

EXTRA SESSION IN JUNE? TO REVISE THE TARIFF. President Considering It—To Insist on Railroad Rate Adjustment.

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Roosevelt is seriously considering the advisability of calling Congress together in extraordinary session some time next summer, possibly about June 1. He would prefer to have the tariff revised this spring, but realizes that there is not sufficient time in a short session of Congress for the exhaustive argument and deliberation that the readjustment of the tariff schedules would entail.

After he abandoned the hope of getting the desired legislation through before March 4 the President inclined to the belief that the subject could best be settled by an extra session, to be convened immediately after the adjournment of the regular session, to continue into the summer. This idea was greeted with a chorus of protests from members of Congress, who did not wish to be kept at the capital, the strongest argument against the plan being advanced by the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, who pleaded for more time for the preparation of the bill. If they were to be called in extraordinary session, they pleaded, why not call them together next fall? In the mean time they would have plenty of opportunity to think things over, and by October or November they would be in a state of fine preparedness for the consideration of revenue and protection.

The President is now of the opinion that perhaps a middle time course might be steered with profit to the country. If the lawmakers are called here in June, just when the heated term begins, it has been suggested that they might hurry their work. With the thermometer flirting with the 90s, it is not at all likely that the orators would waste so much breath as they would ordinarily, when weather conditions are more congenial. Every man under the big white dome would be anxious to get home, and if every one understood that he had to remain until the job was finished the desired result might be reached in a remarkably short space of time.

MAY BE M'KEE DIVORCE. Referee Favors Wife's Petition—Suit Begun Last Summer.

Pittsburg, Jan. 3.—It developed to-day that Mrs. Eliza S. McKee last summer entered a suit for divorce against her husband, Andrew Hartup McKee, of New-York, who was mentioned in the Pittsburg divorce proceedings. An effort has been made to keep the suit a secret. The allegations are cruelty, desertion and brutal treatment. E. L. Mattern, the master who took the testimony, has recommended that a divorce be granted.

Mrs. McKee testified that she was married on November 21, 1892, to her husband at No. 46 Beech-st., Allegheny, and that two children were born to her. The wedding is said to have been performed by the Rev. Dr. Martin B. Riddle. Mr. McKee is now said to be thirty-four years old and his wife one year younger.

TAKEN IN RAIDS, 130. DESCENT ON TENDERLOIN. Bohemia, Tuxedo and Two Other Places Visited by Cottrell.

Captain Cottrell, of the Tenderloin, with thirty of his own and Inspector McLaughlin's plain clothes men, made a raid just at theatre closing time last night on several places in West Twenty-ninth-st. In all about 130 prisoners were taken. First they visited two alleged disorderly houses. From there they took eighteen women, including the alleged proprietor, to the station.

Then they surrounded, in equal detachments, the Bohemia, on the north side of West Twenty-ninth-st., just off Broadway, and the Tuxedo, just across the street. Both places were in full blast. There were sixty women in the Bohemia and nearly as many in the Tuxedo. About two-thirds as many men, exclusive of waiters and musicians, were present.

When the inmates of the resorts found that the sudden arrival of well dressed men meant a raid, the usual scenes followed. Half a dozen alleged slumming parties, "who had just dropped in on the way from the theatre," set up the usual cry.

One man in evening clothes ran to Captain Cottrell and begged him to let him out. He pleaded that he and his wife, guests at a Broadway hotel, had stepped in to see the sights. His plea was accepted.

Two young women without scarfs, but whose grief indicated a first arrest, pleaded that they were dressmakers and would go home if allowed. Captain Cottrell put them into one of the patrol wagons.

In the Tuxedo was found George Freye, the alleged proprietor, and in the other place the alleged manager, William Pann. Both were arrested, charged with maintaining disorderly houses. The arrests were on warrants issued yesterday by Magistrate Mott, calling for the names of each case "with inmates" of the house where they were found.

All the women, except the wife of the hotel guest, were arrested, the detectives saying they recognized them all as old offenders. The crowds that gathered were extremely large. It took all the uniformed policemen in sight to keep them moving. The news of the raid spread rapidly and everybody in the Savoy, a resort in Twenty-ninth-st., soon disappeared. The men and women in the Haymarket got out of that place quickly, but when they felt sure that the Haymarket was still going they returned, and business was soon bigger than ever.

Captain Cottrell declined to say that the letter of the Society for the Prevention of Crime to Commissioner McAdoo had had any influence in making the raids. He said recent complaints of fighting and disorderly conduct in the two places had been so frequent that he decided it was time for a lesson.

SEVERELY FLAYS POLICE. Society for the Prevention of Crime Blames McAdoo.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, as president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, sent a letter yesterday to Police Commissioner McAdoo strongly blaming the Police Department for conditions disclosed, he says, by agents of the society. The letter was delivered in person yesterday at the office of Mr. McAdoo by Thomas L. McClinck, superintendent of the society. Dr. Parkhurst is at Lakewood.

In his talk with the reporters yesterday, the Commissioner said he had received the letter, but did not seem pleased with its contents. He would not say what they were.



POSTMASTER WILLCOX AT HIS DESK.

BRONX TRAFFIC TIED UP. STREETS SKATING RINKS. Slipping Horses Cause Blocks—Trains Much Delayed.

A sleet laden forty-knot nor'easter struck New-York squarely in the face yesterday. Incidentally it stung like fine grapeshot, tangled up the feet, made pavements slides and streets skating rinks. It caused suffering to horses and houseless human beings, and likewise toppled chimneys, knocked off hats, smashed windows, snapped telegraph wires and disconnected circuits.

Generally, it more or less impeded or tied up traffic and transportation throughout the city and filled lodging houses to overflowing. Echoes of the general storm were heard in the belated arrival of trains.

The subway showed a marked increase in traffic. In the Bronx the streetcar tie-up was almost complete before midnight, and after that hour there was scarcely a car moving. An hour after midnight the entire system of the Union Railway Company was paralyzed. On the main lines cars were being moved only at intervals of from thirty to forty-five minutes, and on the outlying lines not a car was moving.

The horsecar lines ran slowly and only at long intervals. A long delay began on the Sixth and Eighth ave. lines at State-st. and Battery Place soon after 8 o'clock. A heavy brewery wagon was stalled on the tracks. A car, after considerable difficulty, pushed the wagon off.

On the East Side the storm was felt severely, especially by the surface lines, which were continually blocked. In Second, Third, Lexington and Madison aves. cars were stalled frequently by horses falling on the tracks. Persons from downtown offices were more than an hour late in arriving home. On the Crosstown lines, especially in Forty-second-st., traffic was in a bad condition.

Numerous accidents were reported. In Third-ave. near Seventy-sixth-st., there is a slight grade. A car in charge of William Hopkins was going south. A brewery wagon, driven by Patrick Kane, was also going south on the tracks, and when Hopkins endeavored to stop the car the wheels slipped along the rails. He reversed the power, but too late to avoid an accident. The front of the car smashed into the brewery wagon, and the passengers, many of whom were standing, were badly shaken up. They made a rush to the rear door and jumped from the platform. Several windows in the car were broken, and the front platform was wrecked. Traffic was blocked for about half an hour.

POURED OUT BARRELS OF ASHES. So slippery for the horses was the Fifth-ave. pavement yesterday afternoon that many of the merchants from Twenty-fourth to Fortieth-st. voluntarily brought out cinders and ashes and scattered them freely about to give man and beast a better footing. Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria the conditions became so bad that the downstairs help of the hotel brought out barrels of cinders and threw them broadcast. Horses were led by the bridle at this point for an hour, and traffic was wellnigh suspended during the worst of the storm.

Trains on the New-York Central and on the New-Haven and Hartford railroads were late in arriving in the Grand Central Station last night on account of the storm. The Central road was the more handicapped, trains being in most cases at least one hour behind their scheduled time. The Southwestern Limited due at 9 o'clock did not come in until 8:15; the Lak Shore Limited was three hours behind, the Eastern Express 1 hour and 20 minutes, the New-Yorker 1 hour and 15 minutes and the Metropolitan 1 hour and 30 minutes behind. The local trains on the Central were all from ten to thirty minutes late.

On the New-Haven road all trains were delayed, especially those from Boston, which entered the station about half an hour behind time.

The City Lodging House was crowded. When the capacity of 550 men was accommodated the remaining 250 applicants for a night's lodging received the order "To the dock!" That meant that they were first to receive a big bowl of steaming hot brown liquid, which Superintendent York assured the reporters was good coffee, and half a loaf of bread. They were then welcomed to one of the 250-odd cots which had been installed for such an emergency in a big room in the Twenty-sixth-st. pier house.

At the Olive Tree Inn, where one may obtain a "first class bed" for 15 cents, the manager said he never expected the honorable and successful

ICY SLUSH AT PIER FIRE. FIGHT IN MUCH HARDSHIP. Damage to Clyde Steamship Offices, \$30,000.

Knee deep in icy slush and in the sleet and snow that beat on their faces with all the force of the half gale that was blowing last night, firemen held what threatened to be a most disastrous waterfront fire in Pier 36, North River, between Spring and Charlton sts., for three hours. The fire destroyed the offices of the Clyde Steamship Company, the damage amounting to about \$30,000. It was discovered in the offices at the front of the pier shed.

Deputy Chief Krueger, who arrived on the first alarm, ordered a second. To this Chief Croker responded. He ordered a third alarm.

The Apache, which plies between this port and Charleston and Jacksonville, lay on the south side of the pier, and the Carib, which runs to Wilmington, lay on the north side. On both steam was up. They went out into the stream.

Their places were taken by the fireboats George B. McClellan, Abram S. Hewitt and New-Yorker. Pushing their noses into the smoke and flames, these vessels had a score of streams pouring on the flames from the "rifles." In West-st. all was confusion. Dozens of trucks were lined up in front of the pier, and these had to be dragged to one side to make place for the firetrucks. At either side of the pier the confusion was worse. Both docks were crowded with scows and lighters, and the cursing of the firemen and the bargemen as they got in one another's way was vigorous. The Apache and the Carib by this time were half way out in the stream. They were in the way of everybody and were ordered back alongside the pier.

Alongside the Apache, but at pier 35, was the City of Columbia, of the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah. It soon became apparent that she was in no danger and she remained at her pier.

When Chief Croker arrived the flames were shooting high into the air. The two big searchlights were put in operation on the front of the pier, but they were of little use, the smoke and the snow proving almost impenetrable. The ladders and the hose were soon covered with ice from the volumes of water poured on the shed. Icicles three and four feet long hung from the rungs of ladders and from the windows.

The fire burned north and south in front of the shed for about one hundred feet in either direction and worked out against the wind a hundred feet back on the pier shed, which is about seven hundred feet long. The shed is two stories high and entirely of steel, there being little to burn except the freight stored in the shed and the furniture of the offices. By midnight the fire was practically out.

W. R. WILLCOX IN CHARGE. Postoffice Net Profits for 1904, He Announces, \$9,669,136 81.

William R. Willcox yesterday formally took charge of the New-York Post Office, succeeding the late Cornelius Van Cott. His desk was laden with flowers. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Thomas F. Murphy, the heads of departments and the superintendents, numbering more than one hundred, were presented to the new Postmaster by Assistant Postmaster Morgan.

The new Postmaster then made a brief address. He declared with emphasis that influence would have nothing to do with either the advancement or the punishment of postal employees. He spoke of the need of more pneumatic tubes, more sub-stations and improved transportation facilities. He said, in part:

I want to say that any man who is occupying a place in the postal service, lawfully and properly, need have no fear of any influence, however strong. Should there be any who do not do their duty, no influence, so far as my official acts are concerned, shall avail him.

Many of Mr. Willcox's friends called to congratulate him. He has made some changes and will have his desk in the outer office, used as a reception room by Postmaster Van Cott.

Before leaving his office yesterday Mr. Willcox made public the figures showing the large volume of business done by the New-York office last year. According to the figures of the auditor, it yielded a net profit to the government of \$9,669,136 81.

GENEROUS TERMS GRANTED. JAPANESE NOW IN POSSESSION OF PORT ARTHUR—OUTLOOK FOR PEACE DISCOURAGING.

Each Declares the Other Must Make the First Advances—Stoessel's Report Tells of Suffering Inside the Fortress.

The articles of surrender of Port Arthur provided for the surrender of all property belonging to Russia at noon of January 3. The Russians will furnish drawings showing the position of all warlike articles, mines and fortifications. The Russian officers will be allowed to retain their side arms and to return to Russia on parole, while the enlisted men will become Japan's prisoners.

The Japanese took possession of many of the Port Arthur forts. Reports at Che-Foo and Tokio show that Port Arthur is utterly wrecked. It was declared at St. Petersburg that overtures of peace could be considered only if direct from Japan, and Baron Hayashi, in London, declared that Japan would make no overtures.

INDIGNANT AT PEACE TALK. THE TERMS OF SURRENDER. Russian Officials Declare Offer Could Come from Japan Only. Officers Keep Their Arms and Will Be Released on Parole.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4, 2:40 a. m.—The flood of telegrams from abroad bringing talk of peace arouses only resentment in official circles here, and even many Liberals, who are urgently pressing the government for reforms, aroused by the story of heroism and suffering of the Port Arthur garrison, declare emphatically against any cessation of hostilities until Russia's honor is vindicated by a victory in Manchuria. Equal resentment is aroused by foreign criticism of General Stoessel for blowing up the ships in the harbor and destroying the town of Port Arthur when he could no longer defend them.

Accounts received from Port Arthur refugees of the straits to which the garrison was reduced before it surrendered are almost unexampled. It is quite true that some explosives were left wherewith the ships and some houses were destroyed, but the ammunition of many of the forts was absolutely exhausted. Some had not fired a shot for two days before the negotiations opened. The men had been living solely on rice for a month, and many were suffering from scurvy. Even the effective soldiers were nearly all wounded, and dropped asleep amid the Japanese bombardment beside their own useless guns.

One midshipman who passed through the siege has turned a white haired, prematurely aged man. Admiration here for the heroic defence is mingled with wonder how General Stoessel continued to hide the true condition from the world. Emperor Nicholas has already granted General Stoessel's request that his officers be allowed to give their parole.

In Russia, for the moment, the people seem to have forgotten all their differences in the common grief. The revolutionists, who had intended to mark the event with demonstrations, evidently found the moment inopportune, and no disturbance is reported anywhere in Russia to-day. Nevertheless, the revolutionists intend to make every use of the fall of the fortress later is not doubted.

The government's position is a difficult one. It has enemies ready to take advantage of whatever course it adopts, and peace under present conditions would probably compromise the dynasty more than the determination to continue the war to the bitter end.

The Emperor will arrive here to-day, and a council of his advisers will be held immediately. Much as the situation is complicated by agitation at home, the war party seems still completely in the ascendant, and the indications are the Emperor's advisers are practically unanimous that Russia's prestige abroad and the security of the dynasty at home make it impossible for Russia to accept a humiliating peace dictated by Japan as the conqueror. Still, there is every evidence that Japan would proffer moderate terms, and it is possible an offer of generous terms would make a good impression and pave the way for the reception of proposals in a conciliatory spirit.

While the general impression is that peace at this stage is impossible, there always is the possibility in an autocratic government that the unexpected may happen. The suggestion that President Roosevelt would be willing to tender the good offices of the American government in case Russia intimated that it would be acceptable has aroused a most friendly feeling.

At the War Office and the Admiralty all talk of the possibility of peace at this time meets with nothing but expressions of indignation. In spite of this, diplomatically the situation is extremely interesting, and in diplomatic circles it is regarded as certain that Japan has awaited this moment to submit proposals for peace, and that she intends to do so through the United States. Intervention or even the offer of good offices by the United States without the request of Russia is not admitted to be possible, and it is known that France will not act in such a capacity. But direct proposals from Japan will be considered.

The general opinion, however, is that, coming on the heels of a succession of disasters and with the present situation in the interior, it is impossible for Russia to bow to terms, even moderate ones, offered by Japan as a conqueror.

A diplomat who holds exceptionally close relations with Russia said that he did not believe peace was possible, adding:

If the war is to end it must be more than peace. It must be a complete understanding between Russia and Japan, almost in the nature of an alliance covering the Far East. An ordinary peace, which might be ruptured in a few years, would not be sufficient. Upon the basis of an equitable alliance Russia possibly could yield.

The report circulated here that an armistice is assured before the end of the week is not confirmed in official circles, where there is no intimation that such a thing is contemplated. While it was said that any proposals Japan might make would receive due consideration, the officials were unable to imagine how it could be possible for Japan to offer conditions which Russia could accept.

It is denied that the Emperor's return is in any way due to the reported attempt on his life at Vilna to-day. It is declared that no such attempt as is reported has been made.

Officers Keep Their Arms and Will Be Released on Parole.

Tokio, Jan. 3.—A telegram from General Noji giving the text of the capitulation convention was received this afternoon. It is as follows:

ARTICLE I. All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials at the garrison and harbor of Port Arthur are taken prisoners.

ARTICLE II. All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings, and all objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition.

ARTICLE III. On the preceding two conditions being assented to, as a guarantee for the fulfillment thereof, the men garrisoning the forts and the batteries on Etse Shan, Sun-Shu Shan, Antse-Shan and the line of eminences southeast therefrom shall be removed by noon of January 3 and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

ARTICLE IV. Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have destroyed objects named in Article II or to have caused alterations in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the negotiations shall be annulled, and the Japanese army will take free action.

ARTICLE V. The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines, their services, tanks, submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and naval officers, with names, rank and duties of said officers; a list of army steamers, warships and other ships, with the numbers of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the names of men and women, their race and occupations.

ARTICLE VI. Arms, including those carried on the personal ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide on the method of their transference.

ARTICLE VII. The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army as being honorable, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as officials belonging to the Japanese army, to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole.

ARTICLE VIII. Non-commissioned officers and privates of both arms and navy and volunteers who will sign a written pledge, pledging that they will not take up arms and in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war will receive the concession of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and navy officer will be allowed one servant, and such servant will be specially released on signing the parole.

ARTICLE IX. The sanitary corps and the accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese army for the caring for sick and wounded prisoners. During such time such corps shall be required to render service under the direction of the sanitary corps and accountants of the Japanese army.

ARTICLE X. The treatment to be accorded to the residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance, and also detailed files necessary for the enforcement of this compact shall be embodied in a supplementary compact. The supplementary compact shall have the same force as this compact.

ARTICLE XI. One copy each of this compact shall be prepared for the Japanese and Russian armies, and it shall have immediate effect upon signature thereof.

By permission of the Japanese, General Stoessel to-day sent a cable message to the Emperor of Russia. The message recites the fact that the Port Arthur commander was forced to surrender, announces the terms granting the officers parole and asks the Emperor to send his commands.

Che-Foo, Jan. 3.—The fort where the negotiations for the surrender of Port Arthur were held is called the Big Eagles' Nest, and it is near Rihling Mountain.

According to the reports of the negotiations received here, General Stoessel's proposal that the Russian sick and wounded should remain under Russian medical supervision, and that the Japanese transfer the non-combatants was acceptable to General Noji, but the Russian proposal that the Russians should march out under arms caused some controversy.

STOESSEL'S OWN STORY.

His Reports on Conditions in Port Arthur Before the Surrender.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.—General Stoessel's dispatches by way of Che-Foo to the general staff relate how the position of the fortress of Port Arthur gradually became less safe and more critical, the ravages of scurvy increasing enormously the casualty lists, already considerable from the Japanese assaults and bombardments. Toward the end of the year the supplies of ammunition completely gave out, there were 14,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals and 300 fresh casualties coming in daily. The general reports that at the end of the stage he had only 10,000

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND. Leave New York 6:22 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:35 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 p. m., Indianapolis 1:30 p. m., St. Louis 3:45 p. m., by New York Central. No expense fare—Adv.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED LEAVES New York daily, commencing Jan. 29th, 12:30 noon. Arrives St. Augustine, Fla. P. M. Handicapped and quickest Florida trip. Office 113 Broadway—Adv.

Continued on second page.

Continued on second page.