

ALL PLANS LAID FOR NEW ATTACK

Linievitch Was to Attack at Signal.

PEACE PREVENTS BIG BATTLE

Dramatic Scene at Decisive Peace Meeting.

WAR PARTY DISAPPOINTED

Witte's Victory Spoils His Schemes, Japan May Get \$75,000,000 for Railroad—Drafting of Treaty Has Begun.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 30.—Wonderfully dramatic were the proceedings in the naval stores building yesterday when Mr. Witte came out of the conference-room in which peace was decided upon and made the announcement to his secretaries. Upon the word he was to utter to them depended perhaps the immediate fate of hundreds of lives. Every precaution had been made at St. Petersburg and at the front to continue the war. The military party was determined, and Linievitch was to try conclusions with Oyama. If a rupture had come, the signal was to be given to Linievitch and an imperial manifesto, already prepared, would have been issued proclaiming to the Russian people the impossibility of accepting the conditions asked by Japan and calling upon the Russian people to support the czar and the government in the decision not to pay tribute to the foe.

All Ready for Departure. Neither Mr. Witte nor any member of the Russian mission believed it possible that Baron Komura, by giving way upon all disputed points, would place it in the power of the Russian plenipotentiaries, acting within their instructions, to conclude peace. Even the preparation for departure had been made. The plenipotentiaries had packed their trunks, but a special train had been engaged to take the party to New York. Mr. Witte went to the navy yard without hope that his adversaries would accept the ultimatum given by the czar. His secretaries knew his decision and it can be imagined with what anxiety they awaited in an adjoining room the result of the secret conference.

Code had been arranged to cover the contingency of a rupture and, if the final words were uttered when Witte emerged from the room, the secretaries were to go hastily to a private telephone which connected directly with the Russian headquarters and announce the rupture, which was to be cabled instantly to St. Petersburg and flashed along to Manchuria as the signal for Linievitch to attack. The phrase agreed upon was a conventional one. For almost an hour the secretaries waited, their nerves at high tension. Suddenly the door was thrown open and Mr. Witte stepped out. His face was flushed. He seemed to be restraining himself as he advanced. The secretaries held their breath until suddenly he stopped. Instead of the words that might mean death to those far away on the battlefields of Manchuria, which they expected, he exclaimed: "Gospoda, mir." (Gentlemen, peace.)

All Embrace With Joy. The secretaries could hardly credit their senses. Then suddenly they realized the great victory their chief had won and, impelled by a single impulse, they hastened forward. Mr. Witte held out his arms. Mr. Korostovets was the first to reach the chief whom they all adore. He threw himself into Mr. Witte's arms and embraced and kissed him on both cheeks after the Russian fashion. Then in turn Mr. Witte embraced and gave the kiss of peace to Mr. Nabouckoff and Mr. Piancoff. All were overwhelmed with emotion.

In the midst of the preparations that had been made at St. Petersburg for continuing the war, which included not only plans for an immediate attack by Linievitch and the issue of an imperial manifesto, but orders for new mobilization, the stunning effect of Mr. Witte's announcement to the emperor that he had agreed upon terms of peace can be imagined and will help to explain the coldness with which it was received by the official world and the consternation it caused in the ranks of the war party.

WAR PARTY IS DISAPPOINTED

Opposed for Witte's Failure and Consequent Downfall. PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 30.—The actual work of drafting the "Treaty of Portsmouth" began today. It is being done by Mr. De Martens and Mr. Dennison, acting as legal advisers for the respective sides. While the "bases" of peace have been accepted by the plenipotentiaries, considerable detail remains to be worked out in the elaboration of the articles of the treaty. This is especially true in regard to the article dealing with the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the surrender of the leases of the Liao Tung Penin-

sula and Port Arthur and Tallenwan (Dalny). Mr. Pokotloff, the Russian Minister to Peking, and who has an intimate knowledge of all the details relating to those matters, is assisting Mr. De Martens.

A very anomalous situation exists as to the impression created by the conclusion of peace. While the outside world applauds, in Japan there is evidently great disappointment at the terms, and in Russia, where it would seem that there should be universal rejoicing over the great diplomatic victory Mr. Witte has won, the government seems to have received it coldly. With the people it will make Mr. Witte a great and popular figure and add to his laurels, but at court evidently the very victory that Mr. Witte has achieved makes it all the more bitterly resented.

War Party Angry With Witte.

It is an open secret that, when the Emperor appointed Mr. Witte chief plenipotentiary, the military party expected him to fail. It did not want peace, and it was freely predicted in St. Petersburg, when Mr. Witte left, that he had been given an impossible mission. The war party expected him to fail in the negotiations or to make a "bad peace," and either would have spelled political ruin. Instead, upon the very terms upon which the Emperor appointed Mr. Witte chief plenipotentiary, the military party expected him to fail. It did not want peace, and it was freely predicted in St. Petersburg, when Mr. Witte left, that he had been given an impossible mission. The war party expected him to fail in the negotiations or to make a "bad peace," and either would have spelled political ruin.

Alarmists Fear a Hitch. In view of the situation both at Tokio and St. Petersburg, alarmists are inclined to make much of the fact that the minutes of yesterday's fateful meeting have not been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers. It is pointed out that either side could still repudiate the agreement, but both plenipotentiaries refuse to admit even the possibility of such a happening.

Mr. Dennison says no second treaty will be made. Later a commercial treaty will be negotiated, but meantime a provision will be inserted in the present treaty, as stated by the Associated Press last night, giving each country the benefit of the "most-favored-nation" clause in its commercial intercourse with the other.

Why Japan Waived Indemnity.

The following statement of the Japanese argument which governed the decision to waive the question of indemnity can be accepted as authoritative: "Japan realized fully she was making a sacrifice for peace, but she was looking to the future. It was not a question of whether the war could be successfully concluded, but whether peace was not better—advantageous to Japan. Japan has already gained all she fought for. It was only the 'spoils of war' that she retained, and, having achieved the real objects of the war, she could afford to forego the spoils rather than be placed in the position of fighting for money. While Japan believed she was entitled to the spoils, she felt that her position was so strong, her success so complete, that she could yield without detracting from the force of her victory."

CZAR APPROVES CONDITIONS

Delighted at Witte's Success in Escaping Indemnity. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The Emperor yesterday visited Bjorkoe to inspect a cruiser in course of construction there. Before leaving Peterhof, His Majesty called Mr. Witte to break off the negotiations and leave Portsmouth if the Japanese envoys insisted on an indemnity. When he returned to Peterhof, the Emperor found Mr. Witte's cabinet announcing the success of the negotiations and was delighted. He immediately called Mr. Witte approving the conditions.

GETS RAILROAD OR ITS VALUE

Cession of Chinese Eastern Highly Important to Japan. PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 30.—The Associated Press is able to give one additional and interesting detail in regard to the conditions of peace. Most important of all is the fact that the formal recognition of Japan's possession of the Chinese Eastern Railroad below Kuantung, the junction of the branch to Kirin, involves payment by Russia to China of a sum estimated at \$75,000,000. This is the Chinese interest in the road and for it China must be remunerated. The question of ultimate possession of the road is a matter to be settled by Japan and China.

Japan can keep the road or surrender it to China, demanding in return the money paid by Russia to China. If she elects the latter course, Japan will therefore obtain as an indirect "spoils of war" from Russia the above mentioned sum in addition to reimbursement of the cost of maintaining the Russian prisoners of war, for which Japan will present an itemized bill. Japan is known to have given her word to China not to retain the railroad, which was really built for strategic purposes. But if China prefers the money to the railroad, Japan need not be accused of bad faith.

Japan May Keep Railroad.

Inasmuch as Japan was desirous, even before the war, of extending the then projected Chinese Eastern Railroad, which is already in operation, and as eventually connect with the Chinese Eastern and Shanhaiwan roads, and in the negotiations which preceded hostilities asked Russia to bind herself not to impede this aim, it is considered likely that she would herself prefer the railroad to the money. In addition to turning over the money obtained from Russia, China, if she took the railroad, would, therefore, have to reimburse Japan for the expenses incurred by her in restoring the road, re-

WHISTLE SOFTLY, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Declares Peace Conference Not Yet Out of Woods of Disagreement.

HAILED AS PEACEMAKER

Treaty May Be Signed and Named After Sagamore Hill—Congratulations From World's Great Men Pour In.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 30.—Whistle softly, we are getting into the thin timber, but are not yet out of the woods.

This admission represents accurately President Roosevelt's view of the situation at Portsmouth. Peace is in sight, but is not yet an accomplished fact. Profoundly as he is gratified at the results already achieved by the plenipotentiaries, the President realizes fully that the most important work remains yet to be done. Until more is accomplished it is scarcely the part of wisdom, he thinks, to do more than "whistle softly."

It is probable that the President may make a formal expression concerning the work accomplished at Portsmouth by the Russian and Japanese envoys, but the intimation today was that he would not make such a statement in any event until he had been assured of the success of the conference.

May Yet Meet Obstacles.

The President has no definite idea how long the envoys may be engaged in the negotiations. He believes that it ought not to take a great length of time, because, the points of difference having been resolved, the incorporation of the tentative agreement reached becomes practically only a question of phraseology. The importance of the last of the various sections of the treaty is not minimized by the President and he appreciates thoroughly that obstacles may arise at any moment that might delay seriously the negotiations or possibly wreck them entirely. The woods will not be cleared entirely until the treaty is signed and sealed.

Treaty of Sagamore Hill.

The place to be selected for the signing of the treaty is a question of great interest. It was assumed before the meeting of the plenipotentiaries that the treaty, wherever it might be negotiated, would be signed in Washington and be known hereafter as the "Treaty of Washington," as the conference itself, although held at Portsmouth, is known as the Washington conference. It is proposed that the signing of the treaty take place at Sagamore Hill as a compliment to President Roosevelt for his part in initiating the conference and bringing it to a successful issue. The treaty then would be known as the "Treaty of Sagamore Hill," and would go down in history along with many other important conventions which have been concluded at places other than continental capitals. This question lies wholly with the conferees and it is likely to remain undetermined until they practically have concluded their work.

CONGRATULATIONS POUR IN

Roosevelt Receives Messages From World's Rulers and Statesmen. OYSTER BAY, Aug. 30.—Crowned heads of the world unite with distinguished statesmen of America and Europe in according the glory of peace between Russia and Japan to President Roosevelt. Throughout last night and today, telegrams of congratulation poured upon the President in a great flood. They came from persons of high degree and low, and from all quarters of the world. Among the first messages received was one from the King of England, as follows: "MARIENBAD, Aug. 29.—The President: Let me be the first to congratulate you on the successful issue of the peace conference to which you greatly contributed."

EDWARD, R. I. Soon after a notably cordial telegram was received from Emperor William of Germany. It read: "To President Roosevelt: Just received cable from America announcing agreement of peace conference on preliminaries of peace. I am overjoyed to express sincere congratulations at the great success due to your untiring efforts. The whole of mankind must unite and will do so in thanking you for the great boon you have given it."

WILLIAM, I. R. Ambassador Jusserand, of France, sent this cablegram: "LONDON, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt: Heartiest, warmest congratulations."

JUSSERAND. Then came telegrams from diplomatic representatives of foreign countries in this country—from Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador; from Minister Des Franches, of Italy; and from the Chinese Minister. They follow:

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 29.—Secretary to the President: Please submit to the President my most cordial congratulations upon the success of his efforts to bring about peace.

AMHERST, Mass.—I beg to offer my hearty congratulations for the successful conclusion of your efforts for which the world, especially the Orient, is ever indebted to you.

CHENG TUNG LIANG CHENG. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt: I beg to offer you, on behalf of the Italian Government and of myself, heartiest congratulations for your great success in establishing peace. Italy, who, since her constitution, has endeavored to be an element and factor of harmony among nations, will greatly admire and praise the work you have done in the name of humanity.

DES FLANCHES. Count Casati, who recently was succeeded by Baron Rosen as Russian Am-

bassador to the United States, cabled as follows: "PARIS, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt: Profoundly happy at the result of the negotiations which assure a peace honorable to both nations and in which you have taken so great a part. CASINI."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN sent a message congratulating the President with the peace credit to Mrs. Roosevelt, but none of them had business of public importance.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt: Accept congratulations. Your successful efforts to secure peace between Russia and Japan reflect credit on the nation. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Cordial messages were received also from Senators and Representatives in Congress, congratulating the President on his great triumph for peace, also one from former Secretary of State John W. Foster. President Roosevelt passed the day quietly at his home. A tremendous storm raged over Long Island during the early morning, and the President remained within doors most of the time. A few personal friends were entertained by the President at dinner, but none of them had business of public importance.

President Loubet, of France, cabled as follows: "President Roosevelt: Your Excellency has just rendered to humanity an eminent service, for which I felicitate you heartily. The French Republic rejoices in the role that her sister America has played in this historic event."

The President has acknowledged the messages received from King Edward, Emperor William and President Loubet, but the text of his responses is not made public here.

Among the scores of messages which were received by the President this afternoon and today were congratulatory ones from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Consul-General Iddings at Cairo, General Booth of the Salvation Army, General King, Commander-in-Chief of the G. R. Cavalry, "Bill" of New York, Hansbrough of North Dakota and Alger of Michigan; Representative Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the House foreign relations committee; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Andrew Carnegie and the latter's guests at Skibo Castle.

SAYS KAISER HELPED HIM.

Roosevelt Thanks Him for Co-Operation at Every Stage. BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Emperor William today received the following telegram from President Roosevelt: "In reply to His Majesty's congratulations on the result of the peace conference, cabled yesterday, I thank you most heartily for your congratulations and wish to take this opportunity to express my profound appreciation with the way you co-operated in every stage and effort to bring about peace in the Orient. It has been a very great pleasure to work with you toward this end."

NOBEL PRIZE FOR ROOSEVELT

Will Be Awarded Next Year—Committee Congratulations. CARLSBAD, Aug. 30.—The Associated Press has the highest authority for stating that there is a strong probability that President Roosevelt will receive the Nobel peace prize next year.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Aug. 30.—The Nobel peace prize committee today cabled to President Roosevelt congratulations on his work "for the peace of the world and for humanity."

Roosevelt Congratulates Mikado. OYSTER BAY, Aug. 30.—In a letter to Baron Komura, the peace envoy of Japan, the President extended his congratulations upon the wisdom and magnanimity manifested by Japan in the negotiations. The letter follows: "Mr. Baron Komura—I have received your letter of August 29. May I ask you to convey to His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, my warmest congratulations on the wisdom and magnanimity which he and the Japanese people have displayed? I am sure that all civilized mankind shares this feeling with me."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT." Reformed Religions Bless Him. GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—The International Congress of Reformed Religions, in the course of today's sitting, dispatched the following message to President Roosevelt: "We congratulate you on the great part you have taken in the bringing of peace. We all implore God's blessing for you and the United States."

Thanks God for Roosevelt's Courage. ROME, Aug. 30.—The pope was informed of the conclusion of peace in the Far East this morning. He immediately arose, exclaiming: "This is the happiest news of my life. Thank God for President Roosevelt's courage."

CUT OFF EQUITABLE GRAFT

DIRECTORS STOP HYDE AND ALEXANDER PENSIONS. Saving Will Be Made on Agents' Advances—Business Decreased in Last Seven Months. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society today decided to abolish the \$5,000 pension now enjoyed by Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, widow of the founder of the Society; also to abolish the prospective pension of \$5,000 to Mrs. J. W. Alexander, wife of the ex-president, who resigned, which she would have received in case she survived her husband.

President Paul Morton reported that the Equitable Society's business had fallen less than 10 per cent in the United States and Canada during the seven months ending August 1, 1905, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The actual cash decrease in life insurance written was more than \$2,500,000.

Mr. Morton also announced that the Equitable system of making advances to agents, which was made the subject of charges in the suit now pending against the Equitable directors, had been changed so as to add \$125,000 per annum to the society's income. For many years these sums, aggregating about \$5,000,000, were carried by the Equitable Trust Company, of New York, and by the Commercial Trust Company, of Philadelphia. Today the directors referred the matter to Mr. Morton, empowering him to carry the loans hereafter as a society matter.

DISCIPLINE LAX ON BENNINGTON

Bonaparte Orders Court-Martial on Commander Lucien Young.

DISAGREES WITH FINDINGS

Secretary of Navy Finds Nothing to Commend but Action of Officers and Crew After Disaster Had Happened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Bonaparte, in his action today on the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the Bennington explosion, severely arraigns some officers of the vessel for failure to look after the safety-valves; orders Commander Lucien Young before a court-martial to clear himself of the charges of "neglect of official duty," directs the court-martial of Ensign Wade on the charge of "neglect of duty," and disapproves the court of inquiry's finding that the Bennington was "in an excellent state of discipline and in good and efficient condition." Ensign Wade was in charge of the machinery. The action as to Commander Young was taken in view of the fact that the court of inquiry in its findings and opinion did not pass expressly upon his conduct and the question of his responsibility for the explosion. Mr. Bonaparte, however, approves the court of inquiry's indorsement of the creditable conduct of all the survivors of the officers and crew of the Bennington "after the explosion occurred."

Mr. Bonaparte's indorsement on the court's findings is as follows: "The department has very carefully considered the findings and opinion of the court of inquiry, the testimony and exhibits thereto attached and the indorsement of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron thereon. It has also considered the letters of the court of inquiry commendatory of Lieutenant A. F. H. Yates, U. S. N., and Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., and the indorsement of the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron thereon. The questions involved in this inquiry, being deemed by the department of exceptional interest and importance to the service, have been treated with more than ordinary care and deliberation."

Holds Discipline Was Lax. The department approves the several findings of fact by the court of inquiry, with the exception of so much thereof as in the words following: "That on July 9, 1905, the Bennington was in an excellent state of discipline, in good and efficient condition with the exception of her boilers, which were in fair condition and efficiency, considering their age (about 12 years) and the use to which they had been subjected."

The department does not consider this particular finding sustained by the evidence; the proof tends strongly to show that the superior force of the engine-room division had been permitted to fall into habits of laxity and inattention in the discharge of their duties and that at least some of this force was imperfectly instructed regarding their responsibility in the matter of discipline, and that her boilers were in "fair condition and efficient" inappropriate to the facts disclosed by the proof.

The department approves and concurs in the opinion expressed by the court of inquiry respecting the causes of the deplorable calamity as the one which the said court was constituted to inquire into and the responsibility and culpability of the several persons mentioned in the said opinion of the said court.

Two Charges Against Wade.

The Secretary then discusses certain portions of the evidence, which, he says, were sufficient to justify the court in advancing another charge of neglect of duty against Ensign Wade, and proceeds: "The department approves the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry that Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., be brought to trial by court martial upon the charges contained in the opinion of the said Court of Inquiry. Such court martial is hereby ordered to include in the charges and specifications the further charge hereinafter set forth."

Inasmuch as the Court of Inquiry did not pass explicitly in its findings and opinion upon the conduct of Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., commanding the Bennington, the department is instructed to include in the charges and specifications the further charge hereinafter set forth. "That the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron and the letters of the members of the Court of Inquiry, with the further indorsement of the Commander-in-Chief respecting the highly creditable conduct of all the survivors of the officers and the crew of the Bennington after the explosion occurred. It is but just to mention and include in this commendation Commander Lucien Young, U. S. N., and Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., and also to note that special reference in the letters aforesaid is made to Lieutenant A. F. Yates, U. S. N., notwithstanding the severe

loss sustained by the ship's complement and the suddenness and terrible consequences of the accident, discipline was fully maintained. All the officers seem to have discharged their duties with entire presence of mind, intelligence and courage, the crippled vessel was handled judiciously and swiftly in the rescue of their unfortunate shipmates worthy of the honorable traditions of our service. The department notes with pleasure this commendable feature of an appalling and also irreparable disaster."

Bubonic Plague on Isthmus.

PANAMA, Aug. 30.—Colonel William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer in the canal zone, officially reported yesterday that a bacteriological examination confirms as a case of bubonic plague the disease from which one man died at La Boca Saturday last. All those who have been in contact with the case have been strictly isolated, and the entire village has been thoroughly disinfectant. Colonel Gorgas has been authorized to burn any buildings he may deem necessary for the purpose of stamping out the disease.

Interpreter Resigns Under Fire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary Murray, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, today permitted Thomas Quinn, interpreter for the Chinese at the Bureau of Immigration in Arizona, to resign from the service. Charges were made that Quinn had coached Chinese witnesses for a remuneration. He denies the charge and an order of dismissal was under consideration, when he resigned.

To TUNNEL SISKIYOU

HARRIMAN SAID TO HAVE GIVEN THE ORDER. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 30.—The fact is made known in the Bee today that during his recent visit to the Pacific Coast, E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, gave orders to the engineering department to make a survey for the construction of a great tunnel through the Siskiyou Mountains.

According to the orders given by the president of the road the tunnel is to be ready for operation within three years. The tunnel through the mountains will be the means of greatly reducing the grade, so that faster time may be made between California and Portland, and will also shorten the distance from seven to ten miles. Trains running through the tunnel will be operated by electric motors.

Faster Time Will Then Be Made Between Portland and San Francisco and Route Shortened.

MANILA, Aug. 30.—Secretary Taft and party sailed on the transport Logan at noon today for Japan. There was a notable demonstration in the bay just before the Logan sailed. Many valuable presents were presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt by the natives after she had gone aboard the Logan.

Taft Party Sails for Japan.

Not Becoming to Age. Not in anger, but in sorrow, said Miss Hunt continues thus: "This is a sweet childish fad and looks pretty and charming at times. Still it is utterly out of place for a woman past 32 years of age. A silvery haired woman may go with a lace scarf over her head if she chooses, but her age bespeaks reverence, respect, courtesy which is rarely considered with an uncovered head. Imagine a mother getting on a car with a bevy of bareheaded girls who are so free to take up all faddish notions and faddish styles. The mother forgets her dignity and in the eyes of the public loses her great mother charm protection."

Take Sun-Bath in Seclusion.

"If it is the intention of the followers of the uncovered head fad to give their hair a bath in the sunlight, let them find a nook in their home where they can sit and enjoy the rays of the sun in seclusion. The idea originated with the child, and with the child it should stay."

Contents Today's Paper

- The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 68 deg. Precipitation, none. TODAY'S—Fair and warmer. Northwest winds. The Peace Conference. Russians ready to attack instant conference broke up. Page 1. Peace treaty being drafted. Page 1. War party disappointed at Witte's success. Page 2. Roosevelt says conference is not yet out of woods. Page 1. All nations unite in praise of Roosevelt. Page 4. Fighting continued till day before agreement. Page 3. Russia takes news with wry face. Page 4. National. President will arrive movement for Hague peace conference. Page 1. Dr. Salmon concentrated of grafting. Page 3. Secretary Bonaparte disagrees with Bennington court of inquiry's findings. Page 1. China boycott falls at New Chung. Page 2. Foreign. Sultan of Morocco releases Bonais at French's demand. Page 2. Swedish-Norwegian conference opens today. Page 4. Eclipse of sun successfully observed by Americans in Pacific Coast. Domestic. Millinery president condemns hatless women. Page 1. No Germans doctors attacked by yellow fever. Page 2. Toronto tears path in Pennsylvania town. Page 3. Great storm causes floods in Wyoming and Colorado. Page 1. J. J. Hill addresses farmers on Oriental markets. Page 2. Sport. Portland is defeated by Oakland, 3-2. Page 7. Vancouver lacrosse players arrive. Page 7. Water sports are chief events at the Astoria regatta. Page 7. Pacific Coast League scores: Oakland 2; Portland 1; San Francisco 2; Seattle 6; Tacoma 6; Los Angeles 2. Page 7. Siskiyou Mountains to be tunneled by the Southern Pacific. Page 1. Governor Chamberlain will work with irrigation projects. Page 6. Corvallis club raided and two officers are arrested and fined. Page 6. Oregon convicts wear a uniform of bluish gray. Page 6. Rich strikes in the Bohemian district. Page 6. Sheriff Word goes to Denver to bring Frank Gonzales back, suspected of murder of J. J. Anderson, near Bonnevile. Page 14. Attorney's question causes clash in Municipal Court. Page 11. J. J. Kaddery criticizes Portland fire department. Page 9. Federal grand jury will investigate many more cases before adjournment. Page 11.

WAR DECLARED ON HATLESS WOMEN

She-Pope of Milliners Says Bare Heads on Street Are Indecent.

SHUDDERS AT THOUGHT

Madame Hunt Calls Latest Fad Childish and Not Becoming Silvery-Haired Woman With Bevy of Girls.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Madame Hunt, who yesterday astonished the National Milliners' Convention, of which she is president, by an address in which she said the milliner becomes effeminate, losing his manly characteristics by jabbling in laces, flowers, frills and furbelows, today sounded the war note against the late fad of women going bareheaded. She strongly intimated that such procedure was indecent.

Russia and Japan have agreed to peace, it is true, but the average woman will forget that when she learns the milliners have declared war. Not a war of prices in which hats worth \$15 will be sold at \$2.99. Nothing of the kind; but a war on the fashion of going bareheaded.

War on Bareheaded Women.

"War and no compromise," is the cry of the delegation to the National Milliners' Convention. Deep in their minds the milliners believe women should wear hats at all times, even in heat; but pending the arrival of the milliners they will be contented if women will wear hats on the street. The horror of going hatless is described quite patently by Mme. Hunt, president of the milliners' organization.

"For many months," explained Mme. Hunt, "women have thought it was the proper thing to go bareheaded. You can see them in State street"—this with a shudder—"you can see them on the boulevards"—this with a sigh—"and in automobiles. The uncovered head is in evidence everywhere; and the ages of the women range from 10 years to 50."

Not Becoming to Age.

Not in anger, but in sorrow, said Miss Hunt continues thus: "This is a sweet childish fad and looks pretty and charming at times. Still it is utterly out of place for a woman past 32 years of age. A silvery haired woman may go with a lace scarf over her head if she chooses, but her age bespeaks reverence, respect, courtesy which is rarely considered with an uncovered head. Imagine a mother getting on a car with a bevy of bareheaded girls who are so free to take up all faddish notions and faddish styles. The mother forgets her dignity and in the eyes of the public loses her great mother charm protection."

Take Sun-Bath in Seclusion.

"If it is the intention of the followers of the uncovered head fad to give their hair a bath in the sunlight, let them find a nook in their home where they can sit and enjoy the rays of the sun in seclusion. The idea originated with the child, and with the child it should stay."

The Milliners also say the nifty Tommy Atkins hat and the small toque must go. The new "dreams" will be larger, with rolling brims and much fluffiness in the way of frills and lace. Also the prices will be much steeper. It is also announced that many of the furs will be the proper thing next season.

NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE

Action Delayed Awaiting Peace Treaty, Which Was Excuse Offered by Powers. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is regarded here as probable that immediately on the conclusion and final signature of the peace treaty between Russia and Japan there will be a renewed effort to secure another meeting of the Hague conference, in accordance with President Roosevelt's suggestion to the powers last Spring. Following the original proposition, the President sent out a second note notifying the powers that, in his judgment, further proceedings in connection with the call should be left to the resident counsils at the Hague.

The State department has learned since then that all of the powers addressed, while accepting the project, qualified their acceptance with the statement that the new conference should be deferred until the conclusion of hostilities between Japan and Russia. There the matter has rested and it probably will require the issuance of a third circular note to set the wheels in motion and bring about the desired conference.

Any of the signatory powers might feel disposed to put forth such a note, but on the whole it is regarded as rather more probable that President Roosevelt will complete the movement he has initiated and soon after Secretary Root's return to Washington the President will advise with him touching the issuance of the necessary reminder.