

WAR IS NEXT STEP

Russo-Japanese Relations at an End.

MINISTERS WILL GO

Preparations On at Tokio and St. Petersburg.

BEAR FORCE SENT TO COREA

Mikado Is Calling Home His Subjects From Many Points.

POWERS ALL PESSIMISTIC

Japan Is Fully Determined Concessions Must Be Made Her in Manchuria, and Russia Is Equally Firm in Refusing Them.

ALL SIGNS POINT TO WAR.
Stand of Principals.
RUSSIA—She can make no further concessions, and representative at Tokio prepares to take his departure. JAPAN—Minister at St. Petersburg will demand his passports.
Advices of Powers.
AMERICA—All its activities indicate war is certain.
BRITAIN—Entertains no hope of a peaceful settlement.
FRANCE—Believes war is very near, the difficulty in raising war funds being the only hope of peace.

TOKIO, Feb. 7.—It is clear that diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia have been broken. Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, is expected to depart in a few days. His preparations for departure are now progressing. The Russian Legation expected the government to break silence today, but no communication was received except one announcing that troops had been dispatched to Seoul. The populace is not aware of the diplomatic proceedings, and although it is generally known that the country is on the eve of a war, the people await the clash with the same calmness that marked their demeanor in the preliminary stages of the controversy.
It is believed that the final interview between Foreign Minister Komura and Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister, took place yesterday (Saturday) afternoon. The Baron drove to Minister Komura's official residence and remained 20 minutes. The nature of their conference is a secret, as are all the important acts of the Japanese.

JAPANESE MINISTER TO GO.

M. Kurino is Preparing to Quit St. Petersburg.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The Japanese Minister, M. Kurino, is preparing to leave St. Petersburg. The Russian reply has been handed to the Japanese government by Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio.
The Minister had anticipated such a contingency, and had made arrangements to vacate the legation building. It was even reported today on apparently good authority that Mr. Kurino has ordered a special car to be in readiness at the Warsaw Station to take him to Germany. The current affairs of the Japanese Legation will be turned over to the British Embassy, if the worst happens. The absence of Mr. Kurino from the theatricals given at the Winter palace last night, which were attended by all the other Ministers and by the Ambassadors, was generally remarked.
The Bourse was demoralized today, although Imperial 4s were unchanged.

RUSSIA RESTING ON HER ARMS

She Fears Diplomacy Has Made Its Last Exchange.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—The scene of the Russo-Japanese negotiations has shifted, and now Russia waits for Japan to see how her latest word is to be received. As each communication has passed between the capitals of the contending powers the situation has become more tense, until it is now feared diplomacy is making its last exchange, and the questions at issue may go to the arbitrament of stern methods. Russia tonight is keenly awake to the possibilities of the situation, and is eagerly waiting the first intimation which may give a clue to the temper of Japan. This means official, intelligent Russia on the heels of the Nova, and to a lesser extent in the larger cities.
Beyond the confines of these centers of population the calm current of monotonous life of the vast empire has flowed on until now undisturbed. The multitude in the interior, who, in the end, must do the fighting if there is to be war on a large scale, have not yet awakened to the impending danger. It will be only when the Emperor shall issue his mani-

fest and his call to arms that they will be aroused.

The Emperor, in the event of war, may go to Moscow to submit his cause and fate to the Almighty at the altar of the Troitsko Monastery, as his fathers have done in the past, before drawing the sword, but whether he does or not, his manifesto, which will be read in all the churches of the empire and posted everywhere, will rouse the patriotism of his subjects.
In the hotels and restaurants of St. Petersburg the situation is being discussed tonight with great seriousness. The weather is bitterly cold and street fires are burning, and the people are asking if it is possible for hostilities to begin at a season when the thermometer registers 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit in North Manchuria. They are speculating upon the horrors that would characterize such a winter campaign, and wondering if the story of the sufferings at Shilka Pass are to be repeated. The Russians are confident, however, that if the worst comes their hardy soldiery can stand the severe cold better than their adversaries.

JAPAN'S MIND IS MADE UP.

British Diplomats Do Not Believe Anything Can Change It.
PARIS, Feb. 7.—According to the London correspondent of the Matin, persons best qualified to speak authoritatively regarding Japanese matters declare that Japan's final decision has already been taken, and that Russia's answer, whatever may be its tenor, will not make any difference. War, these persons say, is inevitable, for Japan henceforth will do as she chooses, without considering what Russia may think of her actions.

The Figaro this morning says it has reason to believe that Foreign Minister Lamond's dispatch contained only the essential points of the Russian note to Japan, the full text of which will follow the dispatch in a few days. It further expresses the belief that the note will not constitute the Russian Government's last word, but will leave room for further negotiations.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain, in talking to a London correspondent of the Figaro, refused to confirm or deny the correctness of the interview which was published in the Matin, stating that he only authorized the official publication of the following: "The Russian note has not been received, so far as I know, the situation is unchanged; but if Russia will not accept the clauses which Japan considers essential, war is inevitable."

The Figaro correspondent concludes that the rumor of the Matin's interview represents Baron Hayashi's personal views, adding that a short conversation with the Minister suffices to show he regards the situation as very critical.

Baron Hayashi during the interview expressed the opinion that the optimism of the French press is due to the fact that the Far Eastern question is "less studied in Paris than in London, and he dwells on the essential point of Japan's note, in the mutual recognition by Japan and Russia of the territorial integrity and independence of China and Corea, which amounts to a formal recognition of Chinese sovereignty over Manchuria. The Minister did not seem to believe that Russia would accept this.

The Matin's Cherbourg correspondent announces that the maritime prefect there has issued a circular reminding officers that the Minister of Marine alone can authorize foreigners to enter the arsenal. This circular is believed to be due to the fact that one English and one Japanese officer wearing civilian clothes were taken into the arsenal by a French officer. There is reason to believe, says the correspondent, that a French officer attached to a submarine boat and a British naval officer has been arrested in connection with the affair.

Receipt of Reply Acknowledged.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 6.—Viceroy Alex. left forwarded the Russian reply to Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister at Tokio, by telegraph, and the latter acknowledged its receipt. From the Russian viewpoint the note is regarded as pacific.

Cruiser Ordered to Remain.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.—The Netherlands government has ordered the cruiser Prieland to remain in the Far East.

HIDDEN WORLD

Mrs. Maybrick's Identity Well Guarded.

ODD LIFE SHE IS LEADING

Sisters With Whom She Associates Don't Know Her.

FREE, AND STILL A PRISONER

Home Where She Is Completing Sentence Is the Refuge of Many Titled Women—Discipline Is Very Strict.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Maybrick is serving out the last few months of her life sentence for the killing of her husband in the quiet country home of the Sisters of the Epiphany at Truro, Cornwall, under an assumed name and with her identity completely hidden. She is guarded from communication with the outside world as jealously as if she were still in Aylesbury prison.

Though the fresh Cornwall air is bringing the color back to her cheeks, the strain of her 14 years of confinement, commencing with the imposition of the death sentence, passed under the severe discipline of various prisons, is the only outward sign she shows of her ordeal. Even the Sisters with whom she associates and the servants have no idea that she really is Mrs. Maybrick. She wears an ordinary black dress, with a white frill at her throat. She occupies a pleasant, simply furnished room in the home and rises at 6 o'clock each morning.

Though a free agent in many ways, she is obliged to conform to the strict discipline of the convent. She takes her meals in silence and is not allowed to converse except on religious topics during the day. At that time, when for an interval the Sisters are permitted to talk of mundane things, Mrs. Maybrick retires to her own room. She must be in bed by 9 o'clock. No newspapers are allowed her, and only such books as are given her by the Sisters. At first newspapers were surreptitiously supplied her, but it was discovered and a severe reprimand followed.

During a part of the day Mrs. Maybrick works in silence in the sewing room with the Sisters, who make all their own clothing. Last Sunday she attended services in the Truro Cathedral, and she has been allowed to walk about the town accompanied by one of the Sisters. Mrs. Maybrick is supposed to be recovering from an attack of influenza and passes merely as one of the many visitors to the sisterhood, who pay for their accommodation. She will remain in charge of the Sisters until she is released next July, though before that time, when the weather improves, she will be removed probably to the convalescent home, under the same management, which is located in one of the wildest spots on the Cornish coast.

In her present sanctuary Mrs. Maybrick appears to be happy by comparison. The

prison fare and discipline is almost as complete as the perfect freedom of the large, whitewashed apartment surrounding the Sisterhood building, which overlooks the sleepy-like cathedral town of Truro, where the breeze sweep from the Cornish moors and coast.

Many members of the English aristocracy are inmates of the home. The Mother Superior of the Sisterhood is Hon. Miss Dalrymple, while several other Sisters, under only their Christian names, conceal well-known patronymics.

Many Titled Women There.

The Sisterhood of the Epiphany constantly receives within its walls titled women who wish to find a temporary rest from the world in a religious retreat, and hence Mrs. Maybrick's arrival caused no comment. She was driven from the Truro railway station to the home in Miss Dalrymple's private carriage and remained in strict incognito for nearly a fortnight. The Acting Mother Superior is one of the few who know of the identity of the visitor, and she guards her from all interviews with a vigilance worthy an old-time abbess. This Sister absolutely refused to convey a letter of a message to Mrs. Maybrick from a representative of the Associated Press.

A rescue home for fallen girls and a laundry for their employment is carried on in connection with the Epiphany Convent. Until now the Sisters who knew Mrs. Maybrick's identity have evaded inquiries regarding her by stating she was not in the rescue home, which is quite correct, as Mrs. Maybrick has nothing to do with this department of the convent.

Mrs. Maybrick's somewhat anomalous status was explained as follows by one of the chief officials of the Epiphany Order:

"Mrs. Maybrick is still a prisoner and has not even been released on ticket of leave. Those in charge of her are practically her jailers, and all communication with her is forbidden, except through the home secretary."

These appear to be textually the official instructions which accompanied Mrs. Maybrick on her departure from Aylesbury prison. No prison warden is with Mrs. Maybrick, the Sisters being implicitly instructed by her secretkeeping, which fact is generally regarded as constituting an unprecedented indulgence to a prisoner. The Baroness De Roques will, it is said, come to Truro later in order that she may be near her daughter.

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TO BE HIS MATE

Fairbanks Will Make Race With Roosevelt

PRESIDENT'S WISHES MET

Indianian Would Prefer Honor Go to Some One Else.

HIS OWN AMBITION WRECKED

Death of McKinley Found Senator Maintaining Press Bureau—Roosevelt Cut Him by Deposing the Head Thereof.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.
Born in Ohio, May 11, 1862.
Graduated Wesleyan University in 1872.
Admitted to the bar, 1874.
Removed to Indianapolis the same year.
Caucus nominee for Senator in 1895, defeated by Democrat.
Temporary chairman National Republican Convention, 1896.
Reported platform to National Republican Convention, 1900.
Chairman of the United States Joint High Commissioners, who adjusted Canadian questions at Quebec, 1895.
Elected United States Senator, 1897; re-elected, 1903.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—(Special.)—Charles Warren Fairbanks, the senior United States senator from Indiana, will be the Republican candidate for Vice-President. He has yielded to President Roosevelt's wishes, and his friends here have not only ceased to counsel him against accepting the nomination, but recognizing that the decision is practically unanimous among party leaders, are lending their aid to its accomplishment. It can be stated as a fact that Senator Fairbanks has told the President that, while he will make no canvass for the nomination, and hopes the convention will select some one else, he will offer no objection if nominated.

In this connection some interesting facts have come to the surface, and the reasons that have actuated the Senator, first in refusing to be considered for the place, and finally in acquiescing in the desire of the President, have become plain. It was well known Mr. Fairbanks expected to be a candidate for the Presidency, prior to the death of President McKinley, and that he established a bureau at Washington for the accomplishment of his purpose. A. W. Wishard, solicitor of the Treasury Department, and ex-United States District Attorney for Indiana, was at the head of the bureau.

Death of McKinley Upset Plans.

The death of President McKinley.

After some hesitation the Washington bureau was closed, the President's demand for Wishard's resignation as Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and Senator Fairbanks determined to wait until the signs should become more auspicious.

The demand for Wishard's resignation was not a surprise to the Senator, but it cut him deeply, and he felt considerable resentment over it. Then came what appeared to be a demand for him to take the second place on the National ticket, and among his colleagues in the Senate, including Senator Hanna, the desire was unanimous, and in time grew urgent.

Mixed Situation in Indiana.

The situation in Indiana, however, was not clear. It soon began to appear that the anti-Roosevelt sentiment was an anti-Fairbanks sentiment. Naturally, the Fairbanks sentiment began to be anti-Roosevelt, and out of this grew the present anomalous conditions in Indiana politics, for Mr. Fairbanks' friends are in control of the state organization, and a majority of the county organizations, and these working bodies are recognized as being opposed to the President in the event that another nominee should be suggested, but loyal to him if he becomes the party nominee.

Thus matters stood when the party love-feast was held in the closing days of December. Senator Fairbanks had done nothing to counteract the growing Hanna sentiment; indeed, he could do nothing to counteract it, for he knew that every expression in favor of the Ohio Senator was an expression for him, and his position steadily grew extremely awkward.

The Hanna sentiment would not down with the passing of friction between the local forces, though it is entirely within the control of Senator Fairbanks and has become less aggressive with the increasing conviction that President Roosevelt will be the only candidate.

PARKER HAILED AS PRESIDENT

Manhattan Club Banquet is Attended by Notable Democrats.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At a notable gathering of Democrats at the Manhattan Club at a dinner given tonight, Justice Charles T. Trux, who presided, had many good things to say of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, of the Court of Appeals, only to be interrupted at the end by repeated cheers that were followed with cries of "Judge Parker, the next President of the United States." The Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals was there himself, but spoke only of the good fellowship he had enjoyed as a member of the Manhattan Club. Senator McCarran, who was introduced as the "Philosopher of Silence from Kings County," spoke of the reference that had been made to Judge Parker and declared he would second the nomination of the Chief Justice for President of the United States.

"That gentleman," he said, "proposed a standard of intellectuality and dignity that is required in the President."

THE DEATH ROLL

Ex-Chief of Police of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Ex-Chief of Police Joseph Kiple died today, the result of an operation for stomach trouble.

Ex-Austrian Minister of Defense.

GRATZ, Austria, Feb. 6.—Baron von Horst, ex-Austrian Minister of Defense, is dead.

Panama Suspends Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Negotiations begun by Dairo Herrero, representative of Panama, to obtain recognition of the new republic by Argentina have been indefinitely suspended, cables the Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres. Herrero has received from Minister of

WARSHIP IS SENT

America Takes Hold in Santo Domingo.

LIVES ARE IN PERIL

Call For Relief From Many Quarters.

PLANTATION IS BESIEGED

Marines Will Probably Be Landed to Protect Property.

EUROPE IS MUCH AROUSED

Had Not the United States Taken Such Decisive Action, Diplomatic Exchanges Would Have Resulted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Simultaneously at the State Department and the Navy Department today the announcement was made that a serious state of affairs is prevalent in Santo Domingo. Complaint has been made to the State Department by the owners of the San Isidro Plantation that their property had been besieged, and an appeal is made for immediate relief. Other Americans having interests in Santo Domingo have made similar complaints. Mr. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Loomis, the acting Secretary of State, had long conferences with the President upon the subject. With his return to the Navy Department from the White House, Secretary Moody held a conference with Rear-Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and a cablegram was dispatched to Rear-Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron now at Guantanamo, instructing that officer to take immediate and effective steps for the adequate protection of American lives and property at the Dominican capital, limiting his action at all times to the recognized tenets of international law.

Policy Wise Will Pursue.

Upon the receipt of this dispatch, Rear-Admiral Wise is expected to proceed at once in his flagship, the Minneapolis, to Dominican waters, and make a personal investigation. The Columbia already has been ordered to return to Santo Domingo from Guantanamo, where she went to coal, and the Hartford will be ordered back from the same place.

The San Isidro Plantation is owned by the Bartram Bros., of New York. It is managed by an American named Bass. The plantation is situated on the Ocoa River, about 11 miles inland. Only steam tugs can navigate the river, and it is expected that Rear-Admiral Wise, upon his arrival, will dispatch one or more tugs with marines to guard the plantation. Admiral Wise is not instructed regarding the killing of Machinist Johnson, pending the receipt of full particulars telegraphed for today by Secretary Moody.

General Sanchez, the Dominican Minister, has been informed of the firm policy adopted by the Washington Government. He is calling his government regarding the feeling in official circles. It is apparent that the long-pending Dominican problem is reaching a crisis that will demand immediate attention. The German government has well nigh reached the limit of its patience in dealing with Santo Domingo and the London and Paris governments show an equal impatience with affairs there. All these governments have bided their time in the hope that Washington would meet the obligations placed upon it by the Monroe Doctrine, and put an end to the unsatisfactory state of affairs. If the United States does not act, it can be stated that European nations would call the situation to its attention. The German Ambassador had a brief conference with the President today.

Instructions in Johnson Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—"Send full particulars about the assassination of Johnson," is the substance of a cablegram which Secretary Moody today dispatched to Commander Lewis C. Hollister, commanding the gunboat Yankee at Santo Domingo City. When the details of the assassination of Engineer Johnson, of the Yankee, have arrived, the Secretary will then be in a position to give specific instructions as to the course to be followed. Deliberation, it can be stated will be observed in the handling of the situation.

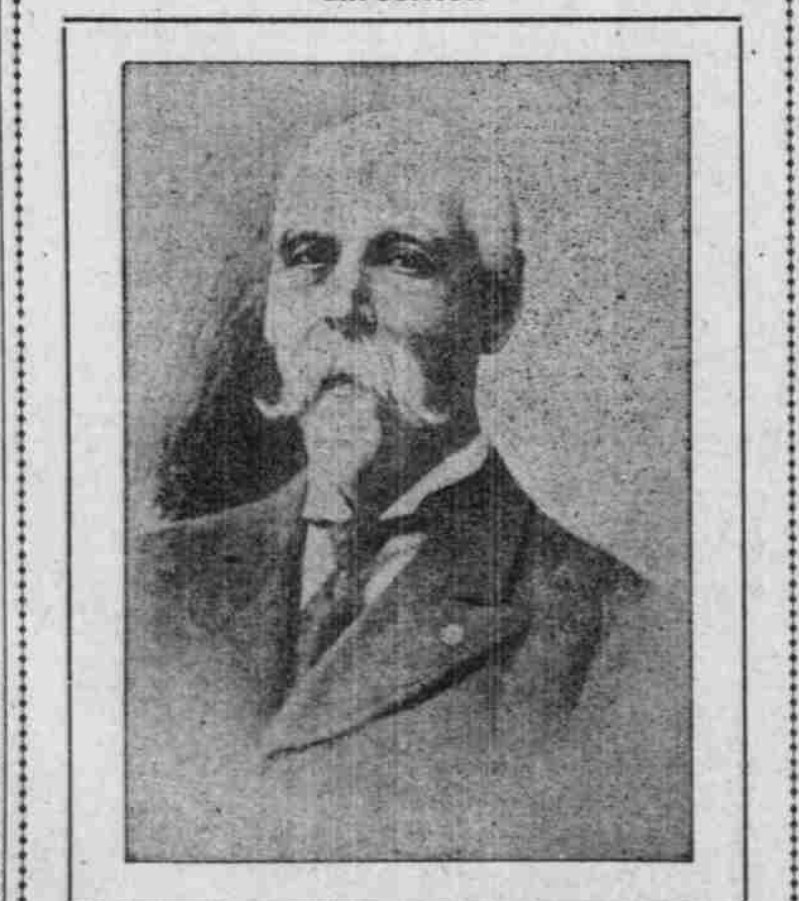
Johnson Hailed From Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—John Johnson, the United States sailor who was shot and killed while in a launch of the cruiser Yankee at Santo Domingo on Monday, was a resident of this city, although he was born in Sweden. A telegram from Secretary Moody conveyed the news to his parents. Johnson, who was 19 years old, had been in the Navy service less than a year, and four months ago was promoted to the position of assistant engineer.

War Supplies for Rebels Seized.

CAPTS. HAYTIER, HAYL, Feb. 6.—Munitions of war intended for General Jimenez, the Dominican revolutionary leader, were seized at Puerto Plata, on the North Coast of the republic of Santo Domingo, yesterday, after having been landed there by the steamer New York, from New York, January 30.

DIRECTOR OF EXHIBITS OF LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

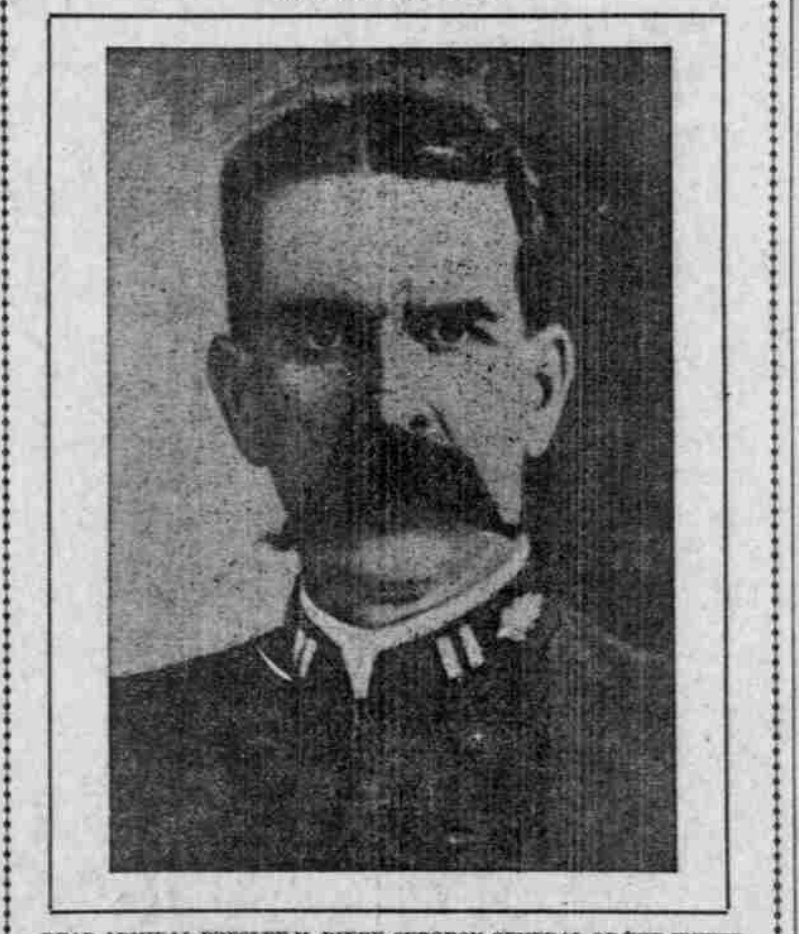


COLONEL HENRY E. DOSCH.

Colonel Henry E. Dosch, who has been appointed director of exhibits of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, is known from one end of the state to the other, and has many friends in the East and the West. In expedition affairs he has had a wide experience, having had active charge of Oregon's exhibits to the World's Fairs at Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston, and later at Osaka, Japan. He has been a resident of the state for 40 years, and has been prominent in business circles for many years. He is regarded as an authority on all matters pertaining to horticulture, on which subject he is the author of several books.

The 16 departments which will come under his supervision are education, art, liberal arts, manufactures, machinery, electricity, transportation, agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry, mines and metallurgy, fish and game, anthropology, social economy and physical culture.

DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN WHO IS ATTENDING SENATOR HANNA



REAR-ADMIRAL PRESLEY M. HIXEY, SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

whose relations with the Indiana Senator were so cordial that he was supposed to favor his ambition, caused an immediate cessation of Fairbanks' efforts, for he rightly guessed a man as young and aspiring as President Roosevelt would desire to succeed himself, and he was conscious of the fact that the Administration could wield a power against which he could not cope.

Foreign Affairs Espirilla at Panama the following:

"Cease your functions and suspend negotiations for recognition. The government thanks you for your services." The action of the Panama government is said to be due to the creative answers given by Minister Terry to Herrero, showing that Argentina was not inclined to recognize the new republic.