ONLY CHANCE IS COMPROMISE.

Pessimism at Portsmouth is Based On the Fact That No Progress is Made.

WAR INDEMNITY THE BOGEY.

Only Chance is for Each Side to Yield an Important Point at Peace Conference.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 17.—The crisis in the peace conference has been reached, and pessimism is again the note. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and there is still hope. Predictions of a final rupture tomorrow certainly will not be justified unless Baron Komura figuratively picks up his hat and announced that it is useless to proceed further. M. Witte, at least, will not be precipitate.

At tomorrow's session, after article 2 (the limitation of Russian's naval power in the far east), and article 12 (fishing rights on the Russian littoral), are disposed of, he will favor an adjournment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Petersburg.

The pessimism tonight is based on the fact that no progress was made today. The exchange of views at the morning session on article 9 (remuneration for the cost of the war), shows at once that the plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the poles, and it was passed over. Article 10 (the surrender of the interned Russian warships), was also passed, not, in the opinion of one of the plenipotentiaries when the Associated Press correspondent saw him tonight, because it could not have been arranged, but because within the shadows of the two main points in dispute hanging over the conference both sides were cautious and preferred to postpone it to the end.

Article 12 (limitation of sea power), is also adjustable after modification, and article 12 will present no difficulties. So that tonight the situation was practically where it was when M. Witte last Saturday presented the Russian reply, with its non-possumus to articles 5 and 9 (indemnity and Sakhalin).

ONLY CHANCE IS COMPROMISE.

The only chance now is compromise—Russia to yield Sakhalin, the Japanese the indemnity. Neither will yield both, and perhaps Japan, at the final show of hands, will yield neither. M. Witte, under the imperial instructions given him before he left St. Petersburg, can agree neither to pay war tribute nor cede a foot of Russian soil. St. Petersburg, therefore, in the last resort remains to be heard from. Doubtless this is the reason why he favors a postponement tomorrow over Sunday.

Baron Komura probably will welcome an adjournment of two days in order that he, also, may lay the situation before his government before its final decision.

The sudden revival of deep pessimism tonight was induced by the dispatches given out when the plenipotentiaries returned to the hotel, that no progress had been made today. But to those in the inside that was not surprising. Things have gone smoothly enough, only the impasse had been reached—there had been the glint of cold steel in the conference chamber. And the few words M. Witte said to the foreign newspaper correspondents was as usual not encouraging. He looked tired and said nothing had been accomplished.

"Tomorrow," he said, "will finish articles 11 and 12."

"What then?" he was asked.

JAPS NOT HOPEFUL.

"Then we will go to dinner," he replied, as he excused himself to go to dinner with Assistant Secretary Pierce. No very great hope was vouchsafed in the Japanese camp.

"We are not bluffers," said Mr. Sato, and from an authoritative source the Associated Press correspondent received a distinctly bad impression regarding the outlook. It was coupled, however, with an expression of the hope that if it developed that the conference was going to pieces, President Roosevelt might again step in.

"We have heard that the president, having brought us together, has washed his hands of further responsibility. But he is resourceful. He might do something."

"What?"

"That I cannot say."

The Japanese view was explained.

"We came asking only what we wanted. Our terms were moderate. The world thinks so. It looks bad. I say so; I believe so. But the conference may yet be saved from shipwreck. M. Witte has been gracious. He has done what he can, but he has a future at home to consider."

A very important conference occurred in M. Witte's rooms shortly before midnight. There were present Baron de Rosen, the other Russian plenipotentiary, and M. de Martens, Gen. Yermoleff, M. Pokotiloff, M. Shipoff and Capt. Roussin, the five Russian delegates. It is the first time a full meeting of plenipotentiaries had been held since the conference began. The preliminary discussion of the Japanese conditions is already virtually ended. It is not improbable that the final report and recommendations of the Russian plenipotentiaries was passed on and transmitted tonight to the emperor at Peterhof.

WON'T SURRENDER BOTH.

It can be stated that the individual views of the members of the Russian mission differ as to what point should be yielded if a compromise is to be offered. Some favor the surrender of Sakhalin, others an indemnity. None are ready to give up both points.

China has, at least constructively, become a party to the negotiations. Article 7, relating to the transfer to China of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad, running south from Harbin, which was agreed to by the peace plenipotentiaries "in principle," yesterday, involved perhaps in the final settlement prolonged and complicated negotiations between China and Japan and the Pekin government and Russia.

Russia has agreed to surrender the road to China and give up her concession obtained in 1898, but China must assent, and assent means that she must agree to remunerate the Russian government, which guaranteed the bonds for the building of the road, in an amount hereafter to be determined. Japan also has her claim for the rebuilding of the road destroyed by the Russian army, the reconstruction of bridges and change of gage. The matter remains primarily to be adjusted by Japan and China, and it is not unlikely that the Tokio government is already in communication with the Pekin government on the subject.

CHINA INTERESTED.

The long dispatch sent by Baron Komura to his government on this subject after yesterday's session, which was not all off until 6 o'clock this morning, makes this probable. Possibly an answer from China is essential to final agreement upon article 7, and this may be the true reason for the postponement after "accord in principle" had been reached. China's wish to be consulted concerning articles of the treaty affecting her territory must be respected in this particular at least.

China may not care to assume the financial burden involved in taking over the road. She certainly could not raise the money without hypothecating the property. If Japan is convinced that the road will eventually become a paying commercial venture, she might, herself, advance the money, or it might be raised for China by an international syndicate and become a part of the system of Chinese imperial railroads. If not, Japan may, and probably would forthe present, step into Russia's shoes, although she has solemnly promised China to restore Manchuria and to retain the railroad would be to retain strategical control of the province.

The amount Russia will realize is impossible to estimate. It will undoubtedly be only a comparatively small fraction of the sum poured into it. By the terms of the concession, China had the privilege of taking over the road at the end of 36 years upon the repayment of the capital, construction and deficit charges. Japan recognized that Russia was entitled to some remuneration. But this basis is not known. The Russian claim was founded on the principle of international law that a belligerent occupying territory can exercise the right of usufruct of private property during occupation, but cannot confiscate as a spoil of war.

WITTE CONCEIVED THE SCHEME.

M. Witte, in whose brain was born the conception of the Chinese Eastern railroad, was particularly competent to defend the rights of the company, which Russia claims is distinctly a private corporation, although making no concealment of the fact that it was backed by the Russian government because of political considerations. The original concession obtained in 1899 was the Chinese Eastern, then simply the "cut-off" through northern Manchuria, was obtained by the late Mr. Rothstein, director of the Russo-Chinese bank, and Prince Okutomsky, and the company was formed for the construction of the road.

In 1898, after the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan (Dalny) was obtained from China, the concession for the southern branch was negotiated. It provided for a Chinese president of the road, and Shing Kuchin, who had been the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg, was president until he fell a victim to the anti-foreign boxer uprising in 1900.

The bonds issued with the government guarantee were sold like government 4 per cent rentes, and are now in the hands of the banks and general public, like regular government obligations. Although the loss on operation has been heavy, the Russo-Chinese bank always believed it would become a remunerative concern. One of the big extraordinary items of expense was the necessity of maintaining railroad guards. The southern branch, which now goes to China, gave especial promise of being very profitable.

RUSSIA NOT HELPLESS.

Is Able to Fight for Years, Says An Authority.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 17.—Mr. De Martens, one of the Russian delegates and one of the great authorities on international law, not only of Russia, but of the world, in speaking of a correspondent of the Associated Press about the war indemnity, said that there was no precedent in history where a country whose territory was not occupied in whole or in part by the enemy has paid war tribute upon the conclusion of peace. Russia, Mr. DeMartens said, was not crushed. She was not on her knees begging for peace. She wanted peace, but she could go on fighting for years. Japan had not even approached the true Russian frontier.

"Should Russia consent to pay tribute to Japan in any form," continued the eminent jurist, "it would be her political death. The powers would understand that she accepted the proposition of President Roosevelt not because she was desirous of an honorable peace, but because her power had been annihilated and she recognized that it was impossible for her to continue the war. It would mean a public confession that Russia is at Portsmouth helplessly kneeling before Japan imploring peace and ready to accept any terms imposed, no one will seriously contend that the Muscovite empire is in any such position."

With many interesting historical examples, Mr. De Martens elaborated his thesis that no country had ever paid indemnity except when powerless to confront the enemy on the field of battle and with a large portion of her territory in the enemy's possession as a hostage.

In 1807, he pointed out, when Napoleon imposed the peace of Tilsit, French troops occupied practically all of Prussia and the Prussian family had fled to European Russia. France could dictate terms. She exacted a war indemnity of three hundred million dollars and garrisoned several Prussian towns with French troops at the expense of Prussia as a guarantee of payment. She required that the Prussian army should be reduced to 40,000 men.

In 1815, when Napoleon was annihilated at Waterloo, after the famous One Hundred days, and the second treaty of Paris was concluded, the allied powers occupying Paris, as the Prussians did later in 1870, imposed, an addition to other conditions, a war indemnity of $500,000,000 to be paid in five years, during which time the allied troops were to hold a portion of French territory. That sum, however, was considerably reduced by Wellington at Aix la Chappelle, and France completed the payment of the indemnity in three years.

The largest war indemnity ever exacted was imposed by Prince Bismarck upon France in 1871. It amounted to $1,000,000,000. But Napoleon III had fallen, Gambetta was powerless. Prussia was at Paris. The third republic succeeded in liquidating the indemnity in two years, while according to the treaty, she had five years' time in which to pay. In other cases, even where a portion of the territory of the fated country was occupied, no indemnity was exacted or even asked. For instance, Russia in 1856, although the Crimean peninsula was occupied by the Anglo-France-Piedmontese troops, was not asked to pay tribute. Neither was Austria, in 1859, after having been defeated by the France-Piedmontese, and having lost Lombardy, nor in 1866, after having been beaten by Prussia, paid no indemnity.

Denmark in 1864 lost Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, but paid nothing.

"A new precedent was made by America," added Mr. Martens, "in her war with Spain. Although victorious and in a position to claim indemnity, she ended the war on principle and actually paid $20,000,000 to the Madrid government for the Philippine islands.

"But that," he remarked, "was, as the French say, to 'order la pilule.'"

Independent of all these considerations, Mr. De Martens said Russia's objection to the payment of an indemnity, under no matter what form, comes from the fact that in all her history she never paid a cent of tribute to a foreign power, not even during the time of her worst defeats under Peter the Great, when a large portion of the country was in the hands of the invader. In conclusion, he called attention to the fact that to pay an indemnity to Japan would be for Russia to create a precedent new in the world's history.

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BROTHER WOULD NOT HELP.

Joseph A. Thompson Suicides Because He Was Starving.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—The body of an American supposed to be Joseph Alexander Thompson of Pittsburg was found on a bench in Fairmont park, near Belmont mansion, today. The cause of death has not been determined, though it is a case of suicide. In a letter found on him the writer claims relationship with the Thaw family of Pittsburg. The letters says:

I am Joseph Alexander Thompson of Pittsburg, Pa., soon of Andrew Turley Thompson, who for years was the agent of the Young Men's Bible society of Allegheny county. My brother, William R. Thompson of Sparkville, N. Y., knows my circumstances and will not help me or my family. He married Mary Thaw, daughter of William Thaw, who died in Paris. He was second vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, also of the firm of Mark & Thaw of Pittsburg, and father of Alice Thaw, who married the Earl of Yarmouth, and Harry Thaw, who was supposed to be married to Miss Evelyn Nesbitt, the concert artist.

I am connected with Harriet Thaw, who lives on Cross street, between Ninth and Tenth, and who was allowed to live in squalor with rats as her companions. Me and mine are starving and have been for the past five months, but they would not help me. He allowed his brother, Dr. A. D. Thompson, to starve to death in Philadelphia, in 1879 or 1880, and also his brother, J. E. Thompson of Pennsylvania avennue, Pittsburg, to fall so low that he had to send him to Florida, where he died, and still he gives $50,000 to the W. and L. library.

What have I, as his brother, to look for? I have been a slave to hard work for 40 years, and, as Virginia says, "There is no way but this."

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON.

1903 South Hicks street, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16, 1905.

New York, Aug. 17.—When inquiry was made at the home of William H. Thompson in Sparkville, N. Y., today concerning Joseph Alexander Thompson, the statement was made that Mr. Thompson was ill and could see no one. From the person who answered it was impossible to secure any information regarding the dead man.

THEY WERE SEVEN.

Hawaiian Woman Presents Her Husbane With a Surprise.

Honolulu, Aug. 17.—A dispatch by wireless telegraph from Hilo says that Hana, the Hawaiian wife of Kailua, a Chinese, gave birth to one child on last Thursday, two on Sunday, one on Monday, two on Tuesday morning and one on Tuesday night. All are dead.

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CONGER GOES TO HEAD OFF BOYCOTT

American Embassador to Mexico Detailed on Important Mission To China.

CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT.

He Will Return to the Orient to Take Up Vexed Question With Pekin Authorities.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, formerly United States minister to China, and since last April the American ambassador to Mexico, will return in the near future, if present plans are carried into effect, to China. His mission will be of a semi-diplomatic nature, the specific purpose of which will be to allay, if possible, the agitation aroused in parts of the Chinese empire against the use by Chinese of American products.

Ambassador Conger, who has been scarcely more than three months at his new post in the City of Mexico, was summoned to the United States to confer with the president about the Chinese boycott of American goods. He had a long conference with the president today. While neither the president nor Ambassador Conger cared to discuss for publication the nature of their interview, it is known that the ambassador will not return to Mexico, and that arrangements are being made for his projected mission to Pekin.

Mr. Conger spent eight years in China as the American minister. He is well known and popular among the officials of the Pekin government and is influential also among the Japanese, who are regarded as likely to play an important role in the international affairs of China from this time forwrd.

While definite details of the projected mission are lacking at this time, it is known that Ambassador Conger's presence in China will affect in no respect either the position or the duties of W. W. Rockhill, the American minister. After his conference with the president today, Ambassador Conger talked briefly in response to inquiries concerning his visit.

"It would be improper for me," he said, "to discuss for publication my talk with the president. We did consider the subject of the boycott of American goods in China, which I understand is rather serious. The boycott I know very little about, as it developed after I left Pekin, but I should assume that it might be a matter, that is, so far as the agitation is concerned, well within the control of the Chinese government.

"Of course, the government could not and very likely would not if it could, compel its citizens to buy American goods, but it could and probably would say to the viceroys of provinces where the anti-American agitation was making itself felt that it must stop, and it would stop, too. In such a respect the Chinese are the most easily controlled people in the world."

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SALT LAKE & LOS ANGELES RY.

Trains to Saltair Beach.

Time Table in Effect May 31st.

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

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

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Time Table in Effect May 20th, 1905.

Leave Salt Lake—
6:20, 9:00, 11:00 a.m.; 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 p. m.

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

Extra Trains on Sundays and Holidays.
Leave Salt Lake 3 and 5:00 p. m.
Leave Lagoon, 4:00 and 6:00 p.m.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY

Time Table IN EFFECT June 1st, 1905.

ARRIVE.

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

DEPART.

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

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SALT LAKE ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Effective May 1st, 1905.

DEPART DAILY

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City.

No. 57—For Stockton and Tintic District ..... 7:15 a.m.
No. 55—For Provo, Mercur, Manti and Points on Sanpete Valley ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 53—For Provo, Nephi and Lynn ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Los Angeles and Intermediate Points ..... 3:30 p.m.
No. 55—For Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 11:40 p.m.

ARRIVE DAILY.

No. 2—From Los Angeles and Intermediate Points ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 52—From Lynn, Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 9:20 a.m.
No. 54—From Manti, Nephi and Intermediate Points ..... 1:00 p.m.
No. 56—From Nephi, Provo and Intermediate Points ..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 58—From Tintic District and Intermediate Points ..... 6:40 p.m.

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Current Time Table. In Effect May 21, 1905.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 8:00 a.m.
No. 102—For Park City ..... 9:05 a.m.
No. 6—For Denver and East ..... 9:00 a.m.
No. 12—For Ogden and Local Points ..... 10:25 a.m.
No. 5—For Ogden and west ..... 10:35 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and west ..... 12:05 p.m.
No. 3—For Denver and East ..... 1:05 p.m.
No. 8—For Provo and Eureka ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 112—For Bingham ..... 5:10 p.m.
No. 114—For Bingham ..... 3:00 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local points ..... 6:05 p.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East ..... 8:00 p.m.
No. 2—For Ogden and West ..... 10:50 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 9—From Ogden and the West ..... 8:40 a.m.
No. 13—From Ogden and Local points ..... 9:05 a.m.
No. 7—From Eureka and Provo ..... 10:00 a.m.
No. 5—From Denver and East ..... 10:25 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East ..... 1:35 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden ..... 3:05 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 3:40 p.m.
No. 101—From Park City ..... 6:15 p.m.
No. 9—From Heber, Provo and Marysvale ..... 8:00 p.m.
No. 113—From Bingham ..... 10:30 a.m.
No. 115—From Bingham ..... 5:40 p.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:50 p.m.
No. 3—From Denver and East ..... 11:00 p.m.

All trains except Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive stop at intermediate points.

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TEA

Every pound package of Schilling's Best is a free sample, if you don't like it.

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