

Fair tonight and tomorrow; light south to southwest winds.

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JAPS GIVE BATTLE TO ENEMY'S FLEET OFF TSU SHIMA

Fight With Russian Vladivostok Squadron in Progress.

HEAVY CANNONADING

Entrance to Port Arthur Again Open—Siege Gun Faces City.

LONDON, June 15.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Central News wires that a naval battle is proceeding off the island of Tsu Shima, between Japan and Korea, between three cruisers of the Russian Vladivostok squadron and some Japanese vessels. No details are at hand. An earlier dispatch from the correspondent says the Russian fleet had escaped from Vladivostok and was now at sea. The fleet was first reported yesterday at Okino-Shima, east of Tsu Shima, where three warships were seen. They were undoubtedly part of the Vladivostok squadron.

CANNONADING HEARD

Later in the day cannonading was heard northwest of Nagato.

Further confirmation, the correspondent says, with movements of the Russian squadron, is also given by the captain of a Japanese steamer, which was fired on by the fleet. Heavy cannonading was heard this morning in the neighborhood of Iki Shima Island, not far from Tsu Shima.

CHANNEL AGAIN OPEN

TOKYO, June 15.—A dispatch received today states that the entrance to Port Arthur harbor is again open.

The Russian cruiser Novik, the dispatch adds, yesterday emerged and engaged the Japanese fleet.

SIEGE GUNS HEARD

ROME, June 15.—A message from Chee Foo says the Japanese have succeeded in placing fifty-two large siege guns on the heights north of Port Arthur.

People who have escaped from the Port, says the message, state that only combatants remain there, and that there are merely sufficient provisions to last for six weeks.

JAPANESE REVERSE

CHEEFOO, June 15.—A report from Russian sources states that the Japanese suffered a severe reverse north of Kin-Chow.

There is no confirmation of the report.

JAPS DRIVING RUSSIANS BACK

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—There has been severe fighting north of Pulandien following an assault by the Japanese on a Russian position. The Russians held their ground, but suffered severely.

The following official dispatches tell all that is yet known here of the engagement: From General Kuropatkin, under date of June 12: "A Japanese advance from Pulandien

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

Temperatures have risen generally, though not decidedly, except in the upper lake region, the Dakotas, and the Pacific Coast States. There will be showers tonight and Thursday in eastern Florida, and probably showers Thursday in the Ohio Valley; elsewhere in the East and South the weather will be generally fair to night. Temperature changes will be unimportant.

TEMPERATURE.

8 a. m.	69
12 noon	73
1 p. m.	73
2 p. m.	76
8 a. m.	71
12 noon	78
1 p. m.	79
2 p. m.	80

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 7:26
Sun rises tomorrow 4:31

THE TIDES.

Low tide today 3:39 a. m.
High tide today 9:25 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 3:46 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 9:45 a. m., 10:15 p. m.

RAISULI RAISES HIS DEMAND FOR RANSOM ON PERDICARIS

Asks That Three Provinces Be Turned Over to Him.

GUARANTEE FOR RANSOM

United States, He Says, Must Pledge Prompt Payment of the Money.

Perdicaris and Varley are now farther away from liberty than they have been at any time since their capture. It was expected they would be released today, but instead the State Department is advised by Consul General Gummere that Raisuli has increased his demands. He now asks that three Moroccan provinces be turned over to him, and wants three nations to guarantee the payment of the money ransom asked for the release of the captives. The bandit leader wants the United States to be one of the guarantors of the payment of the ransom, and Great Britain and France are presumed to be the other nations, although it is not stated in the dispatches received here that these are the other two powers. Great Britain and the United States were regarded by Raisuli as sufficient security for the payment of the ransom money when he was asked for terms. Neither did he demand absolute control of three provinces at that time.

Impossible Terms.

It is unlikely that the United States will ever yield to the demand that it guarantee the payment of the heavy ransom asked from the Sultan of Morocco. Letters which Mr. Perdicaris has written telling about how well he is being treated, and praising Raisuli as a gentleman who is merely holding the prisoners to obtain justice for some of his followers, have cooled the enthusiasm of diplomatists who were striving to effect the release of the captives, supposing they were enduring many hardships.

Although the State Department will do all in its power to effect Perdicaris' release without embarrassing the United States, it will not enter into any agreements which may result in international entanglements. It is unlikely that Perdicaris and Varley will be released until Raisuli withdraws his demand that the United States become surety for the Sultan of Morocco.

THOUGHT IT WAS RAISULI'S FLAG

"Is that Raisuli's flag on the Lemon Building?" It was not the bandit's flag. It was the emblem which Secretary Cortelyou has selected for his department, and the next time the new Department of Commerce and Labor flag is hoisted over the Lemon Building, army officers desire that it be plainly labeled. The strange insignia of the new department, with its field of blue, divided by bars of red and white, and strange white figures was floated over the New York Avenue building early this morning. As the War Department uses most of the building, all inquiries concerning the strange flag were made of that department. They came by telephone and by letter. Inquiries from women and children called to ask about the flag, and worried officers until messengers were instructed to head off inquiries.

LEMUEL WARFIELD FORFEITS HIS BOND

Bonding Company Explains That Client Is Ill—Continuance of Case Refused.

Lemuel Warfield's bond of \$200, put up for his appearance in the Police Court to answer to a charge of violating the license law, was forfeited today. Representatives of the bonding company which went on his bond, explained to Judge Scott that the accused was ill, and unable to appear. Prosecutor Pugh said he would set aside the forfeiture of the bond if a physician's certificate, saying Warfield was unable to attend court, was filed with the clerk of the court. Mr. Pugh informed Judge Scott that Warfield was "going from house to house, getting pennies and dimes from cooks, you might say, and conducting an illegitimate business." The insurance office officials had insisted upon his bringing Warfield into court and punishing him. Warfield is said to have set up an insurance office in Washington, after a permit had been denied him, because his business was of an alleged questionable character. He was arrested several days ago by Detectives Bauer and Hartigan and the case was continued twice. The third continuance was asked for today and refused by Judge Scott.

WOULD KILL LORD MILNER.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, June 15.—Three foreigners, supposed to be anarchists, have been arrested here. One of them has been heard to say that he would assassinate the British high commissioner, Lord Milner, if it was made worth his while.

NEGRESS SENT TO JAIL.

For the larceny of a skirt valued at \$1 from May Mickey, while stopping at her home several days ago, Cassie Levy, a negress, was sent to jail for fifteen days when given a hearing before Judge Kimball at the Police Court today.

HUNTERS DEAD ON CRUISER AFIRE

STORY OF THE DISASTER AS TOLD BY THE CAPTAIN

Capt. Van Schaick, in charge of the ill-fated steamer, gave a vivid description of the catastrophe and the panic incidental thereto. The boat was off 135th Street, he says, just at the point known as the Sunken Meadows. She was about 200 feet from shore when suddenly he heard a cry of fire. Without further warning he rang the bells for the getting out of the fire apparatus. Leaving the wheel in charge of First Pilot Van Wart, he started for the second cabin to see what was the matter. By the time he reached the stairs, the passageway was jammed with people, mostly women, many of them with babies in their arms. He tried to calm them. The flames by this time, however, were all about him. He was compelled to rush for a water pail. His hat and clothing were afire. When he saw the blaze was getting beyond all control he shouted to the pilot to beach the boat. This was done. Before the vessel reached shore the panic-stricken people were trampling upon one another. Such as could reach the side of the boat jumped overboard. Many were drowned. When the boat was fifty feet from shore, says Captain Van Schaick, he was burning in several places, and jumped overboard and swam ashore. As to the number lost he could not say, but there is little question that the number of dead will prove something appalling. Neither the first nor second pilots will speak.

Witnesses Give Details of the Shaffer Murder

Important Facts Told By Those Attracted to the Scene of Tragedy By Screams of the Dying Woman.

The trial of Augustus L. Shaffer, charged with the murder of his former wife, Katherine Ivey Shaffer, by cutting her throat with a razor on the evening of August 22 last, was continued in Criminal Court No. 1 this morning. Justice Wright called the court at 10 o'clock. Assistant District Attorneys Kelgwin and Turner, for the Government, were present, as were Attorneys Henry E. Davis, and Lambert & Baker for the defense. The evidence produced by the Government was along the same lines as that given yesterday. The first witness stood the stand a few minutes after 10 o'clock. He was John G. Norris, who stated that he lived at 41 Street, northwest, and is a cab driver by profession. He testified that he was sitting on his porch with his wife on the night of August 22. He heard a scream coming from the direction of Fourth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. He ran across Massachusetts Avenue, and saw a woman lying in the street, her feet toward the curb. There was a man getting up off his knees by her.

Shaffer Apparently Cool. One of the strongest witnesses produced by the prosecution was Policeman Thomas Hanley, of the Sixth precinct station. Hanley testified that in response to a telephone call he took the patrol wagon to the scene of the murder. He got Shaffer and took him to the station. Before taking him out of the wagon he drove to the house of Coroner Nevitt. He found the coroner at his door and took him to Fourth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The coroner asked Shaffer to take the body to the station morgue. The witness testified to the conversation he had while driving with Shaffer, whom he knew well.

"I Did It." "What have you done, Gus?" I asked him," said Hanley. "I did it. It is all over now. There's no use talking about it. You see I'm not worrying," was his answer.

Witness further testified that when Shaffer was being interrogated at the station, he replied in answer to one question: "am single now, I am thankful to say."

Drinking, But Not Drunk. Policemen Hanley and Osterman both said Shaffer had been drinking, but was not really drunk. He was cool for a while after the murder, but became nervous at night and asked for something to drink. He was given two drinks during the night. He would talk little about what he had done. When Detective O'Dea told of his efforts to get Shaffer to talk. In the course of their conversations, said O'Dea, Shaffer said his buttons were sewed on then better than they had been when he was married to the woman he had often killed.

To one officer he expressed regret and said he wished he had cut his own throat instead of his wife's. O'Dea told him he should have thought of his children, Shaffer said it was because of them that he did it.

Violence Toward Wife. The prosecution endeavored to show by the testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Ivey Sage, a sister of the murdered woman, the violence of Shaffer's behavior toward his wife during their married life. Mrs. Sage said it had been threatening on a number of occasions, when she was present, and that she had often heard Shaffer curse his wife. She repeated some of the language Shaffer used. It was unprintable. The witness was temporarily excused to be called again to testify in regard to certain letters which will be introduced as evidence by the prosecution.

A number of other witnesses were examined upon unimportant matters. At 12:30 a recess was taken.

NEW JUDGES SELECTED FOR THE TERRITORIES

A reorganization of the territorial supreme court has been brought about, and as a conclusion of conferences held at the Department of Justice, by direction of President Roosevelt the names of new judges have been agreed upon. They will be announced within a few days.

Chief Justice Walter F. Frear, is the only one of the three members of the court who will be reappointed. The other judges will be J. F. Hartwell, and ex-Minister F. M. Hatch. Heretofore troublesome conditions have existed in the territorial courts, the decisions not being unanimous. F. L. Parsons will be nominated for judge of the Fourth or Fifth circuit, in place of Gilbert F. Little, whose service on the bench has provoked much controversy.

A lawyer named Matthewson will be appointed to the Third circuit in place of W. B. Eddings.

THE GLOVE NOT CUT.

A peculiar feature of the testimony was developed at this point. Dr. Emmons testified that in examining the body of Mrs. Shaffer he found a piece of the razor in her left hand. The piece was a glove on the hand and the piece of broken steel was clasped in the palm outside the glove. The glove was not cut.

Witness Charles W. Buhler testified

BIG DISASTERS ON THE WATER

Today's One of the Worst in Many Years.

The most dreadful disaster of which there is any record occurred April 27, 1865, on the Mississippi River, when the steamer Sultana, having on board 2,500 persons, was lost. An explosion occurred, and less than 500 of the passengers were saved.

The steamer was loaded with Union soldiers, bound from Memphis to Cairo, Ill. Just above the former city the explosion occurred. It was daybreak when the accident happened, and for hours maimed and scalded soldiers struggled in the water until they drowned from loss of blood or sheer exhaustion. There were no boats at hand, and no relief could be gotten to save any of the injured men.

Cause a Mystery.

The cause of the explosion was for years a mystery. About fifteen years later a former river engineer, in sympathy with the Confederate cause, confessed to his deathbed that just before the Sultana had started from Memphis he had placed a torpedo in one of the coal boxes on board the boat.

Noteworthy Wrecks.

The most noteworthy wrecks, entailing large loss of life, in the past three decades were:

- 1875—Ville de Havre, sunk in collision in Atlantic; 236 lives lost.
- 1878—Atlantic, near Meagher's Island, Nova Scotia; 481.
- 1888—Cimbric, bound for New York; 464.
- 1890—Naronic, lost in the Atlantic; 93.
- 1892—Eden, in the Atlantic; 390.
- 1898—Burgoyne, July 4, collision on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland; 500 lost; only 11 saved.

SUES TO RECOVER ON GAMBLING NOTE

Twenty Thousand Dollars Was Lost to Arthur Pierce, Who Committed Suicide, After Selling Paper.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—Vincent Keens, a Republican National Committeeman Richard C. Keens, and a prominent young society man of St. Louis, is named defendant in a suit filed in the circuit court by "Pat" Shedy, the well-known sporting man, to recover \$20,000 on a promissory note. Shedy avers Keens gave the note to a man named Arthur Pierce, now dead, at Ostend, Belgium, July 30, 1900. In his petition Shedy states that the note came into his "possession" in the usual course of business.

Note Is Genuine.

Vincent Keens, in an interview, admitted the genuineness of the note, but declared the paper was non-negotiable and that under the law Shedy could not recover on it. Mr. Keens said that his son fell into the hands of sharpers and that the note given to Pierce was the outcome. The incident leading up to Shedy's suit took place during the wedding trip that followed the marriage of Vincent Keens and Miss Jane Bedford Henry, on June 10, 1900. Paris they got to Arthur Pierce, who represented himself as a mining investor from Australia.

Lost at Ostend.

Pierce and his companions went around with Mr. Keens and accompanied him to Ostend, Belgium. At the Casino there the young man played for high stakes, and his losses were so great that Keens gave Pierce his note for \$20,000. Mr. Keens received money from St. Louis by cable next day and departed for home. About two years later Arthur Shedy met "Pat" Shedy, who, it is said, bought the note. Arthur Shedy killed himself in Colombo, Ceylon, in January, 1903.

CRUISER TACOMA TO FIND LOST STEAMER CONEMAUGH

Commander R. F. Nicholson will start on Monday from San Francisco on the cruiser Tacoma, in search of the missing merchant ship Conemaugh, which was last heard of at Coronel, Chile. Commander Nicholson has instructions to sail from San Francisco to Coronel, and then to follow the course which merchantmen ordinarily take from Chile to the West Indies. Naval officers have little hope of finding the Conemaugh, as it has been missing since February.

INJURED BY A FALL FROM HER BICYCLE

Dr. Eliza B. Munsey, forty years old, fell from a bicycle while riding near Fourteenth and Binney streets northwest, about 10 o'clock this morning, and sprained her right hip and back. She was taken home.

NEVER WASHED NOR DRESSED.

LONDON, June 15.—According to the medical officer of health for Ebbw Vale, these are in the district a colony of 150 forgers who never wash nor undress, and whose filthy habits originate infectious epidemics. They inhabit the coke ovens of the district.

Women and Children Drown or Roast to Death as Crowded Excursion Steamer Burns to Water's Edge in Long Island Sound.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE AMONG 1,600 PASSENGERS

Babes in Arms, Little Folks, and Mothers Victims of the Horror—Families Torn Apart—Nearly All Rescued Injured.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The most horrible holocaust that has occurred in New York Harbor in years took place this morning in Long Island Sound, when the triple deck steamer General Slocum, belonging to the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, carrying about 1,500 excursionists, mostly women and children, was burned to the water's edge.

At noon conservative estimates placed the number of those who lost their lives at between 200 and 300.

About fifty bodies had been recovered at that time. Police, tug boats, steamers, and small boats were out in the sound looking for others.

A dozen ambulances, a score of physicians, and nurses, and all the police reserves in the city were on the scene to rescue the bodies of the dead and succor the living and injured.

OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

Captain Van Schaick, of the General Slocum; First Pilot Van Wart, and Second Pilot Edwin N. Leader have been arrested.

The Slocum had been engaged for a Sunday school excursion by St. Mark's Lutheran Church, located on East Sixth Street, between Second Avenue and the Bowery. As usual, with affairs of this kind the party was largely made up of women and children.

At 7 o'clock this morning the boat was moored to the pier at the foot of East Third Street. Soon after the happy stream of mothers with their young ones made their way aboard the capacious steamer.

Nine o'clock was fixed as the sailing time. When that hour came Captain Van Schaick, a veteran among the navigators in New York waters, gave the signal and the boat pulled away from the pier.

It was planned to spend several hours at Locust Grove, a picnic resort on Long Island Sound.

The Slocum headed up the East River toward Long Island Sound. All went well until the boat had passed through Hell Gate and was nearing North Brothers Island.

FIRE DISCOVERED.

Then the joy and merriment was quickly turned to panic by the cry of "fire." Flames had been discovered among the life preservers, but how and when they started, no one has as yet been found who can say.

The burning life preservers were torn from their resting places and thrown overboard in an endeavor to smother the flames.

This fact added greatly to the loss of life. It was remarked afterward that among the bodies recovered from the water, not even in a single case was one wrapped in this life-saving apparatus.

Captain Van Schaick, when the dreadful cry arose, called for full speed and headed for the rock bound shore of North Brothers Island.

SCENES OF HORROR.

Meantime the scenes on board were frightful. Flames spread with terrible rapidity.

Men, women, and children were rushing about in wild fear, shrieking and in tears, seeking a haven of safety. Mothers, as the flames grew near, gathered their children into their arms and leaped into the water. Others seemed too dazed to move.

Flames licked up and about them and burned them to death.

The great bulk stood by the boat until she neared the shores of the island, where the water was shallower, thinking that here they might find a chance for life.

FLOATED AMONG DEAD.

An eye-witness states that as the boat neared the shore she was surrounded on all sides by the floating bodies of her passengers who had jumped for life.

On North Brothers Island is located the hospital for contagious diseases and some other city institutions. The employes and a few other people on the island did what they could. With small boats, grappling hooks and rafts they pulled ashore scores of people, many of them blackened and burned by the fire.

The city was telephoned for aid, but it was more than an hour before the first relief arrived.

The steamer Massasoit and a few tug boats happened to be in the vicinity. They saved a number of lives of people who had jumped overboard.

Later the Massasoit was pressed into service by the police and took from North Brothers Island a number of the dead, injured, and others saved and hurried them to the New York side of the river, landing them at the foot of 138th Street.

CARRIED DEAD AND INJURED.

On her first trip she carried about thirty dead, mostly women and children, and seventy-five of the rescued, including injured. On the pier