese formation was never broken, and say that their shooting was magnificent."

ROOSEVELT SPOKE IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

Washington, June 2.—President Roosevelt to-day struck a blow for peace in the Far East, when he spoke at the White House this afternoon with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, the President expressed the earnest feeling that Russia would forthwith conclude peace with Japan.

Prolongation of the war, he believed, will not result in a victory for the Russian arms, and it can only serve to increase the Japanese demands and render more difficult the drafting of a treaty of peace which the Czar as well as the Mikado can sign. The President spoke, he said, as the friend of Russia no less than of Japan, and on behalf not only of the Washington government but in the interests of humanity.

Until his words have reached Tsarskoe Selo and have been communicated to Emperor Nicholas in the friendly spirit in which they were uttered, their effect cannot be estimated.

Soon after reaching his embassy, Count Cassini began the preparation of a dispatch to his government. Throughout the diplomatic corps there is a strong hope that to-day's conference marked the first step toward peace, but the general opinion is that weeks may elapse before even preliminary negotiations can be begun.

KILLED BY COSSACKS.

Two People and Several Wounded at Lodz, Russian Poland.

Lodz, Russian Poland, June 2.—There was a renewal of rioting here this morning. A crowd of people stoned a detachment of Cossacks, and the latter fired, killing two persons and wounding others.

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