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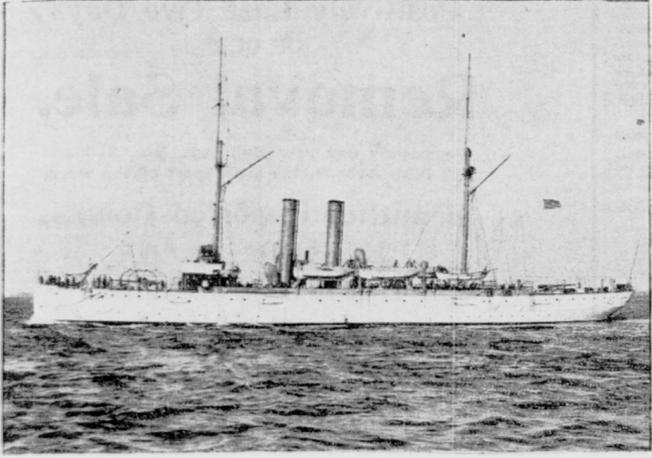
Vol. LXIV. No. 21,084.

To-morrow, fair; fresh westerly winds.

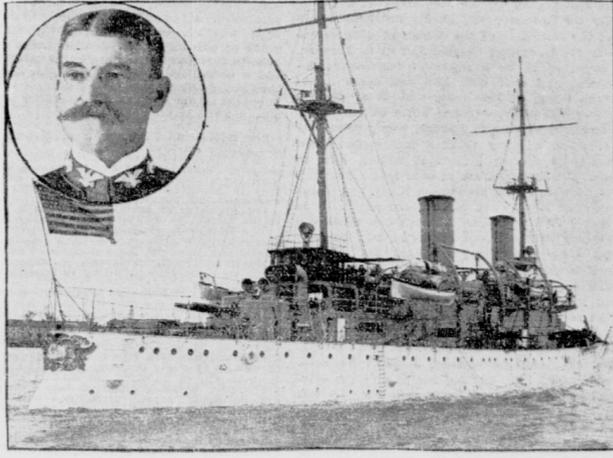
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1904.—FIFTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REAR ADMIRAL JEWELL AND HIS SQUADRON, WHICH HAS BEEN ORDERED TO TURKISH WATERS.

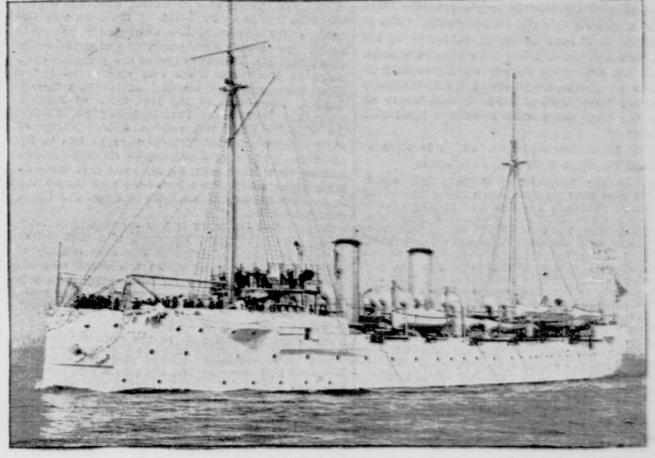


THE CLEVELAND.



REAR ADMIRAL THEODORE F. JEWELL.

THE OLYMPIA.



THE BALTIMORE.

(Photographs copyrighted by E. Muller.)

CLOSING ON KUROPATKIN.

THE ADVANCE RENEWED.

Russians Pressed from South and East—Port Arthur Losses.

The Japanese advance on General Kuropatkin's main position continued on Thursday, when the troops of General Oku or General Nodzu were ten miles north of Hai-Cheng. General Kuroki also pressed westward, and St. Petersburg expects at any moment to hear that the decisive battle of the campaign has begun.

ARMIES AGAIN IN MOTION

Russians Anxiously Awaiting News of Decisive Battle.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese advanced ten miles north of Hai-Cheng on Thursday, and that they are also advancing in considerable force from Puhutsai (Kutsia?) on the Russian east flank. The Japanese were concentrated in the neighborhood of Huhungou, and considerable forces of Japanese at Houtsiatze and Sikseyan crossed to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, but were driven back.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STRUGGLE.

The impending engagement momentarily awakens interest in the siege of Port Arthur. The fate of the latter place is not likely to influence the immediate destinies of the campaign, but Liao-Yang is closely tied up with the fortunes of the whole war. The loss of such a position, with its vast accumulation of stores, would be, to say the least, a telling blow to Russian control in Manchuria.

EUROPEAN TROOPS IN THE LINES.

The pick of Kuropatkin's troops, the newly arrived European regiments, are stationed at An-Ping and An-Shan-Chan, where the hardest onset is expected to be made. Some of these regiments were raised two hundred years ago, and have great war records. Officers acquainted with the men declare that the tenacity displayed at Yushu and Nangza passes has become more unyielding under the reverse met by the troops.

NO NEWS FROM BESIEGED FORTRESS.

The diminished interest in the Port Arthur situation, in view of the vast importance of Liao-Yang, is due in some measure to the com-

MR. CORTELYOU IN TOWN.

The Chairman to Confer with Prominent Republicans To-morrow.

George R. Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican National Committee, reached here at 9 o'clock last night from Washington, coming in over the Baltimore and Ohio. After half an hour at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he saw the reporters, he went to the Hotel Manhattan, where he has apartments. Mr. Cortelyou is here to co-operate with the national executive committee in organizing the office staff at No. 1 Madison-ave. for the campaign. To-morrow he will confer with Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Scott and William L. Ward, of the executive committee. His coming marks the real opening of the party's campaign in the East, so far as it affects the national committee. As in other campaigns, the State committee will do the greater part of the practical work in this State. Governor Ogell will return to town from Monmouth Beach to-morrow, and he, too, will confer with Mr. Cortelyou.

BELIEVE IN ROOSEVELT.

Democrats Who Have Faith in His Trust Attitude.

A. S. Dulin, of Washington, one of William R. Hearst's campaign managers, says that the radical Democrats will hardly be held in line for Parker and Davis. "There can be no doubt at all," said he, "that a vast number of Democrats who supported Bryan in the last two campaigns believe that the Democracy has reversed itself and departed from the principles laid down by Jefferson and other great leaders. These voters are bitter against Parker and the faction that nominated him. They will be hard to keep in line, and I doubt very much if they support the Egan candidate. Personally I will support Parker, but I am not blind to the fact that the disaffection is so widespread as to guarantee to Roosevelt much of the support that might have gone to another Democratic nominee.

MCARREN HAS WHIPHAND

Tug of War with Tammany Leader to Begin This Week.

The great Murphy-McCarren interborough tug-of-war, or endurance test, covering a period of three months, with daily exhibitions, will begin this week at the Hoffman House, where Mr. McCarren is to set up shop as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Murphy has been having considerable amusement in putting on the screws along patronage lines. The heads of McCarren men have rolled in the sawdust to the plaudits of Emperor Charlie and his proconsuls. Now the scene will change, and McCarren will do the punishing. Murphy's threat to Sheehan that Tammany will not stand for McCarren has not availed him anything. McCarren now wields the whip hand. There will be no immediate flagellation. McCarren is a prudent man. It will be along in September before he will begin to square accounts with Murphy. Wall Street money will be plentiful with the district leaders in Kings next month. Murphy's patronage game made a bonanza of the McCarren leaders wabble. They were almost ready to go over to Tammany. McCarren, as the keeper of the campaign "bar," is a spectacle that will keep his men in line. Murphy knows this. It puts him on the defensive. Tammany will have to raise its own campaign fund and at the same time guard against the Italian hand of McCarren. The registration is expected to hold part of the story. If it exceeds the 1900 registration, as the increase in voting population warrants, the Parker men will know that Murphy's men are loyal to the cause. If it shows a significant falling off in Democratic districts, it will mean that Murphy meant it with a vengeance when he told Sheehan on Thursday afternoon: "Tammany will not stand for McCarren."

DEBS'S ARTICLE UNACCEPTABLE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) "Terra Haute, Ind., Aug. 6.—Eugene Debs has received word from the Editor of 'McClure's Magazine' that the manuscript of an article written at the request of the editor, relating to the one by Mr. Cleveland on the Debs strike, in Chicago, is not confined to a sober statement of facts. Debs wrote in reply that he had written in decorous language, and that if the statement was not 'sober' it was because 'the facts do not admit of sober treatment.' The article and Debs's letter will be used as campaign literature by the Socialist National Committee.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Common Defence of Neutral Commerce—Meagre Details of Battles.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1904, by The Tribune Association.) London, Aug. 6.—The suggestion in an American dispatch that President Roosevelt is waiting for England's initiative in diplomacy amuses those in touch with official circles. The truth is that England is waiting for a lead from Washington in negotiations for the common defence of neutral commerce. The Knight Commander case has been described by the Prime Minister as a breach of international law, but the Russian government justifies the sinking of the ship by detailed references to its own proclamation respecting contraband of war and the explicit instructions to naval commanders. The Foreign Office finds it an awkward matter to take up where there is no international agreement respecting contraband of war, and every Admiralty claims the right of leaving to naval officers discretion to destroy prizes in certain contingencies. Decisive action on the part of the Washington government in defence of neutral commerce would be welcomed here, especially as the effect of the Russian attacks on British shipping is already widely felt by shipping interests, and underwriters are complaining that the Foreign Office is sluggish and allowing Russia to inflict serious damage on British trade. The Peninsular and Oriental Line is discontinuing sailings for Japan, and many vessels with cargoes of coal and general merchandise are held back owing to the risks of being overhauled in transit. Many shippers are acting upon the theory that there will be no safeguards for neutral commerce until the fall of Port Arthur enables Admiral Togo to blockade Vladivostok. The opinion prevails that Russia, by her elastic definition of contraband of war and arbitrary orders to her Admiralty, has virtually rescinded the Paris declaration that a neutral flag covers all goods, even an enemy's, and that urgent measures and strong diplomacy are required for the defence of private property at sea.

The war news published in the London journals is extremely meagre when a series of battles has been fought and the doom of Port Arthur is impending. The war correspondents are helpless when the Japanese staff is too busy to revise dispatches and the Russian headquarters are afraid to have tidings of a humiliating defeat made public. The result is that one of the most picturesque and momentous campaigns of modern times is unrecorded day by day, and the newspapers have not received returns for heavy expenditures. General Kuropatkin's retreat from Liao-Yang is reported but not yet credited by the military critics. They assert that the abandonment of the immense amount of military stores massed there is improbable without another battle, and that it will probably be deferred until the Japanese forces are concentrated and a turning movement northward menaces the Russian retreat.

The crisis of the war in Manchuria is watched so closely that the British expedition at the gates of Lhasa passes almost without observation. South Africa has fallen completely into the background; even the presence of Dr. Jameson in London is unnoticed, although he is Premier of the Cape. Parliament itself would cease to interest the bored and listless public if there were not theatrical acts, Welsh defiance of authority, a chairman in Gibraltar retreats, delinquent members and other episodes indicating midsummer madness.

The temperature has been rising inside as well as outside Westminster. Everybody is irritable, and the ordinary amenities of debate are lightly regarded. Winston Churchill, Lloyd George and other fighting men on the Liberal side have continued their parading tactics, and have forced the House to remain in session through the night, and have exasperated the main body of Mr. Balfour's supporters. The Licensing bill is almost the only legislative result of the prolonged but noticeably barren session of Parliament. The government has held its ground through the mastery of tactics of the Prime Minister, and seems likely to survive the intrigues and dangers of another session. The Free Traders on the Unionist side have neglected every opportunity for destroying it. The followers of Mr. Chamberlain may compass its defeat next year. Mr. Chamberlain has failed to attract the attention of Mr. Balfour by his proposal for a colonial conference, but succeeded unexpectedly in interesting Lord Rosebery, who supports the scheme under free food conditions. The correspondence of these two statesmen is a pretty display of adroit fencing, but will not lead to anything.

Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain has opened his Welbeck Abbey campaign among the farmers and agricultural laborers. His speech is highly praised by the fiscal reform press and condemned as a wretched failure by the Free Trade journals. The truth lies somewhere between these extremes of partisan opinion. What was new in it was the argument that fiscal reform, with low duties on foodstuffs, meat and dairy produce, would yield more profit for the farmers, more employment for farm labor and cheaper food for consumers. This plea is not answered when the Free Traders call the roll on the Duke's present platform and concede that tariff reform will add enormously to the income of great landed estates.

Continued on fourth page.

A WARNING TO TURKEY.

GUNS BACK OF DEMAND.

Warships Ordered to Smyrna—The Administration's Patience Exhausted

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Aug. 6.—The determination of the administration to make a demonstration in some Turkish port, either Smyrna or Beirut, is the outcome of continued procrastination by the Porte in the consideration of American claims and the persistent neglect to grant to American citizens and educational institutions the same rights as are now enjoyed by French and other European citizens and institutions of a like character. Exasperated to the last degree by the dilatory and unsatisfactory methods of the Porte, unable to obtain a hearing for Minister Leishman, and, to some extent, mindful of the request that the European squadron be withdrawn from Beirut a year ago, the State Department has decided that only a show of force will serve to bring the Turkish government to terms. Accordingly, the European squadron, now at Villefranche, has been ordered to sail for Smyrna at the earliest possible date, and is expected to coal and weigh anchor not later than Monday. Meanwhile, Minister Leishman has been instructed to inform the Sultan that the time for dilatory negotiations has passed and that prompt consideration of all and immediate acquiescence in some of the American demands must be made under penalty of seizure of a Turkish port.

ADMIRAL JEWELL'S FORCE.

The European squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Jewell, consists of the flagship Olympia, the Baltimore and the Cleveland. All are protected cruisers. The Olympia has a main battery of ten 5-inch rapid fire guns and four 8-inch guns. The Baltimore has a main battery of twelve 6-inch guns and six rapid fire 14-pounders. The Cleveland has a main battery of ten 5-inch guns. In addition to the ships named, the Des Moines, a sister ship to the Cleveland, with the same armament, will sail to join the squadron on August 20. It is not anticipated that anything more serious than a show of force will be necessary to bring Turkey to terms, but the Navy Department has determined to take no chances, and for that reason Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the battleship squadron, now in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, has been instructed to cruise about in that region until he receives further orders. This squadron, which constitutes the most powerful fleet in the American navy, consists of the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Maine, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. The necessity of sending this fleet to a Turkish port is by no means anticipated, but the administration feels compelled to take such action as will leave no possibility of Turkey's regarding its demands as a "bluff," and it is barely possible that the appearance of this powerful fleet in Turkish waters may be necessary for its moral effect.

THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Among the claims, the immediate adjudication of which is demanded by the State Department, are those presented by ex-Secretary John W. Foster, as attorney for the American Missionary Society, which are the outgrowth of the burning of several colleges and the destruction of property, and are said to aggregate approximately \$250,000. What the ultimate amount of these claims might be after adjudication cannot be surmised, but thus far it has been impossible to prevail on the Sultan to take the first step toward ascertaining what amount may be legitimately due the society. A further demand which Minister Leishman has sought to present has been that American colleges in Turkey have the same rights as are now enjoyed by European institutions of learning. Their status, under existing conditions, is, to say the least, equivocal. Furthermore, this government insists that American citizens must enjoy the same rights in Turkey as elsewhere, even though they are naturalized Turks. No effort will be made to protect those Turks who leave their country indebted to the government for taxes, and, on returning, seek to avoid payment on the ground that they are American citizens, but this government will not tolerate a practice too prevalent in Turkey of assessing extravagant amounts on men who have left that country, and then disregarding their American citizenship on their return, and the use of force to compel them to pay the taxes unjustly assessed in their absence.

DEMANDS ACCESS TO THE SULTAN.

Perhaps the most important demand is that the Minister from the United States shall have the right of access to the Sultan instead of being compelled to deal with the Porte, the equivalent of the State Department here. On the ground that the American Minister is not an Ambassador the Sultan has persistently refused to grant an audience to him, thus avoiding an explicit answer to the American demands. The circumlocutory methods of the Porte have meanwhile been used to the fullest extent, and the results have been unsatisfactory to the last degree. With a view to obviating these difficulties without disregarding the Sultan's dignity, this country invited Turkey to send an Ambassador to Washington, but the invitation was declined on the ground of economy. Under exist-

Continued on second page.

ORDONEZ'S LIFE IN PERIL

Attempt to Kill Uruguay's President

—His Escape.

Montevideo, Aug. 6.—An attempt was made upon the life of President Batlle y Ordóñez today, as he was driving with his family. As the party was passing along one of the principal streets of the city, a hurled torpedo was exploded at the side of the carriage. The explosion tore up the track of the railway running through the street, and the pavement, but so far as he can be learned no one was injured. José Batlle y Ordóñez was elected President of Uruguay on February 28, 1903. In March, 1903, the Bances, or White party, long a disturbing element in the republic, rebelled against the new President. This revolt was short, and terms were made, but the insurrection broke out again this year, and so far as known no peace has been made. Practically no telegrams bearing on the situation have been allowed to leave Montevideo.

AMERICANS FIRED ON.

Reckless Custom House Guards at Port Limon.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) New-Orleans, Aug. 6.—An international incident may develop from an occurrence at Port Limon, Costa Rica, on July 28, when three American citizens were fired on by the custom house guards without provocation or warning. News of this affair came to New-Orleans today, being brought to the city by the returning passengers on the United Fruit Company's steamer Brattle. The persons fired on were Dr. Allen J. Jumel, son of former Adjutant General Allen Jumel; Dr. J. O. Rush, of Mobile, Ala., and Duke Seweppe, of Boston and Port Limon. On this particular night the proper permits had been received and after nightfall, when the moon was shining, the two doctors with Mr. Seweppe entered a boat which was towed by two of the ship's crew. The boat was compelled to go within one hundred feet of the wharf on which the Custom House guard is located. While passing the end of this wharf, within easy sight, where it was plain to be seen what was being done and possibly who the occupants of the boat were, the guard opened fire. Half a dozen or more shots were fired from old Springfield rifles with 45-calibre bullets.

SHOT AT JAIL BIRDS.

Delaware Farmers Believe They Seriously Wounded Them.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Laurel, Del., Aug. 6.—Three of the jail birds who escaped from Georgetown Jail were overtaken in a swamp near Governor's Cross Roads as they were making for Laurel and the Maryland line to-day. A score of farmers shot at them, and it is believed they were seriously if not fatally injured. The rest of the desperadoes have kept under cover, and not one of the thousand members of the posse will venture into the swamp, where the outlaws are supposed to be in hiding. Sheriff Steele says the outlaws cannot live longer than to-night without food, and that when they show themselves in the open they will be killed. He has a large posse after the culprits, and is determined to take them, dead or alive. News received at 9 o'clock from Sheriff Steele's posse says they have at least eight of the twelve desperadoes, who escaped from Sussex Jail yesterday, surrounded, and that they will be taken dead or alive, and that, owing to the desperate characters of the men they will never surrender or be taken alive. Excitement in the posse increases every moment. The report reached here at 10 o'clock that Henry Jackson was fatally shot and Joseph Weatherly seriously injured by members of the posse of escaped desperadoes. The two men were members of a posse who were stationed near Tyndall's camp ground.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN 134.

Oldest Woman in Pennsylvania. It Is Believed.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Meadville, Penn., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Mary Murphy, the oldest woman in Crawford County, if not in the State, if her age is correctly reported, died at her home in Kertown, a suburb of Meadville, aged 134 years. In a recent interview she said: "I was born in Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas Day, 1770, and came to America in 1820, when I was in my 50th year. I was twenty-eight years old when the Irish Rebellion took place in 1798, and my first husband was a soldier. I was thirty-three years old when Robert Emmett was executed for treason, on September 20, 1802." The venerable woman left her second husband.

NON-UNION NEGRO SHOTS THREE.

Strikebreaker Saved from Mob—in Self Defence, He Says.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6.—In a riot near Swift's packing plant to-night John J. Willis, a non-union negro employed at Swift's, fired five shots into a crowd, wounding three other negroes, one seriously. The police had difficulty in protecting Willis from mob violence, but he was finally taken to the County Jail. Willis declared that, with other negro strikebreakers, he was set upon and stoned by a crowd of strikers soon after he had left Swift's packing plant. When he tried to escape, he said his pursuers closed in around him and he used his revolver.

W. F. SHEEHAN'S AMBITION

WANTS TO BE U.S. SENATOR

Parker, It Is Said, Has Agreed, if Legislature Be Captured.

William F. Sheehan is to be the next United States Senator from the Empire State if Judge Parker wins this fall and the Democrats capture the legislature. There has been more or less mystery about Mr. Sheehan's motive in taking up a task which his physician and relatives disapprove, such as is involved in the management of the national campaign in the East. The motive is made clearer by the admission of Mr. Sheehan's intimate friends that he desires to succeed Senator Depeew, whose term expires next year. Ex-Senator Hill some time ago disclaimed any desire to accept emoluments of any character from Judge Parker, in case the judge should be elected President. Mr. Sheehan has made no such disclaimer. It is understood that Judge Parker has assented to the proposition that Mr. Sheehan shall go to the Senate in case the Democrats capture enough Assembly and Senate districts to control a joint ballot. It is regarded as absolutely certain that Sheehan could secure his own election against the opposition of David E. Hill and Charles F. Murphy, as he would have the backing of the federal and State administrations.

The rejuvenation of Sheehan is one of the astonishing things in current politics. When he retired from politics about ten years ago he went out under a cloud. Practically he was driven out of Buffalo by the Cleveland men, who joined with the Republicans of Erie in denouncing him. The Democratic press of New-York reinforced the Cleveland Democrats of Buffalo, and denounced Sheehan as one of the most dangerous men in public life. Because of his course in getting the legislature to pass, and Governor Flower to sign, at 2 o'clock in the morning, a bill taking away from the Mayor of Buffalo the power to appoint the head of the Police Department of that city, "The New-York Times," under date of April 18, 1896, said:

The act of Sheehan is such a bold and brazen trick, so utterly devoid of scruple and decency, that no organization can accept responsibility for it and hope to live. He has shown himself such an unconscionable political blackleg that any claim upon public confidence on his part hereafter can only excite derision.

Further along, "The Times" said: The colossal impudence of his making demands upon the national administration at the very moment he was executing this infamous scheme for humiliating the President's friends in Buffalo can only be explained by an utter lack of moral sense and an incapacity for understanding the motives of honorable men.

The Democratic papers of this city predicted the ruin of Sheehan in the field of politics. He and his brother, John C. Sheehan, left Buffalo and established themselves in the city. William F. Sheehan kept out of local politics. His period of retreat ended with the opening of the national campaign and the opportunity to nominate Judge Parker. Not only did he come out from his political cyclone cellar, but he took the lead in securing the pledge of Western delegates for Parker. He corralled the Missouri and Arkansas delegates in a "gun-boss" mission, which he said was for the purpose of receiving a degree from an educational institution. He rented a house near the Esopus farm of Judge Parker, and became the judge's confidant and adviser. At the instance of the candidate and the Metropolitan Street Railway interests he was placed at the head of the national executive committee. On account of his superior ability he completely overshadowed Taggart, who is at the head of the committee because Mr. Sheehan wants him there as a good natured buffer and mollifier.

The friends of Mr. Sheehan admit that he is not the kind of a man to drop a lucrative law practice at this time and plunge into politics for nothing. He had a stormy interview with David R. Hill in 1892, not long before his forced retirement from politics. It was when Hill was making up the State slate. Sheehan demands the nomination for Governor, and when it was refused he turned on Hill and told him that he had done Hill's bidding for five years, and that some of the work had been of a peculiar character. He demanded the Governorship nomination as his reward. Hill told him he couldn't have it, as it would have to go to some one with a lot of money. It went to Flower. Sheehan took part of his pay by practically forcing Flower to sign the infamous Buffalo Police bill, which afterward was fittingly characterized by "The Times," "The World" and "The Evening Post" of this city.

FIGHTING PANAMA MOSQUITOES.

Government Cleaning Up Canal Strip, with Special View to Insect Pest.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) New-Orleans, Aug. 6.—The United States Public Health and Marine Department, under the supervision of the same men who cleaned Havana and Santiago de Cuba, has already set to work systematically to clean the Panama Canal strip and to keep it clean. Throughout the ten mile strip the most rigid inspection has already been instituted, and this inspection applies, by the terms of the treaty, to the cities of Panama and Colon as well. Orders for carbolic acid have been stupendous and have surpassed anything that was deemed necessary for the Cuban cities. The government wishes to exterminate the mosquito, and within a few months, it is said, every cistern on the canal zone will be screened. The new sewerage and water system, it is said, will be built with the idea of mosquito extermination. A J. COPPOLAN TANKS for water storage, all sizes to order. J. John-st.-Advt.

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