

sent asking the admiral to move outside the three-mile limit if he happened to be in French territory waters. A prominent naval officer here last night called the present stage of affairs "a game of naval hide and seek," and declared that the admiral was justified in sending elusive dispatches, especially as there was reason to believe that one motive of Japan in pressing the question was the desire to learn the exact position of Rojstevsky's squadron.

FOR SECOND REINFORCING SQUADRON.

Lhasa, April 23.—Large drafts of Black Sea sailors are arriving here, to fill the complements of the ships of the second reinforcing squadron, which is being made ready.

THE REFORMS IN DANGER.

Russian People Dread Victory—Government Fears Defeat.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Not only the future of the war in the Far East but the fate of the whole programme of internal reform, to which Emperor Nicholas stands committed, appears to await the issue of the approaching battle between Rojstevsky and Togo. The government undoubtedly would be greatly strengthened, at least for the moment, by a victory decisive enough to change the war situation.

The Liberals are impatient at the delay and suspicious of every move of the government. They are convinced that if victory comes the bureaucracy, to which the realization of reforms has been consigned by the Emperor, will be able, despite the clamor throughout the country, to keep the execution of these reforms in their own hands, which, of course, in their opinion would mean their eventual dissipation in a labyrinth of endless commissions. Moreover, they believe that the Emperor might again be persuaded to attempt the old style of repression of the present agitation.

Practically the interior administration is being conducted through the police. Already there are everywhere evidences of return to Von Plehve's methods. Domiciliary visits and arrests by scores and hundreds are reported in every part of the empire, and meetings of all classes of the people are forbidden and broken up by the police, under the direction of the local governors. Even zemstvo meetings at Vladimir, Elizabetopol, Oren, Tiflis and Livadia have been stopped.

Of course, the government argues that it cannot fold its arms and see the flames of revolution fanned by agitators; but it is noticeable that such spokesmen of reaction as Prince Meshchersky (Editor of the "Grashdanin") are again boldly proclaiming the doctrine of repression, characterizing the Constitutionalists and "Intelligentsia" as lunatics. "Russia has suddenly become a vast lunatic asylum," says the "Grashdanin," "and unless mad people are locked up and placed out of harm's way there is no predicting where all this idiocy will end."

Should Rojstevsky be defeated, on the contrary, the Liberals believe that the bureaucracy would capitulate and that peace and a constitution would come.

In the mean time, the Easter holidays and May Day are awaited with extreme anxiety, both by the authorities and the public. The Social Democrats and Revolutionaries have planned demonstrations on an extensive scale, and undoubtedly many of them are armed with revolvers and bombs, which have been smuggled into the country to fight the police and troops in case they should attempt to interfere with the demonstrations. They seem to have plenty of funds, furnished both from abroad and by wealthy sympathizers in Russia. The wildest stories of plans for blowing up the members of the imperial family, Ministers and palace guards, and of pillage and murder of the nobility and the wealthy, are current, especially in aristocratic drawing rooms, and many society people, thoroughly frightened, have already made preparations to go abroad.

Large reinforcements of troops, and especially of Cossacks, have been brought to St. Petersburg. Arrests and searches of the lodgings of suspected persons continue; but even General Trepoff, although he is taking every measure of precaution, does not seem to know exactly what to expect. That he fears trouble and bloodshed is apparent from the fact that he has warned all manufacturers to guard against incendiarism, and through house porters has warned every family that women and children must remain off the streets on May Day.

Although disorders more or less serious are expected everywhere, Poland and the Baltic provinces probably will be the storm center. General Maximovitch, Governor General of Warsaw, has just returned to his post after a conference here, clothed with almost dictatorial powers. All the Polish cities are now in a state of minor siege, but the Governor General is authorized to declare martial law, and ample troops will be furnished to him.

There are many disquieting reports of defection of troops, and the names of regiments even in the Imperial Guards are given as having been won over to "the cause of liberty." The military authorities declare that there is no question of the loyalty of the troops and that orders will be obeyed.

They admit, however, that the Revolutionaries have pushed their propaganda among the soldiers with great earnestness. Special regulations have been instituted to keep the army free from contamination, and these have been enforced in individual cases, both of officers and men, who have been found to be in communication with Revolutionaries. Such cases, the authorities declare, have been detected particularly among Jews and severely punished, but the authorities are confident that no units have been affected.

Independent investigation by The Associated Press seems to bear out the official claim except as to the Caucasus, where, according to private advices just received, the troops are badly fed and are on the verge of mutiny and ready to join the Revolutionaries. These advices represent that the situation borders on anarchy, with the Revolutionaries in practical control.

The local authorities, according to these advices, are powerless. The regiments at Tiflis are mutinous and unreliable. The revolutionary committee has issued orders openly, demanding compliance under pain of death. They have prohibited the payment of all taxes to the government and have reduced rents one-half. The landlords fear for their lives and are afraid to resist. The committee regulates hours of labor and the opening and closing of shops and is directing railroad strikes. Disobedience is punished with death.

The epidemic of demands for higher salaries has reached the reporters of local newspapers, who have formally submitted a claim for an in-

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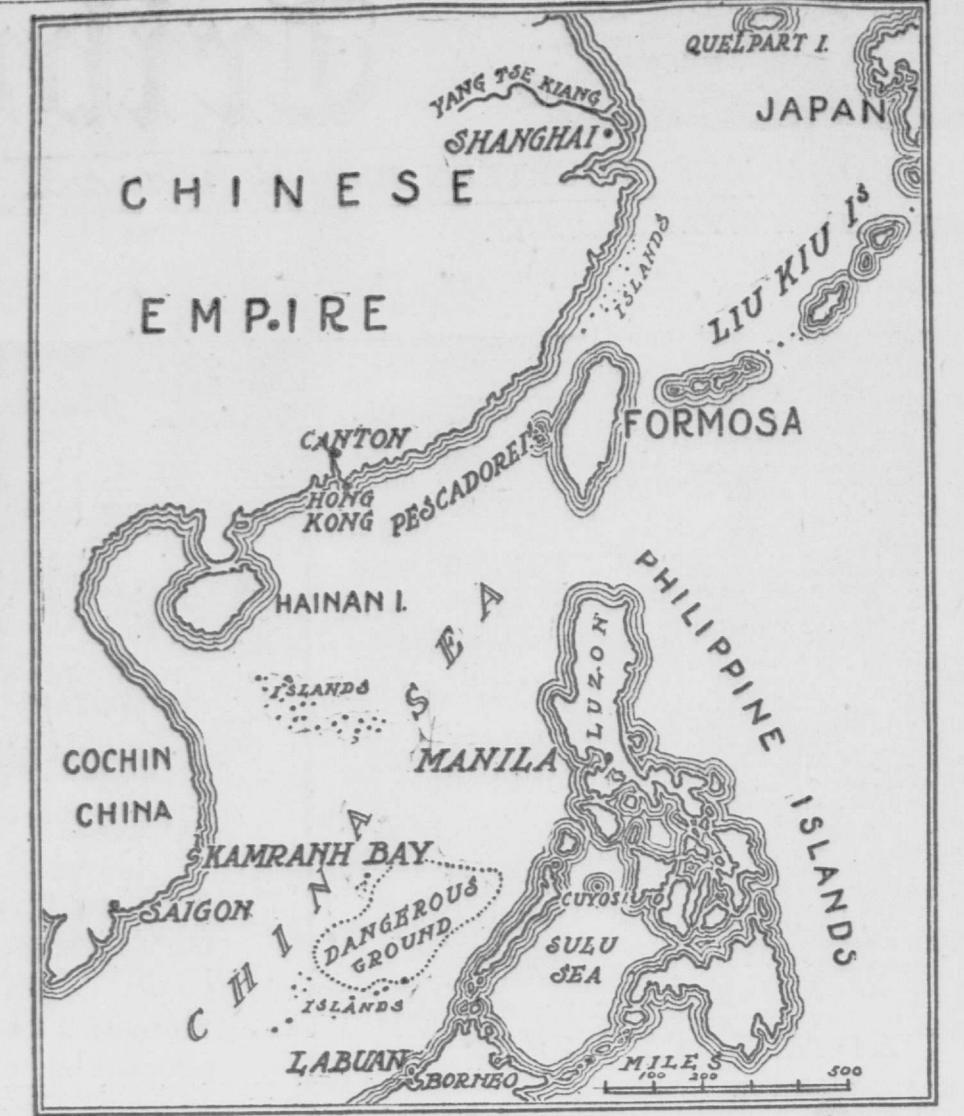
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THE CHINA SEA, WHERE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE FLEETS ARE BELIEVED TO BE FIGHTING.

crease from five to six coopeks a line. (A coopek is one-half cent in American money.)

UNJUST TO RUSSIA.

French Press Comments on Rojstevsky's Expulsion.

Paris, April 23.—Some of the newspapers of Paris, commenting upon the expulsion of the Russian second Pacific squadron from French territory waters in Indo-China, hold that France, in seeking to render exact justice to Japan, has been unjust to Russia. The "Echo de Paris," which is strongly pro-Russian, says that France's insistence upon Rojstevsky's leaving Kamranh Bay will have the effect of making him an easy prey to Togo, as the Russian ships, being driven from all points without being able to take on coal, must put to sea with half-filled bunkers, being thus crippled at the moment of meeting the enemy. "And this is neutrality," scornfully observes the "Echo de Paris." The same paper quotes the French regulations authorizing belligerents to take on sufficient coal to reach the next port, and maintains that the "next port" is Vladivostok. Therefore, the "Echo de Paris" asserts, France has not given her ally's squadron the benefit of French neutrality laws.

The "Temps" criticizes the Saigon report that Russian merchant vessels have been forbidden to take on the necessary coal to enable them to reach the nearest Russian port. The paper maintains that the ships have the right to take on sufficient coal to last them to Vladivostok, which is the nearest Russian port. The "Temps" adds:

Insular powers having many coaling stations have an interest in making neutrality rules extremely strict in order to prevent their adversaries from procuring coal through neutral ports while they enjoy full supplies from their own coaling stations. On the contrary, Continental powers, namely, France, Russia and Germany, having comparatively few coaling stations, would be easily throttled in a conflict with an insular power having many coaling stations in case this rigid rule of neutrality becomes accepted by precedent.

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BIG RAID IN CHINATOWN.

Over Precinct Heads.

Eggers, with Two Hundred Men, Takes Four Hundred Prisoners.

More than a hundred foreign devils descended with clubs and axes on the peaceful citizens of the Middle Kingdom dwelling in Mott and Pell streets last night, and carried away some four hundred peaceful players of dominoes and pie-gow. Captain Francis J. Kear, of the Elizabeth-st. station, was out of town last night, when Sergeant Eggers, with nearly a hundred of his own sleuths and about one hundred reserves from nine precincts, descended on Chinatown. No one knew they were there until they were swarming up the narrow, rickety stairs of the Chinese tenement houses in hot pursuit of the Chinamen rushing pell mell for the roofs.

The raid was made by Eggers over the heads of Acting Inspector Hogan and Acting Captain Hogan. Nine places in Mott-st., two in Pell and one in horn-shaped Doyers-st. were made. In nearly every one twenty or more prisoners were taken. One wagonload was taken from No. 1 Mott-st., three from No. 14, four from No. 20, three from No. 17, three from No. 22, one from No. 26, two from No. 30, one from No. 25 and three from No. 18 Pell-st.

Chinatown is thronged every Sunday night with sightseers from uptown. The "rubber-neck" automobile had just deposited a load of people in Mott-st., and the Chinatown guides had just begun to bid for those curious to see "a real opium joint," when a procession of about fifteen formal looking carriages with closely drawn curtains arrived.

The carriages scattered through the streets, and at all once the curtains went up, the doors opened and out jumped some five score plain clothes men like so many jack-in-the-boxes, all armed with axes and sledge hammers.

Before the lookouts could give the warning cry of "Lu ki lo!" they were being chased upstairs. A minute later all the patrol wagons in the first and second inspection districts, seven in number, were backing up and taking the places of the carriages. Acting Captain Eggers and Secretary Howell arrived at the same time in an automobile.

Early in the evening each of the patrolmen detailed to the several kinds of clerical work at Police Headquarters received a polite note from Secretary Howell asking him to meet him at Central Park West and 1st-st. at 7:30 p. m. Each man decided that the secretary had a little private job to do and felt elated at the secretary's selection. But when the fifty or more men reached the place of rendezvous a light began to dawn on them. There they found the fifteen closed coaches, a big automobile, Acting Captain Eggers, two of his roundsmen and Secretary Howell. They were quickly distributed into the coaches, one man being put in command of each vehicle. In each coach were two or three Chinamen, who were to be taken to the wily Orientals for getting news of raids, the route was deviously laid. It lay up through Harlem and then down through crowded Chinatown in zigzag fashion, so that the Port Arthur of pie-gow and fan man might not get information of its impending sack and take action to avoid it.

When finally the long line of hacks reached Mott-st. a detective from the Eldridge-st. station, who said he was "looking for evidence," called Policeman McMurtry, of the Elizabeth-st. station, over.

"Say, Dan," said the detective, "ain't that the funniest looking Dago wedding you ever saw?" Dan had hardly time to reply that it was when the raids began. Each coach rolled up to the house to be raided and then, waiting until all were ready, Eggers gave the command to "go in and get 'em." It was done with a military precision which Marshal Oyama might not have disclaimed. Out of each coach jumped four big bluecoats, one with an axe and one with a crowbar. They seemed to drop out of the sky.

The lookouts were caught in many cases before they could get into the room where the players were. Never had the denizens of that quarter seen glass smashed and doors broken so fast. In every place the police had two stool pigeons, and to prevent their identity from being disclosed they were treated with no more consideration than the real prisoners.

The police of the neighboring precincts were not called with their patrol wagons until the raids were well over and the captives in hand. They went on taking the Chinamen to the station then went on rapidly. In many places the police found whole arsenals of revolvers and knives.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime told the reporters that the evidence was gathered by one of his Chinese detectives, James Wang, who was for several years a leader in the Methodist church. He worked with Detectives Murray and Hamilton, of Eggers's staff, who look enough like Chinamen to wear the national garb.

While Acting Captain Eggers declined to say what had caused the raids, it was said in Chinatown that it was another battle between the warring Tong, the Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong. The On Leong Tong is credited with controlling the gambling "grats" of the quarter. Three weeks ago Commissioner McAdoo received an anonymous letter declaring that the On Leong Tong was working with the police of the precinct.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

Slight Seismic Disturbances Occasion Much Alarm.

London, April 23.—An earthquake lasting several seconds and occasioning much alarm was felt about 2 o'clock this morning throughout Derbyshire and Yorkshire and in adjacent districts. There was trifling damage to walls and roofs in some places, and movable articles were severely shaken, but nothing serious is yet reported.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON DEAD.

Continued from first page.

gained his laurel: by Jefferson himself it was never lost.

Some leaders of mankind prevail by what they do. Jefferson prevailed by what he was,—incarnate goodness, without insipidity; tender humanity, without effusive weakness; exuberant humor, that was never gross; nimble wit, that was never unkind; and piquant eccentricity, that was equally sweet and droll. The spiritual cogency of his life, accordingly, the authority of his character and the illuminative and final explanation of his amazing artistic career, can be designated by the single word charm. He was not distinctively an intellectual power,—as, for example, Henry Irving is,—but in the realm of emotion his power was supreme. He spoke to the heart. He did not dominate by force. He made no effort to command. He allured by spontaneous sweetness, and he subdued by unstudied grace. He had an abundance of worldly wisdom, but his best conscience, in the management of worldly affairs, was to dwell away from the world, to avoid wrongs that he could not redress, and to ignore complications of circumstance that he was unable to adjust. He could not have managed society. He could not have led the way in any conflict. Endued with perfect morality, he yet had no moral enthusiasm. The moment after he had seen the serious side of anything he saw the comic side of it. Resolute in will, he yet had no aggressive impulse. He shrunk from all strife. His province, as he understood it, was to dispense humor and kindness. His vocation was the ministry of beauty. Mirth was his herald; happiness attended him; and love followed after. He had, as all men have, who amount to anything, trials, responsibilities, and cares, and these he bore with dutiful constancy and in silence; but, mentally and spiritually, in his abstract and artistic life, he lived as the rose lives—tranquil and sufficient to itself, heedlessly yielding its fragrance, and pleasing all eyes with its perfection of color and bloom.

Upon such a character and such a career the voice of detraction,—never silent as to any meritorious person,—could say but little. It sometimes became audible, however, in the declaration that Jefferson's artistic faculty was slight, because he acted only one or two parts, and that his professional ambition was narrow, because he never undertook any special business enterprise to promote the welfare of the stage. This charge had a portentous sound, but it had no basis. In the maturity of his powers and his renown the comedian restricted his repertory to a few characters, but, in his early time, he had played scores of parts, and authentic list mentions more than a hundred of them; and he might have continued to play scores of parts, but he had not learned by experience that it is better to do one thing thoroughly well than to do many things passably; to present one model of perfect art rather than many examples of good artistic intention. The principal characters that he chose were Rip Van Winkle, Acres, and Caleb Plummer, characters that were absolutely congenial to him, stirring his nature to its profoundest depths and evoking all the resources of his heart and mind. Those characters he could represent to perfection, and the observer who subjects them to analytical examination will speedily discern that they comprehend many, if not all, the representative extremes and contrasts of human experience: youth and age, love and hate, charity and greed, wealth and poverty, humor and pathos, power and weakness, mirth and grief, craft and simplicity, selfishness and self-sacrifice, the material and the spiritual, and the natural and the preternatural. It will also be perceived that the raiment and scenic investiture of them comprise the tatters of indigence and the laces of luxury; the cottage and the drawing room; manners, both humble and exalted; and physical nature, alike in calm and storm. The range of Jefferson as an actor was, in fact, remarkably broad; and, for the rest, it should be remembered that he rendered the greatest possible service that any person can render to the stage, because he made it pure and honorable in the public esteem and dear to the public heart—and kept it so. All over the land the institution of the theatre was strengthened by him, so that even those persons who misuse and degrade it, by sordid and corrupt speculation, possess a broader field and an ampler opportunity than would otherwise exist, for what they call business enterprise. He did not care to manage theatres or to produce new plays. He did not waste himself on ventures and experiments. He did the thing that he could do best; and the stage is better, and the world is happier, because of what he was and what he accomplished.

"Are we so soon forgot when we are gone?" Remembrance of those words, as they were spoken by Jefferson, in the great days of his Rip Van Winkle, can never perish. The world does easily forget, and the rapid river of time, we may be very sure, will sweep into oblivion many names and many things that are conspicuous now; but as long as the fame of gentle humor is prized, and as long as kindness and pity remain on earth, the name of Joseph Jefferson will be remembered, because,—like the kindred names of Lamb and Hood, and Charles Dickens, and Thackeray, and Washington Irving,—it is written with smiles and tears upon the everlasting pages of the human heart.

WILLIAM WINTER.

CHRONOLOGY OF JEFFERSON'S LIFE.

1829—Joseph Jefferson was born, February 20, in Philadelphia.

1833—He made his first appearance on the stage, at the theatre in Washington, D. C., with Thomas D. Rice, as a comedian. He was made up as a miniature Jim Crow.

1837—He acted at the Franklin Theatre, New-York.

1838—He moved to Chicago.

1842—His father died, at Mobile.

1844—He acted at Matamoros, Mexico. He was with a company following the American army.

1849—September 10, he appeared in New-York, at the Garden Theatre, in "The Rivals," playing Jack Rackett, in "Jonathan Bradford."

December 6, he acted in "The Pearl of Chancery," at the Garden Theatre.

1850—He acted in "The Handsome Husband," Mrs. D. P. Bowers played Linda and also Mrs. Wyndham. Miss Sarah E. Lockhart played Mrs. Bowers.

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