

TO REPAIR SHIPS IN MANILA HARBOR

Russian Rear-Admiral Given Formal Permission by Governor-General Wright.

MUST THEN LEAVE PORT

French Consul Accompanies Czar's Officers, When Request Is Granted to Come in Back of the Breakwater.

MANILA, June 4.—Rear-Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Train and the French Consul, formally called on Governor-General Wright this morning.

After the usual greetings had been exchanged, Governor Wright asked:

"Admiral Enquist, do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear-Admiral Enquist replied:

"My ships are unworthy, I have not heard from my Government and I request time to make repairs."

Governor Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws, the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and after these were finished they must leave within 24 hours or be dismantled and interned.

Rear-Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted him and they will be moved Tuesday morning.

Naris Goro, the Japanese Consul, called upon Governor Wright just previous to Rear-Admiral Enquist and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships on leaving his port.

Rear-Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the Governor's residence and tendered him a profound salutation.

Rear-Admiral Enquist and staff then called upon Major-General Corbin, to whom Rear-Admiral Enquist expressed great gratitude for the hospitality and comfort extended them and the courtesy with which the Japanese officials offered the use of the army hospitals, together with surgeons and food for the wounded Russian sailors. General Corbin said:

"Admiral, how many Admirals were there in the fight?"

"There were four of us," said the Admiral. "The others are in better luck now than I."

The tears were streaming down the Russian officer's face as he said this.

CONDITION TO BE ASCERTAINED

American Naval Board to Examine Fugitive Russian Ships.

MANILA, June 4.—Rear-Admiral Train has appointed the following board to investigate the condition of the Russian warships which arrived here yesterday and are said to be in unseaworthy condition: Commander Calkins, Lieutenant-Commander McElroy and the Ohio's carpenter, Hardinge.

The board will begin its investigation of the warships immediately. Rear-Admiral Train has offered the Russian ships the necessary coal on leaving the harbor, but there is a question whether the Russians will be able to carry such quantity of coal on account of their damaged hulls.

The deaths today aboard the Russian ships now brings the total of killed up to 171, and there are five additional cases in the hospital. American Navy surgeons are assisting the Russian surgeons in the work of caring for the wounded.

Rear-Admiral Enquist now alleges that he lost his flag to the Aurora and left the fight Saturday night. He said that he did not know that the fight was continued Sunday. He declared that the Japanese attack was so sudden and ferocious that his section was completely overwhelmed. The ships of his section, while attempting to reach Vladivostok, were at the same time looking for a fight with the Japanese, and they encountered their opponents they fought gallantly.

The Russian ships steamed into Manila at a speed of 15 knots. The Russians are now taking on food supplies.

NOT FIT TO GO TO SEA.

Admiral Train Reports on the Russian Fleet at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department today from Admiral Train, dated at Manila today and was sent immediately to the President:

"Admiral Enquist states that the Aurora and Oleg are both seriously damaged and are not seaworthy. The Zemtchuk is in bad condition. He makes the request for coal, provisions and coal. Will require 14 days to repair damages. A board has been ordered to examine and report their condition. One hundred and thirty men wounded. Permission has been granted to be landed."

Secretary Taft has received the following cablegram from Governor Wright, dated at Manila last night:

"Three Russian warships, the Aurora, Jemchug and Oleg, under command of Admiral Enquist, anchored in Manila Bay this evening. One hundred and forty-three wounded. The Russian fleet made an inspection and states that they are without coal and supplies and unable to proceed."

FIRES AS SHE IS SINKING.

Borodino's Guns Kept Going Until the Last.

TOKIO, June 2.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A telegram from Sasebo says: A member of the Russian staff being asked why the Russian ships took the risk of essaying the Tsu Straits said:

"We were confident of victory. Reaching Vladivostok was not the only object of our fleet. The Emperor commanded us on leaving the Straits to fight and defeat our enemy, and we were anxious to obey his orders. We were confident and ready to fight from the start. Our mission is ended."

Of the Russian warships, the Sasebo, the battleship Nicolai is the most seriously damaged. There are many holes in her port side over three feet in diameter and the majority of her quick-firing guns on her port side were destroyed. Her forward funnel is partly shot away and one hole along the water line measures ten feet.

A dispatch from Manizuru says that the Japanese battleship Asahi was largely engaged with the Russian battleship Borodino. After the Borodino took fire and was sinking, the Asahi

RUSSIAN PAPERS FOR PEACE

President Roosevelt's Tender Received With General Favor.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—(2:10 A. M.)—President Roosevelt's tender of his good offices to bring peace is received with general favor in the press and by the public, and a desire that some steps should be taken towards securing an honorable peace is increasingly manifested.

The Russ declares that the President's offer should be commended as an act of friendship tending to bring out Japan's terms of peace and Russia's acceptance of it after which would not mean surrender on humiliating terms. The paper maintains at the same time that negotiations, if begun, must be direct and that there must be no intervention by other powers.

The Bourze Gazette says that Russia must make the best possible use of the good offices of the United States and Great Britain. This paper, as well as the Synotachstva and the Nashashin and others, advances the idea that Japan will be disposed to grant better terms to the Russian people than to the bureaucrats who began the war. These papers reiterate the demand for a Zemsky Sobor to settle the question.

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AIM VERY DEADLY

Japanese Gunners Tear Holes in Russian Vessels.

FOG COVERS THE APPROACH

Survivors of the Battle in the Straits Recount, in Vladivostok, the Story of the Great Defeat.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 4.—From the accounts of participants in the battle of the Sea of Japan as given here can be constructed a picture of the first day of the fight on the morning of May 27:

When the Russian fleet found itself 120 miles south of Tsu Island, it was headed for the straits in three columns, the battleships and five cruisers on the left, the light cruisers on the right, and the transports and torpedo-boats between. The weather was foggy and the view, therefore, difficult.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the Russian fleet was discovered by the Japanese cruiser Idzumi, which blundered upon it in the fog and narrowly escaped capture.

At 5:08 o'clock four Japanese cruisers, the Chitose, Kasuga, Tsubima and Nitaka, were discovered to the northeast of the fleet and were fired on by the battleships. The Japanese continued to approach and the Russian fleet proceeded through the straits.

Burst From the Fog. Suddenly, at 11:30 o'clock in the afternoon, a gaunt silhouette of Japanese vessels, their greenish-blue paint making them scarcely visible in the fog, loomed up to the westward of the Russian vessels. The Japanese consisted of four battleships and the armored cruisers Tokiwa, Nishin, Kasuga, Iwate and Idzumi. They

immediately opened a heavy fire which was especially directed against the flagships of the various squadrons of the Russian fleet.

Admiral Rojstevsky signaled to the torpedo-boats to place themselves on the right of the squadron of light cruisers, so as to increase their distance from the fighting portion of the fleet, which was now hotly engaged and suffering under the well-aimed fire of the Japanese.

Sunk by Heavy Fire. Owing to the precision of the Japanese gunners and the concentration of their fire on the flagships, within an hour and a half the Kriaz Sovetskoi and the Aurora were reduced to wrecks and soon sank. Almost at the same time as the opening of the engagement between the battleship squadron and the Japanese cruisers appeared from the eastward and fell upon the retiring Russian transports and the light cruisers.

The cruisers Vladimir, Monatch and Dmitri Donkoi were detached from the left column and sent to their aid. They were repulsed by the Japanese cruisers, but not before the Oleg had been brought to a sinking condition.

The battle continued until 5 o'clock without any further noticeable change in the situation. Soon thereafter the battleship Alexander III, the lead ship of the Russian line, was struck in the bow and dropped out of the line, but was quickly repaired, resuming her place and reopening fire. The battleship Borodino was then heading in the same direction, not noticing the condition of the Alexander III, concentrated their fire upon her and she dropped out of the line, this time finally, and disappeared.

Borodino Made the Target. Such a heavy fire from the Japanese 12-inch guns was then directed against the Borodino that she was disabled and sank. This was at 7:30 o'clock. The Russian battleship Sissoi Veliky was now ablaze, but was firing every available gun. At this hour the onslaught of torpedoes from the Japanese was particularly closing in of the battleships from the left broke up the Russian fleet, all of which except four battleships and the converted cruiser Ural, had been holding together.

During the night the Japanese torpedo attacks continued, the result of which was not known here until the report of the commander of the cruiser Urmurad was received from Vladivostok.

During the battle a mass of Japanese junk is said to have obstructed movements of the Russian fleet. The Russian officers assert that these junks scattered mines in the paths of their vessels.

The bodies of Lieutenant Machlis, of the cruiser Almaz, and other officers and sailors brought here by the Almaz, and the torpedo-boat destroyers were buried today.

Bedovi Raises White Flag. Captain Reiff, of the destroyer Grosny, describing the capture of Admiral Rojstevsky, said that his vessel in company with the destroyer Redvi, on which Admiral Rojstevsky escaped, were steaming northward when they encountered two Japanese destroyers. The Bedovi signaled the Grosny: "How many knots can you make?" and on receiving the reply "21" ordered full speed for Vladivostok.

The Grosny, instead of obeying the signal, engaged one of the Japanese destroyers, but the Bedovi raised the white flag and the red cross flag. While doing battle with her opponent the Grosny was unable to go to the aid of her consort, which was taken in tow by the Japanese destroyer. The Grosny succeeded in shaking off her opponent and later encountered another Japanese destroyer, which she sank in a running fight.

EXPECTED TO BE KILLED. Russians Surprised at Kindness of Their Captors.

LONDON, June 5.—The following are extracts from dispatches to the Daily Telegraph, sent from various points in Japan relating to the naval battle:

The commander of a Japanese torpedo-boat says that heavy seas drenched him in the eyes of his crew, almost blinding them. This continued for 12 hours, and many of his men had their faces skinned. Some were brine-soaked, while others were bespattered with the warm blood of their wounded comrades. It is said that on the Russian ships men fell down, not on account of their wounds, but because incoherent from exhaustion.

An engineer officer of the Russian

MOST PEOPLE BUY PIANOS OF

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DO YOU KNOW WHY?

destroyer Gromski, describing the fight, says: "A Whitehead torpedo struck us right astern. Twenty-one officers and men were killed, and many were killed instantly. Twenty-three others were shot overboard. The remaining 25 exploded a charge in the destroyer and sank her. Then we plunged into the sea, expecting to be finished by the Japanese quick-firing guns, but to our amazement we were rescued by the Japanese."

The captain of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, describing the operations preceding the battle, says:

"On entering the Straits, Admiral Rojstevsky had a signal of battle, which read: 'We must have not only a triumphant entry into Vladivostok, but must sink part of the Japanese fleet on the way.'"

The captain ascribes the defeat to Rojstevsky's indecision and to the utter lack of communication between the ships.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that all along the coasts of Tsu and Iki Islands the bodies of Russian soldiers washing ashore every minute and they are being reverently interred by the islanders.

PROBLEM FOR THE PRESIDENT

How to Please Russia and Japan in Regard to Fugitives.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(Special.)—The situation created by the three Russian warships putting into Manila is more serious than it appears at first sight. Officials here are somewhat disturbed by the problem of what to do, but the belief is entertained that a solution will be reached without arousing the enmity of either Russia or Japan.

A request has now been made by Admiral Enquist to have the Japanese ships interned at Manila, to have his vessels repaired, requiring a period of 14 days for the work; that he be permitted to take on stores and provisions and proceed to sea. This request was today wired to the Navy Department by Admiral Train. Admiral Enquist explains that the Aurora and Oleg were so badly disabled in the straits battle as to be unseaworthy, and the Zemtchuk is crippled.

A board of inquiry has been detailed by Admiral Train to inspect them. The President, after the board of inquiry reports, must decide whether Admiral Enquist's request shall be granted or whether the Russian ships must be interned.

The President, in his neutrality proclamation, announces that a reasonable time would be allowed for warships of either belligerent to make repairs after which sufficient provisions would be furnished for it to reach the nearest home port. This would mean a waiting for time in which to make repairs is what