

preparation to resist a possible attack. No naval officer could be criticized for having his ships ready either in time of war or in time of peace, either in hostile waters or in friendly waters, warships are supposed to be always ready for action within five miles of the coast.

The second point of the decision is that the commission holds that Admiral Rojestvensky was responsible for the results of the fire upon the fishing fleet, and it also holds that 20 torpedoes were fired at the fishing boats.

The findings also show that considering the alarming reports which had reached him—in other words, the surrounding circumstances of the case—Admiral Rojestvensky was justified in not stopping after the incident, but the commission expresses regret that he did not make an opportunity for notifying the authorities at some point on the English coast, so that some assistance might have been sent to the damaged fishing fleet.

The commission also takes the view that, after the engaging in fire, Admiral Rojestvensky did all he personally could to prevent the fishermen from being directly fired on.

Finally the decision says the commission takes note in stating that its conclusions were not meant to reflect upon the military valor of Admiral Rojestvensky.

In other words, said Admiral Davis, all the conclusions from the British presentation of facts were sustained by the commission. This was naturally put in somewhat diplomatic language. But the fact of the findings being favorable to Great Britain is unquestionable, according to Admiral Davis's view.

Commenting on the moral effect of the decision, Admiral Davis expressed the belief that the results ought to be most salutary and in the interest of the general principle of arbitration. This principle naturally calls for some concessions from both sides. In the present case both governments will accept the result, and Russia will, doubtless, provide a money compensation to the victims' relatives.

According to Admiral Davis's view, Russia can take a fair measure of satisfaction from the finding, for although it holds that an error was committed, it was one which was not creditable to the Russian flag. The fact must be considered that the Russian squadron was making a voyage of thousands of miles on a war mission, and reports indicated that the Japanese might make attempts against the squadron.

This undoubtedly inspired an anxious, suspicious state of mind on board the Russian ships. Nothing in all the testimony, however, reflected in the slightest on the discipline or efficiency of the Russian navy.

Admiral Davis goes to Dover on March 4, where he will embark on the Red Star Line steamer Finland, and on landing in the United States will go direct to Washington. He regrets his inability to arrive in time for the inauguration of President Roosevelt. His son, Midshipman Davis, takes part in the ceremonies on the staff of General Chaffee.

Admiral Fournier read the decision, the spectators following it minutely. The general impression among the audience was that the decision was in the nature of a compromise, as the majority approved the British contention that no torpedo boats attacked Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, and that therefore his opening fire was not justified, and, as the majority also approved the Russian contention that Admiral Rojestvensky acted according to his belief, even though mistaken, that, therefore, his action did not reflect upon his military valor or sentiments of humanity.

Admiral Fournier closed the commission with a speech of thanks to its members. He said that each of them would return to his country bearing as a recompense for his labors the legitimate satisfaction of duty well accomplished. They left behind them a profound impression of esteem for the devotion in which the difficult task had been performed.

Significant remarks were made by Sir Edward Fry, representing Great Britain, and Baron Taube, representing Russia. Both spoke in the most amicable spirit and praised the commission's work. Sir Edward said:

This is one of the most important events ever brought before an international court. All should feel gratified with the satisfactory results attained.

The speaker closed with the quotation: Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

### GREAT BRITAIN PLEASED.

Commission's Finding Received with Approval in London.

London, Feb. 25.—The Foreign Office received the findings of the North Sea Commission with apparent equanimity, but declined to give out any official expression of opinion thereon. One official said:

The finding of the commission is final. We, therefore, must be satisfied, and it would be bad taste for us to express dissatisfaction.

The Associated Press understands unofficially, however, that the Foreign Office is well pleased with the findings.

The news was received in London with every sign of gratification, which was all the more marked because of the premature reports that the decisions of the admirals were of an anti-British character. The whole report is regarded here as discrediting the Russian case. Even the phrase that the firing was not unduly prolonged, which seems to afford a certain justification, is at the same time taken as implying that the Russians continued to fire after they had discovered their mistake. The definite finding of the admirals that no torpedo boats were at the scene of the incident, gives considerable satisfaction, and it is pointed out that the British contention was further upheld in the finding that the "travellers" on the Aurora were the boats the Russians mistook for torpedo boats.

### RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN CHANNEL.

Dover, Feb. 25.—The third Russian Pacific squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Neogotoff, passed here this morning, heading westward.

### STRIKE ON "THE EAGLE."

Mailers, Drivers and Pressmen Quit—News Company Also.

The members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, No. 842, who are employed by "The Brooklyn Daily Eagle," went on a strike yesterday. They approached the business manager, Herbert F. Gunnison, just before the afternoon paper went to press, and demanded that he sign an agreement recognizing the union and granting certain concessions. He refused to sign the agreement, and the mailers refused to work. Clerks and members of the staff were pressed into service in the mailing room and on delivery wagons during the afternoon. In the evening about twenty-five of the pressmen also went out. They say that they want the reinstatement of the two men who have been taken out of each of the presses during the last few weeks.

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The business management of "The Eagle" said that it might they would not sign the agreement of the union. With their improved financial condition, it was declared, they were able to get along with fewer pressmen. The paper, however, has no trouble in getting out the Sunday morning paper as usual. A detail of policemen was sent to "The Eagle" office to prevent any disturbance. The members of the union were ordered to leave the premises. The company has been secured to deliver the Sunday papers. The police went out a general order asking that all delivery wagons of "The Eagle" wear a proper sign.

The American News Company handled no "Brooklyn Eagle" last night. Before the strike of the Mailers' Union it was agreed between the union and the distributing company. It was said last night that the American News Company would not handle any "Eagle" until the paper yielded to the demands of the strikers.

1000 AROUND YOUR OFFICE. There are many bargains in books, maps and office furniture offered in today's paper. Read the "Little Ads. of the People."

### VIENNA LINE REOPENED.

Trains Reach Warsaw—Streetcar Service Stopped.

Warsaw, Feb. 25.—The first train in three days on the Vienna Railway arrived here at noon to-day, bringing three hundred passengers. The strike appears to be settled. Trains are running to-night, though the lockout on the Vistula lines continues.

The resumption of traffic on the railway, however, was offset by a walkout by street railway employees this afternoon. The men demand an eight instead of a sixteen hour day and an increase of 50 per cent in wages.

The price of meat is rising daily. The price of coal has already doubled.

The normal school pupils and those of the Warsaw Conservatory and the Lodz Commercial College stopped their studies to-day.

Some of the passengers who arrived on the Vienna trains to-day tell of hardships which they suffered on the journey. They were held up for three days at Skiernewice, where the only hotel had sleeping accommodations for eight persons, and the travellers were forced to sleep on the floors of the railway station. Supplies of food gave out, and some of the men hired vehicles and drove to Warsaw, but on reaching the outskirts of the city they were waylaid by roughs, severely handled and robbed. Mails which arrived at Warsaw by wagon were also plundered.

### ANARCHY IN CAUCASUS.

Details of Robbery and Murder at Baku and Batoum.

Baku, Feb. 25.—Comparative order has been restored in this city, but the people here and at the oil fields have been forbidden to leave their houses between 8 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning under the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Tiflis, Feb. 25.—Details of the recent street fighting at Baku show that thirty-five persons were killed or wounded on February 20 and that on the following day the racial bitterness between the Mussulmans and Armenians reached a climax. Street murders were incessant, and firing lasted all day long. Altogether a hundred people were killed or wounded.

Buzars and shops were plundered, and, as the garrison was inadequate, reinforcements of five battalions of infantry with artillery and two squadrons of Cossacks had to be called in, and used their arms to suppress the outbreak.

Further disturbances occurred on February 22. The residences of the wealthiest inhabitants were plundered and burned. The Governor traversed all the quarters of the city, exhorting the people to cease hostilities, and the Armenian and Mussulman clergy met and embraced in public and expressed a desire for a reconciliation of their peoples. The rioting was thereupon suspended, but again broke out on February 24.

Constantinople, Feb. 25.—Advices from Batoum say that the prefect of police and several leading merchants of that city have been assassinated, and that numbers of Ottoman strikers have been murdered by Georgian strikers. The Porte has drawn the attention of the Russian Embassy to the situation, and the embassy has promised the necessary protection.

Revolutionary proclamations in favor of a republic are being circulated broadcast at Batoum. The movement is not confined to the city workers, but has many adherents among the peasants and agricultural classes, who say that the landowners are treating them as serfs. The whole of the Caucasus is said to be seething with dissatisfaction. Armenians, Jews and people of other nationalities and creeds are aiding the strikers, who appear to be acting under the orders of a secret committee at St. Petersburg.

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### MORE PROCRASTINATION.

Ministers Unable to Decide on Reforms—Kokovseff May Resign.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 26.—There are various reports concerning the proceedings of the session of the Council of Ministers last night. In all of them are indications that M. Witte played the most prominent part, as he did at the preceding meeting. It is known that the question of reforms was taken up, but left undecided.

The "Russ" prints a definite statement that it was decided not to call a zemsky sobor, but this is denied in other quarters. The paper's street sales have been suspended, owing to an article telling of conditions in Russia and asking if they indicated the existence of a government.

According to an apparently well grounded report, the Minister of Finance, M. Kokovseff, will soon leave the Cabinet, and be succeeded by M. Roucaloff, a former assistant to the President of the Council of Ministers, M. Witte, and a strong supporter of that official.

### STRIKE STILL IN FORCE.

Situation in Southern Russia Grows Steadily Worse.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—The employees of the Putloff Iron Works again resumed work to-day, but the other strikers remain out.

Reports to-day both from Poland and the Caucasus are more disquieting. Owing to lack of direct telegraphic communication with many places in the Caucasus verification of countless rumors is impossible, but it is positively known that almost a reign of terror exists in the territory between the Caspian and Black seas. Private vendettas have filled the streets of Baku, Batoum and Tiflis with dead Armenians and Mussulmans. The reports, however, of the capture of Russian garrisons and of the firing of the Black Sea Fleet on Poti are not confirmed.

In Poland the strike situation is once more assuming a critical phase, and it is feared the authorities may again be forced to adopt violent measures.

The railroad strike situation in Southern Russia is also more menacing. Traffic on half a dozen roads has been stopped, causing still further difficulties in the transportation of grain and coal and bringing business to a standstill. Over one hundred and fifty thousand carloads of grain await movement in the Volga district, and several hundred thousand tons of coal for the iron and steel manufacturers cannot be hauled from the Donetsky collieries.

Added to this is the dangerous agrarian movement among the peasants of some of the southern provinces. In St. Petersburg the workmen are in a constant state of agitation. The employers are unable to deal with the men, who walk out and resume work on alternate days. There are now over forty thousand men idle and walking the streets.

### THE RUMORED SALE OF LINERS.

Hamburg, Feb. 25.—The reports of the sale of ten Hamburg-American ships to Russia, announced by the "Borsen Courier's" Hamburg correspondent to-day, are based upon the sale of several vessels to the Russian East Asiatic Company, with which the Hamburg-American Company recently came into close business relations.

A KALEIDOSCOPE ARRAY OF BARGAINS may be found each Sunday in the little advertisements of the people in the narrow columns.

### VICTORY DEARLY BOUGHT.

KUROKI'S LOSSES HEAVY. Beresneff Hill's Capture—Attack Renewed—Action on Centre.

Teinkhetchen, Feb. 25.—The Japanese attack on Beresneff Hill developed into an encounter of the most sanguinary kind. The Japanese in a bayonet charge were received with pyroxylin hand grenades or were blown up by mines, and the Japanese machine guns which took positions to support the advance were silenced for a time and beaten back.

The Japanese came on with greater resolution, however, and the Russians finally yielded the hill in face of greatly superior numbers and a determined series of attacks, which continued night and day.

The Japanese on Friday attacked a hill opposite Tzenti Pass, but were repulsed with great loss.

News has just been received here that the Japanese renewed the attack on Tzenti Pass to-night.

Moukden, Feb. 25.—An action on the centre opened at 8.30 this morning with siege guns. The firing continued through the day.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—General Sakharoff, General Kuropatkin's chief of staff, in a dispatch dated to-day, reports that when the Japanese attacked and captured Beresneff Hill on February 24 their dead lay in heaps. The Russian losses have not yet been ascertained.

The text of General Sakharoff's dispatch is as follows: We evacuated Beresneff Hill after a severe bayonet fight, the enemy bringing to the attack a considerably superior force. The attack on Tzenti Pass was repulsed. At Beresneff Hill the Japanese advanced over the bodies of the enemy dead, in the face of exploding surface mines and through barbed wire entanglements. Their losses were considerable. Ours have not yet been ascertained.

In the evening of February 24 the enemy was discovered in the neighborhood of Thautokao village and pass, nine miles south of Wanfu Pass.

Tokio, Feb. 25.—The Russians shelled Lita-Jen-Tun and Chen-Chieh-Pao yesterday. On the same day they burned and abandoned Chien-Sun-Mu-Pao-Tzu, near Wai-Taom Mountain.

Actions between reconnoitering parties continue.

### TRACE ROSS MURDERER.

Police Expect Soon to Get Slayer of Aged Woman.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 25.—It is believed here that the police know the identity of the missing coachman of Mrs. Hannah B. Ross, and that they have a clew to his hiding place. Early this morning Chief of Police Gallagher visited Newark, where he had a long conference with County Physician McKenzie, who held an autopsy yesterday afternoon, and gave it as his opinion that Mrs. Ross came to her death from cerebral hemorrhage. This might have been caused by a blow, a fall or by suffocation. This afternoon he left Newark for Philadelphia. What caused him to visit Philadelphia, he refused to say. The man wanted signed his name to the will of Mrs. Ross a few days before her charred remains were found in the ruins of her home, as Earl C. Watson, of No. 29 Green-st., Newark. At the latter address he was known as Harris. He was also known in Newark under the name of Robert Wallace.

Further search of the cellar was made to-day. No trace of human remains was found. The carcass of a pet cat of Mrs. Ross and some silver knives, forks and spoons were discovered. There was no trace of jewelry or other valuables. The man to whom Mrs. Ross in a letter referred to as paying court to her is David Martin, a clothing salesman for Marshall & Bail, of Newark. Mr. Martin says that he visited Mrs. Ross often. He says he has not been at her home for several weeks. He never heard of the missing coachman.

Mrs. Stone, of No. 61 Columbia-st., Newark, said that she had been inquired in regard to the man Harris, who is suspected of being the missing coachman. She said she had never intended to implicate Harris. She did not think him capable of such a crime. She denied that she had ever said the Harris her acquaintance resembled the missing coachman in any way.

The funeral of Mrs. Ross took place to-day at the home of her brother, Martin D. Wallace, in East Orange. The services were strictly private and were conducted by the Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, pastor of the Grove Street Congregational Church. The body was buried in a vault beside that of her husband, in Rosedale Cemetery. Nothing is known yet as to the contents of her will.

It was said at the Montclair police station this afternoon that "Packer" Rodgers, the "pal" of a Newark pugilist who was under suspicion, was arrested in New York. The life savers telephoned to the Newark police. No reason is given for the alleged arrest, and Rodgers bears no resemblance to the missing coachman whom Mrs. Ross engaged on Saturday.

Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 25.—Late last Thursday night a stranger applied at the Sea Bright United States Life Saving Station for a night's lodging, and was accommodated. He told Captain Leighton conflicting stories regarding himself, and stated he had been employed as a bartender at Lakewood and Highlands, both of which stories were afterward found to be false. His appearance coincided with that of the coachman who is suspected of the murder of Mrs. Ross. The life savers telephoned to the Red Bank police to be on the lookout for him, but he did not appear in this town.

It is possible that the coachman was in Brooklyn on Friday. Miss Hilma Rosvall, who keeps a confectionery store at No. 1,008 Flatbush-ave., declares that a man who sold a woman's gold watch and chain to her at that time for \$5, which is much less than its actual value, closely answers the description of the missing coachman. She has appeared in the papers. Yesterday she reported the case to Captain Pinkerton, of the Flatbush police station, and he assigned two detectives to see if any trace of the man could be found. They were successful. The police man sent her a check for a hurry, she said. The reason he gave for selling the watch so cheaply was that he needed the money to pay a ticket for Boston, and had only seven cents to his name.

### CURING CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

New Diphtheria Antitoxin Serum Said to Be Giving Satisfactory Results.

There seems to be genuine hope for those stricken with cerebro-spinal meningitis, judging from a recent case that has been treated with diphtheria antitoxin serum, the new remedy prescribed by Dr. Edward Waitford, of Gouverneur Hospital, where there are twelve cases now under treatment. The superintendent at that hospital said yesterday that all these cases were responding favorably to the treatment. The patients ranged in age from nine to thirty, and that they had had none for about ten days, but that as soon as they came in they were treated with the diphtheria antitoxin serum, and in a few days they were able to get about. He said that the serum is a supply kept on hand. Asked to explain how the serum is obtained, he said that it is made from the blood of a horse which is injected into the veins of a horse. This is done several times until the horse is thoroughly inoculated with the virus. The matter that settles at the bottom of the blood is the serum, which is used for the cure of cerebro-spinal meningitis by injection into the veins of the patient.

At Bellevue Hospital Dr. Smith, of the medical ward, who has direct supervision over the cases of meningitis, said that they had had none for about ten days, but that as soon as they came in they were treated with the diphtheria antitoxin serum, and in a few days they were able to get about. He said that the serum is a supply kept on hand. Asked to explain how the serum is obtained, he said that it is made from the blood of a horse which is injected into the veins of a horse. This is done several times until the horse is thoroughly inoculated with the virus. The matter that settles at the bottom of the blood is the serum, which is used for the cure of cerebro-spinal meningitis by injection into the veins of the patient.

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### RAID ON PRIZE FIGHT.

Men Well Known in Society and Business Reported Caught.

Captain Cooney, of the 68th-st. Station, accompanied by detectives, policemen on reserve and a half dozen patrol wagons, battered in with axes and hammers the doors of a stable at Nos. 249 and 251 West 64th-st. last night, thus preventing a series of prizefights. More than sixty prisoners were taken.

The stable is west of West End-ave. The police had known for a week or more, Captain Cooney said, that the fights were to take place and he had detectives inside when the fighting was begun. The real fight of the night, which was blocked, was to have been a "bare fist finish" between Marty Ready and Owen Flynn, welterweights.

In a twenty-four foot ring, roped off, with a flooring of tarpaulin, badly lighted by two large barn lamps, one fight had been finished and a second was well under way when the police broke in. The first fight was between two heavyweights—Hall Lightwoods, a white man, and Harry Elam, a colored man. This fight went six rounds, no gloves being used. Both were pretty well battered up, honors being about even.

A couple of lightweights—Jack McCann and Dan Collins, called "featherweights"—and fought five rounds when Captain Cooney's axe cut the door, and the crowd about the ring scattered, some going "aloft." The police were stationed all around the barn and had every possible exit covered. When the doors gave way, Captain Cooney and his detectives rushed in. Some of the spectators went up ladders and hid themselves in nooks and corners of the loft.

Joseph Smith, the man who refereed the fights, and James Kelly, who was said to be "kinging matches," were arrested. The other fifty-nine prisoners were charged with aiding and abetting in the fight.

### HURT BY STAGE POWDER.

Actor at Colonial Theatre Injured by Blank Cartridge.

Edward J. Connelly, an actor in "The Duel in the Snow" at the Colonial Theatre, was painfully injured during the last act last night by the explosion of a blank cartridge too near to his eyes. Much of the powder was buried under the eyelids.

Connelly, playing the part of Count Alfred in the play, is engaged in a duel with revolvers with Silvers, a part assumed by Frank Oakley. Silvers is to die in the encounter. After an interchange of shots, Count Alfred's pistol missed fire. Silvers, to keep up the action of the play, fired his pistol again. Connelly fell to the floor groaning.

At the back of the stage a curtain had been raised, showing a ballroom scene, with half a hundred girls and men. This is supposed to be a dream to soothe Silvers' last moments. The girls, when they saw Connelly fall, understood that there had been an accident. Some of them screamed. The audience became somewhat alarmed and some left their seats and crowded to the doors. The ushers stopped the incipient stampede and the curtain was rung down without further incident.

Policeman O'Meara called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Saunders hurried Connelly to the hospital. It is thought that the sight of his eyes will be saved.

### POLICE SURGEON TRIED.

Dr. Henry P. De Forest, police surgeon, was put on trial before Deputy Commissioner Lindsley at Police Headquarters yesterday on charges growing out of the death of Edmund F. Goodale, the wealthy Watertown, N. Y. merchant, who died suddenly in the home of Jades, Florence Edwards, No. 166 West 47th-st., on the evening of January 14.

Mr. Goodale and Henry Hammond, a business man, were visiting Mrs. Edwards, a Chinese woman, Dr. De Forest, whose office is at No. 24 West 47th-st., was summoned. Coroner Jackson gave a post-mortem on the body, which was about twenty years old. No report was made to the police. Commissioner McAdoo made an investigation, which resulted in a ticket for Boston, and had only seven cents to his name.

The police surgeon is charged with conduct unbecoming a police surgeon; conduct injurious to the honor and welfare; neglect of duty; making a false and deceptive report to the Health Board; making and signing a false deceptive certificate of the death of Goodale, and making and signing a false and deceptive certificate and record of the death to the Health Board.

Dr. De Forest was appointed a police surgeon March 19, 1904. He is the first police surgeon to be put on trial here. He has medical charge of five Brooklyn precincts.

On free view day and evening, beginning tomorrow, at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, is a collection of old Chinese porcelain, enamel, jades, grims, textiles and other valuable objects; also some modern and ancient oil paintings, the property of specimens of Chinese art. The collection contains a number of A. D. Vorse. The collection contains a number of A. D. Vorse. The collection contains a number of A. D. Vorse.

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