

WANT PAY

In the Peace Conference Japan Sets Forth Her Demands

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Reimbursement for the expenses sustained in the prosecution of the war and the cession of the island of Sakhalin constitute the main features of the peace conditions handed by Baron Komura to M. Witte at the conclusion of the morning session of the plenipotentiaries in the general stores building of the Portsmouth navy yard. The word "indemnity" is carefully avoided, the term employed being "reimbursement for the cost of the war." No sum is fixed, the amount being distinctly adjourned for mutual adjustment between the two countries after the Japanese expenditure has been ascertained.

These are the two all important conditions and those which the Russian plenipotentiaries find absolutely unacceptable. Inacceptable as they are, however, it can be stated that these two principal conditions did not come as a surprise to the Russian plenipotentiaries. The friendly fashion in which Baron Komura explained the conditions before handing them to M. Witte and the avoidance of the use of the word "indemnity" in the presentation of Japan's bill for the cost of the war leaves the door open for negotiations and constitutes the main hope that a final agreement is possible. Certainly the danger of a sudden rupture, no matter what the ultimate result may be, is precluded by today's developments.

The other terms are substantially what the world expected, and with one or perhaps two exceptions could probably be entertained as a basis of negotiation. They include the following:

"The cession of the Russian leases to the Liao Tung peninsula comprising Port Arthur and Dalny. The evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria, the retrocession to China of any privileges Russia may have in the province and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the 'open door.' The cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern railroad below Harbin, the main line through northern Manchuria to Vladivostok to remain Russian property. The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea. The grant of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Russian littoral northward from Vladivostok to the Behring sea.

"The relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports. Finally a limitation upon the naval strength in far eastern waters."

As a whole the terms are regarded as exceedingly hard by the Russians. In addition to the two principal conditions which cannot be accepted under M. Witte's instructions, those relating to the limiting of Russian naval power in the far east and the granting of fishing rights upon the Russian littoral are considered particularly offensive to the amour propre of their country and of such a humiliating character as to be inadmissible. Russia's statement will be given Saturday or Monday.

ASPHALT COMPANY A LOSER.

Court Rules That the So-Called Hamilton Concession is Void.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—President Roosevelt has been informed through the Department of State that the federal court of Venezuela has rendered a decision against the Bermudez Asphalt company in the case involving the so-called Hamilton concessions, annulling the concession.

What action may be taken by this government regarding the matter cannot be announced at this time. In fact, so far as can be ascertained here, no determination of the question has been reached. It is quite probable that will not be done until Secretary Root, who is now on a vacation in Labrador, shall have returned and considered the subject with the president.

WOMEN LOST IN MOUNTAINS.

Fe are Entertained for Safety of Four Who Strayed Away from Camp.

MISSOULA, Mont.—Mrs. Harry Thompson, wife of Sheriff Thompson; Mrs. William Wallace of New York; Mrs. Samuel Walters of Missoula, a girl cook and a little boy are lost in the Lolo mountains, forty-five miles south of Missoula, and parties are now searching the hills in an endeavor to locate them.

The party left Lolo Springs Thursday morning to pick huckleberries and enjoy an outing. They had not returned to camp late in the afternoon, and searchers were sent out after them.

Entitled to Further Pay.

WASHINGTON—The firm of Calhoun & Sizer, attorneys-at-law of this city, received notice from the auditor for the War department that the officers and men of the First and Second Nebraska regiments, which served in the Spanish-American war, have been allowed the sum of \$8,012.85, being the amount due them under a recent test case. Governor Mickey believed the troops were entitled to additional pay, and asked the firm of Calhoun & Sizer to look into the matter.

Texas Fever in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Texas fever has appeared in a herd of 400 cattle at Grand Summit, Kan., near the Oklahoma line, and J. B. Baker, state stock inspector, has quarantined the animals. Thirty-three of the cattle have the fever. A few have died with the disorder. "This is the first appearance of the Texas fever in the state this year," said Mr. Baker, "and I do not think there is any danger of its spreading. The federal authorities also are watching the cattle."

FLOORS GIVE WAY.

Many Persons Buried in the Falling Building.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The middle section of the big department store of the John G. Myers company in North Pearl street collapsed early Tuesday carrying down with it over 100 persons.

Caught in a chaos of brick, plaster and wooden beams, between twenty and thirty men, women and children met death. Twelve hours of frantic work on the part of an army of rescuers disentangled fifty people, six of them dead and many of the rest badly injured. Three more bodies were in sight at a late hour, but many hours' work will be required to get them out. Anything like a complete list of the killed and injured will be unobtainable until the workers have made their way to the very bottom of the mass of wreckage.

With few exceptions, those caught in the ruins were employees, a majority of them girls. The collapse occurred shortly after the opening hour, when barely a score of shoppers were in the store. A clock found in the debris had stopped at 8:48, showing when the crash came. The best account of what probably caused the ruin is given by the head of the creakery, glass and drug department, which occupied the basement. He said:

"Workmen were sawing at a wooden floor beam which runs under the northern end of the central pillars in the middle of the store. Excavation for a cellar was going on about the base of this pillar, and I believe that the jarring of the beam beneath the pillar displaced the foundation of the pillar. The first thing I know two of the counters near the place where the men were working began to sag and several pieces of glassware slid off onto the floor with a crash. I yelled to my clerks to run for the front of the store. The words were not out of my mouth when there came a creaking and everything around us began to fall. The wreck came slowly, however, and I think everyone in my department escaped, as well as the workmen."

ALBANY, N. Y.—The collapse of the John G. Myers company department store which resulted in the death of thirteen persons, and probably the fatal injury of two others, will be investigated by a special commission.

To avoid the possibility of a prejudicial inquiry, Mayor Gaus decided that all the investigators shall be out-of-town men.

The discovery that the thirteen bodies already taken out will account probably for all the victims of the accident is a surprise to Albanians, who until yesterday expected that at least a dozen more mangled forms were buried beneath the ruins. So sure are the wreckers that no more bodies are there that they have suspended their search.

REGULATION OF MAIL CHUTES.

Postmaster General Promulgates Rules to Govern.

WASHINGTON—The postmaster general promulgated regulations governing the installation, custody and maintenance of mail chutes in business or office buildings, apartment houses, railroad stations, hotels and other places. Although such chutes have been in operation for twenty years, no regulations heretofore have been prepared pertaining to them. The regulations in the main provide as follows:

Mailing chutes, subject to the approval of the postmaster, may be placed in public buildings, railroad stations, hotels of not less than five stories in height, business or office buildings of not less than four stories in height, and apartment houses comprising not less than fifty residential apartments. It is expressly provided that no receiving boxes with which a mail chute is connected shall be placed more than fifty feet from the main entrance of the building in which located, nor elsewhere than on the ground floor. It is also specifically required that mailing chutes shall not run through any part of a building to which the public is denied access.

The balance of the regulations relate to authority to install mail chutes, details of construction, collections, etc.

NORTHWESTERN BUYS ROAD.

It Proposes to Build West Across the Big Sioux Reservation.

SIoux CITY, Ia.—Confirmation was obtained of the report that the Northwestern railroad had purchased the right-of-way of the Rapid City, Missouri River & St. Paul railroad. When the Dakota & Wyoming railway excitement was at its height eighteen miles of grade was constructed, from Rapid City to Spring Creek. The Rapid City citizens who held stock in this road supposed their money had been sunk beyond redemption. Unexpectedly they received an offer of \$40,000 for the grade and right-of-way to Cheyenne river last week from the Northwestern and the deal was concluded.

New Treaty with Germany.

WASHINGTON—The Post on Thursday says, on the authority of a high government official, that in view of the prospect of heavy losses from the Chinese boycott and the decision of the German government to end the tariff arrangement under which this government and Germany now operate, President Roosevelt has partially decided to negotiate an entirely new treaty of amity and commerce with Germany and to submit it to the senate at the next session in December for ratification.

King Edward Visits Yacht.

COWES, Isle of Wight—King Edward visited the American auxiliary schooner yacht Atlantic, winner of the Trans-Atlantic race for Emperor William's cup, and the race for auxiliary yachts from Dover to Heligoland, for which the emperor presented another cup. He was welcomed by Wilson Marshall, her owner, and spent some time in looking over her. At luncheon the king proposed a toast to the health of President Roosevelt, making most cordial references to the United States.

Steps Down in September.

MADISON, Wis.—It is announced unofficially, but from an authoritative source, that Gov. LaFollette will relinquish the office of governor early in September and go to Washington as United States senator in October.

THE ENVOYS

The Outlook for Coming to an Agreement Does Not Look Encouraging

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—No progress has been made with the peace negotiations over Sunday. They stand exactly where they did Saturday night. The session of the plenipotentiaries which was to have been held Sunday afternoon was postponed by mutual agreement out of reverence to the fact that it was the holy Sabbath, which is universally observed in Russia as a day of rest. The Russians had not been anxious for a session and in the morning the Japanese took the initiative and through the intermediary of Mr. Peirce it was decided to postpone the sitting until Monday morning.

The situation therefore remains the same. It would perhaps not be too much to say that the general feeling is more hopeful in spite of open predictions made by personages connected with both sides of the negotiations that before next Sunday the plenipotentiaries will reach an impasse pessimistic view is based upon the fact that so far as known the two big barriers to an agreement—indemnity and Sakhalin—remain as high and insurmountable as ever.

The real struggle is only postponed. The main problems are no nearer solution than when the plenipotentiaries met. The principal reason for optimism lies in the fact that confronted with absolute refusal of the Russian reply to admit the discussion of either indemnity or the cession of Sakhalin the Japanese proposed to take up the consideration of the conditions seriatim. It is assumed that the Japanese are prepared to yield, or have reason to believe a way will be found to overcome the objections of their adversaries when the crucial test comes.

An intimation comes from a high source that very strong outside influences are at work on both sides and that for the moment the effort is to gain time. The plan of having Russia practically satisfy Japan's claim of reimbursement for the cost of the war by the purchase of the Japanese military evacuation of Sakhalin continues to be advanced. Such a solution would permit Russia to say that it had neither indemnity nor ceded a foot of territory.

The debate in yesterday's conference over the first condition, the recognition of Japan's preponderating influence over Korea, involving its right to control the administration of the Hermit kingdom, use the littoral for strategic purposes, etc., was of a remarkable character. Indeed, the position taken by M. Witte was sensational in the extreme. His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the specter of the "yellow peril." Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent from which to extend its influence and dominion.

TWELVE KILLED IN A WRECK.

Passenger Train on Nickel Plate Crashes into Freight.

CLEVELAND, O.—A fast east-bound passenger train on the Nickel Plate road collided with a westbound freight train early Sunday morning at Kishman, O., near Vermilion, resulting in the death of twelve persons, while at least twenty-five others were injured, eight of whom will probably die. The wreck, according to the officials of the company, was caused by a misunderstanding of the orders or neglect to obey them on the part of the crew of the freight train.

Feeding in Transit Rules.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson and Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture, left on Sunday for Chicago to attend a conference with the traffic managers of railroads entering Chicago and representatives of the National Live Stock association next Tuesday. The conference relates to rules recently made by Dr. Salmon as to "stable cars" in connection with recent legislation to protect cattle in transit.

THOUSANDS AT RECEPTION.

MANILA—The Rough Riders now residing here, headed by Colonel Alexander Brodie, ex-governor of Arizona and now attached to the military secretary's department, and Governor General Curry of the island of Samar, called upon Miss Roosevelt and discussed the time served under her distinguished father. They presented her with a photograph of Manila's police launch, named the Bucky O'Neal. Rear Admiral Train and Representative Foss, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, who is naturally interested in naval matters, paid a visit to the Olongapo, and the university club held a reception.

No More Banana Trains.

CAIRO, Ill.—Secretary Egan of the Illinois State Board of Health announced that Surgeon General Wyman of the United States navy had ordered the discontinuance of banana shipments from New Orleans.

Sugar Rate War Still On.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—A conference of traffic officials representing western trunk and gulf railroad lines, was held here today to settle the sugar rate war. The gulf lines declined to make any concessions.

To Distribute Postal Cards.

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department announced the establishment of sub-agents at St. Louis, Mo., Troy, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., for the distribution of postal cards to postmasters in their respective sections of the country.

Iowa Tennis Champion.

ROCK VALLEY, Ia.—By defeating Baker of Sioux City Walter T. Hayes of Toledo won the title of tennis champion of Iowa.

UNITES THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

All Are Opposed to Accepting Japan's Proposals.

ST. PETERSBURG—The news of the speedy completion of M. Witte's reply came as a surprise to the Russian public, as a delay at least until Monday was anticipated to permit a consultation at Peterhof.

Though M. Witte had ample power to draft a reply at Portsmouth, the foreign office shared the view that the response would be withheld until Monday.

M. Witte's initiative and decision have evoked the admiration of the Russians, accustomed as they are to delays in matters of a similar nature. Japan's demands, as predicted, have served to array the Russian government and the people under the same banner for the first time since the beginning of the war, and it is evident that M. Witte will find almost solid support at his back in whatever answer he may make to Baron Komura's communication. The government permitted and encouraged the publication of the full Associated Press dispatches containing the Japanese conditions, which, like a fiery cross, rallied Russia's disunited clans—reactionary, conservative, liberal and radical. With scarcely an exception, every voice is raised in urging the government to hold out against Japan's principal demands.

The Associated Press talked with leading men of various classes, lawyers, doctors, merchants and journalists, and all declared that a continuance of the war would be better than the acceptance of such terms. The same spirit is manifested in almost every newspaper office, the radical organs ranging alongside the Novoe Vremya, while the Russ today declares:

"If these are Japan's conditions, all hope of peace has vanished."

PRESENT DOCKS INADEQUATE.

Steamship Owners Make Appeal to Chairman Shonts.

COLON—Before sailing for the United States on the steamship Mexico, Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal commission, gave a hearing to the steamship agents, who urged him to use his best efforts to secure better docking facilities here. Superintendent H. G. Prescott, representing the Panama railroad, and Mr. Garland, of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, also were present at the conference. After listening to the statement of the agent relative to the detention of steamers, Mr. Shonts expressed his regrets at the present inadequate dock accommodations, which he confessed was primarily due to the filling of large orders for canal purposes. He said that an adequate number of derricks would not only be built, but proper housing of the canal employees together with modern sanitary arrangements would all be attended to.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

A Very Serious Condition of Affairs Reported.

MADRID—The situation in the provinces arising from the semi-starving condition of many farming communities is becoming alarming. Dispatches from Malaga report that 3,000 laborers are overrunning that district and threatening property. In the communes of Juncuera, Alonzana and Pizara the authorities are powerless to cope with the rioters. The agricultural population around Cadiz is increasingly turbulent and begging is the only means of livelihood in the province of Seville. Reports have been received of serious outbreaks at Osuna and Carmona, where 4,000 laborers attacked the farms, carried off cattle and supplied themselves with food.

TERMS ARE RATHER SEVERE.

Believed at Rome Russia Will Eventually Accept.

ROME—Much surprise was felt here today at the Japanese peace terms becoming known and high compliments were paid to the Associated Press for its exclusive dispatches on the subject. The opinion is expressed in Rome that the terms are rather severe on Russia, but that if the Japanese are sufficiently firm Russia will end by accepting, as there is nothing in them, it is thought, derogatory to Russian pride, although both "reimbursement" and territory are demanded.

Russians Retiring.

TOKIO—It is reported that the Russians are retiring across the Tumen river and that they will avoid a battle in Northern Korea. Confirmation of the rumor is not obtainable.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

WASHINGTON—George H. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, has been placed at the head of the investigation of the bureau of animal industry by Secretary Wilson, with full authority to probe matters there to the bottom. Inquiry into the affairs of that bureau not only involves the charges concerning the tags attached to the meat inspected by the government, but also it is charged that meat inspection as now administered redounds to the benefit of the so-called Beef trust.

Reyes Declines Appointment.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—A special from the City of Mexico says: General Bernardo Reyes will not go to Germany as minister for Mexico to that country in accordance with plans made some time ago. He has positively declined to accept the post. As far as is known he will continue as governor of the state of Nuevo Leon.

Extending the Boycott.

WASHINGTON—The American charge at Bangkok called the State department that 3,000 Chinese in that city have communicated by telegraph to their agents in Singapore and Hong Kong orders to ship no more American goods to Siam.

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TAFT TALKS

An Outline of the Policy of the Government Toward the Filipinos

MANILA—A banquet given by natives to the Taft party attracted great interest as it was expected that Secretary Taft would outline the policy of the present administration. For some time past the feeling among the natives has been that the administration was deviating from the McKinley policy, and as a result there has been a noticeable disaffection among politicians with the insular government and also much unrest.

This attitude was met fearlessly by Secretary Taft, who upheld the administration policy. When he finished his address he was loudly cheered. He said in part, in response to the toast, "The Present Administration in the Philippines:"

"On my part it is due you that if I do nothing else tonight, I should make clear the views of the administration upon the present and future of the islands."

"The American people are divided upon the question I am to discuss, into three parties.

"There is a considerable number who have the real imperialist idea of extending the influence of America, by purchase and conquest into the Orient, enlarging the power of the American government for the purpose of controlling the Pacific and securing the largest share possible of the Oriental trade, yet undeveloped, during the next 100 years.

"There is a second party, and this is much the largest, who regard our taking over the islands from Spain after the war with the gravest reluctance, and who would have been gratified in the extreme if the assumption of the burden could have been avoided. The issue has been under consideration by this party, and, indeed, by the whole American people, and the attitude of mind they now hold respecting the Philippines may be stated with some accuracy.

"They have come to the conclusion that, however reluctant they were to accept the fate thrown upon them, it is their duty to meet the responsibilities imposed upon them with promptness, courage and hope. They believe that they have become the trustees and protectors of the whole Philippine people and must prepare that people to maintain the stable government now there.

"There is a third party which favors giving the islands immediate independence. This party may be divided into two classes, having different motives. The first class is anxious to rid the United States of the burden of governing the Filipinos for the benefit of the United States. The second class is anxious to rid the Philippines of the government of the United States, on the ground that the Filipinos can make their own government. This third party has been twice defeated in an election on that issue.

"The second party has for its chief exponent President Roosevelt. He believes that it is the duty of the United States to prepare the Filipinos for self-government. This will require a generation and probably longer and the form of self-government will be left to the individuals who will control the two nations at that time. It follows that the president, and he himself, desires me to say this to the Filipinos, feels charged with the duty of proceeding on this policy and maintaining here the sovereignty of the United States as an instrument for the gradual education and elevation of the whole of the Filipino people to a self-governing community."

NEBRASKA IS AMONG THEM.

May Follow New York in Insurance Investigation.

NEW YORK—Insurance Commissioner R. E. Folk of Tennessee, who with the insurance commissioners of five other states is in this city, said that investigations of the insurance business similar to the one about to begin in New York may also be commenced in the states represented by the visiting commissioners. Besides the insurance commissioners of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky and Tennessee, there were also present today Commissioners Pierce of Nebraska and McGibney of Louisiana.

Bonaparte Will Help.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bonaparte has authorized the use of his name as a member of the advisory board of the Bennington Memorial association of San Diego, Cal., which proposes to erect a modern sailors' club house at San Diego as a memorial to those who lost their lives as a result of the explosion on the Bennington.

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SEES THE PRESIDENT.

J. Pierpont Morgan Makes a Call on Roosevelt.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—J. Pierpont Morgan had a conference with President Roosevelt lasting an hour and a half. The president himself is authority for the statement that it related practically entirely to the case of the Hankow railroad of China, a controlling interest in which is owned by J. P. Morgan & Co. Incidentally, and as relating in a measure to the railroad interests held by Americans in China, the pending peace negotiations formed a topic of conversation by the president and Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan came to Oyster Bay unheralded. While his visit was by appointment, nothing concerning it was permitted to leak through official sources until after he had gone. Shortly after noon Mr. Morgan's big steam yacht, Corsair, anchored in the lower bay about three-quarters of a mile from the dock of the Seawanhauk Corinthian yacht club. When observed from the shore she was flying the absent flag, indicating ordinarily that her owner was not aboard. Nevertheless he was there, and in a few minutes entered a steam launch and was taken ashore. One of the president's carriages was in waiting for him. He was driven directly to Sagamore Hill, reaching there about 1 o'clock.

He remained for luncheon with President and Mrs. Roosevelt and for some time after. The suggestion was made that Mr. Morgan's visit and that of Secretary Shaw a little earlier might be more than a coincidence, but it can be said authoritatively that they had no relations with each other. Secretary Shaw and Mr. Morgan did not meet and the purposes of their visits were entirely different.

CANNOT STOP THE BOYCOTT.

Consul General at Washington Declares He Is Powerless.

WASHINGTON—Consul General Rodgers at Shanghai has cabled the Department of State that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce is powerless to stop the boycott against American products, and that the Chinese students really control the situation. Chinese officials are inactive in the matter. Mr. Rodgers adds that other nationalities at Shanghai are becoming apprehensive lest the boycott movement extend to them.

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CHAPPELLE IS DEAD.

Archbishop of New Orleans Succumbs to Attack of Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A sudden change in his condition Thursday speedily culminated in the death of Archbishop P. L. Chappelle of the diocese of Louisiana. The end came at 12:50 in the afternoon. The news of the archbishop's death created a profound shock.

Monsignor Chappelle was taken ill with yellow fever last week. He had returned to the city three days before, having just completed a tour of Louisiana and announced on his arrival his intention of co-operating in the efforts then in full swing to stamp out the fever. The archbishop, however, left his house only on one occasion before he was taken sick. That was to take a drive with his niece. On Friday he complained of the symptoms which are the forerunner of yellow fever. Dr. Larue, the archbishop's physician, was immediately called. On Friday he diagnosed the case as a genuine attack of yellow fever.

GETTING HIS HANDS FREE.

Secretary Root Severing His Connection with Corporations.

NEW YORK—Secretary of State Elihu Root, who recently entered President Roosevelt's cabinet, has severed, says the Times today, all connections with a number of financial institutions of which he has been a director. Mr. Root recently resigned, it became known yesterday, from the boards of the Morton Trust company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Continental Fire Insurance company, the Title Guaranty & Trust company, and several other corporations.

CALL UPON MISS ROOSEVELT.

Rough Riders Pay Respect to President's Daughter.

MANILA—Thousands of people attended the reception given to Secretary Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and the other members of their party by the army and navy club. Rear Admiral Enquist, of the Russian navy, and his staff, were present. The reception was the most brilliant in the history of Manila. During the morning the party, in automobiles, inspected new Fort McKinley, and reviewed the troops.

From Santa Fe to Galveston.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Announcement is made that the route for a new trunk line of the Santa Fe to Galveston has been definitely decided on. Surveys have been completed and the right-of-way is being obtained. The gap to be closed is 250 miles long over a prairie section almost as flat as a table. Active construction will begin in a short time. At present the Santa Fe has a line from Weatherford to Galveston. From Mexico to the trunk line, it is stated, will follow the Belen cut-off to Belen.

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LUMBER SUPPLY IS LIMITED

In Twenty-Five Years America Will Have No More Hard Woods.

"Where the American people will draw their supply of hard wood from in 1925 or 1950 is a perplexing question," said William J. Tisdale of Bay City. "Walnut has practically disappeared from the face of the earth, commercially speaking, and oak, ash and cherry will go the same way in another quarter or half century. They are fast being cut down and nothing is done to renew the supply. 'The day is not far distant when the world will look to the vast forests of Siberia, South America and Africa for hard wood, and even this apparently limitless supply must some day be exhausted. There is a big quantity there yet, as the manufacturing in those regions is quite limited, but when the sawmills of America get to work on them they can't survive long. There are many mills in Michigan and in other states that use up fifty acres of timber in one day and get away with twenty-five square miles of it in a year.

"That is fast work and the forests of this planet are limited. It is estimated that in a few years, say four or five, that the supply of oak, ash, cherry and mahogany will be as completely exhausted as is that of walnut at the present time. Unsettled countries must then contribute their hard wood freely to the furniture factories of America, and oak or ash kitchen cabinets will be unknown in the homes of people of moderate means."

WAS SAVING HIS HAT

Good Excuse for Putting Chair From Under Would-Be Sitter.

"That," said Thomas F. Ryan, reorganizer of the Equitable Life, "was a poor excuse."

Mr. Ryan was discussing a Wall Street deal wherein a financier had roughly handled a railroad man. The financier had come forth with an excuse for his conduct, and it was this excuse that Mr. Ryan was condemning.

"A poor excuse," he repeated. "By no means a sufficient excuse in the eyes of the railroad man."

"That railroad man feels, I suppose, like another misused man whom I once saw in a restaurant."

"The man I refer to was about to seat himself and order luncheon, when the chair was pulled from under him, and down he flopped to the floor, shaking the very building."

"He rose and rushed at the fellow who had so misused him. This person, though, was not at all alarmed. He said, with a calm, self-righteous air:

"You were going to sit down on my hat."

Life's Years Restored.

Look forward, then, through each new day's bright portal

To blessings new, outpoured
By Him, the high, invisible, immortal,
By whom are years restored.

This year of grace! What blessings in concealment
Its vistas now may hide,
What joy and peace may come to full revelation
If we but him abide.

O Lord and Master, merciful and gracious
Thy peace and power afford,
And bring us to the place, so fair and spacious,
Of vanished years restored.