

THE PEACE TREATY SIGNED

Continued from first page. invariably received from the Russian plenipotentiaries the highest courtesy and consideration, and finally he begged to assure their excellencies, the Russian plenipotentiaries, that it would be his duty, as well as his pleasure, to do everything in his power to make the treaty in fact what it professes to be in words—a treaty of peace and amity.

At the conclusion of Baron Komura's remarks M. Witte arose and said he desired to see Baron Rosen and the Japanese plenipotentiaries alone for a few minutes. The four retired to the Russian office and were closeted for ten minutes. What took place in that final conference of the peace makers the world may never know. The plenipotentiaries have refused to discuss it even to their secretaries.

While the conference was in progress the secretaries were affixing the official seal to the treaty, there being four seals to each of the four copies. Upon their return to the conference, the plenipotentiaries signed the protocol of their last meeting, which records the signing of the treaty, September 5, 1905, at 3:50 p. m., in the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

RUSSIANS GIVE THANKS.

Priests of Greek and Episcopal Churches Conduct Service. Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—An impressive service of thanksgiving, lasting nearly two hours, was held in Christ Episcopal Church this evening. For the first time in this country, it is said, the English and Russian tongues were heard at a service in an Anglican church, although priests of the Russian Greek Catholic Church on several occasions have been present at services in Episcopal churches, and clergy of the latter denomination have taken part in Russian ceremonies. The service to-day was arranged by the rector of Christ Church, Father Brine, and by priests of the Russian Orthodox Church in this country.

A pew was reserved for the Japanese, but they were unable to be present. Every seat in the body of the church was filled some time before the service began, shortly after 5 o'clock, and fully two thousand persons stood outside of the building. Among those in the congregation were Governor McLane of New-Hampshire and the Third Assistant Secretary of State, H. H. D. Pelce. The entire Russian suite, numbering nineteen persons, attended. The last to arrive were M. Witte and Baron Rosen. The two envoys were escorted to seats reserved for them just within the chancel rail.

The clergy present included the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, Episcopal Bishop of New-York; seven Russian priests from various cities of the United States, and four of the Episcopal body. The service began with a solemn procession about the church. Headed by the cross bearer and acolytes carrying lighted tapers, a Russian and American choir of sixty voices passed up the centre aisle of the sacred edifice. After the priests, acolytes, attendants and chorists had been seated in the sanctuary, the service proper was begun by Father Brine, who intoned the Prayer Book passages and prayers throughout, the choir singing the responses. At the singing of the "Magnificat" the altar was censured.

A brief sermon in English was preached by the Rev. Alexander A. Hotovitsky, arch-priest of St. Nicholas's Russian Orthodox Church, New-York City. Father Hotovitsky, in his discourse, emphasized the blessings of peace. His prayer, he said, was that all the people of Russia and Japan might be of one mind regarding the dangers of war or strife. Following the sermon the Russian priests and attendants took positions before the high altar and chanted a "Te Deum" in Russian. M. Witte and Baron Rosen left their seats and stood in the chancel facing the altar, and were surrounded by the Russian priests during the singing of the long chant. This ceremony was the first solemn and impressive of the service. While the hymn of thanksgiving was being sung the smoke from censers cascaded at times the light from hundreds of candles.

Father Hotovitsky offered prayers for the army and then a prayer for all those who lost their lives in the war was chanted. The service ended at 6:55 p. m. In addition to Father Hotovitsky, the Russian priests present included the Rev. Jason P. Kappandke, of Cleveland; the Rev. Benedict J. Zorkovitch, of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. E. N. Hovey, rector of St. John's, Portsmouth; the Rev. Charles A. Morrill, also of this city, and Chaplain Dickens, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT GETS NEWS.

No Arrangements Yet for Receiving Envoys at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 5.—A telegram received by President Roosevelt to-day announced officially that the treaty of peace was signed at 3:47 o'clock this afternoon. No arrangements have been made yet for the reception by President Roosevelt of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys at Sagamore Hill. As it is understood here to be the desire of both missions to return soon to their respective countries, it is expected that the plenipotentiaries will visit the President this week.

TO DINE M. WITTE AND ROSEN.

Russians Will Be Guests of Colonel Harvey at the Metropolitan Club. Colonel George M. Harvey will give a dinner at the Metropolitan club to-morrow night in honor of M. Witte and Baron Rosen. The peace plenipotentiaries will be the guests of honor. District Attorney Jerome will attend. It was announced yesterday that the invitation of Greenwell Perrin, as president of the New-York Produce Exchange, to the Russian and Japanese peace commissioners to attend a reception at the Produce Exchange, on a date to be fixed by them, has been accepted on the part of the Russian delegation and staff by M. Witte's secretary. It is understood that the early sailing date of the Japanese envoys will prevent acceptance.

GOVERNOR FOLK CAN'T ATTEND.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 5.—Governor Folk received a telegraphic invitation to-day from Colonel Harvey to attend a dinner Thursday in New-York at the Waldorf-Astoria for the peace commissioners. The Governor declined the invitation by reason of the fact that he is trying to arrange matters to attend the Portland Exposition next week.

M. DE MARENTE'S VIEW.

The War Without Precedent—Russia's Next Struggle.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—M. de Martens, in reply to a request to express his views on the treaty just signed, said to-night: Your request for my personal opinion on the treaty is somewhat embarrassing on account of the part, although modest, which I took in the peace conference at Portsmouth. However, if my opinion can, even in a small degree, enlighten the political situation and assist in a right and impartial appreciation of the treaty, I am ready to say what I think. I have not the intention of commending or praising anything, and will limit myself to some rudimentary elements which may help in the formation of a just and enlightened public opinion.

The last war between Russia and Japan has no precedent in the annals of international wars. It is "unique and original" in its exploits as well as in the conditions of the struggle. Russia sustained reverses and misfortunes which nobody expected. Japan obtained successes which surprised even the Japanese patriots. It must be admitted that such a war during eighteen months on the territory of a neutral state is an absolutely new condition in the annals of international relations.

Considering these extraordinary circumstances, it is only too natural that the clauses of the treaty of peace signed to-day regard more the neutral states, Korea and China, than the territorial possessions of the two belligerent powers. It was only at the last moment, almost at the opening of the peace conference, that Russian territory, a part of the Island of Sakhalien, was occupied by the Japanese. On account of this situation the present treaty of peace between Russia and Japan will always attract the attention of jurists and diplomats. They will be astonished in seeing that after a terrible struggle between two great military powers, having shed torrents of human blood, the peace conference should have concluded clauses of which regard almost exclusively Korea and Manchuria. The surprise of the future impartial historian will increase with the knowledge that before the Japanese preponderance in Korea was already formally recognized, and that Russia never intended to oppose the principle of the open door in Manchuria, solemnly proclaimed by the Treaty of Portsmouth.

That is why Russia could not admit the Japanese pretension of a reimbursement for the cost of the war. A belligerent country that has suffered all the horrors of war and has been occupied by the enemy is not vanquished and cannot pay war tribute. That is why Russia, for love of peace, sacrificed the southern part of Saghalien to the Japanese. The clauses of the treaty of peace regard Korea and Manchuria and show the incontestable fact that Russia for the moment abandoned her grandiose and kindly policy in the direction of distant and uncertain fields of the Far East.

REJOICING IN FRANCE.

Comments of This Morning's Papers on the Peace Treaty.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The newspapers this morning hail the signing of the treaty of peace with profound satisfaction, laying stress on the concise form of the historical document, with a clear allusion to the future friendship of the two nations. The "Journal" says the document proves that the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan were inspired by President Roosevelt's intelligence and tenacity. However, it adds, the belligerents displayed superior common sense in subordinating their national pride to the interests of their respective countries. The "Humanite" invites France to seek Japan's friendship. The "Figaro" recalls that the treaty was signed almost on the anniversary of the assassination of President McKinley. President Roosevelt, it says, was then regarded as a man of strong will, and events have proved it.

APATHY IN RUSSIA.

News of Signing of Treaty Received Without Demonstration.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—The news of the signing at Portsmouth of the treaty of peace was received here quietly, and even with the apathy which has marked the attitude of the Russian people through the war. There was no demonstration and no special means were adopted to make the news known. No extra editions of the newspapers were issued, and a large part of the population of St. Petersburg will be ignorant of the final act of the plenipotentiaries until they read of it in this morning's newspapers. Two or three of the newspapers this morning publish the text of the treaty as sent from Portsmouth, but the press generally seems to have made no special effort to chronicle the event.

KOMURA HERE TO-DAY.

Nippon Club Plans Reception to Returning Peace Envoys.

Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, the Japanese peace envoys, and their suite are expected to arrive here this afternoon from Portsmouth. Baron Komura and his suite will occupy the rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria which they had before going to Portsmouth. The reservation was made yesterday through Consul General Ichihira, Minister Takahira, who lived at the Hotel Hamilton in his last visit here, will join his colleague at the Waldorf-Astoria.

BARON KOMURA IN BOSTON.

Will Visit Harvard, His Alma Mater, Before Coming Here.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, Sept. 5.—Baron Komura and his suite arrived at the Touraine to-night, on their way to New-York from Portsmouth. They will remain here until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when a special train will convey them to New-York. Baron Komura will improve the opportunity to visit Harvard University, of which he is a graduate, and to pay his respects to President Eliot. President C. S. Mellen of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has tendered to the envoys the use of a special train from Boston to New-York. The train will be composed of an observation car, parlor car and dining car, and will leave the South Terminal Station at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

BARCELONA MERCHANTS PROTEST.

Barcelona, Sept. 5.—The merchants of this city are demanding the abolition of the present police system as ineffective to prevent anarchist outbreaks. They offer to pay for a reorganization of the force. The federal officials appear to sympathize with the movement to take severe measures against anarchists.

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY

A Synopsis of the Bases of Peace Between Russia and Japan.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty the Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias and his majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now existing between them and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article 1 stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan respectively.

Article 2 provides that the Emperor of Russia recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in the entire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but that Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article 3. It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops, both countries being concerned in this evacuation and their situations being absolutely equal. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article 4. The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dairen, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5. The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures, which shall be alike for all countries, that may be taken for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 6. The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line, with all rights acquired by her, and Japan acquiring the mines in connection with such branch line which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises to acquire concessions or to undertake this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated ground.

Article 7. Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a convention of the two branch lines which they own, at Kwang-Cheng-Tse.

Article 8. It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with view to assuring commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article 9. Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Saghalien Island as far north as the 37th degree of latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

Article 10. This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Saghalien, and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality, and that the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian colonists to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article 11. Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and Behring's Sea.

Article 12. The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor, with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article 13. Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to reconstitute their prisoners of war on the basis of the degree of captivity, and to pay such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 14. This provides that the treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French for the Russians, and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation, the French document is to be final evidence.

Article 15. The ratification of the treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within fifty days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Russian and Japanese governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

CABLE OPEN TO JAPAN.

Government Censors, However, Still Block Line via Formosa.

The Commercial Cable Company received advice last night that communication with Nagasaki and Shanghai had been restored. However, the great accumulation of dispatches, French and English, will delay all traffic to and from Japan for some time.

RUSSIAN ARMY EAGER FOR NEWS.

Bureaucratic Management Criticised—Fermement in Japan Reported.

Hua-Shu Pass, Sept. 4.—The situation, especially as it affects the newspaper correspondents, admits of saying little. The army organ publishes a statement to the effect that there is turbulence in Japan and though the news is vague, it must in impression here that there are complications abroad hostile to peace. The army's antagonism to recent happenings takes the form of criticism of the management of the war and also of "bureaucratic meddling." The Chinese have exhibited wide appreciation of the importance of the peace negotiations, but the prospects under such conditions as have been made public here promise small amelioration of their burdens and are regarded with foreboding.

CASTRO CLOSES CABLE OFFICES.

Venezuelan President Acts on Decision Dissolving Contract.

Caracas, Sept. 5.—Pursuant to the judgment dissolving the contract of the French Cable Company, a Presidential decree this morning closed the coast and overland offices of the company, which remain in charge only of the La Guayra office for dispatches relating to foreign business. President Castro has gone to Los Teques.

NO "PIKERS" IN THIS POKE.

Fierce Game Played on Atlantic Liner—\$100,000 Changes Hands.

One of the biggest poker games ever held aboard ship was said to have been played during the entire trip of the Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived yesterday from Bremen. The participants were millionaires and the amount of money said to have changed hands nearly reached the one hundred thousand mark. The game began when the steamer was only one day out from Bremen and lasted until Sandy Hook was sighted yesterday. The blue chips represented the money of the whites, \$100,000. Last Wednesday the game became so interesting that the red and white chips were cast aside and blue chips changed hands rapidly. A young man of moderate means attempted to throw the game by throwing out his chest and for fifty words of chat he bluffed his way with drew quietly when one white chip was handed to him.

JACCORD'S

We are jewelers extraordinary because we keep out of the rut. Cut Glass, Hand-Made, Napoles, \$2.50. Imported Webb Glass, Napoles, 1.75. English Water Bottle, Tumbler Top, 5.00. We would like to have you call and see our large collection of foreign and domestic glass and crystal ware.

SUPPORT FOR THE DOUMA.

Zemstvo Leaders Vote to Take Active Part in Elections.

Moscow, Sept. 5.—The executive committee of the zemstvo and douma congress adopted a resolution to-day not to boycott the National Assembly, but to take as active a part as possible in the elections. The resolution favors common action between the zemstvo and urban authorities in preparation for the elections, and indicates a probable alignment of the two elements in the electoral college.

BOMBS AT HELSINGFORS.

Two Infernal Machines Exploded at Police Stations.

Helsingfors, Sept. 5.—Two bombs were exploded here to-day. One was thrown in front of the police station in Erik-st. One person was wounded. The perpetrator of the outrage escaped.

AWAITING MOROCCO'S REPLY.

French Measures to Enforce Demands May Not Be Announced for Two Days.

Paris, Sept. 5.—The Foreign Office says that although the French ultimatum to Morocco expires at midnight to-night two days will probably elapse before word is received overland from Fez concerning the result of the measures for the enforcement of France's demands. These measures will be announced immediately after it is known that the Sultan has not acceded to the demands. The officials here say that the panic at Tangier following the warfare between the followers of Raisuli and the other tribesmen shows that Tangier is not a fit place to hold the international conference.

PREMIER BOND UNYIELDING.

Bait Act To Be Enforced Until United States Grants Reciprocity.

London, Sept. 5.—Premier Bond, who has arrived in London to raise a loan of \$2,000,000, to be paid for the Newfoundland telegraph lines, said to-day that if there were to be any changes in the present restrictions on American fishermen the initiative must be taken by the United States. The Foreign Fishing Vessels act, he added, would continue to be enforced against American vessels until a fair measure of reciprocity was vouchsafed to Newfoundlanders by the American Senate.

SUPPLIED RUSSIAN NAVY.

Charles R. Flint Praises Czar and His Country.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II was Charles R. Flint, who has been abroad for several months on business. Cable dispatches from St. Petersburg have said that Mr. Flint had made contracts with the Russian government for the sale of steamers to Russia, and also for the construction of war vessels. All Mr. Flint would say yesterday, when asked about the reports, was that he went to St. Petersburg on a business arrangement, saw the czar, and the Minister of Finance, and "talked over certain things." He declared he was not at liberty to say what was done, beyond stating that he got several contracts. He said:

I visited Russia four times, three times under diplomatic passports supplied by the Russian Embassy at Paris, and I handled many business affairs in St. Petersburg, but I cannot very well give the details. It is true that I bought the Protector for Russia, and the Czar was much amused over the name of the ship, but I do not remember when it disappeared from American waters. American magazines pictured the submarine boat with Russian officers on board, and the American papers declared that the Japanese had it. Every one of the Russian papers made the same wrong statement in telling the story to the Czar. I started to remark:

"The only protest against the United States permitted by the Czar is the 'Nova Vreyma,' interrupted the Czar with a laugh.

"The Czar is the Protector was called out of Princes Bay one quiet Sunday night and picked up by a steamer that sailed from Norfolk and which was provided with a derelict boat could it be. The Protector was taken first to Libau and thence by rail to Vladivostok. Admiral Vreyma, president of the Russian Navy, was the first to see it. The Russians have fifteen submarine boats. We shipped some in parts.

"The Czar is a man of health and has the Romanoff trait of a great memory. In speaking of some matter he replied: 'Yes, yes, I saw wrote a letter to the Minister of Finance about that member.' He gives one day a week to each of his Ministers and looks at the white papers.

"After the Czar had positively determined that no indemnity should be paid to Japan he seemed to have a keen perception, and is alert and well informed. Our Minister to Russia, Mr. Meyer, is well liked here, and he certainly handled our affairs during the recent delicate situation with great skill. President Roosevelt showed good judgment in sending him there. He is a man of great energy and ability. Mr. Meyer that the Czar accepted the tender of the President's good offices in trying to bring about peace. It was after another such interview that we heard that the Czar would not give up any indemnity.

"The Czar is a leader in Russia were greatly exaggerated, probably as part of an anti-Russian propaganda. Mrs. Flint and I were in St. Petersburg and in a derogatory article in the New York frequently drove out at night, and the only fear we had was of the amateur handlers of 40-horse-power automobiles.

"Mr. Flint declined to discuss the question of floating part of a great Russian bond issue in this country, or whether he was to supply more vessels for the Russian navy.

"I feel confident, now that peace is assured, that Russia is about to enter a period of great industrial activity, and I am satisfied that her policy is to encourage Americans to take part in her enormous natural resources, compared with those of the United States. Russia will undoubtedly reduce the duties on American products, which will probably be the best reason to adopt American methods in industry and agriculture as the agriculture and equipment of our system of railway construction can give such an impetus to Russia as by increasing the means to inaugurate there the methods which have developed under similar conditions, the greatest prosperity ever known.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Announcement. Attention is directed to our offering of exclusive Autumn designs now on view, embracing the most extensive variety shown during the sixty-five years of our business existence. Included are adaptations and reproductions from all the important "Periods," every detail being reproduced with exact fidelity to the original. Particularly noteworthy are the examples of early English and Colonial design, and cabinet work, after the master-pieces of Chippendale, Sheraton, Johnson, Manwaring, Hepplewhite, Ince, and the Adam's—these for the Library, Reception Room, Hall, Dining Room, Bed Room and Boudoir.

So extensive and varied is this Autumn showing of furniture, floor coverings and decorative fabrics, ready for immediate delivery, that harmonizing and appropriate pieces and suites with accompaniments may readily be selected for practically any decorative or color scheme.

Our factories are equipped to promptly execute, at moderate cost, orders for furniture and interior work from special designs, which, upon request, will be submitted with full detail and cost, artists, decorators and salesmen, whose knowledge and study especially fit them for consultation, being always available at our Show Rooms and Studios, or by appointment at the home of patrons.

Our direct importations of gold furniture from France are of exceptional merit, the designs including, in addition to the many unique, modern effects, reproductions after the periods of Italian and French Renaissance, the four Louis', Directoire and Empire, each fashioned and upholstered with that infinite care of perfection in detail which has made "Flint Quality."

Spanish, Mexican and Californian mission originals and reproductions are liberally represented, as are also Flemish and Dutch models, in suites and individual pieces, suitable for many and varying utilities.

Our collection of Oriental and European rugs and floor coverings, upholstery and drapery fabrics, electroliers, lamps and objects of art is most exclusive.

GEO. C. FLINT CO. WEST 23rd STREET. ASSAIL CHILD LABOR. PARKER FOR B. R. T. Rumor That His Law Firm May Become Counsel to the Company.

Appointment of John W. Searing, of Kingston, a close personal friend of ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, as an "assistant" to George D. Yeomans, the general counsel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, led to the report yesterday that the firm of Parker, Sheehan & Hatch would soon become the general counsel of that railroad corporation. Vice-President Calderwood would not admit that such was the case, but said he understood that Mr. Searing was vouchsafed for by ex-Judge Parker.

The firm mentioned above is to be made up of the ex-Judge, ex-Lieutenant Governor William F. Sheehan and, it is understood, of Justice E. S. Hatch, who is now a member of the Appellate Division, Manhattan. Mr. Sheehan was formerly associated with Charles A. Collin in the firm of Sheehan & Collin, which was general counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for many years. On the dissolution of the firm a few months ago, it was announced that Mr. Yeomans, who has been general attorney, had been appointed general counsel.

It is understood that Mr. Searing, whose salary is to be \$7,500 a year, is to be more than a mere assistant of Mr. Yeomans. Mr. Searing was formerly Editor of "The Kingston Leader." E. W. Winter, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, denied the report last night that Alton B. Parker had been appointed counsel for that company. Mr. Winters said that the company had never even had Mr. Parker under consideration as counsel, and that he had no idea how the report came to be circulated. He said that on August 1 George D. Yeomans was appointed general counsel for the company and W. S. Sheehan assistant counsel. They succeeded the firm of Sheehan & Collin, who were the former counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

RISE OF THE AESTHETIC. Columbia's Fence a Nice Green—Naughty Boys Mustn't Touch It.

A gorgeous coat of green is fast taking the place of the variously colored numerals which have adorned the fence of South Field ever since Columbia University moved to Morningside Heights. Although this may not mean much to outsiders, to the thousand undergraduates at Columbia the announcement will be of decided importance.

For years it has been the place where the stronger of the two underclasses has kept its numerals arrayed. As soon as college opens the fight begins. Usually on the night of the opening a group of freshmen collect and saunter down to the front of the library. Then early in the morning they paint their numerals on the fence—that is, if the sophomores have not heard of what is going on and torn themselves from their slumbers to prevent it. The next day the sophomores paint out the letters of the freshmen and put their own in place of them.

In the course of the year parts of the fence receive a dozen coats of paint and the result is far from harmonious. Every student who does any painting uses a different colored paint, and by the end of the year the fence presents a lurid mixture of red, green, blue, yellow, white, black, orange and violet.

It is the discord in these colors that has led Superintendent Goetze to his present action. Long ago all paint was barred from the rest of the college grounds, and now the superintendent is determined that there shall be no more such an unsightly spot as this about the campus.

The action is likely to cause trouble among the students. They have had the use of the fence so long that they have come to consider it a sacred property, which must not be defiled by the hand of a mere painter. It would not be all surprising if Superintendent Goetze should wake up some morning this fall to find the glories of 1908 or 1909 proclaimed on his green fence in streaks of vivid yellow.

HONG KONG ENTERTAINS MR. TAFT.

A Parade, Dinner and Ball in Honor of the Party—The Logan to Sail To-day.

Hong Kong, Sept. 5.—Secretary Taft and Major General Corbin were entertained at the luncheon by the commanding officer of the troops here to-day. This afternoon the racing club gave a special entertainment. The contestants in one race were American and English women, who were pulled in jirrickshas by prominent Englishmen. The winner was Miss Alice Langhorne, of Washington.

Early in the evening there was a parade of British and Indian troops, and at night a ball was given by the Hong Kong Club. Governor Nathan gave a dinner to the entire party at the Government House.

The steamer Korea will sail at 4 o'clock, and the transport Logan at daylight on Wednesday.

REPORT ON MIDWAY ISLAND.

Lieutenant Slattery Opposes Plan to Improve Nelles Harbor.

Honolulu, Aug. 30.—Lieutenant Slattery, of the Engineer Corps, has made a report adverse to the improvement of Nelles Harbor, Midway Island. The harbor, he says, is not worth the expenditure, unless Midway is to be improved and fortified as a strategic point.

TURKISH RESERVES CALLED OUT.

Constantinople, Sept. 5.—Four more battalions of reserves have been called to join the 34 Army Corps in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Albanians in certain districts of Albania and the activity of Greek insurgent bands in Macedonia.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER AT PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Lou Shu Shun, first secretary of the Chinese Legation here, succeeds Soueng Pao Ki as Chinese Minister to France.

SPANISH MINERS STRIKE.

Bilbao, Sept. 5.—The miners of the extensive coal region of the Valley of Arnavat have struck. Severe measures have been adopted to preserve order.

Binghamton Politician Nearly Dead from Overdose of Morphine. Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Francis W. Downs, a well known politician of this city, died at the point of death as the result of an overdose of morphine taken some time last night. Mr. Downs has not been well lately, and it is believed that he returned home at about 2 o'clock this morning, and, fearing that he could not sleep, took the morphine, and by mistake took a larger dose than intended. Mr. Downs was city clerk in 1881, and for twelve years was city recorder.