PEACE CHANCES ARE IMPROVED.

President Roosevelt Steps Into the Breach to Save the Negotiations.

EVERYTHING IS CONTINGENT.

Ultimate Decision of Conference Has Passed from the Plenipotentiarses To Their Governments.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 20.—The chances of peace have undoubtedly been improved by President Roosevelt's action in stepping into the breach in a last heroic endeavor to induce the warring countries to compromise their "irreconcilable differences," but the result is still in suspense.

The ultimate decision of the conference has de facto or de jure passed from the plenipotentiaries to their principals, to St. Petersburg, and perhaps in a lesser extent to Tokio. Although there are collateral evidences that pressure both by President Roosevelt and neutral powers, including Japan's ally, Great Britain, whose minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, according to a dispatch received here, had a long conference this afternoon with Mr. Katsura, the Japanese premier, is still being exerted at Tokio to induce Japan to moderate her demands, there is also reason to believe that President Roosevelt was able at his interview with Baron de Rosen to practically communicate to the latter's senior, M. Witte, Japan's irreducible minimum—what she would yield, but the point beyond which she would not go.

Whether an actual basis of compromise was proposed by the president cannot be stated definitely. The only thing that can be affirmed positively is that if Russia refuses to act upon the suggestion or proposition of President Roosevelt the peace conference will end in failure.

And in the Russian camp little encouragement is given. Baron de Rosen reached here after an all-night ride from Oyster Bay shortly before noon and immediately went into conference with M. Witte. They remained closeted together for almost three hours, during which the whole situation was reviewed. Baron de Rosen communicated to his chief the president's message, and it was transmitted to the emperor, together with M. Witte's recommendations. No clue to the nature of this recommendation has transpired. But it can be said that M. Witte, no matter how he personally may view the proposition, is distinctly pessimistic as to the character of the response which will come from St. Petersburg. To a confidential friend this afternoon he offered little hope of a change in the situation.

The Japanese, it is firmly believed, cling to the substance of the form of their demand for remuneration for "the cost of the war." Perhaps they are willing to decrease the sum asked, but substantial compensation under whatever guise it is obtained they decline to relinquish. And they also are firm upon the cession of Sakhalin. By the transfer of the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern railway first to Japan for relinquishment to China, payment for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners and the surrender of the Russian warships, it is possible to figure out a total transfer to Japan in money and property of about $250,000,000. But this is the limit.

The Japanese, as usual, are very reticent and it is impossible to obtain from them the least indication of their view of the change in the situation produced by the president's action. It is taken for granted that the president's appeal was made to Japan as it was to Russia, but the Japanese side of the negotiations looking to a compromise is almost completely in the dark.

It is understood that Baron Kaneko was able to explain the Japanese views to the president. If the president is successful with Russia it may be that he will then turn to Japan. That would be the natural course if he has suggested to Russia what he regards as a fair compromise and has undertaken, if Russia accepts, to use his influence to induce Japan to accept. But it is now probable that he was able to assure M. Witte. Nevertheless, Mr. Takihara spoke as if he might be called to Oyster Bay. He would only say positively that he had, as yet, received no summons.

The Japanese view of the situation is authoritatively, but rather humorously, stated thus:

The result will be known soon. It is useless to speculate; as well for the plenipotentiary to give his opinion of the sex of the unborn infant. When the child is born we will be able to tell whether it is a boy or a girl.

Emperor Nicholas' decision upon which the fate of the conference seems to hang will, according to the best informed Russians, depend upon the conditions at home and these conditions they do not believe are propitious. The main factors are the internal conditions and the reports from the front as to the military situation. The former has been ameliorated by last Saturday's manifesto and the character of the reports received by his majesty from Manchuria are known to be good.

Gen. Linevitch has expressed absolute confidence in victory, and since the conference began he and his generals have not only reassured his majesty that the army was never in better condition, but they have sent messages to M. Witte imploring him not to make peace. They demand an opportunity to retrieve the honor and prestige of the army, and in a country where the army is the bulwark of the government the wishes of its generals are not likely to be disregarded by their sovereign, not only to make peace, but to pay tribute to the enemy would, therefore, be a difficult task for the emperor, notwithstanding his love and desire for peace.

It is significant in this connection that M. Witte took occasion today to formally deny, through the Associated Press, the published reports from St. Petersburg to the effect that a meeting of the council of the national defense was presided over by the Grand Duke Alexis, and in consequence of that the emperor has telegraphed M. Witte to come to an understanding with the Japanese. M. Witte said:

"The report is a pure invention. There is not a word of truth in it. The national council for defense has been no meeting. The Grand Duke Alexis never uttered a statement like that attributed to him. On the contrary, the news from Gen. Linevitch is entirely reassuring. I am not a military man and I cannot, therefore, give advice or express opinions on military affairs, but what I know is that the whole Russian army, and especially Gen. Linevitch, his officers and the soldiers under their command, are most insistent that peace should not be concluded."

The issue will not necessarily be decided on Tuesday. Indeed, it is quite likely that there may be some delay in the manner from St. Petersburg, in which case an excuse will be found to adjourn the meetings over from day to day. The Japanese will not be impatient, but the final decision will without doubt come this week. One of the members of the Japanese mission tonight expressed the opinion that whether a treaty was signed or not the conference would complete its labors by the end of the week.

"Once the cases are agreed to," said he, "few details remain to be arranged."

He added that he did not believe any member of the mission would go to Oyster Bay. "The president," said he, "fully understands our position."

After his conference with M. Witte, Baron de Rosen went to Magnolia in an automobile and will not return until tomorrow. Several of the Japanese and Russian attaches made a cruise on the Mayflower in the afternoon as guests of Commander Winslow. M. Witte took an airing in an automobile. When he was about 10 miles from the hotel one of the tires bursted and there was some delay in getting a conveyance to bring them to the hotel.

The Russian chief plenipotentiary complained that he was not feeling well tonight, but said there was nothing serious the matter with him. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira attended church in Portsmouth today.

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 20.—The Associated Press is able to announce that the feature of the proposition of President Roosevelt, communicated through Baron Rosen to M. Witte and by the latter to Emperor Nicholas, was based on the principles of arbitration. Whether the president contemplates arbitration of all of the articles on which the plenipotentiaries have failed to agree or only on the question of indemnity cannot be stated with positiveness, but it is more than probable that it relates only to indemnity or to indemnity and the cession of the island of Sakhalin.

Neither is it possible to say whether the president has yet made a similar proposal to Japan. The customary diplomatic proceedings in a such a case would be to submit the proposal simultaneously to both countries, but there might be an advantage in securing the adherence of one before submitting it to the other.

To Emperor Nicholas, the author of The Hague conference, the suggestion of arbitration which will necessarily immediately command the sympathy of the public opinion of the world, will be particularly hard to reject. If he agrees, Japan, if she has not already done so, will be all the more bound to submit her claim to the decision of an impartial arbitrator. Acceptance by both sides would involve a great extension of the principle of arbitration, as nations have heretofore declined to arbitrate questions involving their "honor and dignity."

Both Mr. Takahira and M. Witte, in the earlier stages of the conference, absolutely rejected the idea of arbitration and only yesterday both reiterated their disbelief in such a solution. It was noticed, however, that M. Witte's opinion was not expressed as strongly as it was last week.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 20.—Mr. Briantchaninoff, correspondent of the St. Petersburg Slovo, who is in close touch with the members of the Russian mission, made the following significant statement tonight to the Associated Press:

"Now that we are on the eve of the decisive day when we are to see whether higher civilization, wedded to peace, is to come out victorious or will admit itself incapable of finding a just solution of the problem at Portsmouth and will refer the whole issue back again to the arbitrament of the sword, I am more than ever content that I don't belong to the government, and can say as a simple Russian citizen, that Russia wishes peace very sincerely, very frankly, and that she considers that she has demonstrated her desire for peace by her course at this conference. She has yielded on eight points.

"She has abandoned her dream of an open port on the Pacific. She has agreed to retire from the country where she has spent millions in the cause of civilization. All this she has done, but not because she fears a continuation of the war. On the contrary, letters I have received from Russia are unanimous in saying that the whole country has renewed confidence in its reorganized army, that the army is thirsting for battle and dreams only of revenge; that Gen. Linevitch, commander-in-chief, is sure of success and that the authorities will agree in saying that never before has the moral and physical strength of the troops been better.

"We know that Linevitch is not only an organizer, like Kuropatkin, but that he possesses that particular military intuition, that talent for spontaneously seizing an opportunity, which alone can give victory against an adversary as formidable as the Japanese. The number of Russians troops at least equals those of Japan and they are no longer Siberian recruits. I know that in the eyes of all foreigners all these arguments are not convincing. The events of the past influence their judgment as to the future, but to Russians, who are in touch with the military situation, it is certain that a rupture of the negotiations is deemed desirable because they believe that the turn of the tide is at hand.

"Certainly with a battle along a front of 60 miles no one can forsee what may happen—any little accident, the sun or the dust in the eyes of the men, an order badly expressed or badly understood, a telephone wire cut, anything may in an instant entirely change the situation. One cannot be astonished therefore if the Russians, when they are told 'You have lost; pay,' reply, 'Fifteen times in succession we have backed the red and it has come back. We now have the advantage of the chances. We will continue to back the red until we win.'

"The player has the right to his revenge. The world cannot be angry with Russian if after having yielded perhaps more than she ought she now says: 'If my adversary does not understand that I have yielded unwillingly only because I have always believed in the peaceful solution of conflicts, I will prove to him that once wounded I can become obstinate and pursue the game until my adversary is completely exhausted.'

"Personally, as an antimilitarist and a believer in peace, I find that it would be in entire conformity to the dignity of Russian to submit the question in dispute to The Hague tribunal and thus increase the splendor of that institution. But I know also that such an idea has not yet taken deep enough root. One cannot then feel resentment against the Russian people, if observing that their love for peace has been interpreted as a sign of weakness and too much is demanded of them, they replace their destines in the hands of their generals."

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Married or Going To Be?

When it happens remember the essential to happiness is good bread, which means the same thing as

SMITH'S FLOUR.

YOUNG SOCIETY MAN IS KILLED.

Vinson Welsh, Son of the Colorado Millionaire Mine Owner, The Victim.

WAS AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Machine Struck Railing of Bridge and Plunged Into the Creek Below.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.—Vinson Walsh, son of Thomas Walsh, of Washington, was killed and four other prominent young members of the Newport summer colony were injured in an automobile accident here this afternoon. The injured include Mrs. James Kernochan of Hempstead, L. I., Harry Oelrichs, Herbert Pell, Jr., of New York, and Miss Evelyn Walsh, sister of the man who was killed. The automobile, which was driven by young Walsh, struck the railing of a bridge spanning a creek near Eastern Point and plunged into the water.

The accident was witnessed by other automobilists, who succeeded in rescuing the five occupants of the Walsh machine, not, however, without great difficulty, due to the fact that all the members of the party were lying beneath the heavy car. The water in the creek was not deep and to this circumstance is due in part the rescue.

Walsh, who was about 18 years old, was not instantly killed, but died soon after he was taken from the water. It was learned later that as the automobile crashed over the bridge his head came in contact with an iron beam.

The occupants of the car were on their way to attend a luncheon given at the Clambake club near Eastern Point, by Mrs. Clement C. Moore. The accident happened when the car, a forty-horse power vehicle, was speeding rapidly down a hill. The injured were treated temporarily at nearby cottages. Physicians stated that all probably would recover.

Vinson Walsh was the son of Thomas F. Walsh of Washington, the millionaire Colorado mine owner. He was 18 years of age and was preparing to enter Yale university in the fall. He was a polo enthusiast. His father recently purchased a string of polo ponies for him.

Mrs. James Kernochan is well known as a cross country rider. She came here from Hempstead, L. I., recently to visit her mother-in-law, Mrs. Kernochan's husband died about two years ago.

Herbert Pell, Jr., is a close friend of the Walsh family, and, like Vinson, was preparing for college.

Harry Oelrichs is the son of Charles W. Oelrichs, senior member of the New York firm of Charles W. Oelrichs & Co., bankers and brokers. The young man's mother is the Newport woman who was robbed of valuable jewelry early in the summer.

Miss Evelyn Walsh is 16 years of age and popular in society circles. She is an enthusiastic swimmer and a strong tennis player. This season is the first the Walsh family has spent at Newport. The physician in attendance said that Miss Walsh sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh. Mrs. Kernochan and Harry Oelrichs are suffering severely from shock. Herbert Pell appears to be the least injured, and tonight was able to be out.

INJURED ARE IMPROVING.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 20.—Those who escaped death, but were injured, in the automobile accident here yesterday had greatly improved tonight. During last night Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter of Thomas F. Walsh of Washington, suffered much, but today she was much better. Her injury is a fracture of a thigh bone. Miss Walsh has not been informed of the death of her brother Vinson.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan of Hempstead, Ill., Harry Oelrichs and Herbert Pell of New York, are much better and the latter was out of doors today. Messages of condolence arrived at the Walsh villa throughout the day. Private services over the body of Vinson Walsh will be held tomorrow at Trinity church. Rev. Robert Lowery, the rector, will officiate. The body will be entombed at the Island cemetery and later removed to Washington for final interment.

Dr. Sherman, who was at the hospital when young Walsh was brought in, says that death was due to hemorrhage of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull.

Reid's Social Tour.

London, Aug. 19.—Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador and Mrs. and Miss Reid, have gone on a three weeks' tour of the country and will make part of the journey in a motor car. The first visit will be paid to the Earl of Dartmouth at Patchell house, Wolverhampton, and the next to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset at Malden Bradley, Bath, where they will stay until Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Reid immediately on the conclusion of their round of visits hope to entertain at Wrest Park, the beautiful estate of the late Earl Cowper, at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, which the ambassador recently leased.

Herbine.

Renders the bile more fluid and thus helps the blood to flow; it affords prompt relief from billiousness, indigestion, sick and nervous headaches, and the over-indulgence in food and drink. Herbine acts quickly; a dose after meals will bring the patient into a good condition in a few days.

G. L. Caldwell, Agt. M. K. and T. R. R., Checotah, Ind. Ter., writes, April 18, 1903: "I was sick for over two years with enlargement of the liver and spleen. The doctors did me no good, and I had given up all hope of being cured, when my druggist advised me to use Herbine. It has made me sound and well." 50c. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. B

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LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON RESIGNS

The Earl of Minto Appointed Viceroy of India in His Stead.

HE WAS DENIED CONFDENCE.

Bitter Feelings Exist Between Him, The India Office and Lord Kitchener.

London, Aug. 20.—The resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as viceroy of India and the appointment of the Earl of Minto as his successor were announced at the Indian office today. According to the correspondence, which is issued in the form of a white book, it appears that Lord Curzon's resignation was cabled to that office on Aug. 12.

The correspondence shows a decidedly bitter feeling between Lord Curzon, the India office and Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, over the new plan of army administration in India. Lord Curzon's dissatisfaction came to a head with the refusal of the cabinet to appoint Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Barrow, on Lord Curzon's recommendation, military supply member of the council.

Replying on Aug. 2 to the refusal of Mr. Broderick, secretary of staff of India, to make his appointment, Lord Curzon requests that the government reconsider its decision, "in order to enable me to accept the responsibility which I infer his majesty's government still desires me to assume."

Mr. Broderick again refused to comply with the request for the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Barrow and Lord Cruzon replied as follows:

"It is apparent that his majesty's government deny me that confidence, which alone can enable me to serve them, and attach a fundamentally different interpretation from myself to the modifications, upon the acceptance of which alone I consented to remain in office. The situation, therefore, remains where it was when I resigned in June. If the government is unable to accept my views, I request the premier to place my resignation in the hands of his majesty.

To this Mr. Broderick replied that there was a request from Mr. Balfour that Lord Curzon reconsider his determination. In a final dispatch, however, dated Aug. 12, Lord Curzon says:

"The main question is not the choice of an individual, but one of the principles underlying a future change in our administration. I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that the policy of his majesty's government is based on principles that I could not conscientiously carry into execution. In the interests of the new organization it is desirable that I should be relieved of my duties with an little delay as possible."

To this Mr. Balfour himself replied that he had "with the most profound regret submitted Lord Curzon's resignation to the king."

Supplementary dispatches, after the receipt of the resignation, show, firstly, that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener were unable to agree over the details of the reorganization; and, secondly, that Lord Curzon at the time he left England, expressed his entire disagreement with the plan.

"But," says he, "I loyally commenced the undertaking and resigned only when I realized that conflicts were certain to arise between the commander-in-chief and the rest of the government of India."

His concluding sentence reads:

"I reflect with sorrow how little justification there has been for the claim that you have rendered me your constant support."

GRAND AERIE OF EAGLES ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

Denver, Aug. 20.—The grand aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles finished the balloting for officers at an early hour this morning, after an almost continuous session, beginning at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. Milwaukee was selected as the next meeting place by a bare majority over San Francisco. The full list of new officers is as follows:

Grand worthy president, W. H. Davis, Cleveland, O.

Grand worthy vice-president, Edward Krause, Wilmington, Del.

Grand worthy secretary, A. E. Partridge, Kansas City.

Grand worthy chaplain, Joseph T. Hinkle, Pendleton, Or.

Grand worthy treasurer, Frank E. Herring, South Bend, Ind.

Grand worthy conductor, M. F. Connolly, Springfield, Mass.

Grand worthy inside guard, W. G. Pettit, Norfolk, Va.

For grand worthy trustees, Joseph Ellis, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. N. Carr, Uniontown, Pa.; R. M. Minnehan, Chicago; M. H. McNabb, Wheeling, W. Va.; J. J. Kennedy, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kansas City aerie drill team was awarded the first prize for the banner for the best exemplification of the new ritual. This team scored 93 points out of a possible 100. Ft. Worth scored 75. Tomorrow the grand aerie will continue consideration of the report of the judiciary committee revising the constitution and laws.

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STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Northern Pacific Telegraphers Conclude it is Time to Quit.

St. Paul, Aug. 19.—The strike of the telegraphers on the Northern Pacific railroad was officially declared off by President Perham of the order of Railway Telegraphers at 1 o'clock.

The men had been asked by President Perham to vote as to whether they wished to return to work or continue the strike. The men voted to return, having been influenced in their action by the operators of the Great Northern who voted yesterday to return to work on that system. This officially ends the strike which has been on on both systems about 20 days and which the railroads declared was broken within 24 hours after the strike was declared.

President Perham says the men accepted the terms offered by the Northern Pacific before they went on strike, which he says, gives them a total increase of about $20,000 a year in wages.

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Gardner Daily Store News

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100 pieces printed Flannelettes—fleeced on one side, printed on the other in the nobblest styles for Children's School Dresses, waists and wrappers—white, medium and dark grounds—value 12½c; this week a yard 10c

We have about 50 pieces of extra heavy weight Canton Flannels in bleached and unbleached, that were bought last Spring when cotton was very cheap. We will give our customers the benefit of the purchase this week—

25 pieces Unbleached Canton Flannels, 31 in. wide, twilled back and good heavy fleece; would be cheap today at 15c. Special for this week 9½c

25 pieces pure white Canton Flannel, twilled back and heavy fleece—this is worth at least 16⅔c—special for this week per yard 11½c

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