

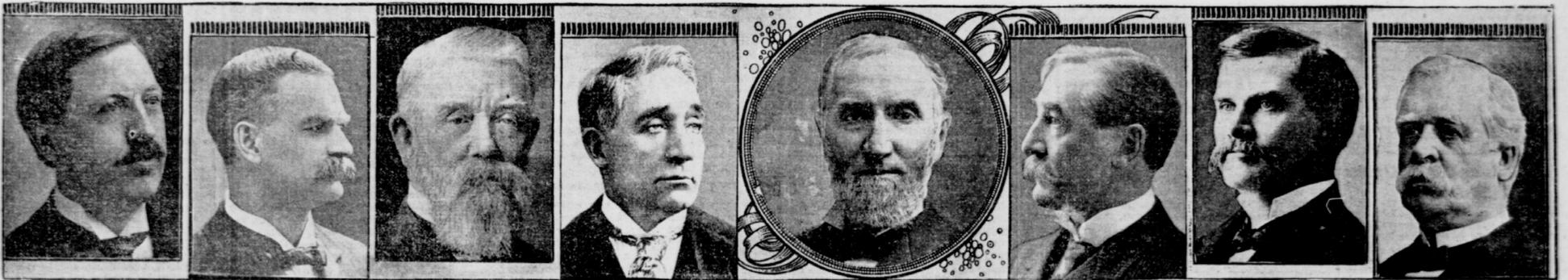


MEN WHO HAVE BEEN CONSPICUOUS IN THE SESSION OF CONGRESS JUST CLOSED. MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.



W. R. ALLISON, N. W. ALDRICH, W. F. FRYE, PRESIDENT PRO TEM, H. C. LODGE, J. R. FORAKER, A. P. GORMAN, S. M. CULLOM, J. C. SPOONER.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.



JESSE S. OVERSTREET, CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES H. GROSVENOR, W. BOURKE COCKRAN, SPEAKER JOSEPH G. CANNON, J. DALZIELL, JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, SERENO E. PATNE.

RUSSIAN REPULSE? A SHANGHAI RUMOR.

Czar's Forces Reported Badly Beaten After Two Days' Fighting.

Shanghai, April 29.—It is reported here that the Russians have suffered a disastrous repulse after two days' fighting on the Yalu River. The Japanese forces crossed the river and the Russians retreated.

Two hundred Japanese troops, who refused to surrender after the capture of the transport Kenschu by the Vladivostok squadron near Wonsan, were sunk with the vessel. One hundred and eighty-seven men, most of them members of the crew, were taken on board a Russian cruiser as prisoners.

Japanese torpedo boats, covered by a squadron, appeared off Port Arthur. A few shots were fired without damage, and the warships disappeared southward.

Emperor William, in a speech at Karlsruhe, hinted at the possibility of German intervention in the Far East.

MEN GO DOWN WITH SHIP.

Part of the Kinshiu's Troops Saved—Another Steamer Sunk.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Russian torpedo boats belonging to the Vladivostok squadron sank a Japanese troop transport, the Kinshiu, of 4,000 tons, on the night of April 28, with all on board except seventeen officers, twenty soldiers, sixty-five of the crew and eighty-five cattle carriers. Two hundred men who refused to surrender were sent to the bottom with the ship.

The official report of Rear Admiral Tessen to the Emperor is as follows:

On the night of April 28 two Russian torpedo boats met at sea the Japanese military transport Kinshiu, of 4,000 tons, laden with rice and other military stores, and about 1,500 tons of coal. The transport was armed with four Hotchkiss guns of 47 millimeters.

The Russians captured on board seventeen officers, twenty soldiers, eighty-five military carriers, or coolies, and sixty-five of the crew, who surrendered.

The remainder of the men, who were to form a landing party, and who were left without officers, obstinately refused to surrender or go on board a Russian cruiser. Furthermore, they offered armed resistance to the Russians. In the end they were sent to the bottom with the transport.

The Admiralty announces that two hundred men went down with the vessel.

Admiral Tessen also reports that, besides the sinking of the Japanese steamer Goyo at Wonsan on April 25, the Russians sank at sea the same evening the Japanese steamer Nakamura, of 220 tons, whose crew was saved.

The operations of the Vladivostok squadron have revived the spirits of the people of St. Petersburg. It is generally recognized, however, that Rear Admiral Tessen cannot do more than frighten the Japanese and compel them to exercise greater care in the military movements, as the sinking of a few transports or even cruisers can have little effect on the result of the war.

The admiral is bound by his instructions not to risk his ships unduly, the intention being to keep them safe for an attack with the Pacific fleet when it arrives in the Pacific.

The possibility of a Japanese attempt to mine the entrances to Vladivostok, as was done at Port Arthur, is considered, but the conditions are different, and, besides, Rear Admiral Tessen, with the lesson of the Petropavlovsk disaster fresh in his mind, will observe the utmost caution.

It is said that the Emperor is highly indignant over the sinking of the Kenschu, and that he will relieve Admiral Tessen and order him to be court-martialed. This report lacks confirmation in responsible naval circles, where it is said that no other course could have been pursued, and that the admiral only fired when

JEROME HITS DIRECTORS. AVERS MORAL LIABILITY.

Western Union Has Legal Right to Serve Poolrooms.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that although the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, men high in the social, financial and intellectual world, might not be legally guilty of compounding a felony, on them rested the moral responsibility for the continuance of the poolrooms.

"It is possible to conceive of the Western Union's sustaining relations with the poolrooms which would make it criminally responsible," said Mr. Jerome. "It has a perfect right, however, to sell its racing news wherever it can find a customer, and the mere selling will not make it responsible. A man might sell furniture to a den of vice and commit no crime, and there are firms here in the city whose whole business is the manufacture of gambling implements. It makes no difference for what the buyer is going to use these implements, the seller needn't inquire.

"This case is not before me officially, and you need not put any hypothetical questions to me—too many conditions are involved here. The legal point might hinge on the wording of a phrase in an affidavit.

"Notwithstanding all this, there is a moral responsibility, and it rests with the directors. Their powers of supervision are such that they can prevent the sending of racing news to poolrooms absolutely if they desire. In other words, if the directors believe a moral crime has been committed as well as this questionable legal proposition, or if their moral sense is acute enough to enable them to dispense with the profits involved in order to prevent this condition, no one doubts their power to shut the gambling houses.

THE LEGAL SIDE.

"They may be wholly free from every legal liability, like the man at the head of a large corporation who knows at big appropriations for counsel fees, knowing that these appropriations were corruption funds to bribe legislators. If they have the moral welfare of the community at heart, all they've got to do is to send for their superintendent and ask if their service is being used in 300 poolrooms in this city. He's not fool enough to continue the service against their will."

"Could the company refuse to send a message containing racing news?" Mr. Jerome was asked. "Yes, if they knew it was going to be used for illegal purposes," he replied. "They could take away any instrument from a poolroom, and no court in the land would insist on that service being restored. The complainants would have to go to a court of equity, and the fundamental principle of equity is that the parties come with clean hands. The City Club is right in the course it has taken. A criminal prosecution of one or two mere employees of the company wouldn't amount to much, but they are saying to these directors, the men highest in the community socially, financially, intellectually: 'Are you going to assist in carrying out the will of the people, you high respectabilities, or will you aid what the constitution and the laws of the State have defined as a felony? Will you take the high moral ground, or will you calmly blind your eyes to the light and take this money?'"

"This is a clean-cut issue—whether these men, extraordinarily endowed with everything to make them alive to the point—are prepared to stand for decency, or whether for the money they will remain passive. Not one of them will say that gambling on horse races in poolrooms is not wrong. Here they have an opportunity which might not return in half a century. Take Mr. Jesup, president of the Chamber of Commerce, a wealthy man, prominent in Christian work here for many years—what will he do? What will Mr. Schiff do, who has been at the head of a great philanthropic work and was a prime mover in the Committee of Fifteen, created to suppress gambling in New-York?"

WHAT DIRECTORS SAY.

Of the Western Union directors, few could be seen yesterday. Mr. Jesup sent word that he had nothing to say about the case. Edwin Gould declared that he "knew nothing about it, and really had nothing to say." William Lannan Bull, former president of the Stock Exchange, said that he "could not credit the statements made, that the company had any such agreements with poolrooms." As a director of the company, he advised in regard to the financial policy, said Mr. Bull, and had nothing to do

Continued on fourth page.

ENDOWED MUSIC SCHOOL. LOEB OFFERS \$500,000.

Endowment To Be a Million—Damosch May Be Head.

New-York is to have a liberally endowed Conservatory of Music within a few months, if nothing occurs to change the plans of a group of wealthy men who have the musical interests of the city and country at heart. The announcement was made yesterday that James Loeb, of No. 37 East Thirty-eighth-st., would give \$500,000 as a nucleus of such an endowment. Ten of his friends, it is believed, will come forward with subscriptions of \$50,000 each, and the new conservatory will start with an assured income of \$400,000 a year.

The plan has been under careful consideration for some time. Several weeks ago Frank Damosch went abroad to spend three months studying the endowed conservatories of Europe. The best features of these are to be combined in the new conservatory. It is probable that Mr. Damosch will be the head of the school, although definite announcement to that effect has not been made.

Among those interested in the project is Andrew Carnegie, who is said to have offered the use of Carnegie Hall. It will doubtless become the first home of the conservatory. As soon as the plan has taken a little more definite shape the State will be asked to give a charter.

The funds arising from interest on the endowment will be largely used for salaries, and they will be made sufficiently large to attract the best musical educators available. The new conservatory will be by no means a free school. Reasonable tuition will be charged, and the running expenses of the institution will be met from that source.

The conservatory will be in charge of nine directors, none of whom have as yet been decided on. Among the names mentioned are Frank Damosch, Rudolph Schirmer and Professor Morris Loeb. The names of the subscribers who will duplicate James Loeb's \$500,000 offer have not yet been announced.

James Loeb, who is the father of the new conservatory scheme, is the son of Solomon Loeb, who died a few months ago, leaving a fortune estimated at some \$1,500,000. His mother was a musician, and on her death, two years ago, the five sons and daughters formed what is known as the Betty Loeb Memorial Fund. Each gave \$50,000, making a fund of \$250,000. The income of which is to be used to encourage musical projects. It is not to go to individuals, but to foster general musical interests. The fund is directed by the founders, Professor Morris Loeb, Mrs. I. N. Seligman, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Paul M. Warburg and James Loeb.

Frank Damosch, who is spoken of as the possible head of the new conservatory, has been active in the musical life of the city for a number of years. He has been the director of a number of choral societies, founded the People's Singing Classes, and is the head of the Musical Art Society.

OWES \$2,000,000 IN EAST. Hawaiian Company \$4,000,000 in Debt—Chief Owner in Sanatorium.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] San Francisco, April 28.—R. P. Dillingham, a Hawaiian millionaire, is in a sanatorium here, while bankers and other financial men are investigating his affairs. It is asserted that the Oahu Sugar Plantation Company, of which Dillingham is the chief owner, owes \$4,000,000 to local and Eastern banks, for which bonds and stocks of the Oahu Railway and Land Company have been pledged as security. Two millions of this indebtedness is held by Eastern banks, mainly in New-York.

Those familiar with Dillingham's affairs say that the assets are greater than the liabilities, and if the companies are properly handled and the creditors give time, there will be no loss and there need be no assignments. The largest creditor is the Bank of California, which holds \$2,000,000 of paper.

Dillingham overworked himself in Honolulu, and then rushed over here to arrange his affairs, but he was seized with nervous prostration on the steamer, and no one is allowed to see him at the sanatorium. He has been called the "Monte Cristo of Hawaii," as he was shipwrecked on the islands and landed without a cent, but in a few years became wealthy through trading.

ROBBINS FOR HANNA'S PLACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Pittsburgh, April 28.—Francis L. Robbins has been requested by members of the executive board of the National Civic Federation to permit his name to be used as the successor of Senator Hanna as chairman of the board. Mr. Robbins says that he has not decided to permit his name to go before the federation, owing to his many business interests.

CRUM REAPPOINTED. President Assured of Action at Senate's Next Session.

Washington, April 28.—President Roosevelt to-day directed the reappointment of W. D. Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C. The President has received positive assurances that the Senate will take up Crum's case immediately on reconvening next session, and that it will be finally disposed of. Until he is confirmed Crum cannot draw any salary, but it is said that his friends have arranged to see that he has ample funds. Should he be confirmed the government, of course, will pay him the back salary.

RAIL RECORDS BROKEN. W. H. Newman Makes Fast Trip Over Michigan Central.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. Thomas, April 28.—The Michigan Central Railroad yesterday beat the world's record for fast runs when Henry B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central, and William H. Newman, president of the New-York Central, on the way from New-York to Chicago, with a special train of one baggage and three private cars, made the trip from Niagara Falls to St. Thomas, a distance of 115 miles, in ninety-seven minutes. The next 111 miles to Windsor was made in ninety-four and a quarter minutes. The stretch from Shedd to Windsor, 86.7-25 miles, was covered in sixty-five minutes, a rate of 78.33-109 miles an hour.

FEWER SALOONS SOON. Bad Brewery Business and High Fees Shut Many Doors.

There will be considerably fewer saloons in New-York after next Sunday than there has been at any time in several years. On May 1 all liquor tax certificates expire, and must be renewed by Saturday or the saloons cannot legally open for business. Many saloonkeepers who have been operating at a loss have been unable to persuade their brewery backers to advance certified checks for the \$1,200 which the State exacts.

The brewery interests have suffered heavily from climatic conditions the last two years. Having been so hard hit, they are in no humor to take chances, and the doubtful saloons will have to go.

Many persons believed that when the Excise Commissioner made up his reports last May a decided shrinkage in the number of saloons would be shown, because the State had raised the fee from \$800 to \$1,200 a year. They were disappointed. Most of the saloon men decided to pay the higher fee, in hope of making their places pay.

There is a clause in the Excise law which enables a saloonkeeper to give up his license at any month and receive a rebate. When the building strikes came on, and thousands were thrown out of employment, many saloonkeepers quietly took advantage of this clause, and closed their doors. The outlook is not bright enough to put them back in line, and they will be a large factor in making up a diminished total when the certificates are all issued.

When the affairs of the John Kress Brewing Company, which failed recently, were in court early in the week, the attorneys blamed the excessive cold winter for the failure. Since last November the sales of the breweries have been unusually small.

COAL STRIKE OFF? Mine Workers Said to Have Decided to End Trouble in the West.

Salt Lake City, April 28.—A private dispatch received in this city to-day states that the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America met in Indianapolis yesterday, and decided to call off the coal strike in District No. 15. This district includes the Carbon County fields in Utah, where the men have been on strike since last winter, and Colorado, New-Mexico and Southern Wyoming.

LEW M. FIELDS BADLY HURT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, April 28.—As the result of a fall at his hotel, Lew M. Fields, of the Weber-Fields company, is now confined to his bed, with serious injuries to his back and hip. He slipped and landed heavily on the stairs, striking a hip that had been injured before, and also his spine. He may not be able to go on the stage for some time.

CONGRESS ENDS ITS SESSION. UNUSUALLY SHORT, BUT MUCH IMPORTANT WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Closing Hours Marked by a Lively Political Debate in the Senate and Great Demonstration in Honor of Speaker Cannon.

The second session of the LVIIIth Congress ended at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. While unusually short, the session was devoted to business, and much important work was accomplished, the principal achievements being the passage of Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity legislation.

The closing scenes were witnessed by great crowds. In the Senate there was a spirited political debate, in which Messrs. Allison and Aldrich spoke for the Republicans and Messrs. Gorman and Culberson for the Democrats. A remarkable tribute was paid to Speaker Cannon by the House.

President Roosevelt was at the Capitol and signed many bills in the final hours of the session.

A BUSINESS CONGRESS. IN SENATE AND HOUSE. Panama Canal and Cuban Reciprocity the Greatest Achievements.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, April 28.—Two great achievements have marked the first two sessions of the LVIIIth Congress, which is likely to go down in history as a business Congress, characterized by economy and strict adherence to business principles. The consummation of the policy of reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, outlined by McKinley and faithfully adhered to by Roosevelt, by the enactment of an enabling law which put into effect the provisions of the Cuban treaty ratified by the Senate last spring in special session, constituted the chief work of the first session of the current Congress, which met on November 9, although the final vote was not taken until December 16.

Of not less importance was the ratification at the regular session of the Panama treaty, negotiated under the direction of President Roosevelt, which paves the way for the great inter-oceanic highway designed to stand throughout the ages as the greatest monument to the United States, as well as to the fearless and energetic President who, overcoming all obstacles and quick to perceive a favorable opportunity, recognized the Republic of Panama, negotiated a treaty giving to the United States complete control over the canal zone, and received the hearty endorsement of Congress in his course.

Both of these measures were contested inch by inch by Democrats in Congress, who, bereft of any issue on which to appeal for support to the voters of 1904, thought they perceived in the embarrassment and stultification of the Executive an opportunity to create partisan capital. Under the rigid rules of the House little difficulty was encountered in passing the Cuban enabling act, but in the Senate persistent antagonism was met, and Senators Teller, Patterson and other Democrats labored continually to rally their colleagues in a determined opposition to the policy of the Republican administration. The result was the postponement of a final action until after the beginning of the regular session, but the final vote was 57 to 18 in favor of Cuban reciprocity, this being the first indication that Democratic lack of harmony and that disintegration which have characterized the opposition throughout the session.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL.

When the President arrived at the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Loeb, his secretary, he found awaiting him in the Executive's room, adjoining the lobby of the Senate, a majority of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, representatives of the diplomatic corps and a throng that crowded the galleries to the doors and blocked the corridors the second session of LVIIIth Congress ended at 2 o'clock to-day, and marked the close of the shortest session immediately preceding a Presidential campaign within the memory of any of the participants.

The scenes in the Senate in the closing hours sharply accentuated the difference in the temperament and behavior of the two bodies. In the upper chamber dignity and decorum struggled for supremacy, while in the popular branch merriment and good fellowship so dominated proceedings that the consideration of legislation devolved chiefly on the reading clerk, who could not make himself heard, and the Speaker's gavel, which could. The interchange of messages between the two houses, the frequent interruptions for the presentation of enrolled bills, the customary resolutions and the goodbyes and godspeeds were all typical of get-away day, while party affiliations, partisan dimensions and personal disputes were all forgotten as the hands on the dial neared the hour of 2.

Watching the proceedings of the Senate from the President's private gallery were Mrs. Roosevelt, her sons Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, and Miss Kean, and they were the recipients of considerable attention. Mrs. Roosevelt and her party were, however, twice compelled to retire from the gallery and descend to the floor below because of executive sessions. The proceedings were enlivened by a sharp political skirmish between Senators Aldrich and Gorman, leaders respectively of the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate, but it contained nothing of rancor. It was important for the strong defence of President Roosevelt and the policies of the Republican party made by Senators Allison and Aldrich, and because the Maryland Senator

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