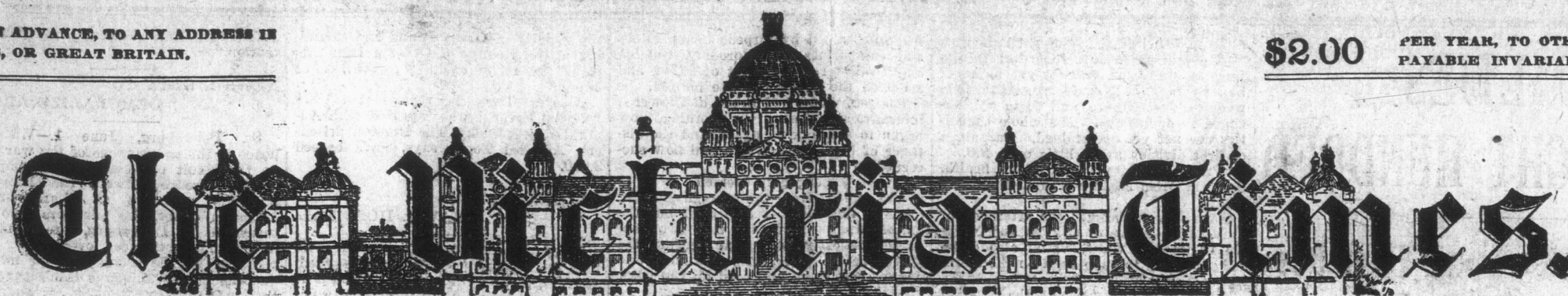


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NO. 14

JAPS REPORT CAPTURE OF ROJESTVENSKY

The Russians Say He Has Escaped---Togo Still Pursuing the Fleeing Russians---Majority of Crew of the Admiral Nakhimoff Went Down With Ship.

Tokio, May 29.—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 published.

The personal fate of Admiral Rojestsvensky is not known. There is some belief that he possibly perished.

THE REPORTS FROM ADMIRAL TOGO.

Washington, D. C., May 29.—The following official report from Tokio was received at the Japanese legation to-day:

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 to-day, but the sea heavy.

Second report, received May 27.—Our combined squadron attacked the Russian squadron to-day 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 Sennikov*, *General Admiral Apraxine* 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 this engagement of May 27th were the *Borodino*, *Alexander III* (battleships), *Jemchug* 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 Nakhimoff, *Dimitri Sviatlaina*, *Admiral Oushakoff*, *Kamchatka*, *Irutshuss* and three destroyers. Captured—*Vladimir Monach* (foundered after capture); one special service ship, whose 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.

ANOTHER WARSHIP HAS SURRENDERED.

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 dispatch 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 dispatch dated May 29th, says: "The Russian transports off Woussing hauled down their flags to-day."

According to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Seoul, Korea, early on Tuesday morning Vice-Admiral Togo with practically all the powerful fighting ships of the Japanese navy, was at Masampo, 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 scout 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 up 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.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Russians apparently expected to find the Japanese base was at the Pescadore, as they carefully avoided passing those islands and pursued a roundabout course before entering the Tsu channel.

The naval battle between the fleets of Togo and Rojestsvensky 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 commorated. "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."

To 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 believe that the Russian Admiral Nakhimoff 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.

RUSSIAN EMPEROR PROSTRATED BY NEWS.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—1.55 a. m.—After waiting vainly all day and evening for direct news from the remnants of Admiral Rojestsvensky'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 Rojestsvensky'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 Kronstadt.

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 faculty of trying to stagger on and land is everywhere recognized, and the cry for "peace at any price" is sure to be raised. This, 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 death 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 Rojestsvensky. 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 Rojestsvensky, for the honor of the navy, insisted that the fleets should be given a chance to retrieve the disasters suffered on land.

Diplomats entertain no doubts, that the beligerent factions will continue that the war be fought to the bitter end, but

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