

GREAT JOY IN THE ARMY OF THE CZAR

President Roosevelt Toasted and Cheered by War-Wearied Soldiers.

PEACE TERMS GRATIFYING

Newspapers Eagerly Scanned for News and Pleasure Expressed by Singing and Feasting.

OTAMA PROPOSES ARMISTICE

OTAMA, Manchuria, Saturday, Sept. 9.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a Japanese Commissioner bearing a white flag and escorted by 30 soldiers, arrived at a post near the rail-

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, Saturday, Sept. 9.

News having been received that peace negotiations at Portsmouth are approaching a conclusion, the correspondent of the Associated Press has made a survey of all the Russian positions, from Mongolia to headquarters, the object, in part, being to ascertain the manner in which the efforts making for peace were viewed by the army.

The negotiations received no official recognition in the field prior to the successful conclusion, the army keeping in a state of readiness for a battle until the receipt by General Linievich of a telegram from Emperor Nicholas, declaring that the treaty had been signed, and that His Majesty accepted the conditions arrived at. This telegram was officially published in the army newspapers September 6, and the outlines of the peace conditions were printed in the same publication today.

Officers thereafter observed military decorum in the strictest sense, but the soldiers, with the consent of the officers, engaged in feasting and other forms of celebration. It will be a week or more before the entire army is fully informed of the conclusion of peace, but the news was discounted long since by the prevailing conviction that since the appointment of the plenipotentiaries peace was a foregone conclusion. It may be said that to the great majority of the officers and men so far informed the news that the war is at an end is most welcome.

Singular Honor to an American.

Thousands are daily drinking to the health of President Roosevelt. The correspondent, who is the only remaining foreign newspaper man with the Russian army, was everywhere asked by the men if he were an American, and upon being answered in the affirmative they captured him and tossed him many times in the air, after the manner of the Cossacks, while their officers gently protested against the seemingly questionable form of their admiration.

Peace News Travels Slowly.

Owing to the enormous tract of country east of Hailungking, and between the Russian lines along the Vladivostok railroad and the Japanese position in the Changpashan Range, it will require some time to reach all the elements operating in the interests of both armies and in restoring to order the regions occupied by both flanks.

The officers are holding races at Toer-ahu and at other places. The Fourth Siberian Army Corps, which played a conspicuous part throughout the war, was reviewed September 5 by its commander, General Zaroubaleff, who was high in fame throughout the army because of his prominence in the battles of Tachokino and Liao Yang, in the protection of Mukden and in the retreat from that place, is mentioned as among the first who will return home. The disability of General Zerkovitch has steadily increased, and he will be compelled to return to Europe. This officer was noted for his singular bravery throughout the war. He was wounded at Mukden, when he lost three-fourths of his Tenth Army Corps.

Soldiers Are Apprehensive.

Among the soldiers generally there is a feeling of apprehension regarding the internal affairs of Russia, and many of them have expressed a desire to remain in Manchuria indefinitely. Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia, who has been with the army since the

beginning of May, has announced his intention of returning to Germany.

After a prolonged war on an enormous scale, and after the great preparations recently made to continue the struggle, the Russian army, in complying with the conditions of peace, surrender two complete positions, with field works of vast extent, and even more intricate than those of Liao Yang, beside positions of great strength protecting its communications, but, notwithstanding this, the correspondent found among the officers and men a generally prevailing sense of the remarkable fairness of the condition by which a terrible war has been brought to a close.

Inflated Ideas of Strength.

The advocates of further fighting, however, seemed to be convinced that the flower of the Japanese army had gone, leaving only old reservists and inferior recruits, while the constant strengthening of the Russians with young recruits they believed gave them a large balance of power, which would enable them not only to fight one more great battle, but to enforce peace thereafter. The impression prevailed among these advocates that the army was nearly twice its real size, and their feeling of strength was due to this exaggeration of the facts.

Since the reception of the Emperor's testimony of the bravery and self-sacrifice of the soldiers and the declaration of the final end of the peace, the Russian army has become obediently passive. All peace news, except that direct from the Ministers or the Emperor, is placed at the end of the dispatches printed in the army papers. This is given as a little prominence as possible.

KANEKO CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Takes Lunch and a Long Stroll in the Woods.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Baron Kaneko, the special commercial envoy of Japan to the United States, spent three hours today with President Roosevelt. Throughout the reception, Baron Kaneko maintained the closest relations with the President, acting as an intermediary between the Japanese government and Baron Komura and the President. It can be said that Baron Komura trusted him as the trusted nobody else.

Baron Kaneko arrived on the 12:30 P. M. train from New York. Awaiting him at the station was one of the President's carriages, in which he was conveyed to Sagamore Hill. At luncheon, the President and Baron Kaneko "rambled through the woods" for more than two hours, returning to the President's house in time to reach the village for the 4:30 train.

"My visit to the President," said the Baron, "was purely social. He invited me to take luncheon with him, and I came today. There was nothing official about it, and about my call, I expect very soon to leave for Japan, and I do not intend to see him again. I have not decided definitely whether I shall leave America, but it will be soon."

"My mission in this country was simply to do what I could to cultivate between America and Japan cordial commercial and trade relations. Trade and commerce rule the world—it is the greatest factor in it."

"Has your mission been successful?" the Baron was asked.

"Yes, in a degree, I think it has," he replied. "America sustains very friendly relations in trade and commerce with Japan. I have formed many charming acquaintances in this country, and my sojourn here has been very pleasant."

Baron Kaneko was asked if Japan was interested in the proposed railroads in China or railroad concessions in that empire.

"Not at all; not that I know of," he replied. "Of course, by the terms of the treaty, Japan has the right to take over a part of the Manchurian railway, but that is Japan's only railroad interest in China as far as I know."

Referring to the recent rioting in Tokio, Baron Kaneko said:

"While personally I have received no dispatches on the subject, I am assured that the rioting which occurred was only a spontaneous upheaval of sentiment due to a misunderstanding of the situation in the treaty concluded at Portsmouth. Now that a correct understanding of the situation is becoming general the trouble has disappeared. There is no anti-American sentiment in Japan. Our people have the greatest respect and admiration for President Roosevelt and the highest regard for America."

White and Party at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, the Russian peace plenipotentiaries, accompanied by members of the former's suite, spent Sunday in Washington. They arrived here at an early hour this morning and spent the entire day, visiting the historic points in and about the city, left for New York this afternoon for New York, from which place Mr. Witte will sail for Hamburg next Tuesday.

While they were in charge of Acting Secretary of State Loomis and Major Charles McCawley, of the Marine Corps, who, at the special request of the President, acted as their escorts to the various places visited.

Baron Rosen Has the Grip.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, with their suite, arrived in New York shortly before midnight and went at once to the St. Regis Hotel. They were awaited by a physician, who had been summoned by telegraph to attend Baron Rosen, who is indisposed. Baron Rosen has been suffering for some time with a slight attack of the grip, and the strain to which he has been subjected during the last week has somewhat exhausted him. Upon leaving Baron Rosen, the physician stated that his patient was much better than he had been. The Russian envoys will go to West Point tomorrow on J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair.

Correspondents Kept at Distance.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 9.—(U. A. M.)—(Delayed in transmission.)—General Fukushima left Kajuyn today for the north to meet the Russian General and arrange the details of an armistice. General Fukushima positively refused to allow press correspondents to accompany him. The correspondents are still kept 20 miles in the rear of the army, which has not yet been informed of the signing of a peace treaty.

Salt River Dam Washed Out.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 10.—The Arizona Water Company's costly dam, furnishing water to irrigate many hundreds of acres of land near Phoenix, with water from the Salt River, was washed out by a big rise in the stream. The damage will be heavy.

REAM TAKES DOWN \$30,000 JACKPOT

Exponents of High Finance Play for Excessive Stakes on Ocean Steamer.

SPECTATORS' EYES BULGE

George Westinghouse, H. C. Frick and F. Augustus Heinze Back Losing Cards, While Gen. Miles Plays Checkers.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Norman B. Ream took another whirl at high finance in the poker market on the Kaiser Wilhelm, a week ago, and got away with a lot of gold that belonged to several other exponents of high-finance business.

George Westinghouse, the man who invented the airplane, and the man recently selected by Thomas F. Ryan as one of the three trustees of the Equitable Life; Henry C. Frick, the Pittsburgh millionaire steel man, and F. Augustus Heinze, the Montana copper king, fell before Mr. Ream's expert system of playing poker.

The Kaiser Wilhelm landed in New York last Thursday morning, and Mr. Ream was just \$20,000 richer than he had been a few hours before. The night before, the last game played in the saloon did the trick. The four financial stars played to a crowded saloon. The game had been going on steadily for four or five days, but Wednesday night the limit was taken off, and the financiers loosened up their belts and fell to.

Piles of Money on the Table.

The betting started low enough, but as the time left for play dwindled the stakes grew. Big hand followed big hand, and at last the watchers got a universal and unanimous headache every time they tried to count the money. Some of the men in the crowd decided that the United States mint had broken loose, and formed a combination with the Bank of England with the joint riches of both on the gambling table.

After several small jackpots of \$25,000 and other such trivial sums, the quartet of gamblers, after trying to quit for a long time, and falling down before the fascination of the game, agreed on one grand finale, where all limits of past were to be dwarfed and forgotten, and then the fun began. The hand was dealt around, and the betting started. Before the players drew cards for the final thirteenth struggle, there was over \$30,000 in the pot.

After the draw, the game continued to grow faster and fiercer. Somebody bet \$100, and somebody raised back, and the raising continued back and forth, and every bet higher than the one before, until somebody called.

Ream Holds the High Hand.

There was \$50,000 in the pot when the call came. On the showdown, Mr. Ream held the high hand, and he raked in the stakes, putting him away to the good on the night's play, and making him the one best bet candidate for the high honors so long held by John W. Gates.

General C. M. Spitzer, a Toledo banker and capitalist and a millionaire whose chief title to fame lies in the fact that when Aeronaut Knabenshue made his first successful attempt flight he landed on top of the Spitzer building, came over on the Kaiser Wilhelm and witnessed the play. General Spitzer did not sit in the game. He played checkers with General Nelson A. Miles, who was returning from a long stay in Europe.

Mr. Spitzer was once on the staff of the late Governor Nash, of Ohio, and the title of General was conferred on him for his services to the state. In a Toledo paper today, General Spitzer gave out an interview about his trip abroad, and he mentioned the high play of the financiers on the trip back.

EARTH TREMORS ARE FELT

CALABRIANS ARE SLEEPING IN THE OPEN AIR.

Italian Government is Making Every Effort to Relieve the Distress Caused by Disaster.

ROME, Sept. 10.—Further slight earthquake shocks today caused additional terror among the inhabitants of Calabria. The damage, however, was insignificant, although the disturbances affected a more extended area, reaching Naples. The activity of Mount Vesuvius increased, while the violent eruption of the ancient crater on the island of St. Romboli is still in progress.

Minister of Public Works Farfari is making a minute personal investigation of the extent of the disaster, visiting even the smallest hamlets in the stricken provinces and carrying funds and material for the immediate relief of the starving and ill-clad people. Everywhere he is met by crowds who appeal to him for aid.

Despite the efforts of the authorities, many persons have not yet been reached, owing to the difficulty of bringing sufficient supplies. The relief trains, which are carrying food, clothing and medical supplies are compelled to proceed slowly, owing to the fact that great masses have been caused at many places and along the railroad tracks by the shocks.

Everywhere in the disturbed area the people are sleeping in the open air, even in places where the houses are

safe. The population appears to have been stupefied by the catastrophe. The greatest caution is necessary in the search for victims, as the walls are continually falling. Soldiers, citizens and doctors are working heroically, but they have to be frequently relieved because of nervous breakdown resulting from the horrible sights encountered by them.

Along the Gulf of St. Eufamia, facing the island of Stromboli, all the picturesque villages are totally ruined and many of them may not be rebuilt, because the surviving inhabitants have been exterminated to the United States. Most of the deaths occurred among women and children, the men escaping as they were at work in the fields when the shock took place.

The ports have been deeply affected by the disaster and has instructed the bishops and other churchmen to afford every possible aid.

Funds are coming in rapidly from all sources, both public and private. The ministerial council has voted \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and Premier Fortis has personally given a similar amount.

GETS WIFE AND LOSES JOB

PRESIDENT ASKS INSPECTOR BROWN'S RESIGNATION.

At White Party Government Officer Meets Chorus Girl Whom He Marries Next Day.

MURKOGEE, I. T., Sept. 10.—(Special.)—Lawrence Brown, an Inspector for the Department of the Interior, whose hasty marriage to Miss Florence Hargrave, of Colorado Springs, a member of the chorus with the Irma opera company, caused a sensation at the Oklahoma capital, has been dismissed from the service, and a quasi-public notice given that marriages on one day's acquaintance are not looked upon with favor by the Interior Department.

When Mr. Brown and his newly-wedded wife reached Murkogee yesterday, the former was summoned to the office of Inspector J. George Wright and notified that his resignation had been called for by order of the President.

Brown was in Murkogee early last week on official duty. Monday evening he attended the performance given by the Irma opera company. After the show Brown and some young men of the town made up a supper party, to which several of the chorus girls were invited. Wine flowed freely. Brown and Miss Hargrave dined vis-a-vis. Before the evening had passed a proposal of marriage was made. The ceremony took place the following day.

In another case mentioned a Canadian persistently placed his wife in the way of a friend, and so purposely facilitated her fall, in order to obtain a divorce that he might marry again.

Bishops Deane of Albany, Tuttle of Missouri and Morrison of Duluth spoke strongly of the evils of divorce in the United States, and a statement which had great weight in producing the adoption of the canon was that made by George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who said that an American Judge told him he dissolved ten times as many marriages as any clergyman solemnized.

The general impression here in regard to the Anglican Synod's prohibition of the marriage of divorced persons is that it will simply send candidates for a second experience of matrimony either to the United States or to the clergy of some other church. It appears that only 135 divorces have been granted in Canada during the period that has produced \$25,000 in the United States, and the furnished an argument against the necessity of action by Canada.

The answer was that the nearest house was on fire, and that many of the divorces issued in the United States were secured by Canadians. The debate on the subject was very acrimonious, and Christ's exception in favor of a bill of divorce against a wife guilty of adultery was freely quoted.

TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA

Two Persons Killed and a Number of Houses Blown Down.

LAWTON, Okla., Sept. 10.—A small tornado passed over the vicinity of Walter, 30 miles south of here, last night, killing two persons and seriously injuring nine. The dead: Mrs. E. M. Childers, John Ross.

Several houses were blown down.

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THE WEATHER. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 75 deg.; minimum, 60 deg. TODAY'S—Partly cloudy and occasionally threatening; winds mostly northwesterly.

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FORCED PERSONS MAY NOT BE WED

Stand Taken by Synod of the Church of England in Dominion of Canada.

BISHOPS VOTE AS A UNIT

Lately Almost Defeat Action, Which Has No Other Advocate in the World Than the Church of Rome.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—No clergyman owing obedience to the Church of England in Canada can hereafter solemnize marriage between a divorced person and another, so long as the other party to the divorce is living. This was the decision reached at midnight Saturday by the General Synod of the Dominion of Canada, representing every diocese and part of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the American boundary to the Arctic Ocean.

The bishops were unanimous on the subject, 13 of them being present. Only eight of the clergy opposed it. But the lately almost defeated majority for the canon, the lay votes being only nine.

The Canadian branch of the Anglican Church is the first in the world to take this action. No other church but that of Rome has yet taken it. A strong fight was waged in synod all day yesterday for permission, as now, for the marriage of the innocent party to a divorce, on the ground of the injustice of punishing the innocent for the guilty. The convincing argument the other way was the facility with which Canadians obtained divorces and then remarried here, and also the number of divorced Americans who come to Canada to be married.

It was also alleged that there was no innocent party to divorces. A Canadian petitioner was instanced who obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery, and was virtually declared innocent. He was married to another woman almost immediately, and a child was born to them two months later.

In another case mentioned a Canadian persistently placed his wife in the way of a friend, and so purposely facilitated her fall, in order to obtain a divorce that he might marry again.

Bishops Deane of Albany, Tuttle of Missouri and Morrison of Duluth spoke strongly of the evils of divorce in the United States, and a statement which had great weight in producing the adoption of the canon was that made by George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who said that an American Judge told him he dissolved ten times as many marriages as any clergyman solemnized.

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GRIEF DRAVES TO SUICIDE

FISHING CAPTAIN BELIEVES PART OF CREW LOST.

Missing Men Are Picked Up at Sea and Brought to Maine Port.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Sept. 10.—The fishing schooner Ella J. King, Captain Lawson, arrived here today from the Georges Banks with the eight men of the crew of the Boston fishing schooner Joseph H. Crowell. The crew arrived at Boston yesterday and reported that committed suicide at sea and that the eight men had been lost in the fog while fishing from dories.

The fishermen were picked up last Wednesday about eight miles southwest of Seal Island. They had been in their dories two days and a night without food. Captain Fraser committed suicide after he learned that eight of the men were missing.

WILSON IS TO INVESTIGATE

Gross Irregularities Said to Exist in Western Forest Reserves.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—During his extended trip through the West, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will investigate the Bureau of Forestry, of which Gifford Pinchot, the President's special personal friend, is head. Gross irregularities are said to exist in the Black Hills forest reserve, and in many Western reserves. No charges of graft have been made against the bureau here, but there was another reason why Secretary Wilson will look into these allegations during his tour of inspection.

SPECULATED AND LOST

Ruined Millionaire Commits Suicide by Inhaling Gas.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Ruined by disastrous financial speculations, Brewster Burton, a former millionaire of Western Springs, Ill., committed suicide here today by inhaling illuminating gas in a rooming-house in Indiana avenue. Burton came to Chicago five weeks ago, since when he has been speculating heavily on the Board of Trade.

Two years ago Burton was worth \$1,200,000, but it is said to have lost it all by speculation.

Freight Depot Is Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Fire tonight in the freight yards of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Railway Company, totally destroyed the freight depot with the entire contents. 41 freight cars, most of which were fully loaded, two mail cars, two baggage cars and the private car of Superintendent M. W. Maguire. The loss is \$50,000.

UNIVERSITIES ARE TO OPEN

Imperial Ukase Gives Large Measure of Autonomy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—An imperial ukase is published this morning granting a liberal measure of autonomy to the universities pending the elaboration of permanent regulations along the same lines. This is considered here an insuring the opening of the universities September 14, and the resumption of the educational life of Russia, which has been at a standstill with students and professors in the higher schools on strike, since February.

The ukase places the elections of rectors and deans of the universities, who have hitherto been appointed by the Minister of Education, and were regarded as representatives of the hated bureaucratic class, in the hands of the university professors, thereby making these officials truly representative of university life. The duty of seeing that academic educa-

tion follows a normal and orderly course is entrusted by the ukase to professional councils, to which has been conferred jurisdiction over offences by students.

University inspectors, who formerly were considered as a sort of secret police, are now responsible to the rectors, and are to the ministry, and a cause of many misunderstandings between the universities and the authorities has thereby been removed.

The ukase falls to give the right of assembly or to grant the other political demands for which the students have been restless, but the placing of the government were considered as a sort of secret police, are now responsible to the rectors, and are to the ministry, and a cause of many misunderstandings between the universities and the authorities has thereby been removed.

Assassin Given Life Imprisonment.

MOSCOW, Sept. 10.—M. Kulkovsky, who July 11 last assassinated Major-General Count Shevaloff, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LOWERS CUSTOMS DUTIES

CZAR DISCONTINUES DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICA.

Products of United States Factories to Be Admitted on Equal Terms With Other Nations.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 10.—At the conference last night between President Roosevelt and the Russian peace envoys, Mr. Witte, by direction of the Emperor of Russia, presented the following communication:

"Some years ago, in consequence of a misunderstanding in the interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause, there were established in Russia on several articles of American production customs duties on a higher scale than those levied on the same articles when imported from other countries."

"His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has commanded me to inform the President of the United States that he has been pleased to order the discontinuance of the levying of such higher duties on American products, in order that henceforth American manufactures should pay the same duties as collected on imports from other countries."

Articles Affected by New Order. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—As understood here, the customs duties referred to by Mr. Witte in his communication to the President, and which, by direction of the Emperor, have been discontinued, are certain of the imposition in the early part of 1901 by this Government of a differential duty on Russian sugar imported into the United States.

Following this action of the United States was the issuance in retaliation of an order of the Russian Minister of Finance, which became effective March 5, 1901, imposing maximum duties on certain American articles, the increases ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. Generally stated, these articles were: Cast-iron, wares, manufactures of iron and steel, iron and steel boilers, tanks, bridges, pipes, etc.; machinery, sewing machines, motors, dynamo, portable engines, locomotives and locomotive cars, locomobiles and fire engines.

The controversy with Russia which involved the imposition by the United States of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar by the United States grew out of the allegation by American producers that Russia was paying a bounty to her sugar producers.

At the time he was elected to the Senate, Burton was at odds with the Republican machine in Kansas; in fact, he was always at odds with the machine. The machine tried to prevent his election, but the popular demand was so great, that Burton won out in spite of the fiat of the regular organization. "Joe" Bristow and Senator Long were the leaders in the state machine that fought him, and they, with Cyrus Leland and their associates, proceeded forthwith to make it warm for the new Senator.

BRYAN WILL TAKE NO FEES

Reports That Estate of P. S. Bennett Has Been Settled.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10.—Rev. Alexander F. Irving, of this city, has received a letter from W. J. Bryan, executor of the estate of Philo S. Bennett, saying that the estate has been settled. Mr. Bryan submits a list of the payments to be made out of the estate, including the Bennett prize fund, Mr. Bryan's fund for poor boys, and his fund for poor girls. Each of the three amounts to \$10,000. The Bennett prize fund is shared by several colleges and universities throughout the country.

Mr. Bryan announces that he shall not use any of the executor's fees for himself, but that he has divided them up into small charitable donations. The provisions of the "sealed letter," over which there was a contest by the legatees, have been lived up to, according to the executor's report, the \$50,000 being distributed to educational and charitable institutions.

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Bristow Secretly on Trail.

Bristow, holding a high office in the Postoffice Department, could not openly fight Burton or place obstacles in his way; but he never lost an opportunity to land a helping hand whenever the rest of the machine made a move hostile to Burton. Burton knew how he stood with Bristow; he was aware that Bristow would trip him if he could, and tried to avoid him.

Soon after Burton entered the Senate, many of the important Federal offices in Kansas became vacant. Being the sole Republican Senator, Burton naturally expected that his recommendations would be respected and that his men would be named. But no sooner did Burton file a recommendation than the machine, Bristow, Long (then a member of the House), together with other members of the Kansas delegation, rushed to the White House and preference charges against Burton's candidate. And they usually made good; they were usually able to demonstrate to the President that Burton had indulged men of bad reputation or incompetents, with the result that Burton filled very few of the offices which might naturally be regarded as his plums.

But there was another reason why Burton was so frequently turned down by the President.

At the Philadelphia convention in 1900, at a time when it was definitely known that Burton would be elected Senator, the Kansas delegation marched around the hall up to New York headquarters, and was the first delegation at the convention to actually "demand" that Theodore Roosevelt accept the nomination for Vice-President. Burton was at the head of the delegation and made the address incorporating the "demand." Mr. Roosevelt was pleased with Burton's speech and afterward expressed himself as "delighted" with it.

Falls Foul of Roosevelt.

A year later Mr. Roosevelt, because of the assassination of President McKinley, succeeded to the chief magistracy. In the meantime, Burton had been elected to the Senate. The following Winter the Kansas offices became