

CUBA MOURNS HERO

Highest Honors to Be Paid to General Gomez.

BODY IN STATE AND MANY VIEW IT.

Congress Decees That His Body Shall Receive Military Honors Corresponding to Those That Would Be Paid on the Death of a President of the Republic—President Palma's Message to the People.

Havana (Special).—The body of Gen. Maximo Gomez, who died Saturday, has been lying in state in the principal hall of the palace since 7 o'clock. A guard of honor surrounds the casket. There was a continuous stream of people defiling past the body all day, eager to take a last look at the old revolutionist, to whom Cuba owes so much. In this, however, they were disappointed, as the face was covered. It is understood that this was done at the request of General Gomez before he died. There were an immense number of wreaths from Havana and other places. President Palma has given up his living quarters in the palace to the family of General Gomez.

The Official Gazette contains a message from President Palma to the Cuban people. In it he says that Major General Maximo Gomez, chief of the liberating army, is dead. There is not a single heart in Cuba which does not feel wounded by so rude a blow. The loss is irreparable. All the nation is in mourning, and as all are identified with the same sentiment of profound sorrow the government need not stimulate it in order that it be universal.

At a session held after midnight Congress declared Monday and Tuesday days of national mourning. It also provided that the body of General Gomez should receive military honors corresponding with those that would be paid on the death of a president of the republic; that his funeral should be of a national character, for which \$15,000 was appropriated. The armed forces of the republic will wear mourning for nine days.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Terrible Orgies Followed When Traders Took Eskimos Whiskey.

Seattle, Wash. (Special).—A dispatch from Nome says a reign of terror recently prevailed on the Diomed Islands. The trouble was caused by whalers trading whiskey for furs and ivory. Eight ships were anchored off the islands during the orgies, during which a young native woman was burned at the stake, one native man was hanged and three were shot. Chief Katzeena was kept continually drunk. After an investigation and instructions from Washington, has been seized by the Collector of Customs. The Luise left two weeks ago loaded with whiskey and returned with a cargo of walrus, ivory and furs. It is rumored that the schooner traded at Diomed Islands. The Siberian authorities are aroused over the matter.

NEW YORK'S CENSUS.

Report Gain of Half a Million in Five Years.

New York (Special).—New York has gained half a million in population in five years, according to an estimate based on the returns received in the city's census. To be exact, the city has gained 500,000 persons, which would give it an increase of 2,900,522 in five years. This would bring the total population of Greater New York up to 4,000,000. Superintendent Brown has found an amazing increase in many of the assembly districts. There are also, however, sections in which the population has fallen off, due to the destruction of buildings and other causes.

Cotton Acreage Less.

Dallas, Texas (Special).—John T. Garner, business agent and manager of the cotton department of the Farmers' Union, has issued a cotton report showing a reduction of cotton acreage as per sworn statements from union and non-union farmers through the Southern cotton belt. He says that about January 1, 1906, 15,000,000 cotton bolls were sent out to members of the union on which coupons the farmers were each to state what their cotton acreage was last year, and to write a pledge that it would not exceed a given number of bolls acres this year.

3,500,000 Eggs in Storage.

York, Pa. (Special).—The buying and storing of eggs in York county by agents for York and Baltimore cold-storage houses has come to a close for the year. The prices at present asked by the farmers and poultry raisers are too high to render buying profitable. In one cold-storage warehouse there are packed 2,400,000 eggs, which will be held until next winter, when they will be put upon the market.

Five Hundred Dead in Mine.

Electropolis (By Cable).—A frightful tragedy has occurred at the Ivan Colliery, at Kharasik, near this place. An explosion of gas in the mine resulted in the killing of 500 persons and the injury of many others. The colliery belonged to the Russian Dnieper Company. The Kharasik district produces about one-fourth of the semi-anthracite coal mined in Russia.

Lynchburg Averred.

Valdosta, Ga. (Special).—The assurance that a special term of court would be called for the trial of J. G. Rawlings, his three sons and the negroes, all of whom are alleged to be connected with the assassination of the Carter children, has done much to still the tempest of popular indignation, which was rising high. The court will be held early in July if Judge Mitchell agrees to that time. Solicitor Thomas said that the State would be ready for trial any time.

Prince von Demmermark has undertaken, with leading Berlin bankers, to raise a fund of \$2,500,000 for allowances of deserting officers in the German Army.

The report of the British War Office concerns a number of officers for the general in the disposal of military stores after the conclusion of the war in South Africa.

British officials do not contemplate any serious difficulties over the Moroccan question.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Supreme Regent Howard C. Wiggins, of the Royal Arcanum, says there is no occasion for alarm about the condition of the order, members are being initiated, new applications are being received, and others are increasing the amounts of their certificates.

At the Convention of American Zionists in Philadelphia it was decided that Palestine was the best place for the colonization of the Jews.

Alvin J. Tucker, of Clyde, New York, has dreamed his uncle had died and left him a legacy of \$15,000, and on the following day learned that it had really occurred.

College entrance examinations, conducted by the college entrance examination board, will be held today at 160 points in the United States and in Europe.

Members of the last Arkansas General Assembly, including the president of the Senate, are under indictment on charges of bribery, perjury and conspiracy.

Judge Dickey, of Newburg, N. Y., denounced in open court the defendant, who was trying to recover a second time money he had loaned on mortgages.

The patrons of the public school at Little Silver, N. J., insisted on the reinstatement of the schoolteacher who had been dismissed because he chewed tobacco.

The manual of the Daughters of the Faith, about to be issued, declares that a Catholic divorcee who remarries should be socially ostracized.

Passel P. Pratt, millionaire merchant and banker, died in Buffalo, N. Y. He had undergone an operation and never rallied from the shock.

Rear Admiral Sigbee's squadron sailed from Tompkinsville for Cherbourg, France, where John Paul Jones' body will be taken on board.

The Bell and the independent telephone companies in Amsterdam, N. Y., and contiguous cities are indulging in a rate war.

Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate, has been ill six weeks with blood-poisoning, is recovering slowly.

There was a free fight in the First Recorder's courtroom in New Orleans, in which all parties produced guns.

Miss Mamie Bab, a schoolteacher, of Norway, Me., will join Peary's expedition in quest of the North Pole.

During an orgy among the Eskimos on the Diomed Islands a native woman was burned at the stake.

Herman Klusendorf and Mary Kohl eloped from the porchhouse in Milwaukee and were married.

Miss Minnie Stoermer, of New York, after trying twice to shoot the man who jilted her, killed herself.

Dowie wants to raise \$200,000 to carry a restoration to Paris and purify the gay French capital.

Samuel Gresson, colored, convicted of the murder of John Edwards, was acquitted at Reading, Pa. Edwards' wife having completely exonerated him.

FOR OFFICIAL REFORMS

The President Urges Sweeping Changes in Methods.

PAY IN PROPORTION TO THE WORK.

Too Much Time Wasted in Perfunctory Letter-writing—Official Gazette, Uniform Standards, Central Purchasing Office for Supplies, and Business Methods in Bookkeeping Urged "Paper Work" a Menace in Army and Navy.

Washington (Special).—The President has appointed a commission of five to report to him on improved methods of doing the public business in the various bureaus and departments.

The scope and character of the work expected of the committee is indicated in the following letter, addressed to Charles H. Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury, by President Roosevelt:

"You are hereby designated as chairman of a committee, to consist, in addition to yourself, of the following four gentlemen: Frank H. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster general; Lawrence C. Murray, assistant secretary of commerce and labor; James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations, and Gifford Pinchot, forester, Department of Agriculture, who are to investigate and find out what changes are needed to place the conduct of the executive business of the government in all its branches on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice. In making this investigation I would like you to have in view securing an improvement in business methods, particularly among the following:

"In preparation of decisions for ministerial approval, expert knowledge of actual conditions affecting or affected by such decisions should govern, as distinguished from a knowledge of the record alone.

Salaries should be commensurate with the character and market value of the service performed and uniform for similar services in all departments.

Government supplies, except such as are required to meet emergencies or for immediate use in the field, should be standardized and purchased through a central purchasing office.

It is the duty of the accounting and auditing officers to facilitate executive work. Fiscal restrictions or regulations should not interfere with executive discretion, should be uniform and should be as few and simple as is consistent with accuracy and safety. Systems of book-keeping and accounting should conform to the most approved modern business methods.

The existence of any method, standard, custom or practice is no reason for its continuance when a better is offered.

The comparative cost of all work for which cost keeping is possible should be ascertained as between offices and departments and as between the government and private enterprise, and should be followed by the adoption of standards of maximum cost.

There should be systematic interdepartmental co-operation in the use of expert or technical knowledge. The business methods of the different departments should be substantially uniform.

In the adoption of methods, uniformity of work every step which is not clearly indispensable should be eliminated.

As between the adoption of a uniform standard and the actual efficiency of any office, the former must yield.

No recommendation for change should be made until after full consultation with all executive officers affected.

There should be published an official gazette to contain all executive orders, statements of changes in organizations or personnel, reports of important work begun, in progress or completed by all departments, advertisements of all government contracts, all legal notices not required to be published locally, notices of coming civil service examinations, etc.

A resolute effort should be made to secure brevity in correspondence and the elimination of needless letter-writing. There is a type of bureaucracy which believes that its entire work, and that the entire work of the government, should be the collecting of papers in reference to a case, commenting with eager minuteness on each and corresponding with other officials in reference thereto. These people really care nothing for the case, but only for the documents in the case.

In all branches of the government there is a tendency to increase orders, necessary and largely perfunctory letter-writing. In the Army and Navy the increase of paper work is a serious menace to the efficiency of fighting officers, who are often required by bureaucrats to spend time in making reports which they should spend in increasing the efficiency of the battalions or regiments under them.

As regards his matter you will please confer with the assistant secretaries of the War and Navy Departments and request them to submit to me a scheme for doing away with the evils referred to. In the civil departments the abuse of letter-writing amounts not merely to the waste of time of the government servant responsible for it, but also to the impeding of public business.

Please consider also the matter of enforcing accountability for property.

Not a Delegate Came. Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—A Populist convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First Nebraska district was called to meet in this city, but when the hour for the convention came not a delegate could be found.

Secretary Hay's Plans. New York (Special).—Secretary of State John Hay left the hotel in this city where he stopped, and went to the Laurels, home of his daughter, in Mineola, L. I. Asked as to his plans for the immediate future, Mr. Hay said: "I intend to remain with Mr. and Mrs. Whitney for a time. I can't say just how long. It is probable that I will run down to Washington for a few days soon and look over the matters that need my attention in the State Department."

TWENTY-FIVE DEAD IN WRECK.

Several of the More Seriously Hurt Succumbed in the Hospital.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—Twenty-five killed, 20 badly injured and two slightly hurt is the result of a head-on collision on the Western Maryland Railroad which occurred at 6 o'clock P. M. about one and a half miles south of Patapsco Station, which is about 10 miles south of Westminster.

All of the dead and injured were employees of the Western Maryland Railroad, the dead having been engaged in working work, and were on the way to their homes in Western Maryland when the accident occurred.

The injured were brought to this city at 10.30 o'clock and were removed to the City Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital, where they received prompt medical attention. The train bearing the dead was sent on to Westminster.

The cause of the accident was a head-on collision between a heavily laden freight train of about 8 cars drawn by Engines 41 and 43, which was coming toward Baltimore, and passenger train No. 5, which left Hillen Station, in this city, at 5 o'clock. The trains, both of which were going at good speed, crashed together at 5.55 o'clock, and just where the blame lies must necessarily be fixed by the officials of the Western Maryland Railroad and a coroner's jury of inquest, which will be held in Carroll county near the scene of the accident.

According to the statements made by the railroad officials Sunday, the wreck was due, as far as can be learned, to a fatal case of forgetfulness on the part of the engineer and conductor of the freight train, who, after the passage of train No. 17, which leaves Baltimore at 4.15 for Union Bridge, seemed to be impressed with the idea that the No. 5 passenger train had also passed.

The authority for this statement comes from Rear Brakman Lynch, of the freight train, who heard the conversation held by the engineers and conductor of the freight train while the latter was standing at Gorsch Sliding, and by good fortune escaped with his life to tell the tale.

TRAGEDY IN A STREET CAR.

Jelous Italian Drives a Stiletto Into the Side of His Rival.

New York (Special).—Rushing into a well-filled car at Fourteenth street and Avenue B, Vincenzo Garabillo plunged a keen-pointed stiletto into Marcello Micheli, who, it is said, had won the affections of a young woman in whom both were interested. Garabillo escaped, and the friends of the victim of the assault, who probably will die, pleaded with the police not to search for him, but to allow him or his friends to settle the account in their own way.

The passengers in the street car were thrown into a panic when Garabillo, with the long knife in his hand, jumped aboard and hurried through the car to where Micheli was sitting. Micheli was one of the first to see him and made a dash for the front door in an effort to escape, but the other man was too quick for him, and plunged the knife into his rival's side. None of the passengers dared interfere, and the assailant ran from the car and disappeared. The wounded man was taken to a hospital.

Exterminated by Turks. Salonica (By Cable).—The band of Macedonian insurgents, 80 strong, commanded by Tontcheff, was completely exterminated by Turkish troops, near Jalanka, June 13, after seven hours severe fighting. The Turks lost 9 killed, including two officers, and had 11 men wounded.

A Chinaman at West Point.

West Point, N. Y. (Special).—For the first time in the history of the Military Academy, representatives of the Chinese Empire were admitted as cadets in that institution. The two young Chinamen, Ting Chia Chen and Hong Hsing Wen, with Luis Bagran, of Ecuador, under special act of Congress, will receive instructions with the class of 145 candidates just received as cadets.

Bank Official Pleads Guilty.

Toledo, O. (Special).—Facing three federal indictments containing 21 counts, the combined minimum sentence of which would mean a continuous sentence of 105 years and a maximum sentence of 210 years, Orus M. Burns, the "Madripier" (O.) banker, indicted by the federal grand jury for embezzlement, misapplication of bank funds, false entries and perjury, voluntarily entered the United States District Court and entered a plea of guilty on one count in one indictment. Judge R. W. Taylor sentenced Burns to seven years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

A Hotel Mystery.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—The dead body of an unknown man was found lying across a bed in the Hotel Barnum, but there was no evidence to show what had caused his death. Wednesday two men registering as T. Martin and R. H. Patterson were assigned to the room. One was found dead and the other had disappeared. It is not known who the name the dead man bore nor whence he came. On his breast was tattooed the image of a sailor holding a flag and by his sweatband is stamped "Manasses, New Orleans."

FINANCIAL.

Missouri Pacific declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. Cotton is more than \$10 a bale higher now than it was some months ago. In May the production of pig iron was 1,667,586 tons, the highest figure ever reached.

Japan deposited in New York something over \$60,000,000 derived from the sale of the Japanese bonds.

W. L. Bull says: "The buying of Argentine Coast Line and of Louisville & Nashville is of the best character."

T. H. Price figures that cotton acreage this season will amount to 39,039,000 against 34,730,000 planted last season.

Directors of the Commercial Trust and the Franklin National Bank accepted the resignation of H. C. Frick as a director of those two institutions. It can be stated on inside authority that the orders for Steel on the books of the United States Steel Company are exceptionally large. They have not shown any decline during the past month. Philadelphia bank clearings were \$22,630,000, a gain of \$9,000,000.

ALL EUROPE ABLAZE

Effect of Crisis Between Germany and France.

GREAT DANGER ON THE FRONTIER.

Slight Break May Cause a Bad Rupture—Premier Rouvier Decides to Continue as Foreign Minister During the Period of Strained Relations—Germany Will Not Recognize French Predominance in Morocco.

London (By Cable).—It can no longer be denied that we are in the presence of an international crisis of the first magnitude. A dispatch from Paris reports that the French government is almost convinced that it is Germany's deliberate intention to provoke war.

Orders were given by the Ministry of War to make every preparation to resist attack. All officers and men on leave were ordered to rejoin the colors instantly. Special trains in all parts of the country have been facilitating the execution of the instructions.

Prime Minister Rouvier has adopted the most conciliatory attitude toward Germany, but every concession he makes inspires fresh demands, until now Emperor William asks, in effect, the cancellation of the Anglo-French entente.

This is not, of course, demanded in so many words, but it is insisted that France shall make no combinations antagonistic to German interests. Complete submission to all the pressure the Emperor is now putting upon the French Republic would reduce the country to vassalage.

Germany sincerely desires to avoid war, but at the moment it is apparent that Germany is deliberately attempting to humiliate her French pride, which will burst into uncontrollable resentment.

It should not be inferred that the British attitude is in any degree weak or yielding. The British government is fully aware that Germany's aggression is aimed quite as much at Great Britain as against France.

Lord Lansdowne is all for peace, but the remainder of the cabinet are determined to resist with all the resources of the empire any serious encroachment on British interests. Lord Lansdowne has counseled France, while avoiding all provocation, to preserve a firm attitude in face of German aggression.

Great Britain has also taken important independent action, which is not yet disclosed. It will become known when the China Squadron and other ships of the British Navy, which are hastening homeward at top speed, approach their destination. It will be found to be quite as significant as the mobilization of the Flying Squadron, which was Great Britain's response to the German Emperor's famous Kruger letters. There is reason to believe also that even if France yields to German pressure in the matter of an international conference in regard to Morocco Great Britain will veto it, even if she stands alone.

The British government and people were never more anxious for peace than now, but if the Emperor should attempt to deal with this country as he is treating France war would be a question only of hours. Meantime the developments in the Russo-Japanese peace movement command only the secondary attention of official circles and the general public.

Great Britain has probably gone somewhat further than the others powers in her refusal to take part in the proposed conference of the signatory powers of the Madrid convention, but should France, after all, agree to a conference, which is now considered probable, Great Britain could gracefully do likewise.

Since the refusal of Great Britain was made on the understanding that the conference was unfavorably viewed by France.

In fact, the attitude of Great Britain is much the same as that of the United States, the latter having indicated that she will wait until it is seen what France will do.

Sunk by Russians.

Singapore (By Cable).—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnieper recently stopped the Dutch steamer Flores, from Amsterdam for Batavia, in the Straits of Malacca and transferred to her 41 of the Chinese crew and the mails belonging to the British steamer St. Kilda, from Hongkong, captured the Dnieper with contraband on board and sunk in the China Sea. The European officers of the St. Kilda returned here on board the Dnieper.

A Young Wife Burned.

Cambridge, Md. (Special).—The wife of Allen Tyler was shockingly burned as a result of attempting to start a fire with coal oil. Her little stepdaughter, who was by her side at the time of the explosion, was also seriously burned. Both were taken to the hospital, and Mrs. Tyler's death is expected to occur during the night. The little girl will recover. Mrs. Tyler is but 19 years old, and was married last fall.

To Divide Surplus.

Madison, Wis. (Special).—The Senate has passed the Hout bill, to compel the mutual life insurance companies to divide their surpluses among the policyholders at least once every five years. It now goes to the Governor for his approval, and it is believed that he will sign the measure. This is one of the most important measures passed by the Legislature this session, and will have a direct bearing upon the squabble over the Equitable millions in New York.

A Chair of Philanthropy.

Columbus, O. (Special).—The trustees of Otterbein University, a United Brethren college at Westerville, have decided upon a departure in education in the establishment of a chair of philanthropy and practical religion. The purpose of the new department is to afford an opportunity for training, not only in the Christian ministry, but also for work in various philanthropic enterprises, such as Young Men's Christian Association, social settlements and city missions.

Fareboks on L. L. D.

Iowa City, Iowa (Special).—Before a large audience Vice-President Fairbanks delivered the annual commencement address at Iowa University on "Mr. Fairbanks speaks of the Spanish-American War, its causes, conduct and effects. Mr. Fairbanks was entertained at luncheon by the County Bar Association, of which ex-Congressman Wade, a Democrat, is president. Congressman Dawson, of this district, and Hon. Frank O. Lowden were among those present. At the close of the exercises the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Mr. Fairbanks.

PRESIDENT GIVES ORDER.

Care Must Be Used in Enforcing Chinese Exclusion Act.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt is manifesting a deep interest in the statements made to him by a delegation of members of the American Asiatic Association concerning the difficulties which hitherto have been experienced by Chinese merchants, students, travelers and literary men in gaining admission to this country.

The complaints of the Chinese Government about the alleged humiliation to which members of these classes of Chinese often are subjected upon their arrival in the United States, together with the threats of the commercial guilds of China to retaliate by boycotting American-made goods, have also aroused the business men of this country to protest against what they regard as unreasonable discrimination in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws.

In a letter to Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the President directs him to see that the immigration officers exercise discretion in the enforcement of the exclusion law, to the end that the relations of this Government with China may continue to be cordial.

It is pointed out that great difficulty is experienced by the immigration officers in executing the law, because of the many bogus certificates presented by Chinese. It is well understood that, for a consideration, a Chinese coolie may procure in China a certificate that he is a merchant or a traveler or a member of another of the exempt classes. On its face, the certificate entitles him to admission to the United States. So many frauds have been discovered in the matter of these certificates that the immigration officials examine all of them most carefully. The fact accounts for the trouble experienced by genuine merchants, travelers, etc., when they arrive at United States ports.

Thus far no feasible plan has been worked out to remedy the trouble, of which the Chinese complain. Secretary Metcalf is in favor of Congressional legislation on the subject, providing for a rigid supervision of the issuance of certificates in China, the idea being to hold absolutely responsible for the accuracy of the statements contained in the certificates the officials who issue them.

STRANGE DEATH OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN.

May Have Been the Result of a Suicide Pact.

Freeport, Ill. (Special).—Mystery surrounds the death of Mrs. John Young, 20, and Miss Media Pyle, 18 years old, whose bodies were found close together in the Pecatonica River here. A suicide compact is believed to have been entered into by the two young women, who were close friends, and a love affair is reported to have caused them to agree to end their lives. A post-mortem examination, however, showed the elder woman undoubtedly died by drowning, but the girl did not, as her lungs were filled with air. There was a large contusion on her forehead.

It is the coroner's theory that the girl wished to withdraw from the suicide compact and that the woman knocked her unconscious and threw her into the water. There is but one set of footprints on the bank, and no signs of a body being dragged to the water. Mrs. Young and Miss Pyle were intimate, despite the objections of the parents of the young woman, who endeavored in vain to break up the friendship. Mrs. Young had been estranged from her husband for two years.

There is a story that the two young women were frequently in the company of two young men, who were likewise close friends, and that a quarrel over the same subject resulted in the estrangement of both couples and the resolve of the women to end their woes by death.

VETERANS IN SMASHUP.

Train Bound For Louisville Run Over Wrecked.

Albion, Ill. (Special).—Three persons were killed and 20 injured in a wreck of the eastbound passenger train on the Southern Railway, at Golden Gate. The train was a "cotton special" carrying Confederate Veterans to the reunion at Louisville, Ky. While running at a speed of 50 miles an hour the engine struck a spread rail on a trestle 20 feet high and the engine and four coaches were overturned and fell to the bottom of the ravine.

The train consisted of three Pullmans and four coaches. Two of the sleepers were derailed, but did not go over the trestle. The third sleeper remained on the track.

Most of the injured were taken to Louisville. The others were taken westward by way of Olney, J. J. Ulch, the only passenger that was killed, was a merchant of Greenway, Ark.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Governor Magoon has sent an official communication to Colonel Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the canal zone, advising him that it is the President's wish that yellow fever be checked if it is within the power of human agency to do so.

President Roosevelt has appointed a committee to examine into the methods of conducting business in the several departments of the government with a view to recommending improved business systems.

The President has approved the findings in the two trials of Capt. George W. Kirkman, sentenced to dismissal from the Army and to confinement in the penitentiary.

Assistant Secretary Melville W. Miller has resigned. Jesse Wilson, of Indiana, is his successor.

The Treasury Department began the issue of new twenty-dollar gold certificates.

The District Court of Appeals decided that public officials were amenable to the District Antislavery Law as well as private citizens.

At the meeting of the Cabinet the President was congratulated upon the success of his efforts in inducing Russia and Japan to agree to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate peace.

JAPS OBJECT TO EUROPE

Both Agree to Negotiate in the American Capital.

JAPAN'S DEMAND WILL BE MODERATE.

Russia Urged Paris, But Japan Promptly Dissented—Next Step Probably Will Be An Armistice, Which Russia May Favor Because Another Demand Would Only Increase Japan's Demand.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Washington was chosen as the meeting place of the Russo-Japanese peace commission. This decision was officially announced at the White House, as follows: "When the two governments were unable to agree upon either Chifu or Paris the President suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting, and the President has accordingly formally notified both governments that Washington will be so selected."

The next step in the negotiations, with the President as intermediary, is being undertaken. What that step is cannot be ascertained in official circles, but it is believed to be to suspend military operations. The selection of plenipotentiaries will be left to the respective belligerents and the time of the peace conference will have to be settled. The time will depend largely upon the personnel of the peace commission and the location of those plenipotentiaries at the time.

It is not believed that the plenipotentiaries will come together before August 1. Both nations will choose men that command confidence, and it seems almost certain that the Japanese representatives will come partly from Japan. Twelve days will be required for them to cross the Pacific on the fastest steamers and six days more will be spent in crossing the continent. The Russian plenipotentiaries will come from Europe, and Basilio Rosen is almost certain to be one of them. He will, at all events, be in Washington when the plenipotentiaries meet.

Although Washington is to be the place for the meeting, it has been practically agreed that if the weather be unusually hot and the plenipotentiaries express the wish, some of the sessions may be transferred to some cool summer resort. In this event the joint peace commission will meet here and organize, adjourn to some summer resort to carry on the parleying and then return to Washington to sign the final treaty.

Washington was chosen because Japan was averse to meeting the Russian plenipotentiaries anywhere in Europe, and the Russian government did not desire to meet so close to Japan and the seat of war as Chifu. After the two governments sent their formal replies to the President's note of good offices Japan formally suggested Chifu and Russia suggested Paris. Failing to come to an agreement, the representatives of Japan and Russia received the President's suggestion that The Hague be chosen. After diplomatic exchanges the choice narrowed down to Washington, The Hague and Geneva in the order named.

Japan was opposed to both The Hague and Geneva for political reasons. Neither The Hague nor Geneva was regarded as absolutely neutral, and both were regarded by Japan as being in too close touch with the political movements and ideals of the