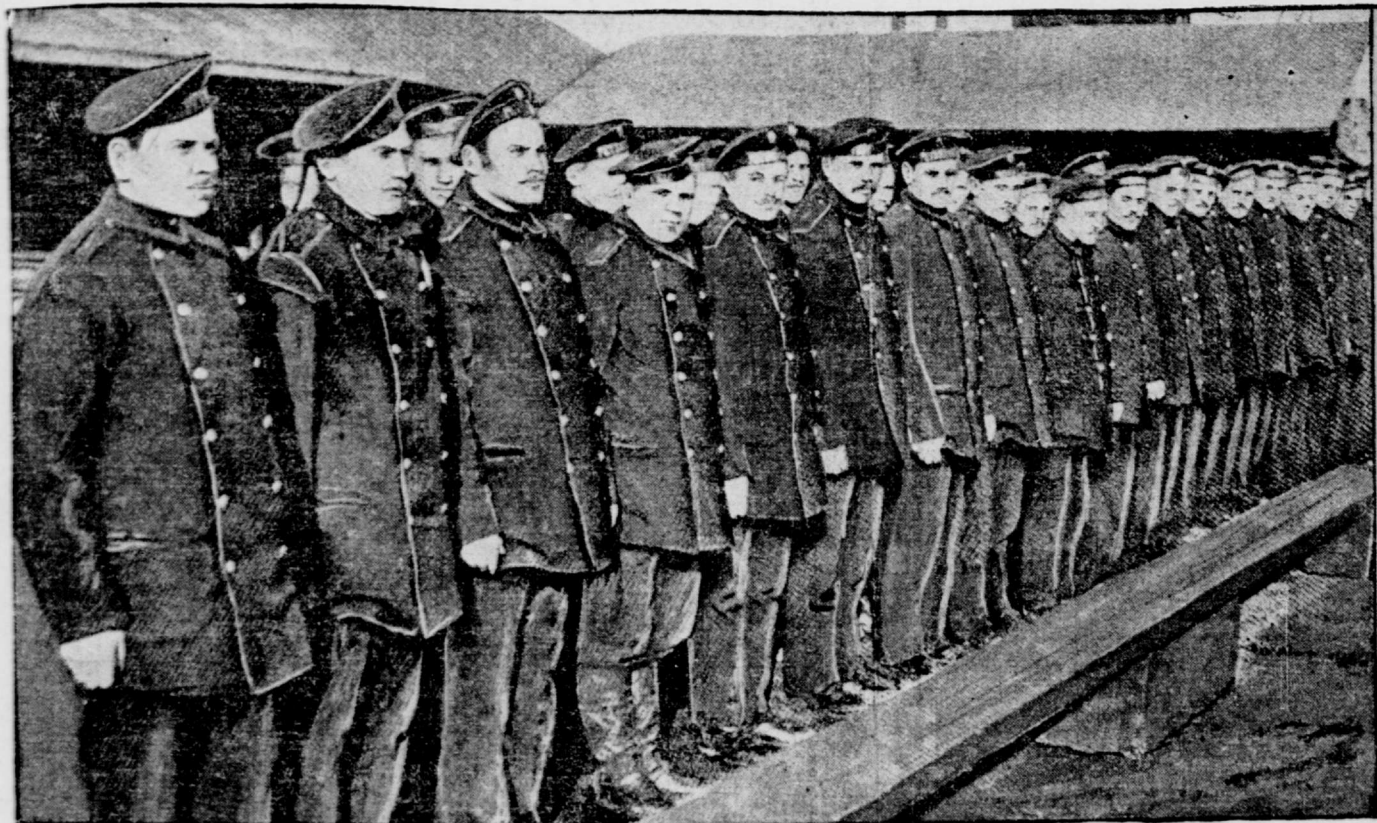




TYPES OF CREWS IN THE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE NAVIES.



THE CREW OF THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP RETVIZAN.



THE CREW OF THE JAPANESE WARSHIP ASAMA.

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

American Move in the Far East Game—Chamberlain Commission.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1904, by The Tribune Association.) London, Jan. 16.—Alfred Harmsworth has not yet succeeded in bringing on war in the Far East and diverting attention from Pearson's halfpenny mixture of tariff reform and newspaper enterprise. "The Daily Mail" bristles with preparations for war on land and sea, and the corps of correspondents has been organized and maps issued; but the first shot has not been fired. There is a momentary pause favorable for peace negotiations, and the tone of the Czar's address to the Japanese Ambassador is distinctly reassuring. The optimism based on the slight signs of improvement may be blunted, for both Japan and Russia may be wasting time in diplomacy in order to reinforce garrisons and fleets and purchase all the war material in sight. The pessimists take this view, but cannot deny that the Foreign Offices of France and England are laboring in the interests of peace, that Japan has refrained from sending an ultimatum, that the tone of the Russian press is less warlike, and that the Chinese government, by opening three ports to foreign trade, has suddenly made her influence felt on the right side. Secretary Hay's effective championship of the "open door" principle has never received sufficient recognition in England, but the newspapers are impressed by it this week, when they find Viscount Hayashi associating himself with it, and announcing that the Washington agreement involves the maintenance of Chinese sovereignty and administration in Manchuria. While Englishmen have fancied that a checkmate for Russia could only be placed in Downing Street, one of the strongest moves in the game has been made by the American pawn. The United States has lent moral support to Japan by securing her admission to the privileges and immunities granted by the Chinese government in Manchurian ports opened to foreign trade, and Russian acquiescence has quickly followed the execution of the agreement. The rumors respecting the determination of Russia to violate treaty engagements and send troops from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles are interesting, if premature. The indifference of Germany is plainly expressed by the Berlin press. This is a pointer which shows that Germany, by reason of isolation in European diplomacy, is thrown back upon Russia, whose support she must have in future intrigues for the annexation of Denmark, Holland and their colonial possessions. The passage of the Dardanelles, by the convention of 1871, is a question which is determined by the Sultan alone in time of peace, and it is not likely that the signatory powers can be induced to agree in enforcing the prohibition in time of war. If the Russian squadron should attempt to come out, even if the Dardanelles were forced, in the face of the protest of the Western powers, Lord Cromer, by having one or two barges sunk accidentally in the Suez Canal, could obstruct the progress of the Russian fleet toward Japanese waters.

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN LIFE.

Legal Proceedings Against the Antitoxin Trust Expected.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Association will, it is expected, begin legal proceedings against the antitoxin trust under the Antitrust law. Secretary Pritchard, of the Health Department, said to-day that he had information to that effect. He issued the following statement regarding the trust: The antitoxin trust is nothing more or less than a traffic in human life. Three concerns, which manufacture and practically control the antitoxin supply of almost the entire country, have seen fit arbitrarily to advance the price of their product 100 per cent. This discovery was made by the Department of Health of the city of Chicago when, in ordering its needed supplies for charity work, it was met with a most insolent and arrogant attitude which effectively controlled the price of the antitoxin in all cases where people were too poor to purchase it. The horizontal increase in the price made by the trust means that the city of Chicago will be compelled to appropriate double the sum to do the same amount of charity work in diphtheria cases as it did in 1903. This city can do, and doubtless will do, but outside of this it must be remembered that the trust will fall heaviest upon the families of modest incomes. To all such should diphtheria invade their homes and they be compelled to pay the increased prices, the burden upon them by the antitoxin trust will indeed be grievous. It should be noted that the increased prices quoted by the trust to the city are the prices of the manufacturers to a wholesaler. This applies not only to Chicago, but practically to the entire country. The public already given has aroused the medical profession to the highest indignation, and will no doubt result in some steps being speedily taken to provide a supply of antitoxin from sources other than that of the combine. A. F. Nightingale, one of the trustees of the University of Illinois, to-day said: I think that every State in the Union should have a laboratory for the manufacture of antitoxin serum, for use in that State.

FIFTEEN CASES OF SCARLET FEVER.

One of Smallpox Also Reported from Kingston, N. J.

Somerville, N. J., Jan. 16.—One case of smallpox and fifteen cases of scarlet fever are reported in Kingston, five miles from here. The schools in the town have been closed, and all the patients are isolated. Strict quarantine regulations are being enforced.

THE CZARINA HAS PLEURISY.

First Court Ball of Season Postponed Because of Her Illness.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—It is announced that the Czarina is suffering from pleurisy. The first court ball of the season, which was set for January 25, has been postponed in consequence of her illness until February 2.

RUNNING DOWN PEONAGE CASES.

Georgia Farmers Held on Charge of Keeping Negroes Under Duress.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Columbus, Ga., Jan. 16.—Charged with peonage, O. A. and O. E. Knighton, two well known farmers of Randolph County, Ga., were placed under bonds of \$1,000 each by United States Commissioner Brown here to-day. Their cases will be tried at the next term of the United States Court here, John S. Hartfield, of Cuthbert, Ga., testified two weeks before Christmas he employed for 1904 two negroes, "Joe" Jones and Hilliard Harris, who had been working on the Knightons' farm, and made them advances on the strength of the contract; that the negroes did not move to his place, the Knightons preventing the negroes from leaving the Knighton farm by intimidation, and that O. A. Knighton told "Joe" Jones if Hartfield's presence there he tried to move off their place it would be "the end of his move."

T. H. WICKES DIVORCED AGAIN.

He Seems to Have Bad Luck in Marrying—The Third Attempt.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Chicago, Jan. 16.—Thomas H. Wickes, vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, is a third divorced man. To-day Judge Kavanagh freed his third wife, formerly Mrs. Edna P. Nelson. Wickes defaulted in appearance. Mrs. Wickes alleged ill treatment. While no alimony stipulation was entered, it is understood that Mrs. Wickes will receive a substantial sum.

THE THOMAS BREAKS RECORD.

Makes Run from San Francisco to Honolulu in Less Than Seven Days.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The army transport Thomas, Captain Lyman, arrived at Honolulu on January 8 from San Francisco in six days, twenty hours and twenty minutes, breaking all transport records made by the Sherman in seven days and four hours. The Thomas took 69 tons of coal and sailed the next day for Guam and Manila.

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Foster and Wells Co., Est. 1885. Phrenologists & Publishers, 84 E. 2nd St., City.—Adv.

RUSSIA TO REJECT TERMS

SOME POINTS ACCEPTED.

Reply to Japan's Note Nearly Ready—Negotiations May Go On.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 16.—It is already practically certain that Russia will not accept Japan's last propositions as an entirety. Russia is ready to agree to certain points, but on others, the Foreign Office believes, Russia cannot yield. The officials are of the opinion that the way is open for continuing the negotiations, and there is no indication that Russia will seek to delay her answer, which probably will be ready in a few days.

The Czar continues to talk of peace, and the Czarina Dowager, in conversation, remarked: "War is a horrible thing. There will not be war."

In the meanwhile Viceroy Alexieff and Baron de Rosen, as well as the Foreign Office, are studying the Japanese document. Army and navy circles continue pessimistic.

The best feature of the situation is the fact that the Japanese reply has in no sense the character of an ultimatum. It is couched in pacific terms, does not fix a time limit, and the acceptance by Russia of certain of the propositions marks an advance toward a settlement.

Many rumors are in circulation, including a report that a naval fight has occurred at Vladivostok.

Another rumor industriously spread declares that the Czar, on parting from Minister Kurino on the occasion of the New Year's reception, speaking in French, remarked: "The patience of Russia is almost exhausted." The story, however, is palpably untrue, as the Czar and M. Kurino spoke in English through their conversation.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, who hitherto has been in command of the Tiflis Grenadier division of the Russian Army, has been appointed a member of the Council of Empire.

The post of Assistant Minister of the Interior and Chief of Gendarmerie, which was held by Lieutenant General de Wall, has been abolished.

JAPAN'S ISSUES OF WAR.

To Fight for Other Nations' Principles as Well as Her Own.

London, Jan. 16.—In frank language Baron Hayashi, after consultation with the Foreign Office to-night, summed up the situation as follows:

I only hope the Czar will give us peace, but my hopes are not going to go to war if it is possible for issues on which both America and England have insisted diplomatically. We have received no pledges from any country that in the event of defeat it will step in and save us from being absorbed by Russia. We cannot count even in extremities on the armed support of any nation in the world. It would be a struggle to meet, perhaps we are not strong enough to fight Russia. There are two opinions about that.

Baron Hayashi intimated that he thought Japan was bound to be beaten in the end, and continued:

If we were beaten Russia would take Corea and Manchuria by right of conquest, and it possibly Japan. No power on earth could then dislodge her from Central China and all the Far East. I am sure it is better to go to war when you know you are right, even if defeat is possible, than to see your independence submerged under a continual aggression that is bound to absorb you eventually. War between Russia and Japan in future years, even if peace is procured now, so long as Russia pursues her present Far Eastern policy.

The American action in enforcing the opening of the Manchurian ports was a splendid example of honest diplomacy. It was a straightforward step, which contrasts favorably with Russian methods. No other nation, except Great Britain, when the British Admiralty bought the Chilean warships, has taken any practical step to live up to its diplomatic demands upon Russia among the Far East. We believe we are now fighting a diplomatic battle in behalf of America and Great Britain, but if only war can settle it, we know we shall receive assistance from them. We are prepared to fight our own battles and take the consequences.

HOPES FALL IN PARIS.

Japan Thought to Have Pressed Her Demands Too Far.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Official sentiment concerning the Russo-Japanese situation is rather less buoyant to-day. It was explained that, while the conditions are not hopeless, they undoubtedly are discouraging.

One of the foremost members of the diplomatic corps, who is a member of the cabinet, said to-day:

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED To the East Coast of Fla. Aiken & Augusta, Va. Pa. RR. Southern Ry. The splendor of equipment and punctual performance of the excellent schedule account for superior patronage of this great train. Southern Ry. Dining car service a special feature. New York Offices, 271 and 118 Broadway.—Adv.

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HANNA ISSUES THE CALL.

NOTICE OF CONVENTION.

Early Elections of Delegates to Chicago Desired by Party Leaders.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrived in Washington to-day, and immediately issued the call for the national convention. The expedition with which this matter was finally disposed of is conceded by prominent Republicans to have been due to the rumors to which the delay gave rise and to the forcible manner in which they were brought to the attention of the executive committee.

Although the date of the call is later than on any occasion in the last quarter of a century, with the single exception of 1892, when the call was issued on January 20—it having been customary to issue it about December 15—an disposition to criticize has given place to expressions of gratification that the desired end is finally accomplished.

Early in the day there was some comment on the facts that late last night the assistant secretary of the National Committee gave out an interview in which he attributed the delay to lack of information concerning the manner of selecting delegates from the District of Columbia; that the same evening Senator Hanna gave out a statement at Pittsburg, alleging the necessity of investigating Chicago hotel rates as one of his reasons for postponing the call; and the same day Senator Scott, a member of the executive committee, made a statement explaining that Mr. Hanna's ill health and preoccupation with private affairs had prevented action. This evening, however, this multiplicity of conflicting reasons is lost sight of, and expressions of satisfaction that the call is out, are to be heard.

The party leaders desire not only to hold early conventions, but to have ample time in which to attend to the preliminaries, thus avoiding the danger of contests and confusion in the national convention. The issue of the call will permit of the usual formalities in every State, and will enable the active workers to begin their preparations at once.

The text of the call is as follows: To the Republican Electors of the United States: In accordance with established custom and in obedience to instructions of the national convention of 1900, the Republican National Committee directs that a national convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party be held at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, to be voted for at the Presidential election on Tuesday, November 8, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and said convention shall assemble at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1904.

The Republican electors of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Indian Territory, and all other electors, believe in the principles of the Republican party and endorse its policies, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President. Said national convention shall consist of a number of delegates-at-large from each State equal to double the number of United States Senators to which said State is entitled, and for each Representative-at-large in Congress, two delegates-at-large. From each Congressional district and the District of Columbia, two delegates. From each of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii and Indian Territory, six delegates. From Alaska, four delegates. For each delegate elected to said convention an alternate delegate shall be elected in the case of the absence of the delegate, such alternate delegate to be elected at the time and in the manner of electing the delegate. All delegates shall be elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention. Delegates-at-large shall be elected by popular State and Territorial conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been given in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective States and Territories.

The Congressional district delegates shall be elected for each district where there is no Republican Congressional Committee of each district, in the manner of nominating the candidate for Representative in Congress in said district, provided that in any Congressional District where there is no Republican Congressional Committee the Republican State Committee shall appoint from among the Republican electors in such district a committee of the purpose of calling a district convention to elect delegates to represent said district.

The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an election board composed of Mr. Chapin Brown, Mr. George H. Harries and Mr. John F. Cook. The board shall have authority to fix the date of such election and to arrange all details and regulations incident thereto, and shall provide for a registration of the votes as cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

The Territorial delegates shall be elected in the manner of nominating candidates for Delegates in Congress, and delegates from Alaska and Indian Territory shall be elected by popular convention.

All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement, setting forth the grounds of contest, which shall be filed with the secretary of the national convention twenty days prior to the meeting of the national convention.

Contests will be acted on by the national convention in the order of the date of filing of notice and statement with the secretary. PERRY S. HEATH, Secretary. M. A. HANNA, Chairman.

PLAN FOR BOER COLONY IN CUBA. Havana, Jan. 16.—The former Boer commandant, General Delare, has arrived here from Mexico, and will make investigations with the idea of forming a colony of Boers here.

NAVAL GUNNERS DESERT.

Sixty-four Men Missing from Admiral Evans's Fleet.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) San Francisco, Jan. 16.—When Admiral Evans's fleet sailed for the Orient from Honolulu seventy-five men from different vessels were left behind. It was supposed at the time that they would return in a few days to the naval station, and then be sent over to join the fleet by the first transport. Only eleven men appeared, and several of these were captured by police. It is certain that sixty-four have deserted, and the theory is that most of them have succeeded in leaving the islands for Port Arthur or Vladivostok, and there getting places with good pay as gunners in the Russian navy and at the fortifications.

While Admiral Evans's fleet was at Honolulu local papers published a cable dispatch from China saying that Admiral Alexieff was offering high salaries for American and British gunners. This dispatch is believed to have caused the desertions.

WANT TO DEFEAT MANLEY

Enemies Would Place Governor Hill on National Committee.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Augusta, Me., Jan. 16.—It was announced here to-night that the political enemies of Joseph H. Manley in this State would endeavor to defeat his re-election as a member of the Republican National Committee from Maine. Mr. Manley has been a member of the committee for fifteen years, and since 1896 has been a member of the executive committee, of which Senator Hanna, of Ohio, is chairman.

Mr. Manley's opposition will place as a candidate against him Governor Hill. This announcement is all the more significant at this time as relating to Mr. Manley's candidacy for Governor, showing that one faction of the Republican party is opposed to him. Mr. Manley was for many years chairman of the Republican State Committee.

DOLAN LOST \$2,500,000.

Stock Shrinkage Costs Pennsylvania \$1,000,000 in Taxes.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—That last year's financial happenings were hard on the wealthy returns of this city is shown by the sworn returns on personal property made to the Board of Revision of Taxes for 1904. The collapse of Consolidated Lake Superior and Asphalt and the depreciations in value of other stocks and bonds were responsible for the decrease.

It is estimated that the State will lose at least \$1,000,000 in taxes on this class of property. Thomas Dolan, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, furnishes an example of how Philadelphia fortunes have shrunk. Last year he rated his property at \$4,962,700; this year it is \$2,134,500. Harrison K. Caper's is reduced from \$405,000 to \$250,000, and Edwin N. Benson's from \$907,000 to \$548,000.

NEW TERMINAL FOR ERIE.

One to Cost Millions To Be Built in New-Jersey.

According to a high official of the Erie Railroad Company, the company will soon complete plans for a new terminal station in New-Jersey. This, with other improvements, will involve a cost, it is said, of about \$5,000,000.

JUDGE TAFT ON THE WAY HERE.

Leaves Honolulu To-day—Hurry Orders Sent to Him from Washington.

Honolulu, Jan. 16.—Former Governor Taft will leave here to-morrow on the steamer Corea for San Francisco. He expects to reach that city on Saturday night. His present intention is to take an army tug from the Corea to the Oakland Moie, so as to catch the morning train for Washington, where he will assume his new duties as Secretary of War. This plan of hastening across the continent is in accordance with orders sent by cable to him at Yokohama, just previous to his departure from Japan.

MILITIA TO ABANDON CAMP GROUND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Stamford, Conn., Jan. 16.—In military circles it is said that the historic camp ground of the Connecticut National Guard will be abandoned this year and the troops mobilized in Sullivan and Ulster counties in New-York State. The site is at the foot of the Catskills, and offers every kind of ground imaginable. Some forty thousand troops will take part in the maneuvers.

PLAN FOR BOER COLONY IN CUBA.

Havana, Jan. 16.—The former Boer commandant, General Delare, has arrived here from Mexico, and will make investigations with the idea of forming a colony of Boers here.

TOUR OF WEST FOR PARKER

NEW YORK MAN SENT OUT.

To Tell That Section Who the Chief Judge Is.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, Jan. 16.—Just how large a bureau for the dissemination of the Parker literature is working in Albany at the present moment is a subject of more than passing interest in this city. Of course ex-Senator David B. Hill is in himself no inconsiderable bureau, and he is working all the time, as is his custom, following his own silent, unobtrusive methods. Then, ex-Lieutenant Governor William F. Sheehan is ubiquitous. Only last Thursday Judge Parker had a consultation with these political leaders at Wolfert's Roost.

Just at present there is a well circulated rumor that, in addition to the foregoing, N. O. Fanning, a New-York newspaper man, is engaged on a missionary tour in the West. It seems that the Parker people are somewhat disturbed by the fact that the first comment they meet with when they suggest their candidate is, "Who is Parker?" To answer that question in the pointed and concise manner of the trained newspaper man is, it has been earnestly affirmed here, the purpose of Mr. Fanning's Western trip.

One thing is certain, and that is that within a brief time Mr. Fanning has been seen at the local hotel where Chief Judge Parker lives while in this city, engaged in earnest conversation with him. On the other hand, the fact is not unknown that Mr. Fanning even in the last few months has given evidence of taking so keen an interest in other political matters of the Democratic stripe as to desire to be present and a part of the inner workings.

The declarations of a Tammany Senator on the subject of the attitude of Tammany and the suspicion with which Parker's friendship for ex-Senator Hill was viewed in the Wigwam, printed in Thursday's Tribune, have caused no little comment and some extremely ingenious explanations on the part of the Chief Judge's friends. They declare eagerly that it is only the effort of Tammany to make people think they are against Parker, because they realize that the Democrats will not accept any man of Murphy's organization. The left-handed compliment for Tammany, on whose votes Judge Parker has to depend to carry this State, if he can carry it at all, is worthy of notice, and has not escaped the comment of Tammany people themselves.

There is in all this a certain element of humor that the Republican leaders here have not failed to appreciate. Chief Judge Parker, according to the frank declaration of the Tammany Senator, quoted recently in The Tribune, must break away from ex-Senator Hill, because the country is hostile to Hill. On the other hand, on the assurance of Judge Parker's friends, there is no hope of his nomination unless Tammany makes a decent appearance, at least, of opposing him.

"Where, then, is Parker?" inquired a well known Republican legislator to-day. "What a joyful task Mr. Fanning has before him in the West, in explaining how Judge Parker is removed from both Hill and Tammany just enough to be desirable as a candidate and yet not enough to be in danger of the fraternal Democratic knifing system! Local rumor has it that Mr. Fanning is in the West. I should think he would be at sea."

PARKER TO MEET BRYAN.

They Will Be Guests at the Holland Society Dinner.

Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, one of the leading candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, is for the first time to meet William J. Bryan at the dinner of the Holland Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on January 21.

The interesting thing about the meeting is that, according to Mr. Bryan's friends, the arrangements for the meeting were made at the request of Judge Parker himself. While it may not be safe to attach much political significance to the meeting of the two men at a social dinner, still it is regarded as significant that there should be on view among Democrats this year. One of Judge Parker's admirers, in commenting on the prospective meeting of the Nebraska and the judge, said last night:

"It is becoming more and more apparent that under the antiquated and senseless two-thirds rule observed by the Democrats in the choosing of the Presidential candidates, Mr. Bryan and his immediate friends will be able to dominate the next convention. They may not have a majority on the first ballot, but they are sure of having a good second ballot."

A WONDERFUL RECORD is not only being made by the Seaboard Florida Limited to St. Augustine every day, but the same will be made by a large number of automobilists at Orlando-Duval during the races next week. See that your tickets read via Seaboard Air Line Railway Short Line. Earliest arrival, only limited Florida train leaving New-York Jan. 23th. This train will put you there in time for the race. Office, 1183 Broadway.—Adv.

Continued on fourth page.

FAMOUS TRAINS TO FLORIDA. Florida Fla. Special, 2:10 P. M. Fla. & West India, 10:30 A. M. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 1:15 P. M.—Adv.

Continued on fourth page.