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TAKEN PRISONER

ROJESTVENSKY IS WOUNDED AND IN TOGO'S HANDS.

Four Prizes Reach Ports in Japan
—Two Only Slightly Damaged
—Twenty-two Ships Lost
—None of Togo's Seriously Damaged.

Tokio, May 30.—Admiral Togo has wired Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy, as follows: The main force of the Russian second and third fleets is nearly annihilated. Please feel assured of it.

Tokio, May 30.—It is now believed that four Russian warships, in addition to those already reported lost, have been sunk by the Japanese fleet.

Washington, May 30.—The official Japanese report on the latest details of the great naval battle in the Korean Straits is made in a cablegram received tonight by the Japanese legation here from the foreign office at Tokio, conveying Admiral Togo's dispatches up to this afternoon. The report says that Admiral Rojestvensky and another admiral and staff officers were taken prisoners on the sinking of Rojestvensky's flagship Kniaz Souvaroff, Saturday night south of Ureleung Island, off the Korean coast. The total number of vessels lost to the Russians, according to Admiral Togo is 22, and he adds that, although the full particulars are not yet in, none of the Japanese ships were seriously injured and the loss to the first division of the Japanese fleet was over 400.

The report that the armored cruiser Dimitri Donskoi ran aground on Ureleung Island, that the battle ships Osliahis, already admitted by the Russian admiral, and the Navarin were sunk; that the battle ship Sissoi Veliki went to the bottom Sunday morning; that the coast defense ship Admiral Oushakoff was sunk after a vigorous pursuit, her crew being rescued, and gives other details as to vessels sunk or disabled. The Japanese Admiral Mitsu was slightly wounded. The protected cruiser Almaz, which has already arrived at Vladivostok, is referred to in the report as "suspected to have sunk." The cablegram follows:

"Fifth report from Togo, received afternoon May 30:

"The main force of our combined fleet, upon accepting surrender of the remaining Russian main 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 the Iwate and Yakumo were immediately dispatched in pursuit and invited her to surrender, but she refused and was sunk at 6 p. m. Her crew of over 300 men were rescued.

"Cruiser Dimitri Donskoi was also 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. She was attacked that night by the second destroyer flotilla, and the next morning was found aground on the southeastern shore of Ureleung Island, off the Korean coast.

"Our destroyer Sazanami captured toward the evening of May 27 off the south of Ureleung Island the Russian destroyer Biedovoy, wherein were found Admiral Rojestvensky and another admiral, both severely wounded, together with 80 Russians, including staff officers from the flagship Kniaz Souvaroff, which was sunk at 5:29 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 sank another destroyer.

"Our cruiser Nittaka and destroyer attacked also at noon on May 28, a Russian destroyer, which finally went aground.

"The full particulars regarding the injury to our ships are not yet in hand, but so far as I could ascertain none was seriously injured, all being still engaged in opera-

tions. It is believed that the fighting ended Monday. A search of the sea is in progress today.

All the ships of the Russian fleet have been either captured or sunk.

Tokio, June 1.—Admiral Togo's supplementary report, which reached the navy department this afternoon, makes the Russian defeat a staggering disaster unequalled in naval history. Practically every fighting ship of a once splendid fleet was either sunk or captured, representing a loss of tonnage exceeding 150,000 tons. Admiral Rojestvensky, gravely wounded, occupies a cot in a Japanese hospital, a prisoner of war.

Tokio astounded and elated at the first measure of victory, seems to be unable to grasp clearly the still greater triumph to the nation. Before the combat a partial victory with operations around Vladivostok during the summer was generally expected. None dreamed of annihilating the enemy at the first meeting.

Late reports indicate that the fighting was of the most desperate nature. Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have been hopelessly outclassed in gunnery. It was reported that it was necessary for Admiral Rojestvensky to change his flagship five times during the battle. He finally took refuge on the torpedo boat destroyer where he was captured.

Nagasaki, Wednesday, May 31.—A report reaches here to the effect that little hope is entertained of the recovery of Admiral Rojestvensky, who is now in a hospital at Sasebo.

Tokio, Wednesday, May 31, 7:15 p. m.—The serious wound of Admiral Rojestvensky, who was taken to Sasebo on a Japanese battle ship, is a bruise on the forehead and a slight fracture of the skull. The nature of his internal injuries is not known. The admiral's temperature and pulse are normal, and there is no sign of brain trouble. He has other wounds, but they are not serious.

Nagasaki, June 1.—Fully 3800 Russian naval prisoners have been landed. Three damaged Russian vessels have drifted ashore off the coast of the province of Nagato.

Tokio, June 1.—Rough estimates made of the Russian losses in the battle fought in the Sea of Japan, exclusive of nearly 4000 prisoners, vary from 7000 to 9000. It is feared that the majority perished. Calculating the complements of the sunken and captured ships at upwards of 10,000, 7000 remain unaccounted for. It is possible that the ships which escaped rescued some of the crews of the less fortunate ships. Many bodies have been washed ashore on the islands and on the shores of the neighboring coasts near the scene of the battle.

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 Rojestvensky's fleet, and that it struck a Japanese mine and sank with all hands. The correspondent says it is believed that Vice-Admiral Skrydloff was on board the Gromoboi.

Tokio, May 30.—It now appears that the report of the sinking of an American vessel by the fleet of Admiral Rojestvensky grew out of the seizure of the British steamer Oldham, bound for Japan, which was later retaken by the Japanese warships.

New York, May 30.—Vesuvius observatory reports that the activity of the volcano is rapidly diminishing, cables the Herald's correspondent at Naples. Of the three lava streams, one has ceased to flow, the second is less abundant, and the third and more important one has now a moderate speed.

Blackledge sells refrigerators.

Broke into His House.

S. LeQuinn of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of chronic constipation. When Dr King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed a cure. 25c at Allen & Woodward's drug store.

ALFONSO ESCAPES

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN.

Paris, June 1.—An attempt to assassinate King Alfonso was made at midnight, as his majesty drove with President Loubet from a gala performance at the grand opera house. A bomb was thrown by an anarchist, and exploded with deadly effect near the royal carriage. As if by a miracle, both the king and the president escaped uninjured, but fragments of the missile seriously injured five persons, killed or maimed a number of cavalry horses forming the escort and knocked out a child's eye. The king and president retained their presence of mind, his majesty sending back a member of his suite to make inquiries as to the condition of the wounded. The person who is believed to have thrown the bomb has been arrested with two others who are thought to be implicated in the plot.

King Alfonso and President Loubet had been cheered along the entire route to the opera by enthusiastic crowds, the young monarch having completely gained the hearts of Parisians since his arrival here.

When the king and President Loubet entered the building, surrounded by a brilliant staff and followed by nearly the entire diplomatic corps and superior officials, the house which was composed of the elite of French society, rose and cheered, while the orchestra played the Spanish and French national anthems. At the close of the performance the king and president rose to leave.

Just a few yards before reaching the Rue Rivoli, a man sprang forward with his arm raised in the air and, before the cordon of police could prevent him, without uttering a word, threw a projectile in the direction of the royal carriage.

At that moment a deafening explosion occurred. Cries from the crowd were heard and a scene of intense excitement began, the crowd surging to and fro. Soldiers were seen to fall, but, as the flash from the bomb died out, it was observed that the king and the president had not been struck, and their carriage proceeded on its way.

The bomb had been thrown with too great force and passed over the royal carriage and struck the shoulder of a cuirassier and then fell to the ground where it exploded, fragments of it striking the horses of the soldiers, causing them to bolt and throw their riders.

Captain Schneider, who was riding at the side of the carriage, and Captain Garnier, who was on the left, were both thrown. Fragments of the bomb also struck five persons, one horse of the escort was killed outright and six others lay about, maimed and bleeding.

The force of the explosion was terrific and caused a derangement of the electric lights, which were all extinguished, adding darkness to the scene of confusion. Women and children screamed, and a panic was for a time threatened in the vast throng until the police succeeded in restoring order.

At 2 o'clock this morning the prefect of police interrogated the men arrested, who were all young workmen, of the ages of 14, 21 and 22. It is not known whether they belonged to the group which organized the outrage. They will be put through a serious interrogation. Meanwhile they are held at the disposition of the police.

An anarchist arrested early this morning was known by the police to have brought a number of bombs from Spain. Diligent search led to the discovery of all except one of them, which is believed to have been the bomb thrown at the royal carriage.

It was at first reported that all of the festivities would be suspended, but it is not thought that such action will be taken.

The authorities stopped dispatches to Spain immediately following the announcement of the explosion. The Spanish embassy called the attention of the prefect of police to a huge caricature of King Alfonso exhibited on the Boulevard des Iteliena. The picture was suggestive of the King's matrimonial in-

tentions, showing him surrounded by pretty women and throwing kisses to them. The police ordered the caricature to be taken down, which was done against the protest of the proprietor.

The minister of the interior ordered the removal of a red flag which was flying over the Workingmen's exchange, bearing the inscription, "Remember the Victims of Barcelona." The police hoisted a tricolor in place of the revolutionary emblem.

Washington, May 31.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Tokio, dated today:

"Rojestvensky's skull fractured requiring operation; serious, but not dangerous. Total Japanese losses up to date, three torpedo boats sunk, three officers killed, about 200 men killed and disabled."

It is now certain that Admiral Rojestvensky is a prisoner of the Japanese. He is wounded in the forehead, legs and back, but will recover. Vice-Admiral Voelkersam is supposed to have perished.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, May 27.—The rains which began three days ago have ceased. General skirmishing has been continuous for the past fortnight. Arriving troops on leaving the trains, find themselves in a sea of mud. The country in the immediate rear of the Russian army wears the same aspect as did the rear of the old positions which the Russians occupied in the South, being devoid of forage. Many of the Chinese fled from their houses, and wherever the troops camped these houses were torn down for firewood.

Interest in the attitude of the Mongols continues. It is asserted that a state of rebellion exists against the local prince ruling the Eastern tribes.

A few native traders with goods are arriving at the interior cities from Simintin but the only remaining trade route for Northern Manchuria since the loss of Simintin to the Russians is by way of Kiachta, over which traders are already active.

The defense of the railway is complete that it practically amounts to a blockhouse system.

The foreign naval attaches have been excluded from Vladivostok by order of the government.

Headquarters of the Russian Army, Godzyadani, Manchuria, May 30.—The army is awaiting with intense expectancy news of the outcome of the naval battle, which it is realized will be the signal of an opening of a land combat. Everything indicates that the Japanese are ready to strike a blow, and are waiting only in case the issue at sea is decided unfavorably to them. Following their former tactics, the Japanese are massing heavy artillery in their center in order to liberate a main striking force for action on the flanks.

A brisk southwest wind is rapidly drying up the roads, but the barometer is very low.

Alarmed at General Mischenko's raid, the Japanese are hastily fortifying Simintin.

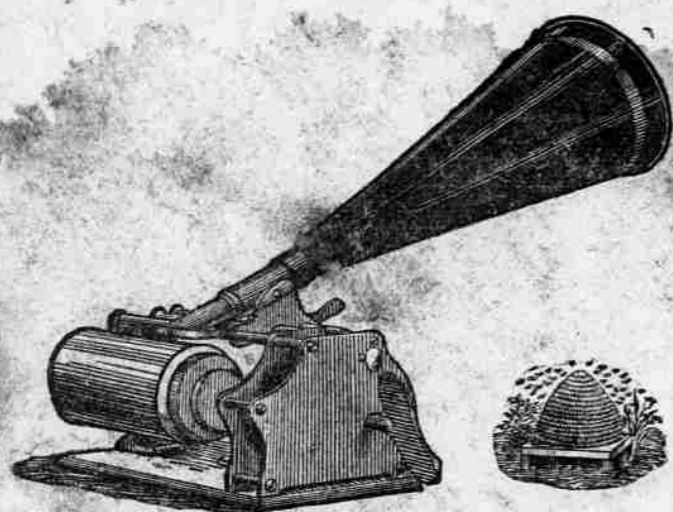
Gunshu pass, Manchuria, May 30.—The foreposts of General Kawamura's army on the Japanese right flank, pushing forward and coming into contact with the Russian positions, drove in the Russian vanposts for a short distance, but the activity is now momentarily suspended.

The Russian general staff is shrouding all movements in mystery and withholding the usual details of small affairs. Reports of a naval battle in the China sea are current among the general staff, where it is expected the outcome will be favorable to the Russians.

Cuban Diarrhoea.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know that this disease is, and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban Diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas. "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban Diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale by Graham & Wortham.

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