WITTE RAISES YELLOW PERIL.

Russians Claim Japan's Present Purpose is to Get Foothold on Asia's Continent.

AGAINST POWERS' INTEREST.

To This Argument Komura Dissented Most Vigorously—No Progress In Negotiations.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 13.—No progress has been made with the peace negotiations over Sunday. They stand exactly where they did last night. The session of the plenipotentiaries which was to be held this afternoon was postponed by mutual consent out of reverence of the holy Sabbath, which is universally observed in Russia as a day of rest. The Russians had not been anxious for a session today and this morning the Japanese took the initiative and through the intermediary of Mr. Peirce it was decided to postpone the sitting until tomorrow 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 where a rupture will become inevitable. This 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.

REAL STRUGGLE COMING.

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 the absolute refusal of the Russian reply to admit the discussion of either indemnity or the cession of the island of Sakhalin the Japanese proposed to take up the consideration of the conditions seriatum. From this 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 she had neither paid indemnity nor ceded a foot of territory.

SPECTER OF "YELLOW PERIL."

The debate in yesterday's conference over the first condition, the recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" over Korea, involving her 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 her dominion. M. Witte made no objection, but he declared the words "preponderating influence" did not adequately describe what Japan proposed to do, and he insisted that the language used should show Japan's true purpose—which he contended was to make a Japanese province of Korea. His argument might be summarized as follows:

"Russia has no objection to Japan taking Korea, but you must avow it plainly. If it is to be taken it should be taken officially, so that the world will understand your purpose to take possession of the kingdom, from the emperor down to the smallest of the people. Korea will have no representative abroad who can explain the situation from the standpoint of the Koreans. All of which means that Korea is to belong to Japan. So be it. Russia will not object, but Japan should avow a purpose which is against the interests of Europe and America, and practically against the interests of the United States, China, and even of your ally, England.

AMERICA WILL SUFFER.

"If this is satisfactory to you and America, Russia raises no protest. You propose to destroy every vestige of the sovereignty of the emperor of Korea, but you desire to employ a formula which will conceal your true purpose. The country which will suffer most is America, which will understand it in about 10 years, when it is too late."

To this argument Baron Komura dissented most vigorously, although in the most friendly manner, contending that Japan only sought to secure for herself in Korea the commercial and industrial positions to which she was entitled and to aid in its civilization and development, as well as to protect the kingdom from administrative anarchy.

The fact that the Korean question should be the first to be discussed in the peace conference is strangely fitting, as it was over Korea that the long struggle between Russia and Japan, which culminated in the present bloody war, began. After Japan was forced out of Port Arthur and Liao Tung in 1895, each became suspicious of the intention of the other's influence in Korea and, first in the Lobanoff agreement of 1896, and later in the Nissi-Rosen agreement of 1898, they entered upon mutual obligations.

In the former Japan secured the right to protect the imperial family and to build the Seoul-Fusan telegraph, and Russia to establish telegraph lines from Seoul to the Russian frontier. In the latter, while there were mutual obligations to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Korea, Japan's industrial and commercial position in Korea was recognized.

JAPAN SUSPICIOUS.

Ever since Korea has been the bone of contention Japan has always been suspicious of Russian encroachment. At last the continued occupation of Manchuria by Russia and the Yalu lumber concessions induced Japan to try to come to a definite settlement with Russia in the negotiations preceding the war. These proved futile and, in the Japanese imperial rescript declaring war, the emperor of Japan said:

"The safety of Korea is in danger. The interests of the empire are menaced."

Now, by a sort of inexorable logic, the fate of Korea comes up at Portsmouth for final settlement.

JAPANESE VERSION.

The Japanese version of the origin and history of the decision of the plenipotentiaries to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the peace conference differs materially from the Russian. From an authoritative Japanese source the Associated Press is informed that secrecy was one of the conditions preliminarily arranged between the representatives of the two countries at Washington before the plenipotentiaries arrived in this country. One of the chief reasons advanced by Count Cassini for not desiring to have the conference held in Washington was that public sentiment in America was hostile to the Russians and that the proceedings could not be kept out of the press. Therefore he insisted, if the conference was to be held in the United States, it was essential that the most rigid secrecy be observed. The matter was the subject of an exchange of views between Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira, conducted through a medium which is not disclosed, as a result of which secrecy was agreed upon as a condition precedent to the conference.

FAVORED BY PRECEDENT.

"Moreover," said this Japanese authority, "all international precedent and usage favored the rule of secrecy. It would be manifestly improper for a great international issue to be tried in the newspapers day by day and hour by hour. Publicity would necessarily hamper and harass the negotiations. In the peace conference at Paris following your Spanish-American war that rule obtained, and it was not until some time after the conference adjourned that the proceedings became public.

WOULD BE IMPROPER.

"But in view of the worldwide interest, and the enterprise of the American journalist, Mr. Takahira decided that it would be proper to make to the press at such times as were deemed advisable brief formal statements agreed to by both sides. All other statements published were to be considered unauthenticated. It was to secure the possibility of secrecy that the United States placed at the disposal of the plenipotentiaries the building on a government reservation where the entrance could be cleared.

"It would be considered remarkable if Mr. Witte was not apprised before arrival at Portsmouth of this preliminary agreement as to secrecy entered into upon the particular suggestion of Count Cassini. At any rate when the question was raised by our plenipotentiaries at the first session of the conference he assented and has not since protested."

WITTE WANTS PUBLICITY.

Mr. Witte, however, still insists that he courts on behalf of the Russians the widest publicity of the proceedings. He said today in response to the Japanese statements:

"I am not acquainted with the understanding which may have taken place before I was appointed plenipotentiary for the peace negotiations. What I said and what I repeat is that the initiative of keeping the deliberations of the conference secret was taken at the first meeting by the Japanese plenipotentiaries. It is true that the Russian plenipotentiaries made no opposition to it because the Russians did not come to America to defend the rights of the press. There are so many differences on serious questions between Russia and Japan that we would not undertake to add more or less important affairs. What I wish to have clear is that if the Japanese have nothing to the contrary I am ready at any moment to publish the full text of all the documents concerning the peace conference as well as the record of the proceedings."

LINEVITCH ON THE JUMP.

Has Great Difficulty in Holding The Line to Vladivostok.

London, Aug. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's Japanese correspondent at Moji, Japan, cables that Gen. Linevitch is constantly changing his positions in order to deceive Field Marshal Oyama.

"Prisoners say," the correspondent adds, "that Gen. Linevitch is constantly telegraphing for additional troops as he is unable, without reinforcements, to hold the line to Vladivostok.

"Considerable forces have been withdrawn from his right and sent to his left wing.

"New arrivals are disinclined to fight and say they will surrender at the first opportunity.

"The Japanese who recently occupied Kamchatka are now constantly patrolling that coast and the sea of Okhotsk.

"It is believed at Tokio that as soon as the Japanese flag is seen flying at any corner of Siberia it will affect M. Witte's attitude at the peace conference."

TAKING SEAL ROOKERIES.

Japanese Fleet is Now Believed To be so Engaged.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 13.—Advices received here indicate the reason for the dispatch of Admiral Kaiakoa to the Siberian coast, with one one squadron going to Kamchatka, the other to Okhotsk, as told in a Tokio dispatch of the 10th, is that he is to seize the Russian seal rookeries on Komandoerski island, Bering and Copper, off Kamchatka, and on Robben island in Okhotzk sea, off Cape Patience of Sakhalin.

The Russian guard on Robben deserted the rookeries at the beginning of the war, but a guard remains on the Komandoerski rookery. It is incapable, however, of offering effective resistance. Since the war began a number of raids have been made on Robben island by Japanese sealers, with good success, and several have been essayed at Copper island, but they failed. An American schooner, the Carmenelta, also failed in an attempt to raid this rookery.

The rookery at Robben island has about 10,000 seals at this time, the month when the herds haul out, and there are six or seven times as many on Komandoerski rookeries. A San Francisco company, the Kamchatka Commercial company, is one of the concerns having leases from Russia to take seals from Komandoerski islands. Its chartered steamer, the Montario, is now en route to Petropavlovsk and may be in danger of seizure by the Japanese war ships ordered to Kamchatka.

KILLED HIS PARTNERS.

Bloodthirsty Chinaman Exterminates Family Then Suicides.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 13.—Two Chinese merchants are dead and the son of one of them is dying in the hospital as the result of a tragedy which occurred early this morning. The dead men are Fung Ging and Fung Sing. Sing, partners in a tailoring business at 20 Canton alley, in the center of Vancouver's Chinatown.

At 4 o'clock this morning Fung Sing started out on a tour of murder. First he shot and fatally wound Fung Lee, son of Ging, and then turned his attention to the latter. Having finished the family, Sing turned the revolver on himself and set a bullet through his neck, cutting the spinal cord, causing instantaneous death.

Fourteen other inmates of the rooms above the tailor shop where the tragedy occurred were taken in charge by the police and are being held pending an order from the coroner. They say that the two merchants quarreled yesterday afternoon, because Sing wished to retire from the business.

Sing later threatened to kill the old man and his son. Fully dressed, Sing crossed the hall this morning, opened the door of the youth's room just wide enough to admit of the entry of a revolver and placed the muzzle against the lad's head. The bullet went through the young man's face, broke his jaw and imbedded itself in the wall beyond.

Sing then went upstairs to his partner's room. The door was locked and he fired five shots through the panels. These apparently did not take effect, and Sing then got a hatchet, pried open the door and shot the old man through the heart.

Then he leisurely went to the back of the house, threw the hatchet out of the window and killed himself.

HUGE LANDSLIDE.

Indian Village in Canada Wiped Out by Avalanche

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 13.—At 3:20 today a tremendous landslide came down about half a mile west of Spencer's Bridge, near Ashcroft, B. C., sweeping the waters of the Thompson river over the entire Indian village, leaving nothing but wreck in its path. The landslide caused a wave from 10 to 15 feet high up the river, carrying the ferry and all small boats before it. Fifteen Indians are reported killed and 12 injured.

Doctors have been sent from Kamloops and Ashcroft.

EATEN BY LIONS.

Foolhardy Englishman Boasted He Could Enter Their Cage.

Blackpool, Eng., Aug. 13.—Two lions, the property of the city, were found loose today in the yard adjoining their cage, together with portions of the body of a workingman. It appears that the man had made the boast that he would enter the lion's cage. Evidently in an attempt to carry out this boast he opened the cage.

Wyoming Looking Up.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 13.—For the first time in its history Wyoming has more than one inhabitant for each square mile of its territory. The census of 1905 gives the state a population of 101,819, and the area of the state is 97,890 square miles. In 1890 there were nearly two miles of territory for each inhabitant and in 1890 one and a half miles. In 1900 each inhabitant could have had more than a square mile of country in which to move about.

Thirty Workmen Suffocated.

Brigue, Switzerland, Aug. 13.—At the Simplon tunnel today 30 workmen were suffocated by fumes and were with difficulty restored to consciousness.

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SALT LAKE & LOS ANGELES RY.

Trains to Saltair Beach.

Time Table in Effect May 31st.

Leave Salt Lake		Arrive Salt Lake.	
No. 3	10:00 a.m.	No. 1	12:00 p.m.
No. 4	2:00 p.m.	No. 3	3:30 p.m.
No. 6	3:00 p.m.	No. 5	4:30 p.m.
No. 8	4:00 p.m.	No. 7	5:30 p.m.
No. 10	5:00 p.m.	No. 9	6:30 p.m.
No. 12	6:00 p.m.	No. 11	7:30 p.m.
No. 14	7:00 p.m.	No. 13	8:30 p.m.
No. 16	8:00 p.m.	No. 15	9:30 p.m.
No. 18	9:00 p.m.	No. 17	10:30 p.m.
No. 20	*10:00 p.m.	No. 19	*11:30 p.m.

*Sunday last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:00 p.m., and Saltair 10:00 p.m.

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Time Table in Effect May 30th, 1905.

Leave Salt Lake—
6:30, 9:00, 11:00 a.m.; 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 p. m.

Leave Lagoon—
7:30, 10:00 a. m., 12 m., 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00, 10:30 p. m.

Extra Trains on Sundays and Holidays.
Leave Salt Lake 8 and 8:00 p. m.
Leave Lagoon, 4:00 and 8:00 p.m.

OREGON SHORT LINE

Time Table

IN EFFECT June 1st, 1905.

ARRIVE.

No. 4—From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver	5:15 a.m.
No. 8—From Ogden, Portland, Butte and San Francisco	8:30 a.m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points	9:30 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points	11:45 a.m.
No. 2—From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco	4:45 p.m.
No. 10—From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland and San Francisco	7:40 p.m.

DEPART.

No. 5—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis	7:10 a.m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Portland Butte, San Francisco and intermediate points	10:30 am.
No. 1—For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco	1:40 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points	4:10 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago	6:05 p.m.
No. 9—For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points	11:45 p.m.

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SALT LAKE ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Effective May 1st, 1905.

DEPART DAILY.

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.

No. 52—For Stockton and Tintic District	7:45 a.m.
No. 55—For Provo, Mercur, Manti and Points on Sanpete Valley	8:00 a.m.
No. 51—For Provo, Nephi and Lynn	5:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Los Angeles and Intermediate Points	8:30 p.m.
No. 53—For Nephi and Intermediate Points	11:59 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY.

No. 2—From Los Angeles and Intermediate Points	6:30 p.m.
No. 54—From Lynn, Nephi and Intermediate Points	9:50 a.m.
No. 56—From Manti, Nephi, and Intermediate Points	1:30 p.m.
No. 54—From Nephi, Provo and Intermediate Points	5:40 p.m.
No. 55—From Tintic District and Intermediate Points	6:00 p.m.

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Current Time Table.

In Effect May 21, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Marysvale	8:00 a.m.
No. 102—For Park City	9:15 a.m.
No. 6—For Denver and East	1:30 p.m.
No. 18—For Ogden and Local Points	10:35 a.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and west	3:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west	7:15 p.m.
No. 2—For Denver and East	7:30 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka	6:00 p.m.
No. 112—For Bingham	8:30 a.m.
No. 114—For Bingham	5:00 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local points	6:35 p.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East	1:00 a.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West	11:00 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—From Ogden and the West	3:40 p.m.
No. 13—From Ogden and Local points	9:50 a.m.
No. 1—From Eureka and Provo	10:00 a.m.
No. 5—From Denver and East	10:25 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East	3:15 p.m.
No. 14—From Ogden	2:05 p.m.
No. 3—From Ogden and the West	3:40 p.m.
No. 101—From Park City	8:15 p.m.
No. 9—From Heber, Provo and Marysvale	6:40 p.m.
No. 113—From Bingham	10:30 a.m.
No. 115—From Bingham	5:40 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West	7:00 p.m.
No. 5—From Denver and East	11:00 p.m.

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