

LIMITS OF WAR ZONE

Broken By Cossacks Who Raided South of Liaoyang.

THEY MAY FALL INTO A TRAP.

Japanese Contend That China's Failure to Enforce Neutrality Releases Them From Obligation to Observe Restriction, Which Russia Ignores—Japan Determined to Protect Itself.

The extensive raiding operations of General Mischenko's 20,000 Cossacks in the rear of the Japanese forces in Manchuria and the Cossacks' invasion of neutral Chinese territory appears to threaten a general violation of the agreement by both belligerents which will call for prompt action by the powers to prevent China being dragged into the contest.

Reports received in Tokio say that the Cossacks have deliberately broken the limits of the war zone. Japanese officials, while regretting the extension of belligerent territory, declare that steps must be taken to stop the raiding expeditions.

While the Russian War Office will not admit that Mischenko's cavalry movements are more than raiding expeditions, it is believed that they are preliminary to extensive operations which may seriously damage the Japanese lines of communication, providing the Japanese do not catch them in their town trap.

That the Japanese are as wary as ever is indicated in a dispatch to Lloyd's News Agency, London, from Yinkow, which gives a report that Mischenko's raiding force was cut off on its way back by 8,000 Japanese despatched from Sanlihuo by General Oku.

The Japanese are pushing sapping operations toward the Russian lines at several points in Manchuria.

Japan Will Also Break the Limit.

Tokio (By Cable).—Later reports from Neuchang indicate that General Mischenko's Cossacks, in their recent raiding southwest of Liaoyang, deliberately invaded neutral territory, and broke the limits of the war zone.

The reported Russian note to the powers calling attention to China's non-enforcement of neutrality is regarded here in some quarters as absurd. It is felt that China's weakness and constant failure to enforce neutrality must release Japan from obligation to observe restrictions which Russia openly ignores.

While the extension of belligerent territory is to be regretted, it is felt that Japan must take steps to protect herself against the repetition of raiding expeditions, the success of which depends on the violation of neutral territory.

Great Operations Are Impending.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The War Office does not admit that the appearance of General Mischenko's cavalry southwest of Liaoyang is more than a raiding expedition, designed to strike the railroad at several points and interrupt the transportation of General Nogi's guns from Port Arthur to Manchuria; but from certain indications it seems possible that it is preliminary to an operation of magnitude. General Mischenko has over 20,000 horsemen, and, moving rapidly, might be able to seriously damage communications in the rear of Liaoyang.

The tone of dispatches from some Russian correspondents vaguely hints at very important developments, and the military writer for the Novoe Vremya expresses the opinion that the long calm since the battle of Shakhie is about to be broken. It is also noteworthy that there have been no official dispatches from General Kurupakin for two days.

London (By Cable).—The tone of the rescript addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the army and navy is regarded here as putting an end to all present hopes of the possibility of mediation for peace and as indicating the likelihood that General Kurupakin soon will resume the offensive.

PERISHED IN BURNING HOUSE.

New York Lawyer, With His Wife, Two Children and Servants Killed.

New York (Special).—William T. Mason, a lawyer, and his family, consisting of wife and two children, Ellen, four years old, and Marion, six months, with a servant, Annie Wells, lost their lives in a fire which partially destroyed the brown-stone dwelling occupied by them at 133 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

Although neighbors say they heard cries of "Murder!" and "Burglars!" the police found nothing to indicate that the fire was not accidental. The whole family appears to have been suffocated. The bodies of the father and youngest child were untouched by the flames, and those of the others were probably burned after they had died.

A policeman and a neighbor who heard the cries attempted to get into the house by breaking windows of the parlor floor, but were driven back by the smoke. The firemen were unable to enter until after the lower part of the house and the halls had been burned out.

The charred bodies of Mrs. Mason, the servant and four-year-old child were found in a closet under the roof scuttles, through which they are supposed to have been attempting to escape. The bodies of Mr. Mason and the younger child were in a bedroom.

Women Perished in Fire.

Waltham, Mass. (Special).—Mrs. Mary Craig Lovell, wife of F. C. Lovell, was burned to death in the Hotel Waltham, where she and her husband, F. C. Lovell, of Boston, were guests. Mrs. Lovell was on the fifth floor when the alarm sounded, and after the fire her lifeless body was found at the foot of a stairway. Margaret Connor and John McDonald were severely burned, and many guests escaped by means of ladders.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

The man who was killed while attempting to force an entrance into the home of the Lance brothers, near Monaca, Pa., has been identified as Arthur S. Harris, of Midway, Pa., a young man who had borne a spotless reputation. Practically all the 600 miners who will take part in the Convention of the United Mineworkers have arrived in Indianapolis. President Mitchell's message is expected to make important recommendations.

President Robbins, of the Armour car lines, declares the charges made against the refrigerating company are based on testimony that is prejudiced and biased and in many respects false.

Minnie A. Worth, wife of Gorham A. Worth, a wealthy New York broker, secured a divorce from him as the result of a sensational episode in which Mr. Worth and Mrs. Emil Schaefer figured. The heirs of Jonathan Clark, a millionaire contractor, of Chicago, have sued Miss Caroline Patterson, who was his sweetheart, for \$300,000, which they charge she secured from him.

The report of the Philippine Commission was submitted to Congress by Secretary Taft, with a letter commenting on its principal recommendations.

Mr. Calvo, the Costa Rican minister, declared that the American Panama Company had no legal right to its alleged concession in that country.

William T. Wardwell, former treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, has given \$100,000 for a site for a Red Cross hospital in New York.

Hugh Wallace and William Foraker, boys, about 12 years old, were drowned in Como Lake at Smyrna, Del., by the breaking of thin ice.

Mrs. Mary D. Winter secured in Reading, Pa., a verdict for \$100 damages against Levi R. Stoudt, a Center township farmer.

Mrs. Mercedes L. Miles, of Brooklyn, filed a caveat against the probating of the will of her husband, Col. Thomas C. Miles.

William T. Mason, a lawyer, of New York; his wife, two children and nurse were burned to death in their home.

Alfred Vanderbilt is reported to have made millions by buying bargains in stocks when the market was depressed.

The land has been donated which will enable Princeton to get \$385,000 from Mr. Carnegie to build a lake.

The President has accepted Mr. William Williams' resignation as commissioner of immigration at New York.

A number of philanthropists in New York have inaugurated a crusade on the vicious cadet system.

Archibald G. Loomis, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the booming of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company stock by the failed firm of Munroe & Munroe, has tendered his resignation as vice president and director of the National City Bank of New York. The resignation will be accepted.

During habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Brodie L. Duke, of Durham, N. C., in New York, Mr. Delaney Neill, representing Mr. Duke's family, said they were anxious to rescue him from the associations of criminals. Mr. Duke will be examined by an insanity commission.

A sleighing party was run down by a trolley car at Altoona, Pa. Twenty-one persons were injured. An intoxicated driver is blamed for the accident.

By rate nerve and pluck, Miss Ellen Deming, aged 23 years, prevented two burglars from robbing a station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

J. W. Bess was hanged at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of Mrs. Martha McQuinn Martin.

A New Jersey justice of the peace has decided that kissing is not a punishable crime.

All grades of refined sugar were advanced 20 cents per 100 pounds. Forty cases of smallpox are said to exist at Horton, Kan.

The first snowstorm for two years prevails in Oregon.

Selma Variona and Charles Hines, coal miners, were caught under a fall of rock at the Hazle Mines Colliery, Pa., and instantly killed.

The Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia adopted resolutions asking the railroad companies to return to the old grain rates from the West.

K. H. Sarasohn, the pioneer Jewish newspaper publisher of the United States, died at his home, in New York, of pneumonia.

Former Gov. Silas Garber, first governor of Nebraska under the new constitution, died at his home, in Red Cloud, Neb.

Fire destroyed the Academy of Music block in Chelsea, Mass., and caused the serious injury to several persons.

Foreign.

The political parties in Panama have asked the United States Minister to withdraw the suggestion he made to the Washington government that the functions of the governor of the canal zone and minister to Panama be confined in the person of the governor.

Premier Combes and his ministers, notwithstanding their successful struggle in the Chamber of Deputies Saturday night, have decided to resign, and their decision is hailed by the opposition as a victory.

Three Hungarian martyrs were beatified at St. Peter's, in Rome, in the presence of 1,000 worshippers, including many Americans. The Pope during the ceremony appeared fatigued.

The fishing steamer Columbia was lost off the coast of British Columbia, but the crew was saved.

The religious orders are urging the Vatican to press for payment of the money awarded by the United States for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines.

While General Trepoff was bidding farewell to Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow a young man fired three shots at the General, all of which missed.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin has instituted a movement for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany.

The French Cabinet situation is regarded with satisfaction at the Vatican.

DYNAMITER CONFESSES

"Rosseau" Admits Two Attempted Outrages.

IS A FANATIC ON ONE SUBJECT.

He Greets the Witnesses Who Came From Washington and New York to Identify Him as the Man Who Tried to Blow Up the Frederick the Great Statue at Washington.

Philadelphia (Special).—Gessler Rosseau, who was arrested in this city on Thursday with an unloaded infernal machine in his possession, admitted to the police that he is the man who attempted to destroy the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington last Tuesday, and also that it was he who sent the trunk containing an infernal machine to the British steamship Umbria, at New York, in May, 1903.

The prisoner, whose right name is not known, made these admissions in the office of Captain Donaghy, of the Philadelphia Detective Bureau, after he had been identified by persons brought here from New York and Washington, for that purpose. He gives no reasons for the attempted outrages, except that "there are too many foreign affairs in this country." After having Rosseau under fire all afternoon, the police classed him as an "American patriotic fanatic."

The prisoner gave no information voluntarily to the police, he admitting only those things which the police had fastened on him. Both the Washington and New York authorities want the man, and it is possible that he will be turned over to the police of the latter city.

The apprehension of Rosseau was due to the disappearance of Owen Kelly, a wealthy Irish-American, who is prominent in Irish-American societies in this country. Kelly disappeared on October 25, and from time to time the newspapers, particularly of the East, have published articles on the mysterious disappearance. These articles, which undoubtedly attracted Rosseau's attention, on Thursday he called on Patrick Kelly, the brother of the missing man, and offered to take him to his brother in New York for \$500. He said he and Owen belonged to secret societies that were organized for the purpose of blowing up British ships in American ports. The value he carried, he said, contained explosives. Patrick Kelly notified the police, and Rosseau was taken into custody. The valise contained an infernal machine of the clock-arrangement variety, but no explosives. About the machine was wrapped a Washington newspaper. This gave the police the clue that he might know something of the explosion at the statue of Frederick the Great, and the picture was taken and sent to both the Washington and New York authorities. In the meantime he was also suspected of knowing something of the steamship Umbria incident.

Sunday Capt. Robert Boardman, of the Washington detective force, and Alfred Carter, colored, and George H. Hazel, cabman of Washington, who saw the man who attempted to blow up the statue, and Detective Sergeant Arthur Carey, of New York, and a Mrs. Curry, who keeps a boarding-house in the latter city, arrived here for the purpose of identifying the prisoner. When Rosseau was brought into the office of Captain Donaghy, Hazel said: "I guess you know me, to which the prisoner replied: "How do you do?"

Rosseau bowed to Carter and then greeted Mrs. Curry. Having satisfied themselves beyond doubt that the identification was complete, the police officials of the three cities set to work in obtaining a confession from the prisoner. As stated before, he said nothing voluntarily to incriminate himself.

In reply to a question, he admitted the attempt on the statue. He said he had manufactured the infernal machine himself, and that it consisted of a candle, fuse and "dynamite engine." Where he made it he would not say. It was his intention, he said, to blow up the statue at night, because he did not want to hurt anybody. Because of the ice in the Potomac River he failed to find anyone who would row him from Seventh Street wharf, Washington, to the Arsenal, which is on one bank of the river, and he had to change his plans. The failure to destroy the statue, he said, must have been due to the melting tallow spoiling the fuse or interfering with the dynamite.

Rosseau then gave the police the interesting information that he had intended making a second attempt to blow up the statue, this time with a time-clock machine. As it was difficult to get past the sentries after nightfall, he intended going to the arsenal about dusk, arrange the infernal machine so that it would explode about midnight and then hang it on the statue.

This is the substance of his admission concerning the statue, according to Captain Donaghy.

Immigrants Poor In.

New York (Special).—The official records at Ellis Island show that for the first month of the new year immigration to this country is likely to exceed all records. From January 1 to the arrivals number 14,000. For the whole month of January, 1904, the arrivals were only 10,000. Deportations for the same period are also record-breaking. For the first 10 days of the new year 478 persons have been deported from Ellis Island, against 70 persons for the same period in 1903.

Judgment for Mrs. Marcum.

Winchester, Ky. (Special).—The jury in the case of Mrs. Abrelia Marcum, who sued Judge Hargis, former State Senator Alexander Hargis, Sheriff Ed Callahan, of Breathitt County, and Attorney Fulton French for \$100,000 for alleged conspiracy with Curtis Jett and Thomas White to slay her husband, James B. Marcum, returned a verdict for \$3,000 against James Hargis and Sheriff Callahan and found for the defendants in the case of French and Alexander Hargis.

NO NEW TRIAL FOR M'CUE

Supreme Court Refuses to Grant a Writ of Error.

HE WEPT WHEN THE NEWS CAME.

Prisoner Removed to Steel Cage at Charlottesville and Preparations Begun for His Execution, January 23.—Virginia Supreme Court Unanimous in Its Opinion—Says He Will Not Attempt Suicide—The Governor His Last Hope.

September 4.—Mrs. Fannie M. McCue murdered.

September 7.—Ex-Mayor J. Samuel McCue arrested, charged with the murder of his wife.

September 8.—Verdict of coroner's jury made public, charging McCue with the crime.

September 22.—McCue arraigned in court at Charlottesville.

October 18.—Trial of McCue begun before Judge Morris.

November 5.—Jury, after 20 minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

November 9.—McCue sentenced to be hanged in Charlottesville January 20, 1905.

January 12.—Supreme Court of Appeals refused writ of error in McCue case.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—James Samuel McCue, former Mayor of Charlottesville, will be hanged January 20 for the murder of his wife, Fannie Crawford McCue, unless the Governor intervenes. The State Supreme Court of Appeals unanimously declined to grant a writ of error.

McCue's only hope now is that Governor Montague will intercede, but there seems little reason to believe that he will interpose, although it is possible that the Governor will reprieve the prisoner for a short time to give McCue an opportunity to prepare to meet his fate.

The decision of the court was announced by its president, Judge James Keith, who said from the bench when court opened.

"In the case of McCue vs. the Commonwealth, the judgment of the Corporation Court of Charlottesville being plainly right, a writ of error is denied. The decision came as a surprise to the legal fraternity, the prisoner's petition having been skillfully prepared by his attorneys, J. L. Lee and Tinsley Coleman, of Lynchburg. There were 45 assignments of error, one being on a point hitherto not raised—the right of jurors to read the daily papers during the progress of a case.

It will be remembered that Judge George W. Morris, who presided at McCue's trial, allowed the jury to read the papers, but cautioned them to avoid the portions relating to the trial. The defense claimed that the jurymen could not help seeing the headlines over the McCue matter, and that they were influenced thereby.

The failure of the court to grant a writ of error on that ground is taken to mean that hereafter juries in murder cases can read the papers.

It is expected that counsel for McCue will begin at once to lay siege to the Governor to induce him either to grant a reprieve or to commute McCue's sentence to life imprisonment.

Counsel for McCue gave 45 reasons why he should be granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, as follows:

That Henry L. Lyman, a member of the grand jury that indicted McCue, was ineligible to serve, being a non-resident; that the court submitted to a jury the question of Lyman's eligibility. The third and fourth items refer to different phases of the same objection.

That J. Y. Stockell should not have been accepted as a juror, there being doubts of his impartiality.

That Judson B. Wood was accepted after having expressed an opinion.

That Frank K. Tyler was excluded for declaring he would not convict on circumstantial evidence.

From the eighth to the fifteenth item the exceptions relate to testimony of witnesses alleged to have been improperly admitted.

Exceptions from the sixteenth to the thirty-third item relate to the impeachment of the young son of the prisoner, William McCue. They claim that the Commonwealth having introduced this witness, had no right to put on other witnesses to impeach him when he did not testify as they expected.

Exception 34 relates to the admission of evidence as to the prisoner's manner to his wife on a specific occasion.

Exceptions from 34 up to 40 relate to the admission of testimony. No. 40 is in regard to the jurors being allowed to read the daily papers. The next two exceptions relate to refusal to grant certain instructions and the amending of others.

No. 44 is that one of counsel for the prosecution improperly stated before the jury that he had refused a large fee in order to prosecute McCue.

The last exception was to the court's refusing to set aside the verdict.

A Physician's Suicide.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Dr. Albert G. Carr, one of the most prominent physicians in the state, committed suicide at Durham by shooting himself through the head. Dr. Carr had been in failing health for several months, and during the last few days had been suffering from insomnia. He was active in his practice, however. He was 34 years old and was a brother of Gen. Julius S. Carr, one of the wealthiest men in North Carolina, and was himself very wealthy.

Railroad Official Killed.

Mobile, Ala. (Special).—A north-bound passenger train which left Mobile over the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad ran into a washout four miles south of Beaumont, Miss., and the engine, baggage and passenger coaches were overturned. General Passenger and Freight Agent L. B. Sullivan, who was making an inspection tour on the engine was instantly killed. Engineer W. A. Crawford, his colored fireman and a colored porter were injured.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Mr. Bristow Quits.

Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, tendered to the President his resignation as an officer of the Postal Service, to take effect on the 20th inst. By an executive order President Roosevelt designated Mr. Bristow as a special commissioner to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and between the West Coast of South America and the East Coast of the United States and Europe, to determine the best policy of managing the Panama Railroad.

Mr. Bristow's resignation from the Postal Service was not a surprise, and came as a result of transfer of postoffice inspectors from him to the Postmaster General.

The announcement came at the conclusion of an extended conference between the President, Secretary Taft, Mr. Bristow and Senator Long, of Kansas. The text of the order issued by the President follows:

"It is ordered that Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, be appointed a special commissioner for the purpose of visiting the ports of the Pacific Coast, the Isthmus of Panama, New York and such other ports as may be necessary to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, across the Isthmus of Panama, and between the West Coast of South America, and the East Coast of the United States and Europe, for the purpose of determining the best policy to be pursued in the management of the Panama Railroad Company.

The Reciprocity Treaties.

Consideration was given by President Roosevelt and Senator Cullom, of Illinois, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to the arbitration treaties now pending before the Senate. The President indicated to Senator Cullom his earnest desire that the treaties should be ratified without material amendment. He reiterated to the Senator his purpose to withdraw the conventions from the Senate rather than permit their emasculating. He pointed out that the treaties were substantially identical, and that the representatives of the powers with whom they had been negotiated had agreed to their terms, notwithstanding the fact that in some instances changes, which subsequently had been withdrawn, were suggested. At the conclusion of the conference Senator Cullom said he hoped to be able to obtain favorable action on the treaties by the Senate, and was inclined to the opinion that they would be ratified without serious objection or amendment.

New Coast Defense System.

The President issued a most important order appointing a board, consisting of Secretary of War Taft, Lieutenant-Admiral A. R. Chaffee, Maj.-Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer; Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig.-Gen. J. P. Story, Chief of Artillery; Brig.-Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, and Major George W. Goethals, General Staff, to revise the report of the famous "Endicott Board" of 1885, which formulated a system of coast defense for the United States.

The new board is to make recommendations to complete the policy of the Endicott Board for the protection of the coasts and harbors of the United States. In view of the many important changes in ordnance and mines during the last 19 years it has been found necessary to have this new board, which will bring the work of the Endicott Board up to date.

Inauguration Plans.

The inaugural committee decided that there shall be no Sunday concert at the Pension Office Building following the inaugural ceremony, and that three concerts will be given Monday, March 6. It was stated that the number of troops and civic organizations combined in the inaugural parade would approximate not more than two-thirds of the number four years ago; that all the organizations would follow close-column formation, permitting the parade to pass within three hours instead of six hours, as was the case four years ago. The project of erecting an amphitheater, viewing stand on the white lot, south of the White House, probably will be abandoned and the usual time of march followed.

Postal Inspectors Transfer.

Postmaster-General Wympe has issued an order transferring the entire corps of postoffice inspectors from jurisdiction of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General and placing them immediately under the Postmaster-General. The action is taken on the ground of subserving the best interest of the Government. It is also based on the fact that the inspectors of the other executive departments of the Government are directly under the head of the department. The order affects over 200 men scattered.

Notes of the Departments.

The motion of Representative Maynard, of Virginia, that the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions recommend an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for government participation in the land portion of the exposition to be held in commemoration of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., was discussed by the committee.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, continued his statement on the bill regulating railroad rates before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has resigned. He was appointed a member of a special commission by the President to facilitate trade across the Isthmus of Panama by rail.

The gross postal receipts for the 50 largest postoffices in the country for December, 1904, as compared with December, 1903, show net increase of about 9 per cent.

If the business of the War Department will justify it, Secretary Taft will make an official visit of inspection to the Philippine Islands during the coming summer.

GENERAL NOGI'S LOOT LIST

Fifty Forts and Four Battleships Captured at Port Arthur.

TOTAL OF SIXTY-FIVE VESSELS TAKEN.

General Nogi's Headquarters Staff at Port Arthur Are at Present Devoting Their Energies to Dispatching the Prisoners to Japan, Placing the Wounded in Hospitals and Clearing the Way for a Thorough Investigation.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Japanese Legation has received a cablegram from Tokio, saying that General Nogi reports that the delivery at Port Arthur has been completed. It includes the following:

Permanent forts, 50; guns, 546, of which 54 are of large caliber, 149 of medium caliber and 343 of small caliber; cannon balls, 82,670; ammunition, 30,000 kilos; rifles, 35,252; horses, 1,920; battleships, 4, except Sevastopol, which is entirely sunk; cruisers, 2; gunboats and destroyers, 14; steamers, 10 besides small steamers, 35 of which will be serviceable after little repairs.

Japs Had to Fight 53,000.

The Japanese achievement at Port Arthur is more remarkable in the light of further investigations. The original Russian strength is now estimated to have been almost 50,000 men. It is announced at the army headquarters that in addition to the prisoners already reported, about 13,000 wounded combatants eventually will be brought to Japan. General Nogi's headquarters staff at Port Arthur are at present devoting their energies to dispatching the prisoners to Japan, placing the wounded in hospitals and clearing the way for a thorough investigation of the spoils of war. Confused reports reach Tokio of the condition of the city buildings.

It is said that General Nogi will not return to Tokio at present.

Russian Captives in Japan.

Nagasaki, (By Cable).—The steamers Kaga and Sunuki have arrived here with 1,600 Russian prisoners of war and 50 officers.

All the prisoners have been quartered at Inasa, a village nearby, where has also been prepared a lodge for General Stoessel.

The Russian officers are allowed much liberty within the bounds of the town, but they are under police escort.

General Stoessel and staff will sail for Europe on a French mail steamer this week.

The Russian prisoners are unfeignedly pleased at the end of the hardships of the siege and the considerate treatment of their victors.

MacArthur to See the War.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Japan has given the United States Army, through the State Department, permission to send Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, now in command of the Pacific division, with the Japanese armies in Manchuria as an observer. General MacArthur will be accompanied by one aide.

The greatest secrecy has been maintained by the War Department relative to the request by this Government to be allowed to send an officer of the high rank held by General MacArthur with the Japanese armies. General MacArthur did not himself request the detail, but, because of his great experience and well-recognized ability as a strategist, the General Staff decided to send him with Marshal Oyama.

General MacArthur will leave San Francisco immediately for Japan and will then proceed to Manchuria. He will be the highest ranking foreign officer with the forces of Japan.

Doubassoff Doesn't Deny It.

Paris, (By Cable).—Admiral Doubassoff was requested to indicate whether his recent interview in the Echo de Paris, which attracted so much attention owing to the fact that the Admiral was looked upon as having indicated that peace between Russia and Japan was probable in the near future, was correct. He refused to furnish any indication concerning the correctness of the interview and said:

"I do not wish to provoke a press controversy. Consequently I neither deny nor affirm the words attributed to me. All I can say is that in order to deny the Echo de Paris interview a newspaper should have serious reasons."

\$20,000 PAID FOR A PINK.

F. P. Pierson Buys The Exclusive Right to "The Sport."

Boston, (Special).—For a pink which has won prizes at several horticultural shows in different parts of the country F. P. Pierson, a millionaire resident of Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, has paid W. B. Arnold, a Rockland florist, \$20,000. Mr. Pierson will cultivate the pink extensively on his estate on the Hudson. The flower is an offspring of the famous pink for which Thomas W. Lawson paid \$25,000 a few years ago. It is the result of a three years' experiment by Mr. Arnold and was cultivated in a bed of Lawson pinks in the Arnold greenhouses. The Lawson flower is brilliant pink in color. "The Sport," as Mr. Arnold has named this one, is of pure white, with carmine tracings through the petals. It has a large stem and is more robust than the famous Lawson flower. Mr. Arnold considers his pink a freak.

"When I saw it first among the Lawsons, he said, 'I recognized it as something extraordinary in the horticultural world, and I watched it day and night until it became the flower it is today.'"

To Mark Railroad Employes.

New Haven, (Special).—Announcement was made by the management of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad that a new system of merits and demerits as applied to attaches in the operating department will be adopted early in the present year. More than 8,000 employes will be affected. By this system a certain number of demerits publicly posted will suffice to cause an offending man's dismissal.