

1st ed

# The Sun

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905.  
Thundershowers to-day and probably to-morrow.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905.—Copyright, 1905, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LINDSLEY AND FIANCEE KILLED.

### Deputy Police Commissioner's Auto Struck by a Rutland R. R. Train.

## MISS WILLING WITH HIM.

### Both Flung 40 Feet and Taken Up Dead—Two Others Hurt.

One Was Ambrose Cramer of Chicago, Miss Willing's Nephew—The Machine Was Speeding Over Pike's Crossing Near Bennington and Was Struck by the Tender of a Passenger Engine That Was Backing With a Train Between Bennington and North Bennington.—Mr. Lindsley and Miss Willing Were to Have Been Married Next Week.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 14.—Deputy Police Commissioner Harris Lindsley of New York and his betrothed, Miss Evelyn Pierpont Willing of Chicago, were killed this afternoon at Pike's Crossing on the Rutland Railroad between Bennington and North Bennington. Their automobile was struck by a passenger train. Young Ambrose Cramer of Chicago, Miss Willing's nephew, and J. Adamson of New York city, the chauffeur, escaped with injuries.

The party were guests here of the Equinox House and left early this morning to make the trip to Williamstown, take luncheon at the Greylock Inn and return here to-night. On their way back the machine, which is a Mercedes, was climbing the steep grade over the crossing, when the passenger train, tender first, struck it just back of the center. The grade there is very steep and short with level stretches on both sides. It is the custom of drivers of high power cars to take it at high speed, so that the car was probably going forty miles an hour when struck. The dead were plucked up forty-two feet from the track. They had been hurled against a fence with sufficient force to knock it over.

Miss Willing and Mr. Lindsley were riding in the tonneau, while Cramer and the driver were in the front seat. The first two were instantly killed, while the young man escaped with a broken leg and the driver was badly cut up. The engine, tender and combination car of the train were derailed but no one on the train was hurt.

Cramer and Adamson were taken to the Soldiers' Home Hospital at Bennington and the bodies were taken to Balbridge's undertaking rooms.

The automobile was smashed and burned up.

Miss Willing and Mr. Lindsley were to have been married next week.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 14.—At the place where the accident happened, the road emerges from a deep cut in a side hill, and although the engineer who was running his engine backward is said to have blown his whistle, the occupants of the automobile had no warning of its approach and their car was hit fairly just back of the middle while traveling at a fast clip.

Engineer William Sibley of the locomotive and Fireman William Mangan both jumped in time to save themselves from injury, the train left the rails, ripping up over one hundred feet of track. The engine and its caboose were rolled into a gully, but the cars, which contained only fifteen passengers, remained on the tracks.

The passengers of the train, although shaken up, were not injured. The wrecked automobile, which was registered "1041, city of Chicago," afterward took fire from a series of explosions in its gasoline tank in a field about sixty feet from the crossing, where it had been hurled by the force of the collision. Lindsley's lifeless body was picked up a short distance from the roadside. Miss Willing lived only a few minutes.

Miss Willing is the granddaughter of former Governor Mark Skinner and the daughter of Mrs. F. M. Willing, who gave the Mark Skinner memorial library to Manchester. A wrecking train left here late this evening to clear the wreckage, which has stopped traffic on the division.

The first official news of the accident here came in a telegram from Manchester, Vt., to Police Headquarters addressed to Commissioner McAdoo. The Commissioner is at Magnolia, Mass. His secretary, Mr. Howell, is at Far Rockaway, and the telegram was sent to him there. It read:

Notify Deputy Commissioner Lindsley's relatives that he was killed by a train near Bennington, Vt., while in auto with Miss Willing. Body at S. Edward Balbridge's undertaking rooms. Notify us of anything you wish done. E. C. OZGA, Manager of the Equinox House, Manchester.

Mr. Howell immediately telegraphed to Commissioner McAdoo and set in motion the police machinery to notify Mr. Lindsley's relatives. His only accessible relative, so far as the police knew, was his brother, Van Sinderen Lindsley, who lived with him at 76 Irving place. Mr. McAdoo called up the house from Magnolia and afterward got into communication with the police at Bennington.

It was late before the news could be got

to Mr. Lindsley's brother, who is a lawyer in this city and a Yale man of the class of 1898. He had been at the Racquet and Tennis Club early in the evening and had gone thence to the theater with a party of friends.

The clerk at the club on hearing what had happened sent to the theater for him. At half past 11 he came in and learned the news and said he would get to Bennington as soon as he could. He jumped into a taxicab and was driven to his home in Irving place. There he sent this telegram to Mr. L. H. Lindsley, his mother, who is at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Harris badly hurt in auto accident at Bennington. Come home at once. My address is Bennington.

A friend looked up the time table for Mr. Lindsley to see what was the first train he could get to take him to Vermont. He decided he would go on the 12:10 train over the Central. Mr. Lindsley had only fifteen minutes to make the train, but his cabman said it could be done by fast driving.

Harris Lindsley was born in Nashville, Tenn., thirty-five years ago. He came from good stock, his mother being a New England woman and his father a member of the Harris family of Tennessee. Commissioner McAdoo announced his appointment as the Third Deputy Police Commissioner on April 11 last year, as the successor of John F. Cowan. Mr. McAdoo's personal selection. He had been connected with the law firm of Davies, Stone and Auerbach, having studied law at Columbia University in this city and at the Columbia University in Washington. He attended Princeton, but was not graduated. He practiced law in Washington before he came here to live.

He took up his residence in the Fifteenth district and began to take an interest in local politics. In 1900 he was a candidate for the Senate in his district, but was defeated. He joined the Twelfth Regiment and was a Lieutenant in it. In the Spanish-American war he did service in Porto Rico. When the war began he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Sixth United States Volunteer Regiment, under command of Col. Tyson and Lieut.-Col. A. S. Rowan of the Seventh Regular Cavalry. He was put in command of the district of Vega Baja in Porto Rico and for his services there he was promoted First Lieutenant on Dec. 2, 1899.

Mr. Lindsley's appointment as a deputy police commissioner was a good deal of a surprise to the politicians. His particular duty, once he assumed office, was to try delinquent policemen. In addition to that, he was put in charge of the bureau of repairs and supplies. Commissioner McAdoo relieved him of the latter work last March.

Early last month Commissioner Lindsley announced his engagement to Miss Evelyn Pierpont Willing of Chicago, the only daughter of the late Henry J. Willing, one of the founders of Marshall Field & Co. Mrs. Willing, who died a year ago last winter, was the daughter of Judge Skinner, and a native of Manchester, Vt. Mark Willing of Chicago, Miss Willing's brother, is the only surviving member of the family. Last winter he and his sister lived at the Lorraine, in New York city. Miss Willing and her parents had spent nearly every summer in Manchester.

Mr. Lindsley was a member of the Strollers and the Princeton Club. When he started on his vacation three weeks ago he let it be known that he intended to spend most of his time automobiling with his fiancée.

## CLUBBED PRISONER MAY DIE.

### Policeman Says He Was Attacked—Prisoner in the Hospital With Battered Head.

Policeman Hale of the East Twenty-second street station was accused by an angry crowd last night of having brutally clubbed John Hogan, a laborer, of 421 East Twenty-second street, in making an arrest.

Hogan is in Bellevue Hospital with six bad scalp wounds, and may die.

According to the story Hale told Acting Captain Fitzpatrick, he had just left the signal box at Twentieth street and First avenue when he ran into a gang at the corner. He ordered them to move, in accordance with the police plan of keeping First avenue clear of corner loungers, when Hogan suddenly pulled a hatchet from his pocket and struck him over the head.

Hale said that Hogan took to his heels; but although he had been stunned by the blow, he caught Hogan in front of his home. Hogan put up a fight and Hale said he had to club him into submission.

A crowd of 200 gathered and they unanimously declared that Hale rained blow after blow with his nightstick on Hogan's head.

James Cristano, of 380 Second avenue and Anne Barber of 408 East Twenty-third street said that while Hogan was stretched out on the sidewalk unconscious and with three or four policemen standing around, Hale again clubbed Hogan on the head.

Hogan was removed to the station house in the patrol wagon, followed by the crowd, which had increased to more than a thousand. Hale tried to make his prisoner stand up before the sergeant while he gave his pedigree, but Hogan collapsed and had to be carried to the back room.

Dr. Carter of Bellevue found a small cut on the policeman's head. Hogan was hustled to the hospital. The crowd yelled for Hale, crying "Brute!" and "Murderer!" Hale didn't leave the station until the crowd had been scattered.

A number of witnesses said they would prefer charges against Hale.

## SANGER FOR LOOMIS'S PLACE?

### May Become Assistant Secretary of State—In Now With Root.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 14.—It is reported in Stockbridge that William Carey Sanger of New York, who is Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Root, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Sanger is now in Labrador with Secretary Root and party. He was to have been in Stockbridge for the month of August, where his mother is a guest at a hotel, but an invitation from Secretary Root to go to Labrador as his guest changed his plans.

## BRINGING ROSE PASTOR'S FAMILY.

### Mr. Stokes Pays Passage of His Bride's Uncle to America—Others Will Follow.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Samuel Levine, uncle of Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, who was Rose Pastor, has accepted Mr. Stokes's offer to find him employment in the United States. He will start this week and four others of his family will follow later. Mr. Stokes is paying the passage.

## IS HOURS TO CHICAGO OVER

### ROCK BALLAST.

The "Pennsylvania Special" gave the passenger a quick transfer from New York to Chicago between business hours over a smooth, business road.

## TESTIMONY IN FORNES CASE.

### TAKEN HERE, BUT THE ACTING MAYOR IGNORED IT.

### Vermont Commissioner Appointed to Conduct the Hearing—Fornes, on Lawyer's Advice, Refuses to Attend—Will Deny Her Residence in Vermont.

Testimony has already been taken in the divorce suit instituted by Mrs. Eda Lyde Fornes against her husband, Charles V. Fornes.

Lawyer John J. Hynes of this city, who has an office at 151 Broadway, presided over the taking of evidence under a commission issued by the Supreme Court of Vermont. The taking of evidence was entirely ignored by Mr. Fornes, on the advice of his counsel, ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan.

Mr. Fornes intends to set up that Mrs. Fornes is not a legal resident of Vermont.

Mr. Hynes proceeded to take testimony by default, and at least one sitting was held, on July 17 last. What, if any, testimony was taken was not made public. Mrs. Fornes's advisers decline to tell, and Commissioner Hynes's lips are sealed. But it is understood that Mr. Hynes is prepared, if he has not already done so, to send back to Vermont the transcript of the testimony taken before him.

Mr. Hynes declined last night to discuss the case in any way. He said that as an officer of the Vermont court it would be difficultly impossible for him to enter into discussion of a case pending before him.

Acting Mayor Fornes denied that he had been away over Sunday to effect a compromise with his wife. He added that in the statement printed on Saturday he had said the last word as far as talking for publication was concerned.

Mr. O'Sullivan had a long interview with his client late yesterday afternoon. When seen afterward by the reporter, he said: "I am agreed with President Fornes that there remains very little to be said on our side of the case. But I will say this, that we do not believe the suit to have been brought in good faith.

"If it were in good faith it should have been begun in this State, of which Mr. Fornes is a resident, and where the allegations made by Mrs. Fornes would have been sufficient to justify an absolute divorce if proven.

"When Mr. Hynes was named as commissioner, and notified us, I instructed Mr. Fornes that the commission was not regular in the eyes of the courts of this State, though the Vermont court may recognize it. On my advice we ignored the commission.

"I have also advised Mr. Fornes to ignore the whole suit on the ground of Mrs. Fornes's lack of matrimonial residence in Vermont, but he expressed a desire to waive this technicality and enter into an active defense. I did not think that wise and so advised him.

"One word more. I know personally that Mr. Fornes has been a most indulgent and generous husband. Not only that, but he has gone a great distance to protect his wife against herself and her other advisers.

"Those who have concluded from his generosity that he is so mild and indulgent will now find him just as firm in his resolve to disprove the allegations in this action as he was willing to forgive what had gone before there was any publication of the suit. Mr. Fornes will come out of this matter absolutely clear and eminently justified in his attitude throughout."

## PRESIDENT'S PICNIC DAY.

### Birthday of Miss Ethel Roosevelt Celebrated With Outing to Jaynes Hill.

OSTER BAY, Aug. 14.—President Roosevelt and his family went picnicking to-day to Jaynes Hill, about nine miles from Sagamore Hill, and they all had a royal good time.

To-day was Miss Ethel Roosevelt's birthday, so she invited a number of her young friends to spend the day with her. The President goes picnicking with his family one day at least in every summer. For this year to-day was chosen. It was a perfect day for picnicking.

They had to get up early, these youngsters for at 8 o'clock in the morning the party left Sagamore Hill. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were on horseback. The children all gleefully piled into a capacious wagon, and so the party set forth. In the wagon were good things to eat. That was on the way to Jaynes Hill. On the way back, it is reported on high authority, these things were no longer there.

When the party reached the picnic ground all dismounted, and the children played games and romped about to their heart's content. They spent the afternoon in open air jollity upon the highest spot on Long Island. At 12 o'clock the little party was again in motion, homeward bound, and it reached Sagamore Hill by 1 o'clock.

To-night Miss Ethel is giving a party to her young friends.

## WOMAN WAS DRIFTING TO SEA.

### Swam Out Too Far at Rockaway—Rescued by Lifeguard.

Miss Annie Beady, 35 years of age, a seamstress of Ansonia, Conn., was swimming in the ocean at Far Rockaway yesterday afternoon when she became exhausted. She was some distance out, but when she called for help several men started to her aid.

The tide was carrying her outward and she became panic-stricken. She went down several times before Stephen Stillwagon, a guard, reached her. She grabbed him by the neck and carried him under, and as he rose he had to hit her to daze her and cause her to release her hold.

She was landed and revived, but was so badly exhausted that she had to be taken to St. Joseph's Hospital at Far Rockaway.

## CANAL WORK STOPPED.

### Active Operations at Panama Not to Be Resumed for Six Months.

PANAMA, Aug. 14.—As reported on reliable authority that active work on the canal will be suspended for six months, due to unpreparedness to continue the work. In the mean time the commission will devote its attention to sanitation and the erection of quarters, tracks and wharves. As the result the services of many employees have been dispensed with, a large number leaving for New York to-day, including, according to reports, the Chief Engineer, Wallace.

## WALTER S. PULLMAN HURT.

### Thrown From a Buggy in California—Is G. M. Pullman's Only Living Son.

SAN MATEO, Cal., Aug. 14.—Walter Sanger Pullman, formerly of Chicago and the only surviving son of the late George M. Pullman, was thrown from a buggy while driving here to-day and sustained injuries from which he may die. There is a severe injury to the jaw and another on the upper portion of the head. His physician has not yet been able to determine whether he is suffering from concussion of the brain or has had his skull fractured.

Pullman was driving when the horse became frightened at an automobile. The young man, far from being frightened, laughed at the animal's frantic antics. As the automobile puffed by the horse sprang forward. At the same moment Mr. Pullman jerked out of the seat, and the animal swung around short, overturning the buggy.

Mr. Pullman was thrown out and his head struck against the curb. Sanger Pullman was 30 years old last June. He and his twin brother, George M. Pullman, came West several years ago. The latter died at San Mateo of pneumonia in 1901. Young Pullman has not been in good health for some time.

## ECLIPSE ON TIME.

### Just a Little Black on the Moon Lady's Southern Limb.

The southern limb of our esteemed contemporary the moon, which, like most of her sex, is also equipped with other limbs, was partly obscured last night by the shadow of the earth. The shadow appeared on the moon's limb at 10:30. The obscuration by clouds was not continuous. Most of them were of the diaphanous variety, resembling the gauze skirts of a ballet dancer, through which black or other stockings may be observed without glasses.

At times the moon, and all her limbs were almost invisible, except on the moon's side of the darkest clouds, wherein, according to the best informed astronomers, nobody of intellectual attainments would be able to see a great eclipse, as only less than a third of the moon was in darkness. The obscuration lasted about two hours. The man on the street was unconcerned by the little smut on what a geographer might call the southern hemisphere of our only satellite. The views of the man in the moon were not obtainable.

## ASBURY PARK GOING WET.

### Liquor License Ordinance Passes First Reading Despite Clerical Protests.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 14.—The Asbury Park liquor license ordinance was introduced and passed to a first reading to-night in the City Council after a hot debate, in which all the ministers of the town joined. A committee of temperance society women from Ocean Grove presented a petition against it. The New Brunswick preachers also presented a protest against the proposed ordinance.

The Asbury Park ministers principally opposed the ordinance on the ground that the action was too hasty. The Councilmen were not moved, however, by the plea and finally upon motion of Councilman Atkins, the ordinance was agreed to by a vote of 4 to 2.

Mayor Tenbroeck joined in the discussion and charged that good order and obedience to law in Asbury Park could only be secured by high license. He said that Founder Bradley had fought illegal liquor sellers for thirty years and the traffic was worse now in Asbury Park than it had ever been.

"Why, they sell it in Ocean Grove," said the Mayor. "I have bought liquor there and paid for it right under the shadow of the Auditorium."

The Ocean Grove delegation was shocked at the Mayor's remark.

## GOULD ASSAILANT SENTENCED.

### Swiss Carter Who Slashed American Auto-let's Fined.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LUCERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 14.—Judgment was delivered to-day in the matter of the violent assault upon George J. Gould and his wife while they were automobiling on the road between Vitznau and Kusnacht on July 12. The offending Carter who slashed Mr. and Mrs. Gould with his whip when they tried to pass him on the road was sentenced to three days imprisonment and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Mr. Gould foregoing a claim for personal damages beyond a technical verdict of one franc. The costs of the prosecution amounted to 100 francs. This fact was taken into consideration and therefore a light term of imprisonment was imposed.

## GOVERNOR GOING TO EUROPE.

### Will Not Complete Railroad Commission Until After His Return.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Gov. Higgins will sail for Europe on the Central on Friday. Mrs. Higgins will accompany him. They will return about Sept. 15. The Governor feels that an ocean voyage and a short European trip will afford him a needed rest.

To-morrow the Governor will leave here for New York city to make arrangements for the trip. The Governor said he would not appoint the fifth member of the State Railroad Commission or consider the other charges against the State Harbor Commission until his return.

While the Governor is out of the State Senator John Raines, president pro tem of the Senate, will be acting Governor until the return of Lieut.-Gov. Bruce from the Portland exposition about Sept. 1.

## FRENCH FLEET LEAVES ENGLAND.

### Officers and Men Thoroughly Pleased With Their Reception.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 14.—The French fleet, which has been visiting British waters during the past week, left to-day. It sailed around the British fleet and fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Vice-Admiral Caillaud, the commander of the French fleet, in an interview before he sailed, said: "Words fail me to tell what I think of the way the great English people received our squadron. Officers and men were received not only in the most magnificent but in the most affectionate fashion. We have been received so cordially by all England, especially by your King, who really is 'Edward the Peace-maker,' that I leave your shores with but one desire, namely, to return. I am convinced that all France will be profoundly grateful."

There never was any serious dispute over the disposition of the Korean question. Russia readily recognized the principle that Japan held the dominant position

## WITTE CONFERS WITH BANKERS.

### To Discuss Loan as Well as Condition of Jews in Russia.

## ENVOYS MAKE PROGRESS.

### Agree on Corea, China's Integrity and Evacuation of Manchuria.

Oscar Straus Said Jew Leaders Would Ask Russian Envoy That All Restrictive Laws Against Their People in the Czar's Domain Be Repealed.—Mr. Seligman Admits That Russian Finances Might Be Discussed—Favorable Opportunity for Raising Needed Funds.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—Three of the twelve conditions precedent to peace which the Japanese laid down on Thursday were agreed upon to-day between the envoys of that Government and of Russia. Nobody knows positively that a treaty will be concluded, but the outlook is more hopeful than ever. How hopeful it is may be understood from the opinion of the plenipotentiaries that there is no prospect of a break for two weeks at least.

The Japanese condition that Russia recognize the preponderating influence of Japan in Corea was agreed to by Mr. Witte and Baron Komura to-day, and the succeeding articles, which relate to the evacuation of Manchuria and the recognition by both Japan and Russia of the integrity of China, were disposed of definitely in comparatively short order. To-morrow the fourth article will be taken up for discussion.

## WITTE CONFERS WITH JEWISH BANKERS.

But the rapid progress made by the peace commissioners and the promise which it gives of ultimate agreement were equalled in interest here by the arrival of a delegation of prominent Jews, whose coming was forecasted in THE SUN this morn'g. Jacob H. Schiff of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Isaac Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, Oscar S. Straus, former Minister to Turkey, and Adolph Lewishohn, the New York Jewish leader, reached here this afternoon, in response to a request from Mr. Witte, and went into conference with him at 9 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Straus explained that the purpose of Mr. Witte in asking him and his associates to come to Portsmouth was to discuss with them means for ameliorating the condition of the Jews in Russia, but Mr. Seligman went a step further in speaking of the mission. He said that, while primarily the object of Mr. Witte was to secure the views of the leading American Jews in regard to the treatment of their race in the Czar's domains, it was to be expected that the finances of Russia would be considered.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Witte is making arrangements to raise money for Russia and that he desires to secure the cooperation of the Jewish bankers to that end. There has been correspondence on the subject with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and those who are on the inside here are aware that Mr. Witte is seeking to lay the foundation for obtaining the means with which to satisfy the demands of Japan.

The shrewdness of his course is obvious. If by promises to make less onerous the burden imposed upon the Jewish subjects of the Czar he secures the respect and gratitude of the great Jews of the world, to raise money would be comparatively easy. But it must be raised to purchase peace, not to continue the war.

## RUSSIA GAINS ONE POINT.

To revert to the surprising progress made by the peace envoys to-day, it is important to note that not only did the Russians and the Japanese plenipotentiaries reach a complete understanding on the subjects discussed, but actually agreed upon the terminology and signed protocols containing the three articles. In other words, the envoys disposed completely of the conditions of Japan that Russia recognize Japan's preponderance of influence in Corea, that Russia evacuate Manchuria, and that both belligerents recognize the political and territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire.

When the plenipotentiaries met this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the bare looking brick building of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, in which they hold their sessions, they took up for consideration the only remaining point of dispute with reference to the recognition of Japan's superior rights in the Hermit Kingdom. This remaining point related to the contention of Russia that she should receive most favored nation treatment in her trade intercourse with Corea. Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen ultimately gained their point and had the satisfaction of seeing it drafted into signed by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira.

There never was any serious dispute over the disposition of the Korean question. Russia readily recognized the principle that Japan held the dominant position

in that country, and the details of the matter were readily arranged.

## EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

That Manchuria would be evacuated by the Russian forces was virtually settled with the battle of Liaoyang. It was positively decided by the defeat of Rojstvenky's fleet. From the Russian standpoint it was adjusted before the war was begun, for the Czar's Government had given a pledge that its troops would be withdrawn from all Chinese territory and the status quo restored.

Russia contended that she was honestly engaged in carrying out her agreement to evacuate Manchuria when Japan by an unexpected and treacherous call of war plunged the two nations into a bloody conflict. As evidence of her compliance with the evacuation agreement, she pointed to the fact that she had too few troops in Manchuria to justify the claim of the Japanese that none had been withdrawn. According to her argument, her reverses in the war were due to this very unpreparedness.

It was no lowering of pride on Russia's part to consent to the Japanese condition that her soldiers should leave the Chinese province, and this accounts for the expeditious way in which the agreement was reached and drafted into language satisfactory to both sides.

Before going any further it is worth while to emphasize the great importance of this agreement reached by the peace envoys to-day with respect to Manchuria. In assenting to the condition laid down by Japan, Russia has removed the main cause of trouble between the two countries; has, in fact, disposed of the great question which was responsible more than anything else for the present war. This ready acquiescence of the Czar's envoys in one of the most important Japanese demands promises well for the future of the Portsmouth conference. It shows a disposition on the part of Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen to meet their Japanese adversaries half way, and it also demonstrates the willingness of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira to be reasonable in their negotiations with the Russian envoys.

## CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

As for the agreement upon the Japanese demand that Russia recognize the political and territorial integrity of China, this was also comparatively easy of accomplishment. To a certain extent it was of greater consequence than the promise of Russia to evacuate Manchuria where Slavic power has been brought to an end to all Russian purposes. But Manchuria is only a part of the Chinese Empire, and if Russia had hopes of obtaining some portion of the remainder she showed a considerate and conciliatory spirit in agreeing so readily to the assurance upon which her enemy insisted.

This article pledges Japan also to respect the territorial as well as what the late John Hay called "the administrative entity of China," and if a treaty is made it will unquestionably form the basis for a world wide compact to leave the Flowery Kingdom to the management of its imperial rulers geographically intact.

## GOOD FEELING PREVAILS.

Thus far the envoys have not struck a snag. The best of feeling, apparently, prevails between them in the conference, and each side is learning to respect the other. The most remarkable thing about the rapid progress made is that the oral negotiations are actually being conducted in four languages.

To-day's sessions lasted from 9:30 until 12:30 and from 3 until 5:30 o'clock. In the five and a half hours that the envoys were in consultation they reached an amicable understanding upon three of the questions that gave riseto the Far Eastern conflict.

## VISIT OF THE BANKERS.

Of the four Jewish leaders who reached here this afternoon, and who were in conference with Mr. Witte to-night, Mr. Straus and Mr. Lewishohn came without any other object than to discuss means to bring about a betterment of the treatment given the members of their race in Russia.

Mr. Seligman came primarily on the same errand, but information at hand indicates that Mr. Witte wants to sound them as to the prospects of raising money with which to secure his unhappy country's release from her existing difficulties.

It was Mr. Witte who took the initiative in having them come here, and some of them probably came in the belief that the Russian Jew question was to be the sole matter to be discussed. What is known of the circumstances under which Mr. Witte came to invite them indicates, however, that he is not unwilling to take advantage of the gratitude they will feel over assurances that the lot of the Russian Jew shall be made happier, to secure either advice and assistance in placing a heavy loan with the Jewish banking houses of the world.

Mr. Seligman, while saying that he and his colleagues had been summoned to Portsmouth to talk about the Jewish question as it affects Russia, added in response to a question that "of course we shall both talk about Russian finances."

WHAT WILL BE ASKED FOR THE JEWS. Mr. Straus asserted that there was no other object in the delegation's visit other than to consult with Mr. Witte, at his invitation, in regard to measures for Russia's Jewish population. In expansion of his visit Mr. Straus said:

"Mr. Schiff, Mr. Seligman, Mr. Lewishohn and I come here to meet Mr. Witte in a conference, the subject of which we understand is the betterment of the conditions of the Russian Jews. Mr. Kraus of Chicago, the president of the B'nai B'rith, was asked also, but he has not arrived. We came to discuss purely fundamental questions. We recognize that the Jewish question can best be settled by Russia itself, but we believe also that it is an international question in the sense that thousands of Jews are being driven out of Russia and seek refuge in other lands. If this great problem is not settled by Russia it will ultimately become adjusted through emigration."

"We will ask Mr. Witte that the Jews in Russia be accorded the same right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness that others in that country have. About 850 restrictive laws against Jews have