The Sun.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.
Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; colder to-morrow.

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WORRIES THE CZAR

American Public's Hostility a Surprise to Him.

WAS KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

Effect of Russian Diplomatic Methods on Feeling Here.

Statement of a Close Friend of the Emperor—Europe Less Pessimistic Than a Week Ago—Distinct Improvement in the Balkan Situation—New International Groupings Still Under Discussion—German Move in Russia's Favor Deemed Possible and an Anglo-French Alliance Is Suggested to Meet It—Chances of Victory Considered in Japan's Favor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The writer had a long conversation to-day with an intimate personal friend of the Czar and of the highest Russian officials. The interview was not for publication, but the correspondent feels at liberty to touch on one point.

The visitor called attention to the fact that THE SUN was the first American newspaper to change its friendly attitude toward Russia last spring, and he asked with evident sincerity what was the secret of the strong antagonism of the American press and public. He added that nothing in the entire situation so astonished and disturbed the Emperor and Russian officials.

The whole explanation of Russia's present dilemma and of the war itself lies behind that inquiry. Russia is ignorant, despite her representatives abroad and the foreign diplomatists at her capital, of the effect of her diplomatic policy. The writer told the inquirer bluntly that the American hostility was due solely to Russia's dishonest diplomatic methods and the consequent disbelief in the sincerity of her friendliness toward American interests in the Far East.

This led to a long and frank discussion, such a discussion as, if it had taken place three months ago between the Czar and Ambassador McCormick, would have averted the present war with Japan and restored the friendliest relations between America and Russia.

It is a matter for regret, for Russia's sake, that the writer is not permitted to disclose the explanation of the peculiar circumstances leading up to hostilities which never would have been initiated by Russia and which came as a complete surprise to St. Petersburg. That portion of current history must remain unwritten for the present.

BALKAN SITUATION IMPROVED.

The panic of pessimism which prevailed in several Continental centres a week ago has largely disappeared. The liability of its recurrence remains, especially in financial circles, for the situation is far from sound on the Paris and Berlin bourses. It is hoped, however, that the slow process of liquidation will proceed without a sudden disaster. This expectation may be realized if the danger of complications arising out of the war between Japan and Russia be averted for a few months.

There is a distinct, although perhaps only temporary, improvement in the Balkan situation. Unknown but sufficiently potent influence has been brought to bear upon the Sultan to convince him that he is not to have a free hand against Bulgaria during the Far Eastern crisis. His open threats of war have been withdrawn or disavowed, but nobody believes his intention has really been abandoned. He will undoubtedly continue to neutralize all the Macedonian reforms, and if a fair opportunity comes to revenge himself against the Bulgarians he may be expected to seize it.

It should be remembered that he still regards the Kaiser as his true friend, and the latter's influence at the Yildiz Kiosk is more potent than all others in Europe. It may be taken for granted also that this influence will be exerted for the benefit of the German Empire above all things else.

GERMANY TO FORCE NEW ALLIANCES?

Now that the physical aspect of war does not monopolize attention, statesmen of all classes are giving the greatest consideration to the probable developments of international relations. It is unnecessary to repeat that Great Britain and France are most sincere in their desire to avoid being dragged into war. It would seem that under such circumstances it would be easy to maintain their neutrality. So it would, were it not in the power of some outside agency to create a situation of overwhelming embarrassment for one or both. It is now suggested that Germany will do this in a manner that will be perfectly regular and legitimate.

The present belligerents, according to the trend of events, it is argued, will fight to a standstill within a few months. Then Germany, with Russia's assent, will propose to France to intervene and end the war. A refusal by France would be equivalent to the breaking of the Dual Alliance and the probable substitution of Germany as Russia's partner. Japan, if unwilling to yield to the intervention, could summon Great Britain to her assistance.

The *Spectator* regards this situation as extremely likely to arise, and suggests an immediate counteraction in the shape of a virtual Anglo-French alliance. Thus alone, it is argued, can the grave development described be avoided.

It would be of mutual advantage to both countries, and France would be infinitely better off with Great Britain instead of Russia as a partner. Italy would virtually be the fourth partner. With Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan allied, the Kaiser would be checkmated, and general peace would be safeguarded for another generation.

Such are some of the fundamental questions of world politics which are engrossing the attention of Europe in these critical times.

JAPAN'S CHANCES FAVORED.

Regarding the physical progress of the war European critics consider the chances of Japanese success in the land operations considerably superior to Russia's. It is now definitely known that Russia hasn't really a great army in Manchuria and, moreover, could not supply it if the army were there.

Trustworthy information about the Siberian Railway is to the effect that it will break down in innumerable places as soon as the first thaw comes. None knows this so well as the Russians themselves and private reports state that they are almost in despair over their dilemma. They do not dare to send more troops than they can accompany by an adequate supply of provisions.

SAVED A PASSENGER TRAIN.

A Switchman Gives Up His Life to Close an Open Switch.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Timothy Quinlan, a switchman living at 571 Lake street, gave up his life to-day to save 100 persons from death at 4 o'clock this morning in the local Lake Shore railroad yards. Quinlan was riding on a yard engine and saw Lake Shore passenger train No. 15, with more than 100 persons on board, approaching at a fast rate of speed, being two hours late.

Knowing that a switch had been left open, Quinlan leaped from the locomotive and started for the switch. Panting and gasping for breath, he neared the switch lever between the main and the switch tracks. There was no time to pull the lever. He threw himself at the lever and his body fell across it. His weight snapped the lever from the catch and the switch closed.

Train No. 15 with its many passengers aboard rushed past in safety, but Quinlan was dead. In throwing himself across the lever his head projected upon the main track and he was killed by the train.

The funeral will be in charge of Switchmen's Union No. 11. Over the grave will be erected a tombstone with the epitaph: "He gave his life to save others."

STONE A LOCOMOTIVE.

Toughs Bombard a Moving Train and Render the Fireman Unconscious.

William Merkel of 574 Mott avenue, a fireman on the New Haven Railroad, was taken unconscious from an engine drawing an express train from Boston last night at the Mott Haven station. He had been struck by stones thrown through the cab window as the train was passing through the cut at Claremont Park.

The engineer, who said that the train was going at about 40 miles an hour at that place, did not know his fireman had been hit until he stopped the train in response to a signal from the conductor after stones had crashed through the windows of one of the passenger cars. Then the engineer found that the windows on the fireman's side of the cab were broken. The fireman was hanging out of the front window and was in danger of falling to the tracks.

The fireman was taken to the Lincoln Hospital in a serious condition. Toughs have recently been stoning many trains in The Bronx. No one besides Merkel was injured.

THE VILLARD WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Bell's Absence at the Time of Probate an Important Point.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 27.—In the suit brought by Mrs. Helen Villard Bell to set aside the will of her father, Henry Villard, counsel for the executors to-day moved before Justice Keogh that she be compelled to frame a reply to their demurrer. Mrs. Bell has filed an application for an order to allow her to examine the heirs and executors as to the financial condition of the estate.

The executors, Oswald and Harold Villard, Harold White and Charles A. Spofford, assert that Mrs. Bell has no remedy at law because she accepted a legacy of $25,000, made by the will, and an income from securities on deposit. Mrs. Bell, however, claims the right to contest the will because she was in Germany when the will was probated, two years ago.

It was brought out in court that absence during the probate of a will has never been the subject of a judicial determination in this State and that an interesting question has now been raised in this proceeding. Justice Keogh rendered no decision, but took the papers and asked that briefs be submitted by next Saturday.

FUGITIVE FENNIGER CAUGHT.

Young Man Who Robbed His Father Here Held in Arizona for Theft.

PHENIX, Ariz., Feb. 27.—Anthony Fenniger, son of a saloonkeeper in New York, is in jail here for theft. He is also charged with holding up a suburban trolley and shooting the conductor. New York newspaper clippings tell of his theft of $250 from his father. He had letters and poetry from his sweetheart, Grace Ommenson, a New York candy store clerk, who refused to elope with him.

On Jan. 13 last Fenniger's father sent him to the Twenty-third Ward Bank with $250 in cash to deposit. The young man asked Miss Ommenson, who is employed at 2653 Third avenue, to elope with him, showing the money to her. When she refused he bought a ticket for Chicago and fled. Fenniger's saloon is at 141st street and Ryer avenue.

Widow Loses $1,000 in a Street Car.

READING, Pa., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Jennie Kantner, a young widow, left home this morning to deposit $1,000 in bank that she had received as insurance. She had the cash in large notes in a chatelaine bag and in leaving a crowded street car the bag was swept from her side and lost. The car had already started when she missed her bag. She hailed the car and ran after it. The conductor helped in the search, but the bag could not be found.

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: Ss Calabria, Naples, Feb. 10; Ss Cista di Torino, Gibraltar, Feb. 14.

DAILY SERVICE TO PINEHURST.

Pullman Parlor and sleeping cars, daily, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M.; arrive Pinehurst 7:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Office, 1183 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Aiken, Augusta, Florida, Cuba and the Resorts South.

The Southern Ry., the popular route. Dining and Sleeping car service from New York. "The Route of the Southern's Palm Limited." New York offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway.—*Adv.*

MORSE-DODGE TANGLE DEEPER

HUMMEL DENIES THAT HIS FIRM WAS RETAINED FOR MORSE.

Such a Statement Attributed to Hummel's Partner Steinhardt, Who Says That the Firm Is Paying Dodge's Expenses and Tells How the Case Began

The tangle about the Morse-Dodge marriages was deepened yesterday by published statements attributed to Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Hummel to the effect that Howe & Hummel were providing the money for Dodge's large expenses; that they expected to collect the money from C. W. Morse; that, in fact, Mr. Morse was legally liable for the money; that the firm had been retained for Mr. Morse to look into Mrs. Morse's divorce from Dodge, and that the letter written to Morse by Hummel last September showed that "we represented" Morse.

At midnight A. H. Hummel, who had not been at his office, called up THE SUN and said that he had seen in an evening newspaper something of a statement of this character attributed to Mr. Steinhardt and that he wished to say emphatically:

First—That neither he nor the firm had at any time been retained for C. W. Morse in the case.

Second—That neither he nor the firm had any legal claim on Mr. Morse for the money the firm has expended on behalf of Dodge; or any claim on Mr. Morse.

Mr. Hummel said that this could not be put too strongly. Mr. Steinhardt also called up a little later and described as "a mistake" the disputed statements attributed to him. He did say that Howe & Hummel were providing the money to meet Dodge's expenses, but he denied that they had a claim against Morse for this money. Some other things Mr. Steinhardt had been understood to say in the afternoon were:

"Our attention was called to some peculiarities in the proceedings by which Mrs. Dodge obtained the divorce from her husband. These were brought to our attention by a very close friend or relative—in fact, it might be Mr. Morse himself. We were asked to make an investigation of the court records. We did so, and found the irregularities. Our next step was to send for Dodge himself. He came to our office and made a full statement to us of the part he had taken in the proceedings. I saw him personally, and got from him an affidavit. This tallied exactly with what we had ascertained from the records. Then I consulted with Mr. Hummel, and he wrote that letter to Mr. Morse which has been given out by Mr. Untermyer.

"Who was the person who asked you to begin the investigation?"

"That I cannot tell you now," was Mr. Steinhardt's answer, "but his identity will be disclosed very shortly and then it will be seen that we have acted in the interest of the one most concerned in straightening out this legal tangle. It will also be seen that the letter which was written to Mr. Morse by Mr. Hummel was part of our efforts in that direction.

"Mr. Untermyer has the notion that the proper way to restore the rights of Mrs. Morse-Dodge is by the action which he has brought on behalf of Mr. Morse, in order that the whole divorce proceeding may be reviewed by the court. With that view I differ. No court will intervene at this juncture to reopen a divorce case and have a marriage declared valid where the proof in the divorce proceeding shows that it was based on collusion and fraud."

"Why has there been so great effort to keep Dodge outside of the jurisdiction of the New York courts?"

"We are perfectly willing that he should come back."

"Will you bring him back?"

"Oh, we can't. He is under bonds in Texas to stay there. He cannot go out of the jurisdiction of the court."

"Why cannot he waive all his rights and come back? Could he not surrender himself, have his bond discharged and then come here of his own volition?"

"If his bond were discharged, he might be thrown into jail, for the courts must be respected, and they would not permit him to leave their jurisdiction voluntarily."

"There is no question about his willingness to return to New York, is there?"

"None at all. He is innocent of this charge of perjury. I do not know whether the Ruger letters are in the handwriting of Dodge or not, but if Dodge did write them, they were prepared and sent to him to copy and returned to Ruger."

"What is Dodge's attitude to Mrs. Dodge?"

"He is willing to let her get a proper divorce, one that is legal, and I suppose she will get one. He won't oppose her in this desire. But he will not consent that the original divorce, which he knows was obtained by collusion and fraud, shall stand."

"You believe then that Dodge will not contest the new action for divorce brought by his wife?"

"I don't think he will. He never cared whether she got a divorce or not. He furnished information on which the divorce was obtained, and he would have come to New York to be served in the suit if the lawyers had wanted him. There seems to be an idea in the minds of some persons that Dodge is trying to hold up Mr. Morse. That is all nonsense.

"I shall argue our side of the case on Monday morning, and let me predict now that the decree annulling the divorce will not be set aside. We will have no objection to having this case sent to a referee, if they wish to take further evidence, and if they want anything from Dodge they can get it by sending a commission to Texas."

"Our side of the case on Monday" will be to oppose on behalf of Dodge the motion to be argued on behalf of Morse for leave to intervene in the original Dodge divorce proceeding and have the hearing as a result of which the divorce was set aside reopened. The letter from A. H. Hummel to Mr. Morse referred to by Mr. Steinhardt opens by speaking of "Mr. Dodge, whose interests I represent," and, after informing Mr. Morse that Mrs. Morse's divorce from Dodge is open to attack for irregularity, adds:

"I have taken the liberty of thoroughly informing you regarding this matter, so, if you desire, you may at once confer with your counsel before any legal steps are taken."

Mr. Morse has stated, so Mr. Untermyer says, that the first he knew of any question of the legality of his wife's divorce was when he received Mr. Hummel's letter.

Pinehurst, Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C.

Southern Ry. The popular route. Superb service. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway.—*Adv.*

HUSBAND AND WIFE SHOOT.

Duel on a Stairs in Jackson, Mich.—Each Dies Almost Immediately.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 27.—John and Anna Huddy are dead, and no one knows whether each was the murderer of the other, or one a murderer and the other a suicide. No third person saw the shooting and both husband and wife had revolvers.

The double tragedy took place at 504 South Pleasant street at 10 o'clock this morning. The couple had separated, and the wife had applied for a divorce. Mrs. Huddy was living with her sister, Mrs. George Arnold. Huddy came to the house this morning and inquired for his wife. Mr. Arnold called for her to come from upstairs. She refused.

When Huddy was satisfied that his wife would not see him, he started for the stair door. Arnold intercepted him. Huddy placed a revolver under Arnold's nose and drove him into the dining room. He then rushed upstairs. Mrs. Huddy was on the steps about half way down. The shooting began at once, and several shots were fired, either upon the stairs or on the landing above.

Mrs. Huddy fell heavily upon the stairs and rolled down into the sitting room. Her body was followed by Huddy's. He was shot in the head. The woman died as she lay on her side on the floor. Huddy died just after reaching the hospital.

The shot which caused the death of Mrs. Huddy entered her head, back of the left ear. A bullet in the left temple caused the death of Huddy. He was also shot in the forearm. Huddy was right-handed, and the fact that he was shot in the left temple indicates that he did not shoot himself. Four charges were fired from Huddy's revolver and three from Mrs. Huddy's.

THE ELEVATOR GIRL.

The Martha Washington Has One Pro Tem., and Approves of Her.

The Martha Washington Hotel has an elevator girl. Her services were volunteered, and were accepted only as an experiment in an emergency. They have proved so satisfactory that a petition will be presented to the managers, requesting them to do away with the elevator boys.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Martha Washington, and the boy managing the second elevator ran it to the third floor and deserted it at a time when one of the other elevators was out of order. A crowd gathered on the third floor, and there was furious ringing of elevator bells. Finally, a neat little maid appeared.

"I'll take you down," she volunteered.

"Oh," exclaimed one of the ladies, "mercy on us! Do you know anything about it?"

"I guess I can do anything those boys can do," said the girl.

Several of the women said they were not afraid, and stepped in, and the elevator shot down with a jump. It went so fast that Mary shut off the power with a yank that brought the emergency brakes into play, and the elevator stopped with a terrific jolt half way between the first and second floors.

"It's all right," said Mary, reassuringly, "I just started too sudden and quit too sharp. Now, this time it'll be all right." And it was.

Then, just to show what she could do, Mary ran the car from the top to the bottom of the building twice without letting the passengers out. She ran the car until the boy came back and demanded his job.

FAMOUS PICTURES MISSING.

Two of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works Disappear From Ball's Park.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Two of Sir Joshua Reynolds's most famous pictures are missing and a reward was advertised to-day for their return. They are portraits of Anne Montgomery and Charlotte Compton, both Marchionesses of Townshend. The pictures belonged to the famous collection of Townshend heirlooms. That of Anne was painted about 1773 and is acknowledged to be one of the finest examples of Sir Joshua's work.

The pictures had been hanging many years at Ball's Park, Herefordshire, one of the Townshend seats. The pictures disappeared and there is not the slightest clue.

The Townshend heirlooms, especially the pictures, have been justly celebrated. At Raynham, the seat of the Marquises of Norfolk for 200 years, was a gallery containing 4,000 pictures, mostly old family portraits. The Marquis in December last successfully applied to the court for permission to sell some of the pictures there. Among those sold were portraits of Charles Townshend, who introduced measures in Parliament immediately following the rebellion in the American Colonies.

ENGLAND'S POPULAR NOVELS.

Merriman's "Barlasch of the Guards" Gets the Highest Vote.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* popular vote as to the ten best novels issued in 1903 has resulted in giving Henry Seton Merriman's "Barlasch of the Guards" a percentage of 81, Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" a percentage of 65, F. Marion Crawford's "Heart of Rome," 51; Whiteing's "Yellow Van," 50; Stanley Weyman's "The Long Night," 44; Frank Danby's "Pigs in Clover," 44; Ellen Fowler's "Place and Power," 37; Quiller Couch's "Hetty Wesley," 32; Beatrice Harraden's "Katherine Frenscham," 32; E. F. Benson's "Relentless City," 30.

Two deductions are made from the voting: Firstly, that the public are tired of the problem novel and also the serious work dealing adequately with serious social questions. Secondly, illustrations play a prominent part in successful works.

WOMEN DIG UP A STREET.

Build a Bonfire and Thaw Out a Frozen Water Main.

READING, Pa., Feb. 27.—Owing to the great scarcity of plumbers and the large number of frozen street water pipes a half dozen married women, living in Burch street, secured picks and shovels to-day and went to work in a body, dug up the street, made a bonfire and thawed out a frozen pipe, thus securing their usual supply of water for household purposes.

Range Cattle Die of Exposure.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 27.—Fifteen per cent. of the South Dakota range cattle have died of exposure this winter.

California and Mexico.

4:25 P. M., daily, Sunset Route via Southern Ry., A. & W. P., W. of A., L. & N. Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping, Dining, Library and Observation Cars. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway.—*Adv.*

LID'LL STAY ON, SAYS M'ADOO

OH, FOR CONTROL OF THE CITY MAGISTRATES, HE SIGHS.

The Commissioner Stirs the Real Estate Board of Brokers to Cheers by His Praise of McClellan, for Whom He Sees Higher Things—Grout Speaks

Police Commissioner McAdoo, in a speech at the Real Estate Board of Brokers dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, denied that there was going to be any lifting of the lid by the present administration and asserted in most emphatic terms that New York city is going to be satisfactorily and happily governed.

Incidentally, he said many good things about Mayor McClellan, describing him as the peer of any man who ever entered City Hall as Mayor. Mr. McClellan, the Commissioner declared, had every right to be ambitious for greater and higher honors.

Mr. McAdoo's speech brought out a lot of red hot enthusiasm. Comptroller Grout, who sat on the Commissioner's right, jumped up and, waving his napkin above his head, called for cheers and a toast to the Mayor, which was drunk by the 150 diners standing. Mr. McAdoo said in part:

The Police Department is a hard master. I have just reviewed a regiment and now I am to administer a hypodermic injection of advice to the real estate men; then I must go to little Italy, and undoubtedly later I'll be called on to put another rivet in the Harlem lid.

If I could control the police Magistrates and the real estate agents in this city, I could reduce the police force one-half. I don't say that by way of criticism. I admire and respect real estate agents, and police Magistrates have greater power for good or evil than the Justices of the Supreme Court.

But the real estate agents practically own the town. I respect them very much. I admire any man who has the moral courage to receive a couple with a fluffy dog and turn out a couple with a pretty child. They cherish the green parrot, but abhor the baby.

Without throwing any bouquets at the Police Department, I think this is a very wholesome and well governed town (the Comptroller says since Jan. 1). But it is going to grow to be a better city in the future than it has been in the past—a city of which everybody in it may be proud.

Your particular task has to do with the beautifying of the city, and this you can do as no other class of men can. What is needed is a wholesome public opinion, and if that is created good government will follow. But when you get good government you must stand by it. We must and will advance to a higher and better city—a city that will be an example to other cities, a model for the world.

Here we must have the best of city government, not government passably good, but the very best—an example of the common people governing through those who are in touch with them. No people in the world respond so quickly and so sincerely to good government as the people of New York. No people reward civic virtue and fidelity to public trust so generously. Rely upon it that the sense and conscience of New York are acute and that there is no city in the world whose innate moral spirit and ideals are higher.

We have an honest and an earnest gentleman at the head of our city government, with high and honorable intentions, the peer of any man who ever stepped within the City Hall as Mayor, a man who has every right to have high and lofty ambitions, a man who is going to give a government that will bring satisfaction, happiness and contentment to the people of this great city.

Other speakers were Comptroller Grout, Corporation Counsel Delany, Tenement House Commissioner Thomas C. T. Crain and Lawson Purdy.

Mr. Grout appealed to the real estate men to stand fast against the attempt of Gov. Odell and his followers to pass laws permitting the taxing of mortgages in this city. If they are obliged to consent to the Bostwick bill as an evil less than one the Governor and his friends might propose, he advised them to consent to it with a mental reservation, so that they could act freely to remedy things when a Democratic Governor is in the chair at Albany.

CANADA'S ARMY OF DEFENCE.

Lord Dundonald's Plans for a Force of 200,000 Men.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 27.—Lord Dundonald's task of improving the defence force of Canada is attracting a good deal of attention, and the effectiveness of the scheme is still discussed in military and other circles. It is pointed out by a writer in the *Mail* that the difficulty Lord Dundonald had to face was to devise a scheme which would be effective in time of war and inobstructive in time of peace. This difficulty has been overcome by the officer commanding, and he presents a method by which Canada, should occasion arise, can turn 200,000 trained soldiers into the field. The writer proceeds:

"The Canadian militia was organized and will be perpetuated for one purpose, the defence of this country from attack. It is not likely soldiers from the United States will ever invade Canada. The possibility of such an event is almost as remote as that of civil war in the Dominion, but it is our duty as a nation to be prepared against the happening of the unexpected. We have a militia of 40,000, a force so small as to be almost useless should war ever come. In that event there would be thousands of miles of frontier to guard. Not only would a large number of soldiers be needed for such a duty, but these soldiers would have to be capable of swift mobilization, for should a coup ever be attempted, it would be made with lightning speed. With the territory to be defended in view, Lord Dundonald decided that 100,000 men at least would be required. Behind this force he will have a reserve of equal strength, so that when the plan is in operation Canada will be able to muster 200,000 trained soldiers."

INTERRUPTED HORSY WOMEN.

Police Thought the Flat Was a Poolroom and Turned 'Em All Out.

Police Captain Kemp of the West Sixty-eighth street station and his detectives raided a flat yesterday afternoon at 100 West Seventy-seventh street, where he had heard that a woman's poolroom was being run. When the police got inside a young man was at a telephone calling off the names of horses to a crowd of women in the parlor. Racing cards were distributed about the rooms.

The man, who said his name was Bradley, told the captain he was employed by Mrs. Marion, who hires the flat, and that he was only getting information for some friends of hers who had dropped in. He denied that the place was a poolroom, but Capt. Kemp locked him up and turned out all the women.

INSURED AGAINST TWINS.

London Man, in Fear of That Family Affliction, Takes Out $1,000 Policy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The recent death in Berlin of the performing chimpanzee Consul has brought to light another of those strange risks taken by Lloyd's. It transpires that Consul, whose London engagements were worth from £200 to £300 weekly, was insured for £20,000 at the rate of 10 guineas per cent. for a year.

It is now a common thing to insure racehorses. St. Simon, now a very old horse, is insured for £20,000 and Flying Fox is insured for £30,000. During the present week a gentleman paid 7 guineas per cent. on a £200 policy insuring him against twins.

TRIPLETS TWICE IN 3 YEARS.

Three Boys Presented to Cashier Budd of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Alfred Budd of 1550 Forty-sixth street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, has presented to her husband, for the second time within three years, a set of triplets—three boys, whose combined weight at birth was seventeen pounds. The boys weigh respectively four, six and seven pounds.

The first triplets born to the Budds were girls and one boy. The boy and one of the girls died, but the second girl is strong and healthy and the pride of her father. Mrs. Budd is not yet 30 years old. Mr. Budd is cashier of a Manhattan bank.

CAPT. SARTORIS A CATHOLIC.

Grandson of Gen. Grant Changes His Religion in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—One of the most noted acquisitions to the Catholic Church in St. Louis recently is the conversion to that belief of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. He was baptized in the chapel connected with St. Louis University by the Rev. Father Conway, S. J. The Most Rev. J. J. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, acted as sponsor.

Capt. Sartoris was a former member of the Episcopal Church. He came to St. Louis about two months ago. He had been under instruction with a view of becoming a Catholic for some time prior to his coming here, and continued his studies after his arrival with the Rev. Father Conway, S. J.

Capt. Sartoris won his title during the Spanish-American War. Since his arrival in St. Louis he has been living with his mother, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, at the Grand Avenue Hotel. The other members of the family are non-Catholics. Capt Sartoris is 24 years old and unmarried.

SUICIDE ON A HONEYMOON.

Bride and Bridegroom Kill Themselves in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Lying side by side in a room at the Hotel Veley, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pressell, bride and bridegroom, were found by employees this afternoon. The home of the young husband was at Huntington, Ind. The bride up to the time of her marriage, last Wednesday, lived with her parents in Waukegan. Each was 24 years old.

In the man's forehead was a bullet wound, made evidently by the pistol he still clutched in his hand. The woman, it was decided by the Coroner's physician, had used chloroform to end her life. What prompted the young couple to commit suicide is a mystery.

DIED AT BABY FARMS.

Bodies of Eight Young Women Shipped Secretly Out of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—In connection with his investigation into the baby farms, with their attendant infant killing industry, Coroner Dugan has discovered eight cases in which young women have died in the lying-in establishments. In each case the body was immediately shipped out of town for burial. These eight cases form only a small percentage of the actual number of deaths, it is averred by the police.

Every one of the cases is now under inquiry. The clue to this phase of the situation was given by a young husband whose mother-in-law took the wife to one of the establishments. She died there, and the husband was not able to see her body. Warrants will be issued shortly in the case charging murder.

METROPOLITAN WILL BID.

If the Commission Draws Its Own Subway Plans, They Intend to Compete.

The first meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission's committee to which have been referred the plans for a subway submitted by the Metropolitan and Interborough companies will be held on Tuesday. The committee hopes to make a report in about a month.

From a member of the committee it was learned yesterday that the committee probably will report in favor of a route embodying the main features of both plans.

The committee figures that if it can lay out a desirable compromise route both companies will bid for it and the expense to the city will be practically nothing.

An official of the Metropolitan said yesterday that, no matter what modifications the commission might make in the plans presented by that company, the Metropolitan would be a bidder for the contract. More than that, he said, the Metropolitan will get the contract.

ROCKEFELLER MAY HELP.

A Report That He Will Give $1,000,000 to Johns Hopkins Hospital.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—It is understood here that John D. Rockefeller, who is much interested in the work of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, contemplates presenting $1,000,000 to the institution to meet the shortage occasioned by the fire. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the hospital, admits that Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., had sent a representative to Baltimore to confer with the hospital trustees relative to a gift, and that nothing further had been done, but he refused to discuss the matter in detail. Mr. Rockefeller, it was said, would wait to hear from his own agent before taking any further step.

Mr. Rockefeller's agent while here was the guest of the hospital trustees. It is impossible to ascertain what use will be made of the money, if it should be received. Mr. Rockefeller is interested in educational work. From this it might be inferred that if he contemplates making a gift to the hospital he intends it for use in the medical school, which is a large one.

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TO MEET ATTACK.

Russia Hurrying Troops to Port Arthur.

JAPANESE LOSS REPORTED.

Gunboat Damaged in Thursday's Fight, Sank on Way to Chefoo.

Russians Believe That Some of Admiral Togo's Ships Were Seriously Injured, but Admit That None Sank at Port Arthur—Russian Infantry in Force on the Road From Liaoyang to the Yalu—Covers Probable Line of Japanese Advance From Either Port Arthur or Corea—Dalny Deserted—Commander Marshall's Denial of Russian Charge of Inhumanity Sent to the Czar.

Russia is said to be pouring 5,000 men a day into the Liaotung peninsula to resist the expected Japanese attack in the vicinity of Port Arthur. Troops are also in force on the Seoul-Pekin road that runs from Liaoyang, between Mukden and Newchwang, to the Yalu River, thus presenting an army front against any advance from the direction of Port Arthur or Corea.

The mounted scouts who have invaded Corea have penetrated to a few miles east of Ping Yang. No clashes with the enemy are reported. There are no indications of a Japanese advance in Corea.

Rome contributes a rumor that Gen. Kouropatkin, the new commander of the Czar's Far Eastern forces, plans to abandon Harbin and practically all of Manchuria for the present, awaiting his opportunity to strike the Japanese with his full strength. Abandonment of the railways in Manchuria is not likely.

Further details of the fighting at Port Arthur have reached St. Petersburg, and it is now admitted there that no Japanese ships were sunk. Admiral Alexieff had previously reported that he believed the Russian fire had destroyed two torpedo boats.

It is believed, however, that some of the ships were seriously damaged, and from Chefoo comes a report that a Japanese gunboat sank on the way to that port after Thursday's engagement. The crews landed, the report says, in small boats.

No reports came yesterday of a renewal of the fighting.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT SUNK.

Crew Said to Have Reached Chefoo in Small Boats—Russian Reports.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *St. James's Gazette* publishes a despatch from Chefoo which says that a Japanese gunboat, badly damaged at Port Arthur, tried to reach Chefoo yesterday, but sank before she could make port.

An officer and seven sailors managed to get ashore at 7 P. M. Four Chinese soldiers escorted them to the Japanese Consulate.

The officer reports that several boatloads of men from the gunboat landed some distance east of Chefoo.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A despatch from Chefoo states that the Japanese who landed there were the crews of the old fire floats which Admiral Togo sent into the harbor of Port Arthur. [The Japanese official report said that all the crews of the fire ships were picked up by the torpedo boats.]

NONE WENT DOWN AT PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—It is officially admitted that the Japanese sustained no damage in last Thursday's attack on the Russian ships and forts at Port Arthur. A previous official communication said that Fort 18 signalled that it had sunk a torpedo boat.

It is believed, however, that the fire of the forts and the ships seriously damaged the Japanese ships, but because of the impossibility of verifying such rumors the Russian commander refrains from mentioning such statements as facts.

ALEXIEFF THOUGHT TWO WERE SUNK.

Viceroy Alexieff telegraphed to the Czar from Port Arthur, under date of yesterday, as follows:

"After the moon set early on Thursday morning the Retvizan repelled several attacks by torpedo boats, two of which are believed to have been sunk in the open sea.

"Our torpedo boats, under Capt. Matusevitch and Prince Levien, encountered, unsupported, and pursued the enemy's flotilla, until they got out of sight.

"A large warship appeared later in the morning of Thursday, and the Bayan, Diana, Askold and Novik were sent out to prevent the Japanese cruisers from pursuing a portion of our returning torpedo boats.

"One of our boats was cut off by four Japanese cruisers and sought shelter in Dove Bay, where she was subjected to a long distance fire. She suffered no casualties.

"The Japanese fleet, sighting our cruisers, came closer to the forts, which, with the warships, opened fire. Our cruisers, still

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