TODAY'S SPORTING NEWS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE EIGHT.

JOURNAL	NEAREST
Monday	Competitor
12 Pages	10 Pages
23 Columns Adv.	19 Columns Adv.
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THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

FAIR TONIGHT AND WEDNESDAY.

JOURNAL TOURS
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PRICE TWO CENTS. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1905. 14 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ROJESTVENSKY A PRISONER, SAY JAPS; ROJESTVENSKY IS SAFE, SAY RUSSIANS

CONSTITUTION AS BATTLE RESULT

Czar's Committee of Ministers at Work and Constitution May Be Granted to Avert Uprising of the People.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—The committee of ministers today commenced work on a plan for a constitution and it is possible that if the news of the Russian naval disaster reacts seriously on the temper of the people there may be an attempt to relieve the situation by an early announcement on this subject.

Private dispatches from Vladivostok say the Russians lost twelve warships sunk and captured during the engagement in the Korean straits. According to these reports the Japanese torpedoboats played the principal role in the defeat of the Russian fleet. They were sent in for action again and again under a perfect hail of shot from the Russian rapid firing guns. More than one-half of the Japanese flotilla of torpedoboats was sunk.

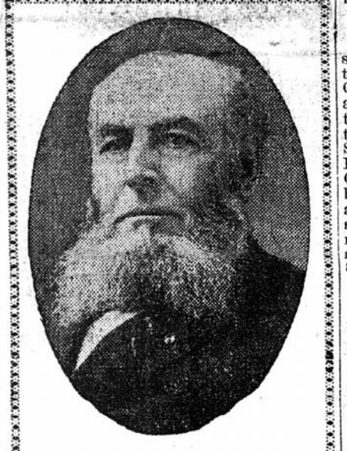
The protected cruiser Jemtchug, reported sunk in the Tokio dispatches, has arrived at Vladivostok.

DOES HE KNOW WHEN HE'S WHIPPED?

AN ARMY HONORS ONE GONE BEFORE

Toilers Cease Their Labors to Pay Tribute to War Veterans.

Graves Are Decorated and Work of the Grand Army Praised.



GENERAL LEWIS A. GRANT.
Who Delivered the Memorial Day Oration at Plymouth Church.

American flags fluttered today over many newly-made graves in Minneapolis cemeteries. They marked the final resting places of others of that Grand Army of the Republic who, thru the four long years of the now historic past, fought for the reunion of a divided nation.

Another army paid tribute to the one which has gone before. It was composed of thousands of men, women and children, who, leaving their offices, workbenches and schools, journeyed to the burial places to participate in the affecting ceremonies in honor of the deceased heroes. The other thousands who, in the costumes of the military or civic orders to which they belong, marched thru the downtown streets in company with the living veterans of the country's wars, and then to Plymouth church to hear the eulogies on the work the Grand Army accomplished at such fearful cost, made up yet another army, tho it was composed, in part, of many of those who, in the forenoon, had visited the graves and paid their silent tributes there.

River Strewn With Flowers.

The men who fought on the sea were not forgotten. Minneapolis paid fitting honor to them, too. No stones of white stand over mounds to mark their burial-place, for their bodies lie beneath the waves, and citizens followed a beautiful and appropriate custom in appreciation of their service.

From the steel arch bridge, near the union station this afternoon, surviving veterans and their friends watched, with tearful eyes, the scattering of flowers on the river. It was a solemn ceremony and the friends of the departed naval heroes watched the floral tributes until they had passed with the current out of sight beyond the Falls of St. Anthony.

A similar service was performed at the river near the Soldiers' Home.

A General Holiday.

It was a holiday. Stores and banks and factories were generally closed. It being a holiday, it was turned into a day of sport and festivity, and in some quarters it assumed an aspect quite different from what was originally intended for the occasion. Some workingmen, glad of an opportunity to spend a day with their families, took them to the lake or river resorts and spent the day picnicking. Others attended baseball games, boat races and athletic contests of all kinds.

The weather was ideal. The damp of yesterday was driven from the face of

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.

ADMITTED BY RUSSIANS

Loss of Some Vessels Conceded, but Public Lacks News.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—(4:58 p.m.)—The admiralty officially admits the sinking of the battleships Kniaz Souvaroff, Borodino and Oslabya, the repair ship Kamchatka 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 Kniaz Souvaroff was a first-class battleship and was completed last year. She was built at St. Petersburg, was of 13,516 tons' displacement, and had a speed of eighteen knots. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twenty 3-inch guns and twenty three-pounders, in addition to six smaller rapid-fire guns. She had six torpedo tubes and her crew numbered 600 officers and men.

How First News Came.

The first definite news from Russian sources of the naval battle fought in the straits of Korea came from Captain Chagin of the cruiser Almaz, who has arrived at Vladivostok. He telegraphed to the emperor that he had witnessed the sinking of the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, and reported that Admiral Rojestvensky was wounded. Captain Chagin saw Rojestvensky lowered on board the torpedoboat destroyer Buiny, and said the admiral presumably was saved. The Buiny, however, had not reached Vladivostok when Captain Chagin sent this telegram, and her whereabouts was not known.

Details Learned by Czar.

According to the dispatches received by the emperor from Vladivostok, containing details of the battle in the straits of Korea, the squadron commanded by Admiral Nebogatoff was attacked by a swarm of torpedoboats and all the ships were either sunk or captured.

The main squadron, commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky, was attacked by Admiral Togo and lost two ships. The others broke thru. Rojestvensky, it is reported, then sent his fast light cruisers ahead, the heavy fighting ships remaining behind. They were attacked by Vice Admiral Kamimura.

Emperor Distressed.

The emperor was greatly distressed at the news.

It is unofficially stated that several of the fast Russian ships succeeded in shaking off their pursuers and have reached Vladivostok and that the government is now in possession of its own version of the naval disaster of Saturday and Sunday, in the straits of Korea. Nevertheless it appears to be in a quandry as to how to break the news to the country. A war council was held at the Tsarkoe-Selo last night, at which the emperor was urged to issue an imperial manifesto, but nothing has yet been decided.

Newspapers Suppress Truth.

So far as the newspapers are concerned the public might believe Admiral Rojestvensky has achieved a victory. The censor has printed all the rumors favorable to the Russians, but blue-penciled everything pertaining to a Japanese victory.

While the disastrous news was spread like wildfire by word of mouth over the capital, and was quickly telegraphed privately to the big centers by the anti-government leaders, the country can be said to be still in a state of ignorance as to what has happened. The editors of the liberal papers here, being conversant with the contents of the Tokio dispatches, warn their readers in a roundabout fashion against harboring false hopes based upon dispatches which appear in their news columns.

The Bourse Gazette quite openly declares it would be a sin to conceal the fact that all hope of Russia obtaining the mastery of the sea has vanished, adding: "The significance of the collapse of this hope is self-evident."

The Novoe Vremya and the Russ, while admitting that the fate of the far east has been determined, declined to accept the Japanese reports. Their editorials, however, breathe a tone of unutterable sadness.

TOGO SWEEPING THE SEA

Tokio Is Celebrating the Great Victory Over the Russians.

Tokio, May 29, 8 p.m.—Delayed in Transmission.—Admiral Togo continues 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 fleeing vessels would have reached Vladivostok today (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.

Only Results Known.

Beyond the results little is known here of Admiral Togo's stunning victory.

Rojestvensky reached Quelpart island, Korea, early Saturday, and headed for the Tsu islands. The exact number of vessels in his fleet is not clear, but he had his main fighting vessels with a number of light cruisers and transports. The disposition of the Japanese fleet appears to have been an ideal one.

Admiral Togo had waited for weeks in the vicinity of the 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.

First Attack on Russians.

Rear Admiral Kataoka, with the light squadron, first attacked Rojestvensky. The order and circumstances of the attack are not clear. According to one report, Kamimura went outside the straits and foiled Rojestvensky, preventing his retreat.

When Rojestvensky encountered Admiral Togo, there appears to have been a running fight to the northeastward, Saturday afternoon. 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 Korea.

The fate of Admiral Rojestvensky 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 master of the sea.

Only fragmentary tidings of the victory have been in circulation in Tokio since Saturday night.

People Were Confident.

The people were confident, but official confirmation of their belief and hope thrilled the people as nothing has since hostilities began. The long voyage of Admiral Rojestvensky, the equality on paper of the strength of the fleets, the irritation 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 ends instantly.

Greatest Modern Naval Fight.

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, and the navy department does not except extended report until the fighting is finished.

No Japanese Losses.

Reports thus far received indicate that Admiral Togo obtained a victory without loss or serious damage of a single battleship or cruiser. His casualties are not reported but are insignificant.

It is believed that the Russian casualties are heavy, altho the Japanese appear to have rescued a large number.

The captured ships with prisoners and wounded are arriving at Sasebo. A number of Russian prisoners were landed on Tsu island. Three hundred believed to be from the transport Ural, have been landed on the Iwami coast.

The political effect of the battle and its influence upon commerce has been already felt. At noon today the navy department shipping men say that the sea was free.

There was a scene of enthusiasm on the Stock exchange this morning. Prices were, in some instances, the highest since the war began.

PRESIDENT HELPS UNVEIL STATUE

Delivers Principal Address at Dedication of Slocum Memorial in Brooklyn.

SAYS RIGHTEOUSNESS MUST BE NATION'S AIM

Value of a First-Class Navy Emphasized as Guaranty of Peace.

New York, May 30.—President Roosevelt was the principal figure in New York's Memorial day celebration, and the feature events of the day were scheduled to take place in the borough of Brooklyn. There the chief executive was to make the principal address at the unveiling of a statue to General Slocum, review a parade of veterans, and attend a reception at the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian association.

Speech at Slocum Statue.

At the dedication of the statue of General Slocum, Brooklyn, President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Commissioner, and you my fellow citizens, and above all you who took part in the great war in which the man whose statue is raised today for himself and his honor (applause), day before yesterday I listened to a sermon in which the preacher dwelling upon the exercises to be held thruout the union today, preached of the altar raised by command of Moses to commemorate the victory gained by the children of Israel over the wild tribes of the desert, who sought to bar their march toward the promised land. That altar was raised to the principle of righteousness, which alone can justify any war or any strugle (applause), and, Mr. Mayor, that is the thought that you developed in the excellent address to which we have just listened, that we set apart this day to commemorate the great victory of union and liberty; not primarily because it was a victory, but because it was a victory for righteousness, and the peace and the liberty and the eternal spiritual welfare of mankind (applause).

"Think of it, my fellow countrymen; think of what a thrice blessed fortune has been ours, that the greatest war that the nineteenth century saw, after the close of the Napoleonic struggles, should have left, not as most wars inevitably do and must leave, memories of bitterness, dishonor and shame to offset the memories of glory, but the same right to all to feel the proud satisfaction in the fact that the union was saved.

Brooklyn's Opportunity.

"I congratulate the people of Brooklyn, not primarily upon raising this statue, because that they ought to do, but upon the opportunity upon the chance of having it to raise. (Applause.) I congratulate them upon the good fortune of having the fellow-citizen who, in war and peace alike, served the people so well as to make it their duty, not so much to him as to themselves, to erect the statue that must serve as a lesson to the generations to come. (Applause.)

"Surely there is need for me to say but little in emphasis of what has been set forth before I began to speak, as to the prime significance of General Slocum's career. He was a great soldier, a most gallant and able commander. Once the war was over, he turned as whole-heartedly to the pursuits of peace as he had during the war turned to the strife of arms. General Slocum was one of those men on whose career we can dwell in its entirety. We do not have to dwell with emphasis on part of it, because we don't care to speak of another part.

Lessons from Slocum's Life.

"Now I want all you people to remember the two sides of the lesson taught by General Slocum's life. We cannot afford as a people ever to forget for one moment that ability, far-sightedness, iron resolution, perseverance, willingness to do and dare, are qualities to be admired only if they are put at the service of the right, at the service of decency and justice. (Applause. The man who possesses those qualities and does not shape his course by a fundamental and unwavering moral principle is a menace to each and all of us; and thrice foolish, thrice wicked is the other man who condones his moral shortcomings because of his intellectual or physical strength and prowess. (Applause.) That is one side.

"The other side is that no amount of good intention, no amount of sweetness in life, no amount of appreciation of decency avails in the least in the rough work of the world as we find it, unless back of the honesty of purpose, back of the decency of life and thought, lies the power that makes a man a man. (Applause.)

Nations Must Be Just.

"It is true of the individual and it is true of the nation. It is to the last degree desirable—I will put it stronger than that—it is absolutely essential that this nation, if it is to hold the position in the future that it has held in the past, must act not only within but without its own borders in a spirit of justice and of large generosity towards all people. (Applause.)

More and more as we increase in strength I hope to see a corresponding increase in the sober sense of responsibility which shall prevent us either from injuring or insulting any other people. You may notice that I said "insulting" as well as "injuring." If there is one quality sometimes shown among us which is not commendable, it is a habit of speaking loosely about foreign powers, foreign races.

You do not need any of you to be told that in private life you will resent an insult quite as much as an injury, and our public writers need steadily to keep before their minds the thought that no possible good can come to us by speaking offensively of any one else (applause) and trouble may come.

A Sure Way to Trouble.

The surest way for a nation to invite disaster is to be opulent, aggressive and unarmed. (Laughter and applause.) Now, we are opulent and I hope we will remain so. I trust that we shall never be aggressive unless aggression is not merely justified, but demanded (applause) demanded by our own self-respect and by the interests of mankind; and finally, remember that to be aggressive, above all, to be aggressive in speech and not be armed invites not merely disaster, but the contempt of mankind applause)."

MEMORIAL TRIBUTES AT NATION'S CAPITAL

Washington, May 30.—National salutes by batteries of United States artillery, processions of veterans to different cemeteries, strewing of flowers upon the graves of men who participated in the civil war, orations, martial music and songs, marked Memorial day in the national capitol. There are many points about the city where soldiers are buried, and none of the graves were neglected. The Arlington national cemetery, where not only thousands of enlisted men are buried, but where rest the remains of hundreds of prominent officers, was the principal point of interest. Here Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, a soldier of the civil war, delivered a patriotic address.

TOGO CLEARING FOE FROM SEAS

Conflicting Reports Come from Tokio and St. Petersburg as to Admiral Rojestvensky's Whereabouts.

Tokio, May 30.—The official announcement is made that Admiral Rojestvensky has been captured and that he is seriously wounded.

RUSSIANS SAY HE ESCAPED.

St. Petersburg, May 30, 4:40 p.m.—Admiral Rojestvensky has arrived at Vladivostok on board the torpedoboat destroyer Buiny. During the battle he sustained a wound in the head.

Admiral Durnovo, a member of the council of the empire and superintendent of posts and telegraphs under the minister of the interior, has received a dispatch from his son, who is in command of the Buiny, describing fully how his commander-in-chief, Admiral Rojestvensky, was saved. The admiral was washed off the deck of the Kniaz Souvaroff just before the flagship foundered and was picked up by the torpedoboat destroyer Buiny.

BOTH STATEMENTS "OFFICIAL."

New York, May 30.—The dispatches from Tokio and from St. Petersburg concerning the capture of Admiral Rojestvensky are totally at variance, but both are from the Associated Press' own correspondents and both are reported to be official. Every effort is being made to ascertain the facts.

WOUNDED RUSSIANS LANDING.

London, May 30.—A special dispatch from Kobe, Japan, says that hundreds of Russians, many of them badly wounded, are coming ashore at Yamaguchi, on the coast of Japan opposite the Straits of Korea, in boats or clinging to wreckage.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, May 30.—Admiral Rojestvensky, according to an official announcement from Tokio, is a prisoner, seriously wounded, and the fleet upon which imperial Russia depended to obtain command of the sea in the far east has been absolutely annihilated.

Nineteen ships were captured or sunk and only five vessels of the magnificent force which was gathered by Russia in a tremendous effort to turn the tide of defeat, are apparently still flying the czar's flag.

One cruiser, the Almaz, of all Rojestvensky's great fleet, has succeeded in reaching Vladivostok, her commander reporting to the czar the fate of Russia's last hope in the eastern sea.

Instead of the loss of the Japanese being heavy, as was reported at first, it is practically nothing.

JAP VICTORY IS SIMPLY STUPEFYING.

The victory is one of the most stupendous, it might be said stupefying, that the world has ever known. A fleet upon which Russia has spent $100,000,000 has been destroyed completely.

At midnight Sunday night the battleships and armored cruisers of Admiral Togo began chase of the few Russian vessels that escaped. The latter had almost exhausted their ammunition; their hulls were foul, and their personnel demoralized by the sickening experiences thru which they had passed.

The full details of the battle, which have reached Washington, give a thrilling picture of the scene in the Straits of Korea while Rojestvensky's force vainly endeavored to shake off the daring and tenacious Japanese men-of-war.

ROJESTVENSKY'S COURSE PROVED FOOLHARDY.

Rojestvensky chose the narrow passage to the east of the Tsu islands. Thru this he hoped to make the sea of Japan and then Vladivistok, with every ship in the best possible condition to repel the expected assault from his enemy.

It was a brave thing to do, but it proved a foolhardy one.

There was no sign of the Japanese when he passed Goto islands, and he took a north-northeastward course straight for the Oki islands.

It was the early morning, and there was a light mist, which he believed covered his movements. But the Japanese were observing him, tho he knew it not.

Admiral Togo, the silent one, had him under observation with some of his fast scouts, and these kept him advised of Rojestvensky's course.

This is the explanation of why the Japanese fleet, with every vessel ready for action, eager to strike when the commander-in-chief gave the order, lay in a position to dispute the passage of the Straits of Korea.

JAPS SIGHT THE RUSSIAN ARMADA.

The first report from Goto islands announced the sighting of the Russians at 6:30 a.m. Saturday. The Japanese did not go to meet them. Togo was not unmindful of the fact that if the action took place out in the China sea this would be to the advantage of Russia.

Moreover, he had a plan which would work destruction among his enemy's vessels with little damage to himself. This was to do nothing more or less than to drive them upon mines which had been placed southeast of Tsu islands.

Not suspecting the tactics of Admiral Togo, the Russian fleet continued upon its course.

The combined fleet of Admiral Togo—battleships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers, torpedoboat destroyers and torpedoboats—started to open the battle which was to influence the history of the far east.

Menaced by the formidable force of his enemy, Rojestvensky appeared to deviate from his course and ran upon the mines.

BORODINO FIRST SHIP TO GO DOWN.

The Borodino was sunk at once, and the three monitors appear to have been damaged.

Togo directed a terrific fire against his enemy, concentrating upon the battleship line, which was momentarily thrown into disorder, but which continued steadily upon its way.

The engagement continued in a desultory fashion until nightfall, Togo apparently being satisfied with the damage he already had inflicted. He had destroyed most of the rapid fire guns of his enemy and a number of their searchlights, and his tactics seemed to be not to risk his own armorclads at that time, but to leave the work of destruction to his torpedoboat destroyers and torpedoboats.

The first engagement, therefore, ended in his favor.

TORPEDO-CRAFT MAKE NIGHT ATTACK.

After the sun had set he ordered his torpedo-craft to close in upon the Russian ships, which had continued on their way, tho slowly,

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