

JAPS AND RUSSIANS DESCRIBE THE FIGHT.

Togo Early in the Battle Enveloped the Russian Ships.

Concentrated Their Fire on Individual Vessels of Rojstevsky's Fleet.

Destroyer Flotillas Completed the Work of the Battleships.

A Tokio cable: A Japanese officer, who has returned to Sasebo, gives the following account of the sea fight off the Tsu Islands:

"At 5.30 Saturday morning a wireless message reading: 'The enemy's squadron is in sight,' reached the naval base. This message was transmitted to all our ships by the flagship, with instructions to get ready for action. Our squadron left their rendezvous and headed for the east channel of Tsushima. 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 fighting squadron, with the Takashimo to port, reconnoitered the Russian coast, and at 11.30 a. m. informed the main squadron by wireless telegraph that the Russian ships were passing into the east 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 third division arrived later, and joined the main squadron. The first and second divisions, accompanied by the destroyer flotilla, changed to a westerly course, while the third division and the fourth destroyer flotilla headed slightly eastward."

"During the manoeuvres the Russian flagship appeared to the southward 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 silently weigh 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 2.15 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. Then the battle was on, with firing from both sides. Our destroyers kept on the port side of the main squadron, and in this formation we pressed the Russians against the coast of Kinoshima, and they were obliged to change their course to the east."

Russians Outmanoeuvred.
"We so manoeuvred our ships as to have their bows parallel to the north side of the Russian line. The Mikasa, of our first division, which had been leading, changed to the rear of the line, while the Kasuga headed the line. The engagement now became very fierce. The Borodino was seen to the east. A little later the Russian line headed west, and we changed our course accordingly. Five of our second division concentrated their fire on the Borodino. Our first division now began firing vigorously, pressing parallel with the Russian line, and as we began to press against the head of the Russian line, our third division veered to the Russian rear, thus enveloping their ships."

"The engagement proceeded hotly. Our second division worked a course parallel with the northern side of the Russians, and this movement completed the enveloping. The Russians' ships were seen trying to break through, and our destroyer flotilla intercepted their retreat."

"This state of envelopment continued until the following day, with the ships at varying distances. Thus enclosed on all sides, the Russians were helpless and powerless to escape the circle. Precipitous 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.'"

Destroyers Pressed In.
"The Russian ship continued to fight, and seeing the approaching torpedo boats, directed its fire on them. Undaunted, our destroyers pressed forward. The hitose meantime continuing its fire, the torpedo flotilla, arriving within 200 metres of the Russian ship, and the Strams fired the first shot. Two other torpedo boats fired one each. The Strams received two shells, but the other boats were not damaged. The Russian ship was completely sunk."

"Snowdon saw the battle raging furiously. Our ships were evidently telling on the Russians, who showed signs of confusion. Our fifth torpedo flotilla, after destroying the Borodino, followed in the wake of our second division, the signal reading: 'Something like the Russian submarines have been sighted. Attack them.'"

"The flotilla followed and located the object, which proved to be a sinking ship, with its overturned bottom showing. Thirty survivors clung to the wreck, crying for assistance. Firing ceased with the approach of darkness."

"According to orders previously given for a torpedo attack after dark, the destroyer flotillas, dividing into two squadrons, proceeded to attack the Russians during the whole night. Two Russians frustrated the first and second at-

tempts with searchlights. A third attempt was carefully made and the Yagiri sank a ship of the Borodino type and also hit others. During the night the Russians continued to move and we preserved our envelopment some distance from the Russian position. The ships headed northeast after daybreak, hoping to reach Vladivostok. Our officers and men were determined that not a ship should escape, and resolved not to relax their efforts until they had succeeded in either sinking or capturing every Russian ship."

"Our ships always kept ahead of the Russians. The battle was resumed at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, 12 miles east of Chiyuppon Bay, and lasted all day. Here the Russians suffered their heaviest losses. They seemed unprepared to repel night attacks. During our first night attack the Russians showed nine searchlights and frustrated the attacks but clearly gave us the location of the fleet, which brought success later."

A Superb Scene.

A London cable: The Telegraph's correspondent at Moji says that the combined Russian squadrons arrived in Japanese waters through the Bashee Straits. The plan of Admiral Rojstevsky was to divide the Japanese strength at the outset, and his fast cruisers were sent ahead to scout the Straits of Tsushima. The main Russian fleet changed its course, as if to return to Sasho Straits, but at 5 o'clock on the morning of May 27 it steered through the Straits of Corea in a southeasterly direction, within the waters of Iki Island. At this time the combined Japanese fleet had left its prearranged base, and a squadron was detached to press the Russians to wards Iki Islands. The enemy went full steam ahead, every ship steaming at its maximum practicable speed, affording a most impressive and majestic sight. Meanwhile the Japanese were lurking in the neighborhood. The Russians passed through the strong current running past Iki Island, and proceeded in a due northerly course. The Japanese were ready, and their auxiliary fleet to the north headed off the enemy."

Now the great battle began. Admiral Togo's vessels manoeuvred with perfect precision, and soon the Russians were enveloped, not in the ordinary sense, but in front and on both flanks. The scene, which the correspondent witnessed, was superbly terrible. The guns of nearly 50 warships were being fired, and now and again a crash was heard as the reports coincided. For a time the belligerents gave shot for shot, and through the conflict the fleets were on the move, but the Russians deviated from their original course. With a hostile squadron on each side and another ahead, Rojstevsky was practically encircled within a few hours. There was no possible direction for him to run. He had fallen into the trap which he had been awaiting him ever since he left Madagascar. Hesitation was displayed in the tactics of his fleet, and this proved the forerunner of utter confusion."

The Japanese knew instantly the enemy was located, and the concentration fire now became absolutely infernal. Every gun was trained on one point. The Russians were caught in a cul de sac. Long lines of smoke-like sea clouds floated across the water, interspersed with flashes of artillery. At 2 p. m. the bombardment reached its zenith. Between 3 and 5 in the afternoon a Russian cruiser of the Admiral Nakhimoff class and the converted cruiser namchaketa, considered the Russian upper works, had been shattered into splinters of wood, iron and steel."

Not Judgment, But Inspiration.
Then the Russian fleet broke into utter disorder. The vessels, however, preserved their formation. They went along in a zig-zag course, some pointed east and others west. At that moment it became evident that Rojstevsky was completely defeated. The Japanese, with judgment which in supreme moments amounts to inspiration, now advanced to closer quarters. The Russian ships under fire were rendered all the more terrible by the shortened range at which the Japanese were shooting, and no longer existed as a fleet. The detached squadrons co-ordinated in no direction and were utterly demoralized. Gradually they were pressed towards their enemy's coast, and at Nagato Province. The fighting continued until sunset. The wind had now gone down, and it was a glorious night. The Korean Sea, usually so rough, was now smooth and as transparent as the darkness of the night. The ships stood out something more than spectres, something less than fearful citadels. When darkness set in the Russians were still edging towards the north, but the Japanese, on a horizontal line, across the enemy's bows, an effective barrier linked with guns."

At 8 p. m. the Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats went forward like a great crowd of locusts. The sea was swept by the pale tracks of innumerable searchlights. The work of the night day was over, and the work of the night had begun. The large Japanese warships, which had so well found the range of the enemy in the light of day, cov-ered the night. Beneath the shells from the great cannon, the tiny vessels darted forth to sting and sink the enemy. There were scores and scores of them. Rojstevsky never dreamed that Japan had such a flotilla. Under the fire of the enemy, all of whose guns were trained upon them, the little craft dashed on. One moment a shot would strike the water, but before a boat had darted towards the sides of the heavy warships. The night's work resulted in the sinking of the Emperor Alexander III, the Oshabia, the Navarin, and three gunboats."

No Rest Allowed the Enemy.
No rest was allowed the enemy. When Sunday dawned, the Japanese fleet came to still closer range, pressing the Russians to the northwest coast of Nagato. All day long the latter waged with unabated fierceness, but the Russians had no strategical position in which they could offer effective resistance."

MANNED BY JAP CREWS.
Captured Battleships to be Put Into Service.
A Tokio cable: It is now known that the Russian naval prisoners number 4,000, including 100 officers. The captured battleships Orel and Emperor Nikolai I. are so slightly damaged that they will be put in active service immediately. Crews have already been assigned to them."

Captured officers state that Admiral Rojstevsky desired to avoid a decisive battle and to reach Vladivostok with the least losses possible. He paid no attention to the Chin Yuen and other Japanese cruisers that he met south of the

straits early Saturday. His attitude was therefore wholly defensive, and he missed all opportunity to damage the Japanese vessels. Admiral Rojstevsky was informed that the Japanese fleet had been divided and that part of it was watching Tsushima Straits, while the other vessels were guarding Tsugara Straits. He expected to meet an inferior force in Tsushima Straits, and his fleet formation was designed to deal with an inferior force."

Some of the prisoners state that the fleet did not have sufficient coal to permit it to use the outside route to Vladivostok, and it was therefore compelled to attempt to run through Tsushima Straits."

It is stated that Admiral Togo, prior to the battle, telegraphed to Japanese fishing companies to have their boats in readiness to rescue the survivors."

TOGO AGAIN REPORTS.

A Washington, D. C., report: The Japanese Legation has published the following despatch from Tokio, dated June 1:

"Eighth report from Togo received May 31: Commander Kasuga returned this afternoon with the survivors of the Donsokai a ship of the Donsokai of the morning of May 29, opening its Kingston valve, sank, and those on board, including the survivors from the Oshabia and destroyer Donsokai, landed at Urumig Island. The Buiny took the board Rojstevsky, and staff before the sinking of the flagship on the afternoon of May 27, and also 200 from the Oshabia, but finding navigation difficult transferred Rojstevsky and staff to the Biedovy, and while running northward met, on the morning of May 28, the Donsokai, to which all aboard were transferred, and the Buiny sank herself. The Oshabia, according to other survivors, had her lower works struck, and the first straight shot of the battle of May 27, and Admiral Voelkersam was killed, and after a succession of shots she sank about three in the afternoon. The survivors of the Donsokai say they saw the Donsokai sink in the night of the battle at noon of May 27. This, if true, makes five Russian destroyers sunk."

SUBMARINES USED.
Japan Admits That Their Effect Was Terrible.

A Tokio cable: The Kokumin states that the overwhelming defeat of the Russian was principally due to the formation of their fleet. They advanced into the straits in a double line, the cruisers to the west and the battleships to the east. The Japanese were awaiting them at the actual engagement. The cruisers thus faced Kamimura's strong squadron off Tsushima, and later Admiral Togo attacked them in the rear. Disorder was inevitable. The battle-line was broken, and the pursuit of the Russian fleet was rendered very short. The Japanese damages were slight. The Iwate was hit by a shell below the water line. She retired and repaired, and then returned and fought Sunday. Once the pursuit began the damage to the Japanese was very small."

Concerning the immediate sinking of several of the Russian ironclads the Asahi states positively that submarines were used with terrible effect. Admiral Togo telegraphing to-day, says:

"The naval battle fought from the afternoon of May 27 to May 28, in the vicinity of Okino Island and extending to the vicinity of Orlung Island, is called the naval battle of the Sea of Japan."

Admiral Togo also reports that Vice-Admiral Rojstevsky was captured with the Russian prisoners. The Russian prisoners, Admiral Togo says, will exceed 3,000."

All Europe Cries for Peace.
A London cable: All Europe, save official Germany, is crying insistently for peace. No response is yet heard from St. Petersburg, whence only peace can come. Diplomatic circles are just as ignorant as the general public of what Russia will do in the face of her complete military impotence. The St. Petersburg advisers give no indication of any less influence of the war party. The official talk of an indefinite prolongation of the war, such as Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, is inhuman in its persistence as being of no significance. It is mere patter, which must be kept up until negotiations are well under way or a definite policy is decided upon. Some St. Petersburg information to the effect that the German government has already received news to suggest that they would almost welcome strong pressure, either from within the empire or from concerted action of the powers, to which they could appear to yield for altruistic reasons. The manifestation of his pugnacious character in France national exasperation, which threatens disaster to the dual alliance unless some evidence of statesmanship is soon shown in the Russian policy. This feeling, which is chiefly based on the immense financial interests which Frenchmen have in the Russian fortunes, is complicated by fears that Germany will soon make a fresh move to take advantage of Russia's plight. This opinion is shared in Downing street, and it is regarded as significant that Germany practically dissociates herself from any peace movement among the powers."

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.
Man Caught Trying to Separate Coupling of Excursion Train.

Niagara Falls, May 5.—An attempt at train wrecking on the Niagara division of the Michigan Central was made yesterday morning. An excursion train, carrying the North Buffalo Catholic Association was going down the steep mountain grade between St. David's and Queenstown, when two young men attempted to uncouple two of the cars. A similar attempt having been made last year, a number of detectives were on the train watching for a repetition of the attempt."

Detective Moynihan, of this city, sprang upon the men who were uncoupling the cars and succeeded in capturing one, but the other jumped from the train and got away. The prisoner is a Buffalo man."

Australia's exports of wool to the United States have doubled within a year."

B. A. GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

Dr. Sproule Will Retain the Grand Mastership.

The Autonomy Bill's Reviewed.

The Order in Excellent Financial Position.

Owen Sound, June 5.—There was marked unanimity manifested among the delegates at the 76th meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America at its opening session here this afternoon that when the Parliament of Canada was in the midst of a spirited discussion of the educational features of the autonomy bills it was no time for a change in the Grand Mastership of the order. M. W. Bro. Dr. T. H. Sproule, M. P., of Markdale, after listening to a strong endorsement of his fight for Provincial rights in the House of Commons, and at the earnest wish of every delegate present, consented to continue in office for another year. Dr. Sproule's declaration robbed the Grand Lodge of its outstanding feature of public interest, the possible election to fill the chief office in the gift of the Orange-keepers in Canada. Delegates, however, see in the election of the Grand Chapterlain to-morrow morning a very heated contest. There is a certain section of the delegates who believe Rev. Wm. Walsh of Brampton has been too long in office. They are supporting Mr. Canon Dixon, of Toronto, for the office of Chaplain. The subject of the autonomy bills was just touched upon this afternoon in the resolution approving of Dr. Sproule's course in Parliament. More will be heard of the matter to-morrow, when it is expected the Grand Lodge will take a pronounced stand in favor of Provincial rights."

After speaking in glowing terms of the extension of the order in the west, Dr. Sproule submits for the decision of the Grand Lodge a petition to have the secret word and ritual of the order, printed in the German language. An increase in the revenue of the Grand Lodge is advocated, and \$1 additional per capita tax for each primary lodge was suggested. The Orange Sentinel was strongly recommended, and the members urged to patronize it as loyally as they did when it was conducted by the late Mr. E. F. Clarke. The English education act was described as a retrograde act, and was in the direction of Church and school, and a free vote to have the funds to bolster up sectarian interest. Mr. W. M. Lockhart, of Alliston, Grand Secretary, had a very encouraging report to present. He reported the opening in Ontario West of fourteen new Orange Young Briton lodges. During the year there have been initiated 6,103 new members; joined by certificate, 2,103; reinstated, 1,095; withdrawn by certificate, 2,399; suspended for causes other than non-payment of dues, 165; expelled, 77; died, 606. Value of real property, \$588,010.50; value of other lodge property, \$109,091; insurance, \$32,937. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Parkhill, of Midland, showed that, including a balance from last year of \$1,507.33, the revenue totalled \$6,554.56. The expenditure, which is set forth in detail in the report, amounted to \$4,045.12, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,509.44, which will be considerably reduced when the expenses incidental to the Grand Lodge meeting are all met."

W. Bro. J. S. Leighton's report on the work of the insurance branch was satisfactory. Within the past eight years \$20,000 was paid out in death benefits, and last year 1,161 more certificates of membership were issued. By a resolution the membership was classified under three headings: Ordinary, hazardous, and extra hazardous risks—a step which the delegates believe is in the right direction. The chief item of interest in the report was the reduction within the past five years of the average age from 45 to 40."

There is every prospect of a keen contest over the next place of meeting. Embodied in the resolution approving of Dr. Sproule's course in Parliament was a protest against the forcing of separate schools on the new Provinces, and also removing from them the power of making beneficial franchise laws in the future government of their country."

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, president of the insurance branch, arrived to-night, and the indications are that he is here to contest the Deputy Grand Mastership."

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.
Sir Edward Grey Says It Would be Useless Before Election.

London, June 5.—Sir Edward Grey, speaking at the Eighty Club dinner, said that, while agreeing with the plan for a colonial conference, he thought that the general election must first take place. He could not understand why the election was postponed. "The colonists at the conference will speak the truth, and we must do the same," he said. "The only basis for the conference on food is not a safe basis for the empire; that nothing but free trade within the empire is likely to prove a bond of union."

If the conference takes place before the election its decisions on fiscal questions cannot represent the mind of the British electors."

He thought the colonies would resent being asked at the conference to pass resolutions which would be used as counters in the party game at the general elections."

"Whillet colonials were prepared to give a preference to the British by taxing foreign goods, they were not prepared to lower the duties imposed on British imports."

He quoted the recent statement of Hon. W. S. Fielding, to the effect that Canadians did not intend giving a further preference, having gone as far as possible in the reduction of duties as between British and Canadian manufacturers. When Mr. Fielding was a favorable authority he was quoted by the tariff reform side, but they never quoted that sentence."

Mr. Bryce, M. P., speaking at Bracknell, said that the only reason for the change of front in the Premier in suggesting the colonial conference before the general election was that it would enable the Ministers to lure the country into a policy it would not otherwise accept. Chamberlain's stale, discredited protectionism thus would get a new start. The worst feature of the conference trick was that it played the colonies as a card in the game of home politics."

A NEW RECORD.

The Whole Crop of the West Promises Wonders.

Winnipeg, June 5.—The C. P. R. chop report, which was issued to-day, could be summarized in one word—excellent. There is not a point on the whole of the C. P. R. System through the wheat raising country from which complaints are made, and as for the weather conditions, the only variation noted from the word favorable is the phrase, "very favorable."

The rapidly growing wheat varies from two to six inches in height, and forms a thick mat on all of the fields, where seeding was well and carefully done. There have been several small showers in some localities, but they have been appreciated and by no means excessive. Even the districts in which the subsoil is gravel and sand, and which usually are the first to complain of dry weather, are extremely confident. Farmers and country merchants are enthusiastic for the grain is now at a stage where it will take extremely bad weather to do serious damage. With a reasonable amount of rainfall during June and July the amount of wheat grown will create a new record."

LOYD SENT FOR TRIAL.

The Newmarket Barrister Was Able to Appear in Court.

Newmarket, June 5.—Mr. T. H. Lloyd, the Newmarket barrister, whose financial irregularities have made him subject to the operation of the law, was this afternoon committed to stand his trial at the September sessions. The commitment was made on three charges of alleged misappropriation of moneys placed in his trust. Only a small crowd manifested interest in the proceedings this afternoon, when the accused, T. H. Lloyd, took his seat before Magistrate Col. Lloyd and Mr. T. J. Woodcock, J. P. He appeared to be in his usual health, and before the court room consisted largely of creditors."

The actual proceedings were over in less than two minutes. Mr. J. J. Warren, of Toronto, who appeared for the accused, entered a plea of not guilty on behalf of his client, and stated that they would waive examination. Mr. A. G. Slaght, who appeared for the Crown, raised no objection. Bail was given in two sureties, as before, by Messrs. David Lloyd and Jesse Waton for \$125.00 each, and the accused was released."

Although he has the privilege in the meantime of electing to be tried before a Judge, it is believed that Lloyd will stay his fate in the hands of a Judge and jury at the Sessions, which will be held at Toronto."

TO KEEP THEM IN MEMORY.

Thirty-six New Townships Have Been Given Names.

Thirty-six new townships in New Ontario have been given names, and the Minister of Mines and Lands has handed out the list, with a note attached to each name explaining why it is given. The list is as follows: Mortimer, named after the Hon. William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Kerrs, after the late Joseph Kerr, of Farren's Point, formerly M. P. for Stormont, and of Joseph Kerr, the present M. P. P. for Cornwall and Stormont. Collins, after John Collins, the first Deputy Surveyor-General, appointed in 1764. Chewett, after William Chewett, acting Surveyor-General in 1802, and who died Sept. 24, 1840. Laura, after Laura Secord, the heroine of the war of 1812. Servos, after several members of the family who served in the war of 1812. D'Arcy, after the Hon. D'Arcy McGee, M. P. for Montreal West. Flaville, after Mr. J. W. Flaville, of the Wm. Davies Company. Willison, after Mr. J. S. Willison, managing director of the News Publishing Company. Borden, after the leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament. Stimson, after Lieut.-Col. Stimson, commander of the Royal Grenadiers. The following townships are named after members of the Local Legislature: Smyth, Pease, St. John, Crawford, Beck, Hanna, Beaune, Smeeth, Nesbitt, Mahaffy, Carnegie, Aubin, Fox, Lucas, Duff, Brower, Jamieson, Galna, Gamey and Barr."

The ex-M. P. is honored as James Reid of Addington, and Chas. Lamarche, who has just resigned from East Nipissing. The new Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. Frank Cochrane, is also to be remembered by the new township of Cochrane."

CREWS WATCH EACH OTHER.
Temporary Lull in Dispute Over St. John River Booms.

Van Buren, Me., June 5.—No service of progress had been made to-night in the dispute over an injunction against either the St. John Lumber Co. or the Van Buren Lumber Co., in the controversy regarding log booms in the St. John River. The two crews were quietly resting in sight of each other, the one expecting to seize the first opportunity to cut the sheer boom of the Van Buren Lumber Co., and the other to protect it. The crew of the St. John Lumber Co. was busily engaged sorting logs as usual. No trouble is anticipated for the present."

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