

RUSSIA STUPEFIED

Cannot Realize Damage Inflicted by Japanese Fleet.

TALK OF PEACE STILL SCOUTED

Will Fight Another Land Battle, and if That is Lost She May Then Ask for Peace.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The Russian admiralty is literally stupefied at the extent of the disaster suffered by Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, and its own advisers paint the situation in even worse colors than the Tokio dispatches.

The Associated Press Vladivostok dispatch received at an early hour yesterday afternoon accounts for only two ships of the great Russian fleet—the cruiser Almaz and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny—and the absence of news about the battleship Navarin and the cruisers Oleg and Aurora, which are the only fighting ships of any value not enumerated in the Japanese lists of destroyed or captured, and which, up to 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had not reached Vladivostok, renders almost idle any hope that they were able to shake off the pursuing Japanese cruisers and reached the shelter of the fortress at Golden Horn.

Russia has agreed to disarm and intern the big fleet of colliers and transports sent to the Chinese coast when Rojestvensky determined to try to force the Straits of Korea. It is believed here that the admiral did not want to be hampered by a big convoy in the sea fight, and the decision to send the convoy to the rear compelled Rojestvensky to adopt the shortest route by the way of Tsu island, as some of the ships could not carry enough coal in their bunkers to steam around Japan.

The question of inaugurating peace negotiations is not likely to be opened until full reports of the Russian disaster have been received. The war party continues its defiant attitude, and declares that peace is impossible, while many Russians who heretofore have been in favor of peace, but who are now humiliated by the sting of the defeat of their navy, are giving their voice in favor of a continuation of the war. Nevertheless, the peace party insists on the absolute futility of prolonging the struggle. Ever slow to reach a decision, it is improbable that the government will decide on the course it will pursue until after battle has been joined in Manchuria.

The Associated Press dispatches indicate that Field Marshal Oyama is already in motion and that a grand engagement is imminent. The government still predicts the publication of losses in ships not contained in its own advices, but so far as St. Petersburg is concerned the truth is known.

WALLOW IN MUD.

Slush Beneath, No Fodder Behind and Foe in Front of Russian Army.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, June 1.—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 denuded 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 Siamintin, but the only remaining trade route for Northern Manchuria since the loss of Siamintin to the Russians is by way of Kichia, over which traders are already active.

"Loop" is Finished.

New York, June 1.—What was regarded as one of the most difficult tasks in the digging of the subway has been completed by the finishing of the loop at the Battery. With the work of excavation over and the walls built, the Interborough company will be able to run its trains to the southern end of the line on Manhattan island. Construction on the loop, from which an extension of the system will pass under the river to Brooklyn, was frequently interrupted since it began in 1903 because of the flow of sea water.

Frost Damages German Vineyards

Berlin, June 1.—Inquiries now completed regarding the extent of the damage caused by the recent cold weather to the vineyards of middle Rhine region show serious losses in the best districts. The vineyards present a sorry spectacle. Some famous vineyards in locations like Johannisberg, Geisenheim, Erbach and Hattenheim suffered particularly, and will hardly produce anything like an average crop. Rhine Hesse also suffered severely.

Castro Conciliates a Rebel.

New York, June 1.—General Benjamin Harrison, Liberal leader in the late revolution, has been appointed, says a Panama cable to the Herald, military chief of the Venezuelan frontier, an important and responsible position.

ROJESTVENSKY A PRISONER.

Togo Says He Rescued Russian Admiral from Sinking Ship.

Washington, May 31.—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 Ulsung island, off the Korean coast. The total number of vessels lost to the Russians, according to Admiral Togo, now is 22, and he adds that, although the full particulars are not yet in, none of the Japanese ships was seriously injured and the loss to the first division of the Japanese fleet was over 400.

Ships Reach Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, May 31.—Two ships alone of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky'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 early in the battle, which began in the Korean straits Saturday afternoon, and headed, in obedience to orders, with full speed to Vladivostok.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no other vessel of the Baltic fleet had yet arrived, and the signal stations at Aekold and Rimsky Korsakoff island 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 bow foremost to the bottom of the sea.

SPRANG TRAP ON RUSSIANS.

Togo Also Used Submarines and Torpedoes with Deadly Effect.

Tokio, May 31.—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 Tokio, it is impossible to gain an approximate conception or picture of the desperate and decisive combat. The Navy department, after announcing the bare results yesterday, has lapsed into silence again. It meets inquiries with the statement that the department 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 or 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 lured Admiral Rojestvensky's action, and the Japanese outmaneuvered, out-fought 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 gun fire.

WILL RAISE PRICE OF PEACE.

Japan's Victory Increases Severity of Terms Demanded.

Washington, May 31.—Minister Takahira had an hour's conference with President Roosevelt tonight. The minister reached the White house at 9 o'clock and remained until after 10 o'clock. Mr. Takahira refused to say anything regarding the object of his visit.

There is reason to believe the question of peace was under consideration, the object of the minister being to inform the president that the old basis on which Japan would begin negotiations would not now be acceptable. It is believed that with the latest decisive naval victory, the demands of Japan will be materially increased, and include a large indemnity in addition to the retention of Port Arthur and the evacuation by Russia of Manchuria.

Dispute Over Price of Salmon.

New Westminster, B. C., May 31.—Trouble between the fishermen and the cannerymen may end in a strike. The difference concerns prices for fish during the big run of the season. The fishermen met today and decided on 10 cents straight for fish for July and 15 cents for August. The cannerymen and packers declare the entire season's rate must be 8 cents per fish. Trouble is just commencing, and promises to get hot. During the last big run the militia had to be called out for the same trouble.

Agricultural Congress Opens.

Rome, May 31.—The first working session of the international congress, made at the instigation of David Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., to establish an International Chamber of Agriculture, took place this afternoon at the Corsica palace, in the presence of the diplomatic corps and all the delegates. Ex-Minister Tittoni delivered an address welcoming the delegates and outlining the object of the congress, after which the meeting adjourned.

Will March Into Mongolia.

New York, May 31.—The Chinese authorities deny that they have received from Russia a positive notice of the intention to march troops into Mongolia, cables the Pekin correspondent of the Herald. On the other hand, the foreign office is deluged with charges and counter charges relative to alleged breaches of neutrality by both Russians and Japanese.

ROJESTVENSKY LOST

Remnants of His Shattered Fleet Flying for Refuge.

TORPEDOES DID SPLENDID WORK

Togo Sunk or Captured Nineteen of Russia's Vessels, Including Admiral's Flagship.

Washington, May 30.—The Post says the Navy department has received an official telegram from Tokio saying that the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship, went down in the action, and that Admiral Rojestvensky was lost.

London, May 30.—According to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Seoul, Korea, early on Saturday morning Vice Admiral Togo, with practically all the powerful fighting ships of the Japanese navy, was at Masanpho, Korea, when wireless signals from his scouts between Tsu and Quelpart islands announced the approach of the Russian fleet in full force.

A few hours later the scouts reported that the Russians were not ascending the western channel, as had been anticipated, but that they were coming up the eastern channel, which caused some surprise.

Admiral Togo immediately started at full speed around the north of Tsu island, and when he doubled the island he saw the Russians coming 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 toward 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.

IN DEPTHS OF WOE.

Russia is Downcast at News of Lost Naval Battle.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—After waiting vainly all day and evening for direct news of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky'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 Japanese claim of virtual annihilation of the Russian fleet with practically no losses on their side, and many officers cling doggedly to the belief that Vice Admiral Togo might 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 Rojestvensky's original 16 fighting ships 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 reinforcements, which will be more than a match for the fourth Pacific squadron now about to sail from Cronstadt.

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 utility of trying to struggle on land is everywhere recognized, and the cry for "peace at any price" is sure to be raised. This time, it is believed, the government cannot resist the cry. Indeed, the radical Liberals are openly rejoicing in this hour of their country's humiliation.

Lost Ships Number Nineteen.

Tokio, May 30.—The number of Russian vessels of all descriptions sunk and captured by Admiral Togo's fleet now stands at 19. It is possible that three additional warships were sunk in the fight Saturday, and others later. The Navy department refrains, however, from crediting reports of this nature until it is assured of their correctness. It is believed that the Ural is the name of the captured transport, which has been omitted in the list previously cabled. The number of prisoners taken will reach over 3,000.

Russian Version of Battle.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The St. Petersburg Telegraph agency has received the following from Shanghai: "Word has been received here that seven Japanese ships, two of which were armored, and four Russian ships have been sunk. It is confidently believed here that the Japanese are awaiting the publication of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's official dispatch from Vladivostok before admitting the extent of their own losses."

All Found Not Guilty.

Trenton, N. J., May 30.—H. J. Stone, H. C. Quintard, Charles W. Russ and James Russ, of the Nonpareil Cork works, of Camden, N. J., tried on a charge of conspiracy, were acquitted tonight. They were accused of placing a rion in life preservers.

CHEAP RATES FOR CANAL ROAD

Manufacturers Convinced That Canal Zone is Foreign Territory.

Washington, May 30.—In view of the published intention of the Isthmian Canal commission to buy in the cheapest market, there have been a great many inquiries as to the price of steel rails, one of the principal articles of supply which figured in the commission's determination.

Colonel Edwards, administrative officer of the Canal commission, addressed an inquiry to Secretary Drake, of the Panama Railroad company, intended to elicit information on this point. He received a reply which in substance is that the price of steel rails in the United States for the past 12 months has been uniform at \$28 per ton, while in foreign markets the price was \$24 per ton. The exceptions were where rails were sold in the United States for export, when the prices were established by direct negotiation and were matters of private record.

The Panama Railroad company convinced the manufacturers that its rails were purchased for export to foreign territory (which, Mr. Drake says, Colonel Edwards is), and was able to get in June last 70-pound rails for \$22.50 for first quality and \$21.75 for second quality.

Last January it bought 1,200 tons at \$25 for first class and \$24 for second class, and more recently purchased 2,500 tons for the Canal commission and 3,500 for the railroad at \$26.45, all three contracts being made in competition with foreign bidders, whose list price was \$25 for f. o. b. at New York or \$27.75 c. i. f. at Colon, exclusive of wharfage and port charges.

END NOT IN SIGHT.

Chicago Labor Unions All Planning for a Long Struggle.

Chicago, May 30.—Nothing developed today that would indicate an immediate settlement of the teamsters' strike, which has been in progress for nearly two months. That the labor unions are of the belief that the fight will be a long one was demonstrated at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor today, when arrangements were made for holding a strike demonstration July 5. According to the present plans it is the intention to hold a monster parade of the strikers and the affiliated unions unless the controversy has been ended before that date.

At the meeting today each union affiliated with the central body was represented by three delegates at the request of President Dold. The strike situation was discussed in all its details and the sentiment of the meeting was that the teamsters should continue the fight until the seven express companies should offer some sort of a compromise. The officials of the express companies are still obdurate in their declaration that no concessions need be looked for from their side, so the matter of settlement through this channel seems as remote as ever.

ELKINS IS OPPOSED.

He Tells President Why Extra Session is Unnecessary.

Washington, May 30.—Senator Elkins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, in a conference told the president that his commission would reconvene two or three weeks before the next session of congress, whether it be extraordinary or regular, and report on the recent hearings on railroad rate legislation. At that session of the commission the nature of the bill to be submitted to the senate will be determined.

Senator Elkins urged the president not to call congress into extraordinary session, maintaining that, as the session beginning on the first Monday in December would be the long session, congress would have ample time to consider all questions of importance without a special session. He expressed to the president the opinion that senators and representatives generally hoped the president would not call them into extraordinary session.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who talked briefly to the president, expressed the same wish.

The president has not indicated definitely his purpose as to calling an extraordinary session, although he has considered seriously the fixing of the date about the middle of October.

Opinion on Calchas Case.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The written opinion of the Superior Admiralty court in the case of the cotton found on the British steamer Calchas captured by the Vladivostok squadron is expected to be handed down some time this week. There appeared to be a division of opinion in the court, M. Demartens, in behalf of the foreign office, holding to the view that the principle of the conditional contraband for cotton should be enunciated, while the representatives of the admiralty contend that this principle is absolute.

Name of Vessel Not Known.

Tokio, May 30.—The name and destination of the American steamer which Vice Admiral Rojestvensky is reported to have sunk off Formosa about May 21 is unknown here. Details concerning the sinking of the vessel are expected to be made known when the crew of the steamer reaches Japan. Although nothing is known here about the case, it is expected in official circles that Vice Admiral Rojestvensky will allege the vessel was cruising.

Sinking Confirmed at Washington.

Washington, May 30.—Confirmation has been received here from Shanghai of the press report that the Russian warships have sunk an unknown American merchant ship off the Chinese coast. Heavy gun fire is plainly heard to the northward.

GRANDFATHER OF EUROPE.



KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK.

King Christian IX. of Denmark, who recently celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, has been called the grandfather of Europe. His eldest daughter is Queen Alexandra of England. His second eldest is the Dowager Duchess of Russia, mother of the Czar. His third daughter is the Duchess of Cumberland, her husband being a son of the ex-king of Hanover. His eldest son will succeed to the Danish throne, while the second son is King George I. of the Hellenes. The remaining son, Prince Waldemar, was offered the principality of Bulgaria, but wisely declined.

King Christian is one of the most beloved monarchs in Europe and is extremely popular in Denmark. Despite his age he retains the elasticity and bearing of a young man. He has been reigning since 1863—a period of forty-two years. Our illustration is taken from the Illustrated London News and shows the King, with the Castle of Rosenborg, one of the royal palaces, in the background.

Conquest of the Great American Desert

The officials of the reclamation department of the United States geological survey have taken the field for the most active campaign thus far undertaken for the benefit of the people's heritage—the public lands of America, estimated to measure 841,872,377 acres, of which 172,873,079 acres have been reserved by law for forest culture, Indians and other purposes, leaving 794,704,384 acres open to reclamation and ultimate settlement. Colorado contains 35,831,596 acres of this heritage, of which 4,083,543 have not yet been surveyed.

In connection with irrigation enterprises, and to enlighten the large number of settlers who know practically nothing about the application of water to the soil and to growing crops, the San Francisco Call discusses the "quantity of water allotted to a given area of irrigable land." Taking the States as a whole, the quantity per acre used in California is about 50 per cent of the Colorado average. This would appear to convict Colorado of needless waste, but as the nature of the soil and the kind of crop irrigated, together with rainfall, are factors in the problem, it is not safe to conclude without careful comparison. This is now going forward at Fort Collins and at other experiment stations under the general control of the Agricultural Department. Experts connected with pump and machinery houses in this city are also collecting data, this being the natural result of the installation of plants in different portions of the State, on different soils and for the care of different crops.

It has been stated by one of the engineers in charge of Federal work in Nevada that a miner's inch of water would irrigate 500 acres of land. This is not the Colorado experience. Even California rejects it, the San Francisco Call alleging that the estimate is unsound and is not supported by California experience, dating back to the time of the missions, when the Franciscans brought with them the experience of Egypt and the Orient.

In support of his liberal Nevada estimate—500 acres to one miner's inch—Expert Lippincott quotes conditions at Yuma and in the Klamath district of California. His allowance for Yuma, if we understand him correctly, is 680 cubic feet of water per acre, which is not quite three-sixteenths of an inch per acre. That is a very thin sheet of water to spread upon land in a region where the evaporation is twelve or fifteen feet per year. "We doubt very much," says the Call, "whether it will sustain growing crops. If he means that a miner's inch flowing constantly for ninety days will suffice for an acre and a half, we have this result: In an acre and a half are 65,340 square feet, which a miner's inch in ninety days would cover about fifteen inches. He allows eighteen inches at Klamath for the crop season, against fifteen inches at Yuma. But the record of thirty-six years' rainfall at Yuma shows an average annual precipitation of three and four-

tenths inches only, while at Klamath it is thirty-six to fifty inches."

Experiments the world over show that land requires about three feet of water during the growing season to produce a crop. This is averaging all absorptive conditions of the soil and all rates of evaporation. Italy, in the valley of the Po, has long established a scientific irrigation, and the average duty of water is one cubic foot per second to about sixty-six acres, in continuous flow. But Italy on the same land has a rainfall of between thirty-five and forty inches, of which twenty-two inches falls in the season of growing crops. So the irrigated land of Italy gets about 130 inches of irrigation water and twenty-two inches of rain, or a little over twelve feet in the season of crop growth.

This feature of the irrigation problem deserves close attention, because it is basic in the matter of dividing up lands. The settlers should know in advance what the chances for success really are, and, in estimating those chances, the government experts should lean to the conservative rather than the hopeful side. A season of reaction would materially injure the reclamation project.—Denver Inquirer.

Luxemburgers Are Content.

All tourists who have spent any length of time in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg agree that the Luxemburgers are the most contented people on the face of the earth, writes Henri Chevalier in the Cincinnati Enquirer. Though of very small area the population represents many nationalities. It appears to form part of Belgium and one has to penetrate toward the capital from the border quite a bit before the Belgian dialects cease to be heard. Then there is quite a Dutch element. Half of the people speak French and there are many Germans, as is shown by the two German papers printed in the little capital of 22,000 inhabitants. That the people are happy is because the Grand Duchy is independent, at peace with all its neighbors, has but a small army to support and imposes little tax on the inhabitants, most of whom are neither rich nor poor.

Of Grand Duke Wilhelm, the regent, it cannot be said that "uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," for no ruler is better beloved by his subjects. He was married in 1893 to the Infanta Maria Anna of Portugal, who is the mother of Princesses Marie, Charlotte, Hilda, Antonia, Elizabeth and Sophie.

The family is fairly worshiped by the Luxemburgers. The old Grand Duke Adolf of Luxembourg, the real ruler, is still alive. He is a nonagenarian and, though he abdicated in favor of Wilhelm in 1902, he still takes a deep interest in all the state and court affairs.

Tommy Learns.

Tommy Figgjam—Paw, what is meant by the newspaper expression "bleeding Kansas?"

Paw Figgjam—That is what John D. Rockefeller has been accused of.

Tommy Figgjam—Of what?

Paw Figgjam—Bleeding Kansas and Kansas objects to being bled any further.—Baltimore American.

Bill Bowers, who has been sick, said this afternoon: "Well, as I can't reasonably expect any more strangers to tell me how thin I look, I will go home and take my medicine."