

Cloudy tonight. Tomorrow fair and warmer.

The Washington Times

THE RECOGNIZED WANT AD MEDIUM
"Times Want Ads Bring Results."

NUMBER 4007.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LORENZ RELATES STORY TO JURY

Government Calls Man Convicted With Machen and Groff as Star Witness in the Crawford Case.

SENSATION IN COURT ROOM WHEN TRIAL REACHES CLIMAX

Speculation Whether Alleged Co-Conspirator Would Turn State's Evidence and Reveal Terms of Secret Contract.

George E. Lorenz, who was convicted with Machen and the Groffs, but who has not yet been sent to the penitentiary, took the stand this afternoon as a Government witness against William G. Crawford, who is now on trial, charged with conspiracy against the Government, in connection with the satchel contract of June 25, 1902.

POSTAL CASES REACHES CLIMAX.

This was the climax in the case of the Government against Crawford. Just what Lorenz's testimony would be not the slightest hint had been given by the District Attorney or the Postoffice inspectors who have been working on the case. The question was asked on all sides, "Will he turn state's evidence and swear that there was a three-cornered agreement between himself, Crawford, and Machen to divide the profits from the contract?"

Lorenz on the Stand.

Lorenz was called immediately after the noon recess. Major Conrad, who has heretofore taken little or no part in the examination of the witnesses, took charge at this juncture and carefully questioned Mr. Lorenz.

"Do you know A. W. Machen?"
"I do."
"How long have you known him?"
"Since 1886 or a little before that."
"Did you hold any official position under the Government?"
"Yes, I was postmaster at Toledo from 1888 to 1890, and Machen was for a while superintendent of the registry division."
Lorenz went on to say that he had met Crawford in Machen's office. This is contrary to Crawford's statement, who said that he first met Lorenz in his (Crawford's) office.

Tells of Agreement.

He told of the agreement between Crawford and himself to join in making a joint effort to secure the contract, and of Crawford's plan to make the satchels of pegamoid.

"What did Crawford say about pegamoid?" asked Major Conrad.
"He said," answered the witness, "that he had made arrangements with Mr. Machen to insert in the specifications an item permitting the use of pegamoid."
The Government spent most of the morning examining four or five Postoffice inspectors who interviewed Crawford at different times. The sweat-box statement made by Crawford before Assistant Postmaster General Bristow was also introduced in evidence and read to the jury. In this statement Crawford answered everything frankly, with the exception of the percentage which was paid to Lorenz, and in this he showed a reluctance bordering on an attempt to conceal.

Inspector on Stand.

Postoffice Inspector Simmons was recalled as the first witness in the morning session, and substantiated by oral testimony the contents of the written statement of Crawford, which was taken by himself and Inspector Sullivan in New York in May, 1903.

Attorney Worthington made his first thorough cross-examination of a witness in the case of Mr. Simmons, bringing out several favorable points in connection with the interview between Crawford and the postoffice inspectors in New York. He brought out the fact that Crawford willingly met the inspectors and told them all he was asked.
"Did he refuse to answer any questions?" asked Mr. Worthington.
"He did not," replied Mr. Sullivan. "He replied to all the questions we asked him."
John B. Sullivan, an inspector in the

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The depression that covered the middle Atlantic States and New England Tuesday morning has been crowded southward and now occupies the North Carolina coast. An area of high pressure of considerable extent covers the middle Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys.

In the last twenty-four hours there have been numerous showers and thunderstorms in the Gulf, south and middle Atlantic States, also in the Ohio valley. In all other parts of the country fair weather has prevailed.

It is somewhat cooler this morning in the middle Atlantic and New England States and the Ohio valley, and partly cloudy weather is indicated for tonight and Thursday in all parts of the Washington forecast district. It will be somewhat warmer Thursday in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 61
12 Noon 62
1 p. m. 62
THE SUN.
Sun sets today 7:17
Sun rises tomorrow 4:38
TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today 12:45 p. m.
High tide today 6:22 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 12:49 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 6:36 a. m., 7:04 p. m.

PROMINENT MEN WHOSE NAMES FIGURE IN PEACE TALK



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

BARON VON STRENNEBURG GERMAN AMBASSADOR

COUNT CASSINI BOSSIAN AMBASSADOR

KOGORO TANAHIRA JAPANESE MINISTER

CZAR WOULD NOT SUE FOR PEACE

Powers, However, Inclined to Exert Pressure.

IN INTEREST OF HUMANITY

Expected That Negotiations Will Be Under Way Within Fortnight.

Washington Is Choice.

GLASGOW, May 31.—The correspondent of the Herald at St. Petersburg writes his paper that the Czar is obstinately set against the proposition of suing for peace to bring the present war to a termination.

Moment Not Opportune.

While the President and all other officials of the Administration here believe that peace is nearer now than it has ever been since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan, they realize that it will probably require several days at least for the full effect of Togo's crushing naval victory to be appreciated at the Russian capital.

Where Money Comes From.

"Well, in the first place there is a good deal of money in Chicago. In addition, money will be contributed by the labor unions throughout the whole country. We have sent an appeal from headquarters to 29,000 local unions. If they respond at all satisfactorily you can readily imagine how much money the Chicago men will have to back them."

Influences for Peace.

The strongest influence for peace will be exerted, not from the United States, but from Europe. When the tremendous amount of capital invested by France and Germany in Russian securities is taken into consideration it is only reasonable that recent developments would induce the governments of those countries to take the initiative in any steps that would tend to prevent further depreciation of the investments of their people.

As an explanation of the comparatively small decline suffered by the Russian bonds in the markets of the world as a result of the recent Russian reverses, a banker here today made the statement that it has always been the policy of the Russian government, whenever

JOHN LEETCH NOW PRESIDENT

Succeeds Weaver as Head of Great Falls Road.

CONTRACT FOR COMPLETION

Has Been Let to Westinghouse Company—McLean Buys Weaver's Stock.

It was announced this morning that at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Great Falls and Old Dominion Railway Company, John Leetch was elected president, to succeed R. D. Weaver, who has held that office since the organization of the company. Mr. Weaver's stock has been bought by John R. McLean, who was already largely interested in the road.

Mr. Weaver to Leave City.

Mr. Weaver was seen this morning and said that he would soon leave the city for an indefinite time, and for that reason only he had severed his connection with the road.

Insures Early Completion.

Mr. Leetch said this morning that as yet he had not given any consideration to the details of the road's business, but that the letting of the contract would assure the completion at an early date.

CHINESE IN MANILA MAY BOYCOTT AMERICA

MANILA, May 31.—Even the Chinese merchants in the Philippines have decided to take a hand in the boycott of American goods, unless radical concessions are made in regard to the exclusion of the Chinese from the United States.

MORTON LEAVES CABINET JULY 1

Has Accepted a Position of Importance.

CHOICE OF NEW SECRETARY

It Is Believed the President Wants Truman G. Newberry for the Portfolio.

After talking with the President this morning Secretary Morton announced that he would retire from the Cabinet on July 1 and that he would give out a statement this afternoon concerning his plans for the future. Mr. Morton has accepted a position of importance, but said this morning that he was not quite prepared to say what it was.

Newberry Is Mentioned.

It is understood that the President has already made his choice of a successor to Mr. Morton, and has even tendered the Secretaryship of the Navy to this man. When questioned on this matter, Secretary Morton said he could not discuss it, as it was a personal matter with the President.

ALLEGED PLOT TO KILL ALFONSO IN PARIS

PARIS, May 31.—The police are on the track of an Austrian named Verzellus, who is alleged to have planned the assassination of the Spanish King.

RUSSIAN ADMIRALS ALL WOUNDED.

TOKYO, May 31.—This is the complete story of the greatest naval battle in the history of the world as told by Admiral Togo, the victor, in his brief dispatches to the Japanese minister of the navy.

ROGESTVENSKY'S SKULL BROKEN

Serious, But Not Dangerous, Injuries Sustained by Russian Admiral—Operation Will Be Necessary.

ONLY THREE TORPEDO BOATS LOST BY JAPANESE IN BATTLE

Mikado Authorizes Admiral Nebogatoff to Submit Report of Disaster to the Czar. Parole for Prisoners.

FATE OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN FLEET.

SUNK.	CAPTURED.
Battleships. Kniaz Suvaroff, Rogestvensky's flagship. Went down 5:29 p. m., Saturday. Alexander III. Borodino. Orel. Navarin. Sissol Veliki.	Battleships. Nicolai I. Went ashore and surrendered. Taken to Sasebo. Orel. Went ashore and surrendered. Taken to Maizuru.
Armored Cruisers. Dmitri Donskol. Found aground off Korean coast after sustaining three attacks. Admiral Nakhimoff. Vladimir Monomach.	Coast Defense Vessels. General Admiral Apraxin. Went ashore and surrendered. Taken to Sasebo. Admiral Senlavin. Went ashore and surrendered. Taken to Sasebo.
Coast Defense Vessel. Admiral Oushakoff. Refused to surrender. Crew rescued.	Destroyer. Biedovy. Had Rogestvensky aboard.
Protected Cruisers. Zemchuz. Svietlana.	ESCAPED. Protected Cruisers. Ismrud. Went ashore, but got away. Nothing heard from her. Almeiz. Arrived at Vladivostok.
Destroyers. Three, names not given.	Converted Cruiser. Smolensk. Arrived at Wusung. China. Might have been with fleet.
Special Service Ships. Kamchatka. One other, name not given.	

TOTALS.

Battleships sunk, 6; battleships captured, 2; armored cruisers sunk, 3; coast defense vessels sunk, 1; coast defense vessels captured, 2; protected cruisers sunk, 3; protected cruisers escaped, 2; destroyers sunk, 3; destroyers captured, 1; special service ships sunk, 3; converted cruiser, escaped, 1.

Of all the battleships, armored cruisers, coast defense vessels and protected cruisers of Rogestvensky's fleet, only two, the Aurora and Oleg, are not mentioned in the official dispatches or otherwise accounted for. All the battleships, armored cruisers and coast defense vessels were sunk or captured.

United States Minister Griscom telegraphs to the State Department from Tokyo at 11:45 this morning, as follows:

"Rogestvensky's skull fractured, requiring operation. Serious but not dangerous.

"Total Japanese losses to date, three torpedo boats sunk; three officers killed, and about 200 men killed and disabled."

JAPAN'S TRIFLING DAMAGES.

The following official dispatch was received this morning at the Japanese legation from Tokyo:

"It is officially announced that in the last naval battle, the damages sustained by our fleet were very slight, and none of our battleships, cruisers, destroyers, or other ships were lost, except three torpedo boats.

"Under imperial command, Admiral Togo was authorized to permit Admiral Nebogatoff to submit to the Czar his report of the battle, and a list of the Russians killed, wounded and prisoners.

PAROLE FOR PRISONERS.

"The admiral was also authorized to release, on parole, the surrendered officers of Nicolai I, Orel, Apraxin, and Senyavin.

"Admiral Rogestvensky was taken to Sasebo naval hospital. No other admiral was captured from the Biedovy, the last report in this respect being due to a clerical error."

RUSSIAN ADMIRALS ALL WOUNDED.

The Navy Department was advised 29 from Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg:

"Russian ship Almaz only Russian arrived at Vladivostok. Captain reports he saw Kniaz Suvaroff (flagship) sunk. Rogestvensky, wounded, safely lowered aboard torpedo boat Boulin, but Boulin not yet heard from."

The State Department has received the following dispatch under date of May 30:

"The admiral was also authorized to release, on parole, the surrendered officers of Nicolai I, Orel, Apraxin, and Senyavin.

"Admiral Rogestvensky was taken to Sasebo naval hospital. No other admiral was captured from the Biedovy, the last report in this respect being due to a clerical error."

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Togo's Brief Dispatch Tells Story of Battle

(Special Copyright Cable.)
TOKYO, May 31.—This is the complete story of the greatest naval battle in the history of the world as told by Admiral Togo, the victor, in his brief dispatches to the Japanese minister of the navy.

Beginning of Battle.

Continuing the admiral said the weather was fine, but the sea was rough. The attack was made near Okino-shima, southeast of Tsushima.

The first attack resulted in the sinking of four Russian ships and serious damage to a number of others, a defeat for the Russian fleet. In this attack the Japanese admiral, Msu, was slightly wounded.

At nightfall the torpedo boats and destroyers continued the attack on the Russians. These boats approached to within half a mile of the battleships and cruisers of the Russians and hurled their projectiles, while the Japanese battleships and cruisers kept up a heavy bombardment from their great guns.

Russians Scattered.

The Russian ships were scattered and driven to the northeast.

Admiral Rogestvensky's flagship, Kniaz Suvaroff, was terribly battered by the Japanese fire. Late Saturday afternoon she was seen to be sinking.

Rogestvensky was wounded. With the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)