

Many of those who are advertising in the classified columns today for the first time will develop, in the course of a year, into regular and successful advertisers.

28 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

HUGH M. DOUGALL GIVES EVIDENCE.

Told Senate Elections Committee
He Could Only Think of Five
Polygamists in Springville.

HE WAS "FIRED" FROM CHURCH

His Expulsion, He Said, Had Not
Made a Particle of Difference
in His Business.

DECLINED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

Did Not Care to Say What Had Trans-
pired When He Was Married in
Endowment House.

(Special to the "News.")
Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—For the first time since the Smoot hearings began last year the committee room was without a bevy of women, who have been constant attendants at each session. Today, through the morning, Mrs. C. M. Owen was the only lady who occupied a seat in the room. Apparently the testimony in favor of Senator Smoot produced by the women has gone far enough to convince spectators as well as a majority of the senators that the case of the protestants has fallen flat in that the senator has been able to positively refute the charge of Church domination in temporal affairs in the intermountain states. Witnesses for the senator have at least been equal in reputation to any of those brought here by Dubois and they have certainly contradicted flatly the men who swore that the "Mormon" hierarchy absolutely controls political affairs in Idaho and Utah.

Four witnesses testified during the morning session, they were James E. Lynch, Hugh Dougall, Alonzo A. Noon and William Hatfield. Their evidence brought out nothing startling and was simply in line of the policy of Senator Smoot's attorney to demonstrate that "Mormons" like Methodists, Baptists or any other religious sect, vote as they please or as the conscience dictates.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Jan. 14.—James E. Lynch, of Salt Lake, was the first witness today in the Smoot investigation. He is a Democrat and a non-"Mormon." Atty. Van Cott, for Senator Smoot, examined the witness concerning the statement that Angus M. Cannon, Jr., his brother-in-law, had said he witnessed the marriage of Abraham Cannon and Lillian Hamlin in 1896. Mr. Lynch said he investigated the statement by Angus Cannon, Jr., at the request of E. B. Critchlow, and found that Angus M. Cannon, Jr., was not in California in 1896, but the witness admitted that his brother-in-law had made the statement. He declared, however, that Cannon was drunk when he said it.

Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Lynch concerning the feeling of young "Mormons" on the question of polygamy. Witness said that they felt that the practice must be "done away with," but that he had heard nothing of the "young Mormons" making a protest to the heads of the Church.

HUGH M. DOUGALL, of Springville, Utah, who explained that he was "fired" from the "Mormon" Church, was called to the stand. He is postmaster of his town, of 3,500 inhabitants. He could think of only five polygamists in Springville and said there had been no polygamous marriages since 1890. His expulsion from the Church in 1874, he said, had not made a particle of difference in his business even though a majority of his business came from "Mormons."

As a "Mormon" he took the endowment in 1862. He was about 25 years old then, and was married at that time, which, he said, was the only time he had been married. About 150 went through with him. Mr. Worthington told the oath of vengeance, given by certain witnesses, and Mr. Dougall said the oath was taken by the blood of the prophets or martyrs on "this generation" and not on "this nation," as had been testified.

Mr. Dougall said he had served in the Legislature and was elected in a "Mormon" county. As to his expulsion from the Church he had nothing to say. Chairman Burrows asked the witness to state the nature of the ceremony performed when he was married in the Endowment House, and Mr. Dougall replied: "I do not believe I care to tell that, senator."

"Was there a penalty attached if you revealed what took place?"
"Yes, sir."
"What was that penalty?"
"I decline to state it."
"Was it severe?"
"As I remember, it was."
"Was it death?"
"I do not believe I care to answer any more questions on that subject."

"You have stated a part of your recollections, and yet you decline to state the whole?"
"Yes."
"You were married when you took the endowment?"
"On that day, yes, sir."
Continuing, he said that one could not be married in the Temple until he had taken the endowments, but that other legal marriage ceremonies were performed outside. Plural marriages, he said, could not be performed outside of the Temple of the Church.

"You were expelled 20 years ago, you say," asked the chairman.
"And you feel that after these years separated from the Church your obligations are still binding on you?"
"Yes, sir; I have considerable scruples against divulging anything that I swore not to reveal."

On direct examination the witness told Mr. Worthington that he had taken obligations in a secret society and

HEARINGS IN THE SMOOT CASE WILL CLOSE NEXT WEEK.

(Special to the "News.")
Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senator Burrows said this afternoon: "We propose to close the hearings next week if we can possibly do so; every effort will be made to that end. We believe it will be possible."

Atty. Worthington when asked his views on the subject, said: "Except for a few odds and ends we shall probably be ready to close our case by next Saturday."

he had the same scruples against divulging such obligations.

A. A. NOON.

A. A. Noon, of Provo, a Republican justice of the peace and former "Mormon" who voluntarily withdrew from the Church in 1870, testified that young "Mormons" are opposed to polygamy, and also that "Mormons" are not taking any interest in politics as a Church. He has been a candidate for office biennially since 1890 and with the exception of 1896 has defeated "Mormon" candidates. He endorsed Senator Smoot highly and was not surprised, he said, at his election as senator.

After his marriage Mr. Noon said he took the endowments. Mr. Worthington asked him if he took an oath to defend the blood of prophets "on this nation."

Witness said he was perfectly clear that nothing in the obligation taken expressed hostility to the nation or to this government. He said it was taken from the Scriptures, Revelations, chapter 6, verses 9 and 10. There was nothing in it, he said, of disloyalty to the United States. He said it had been 40 years since he took the endowment and he could not remember the exact language, as it did not particularly impress him.

On cross-examination Mr. Noon said he did not concern himself with polygamy and was unable to state who were polygamists in Provo. Many names were read to him and he identified them by common repute, as living in polygamy.

Chairman Burrows asked Mr. Noon also in regard to the endowment ceremony and he declined to state its nature. He did not say whether there was a change in wearing apparel whether there was a severe penalty attached to revealing what had taken place or anything connected with the obligation.

"What would you say as to whether the penalty was to have the tongue torn out or the vitals cut out of the body?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"I do not feel that I could answer," Mr. Noon replied.

DOUGALL RECALLED.

Mr. Dougall was re-called and asked whether there was anything in his endowment oath incompatible with his allegiance to his state and the nation. He replied that there was nothing. Mr. Noon was re-called and answered the same question in the negative. Chairman Burrows again re-called Mr. Dougall and several senators wanted to know why he would state a part of the ceremony and would not state the whole.

He said he could not remember the exact wording of the obligation of vengeance but was sure it was not hostile to the government. It was an exclusively religious and not related in any manner to civil or governmental affairs.

WILLIAM HATFIELD, of Salt Lake City, was sworn. He was a "Mormon" until he was 22 years of age and then drifted away from the Church. He testified that the "Mormon" Church was a sect and that he had known of no plural marriages since 1890.

Mr. Hatfield took the endowments at the time he was married. He was 21 years old then and left the Church about a year later. Soon after he was sworn the committee took a recess.

IDAHO TEST OATH.

Dubois Would Take It on to Joint Statehood Bill.

Washington, Jan. 14.—At today's session of the senate Mr. Dubois introduced an amendment to the joint statehood bill prohibiting the practice or encouragement of polygamy in the proposed states of Oklahoma and Arizona. The provision is in the language of the Idaho test oath.

JAPS CRITICISE FRANCE.

For Permitting Russian Ships to Make Stay at Madagascar.

Tokyo, Jan. 14.—The French are sharply criticized for permitting the ships of the second Pacific squadron of the Russian navy to make a prolonged stay at Madagascar. Heretofore the Japanese press has been full of attacks on the Russian navy, and the Japanese position in which France was placed, were not disposed to judge her actions. "It is no longer possible to overlook the French non-observance of neutrality toward the obligations of a neutral nation."

"Coaling the ships of the second Pacific squadron at Madagascar is a serious breach of neutrality," said the Japanese press. "Further, the purpose of rendering assistance to the Russian vessels, must be considered a serious breach of neutrality."

Machinists' Strike Expensive.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The strike of union machinists, which went into effect May 24 last, has been expensive to that organization. According to a statement given out by Lee S. Fisher, his report shows that out of a total expenditure of \$151,000 during 1904, \$106,000 had been used in supporting strikers. When the strike was called 300 members of the union quit work, but a number of them have since obtained employment and strike benefits are now being paid to only 500 men.

The strike was called at over 20 shops and by members of the Chicago Metal Trades association, and was caused by the refusal of the employers to increase the minimum wage scale from 23 to 29 cents an hour to 32 and 33 cents an hour.

Baku Strike Not Settled.

Baku, Jan. 14.—The strike in the oil fields is not yet settled. Many men are still out. Fires continue and much property is being destroyed.

DROPPED DEAD ON THE STREET.

James O. Mitchell Succumbs to
Heart Failure While Going
To Work.

OCCURRED EARLY THIS MORNING

Few Minutes Before He Appeared Perfectly Well When Seen by Friends
—Came From St. Louis.

While walking to work at 7 o'clock this morning James O. Mitchell, aged about 40 years, had an attack of heart failure, and sank to the ground dead. The unfortunate occurrence took place at the corner of Third East and Third South. A few minutes before his death, Mitchell was talking to C. W. O'Neill of 275 east Third South. At that time he did not appear to be suffering at all.

At 7:05 o'clock, Don Porter, employed with Mitchell at the Salt Lake Hardware store, found Mitchell's dead body stretched out on the sidewalk. The police were at once notified, and the body was removed to Evans' undertaking parlors.

INQUEST NOT NECESSARY.

Acting Coroner Dana T. Smith was notified and viewed the remains. Justice Smith thinks that an inquest is unnecessary, but he believes a post mortem examination should be held, and the probabilities are that one will be conducted this evening.

Mitchell was married on the 6th of last June, and since that time he has resided with Constable Hill, at 564 east Third South.

CAME FROM ST. LOUIS.

He came here with his wife three years ago from St. Louis, and at once secured a position as shipping clerk with the Salt Lake Hardware company, and has worked there steadily up to the time of his death.

He frequently remarked to his associates in business that he and his wife were alone in the world. They had no children, and since his wife died he appeared melancholy and discouraged at times. He was apparently in good physical health until the last few days, when he was heard to complain of dizziness. According to his associates, Mitchell was a man of steady habits, and drank but very little, if at all.

The management of the store is trying to locate Mitchell's relatives, if he has any, and the body will not be disposed of until some reply is received from St. Louis.

PALACE OF PEACE.

The Netherlands Government Selects a Site for It.

The Hague, Jan. 14.—The government of the Netherlands has finally selected the military parade ground near the Bosch as the site for Andrew Carnegie's palace of peace. The selection must be approved by the states general.

The Bosch is a park nearly two miles long, a short distance out of the Hague. It abounds in forest trees, which are allowed to grow unimpeded. At the end of the park is the palace of the prince of Orange. The palace is a fine building, built in 1647. It contains many old and valuable paintings.

Temperatures.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Temperatures at 7 a. m.—New York, 20; Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 22; Washington, 16; Chicago, 6 below; Minneapolis, zero; Cincinnati, 14; St. Louis, zero.

Big Fire in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Fire broke out in the kitchen of the Royal Victoria hospital today, located on the brow of Mount Royal. The fire spread rapidly, and the flames were confined to the center of the building. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, covered by insurance. The flames, which showed on the roof, broke up the roof, and caused a shower of people to the place, many of them with sleighs and appliances to remove their friends and relatives who were patients. Fortunately there was no necessity for the removal of any of them.

LETTER CARRIERS' CASE.

House Agrees to Gillette's Resolution Relative to It.

Washington, Jan. 14.—When the house met today Mr. Gillette's "Massachusetts" resolution, introduced by Mr. Hearst, was taken up. The resolution, which called for the resignation of the postmaster-general for information, was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin was deeply interested in the resolution, and he was much to help Washington in carrying on his school.

Found Dead in Bed.

Cannes, France, Jan. 14.—The Earl of Cairns was found dead in bed at the Union club here today. His death is attributed to heart disease. The earl, when Viscount Garmoyne, was the defendant in a famous case, and had to pay Miss Fortescue, the actress, \$50,000. He was born in 1863 and was not married.

Boy Murderer Confesses.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 14.—George Duncan, aged 18, an Indian boy, arrested here on the charge of murdering John Brewer, a farmer, near Melvin, has made a full confession. He lived with the Brewers, and said he was in love with Mrs. Brewer, although she is old enough to be his mother. Mrs. Brewer has also been arrested as an accomplice. She tried to shield the boy, saying: "Some man called Brewer to the door and shot him."

Condition of Russian Wounded.

Chefoo, Jan. 14, 10 a. m.—Japanese who visited Port Arthur Jan. 10 say that the Russian wounded were in a terrible state, owing to neglect which could not be avoided when the Japanese entered Port Arthur. Everything possible, they say, is now being done for their relief.

RIVAL BANDS OF TREASURE HUNTERS

On the Island of Cocos, the Traditional Resort of Pirates,
They Have a Fight.

LORD FITZWILLIAMS BEATEN.

Forces That Defeated Him Were Led
By Harold W. S. Gray—Costa Rica
Has Sent a Gunboat.

New York, Jan. 14.—From Costa Rica the news of an encounter between rival bands of treasure hunters on Cocos island, where a traditional pirate's lair is said to be buried, comes the Herald's Panama correspondent.

The expedition under Lord Fitzwilliam was the dispatch continues, defeated by the men under command of Harold W. S. Gray.

Lord Fitzwilliam and his party reached the island on the yacht Veronique, to find it had been preceded by the Gray expedition on the yacht Ros Marline. The latter party claimed to have a Costa Rican concession to search for the treasure and objected to the presence of the Fitzwilliam force. A fight is said to have followed and Fitzwilliam and his company were beaten off.

The Costa Rican government has sent the gunboat Turrialba to establish and preserve order on the island.

The above dispatch is the first intimation of an encounter between rival gold seekers on the island of Cocos. A dispatch last week brought the information that the Lord Fitzwilliam party had met with an accident, in which several men were hurt, but that the leader of the expedition was safe and had sailed for England by steamer, having given up the search. His yacht, the Veronique, was in Panama harbor two days ago.

According to English yacht registers, Harold W. S. Gray is also a resident of London and a member of the Royal St. George's yacht club, Kingston, Ireland, of which the Prince of Wales is commodore.

In the Yachtman, of London, Dec. 26, under the caption "List of Movements of British Yachts at Foreign and Colonial Ports," the following report is found:

"Ros Marline, steam yacht, arrived at Puntarenas, Nov. 18, from Panama, and left for Cocos island."

Lloyd's registers give Harold W. S. Gray as the owner of the Ros Marline.

Failure of the Fitzwilliam venture caused another of the numerous expeditions to the island, which were supposed to be buried bullion, plate and jewels estimated to be worth from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

For nearly a century individuals, corporations and even a government have made periodical visits to the island, striving by every means to unearth the treasure. The island is supposed to have been laid undisturbed. While the history of the treasure is regarded as more or less of a myth, many who have sought fortunes in a vain endeavor to penetrate the mystery which has surrounded the oft-repeated story that, following a revolution in Peru, the citizens of Callao removed to the island of Cocos, 600 miles southwest of Panama, their plate, bullion and valuables, returning to perish during a chaotic period when government was changing hands.

Hard-headed men of business have invested thousands of dollars with a view to clearing the mystery and enriching themselves, and expeditions have been sent to the island to search for the treasure.

When Earl Fitzwilliam purchased the Veronique, formerly the Hallock Castle, used in the South African trade, the British press was led to believe that the boat was fitted up solely with a view to scientific research. The earl is one of the wealthiest peers in England, and is only one of the most prominent spots in the world. It is of volcanic origin, and the shore is buttressed by high, ragged cliffs, indented here and there by caverns into which the sea is hurled, and the interior is thickly covered with a rich growth of cedars. Tropical vines, undisturbed for centuries, have entangled themselves among the cedars, so that now it is almost impossible to penetrate into the interior.

Numerous pirate bands are said to have made their headquarters there, and it was a well-known hiding place for buccaners after the war of 1812.

Baldwin Memorial Fund.

New York, Jan. 14.—Business associates of Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., late president of the Long Island Railroad company, are reported to be considering the inauguration of a movement to raise a \$50,000 fund as a memorial in his honor for the endowment of Tuskegee Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is president.

Mr. Baldwin was deeply interested in the education of the negro, and did much to help Washington in carrying on his school.

GOV. DOUGLAS SEEKS TO SETTLE FALL RIVER STRIKE

Boston, Jan. 14.—A conference was held today at the office of Gov. Douglas between a committee of the cotton goods manufacturers of Fall River and representatives of the operatives who have been on strike for nearly six months. The meeting was held at the instance of Gov. Douglas, who is desirous of bringing about a settlement of the trouble. The textile unions of Fall River last night voted to give a committee from the unions full power to act in the matter of ending or continuing the strike and the manufacturers' association also delegated a committee to act for them in fixing terms for a settlement. These committees met in the governor's office today.

TO SEE SEVEN OF SCHETTLER FAMILY

New Complaints Under Way Following Arrest of the Banker
Himself.

INSOLVENT FOR MANY YEARS.

That is the Charge Receiver and Attorney Will Legally Make This
Afternoon.

With ex-Banker B. H. Schettler under arrest on the complaint of individual depositors, Receiver R. R. Anderson spent today finishing, in connection with his legal advisers, the amended complaints which make seven members of the Schettler family defendants in a civil suit. The chief amendments to the original complaint place the period in solvency of the banker back to 1895, two years before the deeds were made which the complainant seeks to have annulled so that the property may revert to the use of the bank as assets. It is stated in the amended complaint that on March 13, 1897 B. H. Schettler decided to his son Ernest, east half of lot 1, block 65, plat D, while the banker was insolvent. The records, it is alleged, show that from 1866 to 1897 the property was in the name of B. H. Schettler, upon the public records of the city and county, and that the taxes were paid by him during that period.

The rest of the complaint, reciting the other transfers, which make Ernest F. Schettler and Emily Davis Schettler, his wife, B. H. Schettler and Mary Schettler, his wife, Cornelius D. Schettler and Florence A. Schettler, his wife, defendants in the case are recited as in the original complaint.

As the period has nearly elapsed for the filing of amendments to the original complaint, it is the intention of Receiver Anderson to file the new papers before tonight.

RECEIVER TALKS.

Referring to the statements by Mrs. Mary Schettler as to Receiver Anderson's action in paying certain depositors money, which he secured from the Schettler family, the receiver said today: "There is a misunderstanding on the part of Mrs. Schettler. In the first place not one cent of the funds of this bank have been paid out by me, and I have no right to pay out any of the bank's money to anyone with a right to see them. The three cases referred to by Mrs. Schettler, those of Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Sutherland and Peter Hansen, these depositors had put their money in the bank just before it closed, or near to that date. They were left penniless, and came to the bank with heartrending statements. I could not see a cent of the bank's money to help them. Moreover I never sent any of them to the Schettler family, or never sent for Mr. Schettler to tell him anything he had to do. He was at the bank, and all I did was to tell him the stories told to me by these people, and to ask him if there was reason to fear from the attitude of the bank, some means independent of the bank. Mr. Schettler promised to do what he could, and in the case of Mrs. Thompson, I sent her a receipt for her money to pay to her. I gave him a temporary receipt as the lady was not in my office when he brought the money. But as soon as I have her receipt for her money, I will turn over to Mrs. Thompson, turning over money to Mrs. Thompson."

"The case of Mrs. Sutherland was particularly distressing. She had deposited all she had in the bank—\$500—just before it was closed, and she came there with the statement that she had not even a cent for daily expenses. I told Mr. Schettler to see to it that he paid her if he could possibly do so, and I understand he raised her \$50 on a loan which he made. That transaction had nothing to do with the bank. It still owes her the full amount of her deposit, and the item of the loan or payment of \$50 is between her and Mr. Schettler."

"This thing has been no picnic for me," said the receiver thoughtfully. "Peter Hansen, the other case in which I advised Mr. Schettler, 'came into the bank in a highly excited state of mind. There was reason to fear from the attitude he was in, that he would do bodily injury to himself or to Mr. Schettler. He had just sold his home and deposited the whole sum received for it in the bank. I merely repeated to B. H. Schettler what Mr. Hansen said in the frame of mind in which he was when he came to the bank."

"All that I did in the case I think was proper and within the law. There is nothing to conceal. For a time at first I was badly in need of Mr. Schettler to explain the entanglements I found in the accounts, and it would have been a real hindrance to me if he had been arrested. I considered this in advising him to raise money for Mrs. Thompson, whose money had been taken after he must have known of his insolvency. I understand she had gone to the assistant prosecuting attorney in regard to the matter."

AT THE SCHETTLER HOME.

Wife of the Ex-Banker Tells Her Story—Wants to Keep Residence.

To a "News" representative, Mrs. Mary Schettler, wife of the ex-banker, today denied emphatically that she had been a party to the frauds of her husband, and she refused to arrest her husband, she said, after he must have known of his insolvency. I understand she had gone to the assistant prosecuting attorney in regard to the matter."

A dramatic scene occurred at the house after the arrest, but the dispute was removed and the prisoner was led away to the jail. Upon arriving there and after a brief consultation, the two sons at once went in search of bondsman and at about 9 o'clock they appeared before Judge Diehl, accompanied by George F. Gibbs and George D. Alder.

The complaint, which was issued by the county attorney late yesterday afternoon, charges Mr. Schettler with receiving money for deposit when he knew that the bank was insolvent. It follows in full:

"On this 13th day of January, 1895, before me, C. B. Diehl, judge of the city court, within and for Salt Lake City, Utah, county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, appeared Tullie Sutherland, who, being duly sworn by me on her oath did say that B. H. Schettler, on the 14th day of October, 1894, at the county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, did commit the crime of receiving a deposit as an individual banker, knowing said bank to be insolvent, as follows: That the said B. H. Schettler, on or about October 1894, at Salt Lake City, State of Utah, being then and there a private and individual banker, did unlawfully and feloniously receive from Tullie Sutherland a deposit of 29 gold pieces of the United States of America of the denomination of \$20 each, of the aggregate value of \$580, the property of the said Tullie Sutherland, and B. H. Schettler knowing that at the time of said receipt of said deposit, he was insolvent as a banker."

DIEHL ISSUED WARRANT.

The document was taken by Mrs. Sutherland to Judge Diehl and sworn to before him and he at once issued a warrant for the banker's arrest, which was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Sharp for service. The deputy, accompanied by Deputy State's Attorney, went to the Schettler residence and arrested him.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

A dramatic scene occurred at the house after the arrest, but the dispute was removed and the prisoner was led away to the jail. Upon arriving there and after a brief consultation, the two sons at once went in search of bondsman and at about 9 o'clock they appeared before Judge Diehl, accompanied by George F. Gibbs and George D. Alder.

The document was taken by Mrs. Sutherland to Judge Diehl and sworn to before him and he at once issued a warrant for the banker's arrest, which was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Sharp for service. The deputy, accompanied by Deputy State's Attorney, went to the Schettler residence and arrested him.

MRS. LINDSAY DEAD.

Mother of Salt Lake Attorney a Victim of Bright's Disease.

Janet Stevenson Lindsay of Park City died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Gray, in this city. The cause of her death was Bright's disease, from which she had been a sufferer for a long time. Mrs. Lindsay was born at Chapel Hill, Scotland, Dec. 6, 1838, and was married to George Lindsay about the year 1853. Early in life she joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and for many years was a kind and hospitable friend to many of the Elders who labored in the Scottish mission. She came to Utah in 1854. Mrs. Lindsay leaves eight sons and daughters, and many friends to mourn her departure. Among the sons are Martin S., an attorney of Salt Lake, and George, an attorney of Summit county. The funeral will be held at the Presbyterian ward meetinghouse on Monday at 2 p. m.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS TO ARMY AND NAVY

Tells Them Port Arthur Has
Passed Into Hands of the
Enemy.

HE PRAISES NOBLE DEFENDERS.

Peace, Honor and Undying Memory
Will be Portion of Those Who
Died in its Defense.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

Frankly Admit Japanese Have Had
The Better of the War So
Far.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—Emperor Nicholas has addressed the following receipt to the army and navy:

"Port Arthur has passed into the hands of the enemy. During eleven months the fight had been going on in its defense. More than seven months its noble defenders had been cut off from the rest of the world. Without any positive assurance of relief they continued to fight and did everything in their power to check the progress of the enemy, sparing neither life nor heart's blood to uphold the honor of the Russian."

"Russia with pride and admiration, followed each move in the contest. The whole world was astounded at their gallantry, but daily their ranks were thinned, their powers of resistance diminished, and, under repeated attacks by the enemy, they were obliged to give way."

"Peace, honor and undying memory will be the portion of our Russians who have fallen in the defense of Port Arthur. Far from home, you have laid your bodies upon alien soil—a sacrifice to the dictates of your own honor and the demands of your emperor."

"Peace and honor be your portion. Always will you be held so in our hearts and memory."

"Honor to the living. May God restore you to health and strength and give you patience to face this disaster with which you are confronted."

"My gallant troops and sailors: Do not let this sorrow dismay you. Our enemy is strong and daring. This fight against them occurs 7,000 miles from our home; but Russia is powerful. In the thousands of years of its existence, there have been but heavier trials, worse and more threatening dangers, but Russia ever arose from trial with renewed force and strength. Do not let your souls be troubled by lack of success and heavy losses. Russia's strength grows with adversity."

"With all Russia I join in the belief that the time is coming when God will give strength to our glorious army and navy to arise and break the force of the enemy."

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENT.

New Year's reviews by the various newspapers admit frankly that the Japanese have had the better of the war so far but the whole tone of the press is sunnier up in the following statement in Russia:

"They have done well, but not well enough. They have entrenched themselves in Korea as though they were at home, have captured Port Arthur and made conquest of most of southern Manchuria, but are face to face with a Russian army of equal numbers and they are checked. The new year will show the Russian flag raised again along the borders of the warm waters."

The Novoe Vremya alone comments on the Russian note to the powers regarding Chinese neutrality and says it is a serious situation. Port Arthur, Hay's diplomacy, well conceived at the beginning of the war for the limitation of the field of hostilities, has broken down under the test of actual trial, China cannot or will not preserve neutrality and Russia has been confronted time and time again, the article says, by the way in which Wei Hsi Wei and Chafso have been used as Japanese bases. In conclusion the Novoe Vremya says it is a situation wherein Russia must no longer rely upon international diplomacy, but must take steps for her own protection.

JAPAN THANKS GERMANY.

Latter Has Fulfilled Her Duties As to Neutrality.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Japanese government, taking cognizance of an impression that Germany has not observed strict neutrality in the Russo-Japanese war, thanks to the German government. It expresses the conviction that Germany has fulfilled her duty as a neutral throughout the war with exactness and speedily during the recent events in the war zone.

AID FOR JEWS!

Jewish Citizens of Chicago Take Steps to Find Them Homes.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Jewish citizens of Chicago are taking steps to give aid to and find homes for the hundreds of Jews who have fled from Russia to escape service in the army of the czar and are now flocking to Chicago in ever-increasing numbers. In order to facilitate and systematize the work of securing the refugees an organization known as the Jewish Agricultural Aid society has been formed, and Dr. A. R. Levy, pastor of the Congregation B'nai Abraham, who is corresponding secretary and manager, has received in the last few weeks appeals from hundreds of refugees who have reached Chicago in search of homes and employment.

The society has undertaken on a large scale a scheme of colonization of these refugees on the fertile lands of the middle western states.

Adolph Lenz is president of the society. Out of its loan fund the secretary has advanced money to Jews willing to establish themselves as farmers. The amount lent has varied from \$50 to \$1,500. With this money the Jews purchase farms, build a small house, and the money lent is returned when their farms become profitable.

Wm. J. Quinlan Dead.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14.—William J. Quinlan, owner of the Albany baseball team of