been released with apologies for their mistaken detention. The Sleipner and Sentis are Norwegian vessels.

A Chinese warship is expected at Chemulpho with a guard for the Chinese Legation at Seoul.

The accounts of the fate of the Russian warships Variag and Korietz differ. According to one story, many of the crew of the Korietz were drowned and the survivors were picked up by boats from the French cruiser Pascal.

Naval authorities here assert that Japan's successes have already insured to her command of the sea between Port Arthur and the mouth of the Yalu River.

The Government is sending Baron Suematsu to the United States on a special mission to explain Japan's case. Baron Kaneko will go on a similar mission to England.

The newspapers are unanimous in expressing personal sympathy for Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, whom they dissociate completely with Russia's attitude.

It is reported that he deprecated his own Government's diplomatic methods, and warned St. Petersburg some time ago that they were goading the Japanese into war. He urged that the characteristic contempt of the Russians for Asiatics was entirely misplaced in the case of the Japanese.

SPY GOT INTO PORT ARTHUR?

Story of How the Japanese Got Information Regarding the Fleet There.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—According to a telegram from Chefoo, the torpedoing of the Russian warships at Port Arthur was done not by torpedo boats, but by the cruisers Chite, Kasagi, Takasago and Yoshino, which launched torpedoes from just outside the limit of the Russian searchlights. The Russian sailors are said to have been paralyzed and disorganized by the surprise.

Another Chefoo despatch quotes the Japanese Consul there as saying that when he was officially informed that the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg had withdrawn he chartered a British vessel and went to Port Arthur and Dalny to take off refugees.

Every facility was given to him by the Russian officials. The quarantine was removed and the Consul entered Port Arthur in his official dress. He was saluted by the soldiers and was invited by a high official to a dinner, where a toast was proposed that peace might be restored. After leaving Dalny he encountered a Japanese fleet about eighteen miles from Port Arthur.

A high Japanese naval commander travelled as a menial in the Consul's train and noted the exact position of the Russian ships. He also noticed that they did not have steam up and were not keeping a sharp lookout.

As soon as the Japanese fleet was sighted signals were exchanged and this officer was taken on board the flagship, where he made a detailed report of his observations to Admiral Togo.

According to a despatch mailed from St. Petersburg, Russia completed her artillery equipment in the Far East by despatching, on Feb. 7, seventy-two quick-firing guns of the type that were conspicuous in the Dreyfus case, which have since been much improved.

It is stated that they are now superior to any guns of that class in the world. They fire thirty-eight rounds a minute. Seventeen carloads of ammunition accompanied the guns.

It is stated that the Russian Government is forwarding 300 locomotives for use on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

RUSSIA CANCELS COAL ORDERS.

Fears That Colliers From England Will Be Captured by Japanese.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CARDIFF, Feb. 10.—The coal market here was excited upon learning late this afternoon that Russia had countermanded her orders for the loading of several colliers at this port, and had also stopped the sailing of colliers for the Far East.

It is inferred that the Russian Navy has suffered so severely in the engagements with the Japanese as to compel the Russians to recognize that her colliers will certainly be captured by the Japanese, and that the loss caused by cancelling contracts is the less of two evils.

REFUSES COAL TO RUSSIANS.

Three Warships Arrive at Port Said—Gunboat Mandjur at Shanghai.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PORT SAID, Feb. 10.—The steamer Smolensk of the Russian volunteer fleet and two torpedo boat destroyers arrived here to-day. By order of the Egyptian Government they were not allowed to take coal at this port.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10.—The Russian gunboat Mandjur is at this port. She flies her war flags and is ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice.

It was reported that the Mandjur was in drydock at Nagasaki on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities, and it was said it was expected that the Japanese would seize her.

PRO-RUSSIAN BEHEADED?

Reported Fate of the Favorite of the Empress Dowager of China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 10.—It is stated that there are 600 Russian troops at Kalgan, a hundred miles north of Pekin.

It is rumored that Yuan Shih Kai, Viceroy of Chili and Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, has lured Li, the pro-Russian favorite of the Dowager Empress, away from Pekin and caused him to be beheaded.

It is rumored that the Russians have murdered a hundred Chinese at Liaoyang.

The officials at Shanhaikwan are extremely alarmed by the situation and are appealing to Pekin for protection.

50,000 RUSSIANS ON THE BORDER.

Force Reported Ready to Resist Japan's Advance Into Manchuria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 10.—Many reports are received here in regard to the Russo-Japanese military operations, but it is impossible to sift the reliable statements from mere rumors.

Thus, it is stated that 50,000 Russians

¶ Every outward expression of a business is a reflection of something within.
—GEORGE L. DYER

The CHELTENHAM Press prepares Reading Matter, Illustrations and Type-arrangement for Advertising Books that faithfully reflect a firm's business ideals. 150 Fifth Avenue

are massed along the line from Liaoyang, Haicheng, Fenghuangcheng and the Yalu River to oppose a Japanese advance into Manchuria.

An important bridge on the Manchurian Railway has been blown up and thirty persons killed. Bandits have destroyed two telegraph lines in Manchuria. A large Japanese force has arrived safely at Seoul. The Russians are doing their utmost to obtain control of the railway from Newchwang to Shanhaikwan.

Four hundred French troops are going from Tientsin to Corea, the Emperor fo that country having accepted French protection.

EMPRESS LEAVES PEKIN.

Gen. Yuan-Shi-Kai Drilling 30,000 New Troops.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONG KONG, Feb. 10.—Gen. Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, is drilling 30,000 new troops. He has applied to the Government for funds, and if unable to obtain them purposes to raise the required money himself.

The Dowager Empress has left Pekin for Kaifeng-fu, in the province of Honan.

Gen. Ma has been ordered to Shanhaikwan to hold it against Russian occupation.

ADMIRAL URIU KNOWN HERE.

A Graduate of Annapolis—His Wife a Graduate of Vassar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Rear Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, the victor at Chemulpho, is well known to several naval officers here. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1881, after serving there four years, and then went to the British Military School at Greenwich. His wife, who was graduated from Vassar, is a Japanese. Admiral Uriu, pronounced You-ree-oo, is a Christian. He is about 43 years old, and obtained his rank thus early through his thorough training and his brilliancy.

Capt. William Swift of the Naval General Board said to-day that when he was in Japan two years ago he met Uriu, who was then Vice-Minister of the Admiralty. Lieutenant-Commander William S. Sims, inspector of target practice for the Bureau of Navigation, was at Annapolis with Uriu, and the two renewed their Academy days in Paris at the time of the Spanish-American War, when each was the Naval Attaché of his Government there.

Naval Constructor Joseph H. Leonard was a classmate of Uriu at the Naval Academy. He said to-day: "Three Japanese boys entered the Academy in 1877 and were graduated in 1881. They were Tasuker Serata, Sotokichi Uriu and Yenoske Inouye. Serata died a Rear Admiral in the Japanese Navy just a year ago. Both he and Uriu made fine records in the war between Japan and China. When at the Academy they were very religious and were members of the Y. M. C. A. Uriu finished fourteenth in a class of seventy-six."

AUSTRIA'S NEUTRALITY.

Present Struggle Not Expected to Affect Balkan Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—Count Goluchowski, Imperial Foreign Minister, replying to questions to-day before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, expressed the opinion that the war would not tax Russia to the extent of preventing her cooperation with Austria in the enforcement of Macedonian reforms.

Consequently it was not necessary to conclude a fresh arrangement in connection with these reforms.

Count Goluchowski reaffirmed that neither Russia nor Austria had any desire or intention to seize territory in the Balkans for its own benefit.

Referring to the Russo-Japanese war, the Minister said that Austria would maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

TO ANNOUNCE OUR NEUTRALITY.

President Officially Notified by Russia That War Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called at the State Department at noon to-day and left with Secretary Hay the following telegram from the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg:

"During the night of Feb. 7 (8?) a detachment of Japanese torpedo boats unexpectedly attacked the Russian squadron lying at anchor in the outer roadstead of the fortress of Port Arthur. This attack being the beginning of military operations, it obliges the military government to take immediate measures to reply by armed force to the challenge issued to Russia. Be good enough to inform the Government of the United States."

Immediately after Count Cassini delivered the declaration of his Government the preparation of a neutrality proclamation was begun at the State Department. The rough draft was completed this evening and submitted to the President. It is long and will probably be amended before being proclaimed. It will probably be issued to-morrow.

To enable the President to keep himself fully informed as to the military movements in the Far East, large maps of Japan, Corea, Manchuria and Eastern Siberia have been placed in his office. Mr. Roosevelt is taking a keen interest in the Russo-Japanese conflict.

Mr. McCormick, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has appealed to the Secretary of State to keep him informed of the Russo-Japanese war situation.

He says he is unable to obtain information at St. Petersburg as to what is going on and regards it as necessary that he be advised of what is occurring in the theatre of hostilities in order that he may be able to care for the interests of the United States.

OUR FLEET AT WAR SCENE.

Only One Warship to Be Near the Combatants at Any Time.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A high official of the Navy Department made this statement to-day in regard to the orders sent to Rear Admiral Evans as a result of the discussion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting of the manner in which this Government should demonstrate its neutral attitude in the Russian-Japanese war:

"Admiral Evans has been instructed to leave his battleship squadron at Subig Bay in the Philippines and to proceed with his cruiser squadron to Shanghai. He was told also to keep in touch with the situation in the theatre of warfare. His instructions are such, however, that he will not send more than one cruiser at a time to that locality. This vessel will visit the Corean port of Chemulpho, where we have a gunboat, the Vicksburg, but will not go to Newchwang, the Manchurian port occupied by the Russians, where we have another gunboat, the Helena.

"We regard the retention of the battleship squadron in the Philippines as a sufficient guarantee of our intention to preserve the most correct neutrality. The presence of one unarmored American war vessel in the zone of naval warfare cannot be offensive to either side, particularly while there are American interests to protect there.

"Should either combatant take Seoul and Chemulpho and occupy them with a sufficient force to insure the maintenance of order and the protection of American and other foreign interests, we may discontinue the visit of our cruiser to Chemulpho. Nothing was said in the orders with reference to Admiral Evans taking personal command of the cruiser squadron or going personally to the scene of naval operations."

The ships of the cruiser squadron are the Albany, the Cincinnati, the New Orleans and the Raleigh. The Albany and the New Orleans were built in England and were purchased from Brazil when new just before the outbreak of the Spanish war.

JAPAN'S NAVAL SUPERIORITY.

Advantage That Early Victories Over Russia Give Her.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Official reports received by the United States Government show that seven Russian war vessels have been sunk, disabled or captured. There is no report that any Japanese vessel was injured. Three Russian battleships have been sunk or disabled, thus reducing the number of her battleships in the Far East to five.

The Japanese battleships, all of which are in the Far East, number seven. Naval experts say that if the Russian battleships struck by Japanese shells or torpedoes at Port Arthur were beached they will never be hauled off, as the beach is of such a character that any heavy vessel which strikes it is there to stay.

The latest reports from official sources show that Japan had sixteen and Russia nine protected cruisers in the Far East. Through the loss of three of these vessels the Russian force of protected cruisers has been reduced to six. Russia had seven gunboats in the Far East, and through the loss of the Korietz the number is reduced to six. Japan has nine gunboats in the Far East.

It is evident from this showing that Japan, from being weaker numerically in battleships than Russia within the theatre of actual hostilities, is now stronger. She was already stronger in armored cruisers, protected cruisers, unprotected cruisers, coast defence vessels, gunboats, torpedo gun vessels and torpedo boats. Each of the combatants has the same number of torpedo boat destroyers in the Far East.

Recapitulated on the basis of official information received here up to Feb. 1, the strength of the opposing fleets in the vicinity of Manchuria and Corea is as follows, the Russian vessels sunk, captured or disabled being omitted.

Battleships—Japan, 7; Russia, 5.
Armored Cruisers—Japan, 8; Russia, 5.
Protected Cruisers—Japan, 16; Russia, 6.
Unprotected Cruisers—Japan, 8; Russia, 3.
Coast Defence Vessels—Japan, 5; Russia, 2.
Gunboats—Japan, 9; Russia, 6.
Torpedo Gun Vessels—Japan, 2; Russia, none.
River Gunboats—Japan, 1; Russia, none.
Torpedo Boat Destroyers—Japan, 19; Russia, 19.
Torpedo Boats—Japan, 67; Russia, 20.
Totals—Japan, 142; Russia, 66.

While official despatches to this Government say that three Russian cruisers have been sunk or disabled, news reports put the number at five. This adds still more to the naval superiority of Japan.

THE DAMAGED SHIPS.

Descriptions of the Russian Vessels Reported Sunk or Injured.

The Variag, by actual test, was the swiftest cruiser of her tonnage in the Russian fleet. She was launched from the yards of the Cramps in 1899, but did not make her trial trip, off the Massachusetts coast, until July, 1900. She cost the Russian Government about $2,000,000 and was regarded as one of the most perfect war vessels ever turned out in the United States. The Russian naval board that attended her tests was immensely pleased with her. She carried a crew of 571 men.

The Korietz was a torpedo gunboat of 1,413 tons displacement, and a speed estimated at 13 knots. She was 206 feet long, of 35 feet beam and 11 feet draught. She carried two 8-inch, one 6-inch and seven smaller rapid-fire guns.

The Novik is a small protected cruiser of 3,000 tons displacement, resembling in appearance a large destroyer. She was credited with a speed of 25 knots, but, like most triple screw boats probably was unable to sustain it, except for a short period. She was built in Germany by Schichau, in 1900. She is 347 feet long, of 39½ feet beam and 19 feet depth of hold. She is fitted with five torpedo tubes, one in the stern and four broadside and all above water. Krupp armor two and three inches in thickness protects deck and vitals. Her armament consists of six quick-firing 4.7-inch guns and eleven other rapid-fire guns of less calibre.

The Askold is a cruiser of 6,500 tons displacement, propelled by three sets of triple expansion engines of 19,500 horse power, that give her an estimated speed of 23 knots. She has five lofty funnels that make her a good mark for a crack shot. She is fitted with six torpedo tubes, two submerged and four above water, and has an armament of twelve quick-firing 6-inch guns, twelve 3-inch guns and ten smaller rapid fires. She is 426½ feet long, of 49 feet beam and 20¾ feet depth of hold. She carries a crew of 500 men.

The Diana is a triple screw protected cruiser of 6,630 tons displacement, sheathed and coppered, and is 406 feet long, of 55 feet beam and 21 feet depth of hold. She is fitted to burn liquid fuel, and, with an expenditure of 11,600 horse-power has attained twenty knots. She carries eight six-inch quick-firing guns and twenty-eight rapid firers of less calibre. Her four torpedo tubes are above water.

The Poltava is a battleship of the second-class, of 11,000 tons displacement, with a sea speed of fifteen knots. She has an armor belt of 15 inches and a deck protection of 3½ inches of Harveyized steel. She carries four 12.4 inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick firers and thirty-seven rapid firers.

PORT ARTHUR CABLE SEIZED.

Russia Won't Accept Private Messages—Japanese Lines Open.

The Commercial Cable Company makes this announcement:

"Shanghai advises us that the Russian Administration has issued a notification that private telegrams over the Port Arthur cable cannot be accepted."

This announcement came from the central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"Telegrams of all kinds, plain language or code, for Japan and Corea can now be forwarded by any route except the Great Northern Company. Senders should be advised that messages are only accepted at their risk. Messages for Japan are no longer restricted to the Japanese, French or English languages."

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.—Adv.

The Black Diamond Express now carries a through sleeping car to Chicago.
Railroad fare $18.00.
Lehigh Valley RAILROAD
Ferry terminals, 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St., New York, and Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Principal Ticket Offices, 355 & 1234 Broadway, N.Y.

JAPANESE MEET TO-MORROW

To Raise $5,000,000—No Steamboats, Canned Meats or Soldiers Wanted.

Sadazuchi Uchida, the Japanese Consul-General, has decided to hold in the Carnegie Music Hall on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the mass meeting of Japanese in this city which was arranged for Tuesday night. The purpose of the meeting is to raise the $5,000,000 which the Japanese merchants of this city have pledged themselves to send to the home government. It is intended that the greater part of this sum shall be sent to Japan as a war loan, but part of it will go as a free gift and part to pay the expenses of the Japanese branch of the International Red Cross Society. In just what proportions the fund will be divided will not be determined until the Government of Japan has been communicated with. To the loan fund Americans will have the opportunity of subscribing, but contributions to the gift and Red Cross funds will be received only from Japanese residents of this country. Mr. Uchida said yesterday that subscriptions for the amount he and his friends had resolved upon were already practically in sight and American capitalists had asked to be allowed to contribute to the loan.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the meeting consists of J. Manishi, Yokohama Specie Bank; K. Iwahara of Mitsui & Co.; R. Arai, a representative to be named by Morimuri Bros., and Mr. Uchida.

The Japanese Consulate was busy yesterday. Scores of men went to the offices offering to enlist in the Japanese army or navy. Many wore medals and announced that they were veterans of the United States services. All these applicants were courteously thanked for their offers of assistance, but were informed that the army and navy regulations of Japan did not permit the enlisting of foreigners. The office was also thronged throughout the day with representatives of firms anxious to sell supplies to Japan. The offers ranged from steamships down to canned meats.

"You would be surprised at the number of things I am asked to buy for my Government," Mr. Uchida said. "I have told the men who want to sell steamships to Japan that if they could offer battleships we might do business, but that we have enough of small steamships. Then again, we don't want canned supplies, because the enlisted men in Japan get along very well principally on fish and rice."

FOR A BATTLESHIP FOR JAPAN.

Col. Silverman of Atlanta Wants the Jews of America to Raise $3,000,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—Steps will be begun in Atlanta to-morrow afternoon to subscribe $3,000,000 for a fund which is to be devoted to the purchase of a battleship for Japan. Col. Harry Silverman of the Governor's staff suggested the scheme and wants the Jews of America to begin making subscriptions.

Col. Silverman thinks that Japan should have the sympathy of the whole world in the fight that she is making and he believes the American people should show their appreciation of her pluck. He says he believes that $3,000,000 will be subscribed quickly. He does not say where he expects to get the battleship.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—Detective Jacob Mintz has started the circulation of a petition calling for financial aid for the cause of Japan against Russia. Mintz headed the list with $10. The petition is as follows:

"We, the Jewish residents of Cleveland, hereby agree to subscribe the sums opposite our names to assist the cause of plucky little Japan in her just fight against tyrannical Russia."

The money will be sent to the Japanese Minister at Washington.

TO WATCH THE LAND FIGHTING.

Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee Recommends That Four Officers Be Sent to Each Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, to-day recommended to the Secretary of War that the following officers be sent as United States Military Attachés with the Japanese and Russian armies in the Far East, if the belligerent Governments will consent to receive them:

To the Russian armies—Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. James T. Kerr, Adjutant-General's Department and General Staff; Capt. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps, and Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers.

To the Japanese Armies—Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General's Department and General Staff; Capt. John F. Morrison, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. Peyton C. March, Artillery Corps and General Staff; Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers.

The Secretary of State has requested the Russian and Japanese Governments to permit four officers of the United States Army to accompany the land forces of each combatant.

COAL FOR RUSSIA'S USE.

1,000,000 Bushels Now Passing Down the Mississippi to the Gulf.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The Russian Government has an order of 1,000,000 bushels of coal floating down the Mississippi River to Gulf ports. There are four fleets, and the first is almost due at New Orleans. This coal is being shipped by Jutte & Co., and was ordered through brokers. It was to be consigned to Pacific ports, and shipments were to have been made through the Suez Canal.

AMBULANCES FOR JAPAN.

236 of These Vehicles for Army Use Started From Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—One hundred and eighteen carloads of ambulances for the Japanese army in the war with Russia left Indiana to-day over the Monon Railroad, each car being loaded with two ambulances.

Consuls Leave Chemulpho?

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The *Messagero* says that the Government has been informed that the European Consuls at Chemulpho have gone on board a French mail steamer.

Formal Japanese Declaration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Japanese Legation received a telegram to-night from Tokio announcing that a formal declaration of war against Russia has been issued to-day. The text of the declaration was not given.

Corean Minister Presents Letters of Recall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Minhui Cho, the Corean Minister to the United States, called on the President to-day to present his letters of recall. The Minister will be transferred to another post in the diplomatic service of his country.

ENOUGH HOME RULE---ODELL

Continued from First Page.

you would write something for on a paper and put your fingers on his temple and press for the letters and he would tell you the name that you were thinking of.

So they wrote my name and pressed and pressed and pressed and finally the man said: "I don't know this man; he is a dead one" [laughter] and when told that he was not dead, he said, "Well, he is no good, any way." [laughter.] So you see there are some things that the Governor of the State has to bear, and bear with good grace. I laughed, of course, over this joke, but it was not very much of a joke when I came to think it over.

The Governor went on to say seriously on the subject of home rule that the State had gradually been surrendering more and more of its power over municipalities. He said:

We have given to you power to manage your own finances. We have given you power to grant franchises and to exact adequate compensation therefor. We have given you control over your streets, and by the Charter which was adopted three years ago we have enabled you to absolutely fix the compensation and the wages and the hours of labor of your employees. So that you see, in every direction the State is gradually surrendering the powers over the municipalities and that more and more upon you must rest the responsibility.

There has been a recent agitation for more power by the localities, and the Legislature is besought for a surrender, a full surrender, of all the power it now possesses in this direction. This agitation has brought forth a bill of particulars—principally from the enemy—and I have been somewhat surprised, as well as gratified, to find how nearly perfect the State Constitution and the laws of the State have permitted home rule in every locality throughout the State.

The bill, which was presented by a distinguished Senator from the Borough of Manhattan, sets forth in full and in detail everything that is asked for by the Democratic party in order that they may have full sway and full power over the affairs of this great municipality. In the first place, they demand that there shall be no supervision of the civil service list by the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

In the second place they demand that there shall be a surrender by the State of all authority and all power over excise matters within the city of New York, and within other municipalities, both as to the rate of compensation, the hours, the days upon which liquor shall be sold. They ask that there shall be a full surrender of all the franchise privileges which they claim are exercised by the State. They ask also that there shall be a withdrawal, or rather a repeal, of the Metropolitan Election law. And in addition to that, that there shall be no bill passed over the Mayor's veto except by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. This is necessary in order to guard these privileges which they ask.

We must recollect that there is no law which governs the city of New York upon these matters which does not govern equally and with the same force every other community in the State. I ask you to stop and consider a moment what would become of the civil service laws which were placed upon the statute books largely through the efforts and instrumentality of our President, Theodore Roosevelt [applause] if we were to surrender to Tammany Hall all the power in the selection of both the competitive and non-competitive class of the civil service list of the city. I ask you what would become of the integrity of the ballot if we were to surrender to the city of New York under its present régime all the supervision over the elections within this great municipality.

Mind you, the conditions are different here from what they are in other sections of the State. There have been well substantiated charges of fraud against the integrity of the ballot, and if there is any other community of the State where the same condition exists it would be the duty of the State government to furnish such protection as has been furnished here. These are State matters because the integrity of the civil service laws depends upon an honest administration and not in rewarding followers simply because they can produce votes.

And the honesty of our elections is safeguarded simply because we have in this great metropolitan district non-partisan boards to manage and govern elections that occur in this great city. [Applause.] These are not city matters; they are State matters. The $25,000 or $25,000, or whatever we may be privileged to secure here in Republican votes, we demand shall be honestly counted, simply because upon that fair count may depend the result of not only the election within our great Commonwealth, but as to who shall rule in the President's chair in Washington. [Applause.]

There is one matter, however, which we should take into consideration, and we are foolish to blind our eyes to the situation. That is the question of excise. It is claimed that by taking away from the city of New York the revenues which are paid for licenses we deplete your treasury. Those who make that statement are not well informed, because the records will show that under the law which Tammany Hall now seeks to have reenacted the city of New York received yearly $4,000,000 less than it does to-day and that there are 2,200 fewer saloons in the city of New York than there were under the old régime.

When I make mention of that you may see that we are endeavoring to curb and to govern these powers which are granted by the State for the sale of liquor. This is a question, which, I trust, will be settled before the present Legislature adjourns. Whether it will be settled to the liking of Tammany Hall or not I care not, but whether it is settled in the interest of every community in the State. It should be the aim and object of the Republican Legislature to secure such legislation in the interest of morality, in the interest of good government and in the interest of the city of New York. [Applause and cheers.]

There is only this one question in all that has been cited against the Republican Legislature and the Republican party of this State which needs to be solved, and I have great faith that in the Republican Legislature, represented as it is by men of experience, knowledge and wisdom, there will be a solution that will be satisfactory to the Republican party and to the decent people of the city of New York.

Mr. Odell then spoke for the nomination of President Roosevelt at Chicago. He said:

In this great Empire State, where he has served faithfully in many minor offices and as Governor, we know his qualities and his integrity, and it should be the aim of every Republican to assist our brethren throughout this great Union to not only nominate but to elect him by a tremendous and overwhelming majority. He may have made mistakes. Every man does. But when he discovers them no one is quicker to rectify them than the man who now occupies the White House.

We owe it to him therefore, in every election district in this city and this State to begin now to organize for victory; to show by our actions that we disbelieve many of these things which are charged against him by selfish interests; to prove to the people by our own acts and by our own efforts that we have confidence in him and believe that with his election our country will pass through another four years of safety. [Applause.]

I sometimes look forward like a boy hoping for his vacation days to the time when I can take my place again in the ranks and be one of the workers. I can promise you that wherever you go I will follow and do everything in my power to aid in a glorious victory next November.

Letter From President Roosevelt.

President Wickersham read this letter from President Roosevelt:

MY DEAR MR SHERILL: I beg to extend to you my warm regards to the members of your club. The Twenty-seventh Assembly district includes within its borders most of what made the district which for three years I represented in the New York Legislature. Naturally, I take a peculiar interest in its fortunes. It is upon the efforts of such men as those who make up your association that we must largely depend for success in the effort to obtain good government. I know many of your number well. I believe in you. I am genuinely sorry that I cannot be with you at the dinner and I extend to you my heartiest good wishes for your success in the future. Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Jests by Wilder of Wisconsin.

Amos Parker Wilder of Madison, Wis., followed Gov. Odell. He made a speech which put his hearers into roars of laughter and bursts of cheers in turn. Some things he said were:

This is the first time that I ever confronted an audience every member of which is popularly believed to be able to wear silk stockings, accompanied by a delicate insistence, especially in campaign times, that no one knows anything about them. I am reminded of the old proverb, "the prudent man concealeth knowledge."

If this cold weather is to continue I venture to suggest that you will add to your comfort and possibly increase your political efficiency if you give fair trial to half wool and half cotton, in which a great body of your countrymen make the journey from the cradle to the grave. [Laughter.]

When I informed my neighbors as to the nature of my visit they asked me if I was going into a gathering of politicians or statesmen. I told them the principal address was to be by Gov. Odell. They said that still left the thing in the air, as he had attained a national distinction in both departments.

He is the favorite instance of those who hold that the best public officials are the best politicians. He has lifted politics to the dignity of statecraft. On informing my family of the nature of this mission the question was raised as to whether the standard of oratory here to-night would not be somewhat exalted. I replied with the remark that in these days of women's clubs and the meanderings of sex a man cannot be trusted to testify in matters of this sort. [Applause.] I asked the presiding officer if his family were in the gallery to-night and he said he never allowed his family to come.

Joke on the Prodigal and the Veal.

M. Linn Bruce said among other things:

A distinguished prodigal who recently returned to the Wigwam, speaking the other night—I fear under the influence of too much veal, said that Democracy and prosperity were synonymous. If he meant wheat at 50 cents a bushel, soup houses and all that then Democracy is prosperity. If he meant cheerful homes, labor at a remunerative wage, then prosperity is not synonymous with Democracy.

The nomination of Roosevelt has already been made, not in the turmoil of a convention, but at the firesides of the people. It makes little difference what politicians may do. The people have already chosen him. Can there be any doubt as to the result?

In the State there is but one issue. That is the continuance of the economical and business-like administration of Gov. Odell. Never in the history of this State has the administration of its affairs been conducted on a higher plane of statesmanship than it has been under him.

Senator Elsberg also eulogized the Governor, and referring to the latter's speech, said:

That Egyptian palmist who said he was a dead one was the only one in this great State who would make that remark. He has said he will follow us, but I say to him as Governor and leader that we are proud to follow him.

Among those present were, James W. Perry, the leader of the district, who sat at Mr. Murray's right hand; President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond, survivor of the recent municipal election; I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gherardi Davis, Norman S. Dike, Frank Polk, Herbert L. Satterlee, Thomas Thacher and Capt. A. R. Piper.

ODELL CALLS A CONFERENCE.

Republican Leaders Invited to the Executive Chamber.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—There is to be a round-up of the Republican leaders in the Legislature and throughout the State at the Executive Chamber on Monday afternoon. The invitation sent out through the mails is signed by Gov. Odell and George W. Dunn, the chairman of the Republican State committee. Yesterday Gov. Odell caused it to be announced that the conference was to be on his home rule proposition for the cities of the State. This is not the fact.

While the home rule question will be discussed, and it is expected effectually sat upon, this conference of Republican leaders is called for the purpose of laying out a legislative programme. In other words, it means a renewal of the old Platt Sunday school method of the recognized leaders of the party consulting with the various leaders throughout the State and formulating legislative policies which will best suit the interests of the majority. The invitation to the Republican leaders reads:

"We desire that you be present at a conference on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, at the Executive Chamber."

Practically this conference is the direct result of the determination of the leading Republican members of the Legislature to know what is going on and to be consulted as to the party legislative programme. Since Gov. Odell has occupied the Executiv chair he has formulated some measures without consulting the wishes of the Legislature and was angered at the lack of ready acquiescence in his plans by that branch of the government.

Recently a number of the Republican members of the Legislature have told Gov. Odell that a measure should not be thrust forward for the consideration of the Legislature as a matter of party policy until after all of the party leaders, both in and out of the Legislature, had agreed to it. This conference is the result.

The most important question to be discussed is that of financing the barge canal $101,000,000 expenditure. The Governor wants to accomplish it without a direct tax. Those members of the Legislature who do not wear the Odell collar are unalterably opposed to any more indirect tax legislation. They argue that the Governor is responsible for the barge canal and that he can pay for it through direct taxation, or it will not be built.

They insist that as there is a surplus of $8,000,000 in the treasury, there is no sane reason for imposing any more indirect taxes, as the regular expenditures for administering the State government during the next fiscal year will not be more than $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 in excess of the expenditures for the present year, which amount to about $24,000,000. This would leave a surplus in the treasury on Oct. 1, 1905, of about $5,000,000. They insist that this is a large enough surplus to have on hand.

At first Gov. Odell tried to arrange this conference alone. He found, however, that he could do nothing successfully without the cooperation of Col. Dunn. These two Republicans conferred and Col. Dunn joined in the invitations issued to the Republican leaders upon the explicit understanding that nothing but legislative matters would be considered. Gov. Odell can do nothing in the Legislature this year without Senator Platt's acquiescence, and it should be remembered that Senator Platt announced in December last that the session would be short and unimportant. It is the general belief among those familiar with the legislative situation that Senator Platt's prophecy will be fulfilled.

Gov. Odell realizes that he is up against it so far as carrying out his own legislative programme without the aid of the Platt members of the Legislature, and it is not believed they will allow him to turn the conference into a caucus, as he did last year, on his direct taxation measures and thus bind them to his canal financial plan or any more indirect taxation legislation.

At this conference the eleven Regents and the Commissioner of Education, who are to be named by the Legislature under the Education Unification bill, probably will be decided upon. At any rate an attempt to reach a decision will be made.

Recently Gov. Odell has contemplated holding a succession of conferences at the Executive Chamber with Republican leaders, with a view of advancing his election as chairman of the Republican State committee to be named at the spring convention. He has about sixty days to lay his plans for this fight. He expects to be able to show such strength that Senator Platt will agree to his election as State chairman. It is said that the Governor's political friends believe his desire to become State chairman is a tactical mistake. But they say the Governor has exacted the pledge of personal support from the various political adherents to his faction, by threatening to leave them in the lurch for a leader to fight their battles against Senator Platt.

MUTINY OF FILIPINO TROOPS.

Garrison at Vigan Attacks American Officers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Feb. 10.—Forty-five men of the Philippine constabulary, constituting the garrison of Vigan, mutinied and looted the barracks, seizing fifty-five rifles and all the portable ammunition—5,000 rounds—and also the commissary funds. They liberated the provincial prisoners and attacked the American officers and residents.

Major Tearwood, commanding the faithful constabulary and the residents, repulsed the mutineers, who escaped to the southward, cutting the telegraph wires and gathering fifty recruits on the way.

Gov. Wright conferred with Gen. Wade, and Col. Thomas, with a battalion of the Eleventh Cavalry, was sent in the direction of San Fernando to begin the chase.

Col. Scott, with three companies of constabulary and scouts, sails for Vigan to-night. Possibly more troops will take the field to-morrow.

Gov. Wright proposes to inflict swift punishment.

The desertion is believed to be due to a recent trip of the Vigan garrison to quell a disturbance at Pampanga, where they consorted with insurrectionary agents.

PUBLICATIONS.

Profitable Advertising, of Boston, publishes an interview with one of the large and well-known general advertisers, in which we find the following:

"Do you use the same amount of space in all mediums?" was my next query.

"In four of the larger magazines we use half-page space; in the others quarter pages," was his reply.

"Can you say what medium you think pays you best?" I asked.

"If I should answer from the number of replies and inquiries we get from our advertisements, I would name THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL as being the best; and that by *twice over all the other mediums combined.*"

Here's another good story from a well-known dry goods journal:

"At Wanamaker's, in Philadelphia, the largest mail order business of my day, that any one State gave us, came from Texas. In the very heart of wildest, most arid New Mexico I found catalogues of leading St. Louis, Chicago and Eastern stores. On one occasion, after a forty-mile drive without water, we reached a single-story, two-room, dirty-roofed adobe, the solitary habitation located by the solitary well in nearly sixty miles of mesa. Hanging across a string was a current file of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and lying on the rickety stand were catalogues from two Eastern department houses. A stage line passes that point several times each week. A mail order from New York, for instance, would go to that lonely house in that waterless waste just as cheaply as it would go to Jersey City."

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

JUMPED INTO ANOTHER CAR.

Queer Doings of a Bronx Trolley Car Which Shook Up Eight Passengers.

A trolley car in the Bronx deliberately jumped from its own track to another last evening in order to collide with a second trolley car. It was on West Farms road near Classon avenue.

The car that jumped was taking seven passengers east at a high rate of speed. The motorman, John Minogue, says that a stone on the rails threw his car off.

At any rate, the car jumped and ran smack into a westbound car that contained one passenger. The seven passengers in the eastbound car were thrown in a heap, so was the lone passenger of the other, and most of the glass in both cars was smashed.

Nearly all the passengers were cut and bruised, but, as it took the ambulance forty minutes to go from the Fordham Hospital to the accident, all of the injured except one went to physicians in the neighborhood.

The one who waited for the ambulance was Keith Harris, a negro porter, whose left leg was broken and who sustained internal injuries.

FOUGHT FOR SISTER'S LIFE.

Nellie Escassi Severely Burned Trying to Save Blind Kate From Flames.

Remarkable courage was shown yesterday by Nellie Escassi, a sixteen-year-old girl, who tried to save her blind sister