PRINTER PALMER ORDERED TO GO

Summary Action Taken by President.

OFFICE IS IN BAD CONDITION

Long Impending Trouble Is Brought to a Head.

CLIQUES SPLIT CONTROL

Appeal of Ricketts, and Hay From Palmer's Attack Causes Demand for Resignation -- Reorganization Is Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- Public Printer F. W. Palmer practically has been ousted from office. It was learned authoritatively tonight that President Roosevelt had demanded Mr. Palmer's resignation to take effect on Septem-

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, foreman of printing, and L. C. Hay, a foreman of division, out of the Government printing office, Mr. Palmer asked for the resignation of Messrs, Ricketts and Hay on the ground that they had been insubordinate. As soon as the President learned of the situation that had developed, he directed Mr. Palmer to forward to him his resignation to take

effect in two weeks. Palmer Long Has Been Doomed.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Palmer would not be reappointed to his present office. For geveral months before the President left Washington for Oyster Bay he was looking about for a suitable man for the position. He offered it to John A. Bleicher, of New York, but he declined it, having something better in view. Butil this time there has been no change in the situa-

The investigation made by the Keep commission into the letting of a contract for 72 Lauston typesetting machines for use in the Government print-ing office, disclosed a serious condi-of Congress was opposed to such legis tion of affairs in the management of the office, the office forces being divided into cliques. The cliques were so detrimental to the Government that the standard of efficiency in the establishment was reduced materially.

Bitter Feeling in Office.

The evidence adduced by the commisslor in the course of its inquiry created much bitter feeling among the men holding high positions in the office. One of the direct results of this feeling was the demand by Mr. Palmer for the resignations of Messra Ricketts and Hay as the Keep Commission inquiry, so far as known, developed nothing to their disadvantage, the President acted promptly in taking the whole matter out of Mr. Palmer's hands and laying it in the hands of the Keep commission for such further investigation as might be necessary. Coupled with this action was the demand on Mr. Palmer for his resignation.

Will Reorganize Whole Office.

With the incoming of Mr. Palmer's successor-and there is ample authority for the statement that he has not been selected yet-if is expected a thorough reorganization of the working force of the Government printing office will take place. Among the men mentioned in connection with the office are Oscar J. Ricketts, whom the public printer sought to remove; H. L. Bryan, chief clerk of the office; William S. Rossiter, chief clerk of the Census Bureau, and John Leech, public printer in the Philippines. The office pays a salary of \$4500 a year. The andisbursements aggregate about \$7.000,000.

SENATORS' PRIVATE PRESERVE

Platt, Elkins and Gorman Fill the

Printing Office With Pets. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington. Sept. 5.-It is officially announced that the House and Senate committees on printing will assemble in Washington early in September, to begin an investi-gation of the Government Printing-Office. Chairman Landis, of the House committee, the man who put an end to the seli-ing of liquor in the Capitol building, at Washington, has been itching all Summer long to get at the investigation, but no other member of either committee has Platt, of New York, chairman of the Senate committee, and chairman of the joint committee, has been unwilling to come to Washington "on account of the warm weather." Senator Elkins, his the warm weather. Senator Elkins his able Republican colleague, has been spending the hot spell in the mountains of West Virginia, and has put forth the excuse that, as chairman of the interstate commerce committee, he has been obliged to devote his time to the railroad rate problem, but, as a matter of fact, he has been directing his political benchmen to patch up his political fences, for Elkins omes up for re-election next year, and

member of the Senate committee on printing. Being a minority member, he has had no say as to what should be done, so he is out of it. Representative Perkins, of New York, and Representative Tate, of Georgia, compased the House committee on printing in the last Congress, under Charlie Landis as chairman. They, of course are not consulted as to when the investigation shall begin.

Their Private Preserve

It is absolutely ludicrous to think of Tom Platt, Steve Eikins and A. P. Gor-man making an examination into the Printing-Office. And for this reason. The Senate committee on printing has no important duties to perform; no duties that could not be done by one ordinary clerk at a small salary. Yet it carries more patronage than any other committee in Congress. It enables its chairman and the other two members to get their imen, friends and relatives on payroll of the Printing-Office with or without civil-service rules. And when it comes to taking care of friends and political supporters, no three men in the Senate have been more successful than Platt, Elicins and Gorman.

It is an open secret that Tem Platt can get a man in the Printing-Office by merely requesting it. If no vacancy exists one can readily be created. And in this respect Platt has been little more influen-tial than the other members of his com-mittee, even though one be a Democrat. The Government Printing-Office is top heavy with New York, Maryland and West Virginia employes, men and West Virginia employes, men and women, And all because of the influence of these three Senators. A New Yorker or a friend goes to Platt for a job, Platt notifies Public Printer Palmer that so-and-so must have a place. No matter whether so-and-so has passed the civil-service examination or not, a place is found for him. If no vacancy exists, spine poor man or woman who did pass the civil service, and whose work has been up to the standard, is jacked up, accused of inefficiency, and hotified that his or her services will no longer be required. Then in steps Mr. Platt's friend. And so it is with the other two Senators. As a esult of this practice, which has become notorious, honest, hard-working employes who secured their appointments in strict accordance with the civil-tervice law, live n constant fear that they may in tim be sacrificed to some man or woman with

Office Reeks With Favoritism.

Nowhere in the entire Government service has the civil service law been so fingrantly violated as in the Printing-Office; nowhere in the service has political pull loaded down a Government office with political favorite, friends and relaas in the Printing-Office

How much fraud will Platt, Elkins and Gorman discover in the office of their dear obedient friend, Public Printer Palmer? It would be traitorous for them to turn upon him, after he has served them so well these many years; they would hate to do it; they probably would not do it. Then, how ridiculous to expect this mighty triumvirate to go to the bottom of things in the Printing-Office when they themselves have been a party to one o the worst abuses that have grown up in

Afraid to Turn Landis Loose.

The House committee has no such in fluence in the Printing-Office. Its com-mittee is very different from the Senate. Charife Landis is a straight, clean, fourless man. It is not known that he has overridden the civil service rules in an effort to fill up the Printing office with Indiana favorities; it has never been ru-mored that his colleagues have made any such attempt. Therefore, knowing Landle' record aware that he boidly and single-handedly forced Congress to stop the sale

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S-Maximum temperature, 76 deg : minimum, 49. TODATS-Fair. Northwest winds.

Peace Conference. Treaty eigned with mutual expressions of good will. Page 7. Summary of provisions of treaty. Page 1. Ovation to Russian envoys. Page 1. Komura may four Pacific Coast. Page 1.

Foreign. ends more troops to suppress re-Time given Morocco to meet French de-mands expires. Page 3. olcano forms new mountain in Samos.

holera in German prison causes panie. Russia. Tarture and Armentans cause reign of terror in Caucasus. Page 2

Baku partly burned and oil tanks burning up millions. Page 2. Jews murdered by Warsaw mob. Page 2. Bomb thrown at Heisingfore, Page 2 National.

President demands resignation of Public Printer Palmer. Page 1. Senate will try to oust Mitchell from chair-manship of canal committee. Page 1. Beef packers will each demand separate trial. Page 3.

Domestic,

Grand Army parade in Denvey. Page 5. Purging voters' register in Philadelphia of fraudulent voters. Page 3. Sport.

Jeffries cuts his price in haif as referee for Britt-Koison fight. Page 7. Sadie Mac, famous racehorse, falls dead on track in Charter Oak race. Page 7. aspicion that Britt-Nelson match is not on the square. Page 7. Washington team wine in National rifle match. Page 7.

Eddle Hanlon wins from Willie Fitzgerald in the seventh on a foul at Los Angeles. Page 7.

Pacific Coast. First Haptist Church of Seattle rent by advent of Rev. Myron P. Haynes. Page J. Alfalfa experiments show crop can be grown to great advantage in Willamette Valley. Page 4.

ley. Page 6.
vernor of Idaho satisfied with explanation
vernor of Idaho satisfied with explanation
vernor by Chief forestry matters given Springfield, Or., hold-up folled by a bucket of water. Page 6.

Cruzy sheepherder fin's drowning impossible in the Umatilia River for tack of water. Lewis and Clark Exposition,

iome, 17,624. Page 10. Pestivities for King Nogero I. Page 10. Igorrotes have dog feast. Page 10. Portland and Vicinity.

Letter-Carriers have important session. Fage 10.

Wife of Premont R. Chase says she does not care the snap of her finger for him, but declares he is innocent. Page 16.

Chairman Baker explains call for Republican love feast is to promote party peace. Page 9.

Eleven jurous chases for

Eleven jurors chosen for third triel of Wil-liamson, with a hitch on the twelfth. Joseph Young says he shot Kaspar Van Dran in defense of the honor of his home, Page 14.

comes up for re-election next year, and must overcome an opposition now in process of formatien. Senator Arthur P. Gonzales, suspected of killing Anderson, is in Jail in Portland Page 11.

German, perpetual Presidential aspirant, and nominal head of the Democratic party in the Senate, is the third and last. Hend at some, Page 14. us times in the hop market. Page ti.

HAYNES' COMING RENDS CHURCH

Meeting of Seattle Baptists That Votes Vindication Was Packed.

DEACONS CHANGE THE DATE

Members of the Faction in Opposition Allege They Did Not Receive Notice and Will Withdraw Their Names.

CHARGE AGAINST MINISTER.

Because Rev. Myron F. Haynes. D. D., recently called to the First Baptist Church of Seattle, Wash, used the half-fare privilege accorded to ministers to enable two persons not members of his family to travel at the half-rate over its road, the Rock Is land took away the privilege, on the ground that Mr. Haynes had practiced deception. When the matter brought up before the Belden-Avenue Church in Chicago, Mr. Haynes explained that while these persons wer not dependent upon him always, they were at times. This explanation was satisfactory to the Belden-Avenue congregation, and a vote of exonera-

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept 5 .- (Special.)-By a vote of 74 to 22 the congregation of the First Baptist Church tonight indorsed the action of the Belden-Avenue Church, of Chicago, in its vindication of Myron F. Haynes, D. D. Two blank ballots were cast. It is alleged the meeting was

The action of a majority of those present in voting to vindicate Dr. Haynes will result in the withdrawal from the church of the radical anti-Haynes members. There are more than 500 members of the church, and the dissatisfied faction claims a strong following.

The business meeting of the church to consider the Haynes scandal was originally set for Thursday, but changed by the deacons to Tuesday night. Notices were to have been mailed to all members of the congregation, but it was explained tonight that many of them "miscarried." Many of the anti-Haynes faction said they did not receive the notices.

Speech-Making Is Eliminated.

Before the business meeting convened a caucus between both factions was held and it was decided not to present the letters received from Chicago reviving the in Gray scandal. In the meeting itself a making, and the congregation voted by ing of the correspondence relative to the rathroad scandal. After the vote was announced, E. W.

Craven, a Seattle attorney, made a bitter attack on those who had voted against Haynes, declaring that he would rather out off his right arm than to have voted against the minister. Dr. Horsfall also sitacked the anti-Haynes faction, but neither provoked a response.

The church meeting was held behind age. He is over 5i years old.

been conspicuous in their fight for Haynes, stood at the door and barred out all but church members. When the doors were closed, the same deacons shut the win

It was stated after the meeting by anti-Haynes leaders that their next step would be quietly to withdraw from the church. The assistant pastor, F. A. Heath, has already resigned because of Haynes'

There has been opposition to Haynes' call for weeks, and the feeling of oppo sition has been growing as a result of the Chicago stories. There are more than 500 members of the church, but only 41 attended the business meeting at which the formal call was voted. Of these, five voted against the Chicago minister.

Deepest Concern for Salary.

At that time opposition was based prin cipally upon the terms of his letters which expressed a deeper concern over salary and perquisites than church work. Whisperings of something wrong did not affect many of the church people.

When the deacons announced that Haynes had unanimously been vindicated, the story was far-fetched, for the church officers declare it was a majority vote that resulted in the expression of confi-

Rev. Frank Arthur Heath has been act ing pastor of the church since last December. He was called as assistant pastor and subsequently unanimously voted in as pastor. Heath has understood all along, though, that the church was looking for a stronger man, and he would have to take the assistant's position. He knew Haynes and the latter's troubles in the East. Mrs. Haynes was visiting in Seattle, and she cut Heath. So did the Grays when they came West. Despite their long acquaintance, Haynes did not write Heath when he accepted the call.

Heath's Letter Was Confidential.

It may have been pique that led Heath write Haynes the true conditions in the church and the light vote by which he was called. Incidentally Heath told of financial conditions, for the church, without extra contributions by an outside friend of Haynes, could not pay the \$5500 salary the Chicago man demanded.

This was a confidential letter, but Haynes gave it to Gray and the latter made it public to the pro-Haynes faction A letter a prominent real estate firm wrote Gray when he asked for a store building was also given to the pro-Haynes faction. It, too, revealed church secrets and was a confidential communication. Since the announcement of Haynes' call to Seattle, documentary evidence in the old Gray scandal have been received by church workers. Whisperings of another scandal in Michigan have also come, and these communications, together with the Rock Island transportation incident stirred up the anti-Haynes faction

Blame Placed on Deacons.

The feeling against Haynes approaches officers, and for a part of this officers of the church are responsible. The anti-Haynes faction believes that it should have been consulted oftener, and that the deacons have misrepresented the sit-

Haynes is the wealthlest minister in the Baptist denomination. He employs an attorney on an annual salary to look after his affairs. His wealth and the scruting resolution prevailed to cut off all speech- he gave the local church's affairs before he accepted the call aroused the hostility secret ballot, after listening to the read- of the stronger churchmen. They branded it as unchristianlike.

Guardian for Aged Millionaire. GRUNDY CENTER, Ia., Sept. &-

Guardians were appointed today for George Wells, a pioneer citizen and millitonaire land-owner, on petition of his sister, Mary Wells Nelson, alleging him to be of unsound mind because of advanced

TERMS OF PEACE TREATY

Russia's Manchurian Adventure Ends and Japan's Will Now Begin.

peror 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

and economic points of view of Japan in the Empire of Corea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any

tion with the Corean government; but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as

sian and Japanese troops. Both countries being concerned in this evacuation, their situation should be absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and

the general measures (which shall be affice for all nations) that China may take for the development of the

Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia's

keeping her branch line, with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that rail-

way, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch line 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

Article 7-Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they

Article 8-it is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian Railway shall be worked with a view to assure

Article 9-Russia cedes to Japan the southern half of Sakhalin Island as far north as the 50th degree of

Article 10-This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin Island.

Article 11-Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to

Article 12-The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing

Article 13-Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to restitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost

Article 14-This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being

Article 15-The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within 50

Article 1-The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete with 18 months from the signing

Article 2-The boundary which limits the parts owned, respectively, by Russia and Japan in Sakhalin Island

evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation, the

days after its signature. The French and American Embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese

of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the 18 months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards for the railway 15 soldiers per kilometer.

between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor, with slight modifications in details and with a

and stipulates that Russian coloniats there shall be free and shall have the right to remain there without

changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts

north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in

fish in Russian territory on waters of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea.

of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

measure for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Corea, in conjunc

empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan, respectively.

rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

undertake what they deem fit on expropriated grounds.

commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

serce and industry of Manchuria.

own at Kouang-Tcheng-Tue.

most-favored-nation clause.

Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

French document shall be final evidence.

Two additional articles are agreed to, as follows:

shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special commission

Article 1-Stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two

Article 2-His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, recognizes the preponderant influence from political, military

Article 3-it is mutally agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Rus-

Article 4-The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dainy,

Article 5-The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to

Article 6-The Manchurian Rallway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tcheng-

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 5.-The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that His Majesty, the Em-

IS COMPLETED

Guns Fire Salute and Bells Ring When It Is Signed by the Envoys.

SUN AFFORDS GOOD OMEN yard until 3 o'clock.

Rosen and Komura Express Joy at Restoration of Friendly Relations - Russians Give Thanks at Church.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 5.-The peace treaty today was signed simultaneously by the Russian and Jap anese plenipotentiaries. Mr. Witte and Baron Komura signed at the same time, one of each of the originals, which were afterwards exchanged between the two plenipotentiaries. Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira followed, signing in the same way.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 5 .- The reaty of Portsmouth was signed shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon in the conference room of the naval general store at the Navy-yard. The firing of a national salute of 19 guns was the signal which told the people of Portsmouth, Kittery and Newcastle that the peace of Portsmouth was an accomplished fact and the 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 to the peace building and waved his hand to the gunner a few feet away, and the opening shot of the salute rang out on the clear air of the soft September afternoon, proclaiming peace between Russia and Japan.

Good Omen for Peace.

Three o'clock was the hour set for the final session of the conference. An hour before that time a heavy thunderstorm was in progress, but as Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen left the hotel In an automobile at 2:15 o'clock for the Navy-yard, the rain stopped When Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira entered their automobile twenty minutes later, the sun suddenly shone, which called forth the remark from Baron Komura

"It is a good omen for peace." This remark was cheered by crowd gathered to see the Japanese depart.

The Russian plenipotentiaries renched the yard at 2:45 and received The yard presented a lively scene as the automobile bearing Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen dashed up to the conference building. On one side in special full dress were two companies of marines commanded by Major Moses, who rendered the prescribed honors as Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen passed their Grouped in front of the conference

hall were a large number of corre spondents who had been admitted to the navy-yard at the special request of Mr. Witte, and they gave him a hearty cheer as he alighted from his automobile and was greeted in the vestibule by Mr. Peirce, the Third As-sistant Secretary of State; Admiral Mead, commandant of the yard, and Commander Winslow, commanding the Mayflower, and the five midshipmen. who were ordered here for duty in connection with the peace conference. The midshipmen were Harrington Bagley, Blackburn, Ingersoll and

dress. The Russians went at once to their private offices adjoining the conference room to await the arrival of the Japanese, who did not reach the navy-

Leary, who appeared in special uniform

Final Reading of Treaty. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira

were also saluted with 19 guns as they entered the yard. They were ushered at once to the Japanese office at the east end of the conference room. Then the Russian secretaries immediately came over and began the preparatory reading of the Russian and Japanese copies which required about 20 minutes. Upon the completion of this task they prepared the two copies of the protocol of the final sitting, leaving only the exact hour to be filled in. It was just 3:45 when the plenipotentlaries entered the conference-room from their respective offices. They merely bowed to each other and took their accustomed seats at the long table around ator Mitchell of Oregon. Because of the which their negotiations have been conducted. Instead of the secretaries sitting next to the plenipotentiaries, however, their chairs were occupied by the remaining delegates. Mr. Witte sat at the center of the table by the window. On his right were Baron Rosen and Captain Roussaine, the latter occupying the seat | canal legislation may be reported to the of Mr. de Martens, who was detained at the hotel by indisposition. On Mr. Witte's left sat Mr. Pokotiloff and General Yermaloff. Directly opposite Mr. Witte was Baron Komura, with Mr. Takahira and Mr. Sato on his right, and Mr. Denison and Mr. Yamasa on his left. At one end of the table sat Mr. Plancon, with the Russian originals of the treaty in French and English and the final protocol. Grouped around the table were the other members of the two missions and the invited witnesses, Mr. Peirce, as the personal representative of the President: Admiral Mead, Captain Winslow, the Governor of New Hampahire, and the Mayor of Portsmouth.

Treaty Signed at Last.

As soon as the delegates had taken their seats, Mr. Sato left his chair and went to Mr. Witte's side with the Japanese copies of the treaty, which he placed before him. At the same time Mr. Plancon placed the Russian copies of the treaty before Baron Almost at the same moment the two selected pens from the center of the table and signed their names first to is not expected to again enter the Sen the French and then to the English text. The copies were then signed by Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira. Mr. Sato returned the Japanese copies for the signatures of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen affixed their signatures to the Russian copies, and the treaty of Portsmouth was signed, the

Envoys Clasp Hands.

To this moment no word had broken the silence of the room. Throwing his pen an ambassadorial salute of 19 guns. aside, Mr. Witte, without a word, reached across the table and grasped Baron Komura's hand. His confreres followed, and the Russian and Japanese officials remained for a moment in silence with their right hands tightly clasped across the conference table. The conference was over. Russia and Japan were once more friends

This simple ceremony 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 tables.

Baron Rosen was the first to break the stience. Rising from his seat, the Ansbassador, 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 Witte, Russia's plenipotentiary, and in his own name, to say a few words;

Rosen's Speech on Event. "We have just signed," continued the

Ambassador, "an act which will forever have a place in the annals of history. It is not for us, active participants in the conclusion of this treaty, to pass judgment on its import or significance. As negotiators on behalf of the Empire of Russia, as well as the Empire of Japan, for Kittredge we may with tranguil conscience say that we have done all that was in our power bring about the peace for which the whole civilized world was longing. As plenipotentiaries of Russis, we fulfill a most admirable duty in acknowledging that, in negotiating with our hitherto adversaries, and from this hour our friends, we have been dealing with true and thorough gentlemen, to whom we are happy to express our high esteem and personal regard. We earnestly hope that friendly relations between the two empires will henceforth be firmly established. and we trust that His Excellency Baron Komura, as Minister of Foreign Affairs country, will apply to the strengthening of these relations the wide experience and wise statesmanship he so comprehensively displayed during these negotiations, which have been so comprehensively concluded.

Komura Pledges Friendship.

Baron Komura replied that he shared entirely the views of Baron Rosen. The treaty of peace which they had signed was in the interest of humanity and civilisation, and he was happy to believe that it would bring about a firm, lasting peace between two neighboring empires. added that it would always be pleasant for him to recall that throughout the long and serious negotiations which they have now left behind them, he and his colleages invariably received from the Russian plenipotentiaries high courtesy and consideration, and finally he begged to assure the Russian pienipotentiaries 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

At the conclusion of Baron Kemura's

(Concluded on Page 4.)

MITCHELL OUT OF CHAIR

Senators Find Him Obstacle to Progress on Panama Canal Committee.

KITTREDGE TO SUCCEED HIM

Mitchell's Conviction Makes Office for Which He Fought Dead Sea Fruit--Senatorial Courtesy May Save Him.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 5.-When the committees of the United States Senate are being reorganized next December a fight is to be made to wrest the chairmanship of the Isthmian Canal Committee from Senprominence which canal legislation is likely to attain at the coming session, It is desirable that the Senate committee should be in the hands of some good strong man, fully competent to conduct hearings, direct the work of the committee, and assume charge of whatever Senate. It is recognized that Senator Mitchell can do none of these things. Therefore there is a general desire that a new chairman be selected.

Even though he did not care to resign his seat in the Senate, Mr. Mitchell might relinquish his chairmanship in ocder that there need be no fight to pry him loose. This would simplify the situation and make way for some other and more active man. But it is not believed Senator Mitchell will pursue this course. It will be up to the "committee on committees" to solve this probiem, and it would be a long guess indeed to attempt to predict what that commit tee will do.

Mitchell's Technical Rights.

According to Senate precedents, Senator Mitchell is technically entitled to retain his seat on the floor and to retain his chairmanship of the canal committee up to the time he is actually dented a right to a seat in the senate by action of the courts. But according to the unwritten law of the Senate, Mr. Mitchell ate chamber or to participate in commit. ten work until he has been acquitted of the charges on which he was convicted by the federal court in Portland.

Therefore, it may be set down for a fact that Senator Mitchell will not be competent nor be permitted to preside over the Isthmian canal coming the next session, for there is no likelihood that the Suprems Court will dispose of his case until after canal legis-lation has been shaped up and practically disposed of.

Place Would Go to Kittredge.

If Senator Mitchell cannot preside or act in his capacity as chaiman. Senator Platt of New York, next in line, would be acting chairman, but Platt has not the inclination or the physical ability to conduct the fight for canal legislation, and would probably waive his right. Senator Millard of Nebraska is not especially familiar with the topic, and he in turn would probably waive his right as next ranking member, placing the management of the canal fight, and the acting chalrmanship of the committee in the hands of Senator Kittredge of South Dakota, a man well informed, capable and anxious to have this responsibility, But Kittredge does not want to be acting chairman; he wants to be chairman in fact, and will make a fight to secure Mitchell's place. Platt does not want it; he would rather be chairman of the committee on printing, which he now holds. That place entails no work, but carries with it the biggest bit of patronage in connection with the Senate, and patronage is Platt's long suit. Millard will not make a fight for the chairmanship unless he changes his position taken in the last Congress, leaving the way clear

Mitchell Had Fight for Office.

Senator Hanna was chairman of the canal committee at the time of his death; Platt of New York was next in line, and Mitchell third. Platt refused to accept this chairmanship, and Mitchell demanded the place by right of seniority, a rule which the Senate usually follows. Many Senators fought against him, contending that he was not a big enough man for the place, but in the end they had to submit and Mitchell succeeded to a piace he long coveted, but which he did not for his indictment literally enjoy. took him out of the Senate before he had fairly settled down in his new quarters. During the past session of Congress, the canal committee was presided over by

an acting chairman.

The fight against Mitchell last year was headed by men who favored the selection of Senator Littredge to succeed Hanna. Kittredge was a staunch Pauama man; Mitchell had all along been an advocate of the Nicaragua route. For this reason Kittredge was in sympath, with the Panama canal commission, and was an en thusiastic worker in behalf of the canal over the route that has been adopted. Mitchell was regarded as an obstruction

Now that the fight is to be reopened, there is a wide field for speculation. In view of Mitchell's helplessness and his inability to serve either in the Senate or in the committee, there is ample ground for demanding the appointment of a new chairman, thus giving bim strength to press legislation which an acting chair-man would not have. But strict con-structionists and strong adherents of Senate rules and precedents will insist, if they are consistent, that Senator Mitchell be allowed to retain this chairmanship as long as he retains a seat in the Se ate, even if his hold be merely technical.

The chances would seem to favor the adoption of the latter course, but the Senate is a fightle body. It makes and breaks its own rules and precedents.