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WARM THRUSTS OVER POLITICS

Chairman Garnett Defends Committee of Mathews County.

BRANDS STATEMENTS MADE AGAINST IT.

Says Mr. Stubbs, in Public Speech, Declared He Had Not Authorized Publication of Charges—Mr. Isaac Diggs Gives His Side.

The Democratic State Committee, which will meet here to-morrow night to canvass and declare the returns of the recent primary and to transmit "such other business as may properly come before it," will be relieved of dealing with a content from the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, Mr. J. N. Stubbs having now for several days ago by Hon. Isaac Diggs, counsel for Mr. Stubbs.

Some sharp passages, however, have grown out of the controversy, and there may be still more bitter fighting. County Chairman S. C. Garnett, of Mathews, on his own behalf and that of his county committee, yesterday authorized a statement denying any allegation made in the interview given out a few days ago by Hon. Isaac Diggs, counsel for Mr. Stubbs.

Defends Committee.

Mr. Garnett states that the county committee is composed of fifteen, not twelve, members, and that out of the twenty-one judges, only six members of the committee were elected, just one more than a third of the committee, and less than one-third of the judges. He says there is nothing in the party law to prevent committee men from serving as judges, and that nearly all the committee members appointed as judges were judges in the regular election.

He denies that all the judges were partisans of Mr. Stubbs, and says in this connection that Mr. Stubbs was "wilfully malicious or woefully ignorant" when he makes the charge.

He admits that the county treasurer was a judge, but says Mr. Stubbs stated in the presence of the committee that he was satisfied with the manner in which the election had been conducted in that precinct.

Mr. Garnett defends the character of the Mathews committee and denies as "gratuitously and maliciously false" that the election machinery in the county was used against Mr. Stubbs.

Mr. Garnett Here.

Mr. Garnett is in the city, and states that Mr. Stubbs, in a public speech at Gloucester on Monday (court day), said that he had no idea of contesting the nomination of Senator J. Boyd Sears in the Thirty-ninth District, but, on the contrary, would warmly support Mr. Sears in the election; that he had never authorized the publication of the charges enumerated in The Times-Dispatch of September 1st, and that the same was published without his knowledge or consent.

Mr. Diggs Talks.

When Mr. Isaac Diggs was seen last night concerning the matter, he said: "Major Stubbs must be misquoted as to the statement that the publication which appeared in your paper was made without his knowledge or consent. I am sure he will not say that he did not know of the allegations and did not authorize their publication in The Times-Dispatch. On this subject I prefer not to be quoted further until I hear from Major Stubbs, which I am expecting to do by every mail."

"Of course, I know nothing of the facts connected with the contest. They would depend upon the evidence, but I studied the law governing the case carefully, and feel confident that Major Stubbs had a good case, and I would like very much to have discussed the legal questions before the committee."

But Few Are Here.

The politicians are coming in slowly to attend to-morrow night's meeting. Indeed, Senator Sears is the only member of the committee who was in the city last night. There were two Norfolk county Democrats registered at Murphy's. They were Sheriff A. C. Cromwell and Mr. Geo. Lindsay, both of the "Fusion" persuasion. Neither of them was in when a Times-Dispatch man called, however, and it is not known exactly what, if any, part they will play in the proceedings.

None of the parties interested on either side of the Mathews middle had arrived last night, but they are expected down in great force to-day or to-night.

Contests are brewing in Petersburg over the selection of city committee men in one ward, and in the Legislative district of Greensville and Sussex, where Mr. J. B. Person defeated Mr. J. C. Field for the House on the fate of the returns by a majority of one vote.

REPUBLICANS SPEAK.

Talley and Cabell at Powhatan. Appointments for Lewis.

The Republicans are pressing their campaign with much vigor, having covered nearly all the courts of the State since they opened up their headquarters at Richmond. It is understood from those close to the inside that it is the policy of the party to make nominations for the House and Senate in all the districts of the State. Conventions are being held from time to time, and it is said that the entire field will shortly be covered.

Assistant United States Attorney Robert H. Talley and Mr. Roy E. Cabell spoke for the Republicans at Powhatan Court-house on Monday. General S. H. Bolling, of Petersburg, was billed for this date, but on account of having suffered an injury to his foot in a street car accident, could not go.

The following appointments are announced for Judge Lewis: King George, September 7th (day). Fredericksburg, September 7th (night). Louisa, September 11th. Leesburg, September 11th. Covington, September 15th. Jonesville, September 18th. Big Stone Gap, September 19th.

PRESIDENT OUSTS PUBLIC PRINTER

Demands Resignation of Palmer to Take Effect on 15th.

OFFICE IN VERY BAD CONDITION

Working Force Split Into Cliques Detrimental to Best Interests of Government—The Successor to Palmer Has Not Yet Been Chosen.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, September 5.—Public Printer F. W. Palmer practically has been ousted from office. It was learned authoritatively to-night that President Roosevelt has demanded Mr. Palmer's resignation, to take effect on the 15th instant.

The demand of the President for Mr. Palmer's resignation was due primarily to the latter's action in trying to force Oscar J. Ricketts and L. C. Hay out of the Government Printing Office. Mr. Palmer asked for the resignation of Ricketts and Hay on the ground that they had been insubordinate. The public printer formulated charges against the two men. These charges, it is known, were forwarded to Oyster Bay. As soon as President Roosevelt learned of the situation that had developed, he directed Public Printer Palmer to forward to him his resignation, to take effect in two weeks.

The investigation made by the Keep Commission disclosed a serious condition of affairs in the management of the office. Prominent men in the office force were divided into cliques detrimental to the interests of the government. The evidence created much bitter feeling among the men holding high positions in the office. One of the direct results of this feeling was the demand made by Public Printer Palmer for the resignations of Ricketts and Hay. As the Keep Commission inquiry, so far as known, developed nothing to the disadvantage of Ricketts or Hay, the President took the whole matter out of Palmer's hands.

A successor to Palmer has not been selected.

PISTOL IN HIS HAND MONEY DEMANDED

Effort to Hold Up and Rob Conductor at Highland Park Frustrated by Motorman.

A daring attempt by a white man, aided by a negro, was made to hold up Conductor C. H. Salmon, of the Chestnut Hill line of the Passenger and Power Company at Highland Park last night, shortly after 11 o'clock. But for the quick work of Motorman C. O. Crymes, who saw the robber as he shoved the muzzle of a revolver in the face of the conductor, the robbery would undoubtedly have been effected.

The Northside car was standing at the end of the line, when a white man boarded the rear end. Drawing a revolver, he ordered Conductor Salmon to hand over all the money he had. Motorman Crymes was seated near the front of the car and heard the command of the robber. Without an instant's hesitation he struck the robber with the second shot. With a cry of pain the man jumped off the platform, and with the negro, who, all during the excitement, had been standing on the side of the car, ran off into the woods.

Field-Captain Wedding.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 5.—A formal field and Mrs. Arthur Caton, of Chicago, were united in marriage at noon to-day at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The church was closed to the general public and only a small congregation was present.

SADIE MAC DROPPED DEAD ON RACE TRACK

Famous Canadian Horse, Leading in Charter Oak Trot, Rolls Over and Expires.

(By Associated Press.) HARTFORD, CONN., September 5.—The opening day of the Grand Circuit race at Charter Oak Park ended in a tragedy, when Sadie Mac, the Canadian Queen, dropped dead in the fourth heat of the \$10,000 Charter Oak trot, the classic event of the meet. She fell about two hundred yards from the finish, when she made a desperate effort to regain a lead which she gallantly held until rounding the last turn.

Sadie Mac seemed to have lost her strength just at the period when her driver was urging her to do better, when she was exhausted, and, dropping to the track, rolled over and died instantly. A veterinary surgeon attributed death to a broken blood vessel.

When Sadie Mac's owner, Miss Katharine Wilcox, who was in a private box, heard of her death, she was deeply affected, and left the grounds immediately.

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THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH

(By Associated Press.) PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 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 subsisting between them, and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace, and arranged as follows:

ARTICLE 1. It 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. His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in the Empire of Korea and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but 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, their situations being absolutely identical. 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 Dainy, 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 nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

ARTICLE 6. The Manchurian Railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse. 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 convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the rights in connection with such branch lines which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated ground.

ARTICLE 7. Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian Railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

ARTICLE 9. Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Prouse and Tartar.

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

ARTICLE 11. Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan, giving to Japan's subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and Behring 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 re-employ their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

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

ARTICLE 15. The ratification of this 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 Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES. Two additional articles are agreed to as follows: The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the eighteen months the two parties will be able to leave as guards for the railway fifteen per cent.

The boundary, which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin island, shall be definitely marked off at the spot by a special limnographic commission.

AN IRATE HUSBAND FIRES UPON WIFE

Made With Jealousy and Under Influence of Drink, Curtis Chittenden Tries to Kill Spouse.

POOR AIM WITH SHOTGUN.

Although Two Loads of Bird Shot Are Discharged at Short Range—Mrs. Chittenden Escapes.

Inturled beyond reason by jealousy and while under the influence of intoxicants, Curtis H. Chittenden, yard conductor for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, fired two loads of shot from a Remington shotgun at his wife yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock.

One bullet was fired while the woman stood within ten feet of his wife, inside of their home, 118 West Marshall Street. Screaming with fear, Mrs. Chittenden ran out of the front door and started up the sidewalk to the home of a neighbor, when the second shot was fired. The contents of the barrel went into a fence, covering a space a yard wide with bird shot. Not a shot struck Mrs. Chittenden.

The noise of the two shots in such rapid succession attracted the neighborhood and within a remarkably short time the street for more than a square was blocked with curious on-lookers. A telephone message to the Second Police Station sent Officer T. M. Farley to the scene at once. Arriving at the house in which Mr. Chittenden was then hiding himself, the patrolman tried the front door and found it securely locked. He called to the man on the inside, but got no response. "Those in the street saw Mr. Chittenden standing at a window, making no move to admit the officer."

Officer Enters by Window.

Finding that he could not reach the man through the door, Mr. Farley went to a window and succeeded in pushing it open and entering the house. At this time the officer did not know but that Mrs. Chittenden had been killed in the house. When he reached the side of the man no resistance was offered to his arrest and he accompanied Mrs. Chittenden, who was in a dazed condition, to the Second Station, where she was locked up. He remained in a cell until about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was allowed to leave in the sum of \$1,000, Officer Henry Thomas becoming his security. Immediately after being bailed he was taken to a friend's home, but it is out of the city by in police court this morning ready for trial. He has secured the services of Mr. Alexander H. Bands, former Commonwealth's attorney of Henrico county, to represent him in court.

Earlier in the afternoon an attempt was made to furnish the police with an account of his nervous condition the officers in charge of the station deemed it best not to allow him freedom at the time. He had been drinking early in the morning, and the strain upon his nerves, after realizing his condition, had made him appear as though he was drinking in the afternoon. He had nothing to say to any of the officers or to any of his friends who came to the cell.

He Would Not Talk.

When a Times-Dispatch reporter stated his business to the prisoner and asked for a statement, a positive refusal was given. Later in the afternoon he promised to make a statement for publication, but after talking with his counsel decided to keep quiet until this morning, when he will make a statement to the court.

Attorney Bands declined to be interviewed. He stated that he would be present when the case was called in the Police Court this morning, and inferred that there would be plenty of statements made then.

Mrs. Chittenden declined to discuss the matter with the newspaper men. She said she would employ an attorney, and it is very likely that she will be represented in court to-day and that she will push the charges—that of an attempt and feloniously attempting to kill her—against her husband.

After the second shot was fired at the woman by her husband yesterday, Curtis H. Chittenden, who had been in the Police Court this morning, and inferred that there would be plenty of statements made then.

TARTAR HORDES KILL AND DESTROY

Whole of Southeast Caucasus Paralyzed by Reign of Terror.

VAST LOSSES FROM FIRE

People in Wild Panic, and Are Flying From Houses and Farms.

(By Associated Press.) BAKU, September 5.—Troops, under the direction of the Governor, are acting with the utmost vigor, but they have not succeeded in restoring order, although there is rather less firing. Armed rioters to-day attacked the oil works, in the suburb of Balakhan, and after a hot fight set fire to them. Tartar bands are scouring the country, murdering and pillaging. The country is in a state of wild panic, and houses and farms are being abandoned. The famine in many parts of the country renders the situation more terrible.

Cause Not Known.

Just what was the cause of Mr. Chittenden's jealousy could not be learned. He is spoken of in the highest terms by his associates on the railroad and by all of the neighbors. Every one asked about the man said that he was very peaceable and well liked, but that he was jealous.

Boarding with the family is Mr. Lundin, who is employed as fireman on the same road that Mr. Chittenden is employed.

Mrs. Chittenden is a very handsome woman and about thirty years of age. She was a Miss Noble. Her father once lived on West Broad Street, but now resides at Mosley's Junction. She has been married for twelve years. The couple have no children.

Captured in Indiana.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BRISTOL, TENN., September 5.—Charles Eades, a young man wanted in Bristol, Va., on the charge of having criminally assaulted Matilda Hilton, a thirteen-year-old girl, after having threatened to cut her throat if she sounded an alarm, had been captured in Indiana and will be brought to Bristol.

22 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 22 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

- 5 Trades, 1 Domestic, 1 Office, 2 Salesman, 14 Miscellaneous.

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

JACKSON REDUCED BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, September 5.—Following the recommendations of the Navy Department, the President has commuted the sentence in the case of Midshipman Robert Allen Jackson, of the navy, who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to dismissal for absenting himself from the battleship Missouri without leave, to reduction to a lower class. Every member of the court signed a recommendation for clemency. Jackson was appointed to the Academy from Virginia.

TO STRIKE UNLESS OPERATORS YIELD

The Union Must Be Recognized, President Mitchell Declares.

MAKE DEMAND FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Peace in Coal Fields Depends On These Concessions, Head of Workers Emphatically Says. Convention Will Be Held in Shamokin in December.

(By Associated Press.) PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was in this city to-day. It can be stated on the highest authority that the convention of anthracite miners, which will draft new demand for presentation to the coal companies on the expiration of the Strike Commission's award on April 1st next will be held in Shamokin, between December 6th and 10th. It is learned here to-day that the December convention at Shamokin will make the following demands:

First. A recognition of the Miners' Union by the coal operators, the recognition to take the form of a signed agreement.

Second. The substitution of an eight-hour work day for the nine-hour work day awarded by the Strike Commission, which is now in force throughout the hard coal fields.

Third. An increase in pay over the minimum wages now paid to men and boys who are not contract miners, but are generally classed as unskilled labor.

Fourth. A uniform scale of wages for workers, not actually miners, at all colliers.

The contract miners number 30,000 in the total of 140,000 hard coal workers in and about the mines. If the Shamokin convention obtains concessions as outlined in the foregoing schedule of demands it would mean large additional expenditures by the coal companies and annually increased wages. Mr. Mitchell made no secret of his intention to back the recognition of the union and an eight-hour work day.

"I can only repeat," said Mr. Mitchell, "what I said in my Tanamqua speech that it is my firm conviction that lasting peace in the hard coal fields can only be had through the recognition of the union and an eight-hour work day."

Mr. Mitchell said he did not think that the miners had been getting their share of the prosperity accruing to the operators on the advance in the prices of coal following the award of the Strike Commission.

INEW CASES OF CHOLERA REPORTED

Berlin Physicians Regard Last Twenty-four Hours With Satisfaction.

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, September 5.—A 4:52 P. M.—An official bulletin, just issued, announces that from noon yesterday to noon to-day eleven fresh cases of cholera and one death have been reported, making a total of 77 cases and 24 deaths. The new cases are from localities previously infected, hence the health authorities regard the last twenty-four hours with some satisfaction. The disease has not spread, and with one or two exceptions those newly ill were in quarantine because they had been in contact with cholera. Passengers crossing the Russian frontier are examined and their baggage in some instances is fumigated, especially in the case of those entering by the Warsaw route.

DR. OPPENHIMER SAYS NO EPIDEMIC

Declares There is Less Sickness Here Than Usual at This Season.

VI repeat what I have said before, that there is no epidemic of either typhoid fever or diphtheria in this city."

Dr. declared Dr. W. T. Oppenheimer, president of the Board of Health, when seen last night by a Times-Dispatch man. He had just attended a brief meeting of the Board of Health, at which only routine business was transacted.

"There is less sickness here than usual at this season of the year," continued the Doctor, "and I am sure there is no cause for alarm concerning the public health."

"There were only six deaths from typhoid fever and one from diphtheria in the city during the month of August, and it can be readily seen that an epidemic of either disease would likely have carried the number far beyond this point."

Dr. Oppenheimer was never more emphatic in his manner, and he expressed the belief that the agitation of the subject without any reasonable ground therefor was calculated to do the city great harm and a decided injustice.

The Common Council last night passed an ordinance, which was introduced during the recent smallpox scare, directing the president of the Board of Health to have a card posted on every house in the city in which there is smallpox, yellow fever, scarlet fever or diphtheria. The ordinance now goes to the Board for concurrence.

ENVOYS SIGN, CLASP HANDS ACROSS TABLE

Dramatic Scene Marks Close of Great War in Far East.

BELLS RING AND GUNS ROAR SALUTE

Treaty of Portsmouth, Ending Titanic Struggle, Now Accomplished Fact.

ENVOYS EXPRESS HOPE THAT PEACE MAY ENDURE

Rosen Delivers Address in Conference Room and Receives Cordial Response From Baron Komura—Secret Meeting of Plenipotentiaries After Signing.

ENVOYS EXCHANGE FRIENDLY GREETINGS

"We earnestly hope that friendly relations between the two empires will henceforth be firmly established."—Baron Rosen, in address to Japanese envoys.

"I believe the treaty will bring about a firm, lasting peace between the two neighboring empires. It will be my pleasure to do all in my power to make the treaty in fact, what it professes to be in words—a treaty of peace and amity."—Baron Komura's response.

(By Associated Press.) PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 5.—The Treaty of Portsmouth was signed shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon in the conference room in the general store at the navy department. The firing of a national salute of thirteen guns was the signal which told "the people of Portsmouth, Kittery and Newmarket that the peace of Portsmouth was an accomplished fact, and the church bells in the three towns were soon pealing forth a joyful refrain.

For 47 minutes those outside the conference room anxiously awaited the signal. Suddenly an orderly dashed to the entrance of the peace building and waved his hand to the gunner a few feet away and the opening salutes of thirteen guns rang out on the clear air of the soft September afternoon, proclaiming peace between Russia and Japan.

Clasped Hands Across Table. Up to the moment of signing the treaty no word had broken the silence of the conference room. Throwing his pen aside, M. Witte, without a word, reached across the table and grasped Baron Komura's hand. His conferees followed, and the Russian and Japanese delegates remained for a moment in silence, the right hands clasped across the conference table. The war was over—Russia and Japan were three more friends.

This simple ceremony rung true and deeply impressed the attaches and secretaries of the two missions, who, with the invited witnesses, had formed a large circle around the delegates sitting at the table. Baron Rosen was the first to break the silence. Rising from his seat, the ambassador, looking Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira straight in the eye, said a few words which one had only to hear to know that they came from his heart. He began by saying that he wished on behalf of M. Witte, Russia's first plenipotentiary, and in his own name to say a few words. He continued:

"We have just signed an act which will have forever a place in the annals of history. As negotiators on behalf of the Empire of Russia, as well as the Empire of Japan, we may with trembling confidence say that we have done all that was in our power in order to bring about the peace for which the whole civilized world was longing. We earnestly hope that the friendly relations between the two empires will henceforth be firmly established, and we trust that His Excellency, Baron Komura, as minister or foreign affairs, and one of the leading statesmen of his country, will apply to the strengthening of these relations the Russian plenipotentiary and wise statesmanship he so conspicuously displayed during these negotiations which have now been so auspiciously concluded."

Baron Komura replied that he shared entirely the views of Baron De Rosen. The treaty of Portsmouth, which they had just signed, he said, was in the interest of humanity and civilization, and he was happy to believe that it would bring about a firm, lasting peace between the two neighboring empires. He begged to assure the Russian plenipotentiary 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.

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

Signing Treaty.

The actual signing of the treaty by the representatives of the two empires occurred at 3:47 P. M. to-day. M. Witte, accompanied by Baron De Rosen and M. Plancon, left the hotel for the navy yard