



## O. S. STRAUS FORESEES PEACE.

MEMBER OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL THINKS FAR EASTERN SETTLEMENT WILL COME SOON.

Russia's Attitude on Arbitration Not Hostile if Proposition Comes from Japan—Will Not Accept Mediation.

Oscar S. Straus, a member of the Hague Tribunal, yesterday expressed the opinion that he would awake some morning soon to find that the Russo-Japanese war was over and the Near and the Far Eastern questions had been settled.

While the official sentiment at St. Petersburg is that the prestige of Russia must be vindicated before the idea of peace can be entertained, there are those in high quarters who consider that there is a bare possibility of ending the conflict by arbitration, provided a proposition came from Japan direct.

It was stated from London that Japan had already taken action, which had failed, and it was thought that President Roosevelt might move in the matter of ending hostilities.

It was declared by Ambassador Cassini, in Washington, that Russia will not accept any offer of mediation at this time, and that she expects all governments with which she has relations to respect her wishes.

## ALL EASTERN QUESTIONS. RUSSIA'S EMPHATIC NO.

Expects Settlement Through Great Britain's Good Offices.

Oscar S. Straus, who is a member of the Hague Tribunal, when asked yesterday by a Tribune reporter if he saw any significance in the reference in the speech of Lord Lansdowne at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London to the "widely prevalent desire" that arbitration might be resorted to in the case of the present war in the Far East, made what may be regarded as a highly significant prophecy.

"I have long had the impression," Mr. Straus said, "that we will wake up some morning and find that through the good offices of Great Britain, with the tacit consent of the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin, an arrangement has been agreed upon by which the Near Eastern and the Far Eastern questions have been settled by one stroke. That is to say, that Russia will have come to an agreement with Great Britain, and secondarily with the signatory powers, for having free access to the sea through the Dardanelles, in return for which a permanent adjustment of the Afghan boundary and Great Britain's domination of the Persian Gulf will be granted, and that in the Far East Japan's sphere of influence will be recognized in Korea, while Manchuria, with certain rights to Japan secured, will revert to China. This done, the peace of the world will be insured certainly for our generation, and by the end of that time the nations will have become so accustomed to availing themselves of the Hague Tribunal that wars will be largely eliminated."

"What is your reason for so optimistic a view?" Mr. Straus was asked.

"There is every reason for such optimism," he said. "The peace idea is uppermost in the minds of the Cabinets of Europe as well as in the minds of the people. The desire for peace has been awakened and strengthened by President Roosevelt's decision, in response to the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union, to convoke a second peace congress, in accordance with the wish expressed and the plan outlined by the Hague Conference of 1899. I have from the beginning maintained that some phases of this Far Eastern situation sooner or later will have to come before the Hague Tribunal, as the interest of neutral nations nowadays is such that they cannot permit either of two combatants to exact such terms, especially when territory is considered, as the victor may be powerful enough to insist upon."

"Is there any reason why Great Britain should use her good offices to end the war in the Far East now?"

"The nations have already sounded the combatants as to whether mediation was acceptable, and it is not likely that any nation will insist upon proffering good offices until an intimation is received that they will be acceptable. Whether such intimation has been given Great Britain, or is about to be given, I, of course, cannot answer. Within the last eighteen months some twenty-five arbitration treaties have been concluded among the nations. Secretary Hay, under the instructions of the President, has arranged a special arbitration treaty with France, and is about to arrange one with Great Britain and with the leading nations which are represented in the Hague Tribunal."

"The arbitration movement is general among the nations, and the second Hague conference which will be convoked by President Roosevelt will enlarge the scope and strengthen the peace movement immeasurably. The war spirit is at last declining, and the dreadful carnage, marked by such infuriated heroism on both sides in this Far Eastern war, will serve as an object lesson for peace among the nations."

Washington, Nov. 10.—Careful inquiry here fails to develop any change within the last few weeks in the attitude of this government toward the Far Eastern situation. There has been no move officially that could be construed as indicating a purpose by America to intervene between the belligerents. It was stated, however, several weeks ago, by one of the highest authorities, that the President was only awaiting a suitable opportunity to do what he could to terminate the present war. He was restrained at that time and is now by the iron rule of the State Department, that under no circumstances or conditions shall this government make a formal offer to bring the belligerents to peace terms unless both of them shall signify a willingness to avail of his good offices. That point has not yet been reached in this war. It is known that Japan, having been in full and free conference with the State Department here and with Mr. Griescom, the American Minister at Tokio, for many weeks past, is willing to entertain an offer of good offices from the President or King Edward looking toward terminating the war, but so far no such intimation has come from Russia, and the slightest suggestion of an intimation to urge peace upon Russia has aroused both private and official resentment on the part of Russian officials here.

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**GREAT REWARD!**  
All who sweeten their tea or coffee with the famous CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR derive great satisfaction therefrom. It pleases eye and palate. No waste whatever. Sold in 5 lb. sealed boxes only. Grocers everywhere.—Adv.

## THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.



GENERAL STOESEEL, The defender of Port Arthur. (Le Monde Illustré.)



JAPANESE UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE, BEARING THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL STOESEEL AT PORT ARTHUR. (Illustrated London News.)

## "AUTO" KILLS A WOMAN.

Machine Could Not Be Stopped Because of Slippery Asphalt.

Owing to the slippery asphalt, the chauffeur of a large electric brougham, in which were Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Solis, was unable to stop his machine last night at Twenty-ninth and Seventh-avenue, and he ran down and killed a woman. The accident happened in the presence of a large crowd, and when the chauffeur attempted to drive away several persons followed, and had it not been for the appearance of several policemen, he might have suffered violence. The police were compelled to use their night sticks on the crowd. The man was locked up on a charge of homicide. In the excitement Mr. Solis and his wife got away, and they walked quickly to Broadway, where they boarded a surface car. They live at the Waldorf.

The dead woman was about twenty-eight years old, and appeared to be an Italian. She has not been identified.

William Vanderheyden, of No. 177 Academy-st., Jersey City, was the chauffeur.

As the machine approached Twenty-ninth-st., in Seventh-avenue, the woman started to cross the street. As she stood near the sidewalk for a few seconds. As she started again the machine was within about fifteen feet of her. Vanderheyden sounded the horn, but the woman failed to hear him. She was knocked down directly in front of the machine, and both wheels passed over her body.

## OLD RECLUSE MURDERED.

Act Shrouded in Mystery—Hints of Quarrel with a Woman.

Patchogue, Long Island, Nov. 10.—The body of Michael White, a junk dealer and recluse, was found to-day in the woods at North Bellport. The head was crushed in, and it is believed that the man had been murdered and robbed. Coroner Moore was summoned.

Michael White lived alone in a hut at Boonertown, about three miles from here. The body was found by Rosie Mangie. She was walking along the road a half mile north of the railroad depot, when she discovered a pool of blood. Beside the blood lay what appeared to be a part of the skull and a portion of blood led into the woods, and the woman, following it, found the body. The woman, who is known as "Big Rosie," is being held as a witness pending the investigation.

It is said that the murdered man, whose real name is believed to be Michael Bangio, leaves a wife and family in Italy. The authorities are investigating a story to the effect that the dead man and an Italian woman quarreled recently over a business transaction as the result of which the man owed the woman some money. It is alleged that in trying to pay her he displayed several parcels of money, but could not make the right amount, and that it was to break a large bill that he made the trip to Patchogue on Saturday.

He was last seen alive last Saturday. When he left home on that day he told some of his neighbors that he was going to Patchogue to get a check cashed. He came here and cashed the check, and it is supposed he started for home. When he left here he had between \$200 and \$300 on his person, but when his body was searched there was no money found on him. It is suggested here that the man was waylaid, and in his efforts to defend himself was roughly handled by his assailants, who were forced to strike him on the head to subdue him. They then took his money and fled and are still at liberty.

Neighbors of the man said that he was known as an eccentric miser, and that it was generally believed that he had hoarded up considerable money amassed in the junk business. He was a middle-aged man.

## FINED TEN CENTS A DAY.

Woman Charged with Begging by Rector to Pay for Two Years.

Mrs. Beula McCarton, an invertebrate beggar, has persecuted the Rev. Dr. Shreve Osborne, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newark, for two years, until it became unbearable, he says. Mr. Osborne lodged a complaint against the woman yesterday, and she was sentenced by Police Justice Sweeney to pay a fine of 10 cents a day for the next two years. In that time the woman will be under the supervision of the probation officer.

The woman has two daughters. The rector and other witnesses said they had helped her frequently, but thought it time a halt was called. She is said to have got her living by begging through Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

## SIXTH ATTEMPT ON B. AND O. EXPRESS.

Ties Placed on Track—Road Increasing Its Detective Force.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 10.—The sixth attempt within a few weeks to wreck train No. 1, an express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was made Monday night, near Kernstown. The train struck a pile of cross-ties, but was not thrown from the track, as the ties were not secured. The road's effort to increase its detective force has been increased and a determined effort is being made to run down the would-be wreckers.

## PRESS SUBWAY AD. FIGHT.

EXPECT LONG LAWSUIT.

Municipal Art Society Makes Appropriation for Court War.

The Municipal Art Society, determined that the disfiguring subway advertisements shall be removed, decided, barring other form of settlement, to carry the case to the courts, and made an appropriation for such purpose.

Indignation waxed high at the attitude of the Rapid Transit Commission, and Calvin Tomkins and Colonel Henry W. Sackett again declared that the Commission had no right to allow the "ad." clause in the contract.

A letter from August Belmont from the Commission came to light, in which he practically complained that the decorations of the stations would interfere with the advertisements.

Health Commissioner Darlington authorized Professor Chandler, of Columbia, to make tests of the air in the subway and report his findings.

## BELMONT ON THE SIGNS.

Called Decoration Almost an Interference with Advertising Privilege.

Determined to press to the end the fight to tear advertising signs out of the subway, the Municipal Art Society last night referred the question in all its legal aspects to Nelson S. Spencer, of counsel for the society, and Calvin Tomkins, the president, with full power to act in case the Rapid Transit Commission will not order the operating company to remove the signs.

At the meeting, where indignation waxed hot against the disfiguring signs, it was declared that a long lawsuit would result, and a special appropriation was made for expenses in connection with the fight. Individual members offered financial aid.

The uncompromising attitude of the president of the Rapid Transit Commission and most of its members in "standing pat" on the peculiar clause in the contract which by inference appears to permit unobjectionable advertising has shown the society that in the end the courts will have to decide the question. So last night at a meeting of the directors and heads of committees the subway advertising took precedence of all other business, and the members expressed their opinions in terms which the advertising concessionaires would consider almost "unparliamentary."

There were present Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Spencer, John DeWitt Warner, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, John Martin, William S. Crandall, F. Benedict Herzog, Henry M. Earle, Charles R. Lamb, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Edward B. Page, Karl Bitter, John J. Murphy, of the Citizens Union; William T. Evers and Mrs. Edward H. Hall.

Mr. Spencer told the society that the Rapid Transit Commission had no power to permit signs in the subway; that any pretense at such permission was merely a usurpation of authority. Mr. Tomkins said that the subway was a street—a public thoroughfare—and he was sure that the commission had no authority from any one to give a right to stick up signs along a street. Colonel Sackett and John DeWitt Warner also discussed the legal aspect of the question.

Henry M. Earle after the meeting said the society felt that it would get no remedy from the Rapid Transit Commission, so had prepared to ask the courts for a decision. The case would be carried to the Court of Appeals if necessary, he said. The society expected a long fight, but was prepared for it. One member wanted a public mass meeting called, he said, that the protests might be brought forcibly to the attention of the commission. Some of those at the meeting felt that in the fight against subway advertising the right of the company to maintain advertising on the elevated road stations might be questioned. Exactly the same points of law would hold in both cases, it was thought.

Colonel Sackett said yesterday that if the subway advertising question was taken to the courts he felt that only one decision could be made.

"The subway company was organized for a certain specific purpose, under the act," said Colonel Sackett, "a railway company for the carrying of passengers in this city. There are some things incident to the operation of a railway which the courts have held to be proper businesses, necessary, in some cases, for the railway company to engage in, as the maintenance of restaurants at trunk line stations. The advertising business is not one of these incidents, and could never be held to be."

"The Rapid Transit Commission was organized for a specific purpose under the law, the laying out of a route for the rapid transit tunnel and the letting of contracts for the tunnel. The commission was not organized to let advertising privileges which have no connection with

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## PRESIDENT GOING WEST.

Promises to Visit the St. Louis Exposition on November 26.

Washington, Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt has promised to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on Saturday, November 26. He made this promise to-night to a committee from St. Louis, headed by Mayor Wells, who came to Washington especially for the purpose of inviting him to visit the fair. The probability is that he may remain in St. Louis until the night of Sunday, November 27.

President Roosevelt has been anxious to go to St. Louis to see the fair ever since it opened. The campaign, however, compelled him to remain in the East, and in August he so informed William H. Thompson, treasurer of the exposition.

The committee to which the President this evening gave his promise to visit the fair consisted of Mayor Wells, William H. Thompson and Corbin H. Spencer, first vice-president of the exposition. Their train was late, and they did not reach Washington until 6 o'clock. Through Secretary Loeb an immediate audience with the President was arranged. The committee remained with him half an hour, and each member urged the President to accept the invitation, pointing out the appropriateness of a visit of the Chief Executive of the nation and the gratitude which would be felt by the people of St. Louis if he possibly could find time to go. The President cordially thanked the committee for the invitation, and after considering his engagements for the remainder of the month, he set Saturday, the 26th, as the most favorable opportunity available.

It is expected that the President and those who accompany him will leave here Thanksgiving night and reach St. Louis early Saturday morning. The invitation to Mr. Roosevelt, it is understood, is comprehensive enough to include any other persons he may wish to have with him, and some of the members of the Cabinet are likely to accompany him.

Members of the committee are highly elated with the prospect with which Mr. Roosevelt decided to visit the fair. They feel that his attendance will have an excellent effect, and that the day of his visit will be the banner day of the exposition's history. They say that arrangements will immediately be made for a fitting programme for that day, the chief feature, of course, being a thorough inspection of the grounds and buildings of the great fair, with such other appropriate exercises as he felt the presence of the President. For Sunday following, should there be no disappointment of the committee's expectation that the President will remain in St. Louis that day, arrangements for his entertainment will also be made.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Spencer left here for St. Louis to-night. Mayor Wells and L. D. Dooler, a member of the executive committee of the exposition, who came with the committee on invitation to Washington, will remain here for a day or two.

## THE COLUMBIA AGROUND.

Big Cruiser Sticks in Pensacola Harbor.

Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 10.—The big cruiser Columbia, which is to convey Secretary Taft and his party to Panama, went ashore at 8 o'clock to-night in Pensacola Harbor, and every available tug of the port is now on the scene endeavoring to pull the war vessel into deep water. The cruiser was sighted off Pensacola Bar just before dark, and it was thought would come to anchor until daylight. Instead, a pilot was taken on board and she crossed the bar in safety after dark. At what is known as Horse-shoe Bend she left the course, owing to the fact that some of the ranges had been destroyed by a recent storm. The cruiser is in a position just off the lighthouse, eight miles from the city, and although all towboats and naval vessels are endeavoring to move her, the effort thus far has proved unsuccessful. It is expected that she will be floated without injury at high tide in the morning.

## OFFICIALS CHANGE HOODOO NUMBER.

Servants Will Not Stay at No. 13 Polhemus Place, So Department Makes It No. 11.

There came to light in Brookly yesterday a new phase of the servant girl problem, when a citizen in Polhemus Place appealed to Super-visor Rooney, of the Bureau of Complaints, for aid in getting the old number will do," he stated, "so long as it is not 13." The worried citizen explained that neither he nor any member of his family was in the least bit superstitious, but that they found it impossible to get servants to work in the house because of the traditional bad luck supposed to be associated with 13.

Investigation showed that the lot next to that numbered 13 had been bought some years ago as a yard for a house facing in Brooklyn-st., so there was no likelihood of its ever being built on. So, through the assistance of Mr. Rooney, the Department of Highways consented to change the citizen's number from 13 to 11. He is now happy.

## PRESIDENT TRUE TO PARTY.

NO CHANGE IN HIS POLICY.

Will, as Heretofore, Seek Advice from Republican Leaders.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.)  
Washington, Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt will not, as a result of the extraordinary endorsement given by the American people or because of his frankly declared determination not to accept another nomination ignore the leaders of his party or fail to improve every proper opportunity to further the party's welfare. Those who are in a position to speak with authority regarding the President's views and purposes declare that there is no ground whatever for the assumptions and the insinuations thereby implied by newspapers which have been antagonizing him that the President will depart from his policy of consulting Republican leaders in and out of Congress as to all nominations for federal offices, or seeking the advice of all Republican Senators regarding appointments, in their States, and of inviting the recommendations of Republican State leaders when filling vacancies in or selecting appointees from their States. On the contrary, he will strictly adhere to his policy, always insisting that the best interests of the nation and of the party shall be promoted in every instance.

While it is true that no one can present to the President "any inducement to depart a hair's breadth from what he believes to be the very best line of conduct," it is equally true that in all his dealings with the members of his party in the past he has followed to the letter his conception of "the very best line of conduct." Many years ago Mr. Roosevelt came to the parting of the ways between idealism in politics and loyalty to party. As he has frankly stated on many occasions, he then determined that individual effort could be productive of little national good unless the individual allied himself with one of the great parties. By choice and by inheritance, he declared, he was a Republican, and his conception of being a Republican implies the preservation of the organization and the promotion of its welfare; all of which makes necessary dealing with the party as it exists, not as the dilettante and the idealist might wish it to be. Mr. Roosevelt has often said that the President was not responsible for the men the various commonwealths sent to the Senate, but he was responsible for the welfare of his party, as he was for the preservation of the interests of the nation and at the same time avoid a disruption of the only party which, in his estimation, will advance the nation's welfare. The President has in the past consulted with Republican Senators regarding policies, and has appointed the men they have recommended for federal offices in their States, but he has invariably insisted that they recommend men he could conscientiously appoint.

HIS VIEWS CLEARLY STATED.  
In his "American Ideals" Mr. Roosevelt clearly defined his views. He said:

Practical politics must not be construed to mean dirty politics. On the contrary, in the long run, the practice of fraud and treachery and foulness are unpractical politics, and the most practical of all politicians is the politician who is clean and decent and upright.

In an article on "The Presidency," written several years ago, Mr. Roosevelt said:

The Senators are the constitutional advisers of the President, for it must be remembered that his Cabinet is not in the least degree independent of which the Prime Minister is head in the English Parliament. . . . The President and the Senate are mutually necessary in matters of appointments. In practice, under our party system, it has come to be recognized that each Senator has a special right to be consulted about appointments in his own State, if he is one of the President's political party.

This will be the President's policy in the future, as it has been in the past, and, as will be seen from his own words, the assumption that he has dealt with so-called bosses or "leaders" because he was a frankly avowed candidate for election is utterly without foundation.

Despite these clearly enunciated convictions, however, "The New-York Times" says editorially to-day:

The first fact that must strike anybody in considering the situation created by the election is that for Mr. Roosevelt no more compromises are needed. The success they were intended to secure in his, and it is so overwhelming that the influence of particular leaders of factions vanishes into insignificance. The "recognition" which during the last three years could plausibly be claimed from the President by the Quays, the Platts, the Odells, the Adickses, has no longer the slightest effect.

## NEVER SACRIFICED CONVICTIONS.

Those who know the President's mind—and it is an open book to those who know how to read it all—assert with the utmost confidence that in no single instance has he sacrificed his convictions to his political ambitions, and the assertion of "The Times" that he has deviated from that policy dictated by his "untrammeled discretion" to serve "the greater end" is as absolutely without foundation in fact as were all its statements about him last week.

Events had not the President long ago determined and freely avowed his policy, the present election would point the way to such a course. Despite the many admirable features of President Cleveland's administration, it will go down in history as an administration which disrupted the party which made Mr. Cleveland President and left it alternately at the mercy of impractical and visionary theorists and of unscrupulous politicians. Such an example would not be lost on so keen an observer as President Roosevelt, had he not already formulated a policy of his own.

President Roosevelt is both a clever politician and an honest one, and the thought of those who expect him to disrupt his party by ignoring its component parts and conducting his second administration with a disregard of its welfare that would augur ill for the future of the great party of which he is the leader, is undoubtedly fathered by the wish, rather than by sound reasoning or by knowledge of the President's character and purposes.

## TALK OF THE VICTORY.

Ten Thousand Congratulatory Messages Received by the President.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.)  
Washington, Nov. 10.—Ten thousand messages of congratulation on the result of the election have been received by President Roosevelt. Every mail to-day brought large numbers of letters. Notwithstanding the immense number of messages, the President has decided that each one is to be answered, and this work may require several weeks.

Secretary Wilson returned from his home in Iowa to-day, and in the afternoon called at the White House to congratulate the President. "A number of things contributed to the wonderful result of Tuesday," he said. "First and foremost was the tremendous personal popularity of the President himself. He is more popular in every Western State than any man in those States. Wherever I went I

## SPECIAL TRAINS ACCOUNT YALE-PRINCETON GAME.

At Princeton, Saturday, November 12. Leave West 3rd St. via Pennsylvania Railroad, 10:30 and 11:25 A. M.; Des Moines and Columbia Streets, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M. Returning at close of game.—Adv.

## ON WEDNESDAYS THIS MONTH.

November 16 and 23, 10:00 by West Shore, \$20.00 by New York Central, New York to St. Louis and return, where the great fair is at its best. Our ticket agents will gladly give full information.—Adv.