

GRIPENBERG'S CHARGES.

Kuropatkin Accused of Causing Recent Russian Defeat.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—The arrival in St. Petersburg of General Gripenberg, former commander of the Second Manchurian Army, who reached here at midnight, has caused a sensation in military circles. The general said that he relinquished his command after the recent attempt of the Russians to flank Field Marshal Oyama because General Kuropatkin refused to send him help when victory was in General Gripenberg's hands and ordered him to withdraw.

General Gripenberg will personally report on the situation to Emperor Nicholas. It is too early to say what the result will be, although it is evident that Kuropatkin's enemies are pushing their campaign against him. His friends say that Kuropatkin's side of the story is that he only intended to make a demonstration in force, and that Gripenberg pressed the attack too far and became too much involved. General Gripenberg said to-day:

I am glad to give an account of the battle of my army, the telegrams, have seen being far from the truth. Kuropatkin, of course, authorized the advance, but he imposed the condition that it should not go beyond Hei-Kou-Tai and Sandepas. My plan was to capture Hei-Kou-Tai and then outflank Sandepas. From the First Army Corps before Hei-Kou-Tai I detached a brigade, which occupied Hei-Kou-Tai on January 25.

The Japanese cut in from the south, and the brigade came under a crossfire, but held out until I got up another brigade to cover its retreat. The Japanese were now concentrating on their left. In the evening of January 25 I ordered my army were ordered under no circumstances to fall back from our positions. The next morning my whole front was engaged, the troops being disposed as follows:

On the extreme right, the First Corps. Then the 1st Rifle Corps and the Fifth division of the Second Corps, which had just arrived from Russia. Altogether I had sixty-two battalions. The enemy had twice as many. The battle of January 26 was continued until the evening. We did not surrender an inch of ground. My left flank, which was clearing the road to Sandepas, being weak, I asked the commander in chief, who had sixty battalions available for reinforcements. He declined to send any, apparently taking the Japanese demonstration at the center as being a general advance. Nevertheless, I decided to storm Hei-Kou-Tai the next day. All the surrounding villages were already in our hands.

Early on January 27 the fiercest fighting occurred. We again held our own. The road to Sandepas, the Japanese point of concentration, was clear of the enemy. I therefore again appealed to the commander in chief for reinforcements. If he had listened to my entreaties we would have riven the iron ring of 100,000 of the enemy.

The Japanese, being menaced by a strong force of Russian cavalry from the south and southwest, evidently realized the danger of attacking us. In desperation, on January 28, they four times desperately assaulted our outer positions and were beaten off each time in such brilliant fashion that it does my heart good to remember the gallantry of my brave comrades. I might easily have followed up these repulses by a headlong offensive. But I was tied down by the commander in chief's restrictions and his refusal to send me reinforcements. How anxiously I awaited a reply on both subjects! Just think of what victory meant! Complete victory was in my grasp. The loss of thousands of lives was not dreadful before such a result.

The reply of General Kuropatkin arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening in the shape of an order to leave a small force in our positions and move up the army to his support. In view of the expected Japanese advance on the center, how was it possible for the Japanese to attack the center when all their available forces were diverted west?

TO DISCUSS SEA LEVEL CANAL.

Burr and Parsons to Make Important Recommendations to Commission.

Panama, Feb. 17.—W. H. Burr and William Barclay Parsons, members of the Panama Canal Commission, who are passengers on the steamer Alliance bound for New York, will, it is known here, make important recommendations to the Commission on their arrival in New-York on the proposed sea level canal and other engineering problems.

MAJOR PAKENHAM'S BODY FOUND.

Mystery of British Officer's Disappearance Partially Cleared Up.

London, Feb. 17.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Major Henry Pakenham while on his honeymoon at Folkestone last week has been partially cleared up by the discovery of his body on the seashore near here this morning. Major Pakenham was a son of General Ralph Pakenham, and his mother was a daughter of William Clarke, of New-York. He married on February 7, in London, Miss Markham, sister of the late Lady Annesley, and was staying with his bride at a hotel in Folkestone. Three days after the marriage Major Pakenham went out for a stroll, telling his wife he would not be gone long. The next day his overcoat was found in the harbor, and a note in a pocket said he was sick and saw no prospect of getting better. Major Pakenham contracted enteric fever in the South African War.

THE INAUGURATION PLANS.

William H. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Republican County Committee's special committee on the inauguration, said yesterday that he had reserved the day for the inauguration of the county, and that the sleeping car accommodations in every day. There will be three trains, of ten cars each, for the County Committee people. Mr. Ten Eyck will be in charge of the first, Moses McKee of the second, and Jacob A. Neustead of the third. The tickets on the special trains cost \$1 apiece, and they are good until March 8. The trains will start over the Pennsylvania at 9:30 o'clock Friday night, March 3. The committee will make its headquarters at Macabee Hall, opposite the Pension Building, where the members will report at noon on inauguration day. There will be a parade at 10 o'clock and a flag into line for the parade. High hats will be worn by all.

HOKESMITH ON OIL LAND SCANDAL.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 17.—Hoke Smith said last night, regarding the charges made by Secretary Hitchcock concerning the grant of oil privileges in the Indian Territory when Smith was Secretary of the Interior, that he did not wish to discuss the matter until he had further information from Washington. He remarked, however, that if it was a scandal to make the grant when he was the value of the land, it is doubly a scandal on the part of the present administration to allow half of the lands to be held by the beneficiaries of the grant.

FOLLOWING LEAD OF KANSAS.

Bill for State Refinery Introduced in Colorado Legislature.

Denver, Feb. 17.—A bill for the establishment of a State oil refinery has been introduced in the Colorado Legislature. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the erection and operation of a refinery.

SMALL HOLDINGS IN TEXAS.

Standard Declared to Own Not Ten Per Cent of Lone Star Oil Fields.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 17.—J. D. Newman, of the Gulf Oil Company, said to-day that the Standard Oil Company is authorized by the statement that the Standard owns less than 10 per cent of the oil producing wells in the several Texas fields, and that he will prove this to the federal authorities if an investigation is ordered by the government.

The report that the Standard owns the majority

SENATE YIELDS TO HOUSE.

Recedes from Wheat Drawback Amendment Under Protest.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Senate to-day terminated its controversy with the House over the provision of the Dingley law relative to the drawback on imported wheat by receding from the amendment inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Hansbrough, the author of the amendment, moved that the Senate recede, but he expressed regret at the action of the House. He called attention to the fact that, although the session was within two weeks of the close, the House had taken no cognizance of the ruling of the Treasury Department, which, he said, absolutely nullified a law. He said that, in view of the great pressure of business, there was nothing left but to allow the House to have its way, and, therefore, he moved to recede.

Mr. Foraker also protested against the action of the House, contending that the constitutional provision that bills to raise revenue must originate in the House did not preclude the Senate from originating measures affecting revenue.

Mr. Patterson asserted that the opinion given on the drawback by Attorney General Moody was "in the face and teeth of the law." "I protest," he added, "against any action by any executive official which for the benefit of any trust changes or repeals a law."

Mr. Morgan was of the opinion that the House had "entirely transcended its authority under the Constitution," adding that that body had no right to send the bill back as it had done. Mr. Spooner defended the action of the House on the ground that the Senate had invaded its prerogatives. He characterized the protest of the House as disrespectful and dignified, and expressed the hope that the Senate would meet it in the same spirit.

KANSAS OIL BILL SIGNED.

Governor Says Object Is to Compel Monopoly To Be Decent.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 17.—Governor Hoch to-day signed the bill passed on Wednesday appropriating \$200,000 for the erection and maintenance of a State oil refinery with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. The signing of this measure will make it possible for Kansas to begin in earnest the fight against the Standard Oil Company. In signing the bill the Governor sent a long message to the legislature reviewing the fight which has ended in the present legislation and giving his reasons for signing the refinery bill.

Governor Hoch, in his message, objected to the size of the appropriation made for the purpose of carrying the law into effect, and said that he differed from the majority of the members of the legislature only in regard to the method of fighting the Standard Oil Company. The message also urged the legislature to supplement the refinery bill with railroad legislation which will prevent the so-called Oil Trust from defeating the purpose of the act.

"No greater question," said the Governor, "confronts the American people than the control of great aggregations of capital. We are all groping in the dark, but we will get out into the light after a while. This Kansas contribution to the solving of this great problem may or may not be a wise one, but it is at least an honest and courageous one."

Governor Hoch said that the present legislation was not an attempt to drive the Standard Oil Company from the State, nor to deprive it of its rights. "It is not an attempt to establish a monopoly, but an attempt to compel a monopoly existing to be decent." He said that normal conditions were again restored and the State would be glad to withdraw from the business of refining oil and leave it in the hands of private competitors, "where it legitimately belongs."

"It is due to this State to say," says Governor Hoch, "that this movement has not been conceived, as many suppose, and some charge, in the spirit of socialism." Further legislation directed against the Standard Oil Company came up in the House to-day. A bill making oil pipe lines common carriers was reported and was made a special order for the afternoon session. This is one of the two bills undispensed of. The other one is the anti-discrimination bill, designed to prevent the Standard Oil Company from underselling the State. This bill has been made a special order for next Monday.

MATHEWS CHARGES A MYSTERY.

Gruber Declares Jerome Is Trying to Attack Republican Party.

The nature of the charges which, it is rumored, the District Attorney's office threaten to bring before the grand jury against Armitage Mathews, secretary of the Republican County Committee, are a mystery to Mr. Mathews himself, his political friends and Abraham Gruber, his lawyer, according to statements made by them last night.

TWO WIVES TO CLAIM HIS BODY.

Marital Ventures of New-York Inventor Revealed by His Death.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—Two former wives of S. L. Barriett, of the Barriett Electrical Company, who died suddenly at Dayton, are speeding toward Cincinnati from New-York City on separate trains to claim the body of the dead inventor. Mrs. John F. Ryan received word to-day from Mrs. George Barriett, of New-York, that she had learned of Barriett's death and that she had just learned of Barriett's death and that she had just learned of Barriett's death.

PHOTOGRAPH MARRIAGES ILLEGAL.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Superior Judge Cook decided to-day that Japanese photograph marriages are illegal in the United States. This decision was given in habeas corpus proceedings instituted to take a Japanese girl from the custody of the Japanese Women's Home. The girl, fifteen years old, was sent to this country against her will, she declares. Her parents told her she was to become the bride of a prominent Japanese to whom she had been married by photograph. She was returned to Japan.

COPYRIGHT TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Japanese government has signified its willingness to sign a copyright treaty with the United States, provided it shall not be retroactive.

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PANAMA R. R. INQUIRY.

Rapid Fire Questions for Officials—Relations of Canal Commissioners.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Panama Railroad Company is capitalized at \$7,000,000. Its gross assets are \$15,850,000, of which \$12,228,000 is the value of the real estate, equipment, terminals and steamships, the remainder being cash and treasury assets. The bonded debt of the property is \$3,153,000, of which the company owns \$887,000. The gross earnings for the last eleven months were \$2,861,358.

This statement was presented to-day to the subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, charged with an investigation of the affairs of this company. Other information brought out was the fact that the members of the Panama Canal Commission, who have been elected directors of the company, receive the regular compensation of other directors, namely, \$5 for attending the bi-monthly board meetings, and Commissioner Parsons receives \$10 for attending the bi-weekly meetings of the executive committee. Each of these director-commissioners is credited with one share of the stock of the company on the books, and draws the dividends declared on the same. Admiral Walker, chairman of the commission, is credited with 100 shares of the stock on the books of the company.

FOR MORE BATTLESHIPS.

President Earnestly Urges Upbuilding of the Navy.

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Roosevelt held an important conference before the Cabinet meeting to-day with Senator Allison, Speaker Cannon and Representatives Tawney and Wadsworth over the Naval Appropriation bill. The President told the Congressmen that he believed it would be a serious error to fail to provide for at least two new battleships, and urged them to think well before they cut down the number to one, as has been suggested. If economy must be practiced at the present time, the President believes, the country will be better off in the future if the pruning knife is wielded in some department other than the navy.

PARCELS POST WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Treaty Signed Which Will Go Into Effect April 1.

Washington, Feb. 17.—A parcels post treaty with Great Britain was signed to-day by President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay and Postmaster General Wynne. It has already been signed by the British officials, and will take effect on April 1. The maximum weight allowed is four pounds, six ounces. The rate fixed is 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound in this country and 2 shillings a parcel in England. All packages sent under this arrangement are limited in value to \$5. The treaty follows the general provisions of existing parcels post treaties with other governments. A treaty with France is likely to be concluded soon.

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