LONG AND BLOODY WAR IS ENDED.

Peace Came at Portsmouth, Suddenly, Unexpectedly and Dramatically.

RUSSIA BECAME UNYIELDING.

M. Witte Says History Will Ascribe To President Roosevelt All The Glory.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 29.—The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were agreed upon by M. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference this morning, and this afternoon preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded and the actual work of framing the "treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to M. De Martens, Russia's great international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for 25 years has acted as the legal adviser of the Japanese foreign office. The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

This happy conclusion of the conference, which a week ago would have been ship-wrecked had it not been for the heroic intercession of President Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace, Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment yielded everything still in issue.

RUSSIA UNYIELDING.

Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of prisoners were his last words. They had been repeatedly reiterated in M. Witte's instructions, and, in the form of a written reply to the Japanese compromise proposal of last Wednesday, they were delivered to Baron Komura this morning.

M. Witte went to the conference declaring he was powerless to change the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "t" in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state.

When Baron Komura, therefore, first outlined in the Associated Press dis- [illegible] in the Associated Press dispatches last night (the complete renunciation of indemnity, coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a mixed tribunal consisting of two representatives of the neutral powers; in fact, if not in words, the solution offered by the president), M. Witte again returned a non possumus.

It was what M. Witte termed in his interview with the Associated Press the "psychological moment." M. Witte did not flinch. He feared a rupture and as he expressed it afterward, he was stunned by what happened. Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the prescience that has enabled the Japanese to gage the mental processes of their adversaries on the field of battle and upon the sea, they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had warned their government.

PRESIDENT STEPPED IN.

President Roosevelt had also, it is believed, advised Japan that it was better to meet the Russian position than to take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute. The mikado, on the advice of the cabinet and elder statesmen, yesterday had sanctioned the final concession. When Baron Komura yielded, the rest was mere child's play.

Articles 10 and 11, interned warships and the limitation of Russia's sea power in the far east, were withdrawn. Japan agreed that only that portion of the Chinese Eastern railroad south of Chandfu, the position occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan. Both sides, once the deadlock was broken, wanted a "just and lasting" peace, and in that respect it was decided to neutralize Sakhalin, each country binding itself not to fortify its half of the island and Japan assuming an obligation not to fortify La Perouse strait, between Sakhalin and Hokkaido, which would bar Russia's commercial route to the Pacific.

The plenipotentiaries went further. They decided to add a new clause in the nature of a broad provision for mutual commercial privileges by which each country will secure for the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and "the open door."

The new treaty, therefore, will be a wonderfully friendly document, of a character almost to raise the suspicion that the two countries have not negotiated peace, but have concluded the basis of a future alliance. There is, however, no evidence, as rumored, that any secret clauses are to be appended to the present treaty.

Before leaving the conference building felicitations were exchanged with the president at Oyster Bay. Both Baron Komura and M. Witte telegraphed. The former confined himself to apprising Mr. Roosevelt of the conditions upon which peace had been concluded. M. Witte frankly laid his tribute at the president's feet. In his message he said:

GLORY IS ROOSEVELT'S.

"History will ascribe to you the glory," and added the expression of Russia's hearty appreciation of the president's "generous initiative." Mr. Roosevelt replied with words of thanks and congratulation.

Then began the jubilation. M. Witte and Baron de Rosen returned to the hotel for luncheon. The Japanese had remained at the coference hall to lunch with Mr. Peirce. The news that peace had been concluded had preceded the Russian plenipotentiaries, and such scenes of wild rejoicing have never before been witnessed in the state of New Hampshire as greeted them upon their arrival at the hotel.

M. Witte, dazed at the sudden and happy termination of the conference, was fairly overpowered by the tremendous ovation he received. He could only express his gratitude by shaking the hands of everybody, and in response to the volley of questions fired at him as to the terms murmured: "We pay not a kopeck and we get half of Sakhalin."

Later, in his room, when he had partially recovered himself, he declared that he could not have dreamed of such a victory, for that he regards it a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude he makes no attempt to conceal, and that is the general verdict here tonight. The Russians are overjoyed at the result.

JAPANESE HAVE THEIR PORTSMOUTH.

"We have had our Liaoyangs and Mukdens on land," they say, "and our Tsushimas on sea, but the Japanese have their Portsmouth."

Not until M. Witte arrived at the hotel with Baron de Rosen, shortly after 1 o'clock, and received one of the most remarkable ovations ever accorded a foreigner in this country, did the guests in the hotel know the terms of peace, which the Associated Press had bulletined a few minutes after the adjournment of the morning session. For half an hour the crowd awaited the arrival of M. Witte. Word had come that he and Baron de Rosen were returning to their hotel for luncheon, but that the Japanese mission would remain at the navy yard.

By the time the big automobile bringing the Russian peacemakers dashed up to the front of the Russian headquarters the veranda was crowded with 200 persons. The crowd met the envoys before they reached the veranda and began the mighty cheer that did not die until M. Witte had entered his apartments on the second floor and sunk into an armchair, moved almost to tears and completely overcome by the inspiration of the moment, the conflicting emotions produced by the momentous events at the navy yard and the wildly enthusiastic demonstration which greeted him on his arrival.

"Bravo! Bravo!" the crowd cried. In their mad enthusiasm the people rushed to the edge of the veranda and met the 50 or more who had been watching at the corner to give the signal of the envoy's arrival. Both M. Witte and Baron de Rosen lifted their hats. The occasion was, with all its enthusiasm, too solemn for them to do more than respectfully bow their heads. Then M. Witte started shaking the outstretched hands. Before M. Witte had passed up the stairway leading to his apartments the crowd began crying, "What about indemnity? How much did Russia pay?"

The word "indemnity" brought M. Witte to a halt on the first landing of the stairway. Turning to the crowd deliberately and with that commanding force which has made his personality the most potent factor in the peace negotiations, the great man of Russia, with words that seemed to come through his tightly clenched lips, fairly snapped back to his questioners, with deep feeling:

PAS UN SOU.

"Pas un sou." (Not a cent.)

The ring of pride in his voice told the crowd that M. Witte had won his victory. He came to Portsmouth declaring stoutly that he would not pay an indemnity in any shape or form. He had made good his word. The words brought another cheer.

Forcing his way through the crowd, M. Witte met the members of the Russian mission, who rushed forward to shake his hand. Briefly he gave them the joyful tidings. Then as he started up the stairs he said to another inquirer, who murmured the word indemnity:

"We pay not a kopeck of indemnity, sir; not a kopeck."

The crowd yelled uproariously, all except the Japanese. In a group the Japanese correspondents returned to the main hotel, anxiously awaiting news from the Japanese mission. They were keenly disappointed that Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira had not returned to the hotel for luncheon, and were unwilling to cable home much about the agreement until the Japanese official statement had been received. Until that should come they were unwilling to believe the news.

"We shall wait until we hear from our plenipotentiaries; they will tell the whole truth," said one of them with an emphasis on the adjective. The whole truth they learned when Mr. Sato made the Japanese official announcement later in the evening.

The great Japanese demonstration did not begin until after 6 o'clock in the evening, as the Japanese plenipotentiaries and their official secretaries remained at the yard during the afternoon. When it came it was even more remarkable than that of the Russians, for all present appreciated what sacrifice the heroic little nation had made for peace. The crowd which awaited them as they dashed up in an automobile was even larger than that which greeted M. Witte.

The cheering came in volleys. Again and again the crowd hurrahed and waved their hats. As the car came under the portechochere both plenipotentiaries gravely lifted their hats and held them in their hands as they passed through the line of cheering people to the elevator. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira looked stright ahead and seemed almost embarrassed by the ovations. Even the ringing cheers from all sides did not move them. Only the gravity of the day's work seemed to impress them. They felt the full responsibility which had been upon their shoulders.

Solemnity was written upon their faces as they entered the hotel, and the sounds of jubilation greeting them on every side did not shut out from their eyes the home country and the possible effect upon their people of the news of the sacrifice that had been made for peace. Neither plenipotentiary stopped to shake hands, but, accompanied by Mr. Sato, they went immediately to their rooms.

"I'll be back in a moment," said Mr. Sato, as the elevator took him to the second floor, where he deposited in Baron Komura's room the precious records of the day's proceedings.

OFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

When Mr. Sato entered the lobby a few minutes later with the official announcement even the summer girls crowded in and pushed and fought to get on the inner circle. Mr. Sato fairly fought his way to the rear veranda and, ascending to the band stand, read the Japanese statement in the same monotone in which all of his previous announcements have been made.

Near him in a group stood the still incredulous Japanese correspondents. They waited for the last word to be read. It confirmed M. Witte's announcement that Japan received nothing for the cost of the war and gave up half of Sakhalin.

"We did not believe it this morning," said Mr. Fukotomi, correspondent for the Osaka Asahi, as he walked away shaking his head. "Japan expected a great deal more than this. Division of Sakhalin was not to be thought of. It was ours by the blood of our soldiers, and we should have kept it. Russia brought on this war; she should have paid for it."

EMPEROR ORDERED IT.

He was interrupted by another correspondent:

"But the emperor has ordered it."

"Yes," said another, "it is the emperor's word."

The attitude of the group at the mention of the emperor's name immediately changed.

"Yes," assented one, "the emperor has spoken, and Japan will obey. The emperor is all wise, and Japan is satisfied."

The incident was a striking illustration of that wonderful devotion of the Japanese to their sovereign and of the implicit confidence they place in his every action. Disposed at first to criticise Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira for yielding, when they reflected that this had been done by order of the emperor their criticisms ceased, and a few moments later some of the more conservative were commending the emperor's magnanimous act.

"The emperor has acted," said one, "not only for the interest of Japan, but for the whole world. He has responded to the earnest appeals of President Roosevelt; he has again shown how merciful is this country; he declines further to sacrifice the lives of his people now that Japan's honor has been defended and avenged. The emperor has spoken; Japan will obey his summons to peace as she obeyed his call to battle—solidly and with an unbroken front."

The following statement was issued by Mr. Sato on behalf of the Japanese envoys:

MR. SATO'S STATEMENT.

"The questions of the final disposition of the island of Sakhalin and the reimbursement to Japan of her war expenses have from the first been issues on which absolute divergence of views existed. The difference of opinion on these points has frequently threatened the existence of the conference. But his majesty, the emperor of Japan, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilization, has, in a spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interest of peace, authorized his plenipotentiaries to waive the question of reimbursement of war expenses and has consented to a division of Sakhalin upon terms which are mutually acceptable, thus making it possible to bring the important work of the conference to a successful issue."

The official account of this afternoon's meeting was given by Mr. Sato on his arrival at the hotel. It is as follows:

"In the afternoon session the conference discussed the details of the treaty of peace. It has been decided to intrust the drafting of the clauses to Privy Councilor De Martens and Mr. Dennison, legal adviser of the foreign office of Japan, with instructions to finish the work as soon as possible."

PRINCE OUKHTOMSKY'S OPINION.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—"A great diplomatic victory for M. Witte but a great moral victory for Japan," is the verdict of Prince Oukhtomsky in his editorial in the Viedomosti today. He says:

"Notwithstanding the difficult circumstances under which the negotiations commenced, M. Witte carried out his task with the greatest skill and obtained from Japan the utmost she was prepared to give. More we expect to receive, but though M. Witte wrested out of defeat these advantageous terms, the moral advantage rests with Japan. She will be recognized in the eyes of the east and of Europe as the victor and she has acquired a predominant position in Asia, while Russia's prestige has suffered a correspondingly heavy blow. However, Russia is only reaping the reward of a war conceived in injustice and resting on a policy of aggression toward a weak nation, against which I and others warned the government. I was for peace before and have been ever since the commencement of the war and I rejoice that peace has been concluded. I have no fear of the results on the army. Some of the men will object to this peace, but the great mass will be glad of the termination of the war on so honorable a basis and will be content to return to their homes. It is impossible to tell what will be the result of peace on the internal situation. The revolutionary movement has roots a generation deep and its causes are entirely independent of the war, which it preceded, though its growth has been fostered by the misfortunes of the conflict. The agitation and turmoil will no doubt find an outlet in the coming elections for the douma regardless of the outcome of the war."

In conclusion Prince Oukhtomsky pays a high tribute to President Roosevelt, "whose name should be blessed throughout Russia."

VIENNA AMAZED.

Vienna, Aug. 30.—The news of the conclusion of peace through Japanese concessions was totally unexpected here and was received with amazement so great that many persons are still of the opinion that the publication of the terms will show that Russia has made some valuable concessions. At all events it is admitted to be a memorable happening, one that adds a new glory to that already gained by the Japanese on the battlefield. Great praise is given to President Roosevelt for his indefatigable efforts to secure peace.

The foreign office, immediately forwarded the news to Emperor Francis Joseph, who is witnessing the maneuvers on the field of Roseno in the southern Tyrol. It is said that the emperor sent congratulations to the emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan, and ordered the ambassador at Washington, Mr. Hengelmuller, to express to President Roosevelt his majesty's sincere congratulations on the great success achieved through his initiative.

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ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT WANING

Accounts Reaching Pekin Indicate That it Was at its Zenith Early in August.

MOST SUCCESSFUL AT SHANGHAI

Best Informed Foreigners Believe That The Movement Has Reached Its Climax.

Pekin, Aug. 29.—The American boycott almost overshadows the peace negotiations as a topic of interest in China. Accounts reaching Pekin from trading centers indicate that the movement attained its greatest strength early in August, and since then has been decreasing. Nowhere except in Shanghai has American business received a serious blow. The boycott would have been equally successful at Tientsin, which is a distributing market for American goods second only to Shanghai except for the determined repression of Yuan Shikai, who is almost the only Chinese viceroy really ruling his own province.

The Pekin government, in response to Minister Rockhill's representations, issued instructions to provincial officials which read well, but which the officials construe with the belief that the government sympathizes with the sentiment against the exclusion of American goods, although obliged formally to oppose the method of its expression. Several minor officials are implicated in the movement at Shanghai, and its leader holds the rank of taotai. The government would punish them by depriving them of honors, according to the Chinese custom, if it were in earnest.

Many important merchants who embarked in the boycott now repent of the scheme, but it has passed beyond their control into the hands of agitators, the majority of whom are students, many recently returned from Japan and some from America, who relate at meetings and in newspapers lurid stories of outrages received at the hands of American immigration officials.

The agitators are active principals in the central and southern cities. They have abandoned the original demand that Chinese students and merchants be admitted to America as freely as those of other nationalities, and are now demanding the unrestricted entry of all Chinese. They argue that if this movement succeeds the same coercion may be employed against Canada, Australia, Japan and all countries in which Chinese live.

The native newspapers, which have become influential only since the Boxer uprising, and the number whereof is multiplying, are a powerful factor in fanning the agitation.

The best informed foreigners believe that the boycott has passed its climax and will gradually subside; that the cessation of orders for American goods is merely temporary, and that a decrease of orders now will result in a corresponding increase later in the year.

The principal piece goods merchants of Shanghai telegraphed to Viceroy Uan Shanhai, proposing to have Tientsin consignments shipped directly to Tientsin, instead of through Shanghai, as heretofore, and requesting him to take measures to stop the boycott thereof, and Yuan's civil administration issued a proclamation accordingly.

The end of the Russo-Japanese war, by opening Manchuria, would give a great impetus to American trade. That country practically has been closed to imports throughout the war, largely because the armies monopolized all means of transportation.

Most American products sold in China are handled by British and German firms on commission, and the bulk of the losses falls upon them. What is considered the greatest significance of the boycott is the possibility of future use of this method of coercion if the first attempt succeeds.

The guilds which launched the movement are forming a permanent organization, and have plenty of funds to send orators about the country and sow circulars broadcast. They boast of receiving many contributions and messages from American sympathizers. Proportionately as the first boycott succeeds, the weapon may be expected to be employed against any government that offends the Chinese.

WILL STOP THE BOYCOTT.

Shanghai, Aug. 29.—Chang Chien, who has been ordered by the Pekin ministry to commence to concert measures to settle the boycott, today met the Chinese chamber of commerce and the principal piece goods dealers. He began by fining certain dealers 4,000 taels for alleged breaches of boycott. He then ordered all to sign an agreement to buy no more American goods from foreign merchants of any nationality.

Regarding goods contracted for before the boycott was started, he stated his intention of opening an office and granting passes and stamping such goods, thus permitting their sale in the interior.

He also announced his intention of opening offices in 26 principal trade centers in China. This will require an initial sum of 20,000 taels, which Shanghai dealers must pay, thus averting impending financial ruin. This means the creation of permanent boycotting machinery, available against any branch of any foreign trade in China and the practical imposition of new taxation against all treaty tariffs.

Dunlap Hats

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Via Oregon Short Line. Round trip from Salt Lake only $18.00; proportionate rates from other stations. Tickets good for return until September 30th. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.

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Tickets to Portland and return, direct, on sale daily from May 24th to September 30th, inclusive. Tickets reading one way via San Francisco or Los Angeles on sale August 30, 31, and September 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 27, 28, 29. All tickets good for stopovers. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

Stop that Cough!

When a cough, a tickling or an irritation in the throat makes you feel uncomfortable, take Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Don't wait until the disease has gone beyond control. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson, 254 West 5th St., Salt Lake City, Utah, writes: "We think Ballard's Horehound Syrup the best medicine for coughs and colds. We have used it for several years, it always gives immediate relief, is very pleasant and gives perfect satisfaction." 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Bank account for your boy baby. Newell, 43 W. 2nd South.

ONLY $30.00.

To Frannie, Cody and Garland, Wyo., and return from Salt Lake, via Oregon Short Line. Tickets on sale September 5th, good for return until October 5th. Eleven hours saved via this route. See agents. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

THE NEWS IN LOS ANGELES

The Deseret News will be found on sale in Los Angeles at the Standard News Company, 414 south Main street.

LAST EXCURSION NORTH.

Saturday, Sept. 2nd

Via Oregon Short Line. The usual greatly reduced excursion rates will prevail. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

Hardie's Uintah Reservation Township Map and Guide, 15 cents coin, at book stores or 914 So. 2nd West St.

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The prudent piano purchaser will not accept a left-handed argument as evidence of sincerity of purpose. It requires more than mere words or oily phrasing to produce conviction, albeit it must be allowed that the short-sighted proportion of the general public is too often influenced by the magic of a supposed "bargain."

There are "bargain pianos" as well as bargain horses. But you want to be on the David Harum end of the argument, for even music dealers will sometimes, strange as it may seem, adduce some supposedly reason- excuse for "bargaining" pianos. But "bargain pianos" and piano bargains are as different as can be. In the former line, we beg to be excused. We leave the field clear. It usually belongs to the country agent, and when he fails to turn a trick with a "bargain piano," it is the part of wisdom to pass it by.

If you really want one of the kind of instruments made to sell (seldom to use), we can arrange to accommodate you from one of the many eastern factories represented in this city, but we could not advise its purchase.

On the other hand, it is the purpose of this company, now and always, to have piano bargains—bargains in pianos that are standard the world over. The present opportunity for getting a selection from among these makes, marks the lowest ebb of prices ever placed on genuinely good instruments in this city. New pianos, never out of the store, unboxed direct from the factory but a few days, are reduced to a figure that makes it possible for the humblest cottage in the state to be graced by their beauty. They have never been out to the country shop, reboxed and bundled into town again.

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Your terms are ours on any of these instruments.

We have several good uprights that have had some use that are included in this sale, the prices ranging from $69.00 upward.

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The announcement of this Wonderful Sale of TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, BED SPREADS, BED SHEETINGS, READY-MADE SHEETS and PILLOW CASES last Sunday CREATED A WIDE-SPREAD SENSATION. All day TODAY THE LINEN SECTION and CENTER AISLE WERE CROWDED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC BUYERS. This is the most enthusiastic sale we have ever held. Tomorrow will be just as great a Bargain day as the opening day. If you are interested come at once—The Savings are the Greatest not only in this year but in several years.