

## PRINTER PALMER ORDERED TO GO

### Summary Action Taken by President.

### OFFICE IS IN BAD CONDITION

### Long Impending Trouble Is Brought to a Head.

### CLIQUE 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 September 15.

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 attacked the resignation of Messrs. Ricketts and Hay on the ground that they had been in subordinate. 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 several 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. Biesinger, of New York, but he declined it, having something better in view. Until this time there has been no change in the situation.

### Bitter Feeling in Office.

The evidence adduced by the commission 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 Messrs. 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—it 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 R. Kossler, chief clerk of the Census Bureau; and John Leech, public printer in the Philippines. The office pays a salary of \$4,500 a year. The annual disbursements aggregate about \$1,000,000.

### 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 investigation of the Government Printing Office. Chairman Landis, of the House committee, the man who put an end to the selling of honor in the Capitol building, at Washington, has been holding all Summer long to get at the investigation, but no other member of either committee has shown the least disposition to act. Senator Tom 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 has able Republican colleague, and is 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 benches to patch up his political fences, for Elkins comes up for reelection next year, and must overcome an opposition now in process of formation. Senator Arthur P. Gorman, perpetual Presidential aspirant, and nominal head of the Democratic party in the Senate, is the third and last

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, composed 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 Elkins and Arthur Gorman 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 friends and relatives on the 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, Elkins and Gorman.

### Office Reeks With Favoritism.

Nowhere in the entire Government service has the civil service law been so flagrantly violated as in the Printing Office. In the service has a job, Platt, notified 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, some 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 notified 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 result of this practice, which has become notorious, honest, hard-working employees are displaced by the civil-service law, live in constant fear that they may in time be sacrificed to some man or woman with a pull.

### Afraid to Turn Landis Loose.

The House committee has no such influence in the Printing Office. Its committee report goes to the Senate. Charles Landis is a straight, clean, fearless man. It is not known that he has ever been in the civil service rules in an effort to fill up the Printing Office with his own favorites. He never has been removed that his colleagues have made any such attempt. Therefore, knowing Landis' record, aware that he is bold and single-minded, and that he will stop the sale of liquor in the Capitol, when nine-tenths of Congress was opposed to such legislation.

### 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 old Gray scandal. In the meeting itself a resolution prevailed to cut off all speech-making, and the congregation voted by secret ballot after listening to the reading of the correspondence relative to the railroad scandal.

### Guardian for Aged Millionaire.

GRUNDY CENTER, Ia., Sept. 5.—Guardians were appointed today for George Wells, a pioneer citizen and millionaire land-owner, on petition of his sister, Mary Wells Nelson, alleging him to be incompetent because of advanced age. He is over 84 years old.

### Blame Placed on Deacons.

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

### Deacons Change the Date.

At that time opportunity was based principally upon the terms of his letter, which expressed a deeper concern over salary and perquisites than church work. Whispers of something wrong did not affect many of the church people.

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

There has been opposition to Haynes' call for weeks, and the feeling of opposition 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.

### Meeting of Seattle Baptists That Votes Vindication Was Packed.

Rev. Frank Arthur Heath has been acting 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 deacons when they came West. Despite their long acquaintance, Haynes did not write Heath when he accepted the call.

### Health's Letter Was Confidential.

It may have been pique that led Heath to 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 \$500 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.

### 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, and while these persons were checked, and while these persons were members of his family to travel at the half-rate over its road, the Rock Island took away the privilege, on the ground that Mr. Haynes had practiced deception. When the matter was brought up before the Belden-Avenue Church in Chicago, Mr. Haynes explained that while these persons were not dependent upon him always, they were at times. This explanation was satisfactory to the Belden-Avenue congregation, and a vote of excommunication was passed.

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### SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—

By a vote of 74 to 23 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 packed.

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 "misheard." Many of the anti-Haynes faction said they did not receive the notices.

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## PEACE TREATY IS COMPLETED

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

### SUN AFFORDS GOOD OMEN

### 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 Japanese 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 treaty 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 accomplished. The 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 the crowd gathered to see the Japanese depart.

### Envoy Clasp Hands.

To this moment no word had broken the silence of the room. Throwing his pen aside, Mr. Witte, without a word, reached across the table and grasped Baron Komura's hand. His conferees 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.

### 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 the conclusion of a long and arduous journey, the conclusion of our import and significance. As negotiators on behalf of the Empire of Russia, as well as the Empire of Japan, we may with tranquil conscience 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. As plenipotentiaries of Russia, we feel it our most admirable duty to acknowledge 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 and one of the leading statesmen of his 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 civilization, and he was happy to believe that it would bring about a firm, lasting peace between two neighboring empires. He 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 colleagues invariably received from the Russian plenipotentiaries high courtesy and consideration, and finally he begged to assure the Russian plenipotentiaries that it would be his duty as well as his pleasure to do everything in his power to make the treaty in fact what it professes to be in words—a treaty of peace and amity.

### At the conclusion of Baron Komura's

(Continued on Page 4.)

## PUT 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, Wash-

ington, Sept. 5.—When the committee 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 Senator Mitchell of Oregon. Because of the prominence 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 canal legislation may be reported to the 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 order 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 problem, and it would be a long guess indeed to attempt to predict what that committee will do.

### Mitchell's Technical Rights.

According to Senate precedents, Senator Mitchell is technically entitled to retain his seat on the committee in his chairmanship of the canal committee up to the time he is actually deposed a right to a seat in the Senate by action of the courts. But according to the unwritten law of the Senate, Mr. Mitchell is not expected to again enter the Senate chamber or to participate in committee work until he has been acquitted of the charges on which he was convicted by the federal court in Portland.

### Place Would Go to Kittredge.

If Senator Mitchell cannot preside or act in his capacity as chairman, 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 chairmanship of the committee, in the hands of Senator Kittredge of South Dakota, a man well informed, capable and anxious to have this responsibility.

### 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 place he long coveted, but which he did not enjoy, for his indictment literally took him out of the Senate before he had fairly settled down in his new quarters. During the past season of Congress, the canal committee was presided over by an acting chairman.

### Kittredge to Succeed Him.

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

### 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 him strength to press legislation which an acting chairman would not have. But strict constructionists and strong adherents of Senate rules and precedents will insist, if they are consistent, that Senator Mitchell be allowed to retain his chairmanship, as long as he retains a seat in the Senate, even if his hold be merely technical. The chances would seem to favor the adoption of the latter course, but the Senate is a fickle body. It makes and breaks its own rules and precedents.

### At the conclusion of Baron Komura's

(Continued on Page 4.)

## TERMS OF PEACE TREATY

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

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 5.—The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that His Majesty, the Emperor and Sovereign 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—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 influence from political, military and economic points of view of Japan in the Empire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measure 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 situation should be absolutely identical. All rights acquired by Russia in conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, 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 4—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 5—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's policy, Japan acquires the mines in connection with the construction of that railway, 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 undertake what they deem fit on expropriated grounds.

Article 6—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse.

Article 7—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 8—Russia cedes to Japan the southern half of Sakhalin Island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

Article 9—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 there 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 10—Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territory on waters of the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea.

Article 11—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 12—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to re-estimate their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 13—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 shall be final evidence.

Article 14—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two states within 30 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.

Two additional articles are agreed to, as follows:

Article 1—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within 18 months from the signing 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.

Article 2—The boundary which limits the parts ceded, respectively, by Russia and Japan in Sakhalin Island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special commission.