HOW TO USE THE BIG STICK.

KEEP IT HANDY, ROOSEVELT SAYS, BUT DON'T BRANDISH IT.

Tells Press Club Diners How We Should Deal With Other Nations—Hit at the Senate—The German Ambassador's Speech Is Noisily Interrupted.

The subject of President Roosevelt's speech at the New York Press Club dinner last night at the Hotel Astor, to which he went from the Lincoln dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, was the attitude which this country should assume in its foreign relations. His hearers thought that the speech had some application to the difference of opinion between the President and the Senate regarding the pending treaties.

The President reached the banquet at quarter past 12 o'clock this morning He was conducted to the head of the room in a terrific storm of cheering and of napkin waving. President Roe introduced him thus.

"For once in the history of the New York Press Club it is honored by the presence of a real live President of the United States. (Cheers and laughter.) I now have the honor to present to you Theodore Roosevelt, the greatest Democrat in this Republican age—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States." (Prolonged cheers and applause.)

The President said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is a great pleasure for me to be with you to-night. It has not been my good forutne to be present with you as President—but I feel that I have served my novitiate before the Gridiron Club. [Laughter and applause.] Now it is a very great pleasure to come here and to say a few words of greeting to you of my own city—to you who have so much power to decide what the city shall be in the future.

"In this presence I am inclined to attempt to give an account of my stewardship. But for that I must leave you to my friend Congressman Sulzer (and a very good friend of mine he is, too). He will tell you that in Washington, as elsewhere, the real work of government, 95 per cent. of it, has nothing of politics in it. It is a problem of how to give middling decent government to the people. [Applause.]

NO PARTY LINES ON HONESTY.

"It is part of the creed of public men—I mean of decent public servants—that when it comes to a question of honesty there are no party lines. We may afford to differ on the currency or on the tariff, but we cannot afford to differ on the question of getting honest and decent service for the public, no matter who happens to be in power. [Applause.]

"It always irritates me to hear a public man alluded to as 'an honest man.' I shall never rest content until the people of this country accept it as a matter of course that every public man is honest. [Applause.] There is no more credit to a public official in being honest than there is to a soldier in being brave. And in our internal affairs the problem is mainly to keep out the inefficient man. If he is in, see to it that his stay is as short as possible. If he is crooked, let nothing avail him. [Cheers and applause.]

"Now as regards our external policy. I am glad to see that you have our good friend, the German Ambassador, here to-night. [Cheers.] I am glad that you invited the representatives of all the foreign Powers to be here. I want to say just one word as to the attitude of our people toward the other peoples of the world.

"Our fundamental idea ought to be exactly the same as that of the private citizen in dealing with his fellows in everyday life—that of trying to act squarely with every other nation and of exacting square treatment from other nations. [Cheers and applause.]

"Besides acting squarely, we should talk politely." [Laughter.]

DON'T BRANDISH THE BIG STICK.

A voice: "The Big Stick!" (Laughter.)

The President: "Yes, that, too! But we should not brandish it. [Cheers and laughter.] Gentlemen, I think that in private life we not only object to being wronged, but almost as much to being insulted. Is not that so? [Cries of 'That's right.' Applause.] Let us apply that to our public life. Let us apply it not only among our public men, but among our writers of the public press. [Applause.]

"I do wish that every public man and every writer for the public press would recognize the desirability of speaking courteously and considerately of all foreign nations and outside Powers. To be discourteous and thereby irritating will do no harm to them and may do some harm to us. We know as private citizens that it is not the man who talks loudest upon whom we may best rely in a real quarrel. We consider the man who avoids irritating speeches as the man who is apt to be most dangerous if insulted or wronged.

"That is the ideal I want to see set before this nation. It is the one to which I want to see our nation live up. If we must pick up the failings of mankind we can find plenty of them within our own limits. We will do more good if we attend to ourselves than if we try to attend to those who do not want our help and who won't know of it except to resent it. [Laughter.] It is a mark of our self-respect not wantonly to injure the feelings or infringe upon the rights of other nations.

SHOULD BE READY TO FIGHT—IF NECESSARY.

"Let us always endeavor to speak fairly, honestly and pleasantly of our neighbors—and at the same time endeavor to keep our navy built up and in fighting condition. [Prolonged applause and cheering.] I hope it may always be evident by our actions that we mean well toward our neighbors; that we not only intend to guard our own rights but to treat them with respect and courtesy.

"It was Abraham Lincoln who said, 'There's a deal of human nature in mankind. The strong man is not the one who wants to talk but the one who is ready to act with decision when the time for action comes. The most contemptible man is he who talks loudly and then, when his time for action comes, acts with indecision.

"I want more than anything else that we shall keep ourselves in such a state of preparedness for action that in every action it shall be universally recognized that we have so acted because we believe it the right course to adopt, and not because we are afraid to adopt any other."

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

It was the thirty-second annual dinner of the Press Club. Mgr. Dimode Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to this country, made his first public address since he has been in this country.

Others at the guest table were D-Cady Herrick, Charles M. Schwab, Baron Speck von Sternburg, Senator Depew, Rear Admiral Coghlan, Charles A. Towne, William Sulzer, Charles F. McLean, Victor J. Dowling, John W. Goff, Mgr. P. F. O'Hare, William Loeb, Jr., and Edward F. O. Dwyer

Nearly four hundred members and guests sat down to dinner in the big ballroom.

It's Square!

John J. Hennessy was toastmaster and after some singing had been indulged in he introduced Baron von Sternburg, who said in part:

German Ambassador's Speech.

"During a flying visit to Germany from which I have quite recently returned I noticed with gratification the results of a number of acts toward the American people which had emanated from the German emperor and the German people. I was struck by the rapidly growing interest which the German people are taking in the affairs of the United States.

"It is the world's fair of St. Louis which has turned the gentle breeze of German throught blowing from the shores of the North Sea since more than a century across the Atlantic to the shores of America. It has transformed this breeze into a mighty but benevolent hurricane.

KAISER'S AID TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"When you, gentlemen, through your agents called on the people of the world to participate in this epoch making exposition, which now has proved so powerful a factor in the interest of the peace of the world and the progress of nations, it was the genius and ever alert mind of the Emperor William which immediately grasped the vast possibilities spread over that wonderful meeting ground of nations. He clearly saw how, if successfully developed, these possibilities could be utilized to strengthen and to further his policy, which events have proved rests on the firm rock of peace and good will.

"His influence caused the German people, already knitted to America by many ties to fall into line and to put into action their energy, which knows neither limits nor obstacles; they made up their minds to set a crown of glory on America's undertaking, and that they have succeeded in doing so has generously and openly been expressed by the American people.

"In all his acts to further a closer understanding between the two countries, Emperor William has always borne in mind the ideal advantages which might follow them. Never have I been so forcibly struck by the results of this far seeing policy as during my last visit to the Fatherland.

HOSPITALITY GERMANS MET HERE.

"St. Louis had brought scores of thousands of Germans to your shores and among them many hundreds of our leading men in science, industry and arts. After remaining in close spiritual touch with America's leading men, belonging to all professions, they visited the North, South, East and West. There they found open doors everywhere awaiting them, not only in the centres of learning, but also in the great factories and workshops. Here they met with the true American spirit of the 'square deal,' as your President aptly says. Here was shown and explained to them the working parts of the mighty weapons which America is forging to use in the fierce battles of international industrial competition. They were even invited to handle these weapons.

"This policy of both countries is now bearing its golden fruits. Both peoples have learned that the greatness of one nation does not mean the decay of another. They have learned to welcome and value cooperation and competition in all national activities which tend to promote the welfare, the liberty and the brotherhood of all peoples. They now look upon them as the great stages in the development of modern political life. They are rapidly fostering the establishment of permanent peace, on which alone international intercourse can safely rest.

THE EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS.

"But Emperor William does not know the word 'rest' in ever strengthening this structure. This again is manifestly his latest plan for a closer understanding between the American and German people, of which I have the honor to be the bearer. The Emperor, heartily seconded by Germany's centres of learning and by the German people in general, has proposed a plan which provides for an interchange of American and German university professors. Since my return to your shores I have been delighted by the attitude many of you gentlemen present have already shown toward this idea. In heartily thanking you I now ask you, as the leaders and framers of public opinion, for your cooperation so that this movement may be crowned with the success so many of you and your leading university men already have assured me it deserves.

"I sincerely hope that the results of this policy of exchange may soon be felt on both sides, because it provides for an exchange of those men who are the guardians of our sacred ideals, the most treasured possessions our countries have to offer. I thank you, gentlemen, for the hearty welcome and the sincere pleasure you have given me to-night and I raise my glass to the mighty pen."

Baron Von Sternburg was about half way through his speech when there was a loud disturbance in one corner of the room. Some one yelled loudly when cheering wasn't expected. A few waiters were walking about on tip-toe removing dishes, and shouts of "throw the waiters out" were heard. The Baron had to stop for nearly a minute until quiet was restored.

"Every member of the Press Club is a gentleman," said Mr. Hennessey when the speaker had finished, "and if there are any guests here who are not they ought to leave the room."

The guests looked puzzled. The room was comparatively quiet when Mgr. Falconio spoke. He said:

The Apostolic Delegate's Talk.

"In honoring me this way you honor my father, the Pope. Every year I have received an invitation from the Press Club and have regretted that I could not attend before.

"The best demonstration of the influence of the press is the fact that the President has consented to speak at your dinner. His presence is due to his recognition of the work the press has done in this great town. In truth no one can doubt the sublime mission that Divine Providence has granted the press. It embraces everything in our life, and as long as it leads men to a higher moral plane as well as it looks to their material welfare there can be no doubt that it is the agent of Providence.

"This is a wonderful country. Nowhere else has wealth been so great or general progress so rapid. In no other nation is liberty so true. As long as you hold to the precepts and Constitution of your fathers you have nothing to fear. You must watch lest your material prosperity lead you into moral relaxation. History teaches us that when people forget the virtues of their fathers they decay. The mission of the press is to preserve and spread those moral qualities, and so long as they do, I repeat, they may be considered the agent of Divine Providence."

D-Cady Herrick came next. He said that so long as the press is honest and untrammelled and free we need fear no trusts, no anarchy, and our nation will fulfil the highest ideals of those who founded it. Charles A. Towne then spoke.

OWEN KELLY FOUND?

Telegram From Los Angeles Intimating That He Is in That City.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Owen Kelly, the long missing Irish-American whose disappearance has involved many strange complications, has been found, it is believed, in Los Angeles, Cal. The news that threw new heart into his friends was in the form of a telegram from the police authorities of Los Angeles to Captain of Detectives Donaghy and read:

"Do you want Owen Kelly?"

Capt. Donaghy telegraphed to hold him and sent for Patrick Kelly and his wife, the brother-in-law and sister of the missing man. They came directly to his office, and after talking over the matter suggested that another telegram be sent asking the Californian to forward some proof of identification. This was done, but up until late to-night no answer had been received from California.

Capt. Donaghy said:

"While the telegram is one of inquiry, the natural inference is that Owen Kelly has been located. There is no charge against the man, no reason why he should be looked up. As matters now stand, and if Kelly really has been found it seems to me to be entirely his own option as to whether or not he returns."

There is a reward of $1,000 for the discovery of the whereabouts of Kelly. The offer was made by Patrick Kelly. Owen Kelly, who was a Girard avenue broker and a man of wealth, was active in Irish-American circles. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Clan-Na-Gael. He was last seen in October, when he attended a meeting of the directors of the Continental Trust Company.

WANT MITCHELL TO RESIGN.

Republican Legislators in Oregon to Caucus on the Matter.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13.—The Republican members of the Oregon Legislature will meet in caucus to-morrow evening to decide what action they will take in regard to the indictment of Senator Mitchell. There are several legislators, including Speaker Mills, who believe that Senator Mitchell should be asked to resign his seat in the national body so that his successor may be elected before the Legislature adjourns next Friday. Otherwise, if his is convicted of land frauds, which seems to be taken for granted, his successor will be appointed by Gov. Chamberlain, a Democrat.

It was only last week that the Legislature passed a resolution complimentary to Senator Mitchell and expressing belief in his innocence. The confession of his law partner, Judge Tanner, however, gives the matter another complexion and his friends fear that he will be convicted of the charges.

KILLED BY MISSION MANAGER.

Waiter Shot on the Street in Boston After Demanding His Pay.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—William H. Grim, aged 28, manager of the Episcopal city missions' three cent lunch at 1068 Washington street, was arrested to-night charged with the murder of Richard H. Howard, aged 35, a discharged waiter in the establishment. The manager had been carrying a revolver for some time and it is said that he showed it freely around the lunch room.

The shooting occurred on Compton street a short distance from the mission and was brought about through Howard's efforts to collect what pay was due him, having been discharged this afternoon. The three-cent lunch is a new department on the part of the city mission, and although it has only been open a few months, has proved a decided success in providing food for poor people.

Howard got $3.50 a week, with board and bed. To-night he went to the lunchroom to collect four days' pay. He was accompanied by Alfred J. Brown, another waiter. Grim said he would not pay him to-night, and referred him to Lucien Lafayette, manager of the mission. Howard went to the latter, who told him that as he had been discharged, to get what was due him from Grim.

A second effort on the part of the waiter to get the money failed, and so he and Brown walked up Compton street with Grim, who was on his way home, Howard pleading to be paid. Suddenly Grim pulled out the revolver and fired four shots, one of which struck Howard in the side and entered the liver. The wounded man was carried into a drug store, but died before he reached the hospital.

Grim ran up the street and sought refuge in a store, where a policeman found him, revolver in hand.

New German Hospital Dispensary.

The German Hospital has sold its dispensary at 137th street and Second avenue and will build a new one on a site near the hospital building at Park avenue and Seventy-sixth street.

August Zinsser was elected president of the board of managers last night, to succeed Theodore Killian, resigned. Mr. Killian had served as president for twenty years.

The Weather.

The storm area moved off the coast yesterday, passing northeast, the centre being north of the steamer path. It was being followed by an extensive high pressure and cold wave from the Northwest, which spread over all the country from the North Pacific southeast to Texas and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast. The coldest weather of the winter was felt in the extreme Northwest. In the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys the temperature dropped to 30 and 40 degrees below zero, and in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois it was from zero to 24 below. The zero line yesterday morning reached east to the Alleghany Mountains and south to northern Texas, and at Galveston it was but 18 above zero.

The cold will be over the Atlantic States to-day and the temperature is likely to drop 20 to 30 degrees.

In this city yesterday it was cloudy, with some light sleet, snow and rain, due principally to colder weather approaching; wind becoming brisk to high northwest; average humidity, 74 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.44; 3 P. M., 29.52.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
9 A. M.	36°	16°	6 P. M.	22°	29°
12 M.	33°	24°	9 P. M.	15°	26°
3 P. M.	24°	28°	12 Mid.	12°	25°

The lowest temperature was 12° at midnight.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

For eastern New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; colder to-day in the interior; diminishing northwest winds.

For New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and somewhat colder to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

For western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow, except snow flurries along the Lakes; slowly rising temperature; fresh to brisk west winds.

For New England, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair; not so cold in Western portion; diminishing west winds.

Everything that can be said of "El Symphonie" cigars (and that is everything that can be said in favor of a cigar at all) can be said of

- Little - Symphonettes

which are "El Symphonie's" little brothers. Same tobacco, same blend, same everything except size and price. 10 for 25c. everywhere.

Made by E. A. KLINE & CO.

AGAIN ASK TO SEE THE CZAR.

STRIKE LEADERS HAVE NO FAITH IN PROMISED REFORMS.

Believe They Should Be Allowed to State Their Case to the Emperor—Minister of Finance to Frame a Scheme for the Improvement of Workmen's Condition.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—The leaders of the strikers visited prominent Liberals this afternoon and expressed their determination to see the Emperor. If they were not allowed to do so, they declared they would not resume work.

It was pointed out by them that recently the Emperor had instructed three separate bodies to examine the questions that concerned the workingmen. First, by the ukase issued Dec. 25, he had ordered the Council of Ministers to inquire how the grievances of the workingmen could be best met. Second, the industrial department of the Ministry of Finance had been instructed to investigate. Third, a mixed commission, under the presidency of Shidlovski, consisting of representatives of the workingmen, the employers and the Government, had been appointed to see what could be done to end the friction. All these were working concurrently and with the utmost speed. But they did not have the confidence of the workingmen, who believed that the only way that remained was for them to state their own case to the Emperor.

It is officially announced that the committee appointed under the recent ukase of the Czar has decided that the supervision of industrial affairs shall remain with the Ministry of Finance. The Minister has been instructed to frame a scheme for the improvement of the condition of the working people including a shortening of the hours of labor, if possible. He will also alter the law pertaining to strikes and provide for furnishing medical aid to workers.

A reformer who visited President Shidovski and asked him what his views were of the relations of the employers the work men and the Government, was told that he had no views upon the subject until he had seen the Emperor.

The labor situation does not improve. The conjectures regarding the probabilities of peace strengthen the determination of the men to place difficulties in the way of the Government.

WARSAW, Feb. 13.—Work was resumed in some of the breweries and tanneries to-day.

The police have made, in all, 600 arrests. Of the persons arrested, 387 have been released.

As the result of the recent disturbances at Lodz there have been 144 funerals and 200 people, wounded in collisions with the military, are lying in the hospitals.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Moscow says that the annual ball of the Engineering Institute was held on Sunday night in the hall where the Assembly of Nobles meets. A preliminary concert ended with the playing of the national anthem, whereupon the assembly rose and drowned the orchestra with its singing of the Marseillaise.

Following this several revolutionary speeches were made, which evoked wild applause and shouts of "Stop the war!" and "Down with the autocracy!" Revolutionary leaflets were distributed in sheaves.

The police were unable to interfere because by an ancient privilege arrests cannot be made within the precincts of the nobles' assembly hall.

GEN. KAULBARS COMMANDS.

Takes Gripenberg's Place at Head of Second Manchurian Army.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Sachetan says that Gen. Kaulbars has taken over the command of the second Manchurian army, which Gen. Gripenberg resigned.

Gen. Baron Kaulbars arrived at Mukden from Russia on Dec. 16, and soon afterward was made commander of the third Manchurian army. He has been more prominent in political than in military affairs. For several years he was nominally military attaché at the Court of Vienna. Really he was more Ambassador than Count Lobanoff was. In 1886 he went as diplomatic agent to Sofia. There he was principally instrumental in the dethronement of Prince Alexander, but he failed to secure the Bulgarian crown for the Russian candidate, and his diplomatic career ended. Since then he does not seem to have distinguished himself, and the announcement that he was to have an important command in the Far East came as a surprise.

CZAR SAID TO DESIRE PEACE

Consulting as to Best Way of Getting Satisfactory Terms From Japan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A despatch to the *Petit Parisien* from St. Petersburg says that the Czar is said to have consulted competent persons upon the best way to conclude a preliminary armistice with the Japanese, and then to come to a definite understanding upon conditions that would not be too humiliating or onerous for Russia to accept.

TROOPS NOT TO GO.

Unrest in the Caucasus Causes Change in Russian Plans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ODESSA, Feb. 13.—Owing to the increasing popular unrest in that part of the country, it has been decided that no more troops shall be forwarded from the Caucasus to the Far East. Thirty thousand were under marching orders. The orders have been countermanded.

THE EXCHANGE BUFFET

95 Liberty Street, 46 Broad Street, 74 Broad Street,

Announces the Opening To-day of its New Branch in the

BEAVER BUILDING,

90 Beaver Street.

The Most Splendidly Equipped Buffet Lunch Restaurant in New York

ALWAYS THE "TEDDY" CHEER

GREETS THE PRESIDENT IN THE STREETS—POLICE ABOUND.

Mr. Roosevelt Shakes Hands Vigorously for 45 Minutes at the Republican Club—Promises, When He Joins the Ex's, to Hunt Up Odell for a Chat.

President Roosevelt arrived on time for the first engagement of his New York visit. In fact, his train over the Pennsylvania Railroad was a little bit ahead of time when it pulled into Jersey City, shortly after 3 o'clock. It consisted of an engine and baggage car, the private car Rocket and the Pullman car Vermont. It was run as the second section of the regular Washington and New York express and followed the first section so closely that it came puffing into the terminal before all the passengers had alighted from the regular train.

On the special, besides the President, were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, the President's sister; Secretary and Mrs. Taft, Dr. Stokes of the navy, the President's physician; Secretary Loeb and Stenographer Latta.

The modern elaborate police precautions were taken at Jersey City to protect the President. Chief Murphy of Jersey City was on hand with forty policemen. Men in uniform were scattered downstairs and upstairs, two mounted men below keeping the teams from impeding progress to the ferryboat. Upstairs on the platform Chief Murphy had twenty six-footers in uniform as an escort to the President. Chief Inspector Cortright went over from New York to take a look at things and was joined later by Police Commissioner McAdoo. Central Office detectives and Secret Service men mingled with the crowds.

People swarmed up on the opposite platform to see the President, and out side the platform gates thousands waited for a look. As soon as he alighted, Chief Murphy's six footers formed a hollow square around him. With him was William D. Murphy of the Republican Club's reception committee, who had come part way on the train. The President had to make his usual stop in his progress down the platform to shake hands with the engineer, and it wasn't until he got near the elevator that the crowd could make him out. Then there was a cheer. It took but a moment to get all the party on the freight elevator, and down out of sight they went to the floor below. The crowd, not to be dished, made a rush for the stairways.

Carriages in waiting at the elevator were guarded by another squad of police. The President got in the first, a closed carriage, and Commissioner McAdoo sat next to him. Mr. Murphy and Secretary Loeb took the opposite seat. Tyree, the big Secret Service man, took the box seat with the driver, and three Secret Service men from Washington got in the next cab. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cowles and Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt took the third carriage and Secretary and Mrs. Taft the fourth. Two mounted policemen led the little line of carriages on to the ferryboat St. Louis. The crowd drawn up on both sides of the way cheered again and again as the President's carriage drove along on its way to the boat. Truckmen and trainmen joined in the welcome.

The boat was a regular ferryboat, and the crowd followed the carriages on and made a rush for the forward end. There were no uniformed police on the boat and the only guard was the Secret Service men and four Central Office men. The crowd came right up to the carriage windows, at each of which stood two Secret Service men. Every minute there was a cheer, and then the silk hat of the President came off and his teeth showed in appreciation of the greeting. Photographers essayed to take snapshots of him through the carriage windows. Everybody had a good look at him.

"Three cheers for Teddy," they shouted at intervals, and off would go the hat and bright would shine that well known smile.

The uniformed police guard omitted on the river was resumed overhere at Twenty-third street.

Inspector McLaughlin, who was in a new uniform, had twenty-five men keeping the crowd back about the ferryhouse and drawn up inside the shed were the eight mounted policemen who will be the President's escort during his visit. They were in charge of Roundsman Woods. Three got in front of the carriage, two at each window and two more behind, with Woods leading the van. As they swept out of the ferryhouse no cavalrymen could have made a better show. Hats went up outside and there was the familiar "Teddy" cheer. It was never anything else. Capt. O'Brien caught the President's eye and was saluted with "Hello, Captain!" as the procession moved.

Detective Sergeants Funston and Downey, in an open carriage, now fell in behind the President.

The route from the ferryhouse to the Republican Club, at 54 West Fortieth street, was through Twenty-fourth street to Fifth avenue and up Fifth avenue. Care had been taken to have policemen at all the crossings, and at the first sight of the mounted men these policemen got their crossings cleared as quickly as if the fire engines had been coming. People ran along by the carriages, cheering all the way.

"Good for you, Teddy! How'd you like that last ten-strike?" shouted a truck driver at Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. The President had the carriage window up, but he put it down and bowed to the truckman as though he enjoyed the congratulation on his vote. At Broadway and Fifth avenue all traffic had been stopped, and as the carriages went past hats went off, and there were more cheers for the President, who kept bowing at the window.

REPUBLICAN CLUB RECEPTION.

The President reached the Republican Club just at 4 o'clock, the time set for the reception. The police had the street cleared for 100 feet on each side of the clubhouse, but opposite inside the Bryant Park fence a crowd had gathered to watch the party arrive. Just inside the doorway of the club stood President Louis Stern and these members of the reception committee: Merritt E. Haviland, Herman Aaron, George B. Agnew, George C. Austin, Otto T. Bannard, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.; James G. Cannon, Bainbridge Colby, Henry C. Conger, George Cromwell, Charles H. Dennison, Joseph M. Deuel, John A. Dutton, Herbert H. Gibbs, John H. Hammond, James W. Hawes, Edwin A. Jones, J. Edgar Leaycraft, James S. Lehmaier, John Little, Alexander T. Mason, Newbold Morris, Harold Nathan, William M. K. Olcott, Herbert Parsons, Frank H. Partridge, Henry C. Piercy, George J. Seabury, Leopold Stern, Charles H. Treat, James L. Wandling and Charles H. Young.

"Mr. Stern, I'm very glad to be here," said the President, as he came into the crowded hall. Then he shook hands with Mr. Stern, while the place rang with cheers and the orchestra played "Hail to the Chief." President Stern took the President up in the elevator to a small reception room then, while the members flocked upstairs to the big reception room on the second floor. Between the front windows of this two enormous American flags had been draped to form a canopy over a sofa, which was the only piece of furniture in the room. When the President entered, escorted by Mr. Stern and Mr. Murphy, there was an outburst of handclapping, and as soon as he had taken up his position beneath the canopy the signal was given for the procession past him to start, Mr. Stern standing at the President's left to introduce each club member as he came along. The two Secret Service men, Tyree and Sloane, in frock coats, stood opposite the receiving party, watching the line as it filed past.

It is a long time since President Roosevelt has shown his handshaking ability in this city. It was patent to every one that he was an oldtimer at it, but he used one hand only and did not resort to the practice of some handshakers of placing the other hand gently on the forearm of the adversary to break the force of the proffered handshake.

"I'm very glad to see you," was his greeting unless it was some one he knew very well.

"No introduction needed here," he said as R. A. C. Smith and some of his friends came along. Timothy L. Woodruff, who was Lieutenant-Governor when the President was Governor, told the President he was looking fine.

"No better than you are, Woodruff," said the President. "You look better every time I see you."

Former Chief of Police John McCullagh came along soon after. The President's hand went away out for John. "There's my old colleague," he said while he wrung his hand.

Former Alderman Frederick A. Ware came along with Frederick A. Ware, Jr., aged 6. The latter shook the Presidential hand very gravely, holding on to the parental hand very tightly as he did so.

"Young man, your father and I once served the Government together," said the President, and little Freddie Ware looked pleased. Almost every district leader was in line, and the President knew them all. Hamilton Fish, Edward Lauterbach, Judge Lynde Harrison, Judge Townsend, ex-Commissioner of Immigration Williams and a host of others came in for warm greetings. There was a break in the line which allowed the President to spy Chairman Odell approaching in the distance. Mr. Odell hurried along in response to that smile, and pretty soon he and the President were shaking hands.

"Hello, Governor," said the President to Odell, "I'm going to see you four years from now, when I'm out of office, and we'll get together and talk things over as fellows who've been in office.

Mr. Odell essayed a smile, but it was not much of one. The President laughed very hard and kept his hand a long time before he let him go.

Everybody in the clubhouse had shaken hands by 4.50 o'clock—about 400, it was estimated. When the handshaking was over the President was taken down stairs while the band played "Dixie" for the parting and the members lined up in the hall and stairway and gave a farewell cheer for their distinguished fellow member. Before leaving the President told President Stern of the club that he thought the new clubhouse was perfect. Although an old member of the club, he had never seen its new home before.

OFF TO THE DINNERS.

The mounted police escort was waiting and the President was driven to the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, at 422 Madison avenue. W. D. Murphy and Secretary Loeb accompanied him. At the Madison avenue house the President had two hours to visit and to dress for dinner. Four policemen stamped up and down in front of the house and remarked to two secret service men that the weather seemed to be getting colder. The nine mounted policemen were luckier. They went off for supper.

Before 7 o'clock a little knot of shivering folks gathered in front of the house, including four girls with shawls over their heads. A carriage drove up and a Japanese gentleman got out and went up the steps. He didn't get in.

It was 7:10 when the President, with Louis Stern and Mr. Loeb, came out. The drive to the Waldorf-Astoria for the Republican Club dinner was without incident.

WALDORF FULL OF SLEUTHS.

The Waldorf was policed as hotel never was policed before. When the President had passed through the lane at the door the bluecoats disappeared into the cellar with anticipatory grins, not to reappear until their presence was again needed at his exit.

Nobody but Mr. Roosevelt and his escorts was allowed to pass the private entrance, the east door on the Thirty-third street side. Even after the President was safe at table a dozen common cops, Central Office men and Secret Service sleuths were on guard. All they did was to shoo guests and reporters to the west doors on Thirty-third street. Here you had to have a ticket or a very innocent appearance to get past the guard.

The ticket takers were on the ground floor. Beyond that were cloak rooms and corridors galore. It seemed a furlong route to the banquet halls, and every rod there lurked a Secret Service man in evening disguise. It was admitted that there were fifty plain clothes men about the place, and there seemed to be 250. While the President was at table a Secret Service man stood at every possible inlet, gazing shiftily about.

Guests who were so foolish as to try to reach the dinner from the Thirty-fourth street entrance had to retreat to the street and skip around to Thirty-third street. The half of the hotel in which the feast was spread was isolated from the rest of the building, with entrances only on the southern side, and then only for the properly accredited.

When the President left the hotel at 11:50 most of the crowd about the doors had become discouraged and had left. Drawn up at the Thirty-third street door, however, were twenty-five policemen under personal command of Capt. Cottrell and Inspector Cortright. The President's carriage, followed by three carriages containing Secret Service men and flanked by mounted policemen, made the drive to the Hotel Astor in about ten minutes.

The route was up Fifth avenue and then through Forty-fifth street to the Forty-fifth street entrance. Drawn up there were twenty-five more policemen, under command of Capt. Flood of the West Forty-seventh street station. The President passed through to the Press Club dinner.

The President left the Hotel Astor at 12:30 o'clock and was driven directly to Douglas Robinson's house with Secretary Loeb and Stenographer Latta. The squad of mounted policemen escorted the President's carriage and the strict guard was maintained until he had entered the Robinson residence.

KNOX TO FIGHT RATE BILL.

Conference Called in Pittsburg to Devise Plans to Combat Roosevelt.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—The rebate policy advanced by President Roosevelt with reference to railroads is finding heavy opposition in Pennsylvania. It will be organized and opposition, too, headed by United States Senator Knox.

The Pennsylvania Republican leaders and the Pennsylvania Railroad have joined hands to combat Roosevelt and a meeting has been called for the Hotel Schenley here next Friday. At that conference there will be Senators Penrose and Knox, Robert Pitcairn, resident assistant to President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and all western Pennsylvania members of the State Legislature.

Territorial Representative Andrews of New Mexico, formerly of Pittsburg, will also be at the meeting, where ways and means for meeting the idea of the President will be discussed. The conference had been planned for to-day, but last night word came from Washington that Senator Knox would not be able to travel and that the meeting should be postponed four days.

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PREPARING TO LEAVE MUKDEN.

Russians Show Signs of Plan to Fall Back to Tieling.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A despatch to the *Times* from Pekin quotes an Englishman, who has just returned from a three days stay at Mukden, as saying that there is immense confusion in the city. The predominant feeling among the Russian civilians and military men is one of discouragement. Everybody spoke of an early Japanese occupation of the place as a foregone conclusion.

The discouragement of the military officers is intensified by the fact that Gen. Kuropatkin has his headquarters train seemingly ready to retreat northward at any time. Moreover, extensive preparations are going on at Tieling to resist the enemy, implying a retirement from Mukden.

The Russians are treating and paying the residents of Mukden well. The latter are doing a roaring business. Train loads of supplies reach the Russians daily over the Chinese railway by way of Sinminting. One of the most serious consequences of a Russian defeat would be the cutting off of this source of supply.

The *Times* says it learns that the Japanese have released the British steamer Eastry, which was seized off Hokkaido last Tuesday, they having learned that she was bound on an innocent voyage from a Japanese port for Singapore.

The difficulties that are being experienced by vessels trying to reach Vladivostok indicate the practical effectiveness of the blockade of that port that has been established by the Japanese. No steamers have arrived there for two weeks. Two are long overdue. It is feared that they tried to pass through La Perouse Strait and that they are icebound there.

RUSSIANS REPORT VICTORY.

Repulse Japanese Attack in Lamatun—Sachetun Bombarded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Sachetun, dated Feb. 10, states that the Japanese cannonade along the front became heavier at noon on that day. The Japanese artillery bombarded Sachetun for four hours continuously and then made an advance upon Lamatun. But they were checked and dispersed by the fire of the Russian artillery.

The Japanese continue their sapping operations, carrying them on under the cover of the thick smoke of their guns.

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