

SELECT ENVOYS

RUSSIAN AND JAPAN NAME PEACE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION COMING

Baron Rosen and M. Nelidoff Will Represent Czar's Government.—Baron Komura and Kogoro Takahira Will Act for the Mikado.

WASHINGTON—Russia has given reassurance in the peace negotiations by placing the president in possession of the tentative selection of her plenipotentiaries as follows: M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, and Baron Rosen, the newly appointed Russian ambassador at Washington. Russia thus having taken the initiative, it is believed that M. Takahira, the Japanese minister, during his call at the white house, formally told the president that Japan's selections, also tentative, were Baron Komura, the Japanese minister for foreign affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington.

Official announcement of the names of the plenipotentiaries is withheld for several reasons. Mr. Nelidoff's health may not permit him to make the trip and pressure of official work may necessitate the presence in Tokyo of Baron Komura. Mr. Takahira and Baron Rosen are regarded as the certainties and the belief is that unless something unforeseen should occur both Russia and Japan will consent to the official announcement of the personnel of the Washington conference within a few days. In any event, both missions will consist of many advisors, including army and possibly naval officers, and officials from the foreign offices in Tokyo and St. Petersburg. It is expected that altogether each mission may number ten or twelve. Should three plenipotentiaries be determined upon both Russia and Japan have names under consideration which will enable them to announce their third representatives without delay.

In recognition of his services during the preliminary negotiations and in view of the high official rank of the Russian plenipotentiaries, it is believed that the official announcement of Mr. Takahira's appointment will be followed by his elevation to the rank of ambassador. In view of the fact that Japan intends when the war is over to elevate its legations at Washington, London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Rome to embassies, it is believed Mr. Takahira's elevation would be permanent. While it is not certain that he will be given ambassadorial rank, nor is it necessary to his appointment as a plenipotentiary, officials of the American government point out that this would be the regular and expected course for the Japanese government to follow.

GOVERNMENT PRINT SHOP TO BE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON—An inquiry into the letting of a contract by Public Printer Palmer for seventy typesetting machines for use in the government printing office is being made by the special committee recently appointed by the president to initiate reforms in the conduct of the business affairs of the various government departments.

Complaint reached the president that the contract for the typesetting machines had been let in an irregular manner.

EXODUS FROM LODZ.

Thousands of People Are Fleeing from the Terror Stricken City.

LODZ, Russian Poland.—The most serious phase of the fighting between the military and strikers is at an end, but there are still isolated attacks in the suburbs. At Baluty Sunday morning Cossacks attacked a Jewish family of five persons who were driving in a cab to the railway station and shot and killed them all, including the cabman.

There is a general exodus from Lodz. Twelve thousand persons have already left and all trains are crowded.

Rebels Defeat the Germans.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The rebel leader Merengo has attacked and defeated a German force commanded by Captain Siebert W. Amos in the Karas mountains, German Southwest Africa. All the German ammunition and supplies were carried off by the rebels.

Accepts Wanamaker's Offer.

LONDON.—The Colleton club accepted the offer of John Wanamaker, former postmaster general of the United States, to present a portrait of President Roosevelt to the club in appreciation of the honor conferred on Mr. Wanamaker in electing him an honorary member.

President Issues Pardons.

WASHINGTON.—The president has pardoned Philip Scott, a full-blood Creek Indian, convicted in Indian Territory of criminal assault and sentenced to imprisonment for life. There is serious doubt of the Indian's guilt, and, in addition, it is said he is very ill with tuberculosis. The president has also pardoned Lawrence Givens and William Paddock, convicted of horse stealing in Indian Territory. Their sentences were regarded as excessive. Both men had served about two and a half years.

WANT THE LAW AMENDED

Changes Desired in the National Guard Bill.

WASHINGTON.—The national guard of the country will ask congress at its next session to amend the Dick bill reorganizing and making the guard a part of the national defense. The proposed legislation has been carefully prepared. It originated with the officers of the national guard and had incorporated in it certain suggestions from the war department, thus giving it governmental approval. Its principal feature is the doubling of the annual federal appropriation of \$1,000,000 for armament and encampment purposes, which is said to be imperatively necessary to properly equip and instruct the men. Other features of the bill embrace a provision for paying the actual expenses of officers making inspection tours in connection with the promotion of rifle practice; regulations governing the auditing of accounts incident to encampments and giving the secretary of war discretion as to what shall constitute proper incidentals for "such encampments for which the government is to pay."

JAPANESE FORCES PURSUE THE RUSSIANS

TOKIO.—The following dispatch has been received from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria: In the vicinity of Yingcheng, June 21, a thousand of the enemy's infantry, pressing our scouts, advanced and when they reached Hsiangyangcheu, ten miles southeast of Wankautzkeu, or forces repulsed them with heavy loss and pursued them to the vicinity of Welyuanpaomen.

After our force, which occupied Yangmulinzu June 19, had completed its mission it returned.

The enemy, consisting of three battalions and four squadrons, with twelve guns, advanced through the eastern districts of the Karin road and moved southward June 21. From 11:30 in the morning his infantry, gradually appeared on the heights between Chapangan and Lichitan and his artillery posted on the heights of Lienhuachies shelled the northern heights of Nantchendzy. Our force, after a few hours' engagement, assailed this offensive and completely repulsed the enemy, captured the heights and pursued him.

OUTLOOK NOT ENCOURAGING.

Little Hope of Armistice Until Peace Commission is Perfected.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, returned to Washington Friday afternoon from a visit of several days in New England and called at the White House at night, where he was received by the president and remained for three-quarters of an hour. The minister would have nothing to say about his conference or the situation at this time, beyond remarking that "some matters must be settled first."

The fact that the minister could give no assurances regarding an armistice prior to the convening of the Washington conference tends to confirm the belief in official circles here that little headway has yet been made by the president in this direction. Up to a late hour Friday afternoon the Russian reply to the president's suggestion regarding an armistice had not been received and until this reply is received the result of this phase of the negotiations cannot be known.

CANAL ZONE FUNDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON.—The secretary of war has approved the recommendation of Governor Magoon of the canal zone that \$30,000 of the funds of the canal zone derived from local revenue be devoted to public school purposes. A recent census of the canal zone shows that there are 1,836 children in the villages along the line of the Panama Railroad company within a radius of a mile and a half of the railroad. Of this total it has been found that 893 can read and write, and 935 cannot read and write. The rest can read and not write.

The plan contemplates the establishment of forty-two schools in the canal zone.

THOUSAND YEARS' SENTENCE

Texas Jury Imposes Penalty on Negro Assailant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A special to the Republic from Waco, Texas, says: In the case of Lee Robertson, a negro charged with attempted criminal assault upon a white woman, the jury brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged and fix his punishment at confinement in the state prison at one thousand and one years."

The spectators in court cheered when the verdict was read, despite the admonitions of the court.

Scandal in the Territory.

WASHINGTON.—The Department of Justice was officially advised that as the result of the investigation into the alleged frauds in connection with the government of the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory, Treasurer Ward, former Governor Moseley and Governor Johnston of the Chickasaw nation, United States Marshal Colbert, Banker Purdom and Attorneys Mansfield, McMurray and Cornish and others have been indicted for receiving school and general fund warrants of the Chickasaw nation.

RED FLAG SHOWN

MUTINY ON THE RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP POTESMINE.

OFFICERS THROWN OVERBOARD

Guns Trained on Odessa in Support of Strikers.—Battleships on the Way and a Fight is Soon Expected.

ODESSA.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potesmine, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea and the ship is completely in control of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the boat are trained on the city and on the streets masses of striking workmen, who yesterday fled before the volleys of the troops, are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected and tumult and disorder reign.

The main squadron of the Black sea fleet, consisting of battleships George Pobedonosetz (George the Victorious), Tri Sviatella, Rostislav and Ekaterine II, with two cruisers are expected to arrive soon and a regular naval battle is in prospect.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore; but it is ascertained that it arose over the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against the bad food. According to one version this sailor, whose name was Omlitshuk, objected to the quality of the "borchtch" or soup and was immediately shot down by a mess officer. The crew then rose and seized the ship and the officers, eight of whom were spared on condition that they would join the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

ARRANGING A NATIONAL RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE

CHICAGO.—Prominent representatives of the agricultural, commercial and live stock industries throughout the country met here and completed arrangements for a national reciprocity conference to be held in Chicago some time during the month of August. The conference is for the purpose of devising plans to combat the threatened European commercial war, so evident in the prevailing and prospective discriminating taxes against the products of the United States, according to Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the executive committee of the international live stock exposition, who was named as chairman of the committee on arrangements for the coming convention.

PANIC AT ST. PETERSBURG

Consternation at Admiralty Over Situation at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG.—More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Rojevstevsky's fleet was the news which reached St. Petersburg early last evening that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa, and that with shotguns, the mutinous crew, headed by eight officers, was holding the ship against all comers. The authorities are in almost a state of panic, and at the admiralty consternation reigns.

CAN TAKE AWAY WOUNDED

War Department Grants Request of Russian Admiral.

WASHINGTON.—In response to a request cabled the war department by the governor general of the Philippines in behalf of the Russian Admiral Enquist, to be allowed to return his sick and wounded officers and men upon giving their parole not to engage in hostilities during the war, and to be allowed to bring certain material for repairing damaged ships, the secretary has sent the following cablegram:

"You may allow Russian admiral to embark his sick and wounded officers and men on Russian hospital ship, daily expected, upon their giving parole not to engage in hostilities during the war. You may also allow them to bring from Shanghai material for repairing vessels, other than munitions of war, such as cordage, sail cloth, waste and oil for machinery, etc., but the vessels are still to remain in internment."

ILLNESS DELAYS WORK OF PEACE

WASHINGTON.—It is learned through official sources that owing to the illness of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, there has been a slight check to the negotiations affecting Russia and Japan. It is specifically stated, however, that this does not imply that there has been any hitch, but simply that the negotiations have been unavoidably delayed for the reason given.

TWO MILLIONS FOR YALE.

John D. Rockefeller Gives a Million Dollars to Endowment Fund.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—President Hadley of Yale announced at the alumni dinner that a gift of \$1,000,000 had been recently made by John D. Rockefeller. President Hadley also said that \$2,000,000 in all have been given to the university within a comparatively recent time, the other million being subscribed by graduates in sums varying from \$50,000 to \$250,000. The names of the latter donors were not made public.

President Hadley said that the only condition of any kind underlying Mr. Rockefeller's gift is that the money is to be invested in income producing securities and preserved inviolate as endowment for the institution the annual income only to be used for current expenses.

THE CELESTIAL KINGDOM MAINTAINS HER INTERESTS

PEKING.—The question of Chinese exclusion from the United States continues chiefly to occupy the attention of the Chinese. The extent and depth of the feeling astonishes foreigners, and is regarded as an evidence of the growth of a national sentiment of public spirit which five years ago would have been inconceivable. Among many instances cited as evidence of this, it is said that a Chinese comprador has refused a lucrative appointment with an American company. Advertisements of American goods continue to be refused by the native newspapers, and letters and telegrams from all parts of China, as well as from abroad, are being received using the central government to take a firm stand.

SCARED ABOUT LINEVITCH.

Fearful That His Army is in a Hopeless Situation.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian armies is the persistence of the reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry with field and machine guns are working northward east of Kirin and west of the Grand Trade route toward Bodune. The Japanese cavalry on the west is under the command of Generals Tamara and Akima.

General Linevitch is now attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along his front, but is drawing in his outposts lines upon pressure.

Estimate of Wheat Yield.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—H. V. Jones the Minnesota grain expert, returned Friday from the southwest. Mr. Jones says the winter wheat crop will be between 340,000,000 and 370,000,000 bushels in the United States, but the final figures will not appear until after inspection of the Ohio valley.

The Jones report indicates a crop of winter wheat 100,000,000 bushels less than the trade has figured on, hence the change in sentiment.

THE FIRST WEEK IN AUGUST.

Russia Has Accepted that Time for the Peace Conference.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The foreign office has issued a communication confirming the statement made in the Associated Press dispatches that Russia has accepted the first ten days in August as the time within which the first meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries will take place.

Largest Warehouse in World.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Rock Island and the St. Louis & San Francisco railway companies have practically completed plans for the erection at Kansas City of a storage warehouse to cost \$1,000,000, which, it is stated, will be the largest building of its kind in the world.

FILIPINOS BEING SUBDUED AND OUTLOOK PEACEFUL

SAN FRANCISCO.—Major General Leonard Wood and wife arrived here on the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria from the Orient, on a flying trip to the east.

General Wood says that conditions in the Philippines are improving rapidly. The insubordinate natives are being subdued and the entire country soon will be peaceful. He declares that Manila is much more healthful than is generally supposed, and as an evidence of his belief in this statement, said he had left his children behind.

Complaints of Five Roads.

WASHINGTON.—In a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Gulf Refining Company of Port Arthur, Tex., the Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Cincinnati New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad companies are charged with having entered into a combination with the Standard Oil company by which the company is given monopoly of business through discriminating rates prohibitive to plaintiff.

Kourapatkin Reported Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG.—A rumor spread throughout the city on Tuesday night that General Kourapatkin had been killed. This rumor was connected sometimes with a report that 70,000 Russians had been cut off by General Nogli's army and that General Kourapatkin had been taken prisoner. Nothing confirmatory of these rumors has been received by the general staff or in press dispatches. The members of the general staff say that no reports of special importance have been received.

A DISORDER WAVE

APPEARS TO BE ROLLING OVER THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

GENERAL STRIKE OF WORKMEN

Barricades Erected in a Suburb and Attack of Cossacks Repulsed.—Censor Allows But Little Information to Come from Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The wave of disorder rolling over Russia has appeared at Odessa, where a general strike, accompanied by bloodshed and disorder, has broken out. There were several collisions between the military and the strikers Monday night and Tuesday in two of which volleys were fired by the troops. No report of the extent of the casualties has been received, the official statement dealing only with the initial encounter Monday night, declaring that two persons were killed therein.

There was another encounter Tuesday afternoon, and a number of attacks were made on individual policemen. A press dispatch received said that 40 armed workmen barricaded a suburb and repulsed the attack of a company of Cossacks. Reinforcements of three companies of Cossacks were sent to the suburb but the result of their attack on the strikers is not yet known.

There is little news from Poland, but copies of the Lodz Gazette, giving an account of the demonstrations, are eagerly read. A telegram to the official agency gives the number of killed and those who died of their wounds on Friday as 164. It adds that others were killed Saturday and Sunday and that the complete number of victims cannot be stated definitely. Other accounts give a total estimate of 500 dead at Lodz.

There is a complete embargo on news from Lodz, but generally the situation in Russian Poland shows improvement. Such advices as have arrived here from Warsaw indicate that the strike is only partially successful and that the authorities are keeping the situation pretty well in hand. The ringleaders and agitators are being arrested by the wholesale, over 1,000 having been put behind the bars to this time.

Following the example of the Lodz workmen, the workmen of Warsaw built barricades at five places and blood was shed in defending them. A young Jew threw a stone at a passing patrol on Krochmalna street, whereupon the Cossacks drove a crowd of people into a courtyard and fired a volley at them, killing or wounding twenty persons, including five women and a boy.

The strikers of the Boamanshvede factory on being fired upon by the son of the proprietor retaliated by wrecking the establishment.

THE REPLY OF GERMANY TO THE FRENCH NOTE

PARIS.—Germany's reply to the French note on the subject of Morocco was presented during a conference between Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, and Premier Rouvier at the foreign office. While most friendly in form, Germany's response none the less maintains the position that the Moroccan question must be regulated by a conference of the powers without any agreement in advance limiting the scope of such conference. This was accompanied by the presentation of Germany's general point of view in such an amicable spirit as to disarm the suspicion entertained concerning Germany's ulterior motives.

A NEW DISEASE ABROAD.

The "Lazy Worm" Afflicts 100,000 Porto Ricans.

WASHINGTON.—According to a report received by the surgeon general of the army from Captain B. K. Ashford, assistant surgeon and head of the Porto Rican anemia commission, 95 per cent of the 100,000 Porto Ricans living in the vicinity Abonito, near the center of the island, are afflicted with the "lazy worm." Headquarters and a field hospital have been established by the commission at Abonito, and an appropriation of \$15,000 will be expended in the eradication of disease, according to the methods so successfully applied by Captain Ashford last year.

Stories Are Exaggerated.

NOGALES, Ariz.—The stories sent out from this place regarding the attack by Yaqui Indians upon the Buenos Ayres ranch in Sonora last Thursday, in which over twenty Yaquis and several settlers and their families were said to have been slain, were the grossest exaggerations. The only foundation for the reports was a fight occurring at the ranch, in which two Indians were killed and Luis Caranza wounded. There was no attempt at a massacre and no troops were sent out as reported.

WILL MAKE TOUR OF AMERICA.

Bernhardt to Play "Angelo" and "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

LONDON.—Shubert Bros. today signed a contract with Mme Sarah Bernhardt for an American tour of thirty weeks, to begin at the Lyric theatre, New York, November 6 next. Mme Bernhardt will take her entire company from the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt at Paris and will be seen in her revival of Victor Hugo's "Adrienne Lecouvreur," now running here.

RESUMES EIGHTEEN-HOUR RUN

Fast Schedule of Lake Shore Trains Restored.

NEW YORK.—The eighteen-hour running schedule for the Twentieth Century Limited between this city and Chicago, temporarily abandoned, following the wreck at Mentor, O., will be restored at once. The following announcement was made by President Newman of the Central:

"The rigid investigation of the wreck on the Lake Shore road at Mentor, O., which has been made by the officials of the Lake Shore, and by the state railway commissioner of Ohio, who made personal investigation at the scene of the accident, having shown conclusively that the accident was not caused by the speed of the train, it has now been decided to continue the eighteen-hour schedule, pending a thorough investigation of the accident. Its schedule of eighteen hours between New York and Chicago will be resumed Monday."

THE APACHE WARRIORS WANT BACK TO ARIZONA

LAWTON, Okla.—Geronimo, the Apache warrior, recently circulated a petition among the members of his tribe, asking the government for their transfer to Arizona. Only six Indians of age out of about 130 refused to sign. The petition was presented to the war department and is receiving consideration. Owing to the fact that the department has under consideration a plan to increase Fort Sill to regimental proportions and that the Apaches' term of imprisonment of twenty years expires in a few months, it is probable that the Indians may be removed.

DON'T GET NEARER.

Two Nations Apart on the Moroccan Question.

BERLIN.—The French note on the subject of the proposed Moroccan conference was handed to the foreign office Friday morning. Owing to its great length it had to be sent by mail to Berlin instead of by telegraph.

The foreign office, while declining to discuss the points of the note in detail, admits that it leaves the situation where it was before. The points of disagreement between Germany and France have not been removed. It is expected that the negotiations will continue a long time before a positive decision is reached.

Germany's answer to Premier Rouvier has not yet been considered. It will require considerable time in order to meet all the points raised. While the delay might, under ordinary circumstances, be of advantage in affording time for the conference to decide, the German circles note with some concern that powerful intrigues are going on, having for their object war between Germany and France. Germany's intentions remain thoroughly pacific, but government circles here apprehend the possibility that these intrigues will result in inflaming the French people against Germany and creating a delicate and complicated situation.

The evening newspapers frankly express their disappointment at the French note. Much has been staked upon Prier Rouvier's ostensible wish to come to an understanding with Germany, but the Vossische Zeitung, discussing the note, says that Rouvier is continuing M. Delcasse's policy without M. Delcasse.

The newspapers all emphasize the fact that the French note leaves the differences where they were before regarding their bearings upon the projected Moroccan conference. It is remarked that M. Rouvier has just succeeded in leaving room for an acceptance of the conference if this becomes absolutely necessary, but as the Post remarks, the French premier takes a stand that look a strikingly like a polite but a shamed refusal, and the Vossische Zeitung agrees with the Post in saying that his answer comes nearer a refusal than an acceptance of the conference.

THE POSTOFFICE OFFICIALS GET AFTER PUBLISHERS

WASHINGTON.—Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden has issued an order intended to put a stop to the practice of some publishers of periodicals of using their publications as the vehicle or cover for the transmission at second class rates of samples of paper to the detriment of the postal revenues from matters of the fourth class. This is accomplished by printing advertisements upon sheets of the paper to which the advertisements relates and attaching them as advertising pages to the periodicals. After declaring the practice to be an abuse of the second class mailing privilege, the publishers will be given until September 1 next, and after that time any one found disregarding the order will be charged fourth class rates for his periodical.

Danish Naval Cadets Drown.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—A serious disaster occurred near here when the Danish cadet training schooner Georg-Stage was rammed and sunk by the British steamer Ancona. The Georg-Stage sank in one and one-half minutes. Twenty-two cadets were drowned.

Morgan Presents Credentials.

WASHINGTON.—The state department was advised that Edwin W. Morgan has presented his credentials at Seoul as American minister to Korea.