

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1905.—TEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

HOMAGE TO HEROES

Omaha Lays Its Tribute at the Foot of the Nation's Brave.

MEMORIAL DAY SOLEMNLY CELEBRATED

Soldiers of Yesterday and Today Honor Men Who Saved Union.

MILITARY PAGEANT FEATURE OF OCCASION

Hoary-Headed Heroes March with Youth of Spanish-American War.

JESSE COLE OF IOWA ORATOR OF DAY

Beneath Bright Sky and Surrounded by Folds of Old Glory Fifteen Thousand People Gather at Hanscom Park.

Flags were flying and drums were beating Tuesday in honor of the nation's dead. With bent gray heads and feeble steps the men of the thinned blue ranks marched to the tune of fife and drum, and with songs and speeches and tributes of flowers paid their respects to comrades who have heard their last tattoo. In solemn pomp a detail of troops from Fort Crook fired the national salute over the graves of the soldier dead. All Omaha united in the sad rites and people by thousands mourned at the fate of those who fought for their country, or felt the martial spirit stir in their veins as they listened to the story of the soldiers' noble deeds.

The ceremonies began at 8 o'clock, when details from the Grand Army posts and the Woman's Relief corps decorated the graves of soldiers in various cemeteries with flowers brought in tribute by the children of the public schools. At 9 o'clock the national salute was fired at Forest Lawn cemetery by Comrade Doherty and United States troops from Fort Crook.

In the afternoon the Grand Army of the Republic, with a battalion of the Thirtieth United States Infantry, the Omaha Guards, the Thurston Rifles and the High School cadets formed a line on Sixteenth street near the federal building and marched to Hanscom park, where exercises were held at the unknown graves. In honor of the day and Jonathan Edwards and John L. Hobbs as aids. The march began at 2 o'clock.

After the march of the day and 'his staff came two platoons of mounted police, then the Veterans' Drum corps. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic, comprising Dahlgren post No. 55, Phil Kearney post No. 2, U. S. Grant post No. 119 and George Crook post No. 262, awaited the parade at Twenty-ninth street and Poppleton avenue and held in behind the drum corps. The Woman's Relief corps and Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic also joined the line here. The remainder of the formation was as follows: Thurston Rifles, Captain W. E. Baehr commanding; Omaha Guards, Captain A. D. Falconer commanding; Millard Rifles, Captain Augustus Krueger commanding; High School Cadets' band, First and Second battalions High School cadets, Captain R. R. Stoddard, U. S. A., commanding; Thirtieth United States Infantry band; First battalion Thirtieth United States Infantry, Major G. R. Cecil commanding; Omaha Mail Carriers' association, South Omaha Mail Carriers' association. Then, in the carriages, came: A. Lochner, chairman memorial committee; Hon. Jesse Cole of Iowa, speaker of the day; Rev. T. J. Mackay, Brigadier General T. J. Wint, commanding Department of the Missouri, and staff, mayor and city council, Board of Education, park commissioners, Bench camp No. 144, Modern Woodmen of America, Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America.

The line of march was from Sixteenth street and Capitol avenue to Douglas street, east to Fourteenth street, south to Farnam street, west to Twenty-ninth street, south to Poppleton avenue, thence to Hanscom park.

Fifteen thousand join in. Fully 15,000 people witnessed and participated in the exercises at the park. The day was a perfect one for the occasion, long before the arrival of the procession at the park the cool and shaded grounds were thronged with people, come to do reverence to the day and attest their appreciation of the men who gave new emphasis to the meaning of liberty by the sacrifice of their lives on its altar from 1861 to 1865, and 1898 to the present.

The sky was just sufficiently clouded to temper the rays of the sun to a comfortable coolness and there was just breeze enough to give graceful life to the waving flags that were everywhere manifest along the line of march.

The procession reached the park about 3 o'clock and was met at Woolworth avenue by the gray haired veterans of the several Grand Army posts of this locality, including many members from other posts throughout the state.

Of the veterans in line marching into the park Custer post had fifty, Crook post fifty-two and Grant post sixty. Each of the posts carried its individual banner and a distinctive and impressive feature of Grant post was the presence of the tattered regimental flag of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, carried by its old-time color bearer, Captain John Webb. Marching alongside the proud color bearer was General Manderson, who guarded the precious relic with jealous care, as it was the same flag that was presented to his regiment at Canton, O., forty-three or forty-four years ago. The tattered ensign was greeted with reverent applause as it was recognized along the line, both old and young soldiers paying it homage.

Soldiers of Yesterday and Today. When the procession, led by the Thirtieth United States Infantry, High School Cadet battalion and Omaha Guards, reached the grounds near the pavilion, the Thirtieth Infantry and Cadet battalion opened ranks and as the Grand Army veterans passed through the open columns the soldiers of today presented arms in greeting to the soldiers of 1861-65. The old veterans removed their hats as they moved through the lines in appreciation of the delicate compliment.

The veterans then marched into the reserved space, in the center of which was an imitation grave with monument, designed to represent an unknown grave of a soldier, and formed around it. The Cadet battalion and the Thirtieth Infantry and the Omaha Guards formed inside the

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Warmer Wednesday; Thursday, Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:	High.	Low.	Deq.
5 a. m.	55	1 p. m.	63
8 a. m.	55	2 p. m.	64
11 a. m.	55	3 p. m.	64
2 p. m.	55	4 p. m.	64
5 p. m.	58	5 p. m.	65
8 p. m.	59	6 p. m.	61
11 p. m.	60	7 p. m.	65
12 m.	63	8 p. m.	61

DEATH CASE RESTS A DAY

All Cases Concerned Join in the Memorial Day Observance.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
RED OAK, May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—District court of Montgomery county observed Memorial Day today and all parties connected with the Denison case took a day off. Attorney Smith, for the prosecution, went out into his congressional district and delivered an address. Attorneys Connell and Thomas and the defendant, Tom Denison, went to Omaha, while the remainder of the legal array remained here and attended the memorial services or prepared themselves for the event of tomorrow. The jury, under escort of a deputy sheriff, went to the cemetery and watched the exercises there. Memorial services were held in the army under the auspices of the combined military organizations of the city. Rev. Mr. Merritt of Red Oak, whose son, Lieutenant Merritt, went down on the Maine, delivered the address.

Interest in the case, which threatened to wane after the testimony of Sheriff, was revived with interest yesterday with the testimony of M. P. Hooker, the alleged banker of Shercliffe. Hooker will remain here several days so as to be on hand in case he is needed.

The defense still has a lot more witnesses to put on the stand, but it was announced last night that no more ex-convicts would testify. In all about twenty witnesses will be put on the stand to impeach the testimony of Sheriff.

It is not probable that the case will be concluded this week. Attorney Smith, who will close the argument for the prosecution, said he would take a half day to deliver his speech, and then he would take two or three days for the closing argument for the defense. Both of these men are forceful speakers.

Homer Morris and his wife and Mrs. Sherman Morris, wife of Sheriff, arrived yesterday afternoon and will remain here until the close of the trial. Homer Morris called upon Mr. and Mrs. Denison at their rooms and expressed his sympathy for Mrs. Denison and his regret that the prosecution against Denison had been started. His testimony was not damaging to Denison.

GUNNISON TUNNEL CAVES IN

Twenty Men Entombed Near Montrose, Colo.—All Will Probably Be Rescued.

MONTROSE, Colo., May 30.—A cave-in occurred in the Gunnison tunnel, one of the large irrigation projects of the United States government, entombing a number of workmen, variously estimated at from twenty to twenty-five.

It is not likely that any of the men are dead unless they were caught and crushed by the falling earth, for the air pipes running into the tunnel have been working almost without interruption since the accident at 10 o'clock this morning. By order of Resident Engineer McConnell, all work has been suspended and the entire force of men and machinery have been brought to the scene to rescue the entombed men. Little headway can be made for the reason that the broken rock of the roof occur as fast as the debris is removed.

A shaft is being sunk directly over the spot where the men are buried and the machinery is in place to remove the dirt and rock as fast as it can be dug or blown out. The shaft must penetrate sixty feet before the tunnel can be reached, and it is not thought that the distance can be covered short of tomorrow noon. The cave-in occurred beneath the bed of Cedar creek and was primarily due to the softening earth caused by seepage from the creek.

ON ROAD TO RECOVERY NOW

E. W. Nash and Dr. Rustin Both Are Considered Out of Immediate Danger.

The condition of Edward W. Nash is considered so favorable for recovery that the physicians feel there are decided grounds for believing he will get well again, although he may never be as strong as he was heretofore. Dr. Patrick returned to Chicago yesterday.

Dr. Frederick Rustin is getting along without suffering more than the usual effects of an attack of fever, and no alarm is felt as to his recovery after the fever has expended itself.

NEBRASKA MAN THE ORATOR

Auditor Andrews Delivers Decoration Day Address at Washington.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Auditor Andrews of the Treasury department delivered the oration today at the Congressional cemetery in the presence of 5,000 people, the largest assembly the cemetery has ever recorded on Decoration Day. Mr. Andrews' address was received with great favor, being considered an excellent exposition of what the citizen owes to his country.

Chicago Runaway Caught.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—Willis Lough, aged 18, of Chicago, a well-known juvenile delinquent, living at 3415 Michigan boulevard, is held as a runaway, and is being held at the Four Courts, and his father has been notified.

Dates for Bankers' Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The thirty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' association will be held at Washington, October 28, 29 and 30.

Movements of Ocean Vessels May 30.

At New York—Arrived: Zealand, from Antwerp; Measa, from London; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen. Sailed: Arminius, for Liverpool; Kron Prince Wilhelm, for Bremen; Carpathia, for Liverpool.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Vanderland, from New York.

At Genoa—Arrived: Sardegna, from New York; Citta di Napoli, from New York.

At Civita d'Antoni—Sailed: La Gasconne, from New York.

At St. John's, N. F.—Arrived: Carthagenian, from Glasgow.

At Bremen—Arrived: Köln, from Galveston.

At London—Sailed: Hungarian, for Quebec.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Caronia, for New York; Lake Champlain, for Montreal.

ROOSEVELT MAKES SPEECH

President is Orator of Day at Unveiling of Slocum Statue in Brooklyn.

ALSO ADDRESSES NAVAL Y. M. C. A.

Chief Executive Makes a Plea for a Strong and Efficient Navy—Tribute to Man Behind the Gun.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In a stirring address delivered at the unveiling of a big statue of General Henry W. Slocum in Brooklyn today President Roosevelt, in a splendid tribute to the men who composed the northern armies, but did not forget those of the southern posts. The most notable in his speech was an expression of his hope that as the nation increased in strength there would come a corresponding increase in its sense of responsibility, which should prevent its people from either injuring or insulting other people; his declaration that the surest way for a nation to invite disaster is to be opulent, aggressive and unarmed.

Need of Good Navy.

Significant in the light of recent events, was his assertion that: "If our navy is good enough we have a longer career of peace and prosperity before us than if it is not. The only likelihood of trouble ever coming to us as a nation will arise if we let our navy become too small or inefficient. It is the surest and cheapest guarantee of peace. I should think that any American citizen should be proud to have his own history during the past few years, indeed be blind if he cannot read that lesson."

The president was in New York City five hours, but during that time did not put his foot in Manhattan, passed the Brooklyn bridge in a ferryboat to the Brooklyn side of the East river, and after the exercises returned in the same fashion. The entire trip was without unhappy incident.

Statue is Unveiled.

When the president arrived at the Plaza, where the great bronze statue of General Slocum by McMonnies was to be unveiled, two great stands facing the statue were filled with people. Mayor McClellan, the president of the unveiling, and the multitude gave him an ovation.

The crowds burst into cheers as General Daniel E. Sickles, who fought with General Slocum, walked on crutches toward the unveiling platform. The general had to be lifted almost bodily up the steps.

The exercises at the unveiling began with an invocation by the Right Rev. Bishop Frederick Burgess, Episcopal bishop of Long Island.

The statue of General Slocum was unveiled by Gertrude Slocum, the 17-year-old granddaughter of General Slocum, amid the cheers of thousands.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired and Miss Slocum drew aside the flags which veiled the statue. The unveiling was made by Park Commissioner Mike J. Kennedy, who offered the statue to Mayor McClellan.

In accepting the statue Mayor McClellan made a reference to President Roosevelt's service as a soldier and said that it was fitting that the chief magistrate of the country, "himself a gallant soldier," should be present at the unveiling of a statue to one of the nation's greatest heroes.

President's Address.

The crowds rose and stood bareheaded while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." After the mayor had concluded his speech. As the last note of the hymn died away the president began his address. He spoke for about thirty minutes, as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Commissioner, and you, my fellow citizens, and above all, you, the man whose statue is raised today, won for himself and his country renown and honor. (Applause.) I listened to a sermon in which the children of Israel over the wild tribes of the desert were told to follow the march toward the promised land; where all day, and while Aaron and Hur upheld the hands of Moses until, as night came, they were able to stand. And they raised an altar to Jehovah, who stood as the exponent of the principle for which Israel was fighting. The principle of righteousness, which alone can justify any struggle, (Applause.)

Mr. Mayor, I congratulate them upon the thought that you developed in the excellent address which you delivered. It is a fine tribute to the memory of the great hero. We meet today to commemorate the great victory, the triumph of the cause of union and liberty. (Applause.)

I see someone in the crowd who won high honor serving as comrades in arms of General Slocum, and I know that there exists in the hearts of many of the great men of the confederacy, men who had tested one another in the field of battle, and who knew each other as the other had been ready when the hour of supreme appeal came to them. I know that they were men who were not only brave, but who were men of high character, and who were men of high courage. (Applause.)

Think of it, my fellow countrymen; think of what a brave and noble man General Slocum was. He was a man of high character, and he was a man of high courage. He was a man of high character, and he was a man of high courage. (Applause.)

No Bitter Memories.

Think of it, my fellow countrymen; think of what a brave and noble man General Slocum was. He was a man of high character, and he was a man of high courage. He was a man of high character, and he was a man of high courage. (Applause.)

Tremendous interest attaches to the use of submarine vessels. The Navy department is silent on this point, but it is confidently believed that submarines were effectively used for the first time in history. Theoretically, the sea was too rough for the employment of submarines Saturday, but the Japanese sailors welcome desperate chances. It is believed that torpedo

ROJESTVENSKY'S FLAGSHIP SINKS DURING FIGHT --VICE ADMIRAL FALLS INTO HANDS OF JAPS

Official Report of Progress of Engagement from Admiral Togo.

RUSSIANS LOSE TWENTY-TWO SHIPS

Seventeen, Including Flagship, Are Sunk and Five Forced to Surrender.

ROJESTVENSKY AMONG THE CAPTIVES

Vice Admiral Was On Torpedo Boat that Was Taken Saturday Evening.

FLIGHT TO NORTH IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Victorious Islanders Pursue Enemy Toward Harbor of the Canal.

FULL STORY NOT TO COME UNTIL LATER

Lucid Account of Great Naval Battle Will Not Be Told Until Japanese Commander Reaches Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The Japanese legation tonight gave out the following cablegram from Tokyo:

Fifth report from Togo received afternoon, May 30.

"The main force of our combined fleet upon accepting surrender of the remaining Russian force near Liancourt Rocks in the afternoon of May 28, as already reported, stopped pursuit and while engaged in the disposition of surrendered ships found in a southwestern direction, the Admiral Oushakoff, a coast defense ship. Thereupon Iwate and Yakumo were immediately dispatched in pursuit and invited it to surrender, but it refused and was sunk at 5 p. m. Its crew of over 300 men were rescued."

"Cruiser Dmitri Donoski also was found in the northwestern direction at 5 p. m. and was immediately overtaken and fired on vigorously by our fourth division and second destroyer flotilla. It was attacked that night by the second destroyer flotilla and the next morning was found aground on the southern shore of Ureung island off the Korean coast."

Capture of Rojstvensky.

"Our destroyer Sazanami captured toward the evening of May 27 in the south of Ureung island the Russian destroyer Bledov, wherein were found Admiral Rojstvensky and other officers, badly and severely wounded, together with eighty Russians, including staff officers from the flagship Prince Souvaroff. They were sunk at 5:20 p. m. on May 27. They were all taken prisoners."

"Our cruiser Chitose, while cruising to the northward on the morning of May 28 found and sunk another Russian destroyer. Our cruiser, Nitaka, and destroyer Murakumo attacked also at noon on May 28 a Russian destroyer, which finally went aground. According to various reports hitherto received and statements of prisoners the rest of the battle from May 27 to May 29 is as follows:

"Prince Souvaroff, Alexander III, Borodino, Dmitri Donoski, Admiral Nakhimoff, Monomakh, Zemtchug, Admiral Oushakoff, one converted cruiser and two destroyers."

"According to the prisoners the Oshlyaba, sunk about 3 p. m. and Navarin also was sunk."

"Almaz on May 27 was observed in a disabled and sinking condition, but its fate is yet unknown. The full particulars regarding the injury to our ships are not yet at hand, but so far as I could ascertain none were seriously injured, all being still engaged in operations. The whole casualties are not yet ascertained. Casualties of first division are little over 600. Prince Yorito in excellent health. Admiral Misa slightly wounded May 27."

Russians Lose Twenty-Two Ships.

Sixth report, received the afternoon of May 30.

"Loss of Oshlyaba, Navarin confirmed. Sissoi-Velky also definitely reported to have sunk on the morning of May 28."

"Official statement of Russian losses so far as ascertained:

"Following six battleships sunk: Prince Souvaroff, Imperator Alexander III, Borodino, Oshlyaba, Sissoi-Velky and Navarin."

"Following five cruisers sunk: Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donoski, Vladimir Monomakh, Svetlana and Zemtchug."

Coast defense ship Admiral Oushakoff, sunk."

"Two special service ships, Kamchatka, and three destroyers also sunk."

"Two battleships, Orel and Imperator Nikolai I, two coast defense ships, General Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Senyavin and one destroyer, Bledov, captured."

"Thus, Russians lost altogether, twenty-two ships, the aggregate tonnage whereof amounting to 153,411 tons, beside cruiser Almaz, suspected to have sunk."

Japs Use Submarine Boats.

TOKYO, May 30.—(10:20 p. m.)—The proverb that Admiral Togo always fights and seldom reports is proving true in the case of his greatest battle. From the briefest and most fragmentary reports coming to Tokyo it is impossible to gain an approximate conception or picture of the desperate and decisive combat. The Navy department, after announcing the bare results of the fight, is not interested in the publication of news, but is concerned only in securing victory for Japan.

It is probable that many details of the fight will never be given to the world. It will probably be days and weeks before the main facts of the battle and its strategy are made known. Admiral Togo appears to have planned and laid a complete trap which fired Admiral Rojstvensky's fleet, and that the Japanese outmaneuvered, outflanked and outshot the Russians, fearlessly taking their lightest cruisers against the heavy Russian armor-clad battleships and joining battleships with armored cruisers smothering them with gunfire.

Tremendous interest attaches to the use of submarine vessels. The Navy department is silent on this point, but it is confidently believed that submarines were effectively used for the first time in history. Theoretically, the sea was too rough for the employment of submarines Saturday, but the Japanese sailors welcome desperate chances. It is believed that torpedo

LATEST NEWS OF THE BIG SEA FIGHT

BULLETIN.

LONDON, May 31.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Express reports that the cruiser Gromoboi of the Vladivostok squadron, with nearly 800 men on board, issued from Vladivostok in the hope of joining the remnant of Rojstvensky's fleet and that it struck a Japanese mine and sunk with all hands.

The correspondent says it is believed that Vice Admiral Skrydloff was on board the Gromoboi.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, May 31.—The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the battleships Navarin and Sissoi-Velky were either sunk or are Japanese prisoners. The correspondent says it is believed that the Japanese employed submarine boats.

BULLETIN.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 30.—(4:30 p. m.)—The Russian protected cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny have arrived here. The officers of these vessels report that in the naval battle two Japanese battleships were sunk and that two Japanese cruisers were dangerously listed with their heads down at the officers' last sight of the battle Saturday afternoon. A heavy fog then dropped and prevented their being able to see more of the result.

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The State department has received the following dispatch from Tokyo:

"TOKIO, May 30.—It is officially announced that all of the Russian battleships have been sunk except the Orel and Nikolai I, which were captured. Admirals Rojstvensky, Vockersham and Nebogatoff all prisoners."

BULLETIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—(4:58 p. m.)—The Admiralty officially admits the sinking of the battleships Kniaz Souvaroff, Borodino and Oshlyaba, the repair ship Kamtschatka and the cruiser (?) Orel. The loss of these vessels was definitely established by Captain Chagin of the cruiser Almaz. No statement regarding the ships captured was made.

The war vessel Orel, which the Russian Admiralty admits was sunk, probably was the cruiser Orel, since it seems clear that the battleship of that name was captured and is at Saebu and St. Petersburg has reported the arrival of the hospital ship Orel at Vladivostok.

boats and destroyers scored heavily Saturday night. The conditions on Sunday were most favorable. The night was calm and clear and land was visible for forty miles across the Tsu Straits.

Tokio is again jubilant today. Hundreds of callers and deputations throng the Navy department offering thanks and congratulations. The newspapers declare that Admiral Togo has gained a place beside Nelson.

The disposition of the Japanese fleet appears to have been an ideal one. Admiral Togo had waited for weeks in the vicinity of Tsu islands, refusing to be lured away and to forfeit his advantage. The inner line was held by Admiral Togo with the battleships and Vice Admiral Kamimura with the cruisers.

Rear Admiral Kataoka, with the light squadron, first attacked Rojstvensky. The order and circumstances of the attack are not clear. According to one report the Russian fleet was lured into a trap, and a popular idiom, he has become a demigod in the popular estimation. It is also expected that Vice Admiral Kamimura, Rear Admiral Kataoka and other commanders will be honored.

Foreign observers sharply criticize Admiral Rojstvensky and Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, despite the meagerness of the knowledge of the details and conditions which governed them. Admiral Rojstvensky is criticized for not sending his light cruisers and transports by the northern straits, his failure to arrange a co-operation with the Vladivostok squadron and his battle formation, which consisted of all the strong ships on the starboard column and the weaker craft on the port column. Rear Admiral Nebogatoff's course, in surrendering on Sunday, apparently without a fight, is questioned, although it is admitted that his ships were evidently badly battered on Saturday.

Torpedo Attacks at Night.

When Rojstvensky encountered Admiral Togo's fleet, he was heavily outnumbered. There was a series of desperate and successful torpedo attacks Saturday night and a resumption of the battle on Sunday. Togo pressing the Russian fleet toward the southeastern coast of Corea.

The fate of Admiral Rojstvensky is doubtful. It is thought that probably he escaped to Vladivostok. Pending the conclusion of the Japanese pursuit and the identification of the three vessels which Russian prisoners report were sunk, and the determination of the condition of the damaged ships, which escaped to the northward, it is impossible to tell the remaining strength of the Russians, but the most liberal allowance leaves the Japanese overwhelmingly masters of the sea. Only fragmentary returns of the victory have been in circulation in Tokyo since Saturday night.

The people were confident, but official confirmation of their belief and hope thrilled the people as nothing has done since hostilities began. The long voyage of Admiral Rojstvensky, the equality, on paper, of the strength of the fleets, the frustration caused by reported violations of neutrality, the apparent certainty that a formidable section of the Russian fleet would reach Vladivostok, the vital bearing of the contest on the war and possibly the future of the empire, created an intense strain, which Admiral Togo's victory ended instantly.

Togo Sweeps Northward.

8 p. m.—(Delayed Transmission.)—Admiral Togo continued his great sweep to the northward in pursuit of the remnant of the Russian fleet. Complete reports will possibly increase the extent of the Russian disaster. Their fleetest ships could reach Vladivostok tonight (Monday), the slower ones Tuesday or Wednesday. It will be Thursday before complete results of the battle are known. At the end of the week Admiral Togo's fleet is expected to reassemble, and until then it will only be possible to secure approximate details.

The battle is regarded as the greatest modern naval fight. Practically all the information received came in brief wireless messages transmitted, when possible, after the fights and during the pursuit. Admiral Togo has gone northward and the Navy department does not expect extended reports until the fighting is finished. Reports thus far received indicate that Admiral Togo obtained a victory without loss or serious damage of a single battle-

ONE RUSSIAN CRUISER AND ONE DESTROYER SUCCEEDED IN REACHING VLADIVOSTOK.

CAPTAIN OF ALMAZ DESCRIBES THE FIGHT

Admiral Rojstvensky's Flagship, Struck by Torpedo, Sinks Quickly.

COMMANDER RESCUED BY TORPEDO BOAT

Almaz Has Mizen Mast Gone and Shot Hole Through Smokestack.

TWO JAPANESE BATTLESHIPS SINK

Officers Say They Saw Two Big Fighting Machines Go Down.

REPORT TWO JAPANESE CRUISERS DAMAGED

Russian Torpedo Boat Destroyer Grozny Sinks Japanese Destroyer and Reaches Vladivostok Slightly Damaged.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 30.—(4:30 p. m.)—Two ships about the size of Admiral Rojstvensky's powerful flotilla, the swift cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny, lie at anchor here today in the curving harbor of Golden Horn, they having separated from the fleet in the early stage of the battle which began in the Corian Straits Saturday and headed, in obedience to orders, with full speed to Vladivostok.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no other vessels of the battle fleet had yet arrived and the signal stations at Askold and Rimskoyorskiy Islands reported none in sight. Officers of the Almaz and Grozny say that both fleets had already sustained terrible losses when the Almaz and Grozny broke through the hostile line.

Of the Japanese two battleships had gone down before their eyes and two cruisers, their sterns high out of the water, seemed ready to plunge foremost to the bottom of the sea.

The Russian fleet, they say, was even in a sudden plight. Rojstvensky's flagship, the Kniaz Souvaroff, and its sister ship, the Borodino, were reported sunk. The Orel and Nikolai I were utterly destroyed, and when the fog closed down and hid the scene of battle from sight northward of the speeding ships a third great Russian battleship, the Alexander III, seemed in sore distress, but immediately afterward a lucky shot from a light against throngs of torpedo boats and still continuing its attacks on the cruisers of the island empire. Torpedo boats were also eluding round the other ships of the fleet like angered wasps, separate flotillas darting ashen and again to launch their weapons.

The Almaz, which arrived at its anchorage here Monday evening, bears scars of the battle. Its mizen mast is shot away and one of its smokestacks is