HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints.

From the moment when you order the insertion of your want ad. you may "quit worrying"

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

There may be a want ad. today whose errand is to find YOU. Look for it—you will recognize it when you see it.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

28 PAGES—LAST EDITION. SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

A GREAT STIR IN REALTY CIRCLES

Market Received Big Impetus In Visit of Los Angeles Business Men.

SOME LARGE DEALS REPORTED.

Boom Talk That Runs Into Millions And May be a Little Too Highly Colored.

KNOWN BONAFIDE TRANSACTION.

Bank Clearings Continue to Climb And the Business Outlook of Most Promising Nature.

Considerable stir was created last night in local realty circles following the announcement in the "News" that William Pedder and Thomas J. Hampton were contemplating huge real estate operations in Salt Lake and that already they had tied up under options realty aggregating $1,000,000 and that preliminary steps had been taken to engineer a $2,000,000 deal. The two gentlemen have the reputation of being extensive realty operators in southern California where they are known as not being addicted to undue boasting.

When Mr. Pedder made the statement to the "News" he was asked whether or not he had not inadvertently added an extra cipher to the amount and said "two millions" instead of $200,000.

MR. PEDDER TALKS.

In response he said, "No, sir. We have great faith in the future of Salt Lake. You have one of the greatest sites going for a large city and we do not think that our judgment is off when we say that we are going to invest heavily here."

In answer to further questions he would give no hint as to what this huge deal consisted. In some quarters it is believed that it represents a prospective corner of the best property in the city with a department store or huge hotel.

When asked for a hint Mr. Pedder said: "For obvious reasons we are not ready to announce our plans now. In due time the newspapers will be able to print the story. That Los Angeles realty men and syndicates mean business can be gathered when it is asserted that two men are going to remain in Salt Lake to look after their interests."

RUMORS ARE RIFE.

In the meantime there are all kinds of rumors flying around the city regarding the operations of the 10 capitalists who have been here this week and who have been conspicuous by their absence on the various junketing trips. The gentlemen came here for business, not for pleasure, apparently, and they have been riding around the city every day looking at property.

The only bona fide deals that were announced yesterday were the sale of the old St. Mark's property opposite the police station for $16,500 to Frank Schumacher of Los Angeles and the northeast corner of State and Fourth South for $22,500.

STATE STREET ATTRACTS.

State street seems to be the center of attraction for the visitors and L. J. Christopher, the caterer who started out in life with a small shop in Los Angeles and became wealthy by buying 1,000 shares of Santa Fe common at $3 a share, announces that he and eight associates will put in $25,000 each to erect a big business block on State street.

Of rumors there are many, among them being the story that the Buckle property on East Temple street had changed hands for $48,000; that a syndicate had taken an option on Beck's Hot Springs; that a deal had been closed to plat off a large section of Capitol hill, put in cement sidewalks and grade the streets prior to making it a popular residence section of the city; that the old Sheets property west of Liberty park had been secured by Los Angeles realty men who would cut it up into villa lots, and so it went. Upon investigation they were found to be mostly rumors.

CODE OF PROCEDURE.

The sentiment among the visiting realty men is that some order must be observed in business transactions so as to protect all taking part in the dealing. One and all are urging the same procedure as is in vogue in southern California where the seller, buyer and the agent bringing the parties together jointly sign three contracts, and no matter how the property falls or rises in value subsequently the original contract holds good and no agent can collect commission without first having signed a contract. No contract, no commission is to be the slogan. This will settle the many disputes that have already arisen as to the price originally agreed upon and the man who introduced buyer and seller and engineered the deal.

One realty man from California said this morning, "Salt Lake people will learn as we did that the way to make money in dealing in real estate is not to hold on to a piece of property for years in hopes of a rise in price, but to sell and buy, buy and sell. That is the way money is made and circulated and a city built up."

BONAFIDE TRANSACTIONS.

Among some of the properties either transferred, optioned or tied up pending actual sale, within the past week, may be cited the following:

Stout corner, Main and Fifth South street, to Loeb, Fleischman & Co., of Los Angeles, $16,000.

Frontage on State street, near Fifth South street, McCarty to Loeb, Fleischman & Co., $7,250.

West side State street, between Fifth and Sixth South streets, 95 feet front, 320 feet deep, Loeb, Fleischmann & Co., $6,500.

West side State street, near Sixth South street, 90 feet front, 165 feet deep, sold to Los Angeles people, $6,200.

Reported (but indefinite) sale of frontage on State street, near Fifth South, at $125 per front foot.

The St. Mark's schoolhouse sale already reported, $16,500.

The Joseph Farren place, west Second South street, 82½ foot front, 220 feet deep, south side of the street, to B. F. Grant and M. B. Howard, $16,500.

Frontage of 148½ ft., 165 ft. deep, State and Third South streets, to A. D. Relknap, T. M. Jeffries, and J. Reed, $29,700.

Frontage on First South, between First and Second West streets, south side, Fergus Ferguson to E. A. Trip, $5,500.

Frontage of 49½ ft., 165 ft. deep, east side of State street, near Sixth South street, Lorenzo Snow to Taylor Bros., $4,250.

Corner, Third East and Third South streets, 73 ft. front, 107 ft. deep, Aaron Keyser to J. A. Fritsch, $6,000.

In addition to the above, one of the local real estate firms, W. J. Halloran & Co., report two pieces of property, one on Market street, and the other on Main street, valued at $58,000, in process of transferring, but not sufficiently along to warrant definite publication, beyond the fact that they are to Los Angeles parties. Mr. Halloran says the visiting Angels were so tied up with sight seeing and flying around town that they really did not have a chance to do much buying. However, they went away well loaded with maps and information, and the chances are they will do some tall trading later on. The excursion will result in the greatest good to the town, and Mr. Halloran thinks it would be a good idea to have excursions every once in a while between the two cities.

Tuttle Bros. & Woolley report lively times with their realty brethren from the south, but no straightout finished sales to speak of as yet. However, the firm has two good sized sales pending, viz., $26,000 and $11,500 respectively, and they report in round numbers their sales for the week at $45,000.

Some of the realty men object strenuously to giving information about sales that are not absolutely nailed down and clinched on the under side of the board, as they say that many a prospective sale has been knocked out by premature publication. One dealer says that in this way he lost two sales of $20,000 each, and one sale of $18,000.

WILL REACH HERE TOMORROW NIGHT.

Everything Ready for the Reception of the Congressional Party.

COMMITTEE TO MEET THEM.

Upon Their Arrival a Grand Concert Will be Given in the Tabernacle—Other Events.

Everything is in readiness for the reception of the congressional party which will arrive in the city tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock. The program heretofore published in the "News" will be carried out as stated, with the exception that the same has been advanced one day owing to the fact that the party will arrive a day earlier than at first thought.

Tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock a committee appointed by Gov. Cutler will leave this city to meet the party and will return on the special train at 7:45 o'clock. The committee will meet the visitors just beyond the Lucin cutoff. Those on the committee are Gov. Cutler and wife, Senator Smoot and wife, Senator Sutherland and wife, former Gov. Heber M. Wells, Col. E. F. Holmes, Secretary of State Tingey, Simon Bamberger, D. E. Burley, D. S. Spencer and William Glasmann, each of whom will be accompanied by his wife.

CONCERT IN TABERNACLE.

Upon the arrival of the party in this city a grand concert will be given in honor of the visitors at the Tabernacle, to which the public in general is invited. On Monday the visitors will be shown about the city in automobiles until 10 o'clock, when the train will leave for Utah county, where an inspection of the Strawberry valley irrigation project will be made. The return will be made to Provo at 2 o'clock, when luncheon will be served. It is expected that the train will return to this city by 4 o'clock and will be transferred to the Saltair road and the party will go to that resort, where a reception will be tendered in the evening. Elegant invitations have been sent out to a number of citizens to go on the trip to Utah county with the distinguished party.

LAST DAY OF WAR GAME.

Opened Wite Attack on Fort Monroe at Dawn.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 17.—The last day of the war game opened with an attack on Fort Monroe at dawn by the destroyers and gunboats of Admiral Dicking' fleet. Just between dark and daylight there is a brief period when conditions are most favorable for offensive naval operations, it being too light for the searchlights to be effectively operated and too dark to see without them.

These conditions were taken advantage of by Admiral Dicking this morning and three of his destroyers and two gunboats crept close to the walls of the fort before they were discovered.

An incoming steamship also gave protection to the mosquito flotilla which banked itself in the lee of the big ship and floated close in before being seen. The fusiliand was brief but lively and its conclusion the offending craft departed toward the capes.

The squadron is visible in the distance and the officers of artillery expect the game to end in a fusilade at noon.

THREE BURGLARS SURPRISED IN E. H. HARRIMAN'S HOME

New York, June 17.—Three burglars have been surprised while in the act of breaking into the Fifth avenue residence of E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate. After an exciting chase, in which two pistol shots were fired, one of the men was captured. Residents of the fashionable quarter were much excited by the shooting.

A house detective employed in the exclusive hotel just opposite Mr. Harriman's home discovered the thieves. Two of them were at work on the basement door and a third was acting as lookout. A policeman who arrived at the moment joined in the chase. The lookout escaped but after a sharp chase during which the policeman used his revolver, one of the other men was captured. He gave information which later resulted in the arrest of another man and a boy. The Harriman family was not in the house and the burglars would probably have been richly rewarded had they not been so opportunely discovered.

WEAVER AT WORK.

Dismisses Thirty Employes from Bureau of Health.

Philadelphia, June 17.—The only development of importance today in Mayor Weaver's crusade for good government was the dismissal of 30 employes in the bureau of health.

Bunker Hill Day Celebrated.

Boston, June 17.—Practically all the business activities of Greater Boston were suspended today in observance of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The celebration centered as usual in Charleston, the scene of the famous fight. There was a parade of the militia and blue jackets from the warships. Various outdoor events attracted large numbers of people.

TEXAS BANKERS MAKE BIG CLAIMS

Come Here Representing More Everything Than Any Other One State.

MEN WITH THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Are Taking an Outing and Incidentally Booming the Resources of Great, Big Texas.

If the people of Salt Lake have received the notion lately that all the greatest things in the world not located in Los Angeles are to be found here in Utah, they are now asked to drop the idea quick. The request comes from Texas, which invaded the city this morning 112 bankers strong, declaring Texas to be an empire with more fruit lands than California, more wheat lands than both the Dakotas, more timber than Michigan, more corn lands than Illinois, more marble than Vermont, more petroleum than Pennsylvania, and a bigger bankers' excursion to Portland than any other state can run. Many of the bankers are also members of the "Hundred and Fifty Thousand club" of Dallas, which is composed of young men who have pledged to boost Dallas till it gets a population of 150,000, which is about double its present showing.

GOING TO YELLOWSTONE.

The Texas Bankers' excursion is out for a trip to last till July 3, taking in not only the Lewis and Clark exposition, but Yellowstone National park, and the country en route. A unique feature of the trip that adds to its convenience is a souvenir program of 60 pages, containing a complete itinerary of each day's travel, with elaborate photographic reproductions of the scenery en route. The Salt Lake groups include the Salt Palace, Saltair and the Tabernacle square, filling an entire page in the document. The excursion is in charge of Secy. J. W. Butler of the Texas Bankers' association, and is conducted by the Gates Tourist company.

BOOMING DALLAS.

Accompanying it are representatives of the Dallas Commercial club and the 150,000 club, who are out with the big word for Dallas. The leader of these, Henry Dorsey, who represents a bankers' printing company of the same name, had much to say concerning his town to the "News" today. He said first of all that Dallas was not going to boom, but to grow with rapidity. It had come up to 80,000 from about 42,000 five years ago, and the Dallas people were going to do everything possible to make it known to the rest of the world, how great are the opportunities there. A year ago they organized the 150,000 club as an auxiliary to the Commercial club, and it raised $150,000 to boost the town, $20,000 only to be spent the first year in magazine advertising. The committee took advertising space in the leading national magazines and within four weeks after the first insertions received 2,600 inquiries from prospective settlers. Next year it is proposed to carry on the work of newspaper advertising in each section from which it is hoped to draw people to Dallas. Mr. Dorsey claims that results from this kind of boosting have been much more substantial than from the plan of sending out literature through the mails, or other available means such as have previously been attempted.

The excursionists expect to reach Portland Monday evening.

FAKE REVOLVER STORY.

Why the Deseret News Did Not Publish The Abe Majors Gun Tale.

A regular subscriber of the Deseret News wants to know why this paper did not "publish the particulars of Abe Majors, the notorious man-killer, attempting to escape from the state prison a week or two ago, and tell about the two big revolvers that were found in his cell," as printed by a morning sheet of limited influence and decreasing circulation.

The answer is simple enough. The story is absolute fiction. This paper does not retail that sort of stuff as news. There was not one word of truth in the tale so far as the discovery of the big guns was concerned. A week or ten days ago the "News" learned that a couple of pieces of steel had been found in the matress of his bed and that these were being fashioned into keys. That was the sum and substance of the story, which the "News" printed in detail. But a sensation-monger put a reporter to work on the case, and in 10 days he had the steel stripes fashioned into great big guns.

GERMANY STILL PRESSES FRANCE

Wants Her to Accept Proposal For a Conference of Powers on Subject of Morocco.

FEELING IN PARIS DISTURBED.

Efforts to Secure a Diplomatic Adjustment of Question Remains Without Definite Results.

PREMIER ROUVIER IS ANXIOUS.

Trying to Find Out What it is Desired To Accomplish by a Conference.

Berlin, June 17, 3:35 p. m.—The foreign office has, the Associated Press learns, telegraphed to Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador at Paris, during the last day or two, in a sense that will be reassuring to French apprehensions if such were felt in the French cabinet. Germany still presses France diplomatically for her acceptance of the proposal to hold a conference of the powers on the subject of Morocco.

The undoubted disturbance of feeling in Paris over Germany's policy is not traceable to anything actually aggressive that the German government has done or is preparing to do. It is probably due to the feeling of weakness that has suddenly arisen in France since Admiral Rojestvensky lost the sea fight and the corresponding relative increase in German confidence since it has become evident that Russia need not for the present be reckoned with. The thought in the government, in the army and in the press, is that Germany in a military sense has now become master of the continent, and that being so, France and every other continental power should recognize that in diplomacy also Germany has risen to the first place, and must be dealt with as the paramount power.

NO FINAL RESPONSE GIVEN.

Paris, June 17.—The efforts to secure a diplomatic adjustment of the Franco-German controversy relative to Morocco remain without definite results, and the negotiations, while not suspended, make practically no progress. France has not given her final response to Germany's movement for an international conference and the officials do not confirm the German press reports that France has definitely rejected the proposal for a conference. For the present Premier Rouvier is turning his efforts towards learning what Germany desires to accomplish by a conference and it is the view in official quarters that some of the chief objections to the conference may be removed by having its aims and purposes exactly defined. In the meantime sentiment in high quarters remains most solicitous concerning the outcome of the negotiations and sinister reports circulated concerning the possibilities resulting from a complete failure to reach a diplomatic adjustment.

The strained relations between France and Germany over Morocco continue to give rise to serious apprehensions, but, while openely admitting that there are real difficulties involved, the officials protest against this being made the basis of exaggerated reports. Such reports have been circulated for several days past by a small and uninfluential section of the press, notably by the Patrie and the Presse. One report that Germany has submitted an ultimatum brought out a formal denial from the foreign office.

Another report in the Patrie is that Germany has demanded that France and Great Britain complete a guarantee that the Anglo-French entente is not in the nature of an armed alliance against Germany. The Presse asserts that M. Delcasse, when foreign minister, signed a secret offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain.

These reports are dismissed in authoritative quarters as fanciful embellishments of the situation, and an editorial in the semi-official Temps to-night gives warning against what it terms "nervous paroxysm." At the same time the diplomatic strain between France and Germany is undeniably serious. The chief cause of this is the inability thus far of each party to propose a remedy acceptable to the other. France is tenacious to uphold her predominant position in Morocco without subjecting it to inspection and revision by the international congress proposed by Germany. On the other hand Germany does not recognize French predominance in Morocco or the existence of an agreement on which this predominance is based. Thus Germany's issues is equally against Great Britain and France, although the latter is more immediately involved.

All parties are making appeal to the friendly co-operation of other nations so that indirectly all Europe is participating in the controversy and this permits a wide range of speculation concerning a rearrangement of political alliance. However, the officials maintain that the issue does not involve such far reaching questions, but is the renewal of the long pending struggle over Morocco in aggravated form.

One of the chief causes of the present apprehension is the possibility of some untoward incident along the Franco-German borders which for years has been garrisoned by formidable military forces.

THERE WILL BE NO CLASH.

Washington, June 17.—Germany and France will not come to a clash over Morocco, if reassuring official cablegrams reaching Washington over night from two European capitols accurately report the situation. Two weeks ago the situation was exceedingly delicate. It has been relieved, however, by the resignation of M. Delcasse. It can be announced that the negotiations at Paris between M. Rouvier, the new minister for foreign affairs, and Prince von Radolin, the German ambassador, are progressing slowly but "with good will on both sides" and that "things between France and Germany are moving harmoniously and it will soon be possible to straighten out existing tangles."

The Washington government is fully informed about every move and the feeling here in the highest official circles is not one of uneasiness.

WEAVER PLACES PUBLIC GOOD BEFORE POLITICS.

Philadelphia, June 17.—Mayor Weaver today issued a statement bearing upon the letter signed by 21 business men and addressed to Sheriff Miles, chairman of the Republican city committee, urging the committee to reform the Republican party. The letter suggested that new nominations be made for the fall election.

The mayor's statement in part follows:

"This injection of party politics at this time is unfortunate. It would be treason to a holy cause to involve it in partisan politics. It makes no difference what persons, what parties or what organizations fall as the result of their participation in municipal wrongs and crimes of the past. Let them fall!

"They must fall and be dethroned before the work in hand can be completed impartially and honestly and the affairs of the people placed on a firm and secure foundation for the future. I will consider no politics until this work is done. This is not a contest over a sheriff and coroner, and I shall not permit it to be reduced to such a lame and impotent conclusion if I can help it. Therefore, I speak now and thus strongly in order that the true friends of municipal regeneration and honest government may be on their guard against either subtle or misleading efforts as would divert the issue, betray the cause and possibly save for further evil the parent source of all our woes."

TRUCKEE-CARSON CANAL OPENED.

First of Irrigation Systems Constructed by Government Under Reclamation Act.

MEANS NEW ERA FOR NEVADA.

Length is Thirty-One Miles—Control Of Water Sources Remains in United States.

Reno, Nev., June 17.—With the opening of the Truckee-Carson canal below Reno today, the first of the irrigation systems constructed by the government under the reclamation act, a new era was opened for Nevada and the entire west.

The main canal runs from Derby, 15 miles east of Reno, on the Truckee river to a point 10 miles above Leyeville on the Carson river, a distance of 31 miles.

A peculiar feature of the first few miles of the canal is that earth embankments are left in their natural condition while the rock is almost invariably cemented. This is on account of the fact that Government Engineer Taylor fears percolation more than erosion. Silt will fill the interstices of sand and loam but would be carried through creviced rock. Where the walls and bottom of the ditch are cemented, and this condition prevails for miles, the bottom narrows to 10 feet on account of the fact that there will be little friction and retardal of the waters. It is estimated that the flow will pass as easily through this medium as where the walls are 20 feet apart at the bottom and are composed of earth.

One of the chief difficulties that the government engineers will have to contend with is the wind, which carries in front of it and its trail a whirl of sand. On a stormy day the desert sand drifts constantly into the ditch so rapidly that it threatens the usefulness of the canal if not cleaned out every few weeks.

The only remedy that has been found for this evil is a series of fences to hold back the powdered silica. Three tunnels are on the line of the ditch in addition to a tunnel spillway. These are lined with cement and were difficult of construction on account of squeezing ground.

A large amount of thorough and searching hydrographic work was done in Nevada both before and after the passage of the reclamation act. This work consisted in measurement of the discharge of the principal streams of the state, together with that of their various tributaries to determine the character and extent of the supply of water upon which to base estimates for the work that is now being carried on.

Drain or waste ditches form an important part of the irrigation system. The cost of these, together with a concrete diversion dam on the Carson river and other structures, will approximate half a million dollars.

The initial irrigation system will be used to distribute water over about 50,000 acres of land. During the next two years the system will be extended to cover 150,000 acres more. This will increase the total distribution system to a length of 1,200 miles.

Arrangements are now being made to construct a regulating dam at the mouth of Lake Tahoe, as a larger area of land is brought under irrigation and the demand for water increases, five or six other dams on the truckee river and its tributaries will be constructed and four reservoirs will be built on the Carson river. One of the reservoirs will be 18 miles in length, and will have a surface area of 11,000 acres.

The entire irrigation system as projected will not be completed for nine or ten years, and will cost about $9,000,000. After the initial work is finished and the first section of land is placed under irrigation, the balance of the project will be carried out with the proceeds of the sale of government land adjacent to the ditches and the sale of water to the settlers who are expected to take up the land.

The method of obtaining the government land in the newly irrigated area will be simple. The charge has been fixed by the secretary of the interior at a maximum of $26 an acre. This sum will not represent the purchase price to the land but a perpetual title to the water. The land itself will be a homestead. Applications for the land are now being made to the land office in Carson City. The water right of $26 an acre will be payable in ten equal installments, and title will not lapse until two payments have been passed, which will give the homesteader the opportunity of passing over a hard year. The government will charge no interest on deferred payments, but will probably offer an incentive for prompt settlements.

The charge of $26 an acre is set to cover all cost of constructing the irrigation system and maintain it for a period of years. If it is found that the charge was set too high, the last payments will not be required. In any event, there will be no additional charges.

At the conclusion of ten years the plant will be turned over to the Water Users' association that is to be organized, after a plan to be endorsed by the secretary of the interior.

The government will continue to hold the title to the sources of supply and will remain in a position to straighten out affairs if mismanagement ever results on the part of the Water Users' association.

The government is sparing no expense to build the system so that it will need no extensive repairs and for this reason has erected rock and cement walls where mere earth would have sufficed for 100 years.

The soil of the great Carson plain is of almost unknown depth and was deposited by water courses in ancient days. The constituents are varied, owing to the many points from which they were brought. There are not enough stones in the entire plain to build the foundation of a house. In addition to ease of cultivation and great depth, the soil possesses remarkable fertility.

Western Oil Cut.

Independence, Kas., June 17.—The price of western oil was cut three cents a barrel today. The Standard Oil company is now paying 50 cents a barrel for high grade Kansas and territory oil, and five cents less a barrel for each two degrees gravity under 32 down to 30 cents a barrel. It was long ago predicted the price of Kansas oil would reach 50 cents a barrel by reason of the vast overproduction of this field.

STRIKE RESULT OF CONSPIRACY.

Grand Jury Finds Important Evidence Showing it Was Against Ward Montgomery & Co.

AND BY OTHER EMPLOYERS.

If Indictments Are Found Conspirators May Have to Answer Charge Of Murder.

Chicago, June 17.—Admission is made by State's Atty. Healy that the grand jurors have found important evidence apparently corroborating the report that the strike is partly, at least, the result of a conspiracy directed against the firm of Montgomery Ward & Co. by other employers and by labor leaders involving the payment of $30,000 in installments of $10,000 and $20,000. If an indictment is voted as a result the alleged conspirators are likely to be charged with being responsible for one or more murders growing out of attacks of so-called "wrecking crews."

The law holds that when persons enter into a conspiracy to do an illegal act, they are responsible for everything following the initial plot and that all can be held for the acts of one even though they may have no knowledge of what the conspirators are doing or have done.

A demand for the settlement of the teamsters' strike is expected to be framed before night at a meeting of anti-Shea delegates in the teamsters' joint council.

Several leaders of the drivers are alleged to have broken away from the strike leader, President Shea, and arranged a caucus at which they plan to canvas the situation and secure pledges enough for the calling off of the strike, and to go before the teamsters' joint council Monday with assurances of success.

George F. Golden, who with a number of others, was until recently a stanch Shea adherent, it developed today, is the one who made the motion in the council providing for a new committee to be appointed at Monday night's meeting. Golden is the business agent of the Packing House Teamsters' union, and former president of the teamsters' joint council.

Hugh McGee, formerly one of the chief lieutenants of Shea, openly advocated peace today.

"I know that terms which were acceptable to the majority of the small leaders and to the rank and file were offered a week ago by the employers," he said. "Overtures made by the teamsters were reciprocated by a certain prominent member of the commercial exchange. The settlement proposed, to be sure, was considerably of a compromise for the teamsters, but under the circumstances it may be a good one. The teamsters are getting tired of Shea's doings."

The question of financing the strike has become more and more a burden. To pay the strike benefits and other expenses requires $30,000 a week. Since the grand jury investigation the shrinkage, it is alleged, has been large.

PEACE MEETINGS MAY BE HELD AT THE HAGUE, NOT WASHINGTON

St. Petersburg, June 17, 1:09 p. m.—The question of the place of meeting of the Russian and Japanese representatives has been reopened and there is a possibility that The Hague instead of Washington may be selected. After the announcement that Washington had been selected, Russia expressed a desire to have the selection reconsidered and exchanges to that end are now proceeding between Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and Ambassador Meyer and Washington. Russia's preference for The Hague is based on the obvious advantages that it is entirely neutralized, the capital of a small state and the site of the arbitration court, and also in consideration of time.

WAR PREFERRED TO HUMILIATION.

Russian Press of All Shades of Opinion Declares for that Policy if Japan's Terms Are Too Hard.

THE CHIEF ENEMIES OF RUSSIA.

Novoe Vremya Declares Americans And British Are Because of Commercial Rivalry.

OBJECTIONS TO WASHINGTON.

Plenipotentiaries May Hold Meetings In the Capitol or in the Congressional Library.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The note of the foreign office announcing that the negotiations for the meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries were proceeding rapidly was printed without comment in the morning papers, but the press of all shades of opinion is discussing Japan's probable terms and declares with practical unanimity for a continuation of the war rather than the acceptance of humiliating conditions. In this the newspapers are upheld by public opinion which is veering around to support of the war policy if Japan's terms prove too hard. Only the Nasha Zizn advises Russia that she need not balk at the payment of an indemnity, the cession of the island of Saghalin, the renunciation of her right to keep warships in far eastern waters or the surrender of Vladivostok, but the paper holds that Russia must retain northern Manchuria and the Vladivostok railroad.

The Bourse Gazette, which draws a gloomy picture of Russia's relations with France, Great Britain, Germany and Austria, the Novoe Vremya and the reactionary Sviet sounds notes against the United States. The Novoe Vremya reiterates that Russia's chief enemies in the far east are not the Japanese, but the British and Americans on account of their commercial rivalry, while the Sviet objects to Washington as the place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries, declaring that the atmosphere there is unfriendly and asserting that Russia's representatives will be subjected to prejudicial influences in "capitol of the enemy's ally."

All the papers comment on the retirement of GrandDuke Alexis from the office of high admiral and a general feeling of relief is manifested at the fact that the present naval regime is ended.

PREPARING FOR MEETINGS.

Washington, June 17.—Impressive in dignity and number will be the missions which Russia and Japan will send to the Washington conference, for although the plenipotentiaries will be limited to two or threre the complete missions with their advisers and attaches and secretaries will each, it is expected, number 12 or more persons. Japan's plenipotentiaries probably will be accompanied by an army and a navy officer of high rank, who will act as military advisers to the plenipotentiaries. In addition there will be secretaries and attache, some of them from the diplomatic service, some from the foreign office, and others who will act as translaters and recording secretaries. Russia probably will send a similar mission, though perhaps not so large, and both the Russian ambassador and the Japanese minister at Washington will place at the disposal of the respective missions their secretaries and attaches.

The Washington government will furnish a suitable place of meeting for the conference and as soon as a date for its convening is fixed arrangements for quarters for the two missions will be made by the Russian and Japanese envoys here. There have been so many other important details to be settled that the state department has not yet fixed upon offices for the conference. In addition to the main conference room, retiring rooms, offices for secretaries and a reception room will be needed. Either the Capitol or the congressional library are regarded as perhaps the best suited buildings in Washington, and in view of the indefinite period which the conference may remain in session, it has been suggested that perhaps the congressional library might be preferable to the Capitol, for should some unexpected obstruction arise to keep the conference in session until late in the fall the convening of Congress in extra session might necessitate the removal of the conference elsewhere. Whatever expenses are incurred incident to the maintenance of quarters, will, of course, be borne by the Washington government.

If M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador at Paris, comes to Washington as the ranking Russian plenipotentiary, his rank will equal that of Marquis Ito. At first there was some doubt in the minds of the Japanese as to whether M. Nelidoff possessed sufficient rank for a mission of the importance accorded the Washington conference in Japan. Russia however, at this juncture, let it be known that the Russian ambassador at Paris ranked even the Russian minister for foreign affairs. Moreover, it was pointed out that as the personal representative of his sovereign, a Russian ambassador could be ranked only by a prince of the royal family. Japan has not, of course, objected to the selection of M. Nelidoff, but in view of her expressed intention to select two or three "distinguished personages," she is desirous that Russia choose as plenipotentiaries men of rank and statemanship who possess the confidence not only of their own government but of the other powers.

Cavalry for Philippines

Lawton, Okla., June 17.—Troops A, B, C and G of the Eighth cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Kingsbury, departed from Fort Sill on two special trains today for San Francisco, at which place they will sail on July 1 for the Philippine Islands.

Negotiation for Armistice.

Headquarters of the Russian Army, Godzydani, Manchuria, June 17.—It is learned from an authoritative source that negotiations towards an armistice are under way.