



NAVAL BATTLE NEAR FORMOSA

Rumor at Manila That Japanese Fleet Has Suffered Defeat.

LAND BATTLE NEAR AT HAND

Liaison Will Attack, but Oyama Is Ready—He Demands Recall of Kuropatkin—Admiralty Uses Brilleff.

MANILA, May 24.—There is an unconfirmed rumor here that the Russian and Japanese fleets have met south of Formosa and that the Japanese were defeated.

Demands Kuropatkin's Recall.

LONDON, May 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that General Liaison has demanded the recall of General Kuropatkin.

RUSSIAN FLEET IS SIGHTED

OF Batanes Islands, Midway Between Luzon and Formosa.

MANILA, May 25.—Official advice here received from Vigan that on May 20 over 50 war vessels were sighted off the east coast of the Batanes Islands, sailing in a northeasterly direction. It is supposed that the vessels were Russian.

(The Batanes Islands are about half-way between Luzon and Formosa.)

FLEET STEALING NORTHWARD

Rojevstevsky Fights Sby of Islands Lest He Be Torpedoed.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—(11 P. M.)—In naval circles it is now generally assumed that Vice-Admiral Rojevstevsky's squadron are in the Pacific, steaming northward and giving the Pescadore, Formosa and the Luchu Islands a wide berth in order to minimize the danger of a concentrated torpedo attack under cover of these islands and to force Vice-Admiral Togo, should he elect to accept battle, to meet him in the open.

All idea that the Russian Admiral will attempt to force a passage of the Korean Straits has been abandoned. Both the Perouse Strait, between the Islands of Hokkaido and Sakhalin and the Tsugaru Straits, between the Islands of Hokkaido and Honshu, were reconnoitered by the cruisers and destroyers at Vladivostok and the result communicated to Admiral Rojevstevsky before he left the coast of Indo-China.

GREAT BATTLE IS DUE SOON

Liaison Tries to Take Offensive, but Oyama Is Ready.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—(11 P. M.)—The news from the front continues to point to the proximity of fighting on a large scale. Lieutenant-General Liaison, who sent Lieutenant-General Rennenkampf's Cossacks on a daring expedition round Field Marshal Oyama's left. Rennenkampf succeeded in getting to the rear of the Japanese, but he paid dearly, his Cossacks being badly cut up.

Many believe that General Liaison is trying to take the offensive out of Marshal Oyama's hands. The latter has made all preparations against the possible interruption of his communications, and the cessation of transport service from Japanese ports. All reinforcements available and immense quantities of provisions and munitions of war have been landed at Yankow and Dalny since Vice-Admiral Rojevstevsky appeared in the Straits of Malacca.

Newspaper correspondents at the front are prevented by the censor from telegraphing any intelligent view of the situation, and this has always been the precursor of important developments. General Liaison has taken far greater precautions than did General Kuropatkin to prevent his plans leaking out.

ROJEVSTEVSKY IN DISGRACE

Admiralty Uses Brilleff to Knock Him, Angering People.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—According to the Admiralty, Admiral Brilleff is merely to replace Admiral Skrydloff in command of the military and naval forces at Vladivostok. Private reliable information, however, says that Rojevstevsky has been seriously ill for two weeks and unable to command his fleet. His differences with St. Petersburg on strategic policy also make his retention in the supreme command impossible.

It is asserted that official insinuation of Admiral Brilleff and the fact that so much has been made of his having fitted out three squadrons for the Far East indicate that the Czar has decided on another change.

All this is having a depressing effect on the interior. The people have been accustomed to look on Rojevstevsky as a savior, and resent his being made to share Kuropatkin's fate. The consequence is that the whole country is again clamoring for peace.

BOTH ARMIES MAKE ADVANCE

Russians Seize Villages and Cause Japanese Retreat.

CHANCHAVADZE, Manchuria, May 25.—The Japanese commenced an advance near Shalohu. At the same time the Russians advanced and seized the villages

of Shachou and Syasichou. In the center, the Japanese retiring to the further banks of the Kooche and Gortz Rivers.

There has been no serious fighting yet. The Russians are making daily reconnoissances.

M'CALLAGH ROASTS JAPANESE

Says They Ignored White Flag and Abused Russian Prisoners.

SPECIAL CABLE. SAIGON, French Indo-China.—This community is profoundly impressed by an article written by Francis McCullagh, correspondent of the New York Herald, and published by the Saigon Journal. The correspondent severely criticizes the attitude of Japan after the battle of the Pass. He says that the Mikado's troops continued firing long after the Russians had displayed the white flag.

He also states that after the battle of Mukden 100,000 Russian prisoners were herded like cattle in an inclosure near Liao Yang without shelter from sun or rain and without covering of any kind. McCullagh gives a graphic picture of the miseries endured by the Russians and says that they were exposed to the jeers and insults of the Japanese and Chinese.

The correspondent also accuses Kuropatkin for his serious errors of generalship and condemns the policy of England, particularly its alliance with Japan, as blind to the interests of the white race.

BRAVE COSSACKS MAKE RAID

They Kill and Capture Red Cross Men and Destroy Hospital.

CHICAGO, May 24.—(Special.)—The Daily News staff correspondent, calling from Tuman today, says: General Mitchell's Cossacks, to the number of 50 squadrons, making a wide detour around the Japanese lines on May 21, attacked a field hospital. The Cossacks killed five attendants and captured 50, ignoring the fact that they were the red cross. Then they destroyed the hospital and hospital supplies and withdrew.

A Cossack regiment numbering 3000 also appeared in a village 20 miles southeast of the Japanese lines.

VLADIVOSTOK NOT CUT OFF

Russia Denies That Japanese Have Isolated Fortress.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 24.—The authorities here have no confirmation of the report from Tokio to the London Daily Telegraph, to the effect that the Japanese have cut the railroad to Vladivostok and isolated that fortress. The director of telegraphs informed the Associated Press today that there are two lines to Vladivostok, one direct by way of Khabarovsk, Siberia, and the other via Harbin. The former working, and no interruption of the latter had been reported this morning from Harbin, where messages are constantly arriving on the subject.

The War Office has no news of the railroad being cut, and the idea that the fortress is cut off on the land side is regarded as a sufficient strength to it always possible that a small raiding party might reach the railroad and temporarily damage it. It is considered impossible, however, that a Japanese force of sufficient strength to hold the railroad could have passed through the Russian skirmish lines, which keep in touch for the entire distance between General Liaison's army and the division along the Tumen River.

Later in the day replies were received from Harbin, saying that both the railroad and the telegraph lines to Vladivostok were working, and the Associated Press was authorized to deny the report of the fortress isolation.

WATCH ONE ANOTHER CLOSELY

Both Armies Ready to Fight—Russian Raid Repulsed.

GENSHU PASS, Manchuria, May 24.—The situation is very tense, and the rival commanders are watching each other like hawks. Field Marshal Oyama has made no decisive move. Lieutenant-General Rennenkampf, however, made a bold reconnoissance, at the cost of several hundred casualties, but the correspondent of the Associated Press was not allowed to telegraph the results. It is possible that it was Rennenkampf's cavalry which penetrated southwest of Fakoman.

A dispatch from Tokio, May 22, said: "A body of the enemy's cavalry dismounted, attacked, and pushed on the right bank of Liao River, 13 miles southwest of Fakoman, on morning of May 20. After an engagement lasting two hours, the enemy retreated in disorder toward the southwest, abandoning 200 killed or wounded."

RUSSIAN ATTACKS BEATEN.

Japan Reports Several Abortive Cavalry Raids.

TOKIO, May 24.—(10:15 A. M.)—Imperial army headquarters made the following announcement today: "On the afternoon of May 21, a battalion of Russian infantry and six squadrons of cavalry, attacked the northern heights at Chinyanpo, ten miles north of Weyuanpoonmen, but were repulsed."

"On the morning of May 22, a battalion of Russian infantry and three troops of cavalry advanced along the Kirin-Tsolin road towards Chienchientsin, and on company of infantry gained the western heights near the village, but were repulsed."

"A Russian cavalry on the right bank of the Liao River commenced a retreat on the morning of May 22 and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy had reached a point south of Tain, which lies 15 miles west of Fakoman."

"With the exception of small collisions, there is otherwise no change in the situation."

DEMIES COTTON IS CONTRABAND

Britain May Renew Protest Against Russian Decision.

LONDON, May 24.—The decision of the Russian Superior Admiralty Court in the appeal of the case of the captured British steamer Calchas, holding that the cotton on board the vessel was contraband, is receiving the attention of the British Government. The matter was brought up in the

TAFT DEFINES LIVING ISSUES

States Policy of Administration at Ohio Republican Convention.

POLICY ON RAILROAD RATES

He Says Alternative Is Regulation or Government Ownership—Tariff Must Be Revised—Uses of the Big Stick.

COLUMBUS, O., May 24.—Although the opening session of the Republican State Convention was of a very routine character, consisting chiefly of the announcement of the committees and state committeemen whom the district delegations had chosen earlier in the day, the fact that the Secretary of War, W. H. Taft, temporary chairman, was to make his debut in his native state as a convention orator drew a large and very attentive audience.

His appearance in the hall was the signal for applause, and when he was introduced as the presiding officer, the applause was long continued. During the reading of his speech, hearty applause was given to the mention of President Roosevelt and of the President's actions or policy, while occasionally a turn of expression caught the fancy of the crowd and brought out cheers. Mr. Taft spoke as follows:

Secretary Taft's Speech.

Fellow-Republicans of Ohio: I congratulate you on the prosperous political calm in which you meet. The tremendous victory of last Fall stunned our ancient enemy, the Democratic party, that as a party it is hardly even now showing signs of life. When a President like Theodore Roosevelt, a consistent and orthodox Republican, is welcomed with bursts of enthusiasm and admiration in Texas and in the Democratic club of Chicago, we may well liken the present to the era of political good feeling which prevailed early in the last century.

The secretary rapidly sketched the attitude of the Republican party on the currency question since 1896, referred to the Spanish war and its results and then said: "In the campaign of 1896 the Democratic managers ignored the fact that the party ever had been in favor of free silver, and sought to make the choice of 1896 the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. Against him they charged imperialism, militarism, usurpation of power, violations of the Constitution, a dangerous foreign policy of intervention and an attempt to introduce a personal government."

This, the secretary said, brought in review the action of the President in various matters which he pointed out, notably the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the bringing of the Northern Sea curlicue suit and his Philippine policy. He continued: "It made manifest the consistent attitude of Mr. Roosevelt in that he neither plotted nor 'molested'."

Democracy in Despondency.

The managers of the Democratic party in the last campaign had begun to entertain certain Wall-street interests, but as the campaign shaped itself even the kings of the street refused to put their money on a 'hearty' risk at the polls. They had, in fact, leaving the poor Democratic leaders wallowing in the 'mud of despondency' into which their pusillanimous course had led them."

Secretary Taft then referred to the Democratic charges of corruption against the President and to chairman of the Republican National Committee and to the "outburst of indignant denial" from the President which the secretary said should serve as a lesson to those temptations to calumny at a campaign's end. He went on:

It is not true that we Republicans, merely by past success, can keep the responsibility of working over great questions as to the solution of which all Republicans do not yet seem to be in full accord.

Regulation of Railroad Rates.

The secretary said that the Interstate Commerce law had accomplished much, but that inequality and injustice remained. Discussing the proposed remedial bill as it passed the House of Representatives, the secretary said:

Attempts to give more power to the Interstate Commission, so that its organization shall be effective until set aside by judicial hearing. It does not as yet provide for a general fixing of a table of rates by the commission, but only calls for a maximum rate upon complaint of shippers, with specific instances of injustice. It seems a moderate measure, calculated to give the added power to the commission necessary in remedying specific wrongs in rates, without creating an all-powerful tribunal which shall in advance take away from railroads the power of rate-making and of statically responding to varying conditions. It will not thus paralyze individual effort in meeting the changing demands of trade. We can certainly trust our lawyers to respond to the popular demand to regulate the railroads so far as they ought to be regulated, without interfering with that control over their own property and some of the most effective for efficiency and economic management which are still required to make successful the enormous business of railway transportation in America. This question must be settled by the Republicans."

The Republican party by its enemies is falsely charged with being a party of the corporations and a party of the wealthy. The history of its record in favor of the rights, and of its contests for individualism against socialism is a triumphant refutation of the charge. Mr. Bryan represents an element of the Democratic party that is hastening as rapidly as possible toward a doctrine in which vested interests are little regarded. He is now formulating a doctrine in favor of the government ownership of commercial railroads, to which he hopes to lead his party. Against this proposition I feel confident the Republican party will always set its face like flint. I only refer to it as Mr. Bryan's remedy for the abuses of which it is said the railroad companies are guilty, and as an additional reason why, if such abuses exist, as in some measure we know they do, we should take all reasonable steps to remedy them in the direction of an increased and effective power of governmental supervision and regulation, in

order to meet the argument that Government ownership is the only cure.

How to Meet the Deficit. Secretary Taft discussed the deficit in the revenues and said the Republicans must provide a suitable means of avoiding a real and permanent shortage of cash if next year witnesses a repetition of the deficit. In this connection he said: "It may be that Congress will succeed in cutting down here and there so as to reduce the deficit, but the experience of this last session is clear and the people seem to acquiesce in the fact that if the revenues continue at the same figure as last year, the appropriations may be cut down to a point where no deficit would exist. Are the people in favor of cutting down the Naval or Army estimate? I think I hear 'No' from one end of the country to the other. Certainly the Democratic party heard that 'No' is no uncertain term."

Shall we cut down the pensions? No party has the hardihood to suggest that. The remedy, therefore, is either to impose additional internal taxes or to re-adjust and revise the tariff. We have repealed the tax laws, which afforded a large revenue, and the tariff, the great source of revenue, has been reduced to a point where it is no longer a source of revenue. The tariff must be re-adjusted and revised. We have repealed the tax laws, which afforded a large revenue, and the tariff, the great source of revenue, has been reduced to a point where it is no longer a source of revenue. The tariff must be re-adjusted and revised. We have repealed the tax laws, which afforded a large revenue, and the tariff, the great source of revenue, has been reduced to a point where it is no longer a source of revenue. The tariff must be re-adjusted and revised.

STRIKE SPREADS ITS PARALYSIS

General Suspension of Chicago Lumber and Wood-Working Industry.

MORE POLICE CALLED OUT

Hauling of Lumber Stops Till Protection Is Provided—All Building May Be Stopped—Strike Leaders May Go to Jail.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Final rejection of union demands, especially those of the express-drivers, was officially announced today by the employers. They demanded practically unconditional surrender. Neither side in the strike made a direct step toward peace and each was apparently waiting the next move of its opponent. The employers sent their goods all over the city under police protection without encountering violence.

There was one peace effort today, and it was enveloped in mystery. It was said that "a prominent business man" was making efforts to induce the managers of the express companies to make terms satisfactory to the striking drivers, and that he had promised them "good news." Nothing came of the attempt, however, and there was no good news tonight for either side.

Lumber-Yards at Standstill.

The strike in the lumber district spread today with great rapidity, and all business of that kind is at a standstill. Some lumber yards are cleaning the city streets, in place of the regular street-cleaning, who have struck for improved conditions. Plenty of volunteers were ready to assist the municipal authorities, and it is said that in the event of a continuance of the strike, military officers and civil officials intend to form a street-cleaning brigade and take turns in attending the sanitary necessities of Stockholm.

One cause for the lack of energy on the part of the employers in the lumber district today was that the city was not able to afford them police protection. Mayor Dunne provided against this contingency tonight by issuing a call for 1000 extra policemen, who will be sworn in as rapidly as applications are filed by suitable men. This will be the second 1000 extra policemen sworn in since the commencement of the strike. Sheriff Barrett today swore in several hundred deputies, the largest number at any one time since the beginning of the trouble.

Summoned for Contempt.

President C. P. Shea, of the Teamsters' Union; James R. Barry, business agent of the Express-Drivers' Union; Bernard Mulligan, president of the Express-Drivers' Union, and John H. Donahue, a member of the same union, will appear before Judge Kohlsaat in the United States District Court tomorrow morning.

Levy Mayer, acting for the Employers' Association, will ask that the men be sent to jail on a charge of contempt of court in refusing to answer questions before Master in Chancery Sherman, which questions they had previously been ordered to answer by the court. The men were ordered to make answer on Tuesday, although they claim a personal privilege in refusing. Today they were again refused to reply. Mr. Mayer announced that he would make a motion that they be arrested for contempt of court.

While the attorneys for the plaintiff in the injunction proceedings have everything prepared awaiting an order of commitment from Judge Kohlsaat, the legal advisers of the men have been busy and are ready to file writs of habeas corpus before another federal judge if the men are committed to jail. The writs of habeas corpus will, in all probability, be heard before Judge Landis.

United States deputy marshals today commenced serving notices on the 60 teamsters who have been cited for contempt of court in violating the injunction of Judge Kohlsaat prohibiting them from interfering with the wagons of the seven express companies and of the Employers' Teaming Company. The men are cited to show cause on May 21 at 10 o'clock why they should not be punished for contempt.

Shes Does Not Fear Troops.

Relative to the prospective calling out of State troops, Mr. Shes said: "Let them call their troops. That will not alter the situation, so far as the teamsters are concerned. The teamsters are not interfering with the operations of wagons on the streets, and neither will the strike be spread to any great extent. We are using our best efforts to keep it within its present limits."

"It would seem to me that the business men of Chicago would not want the soldiers here. With a lot of young men unaccustomed to scenes of excitement, armed with deadly weapons, life will be in danger. At any rate, thousands of people intending to come to Chicago to buy goods will be frightened away, and the effect will be serious to many business men. But, personally, I have nothing to say against the soldiers coming."

Lumber Teams Not Molested.

Initiative in the use of nonunion teamsters in the lumber district was taken today by the Hines Lumber Company, which sent out 16 wagons.

Secretary Taft then discussed the Ohio state issues, praising Governor Herrick, defending the Ohio liquor law and concluding by urging the nomination of candidates of high character.

Adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Platform Will Indorse Roosevelt.

The committee on resolutions met after the adjournment of the convention, selected Senator Dick as chairman and listened to the reading of the draft of the platform, which indorsed President Roosevelt and his policies. A slightly modified railroad plank was understood to be acceptable to Mr. Taft as the person having closest knowledge of the views of the President. A most emphatic indorsement of Governor Herrick's administration is said to be assured.

Tonight for an hour and a half, the executive officers were the scene of a general reception to Secretary Taft and Senator Dick.

The new State Central Committee met and perfected its organization by selecting Chairman Gould, of Wellston, and Secretary Walter F. Brown, of Toledo.

Mr. Taft will preside over the remaining deliberations of the convention.

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MAGNATES CARVE THE NORTHWEST

Harmony Arranged Between Hill and Harriman Railroad Systems.

ST. PAUL WILL NOT EXTEND

Threat to Build Forced Hill to Concede Traffic Agreement to Coast.

NEW YORK, May 24.—(Special.)—The definite statement was made in Wall Street this afternoon that the papers in a harmony agreement between the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific were signed today, and hereafter the Great Northwest and Middle West are to be divided, as far as traffic is concerned, in such a way that there will be no friction between the Northern Securities group of roads and the Harriman lines. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has been placated, and the threatened extension to the Pacific Coast will not be built. It is stated that the recent resignation of George Gould from Union Pacific; E. H. Harriman from Northern Securities, and the failure to re-elect the Harriman interest to representation on the Northern Pacific board, were developments in the plans for further peace among these interests.

Conferences have been going on in Wall Street for several weeks. It is said that the Rockefeller interests did great deal toward bringing about harmony and their representatives were present at every conference. The St. Paul road was also a powerful peace factor. For several years this road has been trying to get a satisfactory traffic agreement out of Mr. Hill. Up to this time it has failed to do so.

Threat Brought Hill to Terms.

About three weeks ago the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads were given the alternative of consenting to a satisfactory compact or of finding themselves threatened with a new line to the Pacific Coast. The St. Paul Railroad has had a force of surveyors in the field for months and had made tentative financial arrangements to build a road to the Coast. As a matter of fact, a definite statement was made by a high official of the company a few weeks ago that the extension would be built at once. This threat, which, it is said, was meant in all earnestness, had the desired effect, and St. Paul is to take an important position in traffic to the Pacific Coast hereafter.

No More Fighting in West.

Late this afternoon representatives of Morgan, Union Pacific and Harriman interests were seen. The representative of the Union Pacific interests said: "There will be no more fighting in the Great Northwest and West. The various railroads will pursue their own course, improving their own property and increasing their efficiency in their own way, without jealousy and without friction. In other words, an intelligent and commonsense policy is to be followed hereafter. The decision of the United States Courts has been accepted as final and the principles laid down in that decision will be followed scrupulously by the interests that control the great railroad systems."

NINE MEDALS FOR HEROES

Carnegie Makes Award and Donates Money to Brockton Fund.

PITTSBURGH, May 24.—At a meeting today of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, the initial awards were made. Nine cases were acted favorably upon. Three silver medals and six bronze medals were awarded. Three widows whose husbands lost their lives in the performance of acts of heroism were awarded a pension. The commission made a grant of \$2000 to the general fund for the relief of the dependents on the victims of the Brockton Mass. disaster. A total amount of \$12,500 was disbursed. Since the establishment of the fund on April 15, 1894, to May 14, 1905, 297 cases have been received. Of these 229 have been refused as not within the scope of the fund, 169 are awaiting investigation and nine have been granted.

FAIRBANKS STARTS WEST

Vice-President Coming to Open the Lewis and Clark Fair.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24.—Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks left tonight for Chicago, where they will remain until Saturday morning before continuing their journey to Portland, Or., where the Vice-President will represent President Roosevelt and deliver an address at the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks will travel over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Great Northern Railways from Chicago to their destination.

No Action on Rates Till Autumn.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today held an executive session and adjourned subject to the call of Chairman Elkins. It is expected that the committee will meet early in the autumn.

Kaulbars Will Return Home.

ODESSA, May 24.—According to advice received here, General Kaulbars, commander of the second Manchurian army, will return to Odessa, owing to the fact that his health is shattered.

THE WEATHER.

Today's—Generally fair weather. Slightly higher temperature. Winds mostly northerly. G. G. minimum. Maximum temperature, 68 deg. minimum, 48. Precipitation, 0.01 of an inch.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Rumored naval battle and Japanese defeat. Page 1.

Liaison demands Kuropatkin's recall. Page 1.

Russian fleet sighted between Luzon and Formosa. Page 1.

Rojevstevsky to be humiliated by Brilleff's appointment. Page 1.

Frequent skirmishes in Manchuria preface great battle. Page 1.

Governor of Baku killed with bomb by Armenians. Page 4.

Zemstovoi paper confiscated. Page 4.

Zemstovoi forbidden to discuss reforms. Page 4.

Religious liberty causes wholesale desertion of Orthodox church. Page 4.

Foreign.

Empress of Germany's illness so serious that royal wedding may be delayed. Page 4.

Agreement with Poland which Abyssinia leaves Germany in cold. Page 5.

British Liberals forcing issue on fiscal question. Page 4.

National.

President Roosevelt may order investigation of Equitable Life. Page 5.

Shonk speaks on purchase of canal supplies. Page 5.

Tobacco trust official fights against giving evidence. Page 4.

Politics.

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