Rain tonight and tomorrow; fresh southerly winds.

The Washington Times

You Talk to All the People THROUGH A TIMES WANT AD.

NUMBER 3641. WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

PRINCE HANGED AT PORT ARTHUR

Reported Execution for Treason of Admiral Uchtomsky by the Russians—Dispatch May Refer to Prince Ouchtomsky.

KUROPATKIN MAY ATTACK JAPANESE FORCES IN REAR

Niuchwang Reports Plan to Trap Port Arthur Besiegers—Jap Troops in Eastern Manchuria Not Far From Vladivostok.

Ad[illegible] 30.—The "Kleines Journal" today reports that Rear [illegible]orsky has been hanged at Port Arthur for treason.

[illegible] execution of Prince Uchtomsky at Port Arthur could not be [illegible] the Russian embassy today.

It was stated, however, that a Prince Ouchtomsky has been stationed at Port Arthur. He is not an admiral of the Russian navy, but his title is that of captain of first rank.

A Prince Uchtomsky, editor of the "St. Petersburg Viedomosti," arrived in New York on May 11 last. No other of the name is known in connection with the present war.

JAPS ROUTE COSSACKS.

TOKYO, May 30.—General Kuroki reports that the Japanese have routed 2,000 Russian cavalry near Ai-Yang-Cheng, twenty miles northwest of Kuan-Tien. The Japanese afterward occupied Ai-Yang-Cheng. Kuan-Tien is about sixty miles northeast of Feng-wang-cheng.

TO TAKE JAPS IN REAR.

LONDON, May 30.—The Niuchwang correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company wires that the Russians have planned to trap the Japanese now marching on Port Arthur, by an attack in the front and rear. General Stoessel, he says, will await the Japanese assault under the walls of Port Arthur, while General Kuropatkin is reported to be advancing to attack the rear.

JAPANESE IN EASTERN MANCHURIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—General Kuropatkin reports that a Japanese force is reported to be marching from Kwadian-Siang toward Saimades, in eastern Manchuria. Their strength is not known.

Japs' Torpedo Boats Reported in Red Sea

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—"Novoe Vremya" has a telegram from Odessa reporting that persons arriving from Port Said gave a report, well substantiated, that Japanese torpedo boats have arrived in the Red Sea.

Kin-Chow Unimportant.

A semi-official telegram from Mukden says that, owing to the impossibility of defending Kin-Chow positions without the aid of the fleet, the Russian defense there was only of a demonstrative character. The defenders armed their guns with little ammunition.

The Japanese occupation of the place, says the telegram, was at a great cost to themselves, and does not alter the situation.

Guns and Stores Taken.

TOKYO, May 30.—An official dispatch states that the Japanese, on occupying Liu-Shu-Tun, south of Kin-Chow, last week, captured four guns and other stores.

Kaiser to Kuropatkin.

BERLIN, May 30.—The "Tageblatt" reports that a German military attache has been sent to the Russian Manchurian headquarters with a long autograph letter from the Kaiser to General Kuropatkin.

The Kaiser has ordered the headquarters staff to furnish an elaborate report of the developments of the Far Eastern war, with sketches, every six hours.

To Storm Port Arthur Is Quixotic Heroism

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—No attempt is made here to minimize the importance of the Japanese occupation of strategic points on the isthmus forming the entrance to the Kwan-Tung Peninsula, it being readily admitted. These being in the hands of the enemy prohibits any attempt at the relief of Port Arthur, unless Russia should obtain command of the sea. Without such command the Japanese could not possibly have captured Kin-Chow.

Russians now fully realize that the Japanese, being willing to sacrifice in so wholesale way, masses of humanity in storming the key to the situation will not hesitate to attempt the forlorn hope of storming what is deemed the impregnable fortress of Port Arthur, this being well in line with Japan's exotic idea of heroism.

Kin-Chow Served Purpose.

Military authorities state that Kin-Chow served its purpose well in delaying the progress of the enemy, and thus enabling General Stoessel to complete his arrangements for the defense of the land side of Port Arthur. A critic in the military paper, "Invalide," sums up the matter by saying:

"It is evident that the Japanese propose to take Port Arthur at whatever cost."

According to experts, Port Arthur itself is surrounded by a chain of outer forts, each of which in turn will have to be taken by assault, with a murderous result to the attackers.

A Quixotic Proposition.

Here it is the unanimous opinion in military circles that the Japanese idea of storming so scientifically a fortified position as Port Arthur is purely Quixotic. No military power would undertake it, but maybe the Japanese, pressed by the overwhelming necessities for immediate success, may be tempted to try a work of such seeming impossibility.

Captain Jakovleff, of the Pretopavlovsk, when interviewed, laughed at the idea of the Japanese storming Port Arthur, and added that the Russian fleet was now fully repaired and may give battle at any moment.

It is noticed here with no little asperity that when the Petropavlovsk was sunk by mines no one protested, but now the Hatsuse has been sunk in a similar way there is a grand outcry.

GEN. OKU REPORTS CAPTURE OF SEVENTY-EIGHT RUSSIAN GUNS

TOKYO, May 30.—Official details of the fighting in the neighborhood of Kin-Chow have been received at Tokyo, and confirm earlier accounts of its fierce character.

General Oku, commander-in-chief, reports that he captured sixty-eight guns, ten machine guns and many other trophies.

Issue in Doubt.

At one stage of the engagement the issue hung in the balance. The Russian force, comprising one division of the army and a large detachment of marines, had made great preparations to withstand the Japanese advance on Nanshan. Their defenses consisted of semi-permanent fortifications, with seventy guns of all calibers and ten machine guns in barbettes; covered and loopholed trenches, immense mines and extensive entanglements with machine guns in intervening spaces.

A heavy thunderstorm, followed by fog, delayed the attack Wednesday night, but the bombardment of Nanshan began at 5:30 the following morning, assisted by gunboats. A Russian gunboat, covering a force attempting to land at Tallienwan from five small steamboats,

(Continued on Second Page.)

RANSOM OR DEATH FOR PERDICARIS, DECLARE BANDITS

Raisuli Threatens the Lives of His Two Prisoners.

BROOKLYN AT TANGIER

Consul Gummere Informs State Department of Demands of Mountaineers.

Death threatens Perdicaris and Varley if the Moroccan government fails to comply with the terms fixed by Raisuli for the ransom of the captives.

Mr. Gummere, the United States consul general at Tangier, advised the State Department this morning that a message has been received in Tangier from Raisuli threatening the lives of the American and the British citizens, unless the ransom be paid without delay under the conditions named by the bandits.

Admiral Chadwick arrived at Tangier at 7 o'clock this morning on the flagship Brooklyn.

Brooklyn at Tangier.

Mr. Gummere informed the State Department of the arrival of the American warship and the Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Chadwick announcing his arrival. The other vessels in his squadron, the Marietta, Castine and Atlanta, should arrive in Tangier today, as they left the Canaries only a few hours after the departure of the flagship.

In his dispatch to the State Department Mr. Gummere said nothing further had been done toward effecting the release of the unfortunate prisoners, and it is not believed there will be any change in the situation until the complete squadrons of Rear Admirals Chadwick and Jewell reach Morocco and are ready to assist in any movement which may be made against the bandit chief.

Jewell Expected Tomorrow.

The European squadron, under Rear Admiral Jewell, sailed from Horta Saturday and should reach Tangier tomorrow.

Press dispatches from Tangier announce that there is no truth in the rumors that Perdicaris and Varley have gone wild boar hunting and are having a pleasant time, in spite of the fact that they are held as captives. They were shut in a small room in a cabin for several days and are now kept in a tent. The sheref of Wazan, who was instructed by the Sultan of Morocco to do all he could for the comfort of the captives, was able to have them moved from the cabin into more comfortable quarters.

U. V. L. DECORATE THE VACANT CHAIRS

Encampment No. 111 Holds Service in Memory of Departed Members.

Patriotic services in memory of departed members were held last night at the Church of the Reformation, by the Union Veterans' Encampment, No. 111.

The vacant chair, in memory of the loyal women of the war, was crowned with a wreath of flowers by Mrs. Knight, S. V. P., Auxiliary 22, U. V. L. Reading of the roll of honor and crowning the soldiers' vacant chair was by Lieut. Col. J. A. Allen.

Past Col. F. R. Sparks made an address. The Rev. H. N. Couden, D. D., chaplain of the House of Representatives, delivered the prayer.

In his sermon the Rev. W. E. Parson, D. D., pastor of the church, spoke on patriotic lines. Referring to the fact that he had recently been taken to task for suggesting that a man and his wife ought to worship in the same church, Dr. Parson said:

"A man has a right to his opinion—a woman to hers. It is not asked of either to sacrifice personal convictions. But the ideal state is reached when a man and his wife are heartily in accord on religious matters. Our churches come so close together in these days that a man can worship in any, hence there is small excuse for dividing a family on such a question."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Mississippi Valley disturbance has made little progress eastward during the last twenty-four hours. Its influence, however, has extended southward and eastward, and it has caused general rains throughout the east Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the southern portion of the lake region. The rains in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley have been heavy. A second depression is moving southeastward over the Dakotas, and an area of high pressure is central north of Lake Superior with an eastward movement.

It is considerably colder in the upper lake region, but temperature still continues above the seasonal average elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	76
12 noon	80
1 p. m.	84
2 p. m.	85

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered by Affleck's Standard Thermometer.)

9 a. m.	79
12 noon	84
1 p. m.	86
2 p. m.	87

THE SUN.

Sun sets today	7:14
Sun rises tomorrow	4:37

THE TIDES.

Low tide today	3:08
High tide today	9:06
Low tide tomorrow	3:26 a. m., 4:03 p. m.
High tide tomorrow	9:20 a. m., 9:52 p. m.

PRESIDENT LAUDS GLORIOUS DEEDS AT GETTYSBURG

Honor Rests Alike on the Victor and Vanquished.

"WAR OF RIGHTEOUSNESS"

Great Throng of Patriotic People Participate in the Exercises.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—President Roosevelt reached Gettysburg at 8:30 o'clock, after a leisurely run from Washington. Most of the night was spent at Penmar, which was reached at 2 a. m., and where the breakfast was served at 7 o'clock. The President made the journey to the battlefield as the guest of the G. A. R., and occupied the private car Courier, with Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Carew, Secretary Loeb, Captain Loeffler, and Dr. Rixey.

A Pullman sleeper and a Baltimore and Ohio day coach completed the train, and carried the other guests. Just before leaving Penmar the President appeared on the back platform, to speak to the little crowd gathered about his car.

"It is a great pleasure to greet you this morning," he said. "I am so glad that we have such beautiful weather on the occasion of my visiting this historic battlefield of the war on Decoration Day. I will not attempt to make a speech now, as I am to speak later in the day. I will merely repeat how glad I am to see all of you, and especially those among you who wear the button that shows your right greater than any of the rest of us to participate in the joys of this beautiful Memorial Day."

The train stopped a mile out of Gettysburg at Reynolds Avenue, the road that passes through the position occupied by the Confederates on the first day's fight. After a drive over the battlefield, luncheon was served at the Eagle Hotel.

The President's Speech.

The exercises of the day began at the cemetery at 2:30 o'clock. The President and the other orators spoke from the rostrum where Lincoln made his famous Gettysburg address on November 19, 1863.

The President said:

The place where we now are has won a double distinction. Here was fought one of the great battles of all time, and here was spoken one of the few speeches which shall last through the ages. As long as this Republic endures or its history is known, so long shall the memory of the battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known; and as long as the English tongue is understood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind.

The civil war was a great war for righteousness; a war waged for the noblest ideals, but waged also in thoroughgoing, practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which mean, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things for the nations of mankind.

Some wars have meant the triumph of order over anarchy and licentiousness masquerading as liberty; some wars have meant the triumph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as order; but this victorious war of ours meant the triumph of both liberty and order, the triumph of orderly liberty, the bestowal of civil rights upon the freed slaves, and at the same time the stern insistence on the supremacy of the national law throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Even Vanquished Benefited.

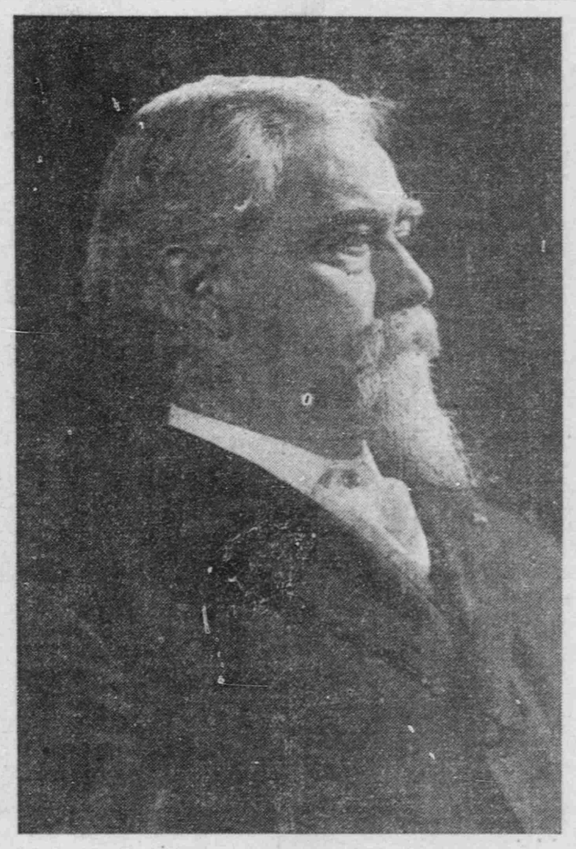
Moreover, this was one of those rare contests in which it was to the immeasurable interest of the vanquished that they should lose, while at the same time the victors acquired the precious privilege of transmitting to those who came after them, as a heritage of honor forever, not only the memory of their own valiant deeds, but the memory of the deeds of those who, no less valiantly and with equal sincerity of purpose, fought against the stars in their courses. The war left to us all, as fellow-countrymen, as brothers, the right to rejoice that the Union has been restored in indestructible shape in a country where slavery no longer mocks the boast of freedom, and also the right to rejoice with exultant pride in the courage, the self-sacrifice, and the devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray.

He is but a poor American who, looking at this field, does not feel within himself a deeper reverence for the nation's past and a higher purpose to make the nation's future rise level to her past. Here fought the chosen sons of the North and the South, the East, and the West. The armies which on this field contended for the mastery were veteran armies, hardened by long campaigning and desperate fighting into such instruments or war as no other nation then possessed.

The severity of the fighting is attested by the proportionate loss—a loss unrivaled in any battle of similar size since the close of the Napoleonic struggles; a loss which in certain regiments was from three-fourths to four-fifths of the men engaged. Every spot on this field has its own associations of soldierly duty nobly done, of supreme self-sacrifice freely rendered. The names of the chiefs who served in the two armies form a long honor roll; and the enlisted men were worthy, and even more than worthy, of those who led them. Every acre of this ground has

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

VETERANS IN BLUE HONOR THEIR FALLEN COMRADES



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic who delivered the Memorial Day oration at Arlington.

Memorial Day Solemnly Observed in the National Capital.

Gen. John C. Black Delivers Eloquent Oration at Arlington.

Graves of the Dead Strewn With Flowers. Many Addresses.

With sweet-scented blossoms and garlands of green, with words of eulogy and songs of praise, and yet sorrow withal, the living today paid homage to the dead—to the nation's illustrious dead—to those who fought that the Union might survive even long after they have answered the last earthly bugle call.

While the sod beneath which sleeps the body of a gallant soldier or sailor who bore the arms of his country is ever hallowed ground, the spot where he lies is even more sacred this day, consecrated as it is by the flowers of love and the tears of anguish.

Day Solemnly Observed.

Memorial Day was observed in Washington and by the citizens of the Capital City at the great National Cemetery across the Potomac, with all the solemn ceremonies befitting and appropriate to the commemoration of the lives and deeds of those in whose honor it was set apart for such service. Perhaps it was not particularly unlike any other Memorial Day save in one respect, and that one respect the more marks the importance and the duties of the day.

Today there were more than ever before of those who received rather than bestowed homage; today there were fewer than ever before of the old comrades to scatter flowers and plant flags upon the graves of those who in years gone by marched with them.

Still, there was no decrease in the ranks of the mourners, for the places of those who in bygone years did service like the service performed today, and have now gone over to the vast majority, were filled by others not fortunate enough perhaps to have worn the uniform of their country and fought its battles, but whose hearts and sympathies are with those who did, and in whose memories there will ever abide a reverence and regard for the defenders of the nation.

The Mourners Increase.

Thus it was today that as the ranks of the dead have augmented, so, too, has the column of mourners increased, and so it will ever increase as time goes on and the memory of deeds of valor takes deeper root in the minds of those who survive.

Unlike all other holidays of the year today was a day for sorrow rather than of joy, yet it was a sorrow mingled with gratitude—gratitude that there were in time of need men, thousands, and even hundreds of thousands of them, who were not afraid to face death in the cause of patriotism.

Many Places Closed.

Appropriately, the houses of business and the marts of trade were closed today, the busy centers of commerce, the hives of industry, and the places where men congregate to transact the routine affairs of life were today deserted, and even the machinery of government today stood still while the Capital of the Nation, in keeping with the remainder of the country, paused to let fall a tear upon the bier of the heroic defenders of the flag.

Today that starry banner behind which many a gallant lad in blue marched to the inspiring strains of martial music, floated at half mast, waving its mute tribute to those who gave up their lives that it might not be trampled in the dust.

From the windows of a thousand homes in Washington the flag was swung to the breezes, a token of the fact that patriotism still lives though its brave warriors have one by one fallen at the approach of the great destroyer. Upon public buildings and business houses the flag was still there though its gallant defenders lie buried forever from its view.

Weather Most Favorable.

Conditions of weather favored the popular observance of the day. Sullen clouds drooping low greeted the dawn of the day, as if in keeping with the sorrow everywhere felt the elements were themselves in mourning. During the morning, however, the sun burst through the vapors and at times shone brightly as if to emblazon in glory the deeds of those whom the living sought to perpetuate in memory.

The choicest blossoms of the garden, the greenhouse, the forest, and the field were gathered by loving hands, clustered into bouquets, and garlanded into wreaths, and moistened with tears were placed upon the graves of the soldier dead and consecrated with prayers and benediction.

Orators with high-sounding words, all too inadequate to pay full homage; bands of music with their tuneful melodies; singers with their hymns of

(Continued on Third Page.)

British Visitors Attend Exercises at Arlington

English Municipal Commission Will Leave for World's Fair City Tomorrow—Sunday Observed as Day of Rest and Devotion.

The English Municipal Commission now in Washington commemorated Decoration Day by attending the patriotic exercises at Arlington. They made the trip there and back in a huge, red automobile of the sight-seeing type, accommodating thirty persons.

Great preparations had been made for the trip and enthusiasm ran high in anticipation of the journey. At 10:30 o'clock the visitors began to take their places on the coach. Seeing these members of the party so enthusiastic about the pleasure in store for them, others of the visitors, who had not intended making the trip, hurriedly made preparations to go.

Gave Place to the Ladies.

Inevitably this taxed the capacity of the great carryall. Each seat had been filled from front to rear, with the exception of two places reserved in front for Lord Lyveden and Mr. Lunn, the secretary of the visiting commission. With others of the party standing on the sidewalk, anxious to join the autoists, there was a question now to arrange matters agreeably to all.

A prompt decision by Lord Lyvedon and Mr. Lunn evolved a solution of the problem. Each declared he found it impossible to make the trip as expected, and wouldn't the ladies take the two seats of honor in front?

This proved a happy suggestion, and the party was completed.

An Auspicious Start.

At 10:50 o'clock, with all aboard, the mayor of one of the leading English municipalities acted as the official starter. "One, two, three, go," he said, and instantly the great tourist car started away at a merry clip, made a sharp turn and started up the Avenue and around the White House Ellipse to Georgetown and Arlington.

Seats in the grandstand at the national cemetery had been provided for the tourists, through the District Commissioners, so they were able to enjoy the patriotic exercises to the utmost.

Lord Lyveden this afternoon accompanied a party of Washington friends to Mount Vernon, while Secretary Lunn, who has been dubbed by the visitors "our fiscal agent," remained in the city to arrange the details incident to the commission's departure from Washington for St. Louis tomorrow.

Attended Church Services.

Sunday was observed by the visitors in the traditional English fashion, as a day of rest.

Lord Lyveden visited the site of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, at Mount St. Alban's, where an open-air service was held. Some of the visitors attended churches of the denominations to which they belong, while a number of others were present at services of colored congregations.

Toward evening driving and walking claimed the attention of numbers of the party, who thus found time to acquaint themselves with the residential and suburban sections.

Tour Ends Tomorrow.

The party will leave Washington tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock for the World's Fair city. On leaving St. Louis they will go to Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Lake Champlain, Albany, and back to New York.

Some of the members of the party will sail homeward within two weeks, while others have arranged an extension of their trip to visit places of interest to them individually.

CAR TICKETS AND MONEY STOLEN ON CAR LINE

A bag containing 344 car tickets and $4.40 in cash, all valued at $18.66, was stolen by an unknown thief from under one of the cushions in a Tenleytown car at an early hour yesterday morning. Conductor Edward G. Boswell, who had charge of the car, reported the matter to the police of the Seventh precinct station.

Shortly after the police were apprised of the theft a man living in the vicinity of Thirty-second and V Streets northwest found $2.90 in cash and a number of car tickets in his yard. It is believed these were dropped by the thief while running from the car. No arrests have been made.

"THEY'LL FIND ME DEAD," SAID MILTON J. SNYDER

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 30.—The body of Milton J. Snyder, who had been missing from his home here since last Wednesday, has been found in the woods near the old gypsy encampment, south of the Mountain turnpike, two miles out of this village. He had shot himself in the temple.

The suicide was thirty-four years old, and a cousin of President Edwin N. Snyder, of the Catskill and New York Steamboat Company. For some years he had suffered from melancholia.

Last Wednesday, while in an unusually despondent mood, he went to Hudson and bought a revolver, and on returning home he said to his mother: "They will find me dead some day in a nice grove." Then he disappeared and was not seen again alive.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 30.—Thomas Lewis has been arrested here on the charge of counterfeiting. For some time this part of the State has been flooded with counterfeit silver pieces, chiefly dollars, halves, and quarters.

A clue the police obtained two weeks ago led to the arrest of Lewis, who was overcome after a fight with three officers. The police say they found molds and metals in his room, together with about $60 in silver, believed to be counterfeit.

The man said he was developing a new process of making molds for fine work. He worked as a molder at the Sheldon Axle Works.

BOIL LIKE EDITORS, COURT TELLS LAWYERS

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 30.—The supreme court has administered a stinging rebuke to the lawyers of the State for the verbosity exhibited by the members of the bar in the cases submitted to the higher court.

In an opinion just received by the prothonotary of Schuylkill county, the supreme court says the lawyers need editorial capacity to condense their paper books, and warns attorneys that the court's judgment of the importance of a case is not at all influenced by the enormous size of the paper books submitted.