

LEAVES THE BLACK SEA

Another Russian Warship Goes Through the Bosphorus.

SEARCH OF SHIPS IN RED SEA

Russia Holds that She is Acting Well Within Her Rights—German Resentment Aroused by Seizure of Mail Sacks—Diplomatic Opinion as to Passage of Dardanelles by Volunteer Cruisers.

London, July 17.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard, in a dispatch dated July 17, says: "The Russian gunship Chernomorsk passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea this morning. The Chernomorsk is a gun vessel belonging to the Black Sea fleet, and carries two 6-inch guns and a 6-inch gun and seven quick-firing and machine guns and is equipped with two torpedo tubes and carries 180." The Standard's Tokyo correspondent, in a cable dated July 17, says the Jiji Shimpo, in an editorial, expresses the hope that the Russian fleet will be able to pass the Dardanelles by following the route of the volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles. The Jiji Shimpo declares that Great Britain is bound under the terms of the Armistice to prevent such a passage being given. Almost without exception the newspapers this morning in editorials or otherwise, comment upon the Russian volunteer fleet's passage of the Dardanelles, and the government is urged to take action especially for the protection of British commerce in the Red Sea and neighboring waters.

the powers might insist that henceforth all volunteer vessels shall be considered as warships within the meaning of the treaty.

Coal as Contraband.

One of the most interesting questions in this connection, the diplomats believe, will arise out of Russia's declaration that coal is contraband. The Russian fleet was on board, the captured ships could be sent to Russian Baltic ports, but if short of coal they could not put in at the ports of the Black Sea. It is to this question that many diplomats in Russia have been turning their attention since the Baltic fleet sailed for the far East. In view of the protest made by Germany in the case of the steamer Bendazra (seized in Delagoa Bay December 29, 1899) during the South African war, as the result of which Great Britain and Germany parted company, it is hardly surprising that the German government exists as to what Germany will do in the case of the confiscation by the Russian of the mail sacks on board the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich, especially as a large portion of the mail seized was undoubtedly of a commercial character.

Aroused by Mail Seizure.

Special London Times Cablegram (Copyrighted) to The Washington Post. Berlin, July 17.—Considerable excitement has been caused in this country by the news that the Russian volunteer fleet cruiser Smolensk has seized and confiscated a number of mail bags on board the North German Lloyd Company, in the Red Sea Friday afternoon. Public opinion condemns the action of the Russians as a direct breach of the express provision of international law by which regular mails are declared immune from confiscation. The so-called "volunteer" fleet which captured the Boer war, when German East African liners suspected of carrying contraband were stopped and searched by British cruisers, the government is being urged to lodge with delay a protest with St. Petersburg against the action of the Smolensk.

OKU ARRAYS THE RUSSIANS

Charges Repeated Violation of Rules of Civilized Warfare.

White Flag Abused, Hospital Fired On, Wounded and Dead Mutilated, and Women Mistreated.

Special London Times Cablegram (Copyrighted) to The Washington Post. Tokyo, July 15.—The war office has published a statement received from Gen. Oku's army, arraiving Russian conduct in the field on eleven counts, two for abuse of the white flag, one for persistent firing on the Red Cross flag, whereby the Japanese were compelled to remove the hospital amid great danger; two for firing on men of the hospital corps, though clearly distinguished by badges; three for stabbing, shooting, and slashing wounded; two for shockingly mutilating the dead, one for stealing cattle and horses and another for abusing the bodies of the dead. Wounded inmates are given in which wounded Russians died on Japanese succoring parties. These charges, preferred with full details, relate to Gen. Oku's army only, and are independent of the experiences of Gen. Kuroki's army, which are not less shocking. It is understood the Japanese did not at first pursue the practice of "no quarter," but that they subsequently have been compelled to do so on account of the Franco-Russian story of Japanese outrages at Wa-fang-tien, which is indignantly denied. The hypothesis that the mutilation of the dead was the work of Chinese is conclusively disproved by the fact that the bodies of the wounded Chinese were within miles. Moreover, all the evidence shows that the Chinese have treated the Japanese wounded and dead with the greatest kindness and respect.

KOREA REBUFS JAPAN.

Refuses Concession Asked, Giving It to Home Syndicate.

Special London Times Cablegram (Copyrighted) to The Washington Post. Tokyo, July 15.—The Japanese syndicate having applied for a large timber felling and reclaiming of land privileges in Korea, there is much agitation in Seoul, fomented by ignorant people, who imagine there is some design against the country's integrity behind the application. The household department, influenced by the claims first made in 1901, and the general feeling against the monopoly of such privileges to a native company, suddenly organized under Li Da Chal, former minister of foreign affairs. It grows daily more evasive and undeveloped if left to her own resources.

FRANCE THREATENS CHINA.

Will Land Troops in Kwang-si if Disorders Are Not Put Down.

Tientsin, July 17.—Information has been received here that unless China suppresses the rebellion in the province of Kwang-si, the French government has threatened to land troops and put it down. The Chinese government is much perturbed in consequence. Paris, July 17.—The foreign office as yet has no official details of the reported Chinese rebellion in Kwang-si. The French troops at Shanghai, resulting in the killing of two Frenchmen, but the officials do not regard the affair seriously. They say it doubtless was a very serious disorderly soldiers, and was without international significance. It is expected that the officers will punish those concerned in the case as composed by the French detachment at Shanghai. The French force there is the remains of the French force that were there at the time of its occupation by the allies during the Boxer uprising.

TO ADMINISTER MANCHURIA.

Japanese Offer to Use Chinese Troops Now in Province.

Tientsin, July 17.—The Chinese minister at Tokyo has telegraphed the War Minister of the Japanese government has proposed a scheme for the administration of Manchuria, the principal clause of which is that the Japanese will govern the province with the number of Chinese troops now in the country. It is reported that the Japanese have suffered a terrible reverse at Port Arthur. If they had not, it is thought that the Japanese government would have contradicted the reported disaster days ago.

DYSENTERY

To-Kalon Blackberry Brandy, 40¢ quart.

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WILL MEET IN WIGMAM

Democrats Erecting Convention Hall at Parkersburg.

RACE FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP

Selection of Henry G. Davis as Vice Presidential Nominee Leaves Leadership of West Virginia State Ticket Uncertain—Party Enthusiasm Runs High—Making Much of Split in Republican Ranks.

Special to The Washington Post. Parkersburg, W. Va., July 17.—The Democratic State convention of West Virginia will be held here Wednesday, August 3, and it is expected that it will hold the largest democratic convention ever held in the State, as is being erected, and it is anticipated that the attendance will be fully as large as that of the Republican State convention at Wheeling last week. The nomination of Henry G. Davis for the Governor of West Virginia, announced the Democracy of West Virginia. They feel that the eyes of the nation are upon them; that they have been honored above the national committee, and they must respond to the demands made upon them. The disorganized condition of the West Virginia Republicans and their internal dissension, together with the fact that they have elected a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor, has encouraged the Democrats in the belief that they can carry the State this year with the help of the national committee, and the coming convention will be the greatest gathering of Democrats which has been held in the State for many years. News stories and Wilson factors of Democracy divided their party, as the Dawson and Teter factions have divided the Republican party this year, has been such enthusiasm among the Democrats. This was manifest last April when the Democratic State convention at Charleston selected the delegates to the national committee. At that time wheel horse, the young Democracy, Gold Democrats and Silver Democrats, high tariff and low tariff Democrats, all were present. Wanted Davis for Governor. Prior to the St. Louis convention it was the intention of the Democrats to nominate Henry G. Davis for governor. No other candidate was ever mentioned. But now that he has been called to a higher place, these promises to be an exciting contest for the nomination for governor. Among those mentioned for the place are John W. Davis, ex-Chief Justice, Judge John H. Holt, Huntington, Judge David E. Johnston, of Bluefield, W. R. Thompson, of Huntington, Sam Woods, of Parkersburg, John S. Wilkins, of O. S. Minney, of Fairmont, Ex-Gov. MacCorkle, of Charleston; Judge L. N. Kinley, of Parkersburg, ex-Senator Johnson N. Camden, of Parkersburg, and Stuart H. Jackson, of Parkersburg. The final arrangements are being made for the convention, and it promises to be interesting. The price of harmony is expected to be a unanimous candidate for governor, and an undivided campaign. It is expected to have due recognition as an organization in the event of Democratic success at the polls. Some say this means the nomination of Charles E. Bland, and that neither of these candidates nor up-the-State Democrats are to be in line. The Tammany's ballgame Murphy has telegraphed to New York his pleasure in accepting the invitation to see Judge Parker at Parkersburg. It is supposed to indicate that a truce will be agreed upon.

THINGS POLITICAL.

Democrats have two different ways of looking at Mr. Bryan's reluctant support of Judge Parker, one of which has not been alluded to in the popular press. This is that Bryan's post-convention criticisms are really helping, more than anything else he could possibly do, to keep the Democratic vote in the State. The reasoning, which was suggested a few days ago by a prominent Democratic Senator, proceeds along the line that if Bryan's nomination of Parker and accepted the platform and the candidate without qualifications his administration would have been likely to follow him. This is a rather strong argument as a rule, and not easily persuaded, after the heat and rancor of two Presidential campaigns, to transfer their allegiance to the hated gold-wing of the party.

Notwithstanding the decisive votes in the convention against Bryan, and the fact that he was not in sympathy with him, no one who observed the convention could have been ignorant that the old free silver following is strong in several States. It is very strong in Kentucky, so strong that Democrats in public life there cannot ignore its action in the convention that would have resulted in Bryan's supporting the ticket, so good Democratic judges ago, would probably have turned their backs over to the Republicans and eliminated every other Democratic name. Those who think that Bryan, in lambasting the national committee, and in urging support him, is making a mistake, are in large number of them have been found some excuse for doing so and for supporting Roosevelt. Under the proposed internal dissension of the Democrats, and the fact that they are not in sympathy with the Democrats elsewhere, many of the Bryanites will be in more friendly mood toward Bryan than they were when the voting date approaches.

Leader Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, is coming home from a vacation at the Catskills. His work will be less than he expected. His coming is hastened by a message from the Hudson, where he is to represent himself Friday or Saturday of this week at the Democratic caucus at Rosemont, the home of Judge Parker, at which Murphy will be the chief speaker. Olive branches will wave, and, so the prophets supposed, the war between Tammany and Hill will be ended as far as the Presidential campaign is concerned. The plans succeed, as announced, the result will be that the caucus will be a very quiet affair, and the prospect of a Democratic majority in New York next November will greatly increase.

The concession of several Republican organs, including the Philadelphia Press, that New York is a doubtful State this year, which Republican politicians have privately admitted for months—is interesting in the light of the Presidential campaign. Notwithstanding the recent setback for Parker, one who calmly calculates the conditions must admit that chances for Roosevelt's election should be at least as good as three to one against Parker's election. But, if there is to be such a majority in New York State this year, it is not so difficult to figure out other Republican States may change. The independent vote in the Presidential election of 1902 was approximately 9 per cent. In 1902, Odell received 685,150 and Coier 638,390, the respective percentages being 49.8 and 47.9. The Democratic strength did not differ greatly, and that many who voted for McKinley stayed at home in 1902. McKinley received \$2,962,848, or 63.8 per cent of the total vote cast. The Democratic vote was approximately 7 more than the Democratic percentage that year, but political conditions in Ohio are far more stable than in New York. The Democratic vote in 1902 was less than 5 per cent, while in Connecticut it was almost 16 per cent.

The permanent affiliation of some Gold Democrats with the Republicans is becoming more and more evident. In the case of the Wheeling convention, Ex-Representative Charles E. Hogg, of Point Pleasant, was there as a delegate, and made one of the strongest speeches of the convention. Representative Dayton, of the Second district, was also there in the role of a delegate. Hogg was a Democratic member of the House in 1902, and was elected as such in 1904. He was warmly welcomed by the Republicans at the Capitol to the political notables.

Often leads to poverty. No real woman ever sold her heart for the money question. It is a shameless trick, but the very men who are so devoted to the money question are the ones who are most likely to be deceived by it. It is a shameless trick, but the very men who are so devoted to the money question are the ones who are most likely to be deceived by it. It is a shameless trick, but the very men who are so devoted to the money question are the ones who are most likely to be deceived by it.

SAGAMORE HILL GUESTS FEW.

President Roosevelt and Family Spend an Exceptionally Quiet Sunday.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 17.—This was a particularly quiet Sunday at Sagamore Hill. The President received no visitors, although he and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained two or three house guests, including the President's nephews, Mr. Butler, of Columbia University. As usual, the President and the members of his family attended the morning services at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the President's eldest son, resumed to-day the teaching of a class in Christ Church Sunday-school in the neighborhood of New York City.

TO ADMINISTER MANCHURIA.

Japanese Offer to Use Chinese Troops Now in Province.

Tientsin, July 17.—The Chinese minister at Tokyo has telegraphed the War Minister of the Japanese government has proposed a scheme for the administration of Manchuria, the principal clause of which is that the Japanese will govern the province with the number of Chinese troops now in the country.

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We still have quite a good assortment of all kinds of Go-carts, and we are selling them at actual cost to close out. Reclining Go-carts, Folding Go-carts, Twin Go-carts.

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A Box Couch is a very handy thing to put away winter goods in. We have a large number made up in different styles that we are offering at exceedingly low prices. Also Shirt-waist Boxes.

A Rocker Bargain.

This big polished oak mahogany finish Rocker, excellently finished, is a special at \$1.90. Special for Monday.

CARPETS CLEANED—MATTRESSES REMADE—FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED.

One of those whom Mr. Dayton met was the late Thomas B. Reed, then soon to be named Speaker. Reed, in a very good mood, remarked Mr. Hogg "The only trouble with him is his politics."

WORLD'S FAIR CHORAL CONCERT.

First Prizes Taken by Scranton, Pa., and Denver, Colo., Societies. St. Louis, July 17.—The awards of the World's Fair choral contest prizes were announced by the committee in the afternoon of the 17th. The winners were the oratorio "Elijah" in Festival Hall by the Scranton Pa., Oratorio Society. The awards are as follows: First grade choruses—First prize, \$5,000, Scranton Oratorio Society, Scranton, Pa. Second prize, \$2,000, Scranton Choral Society, Scranton, Pa. Third prize, \$1,000, Denver Choral Society, Denver, Colo. Fourth prize, \$500, Denver Choral Society, Denver, Colo.

GOSEPOL OF ST. JOHN.

Efforts Made to Solve Problem Presented By Its Character. From Literary Digest. The hostile attitude toward Christ, in the Gospels, has been represented throughout the fourth gospel, has done much to vex and perplex the interpreters in their efforts to determine exactly the purpose of this book. In recent months several attempts have been made to find in this very word "Jews," the key to the understanding of the whole book. In the Jewish mission journal founded by Delitzsch, Soc. and Hoffnung (Leipzig, No. 4), is found a lengthy discussion based on the book of Pastor Wuttig "Das Johanneische Evangelium und seine Abfassungzeit" (The Gospel of John and the Time of Its Composition), in which he believes it is made to prove that "Jesus is here equivalent to the Jews," and that the book merely reflects the standing antagonisms between the Galileans, of whom Jesus was a representative, and the Jews of the southern province. The writer of the article, Pastor A. Wiggart, considers this the best solution of the enigma yet offered. The Jewish mission journal, however, to the fourth gospel epiphany is a misapprehension, as the writer of the article, the theologian of the faculty of the University of Breslau, in his latest work, "Das Johanneische Evangelium und seine Abfassungzeit" (Character and Tendence of John's Gospel), maintains that the book is really an anti-Jewish "condemnation" production and, accordingly, anything but an equivalent to the Jews. The Jewish polemic spirit in the early Gospels is here equivalent to the polemic spirit of the fourth gospel, and more decidedly the polemical character of the gospel, depicting that the pre-John the Baptist, then Juchler, in the Gospels, is the author of the New Testament, as it is in the "apologetic polemical" work directed against the Jewish people, which is the "Johanneische" dialogue with Ippolyte, the Jew. Wiggart has now in an aggressive manner attacked the traditional view of the Gospels among other things, the following: "No book in the New Testament is more generally misapprehended than this. It is the case with John's Gospel in this gospel the narrative is a mere garment that it covers certain doctrines and things, as the Jewish people have said, the writer could not have been even a pupil of an eyewitness of the career of Christ. Not a word in the Gospel is to be taken as having been written by one who had seen or heard of Christ. It is the product of polemics and purposes to employ polemics. It is an anti-Jewish tendency which is the purpose of the gospel, as is shown by the attack against the Judaic tendency of the church during the early history of the church. At that time such polemics as the miracles and the prophecies of Christ, and the resurrection and death, His resurrection, His relation to the Jews were all in the foreground of discussion, and as John's Gospel was written to meet the objections of Jews to these cardinal teachings of Christianity. Over against the old gospel it is a new production, a kind of character is contained being determined by the purpose the author had in view. The picture furnished is really unhistorical, but it is a polemic work, and as a polemic work it does not thereby suffer. The contents of this book are theology and speculation, but not a historical or scientific work, and as a historical work it is of no value, but as a polemic work it is of great value. Prof. Kruse, of the Protestant faculty of Vienna, subjects the booklet of Wrede to a kind and character is contained being determined by the purpose the author had in view. The picture furnished is really unhistorical, but it is a polemic work, and as a polemic work it does not thereby suffer. The contents of this book are theology and speculation, but not a historical or scientific work, and as a historical work it is of no value, but as a polemic work it is of great value.

DEATH OF DR. EDWARD PREUSS.

Had Been for Thirty Years Editor of St. Louis America. St. Louis, July 17.—Dr. Edward Preuss, aged seventy years, for thirty years editor-in-chief of the St. Louis America, a German Catholic daily, died here to-day of nervous debility after an illness of the year.

Florida Delegate to St. Louis Displeased with Platform and Nomination.

Special to The Washington Post. Mobile, Ala., July 17.—Hon. John I. Beard, one of Florida's delegates-at-large to the Democratic convention in St. Louis, who is in the city, said to-day when asked for his opinion of convention work: "I am naturally not satisfied with either candidate or platform. I think that the Democratic ticket is a rather poor selection by fraud and deception. Had Judge Parker spoken before the convention as he did after the nomination, it is safe to say he would have never received the nomination." "The money question was discussed before the committee on platform for over an hour, and the delegates at large were advised of differences and of results through the press dispatches, if not by his personal representatives, but he was as silent as a tomb as to the money question. "Contrast the subterranean course of Judge Parker and his representative on the committee on platform with Mr. Bryan's course in 1900. In 1900 the committee was considering the question as to whether the platform should simply reaffirm the Chicago platform of 1896, or should go to the issue of a new platform as a whole, emphasize the money question by re-acting the plank demanding the restoration of silver, and when the committee met in New York the committee Mr. Bryan notified the committee that unless the money plank of 1896 was re-acted he would not accept the nomination. "Had Judge Parker sent his telegram to the committee or even to the convention before the nomination it would have been stable than in New York. The Democratic vote in 1902 was less than 5 per cent, while in Connecticut it was almost 16 per cent.

ASK SUBSIDY FOR STEAMERS.

Two Vancouver Men Propose to Establish Line to Mexican Ports. Mexico City, July 17.—George L. Courtney and William W. Ward, of Vancouver, B. C., have secured the support of the Mexican government to give a subsidy to a line of steamers they propose to establish between Canadian ports on the Pacific Coast and Mexican ports. They propose to make a feature of their business the importing of Canadian coal into Mexico. One of the loggers, known by the name of Colvin and said to be from Topeka, Kans., was overcome by smoke and died at the hospital. Loss, \$10,000.

Killed in Lodging-house Fire.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 17.—Pire to-night here destroyed the four-story brick building at 206 Main street. The ground floor was occupied as a restaurant and the three upper stories by a cheap lodging-house. One of the loggers, known by the name of Colvin and said to be from Topeka, Kans., was overcome by smoke and died at the hospital. Loss, \$10,000.

Alleged Cuban Defaulter.

Mexico City, July 17.—George B. Barriere, a Cuban, arrested in Vera Cruz, B. C., is alleged to have defrauded the United States of a detachment amounted to \$33,000. Mexico will probably receive in exchange an alleged diamond thief named Seler. Mexico will probably receive in exchange an alleged diamond thief named Seler. Mexico will probably receive in exchange an alleged diamond thief named Seler.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

New York, July 17.—Arrived: Hamburg, from Hamburg; Rurda, from Liverpool; and Chesapeake, from New York. Sailed July 17: Bremen, for Bremen; Louisiana, from New York; and Chicago, for Chicago. Sailed July 17: Bremen, for Bremen; Louisiana, from New York; and Chicago, for Chicago.

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