

PEACE PROSPECTS SEEM DESPERATE.

There is Still a Chance and the President Is Taking it and Fighting Hard.

Czar Opposes Any Indemnity

On That Point We Is Very Determined
—But Japan Will Not Waive the Demand for It.

Poolemouth, N. H., Aug. 24.—The prospects of peace seem desperate, but they are not hopeless, despite the prevailing pessimism. There is still a chance and the forces working for peace are continuing their labors. The president failed twice, but he is fighting on. The result of Ambassador Meyer's audience at Peterhof yesterday was unsatisfactory, but at least it was not a rebuff. It left the door open, not within a few hours after the reception of the Bay of Mr. Meyer's audience at Peterhof, the president has sent a new appeal through M. Witte, who received it from Mr. Petrow about 8 o'clock this morning.

The emperor had already in effect declined the proposed compromise offered by Japan. He had refused it and counter-offered a dictate asking remuneration for the cost of the war on condition that Russia re-purchase from the military concession of Japan the northern part of Sakhalin at a fixed price of £5,000,000 yen—the estimated amount. Every proposal received from Peterhof, including those that came today, was infeasible upon that point.

Had J. pan not inserted the sum; had that been left for future adjustment, the proposition would undoubtedly prove more palatable. At the same time, the American government is in no position to state that the Japanese demand in the compromise suggested by the president and offered by Japan at the conference, which was mentioned in these dispatches last night, touched that very point.

The president did not suggest a price for the loss of a prize, and it is believed although this cannot be affirmed, that his latest effort was to secure the consent of the emperor to accept the Japanese proposition with the amount subject to further adjustment by an arbitration board or otherwise.

According to the Japanese, M. Witte has been offered to divide Sakhalin. If the re-purchase of Sakhalin was based upon a purchasable basis, the following lines from the authorized statement of the Russian position given to the Associated Press last night, should be noted in mind:

"At first Japan does is to join the division of Sakhalin with that of a cash payment and to insist upon war money. The transaction is fictitious and the terminology misleading. If what is proposed be in truth a purchase of the island, it should be treated as such, and Japan should decline to buy the territory. Japan should keep it and conclude peace on the basis of the concessions already made."

Japan, it is believed, would make the further concession suggested if Emperor Nicholas would commit himself to this solution. The statement is based on the words of the Japanese authority most competent to speak. When asked if it was correct, as reported, that the Japanese had said their last word, and that all hope was over in regard:

"No, we have not declared our proposition of War. War was our irreducible demand. We are not assuming a threatening attitude. That is not the way to make peace."

But the plenipotentiaries themselves no longer control on either side. The negotiations have passed from their hands to their principals at Peterhof and Tokyo.

Most persistently the report continues to insist that the Japanese have been informed here that Emperor William has been one of the main obstacles to peace; that while ostensibly sympathetic with the president's efforts, he is advising Emperor Nicholas not to yield.

The foundation for the report is the fact, which appears fully confirmed, that M. Witte's instructions were mainly propagandistic and interrogatory upon the question of indemnity and cession of territory after the former interview with the Russian envoys in the Gulf of Finland. Report also that no evidence is offered.

It is significant that M. Witte made it a point to express his disbelief in the report, from the Japanese viewpoint, which was so considerate compensation here that Count Lamsdorff had authorized Reuter's agent to declare that Russia under no circumstances would pay a contribution, either direct or indirect, or make a cession of territory whatever. M. Witte said he could not understand how Count Lamsdorff could be so enthused upon a statement without informing him (Witte).

Up to 11 o'clock tonight six cables had been received by M. Witte

from St. Petersburg. All came from Count Lamsdorff, and all were opposed to the Japanese' compromise proposition, as presented at yesterday's meeting.

However, it is positively stated that the cablegrams announce that direct pour parlars are now in progress between Emperor Nicholas and President Roosevelt;

Czar Will Pay No Indemnity.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24, 3:15 a. m.—With regard to a dispatch that has been received here, saying M. Witte was awaiting instructions, the foreign office says it is daily in constant communication with M. Witte and that he will be fully able to go ahead on Saturday. The latest developments clearly indicate that the Associated Press dispatches, declaring that Russia will never consent to the payment of an indemnity in any form, represent Russia's last word with reference to the principle of monetary compensation and the express of the war.

The authoritative statement made to the press by the foreign office, which is in the same tenor, was made last evening by a declaration from the official spokesman of the foreign office, which was made almost with the force of a formal communication, that under no circumstances and under no disguise would the principle of indemnity be admitted, and this decision is accepted by the Russian government.

It was declared at the foreign office also that Russia's sincere desire for peace was manifested in the spirit of concession shown by the Russian mission on the other disputed points, and that if Japan was willing to waive this demand, which was consistent neither with the honor nor the dignity of Russia, there would be no trouble in arranging peace. Japan's insistence on indemnity being the only barrier to the termination of the war.

The emperor's inflexible determination to continue the war rather than yield to a demand which is regarded as warrantable in the case of a vanquished nation, is strengthened by the letter dispatched yesterday from Gen. Linowitch, in which he reports the strength of the Russian position and speaks favorably of the spirit and condition of his latest reinforcements and the morale of the entire army.

No concessions by Japan were offered by the Japanese government. We are not assuming a threatening attitude. That is not the way to make peace."

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No Concessions by Japan.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 24.—According to Japanese information, Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira are opposed to the waiving of the demand for war expenditures. This authority said:

"In the conference the Japanese contention was that in conceding the ante-bellum demands of Japan, Russia admitted either that she was beaten or that her attitude prior to the war was unjustified, and in either case Japan holds that Russia should pay the cost of the war. Japan feels that Russia's

concession to the Japanese' demand for war expenditures is the best guarantee for peace."

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At the Singer Store,
43 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Boulian Resigns.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The emperor has accepted the resignation of M. Boulian as minister of the interior.

talk of "saving her face" is hardly reasonable, claiming that her face was lost "when she conceded the anti-bellum demands," which constituted the real cause of the war.

Advices received by the Japanese mission from home say that Japanese public opinion is not only little disposed to further concessions, but is even more harsher terms than those originally presented. The Japanese people feel, and their feelings, it is said, will be respected by the government, that to weaken now would mean that Japan must reopen the war in now while we have an army in the field, may, thus make a truce for two years or more and then reopen hostilities."

ROSEN MAKES NO COMMENT.

Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 24.—M. Witte and Baron Rosen, the Russian plenipotentiaries arrived here this afternoon with their wives and spent some time at the Russian embassy. M. Witte left the embassy later in an automobile.

Miraculous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severances of female ills, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and often prescribe it in my practice for female difficulties. It is especially good for those who are in great pain, and is very beneficial for uterine troubles, come times, and my youngest daughter is now taking it for a female weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength.

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all diseases in which women are subjects and give it honest endorsement."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and to restore to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for further free advice.

Concerning the reports that the Russian plenipotentiaries had been advised that Emperor William was to visit Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof, he said:

"We had no information about it."

Later Baron Rosen, his wife and daughter were driving.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a registered trademark of the Associated Press.

MASS PAY \$50,000,000.

London, Aug. 24.—But that it is felt impossible that two nations should have plunged again into the horrors of war on account of a mere difference of a few millions of money which would speedily be expended in the continuation of hostilities. Count Lamsdorff's decision, however, must be regarded as the final word preceding a break-up of the peace conference.

The London papers, commenting on the situation, therefore, while admitting the apparent helplessness of the aspect, do not despair of a peaceful settlement in view of the fact that all difficulties and inconveniences have been studiously arranged.

The Portsmouth correspondent of the Morning Post still insists that peace will be concluded, and declares that Russia is willing to pay \$50,000,000.

Russia's chief plenipotentiary, Count Lamsdorff, and all were opposed to the Japanese' compromise proposition, as presented at yesterday's meeting.

However, it is positively stated that the cablegrams announce that direct pour parlars are now in progress between Emperor Nicholas and President Roosevelt;

HIGH PRICE FOR IVORY.

Caused by Increased Demand for It.

For Billiard Balls

LONDON, Aug. 24.—An increased demand for billiard balls sent the price of ivory up to heights never before reached. This week, at the salerooms of Messrs. Hale & Son, billiard balls sold at record price of \$93 per hundredweight.

The previous highest price was reached last year, when some of the best ivory was sold at \$85 per hundredweight.

One day Messrs. Hale & Son sold five and one-half dozen of the billiard balls, which, quite up to the highest standard, and set them at an average of \$150 for each hundredweight.

A member of the firm said that the uncertainty of the supply and the fact that it was not unlimited might have had some effect in raising the price of ivory, but the principal reason for the increase was to be found in the growing demand for billiard balls.

The greatest call for them came from America. The price of billiard ball ivory, with spasmodic fluctuations, has risen greatly in the last 25 years.

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