

APPOINTMENT OF DE WITTE ENDS HOPES OF THE RUSSIAN WAR PARTY

Emperor Nicholas' formal announcement of the appointment of Sergius de Witte as peace plenipotentiary removes the last doubt as to Russia's sincerity in the coming negotiations in Washington. The St. Petersburg war party has given up the struggle for a continuance of strife with Japan. It is felt that De Witte will obtain better terms for Russia than any other man would be able to do.

Czar's Sincere Desire for Peace Is Doubted No Longer.

Great Statesman Likely to Obtain Best of Terms.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Emperor Nicholas has announced the appointment of M. de Witte to be chief plenipotentiary, representing the Russian Government in the peace negotiations to be conducted next month in the United States. The appointment, which was signed after midnight, clothes M. de Witte with plenary powers.

Official information of the designation of M. de Witte to head the mission was forwarded to Washington this morning. M. de Witte will take passage on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which will sail from Cherbourg on July 26.

The peace party is overjoyed at the fact that negotiations have been placed in De Witte's hands. It is firmly believed that this not only insures a successful termination of the negotiations, but that De Witte will obtain the best possible terms for his country. Some of the grand dukes and courtiers of the Emperor's entourage, however, are reported to be furious at De Witte's selection.

Sergius de Witte, the Russian plenipotentiary, may be regarded as the leading Liberal statesman of Russia. For the last thirteen years he has been one of the strongest personalities in the Russian bureaucracy, although his political fortunes suffered a setback when he was compelled to resign the portfolio of Minister of Finance in August, 1903, and again when, after being appointed president of the Council of Ministers in the same month, his office gradually lost its importance until rumors of his intention to resign and go abroad had been persistently circulated.

De Witte is about 56 years of age and has steadily worked his way up from a position of an underpaid railroad clerk, who occasionally acted as porter, to that of the leading statesman of Russia, in spite of the fact that his enemies are numerous and include some of the most powerful men in Russia. A man of large stature, big limbed and muscular, standing more than six feet in height, De Witte has the reputation of being harsh to his subordinates, but his honesty and ability have never been doubted, even by his worst enemies. He was created a Count in 1901.

De Witte is thoroughly familiar with the Far Eastern question in all its bearings. He understands the Japanese position and fully realized before the war that the aggressive policy being pursued under the leadership of Alexander and Benozraff, president of the Yalu Timber Company, and the coterie of adventurers connected with them, would drive Japan to take up the sword. At one time De Witte talked over the situation with Marquis Ito, president of the Japanese Privy Council, and one of the leading statesmen of Japan. Practically it was De Witte's disapproval of Russia's Far Eastern political policy and the evidence of a wise-royalty in the Far East which caused his downfall as Minister of Finance.

TREPOFF TO SUCCEED BOULIGAN.

Warned by Terrorists That He Will Be Slain in His Own Room.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The resignation of M. Bouligan as Minister of the Interior is expected daily. General Trepoft, the assistant Minister of the Interior, probably will be his successor.

The terrorists have renewed their warnings against General Trepoft with ominous persistence. The general is in constant receipt of letters signed by the executive committee of the fighting organization, informing him that his hour has come. A remarkable feature of all the communications is that the writers take pains to say that the organization will avail to avert his impending doom. At the same time they tell him he need not be afraid to go abroad in the streets. They add:

"Your sentence will be executed in your own room. You will die in your bed."

The terrorists seem to take pride in issuing a challenge involving a demonstration of their power and resources to penetrate the armor of the police.

Morocco, General Trepoft knows enough of the desperateness of the organization to firmly believe that the terrorists are able to execute their threat. He makes no concealment of the fact that he expects to be killed, but his nerves are unshaken.

"I will at least die at the post of duty," he says.

Privately General Trepoft takes a gloomy view of the future of the autocracy, in which he believes. The general is confident that if given untrammelled power he could restore the old status quo in a year, but the present vacillating policy, he believes, will end only in ruin. A representative assembly, no matter what its initial character will be, he is convinced, will soon be transformed into a constituent assembly which will give the death blow to absolutism.

REMOVED MUTINY AT MOSCOW.

Four of the Grenadier Regiments Said to Have Rebelled.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—Rumors are current in this city that four grenadier regiments at Moscow were mutinied and that at Warsaw yesterday certain officers refused to give the command to their men to fire upon people who were making a demonstration. Not the slightest confirmation, however, of these rumors is obtainable.



HATED MILITARY DICTATOR OF RUSSIA AND THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR WHOM HE IS SLATED TO SUCCEED, SHOULD HE BE SPARED FROM DEATH AT THE HANDS OF TERRORISTS.

ODESSA MOB LEADERS ARE PUT TO DEATH

Twenty-Four of the Rioters Are Executed

Many Others Soon to Share Same Fate.

ODESSA, July 13.—Twenty-four leaders of the recent disturbances here were hanged to-day in various prisons. Another batch of twenty-seven will be publicly executed upon the arrival here of General Ignatieff. The battleship Georgi Pobedonostzev has arrived here with a fresh crew for the purpose of taking the mutineers to Sebastopol for trial by court-martial.

Of 202 persons arrested and charged with robbery or incendiarism in connection with the recent riots, seventy-four were acquitted to-day owing to lack of evidence and twenty-eight were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, the time to include the two weeks which they have already spent in prison. The extraordinary outcome of these trials has aroused much comment here. It is openly asserted that it is a political demonstration against the military Government and furnishes evidence of the conflict going on between the municipality and the Government, as the Judges are elected by the people.

ASSASSIN IDENTIFIED.

Murderer of Count Shouvaloff a Former Siberian Exile.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Official advices received by the Minister of the Interior this afternoon say that the assassin of Prefect of Police Shouvaloff of Moscow has been identified as a former school teacher of St. Petersburg named Kulikovskiy, who is actively connected with the political agitation and is believed to have belonged to the terrorist organization. He was first arrested under the administration of the late Interior Minister Sipiaguine in 1901 and three years later was exiled to Siberia for six years by the late Interior Minister von Pichwe, but escaped in 1904 and was supposed to have gone abroad. Kulikovskiy was next discovered at Moscow in June last, prowling around the Government buildings, presumably intent upon committing a political crime. He was arrested and taken to a police station from which he escaped. Shouvaloff offered a reward for his recapture and set all the police of Moscow at work.

The prisoner in the meantime shaved off his beard and while the police were searching for him everywhere he went to the Prefect's office and committed the crime for which he will now be tried. The bullets of the revolver used by the prisoner were filled with poison.

The crowd in the ante-room of the Prefecture set upon the assassin, who was dragged into the street and terribly beaten.

KARSAKOVSK IN RUINS.

Have Wrought by the Conflagration Started by Fleeing Garrison.

TOKIO, July 13.—An eye-witness of the Japanese bombardment of Karsakovsk wires that the Russian forts were silenced on July 7 after the exchange of a very few shots. The piers, warehouses and other buildings were fired and the conflagration was reflected by the foggy atmosphere, converting the sky into one mass of blood red color. The Japanese army landed amid the fire, which was fast spreading to the forts. The infantry quickly captured the forts, from the tops of which the bewildered inhabitants were seen fleeing in every direction, carrying what property they could remove. The forts were not subdued for more than forty-eight hours.

The sunken Russian cruiser Novik,

BOMB FACTORY WELL STOCKED.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The bomb factory seized at Tiflis, Caucasus, is considered an important haul. It contained, in addition to finished bombs, a large quantity of dynamite, nitro-glycerine and other explosives. Thirteen persons belonging to the local revolutionary committee were captured. A chemist who was implicated committed suicide.

JAPANESE TO WEAR KHAKI.

Officers to Be Distinguished Only by Shoulder Straps.

LONDON, July 14.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times says:

"The Japanese imperial household has taken up half of the Korean foreign loan."

"Hereafter the Japanese army of all services will be clothed in khaki. The officers will be distinguished from the men only by their shoulder straps."

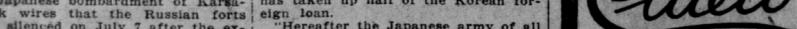
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WAR MINISTER CALLED REPTILE

French Parliament Adjourns After Session in Which Members Talk Plainly

BERTEAUX MAY RESIGN

Leaves Chamber After Declining to Support Amnesty Bill, Which Is Annulled

PARIS, July 13.—Parliament adjourned for the summer recess to-night after an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies over the clause in the amnesty bill passed by the Senate Wednesday reinstating those convicted of drawing up secret reports concerning the conduct of army officers, during which M. Lesies (anti-Semite) violently attacked General Andre, former Minister of War, calling him a reptile.

M. Bertheaux, the Minister of War, vigorously defended his predecessor and stated that he declined to continue his support of the Government's amnesty bill in consequence of the charges made. The Minister then left the chamber.

M. Bertheaux's action aroused much confusion and the sitting was suspended and at an impromptu Ministerial Council it was decided to withdraw the bill.

On the resumption of the sitting Premier Rouvier announced the prorogation of the chamber, thus annulling the amnesty bill. In order, however, not to disappoint the public on the occasion of the national holiday, it has been arranged that the amnesties will be announced by Presidential decree.

There was some gossip in the lobbies to-night regarding the probable resignation of M. Bertheaux, but it is thought that such resignation is unlikely.

IOLA, Kans., July 13.—No trace has yet been found of C. L. Martin, the temperance fanatic, who is charged with having destroyed three saloons with dynamite, although a hunt is still being made for him.

WOOD TO GET PANAMA POST

General Will Be Made Supervising Chief of Construction of the Canal

ARMY MEN PLEASED

Believe He Will Be Able to Hasten the Completion of the Big Waterway

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In view of President Roosevelt's utterances at Oyster Bay yesterday concerning the Panama canal and in praise of the executive methods of General Leonard Wood, there is little room for doubt that the next arm order to be issued will be one detaching General Wood from his division and detailing him for duty on the isthmus.

Officers of the army already serving in connection with the canal who are still in Washington are a unit in the belief that the man whose good military and sanitary work in Cuba called forth the President's praise will be made supervising chief of labor in the canal construction. As a matter of fact, there is every evidence that army officers here have private information that General Wood will stand sentinel over the work of civilians and soldiers in the building of the waterway.

Not all army men are fond of the general personally, but they will be one in hailing the appointment of an army man who will see that things are done—come fight, flood or fever.

There has been a feeling in Washington for some time, and it has been making itself manifest recently throughout the country, that saving of time and salvation of men depend largely upon giving the army a larger share of control on the isthmus. Army officers "stay put," it is said. They cannot leave their posts in the face of disease any more than they can leave them on the eve of battle.

Further, the army learns lessons in sanitation as it learns lessons in tactics. General Wood was a surgeon before he was a soldier. He is doctor and disciplinarian in one and the feeling here is that civilian employes will feel safer in Panama when they know that the man who cleaned Cuba is in command.

PARIS, July 13.—M. J. Kennedy of San Francisco registered at the Herald's Paris office to-day.

BRITISH NAVY REDISTRIBUTED

Admiralty Completes Scheme for the Concentration of Strength in Near-by Seas

STRONG FLEET HANDY

England Now Has Forty-Five Modern Battleships Ready for Instant Use

LONDON, July 13.—The Admiralty has just completed the scheme of naval redistribution outlined by the Earl of Selborne, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in December last by the addition of numerous battleships to the Channel, Atlantic, Mediterranean and reserve squadrons.

There are now concentrated in near-by seas no fewer than forty-five battleships, all of modern construction, fifteen armored and twenty-seven other cruisers with their accompanying torpedo boat flotillas, all ready for war at an instant's notice as well as reserve vessels provided with the nucleus of crews. All of these squadrons will be in immediate touch with the Admiralty. The Eastern fleet will consist of three groups with bases respectively at Hongkong, Aden and Sydney, while another cruiser division at the Cape of Good Hope will form a connecting link.

This new concentration has been arranged much earlier than had been expected, owing to the fact that naval developments in Far Eastern waters permit the recall of battleships from China stations.

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PARIS, July 13.—M. J. Kennedy of San Francisco registered at the Herald's Paris office to-day.

Men's Suit Ready to Wear \$10

Garments You Will Find Priced From \$12.50 to \$15.00 in Other Stores

Many otherwise wise men waste money in buying their clothes, because they pay more than they need to, by going to high-priced stores.

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We sell a suit for \$10.00 that would cost you in any other store at least from \$12.50 to \$15.00.

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The variety is large—every man can find in the assortment a suit in a pattern that pleases him and the garments will fit.

The materials are blue serges, black worsteds and fancy chevits and worsteds in innumerable shades of gray and brown.

We picture one of these suits. Wouldn't you like such a suit for only \$10.00?

One of the reasons why we undersell all others is because we are manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of clothing, wholesaling in almost every State of the Union, but retailing to the public direct through our own stores in San Francisco.

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