

# JAPAN BREAKS OFF NEGOTIATIONS.

Startles St. Petersburg by Doing  
So Before Russia's Reply  
Was Delivered.

## WAR NOW SEEMS INEVITABLE.

Were Four Vital Points on Which  
Russia Declined to Make Any  
Concession.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—Although the fear was general here yesterday that the presentation of the Russian note to Japan might be followed by an act on the part of the Japanese government which would plunge the two countries into war, the startling action of Japan in severing diplomatic relations with Russia before the actual delivery of the Russian note, came like a bolt from a clear sky. It was believed that the receipt of the note might have unmasked an ultimatum, but that Japan should sever diplomatic relations, a step little short of a declaration of war, was almost like a blow in the face under the present circumstances, and it is resented here accordingly. The authorities believe this action places Japan distinctly in the wrong before the world, and moreover such a "piece of impudence," as it is denominated here, makes easy an answer to the patriotism of the Russian people.

### RUSSIA EXPECTS WAR.

The news that any moment Japan had drawn the sword and that the first clash had occurred would not be surprising. The events leading to Japan's abrupt action have marched with great rapidity. The Russian note was accepted in the hands of Baron de Rosen, Russian minister to Tokyo, for delivery to Baron Komura, the Japanese foreign minister, when at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon M. Kurino, the Japanese minister here, presented himself at the foreign office and informed Foreign Minister Lansdorff that his government, in view of the delays in connection with the Russian answer and the fulfillment of the negotiations, considered it useless to continue diplomatic relations and would take such steps as it deemed proper for the protection of Japan's interests. In obedience to instructions, therefore, he asked for his passports. Exactly what else passed in this interview is not known, except that Count Lamorff expressed surprise and regret at this hasty repudiation of the mission of government. M. Kurino received his passports, and after consulting with Sir C. S. Scott, the British ambassador here, he returned to his legation, where the preparations for his departure had already commenced.

### THE JAPANESE VERSION.

Another version of the situation at the time M. Kurino left the Count Lamorff of the course his government had elected to pursue in that the Russian reply was not in the possession of Baron de Rosen, but in the telegraph office here waiting transmission, and that it was withdrawn before being dispatched.

Upon the disclosure of Japan's position, the Russian authorities met the situation with great promptness. In quick and nervous steps, his bloodshot eyes gave evidence that he had been a stranger to sleep, but he displayed the impassive characteristics of his race and was without a trace of excitement. There was an air of firm resolution about him, however, which was the only noticeable change in his demeanor.

Throughout the strain which has just passed the attitude of the Japanese minister has been strictly correct. He has been on good terms, personally, with Count Lamorff and the other Russian officials. Today, as is customary with him, he was extremely reticent and declined to offer an explanation of the course of Japan, saying that the authorities at Tokyo would doubtless give the world their side of the story. He ventured, however, to point out that the irritation created by the delay in the Russian response, postponed from day to day, together with forecasts of what it contained, might have convinced his government that it was futile to proceed further with diplomacy. As M. Kurino looked out of the window at the legation, which faces the Neva not far from the winter palace, he saw a battalion of the Russian imperial guard, clad in the heels in big overcoats and their guns slung over their backs. He showed no emotion at the sight. He said, rather sadly, that the rupture of diplomatic relations did not necessarily mean war.

United States Ambassador McCormick was one of M. Kurino's callers this morning, and later in the day other diplomats, among whom the minister is popular, came to express to him their regrets at the turn affairs had taken. In the afternoon M. Kurino and his wife made a number of hurried farewells calls, including one at the American embassy.

### CAIR READY FOR KURINO.

Four cars are ready at the Warsaw station for the minister, and the legation staff. M. Kurino will leave at the earliest possible moment, but he probably will not be able to get away before Wednesday. The current business of the Japanese legation, it is believed, will be turned over to the British embassy, although it was only thought possible in view of the fact that Great Britain, as Japan's ally, might be drawn into the quarrel, that Mr. McCormick might take charge. Mr. McCormick, however, has received instructions on this point. It is possible that the ear may personally undertake the protection of the Japanese in Russia, as Nicholas I did in the case of the English during the Crimean war.

### JAPAN'S SIDE.

Her Minister to France Makes  
An Announcement.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The Japanese minister to France, M. Motono, made public this evening an announcement of the severing of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia, saying that the action was due to Russia's delay in giving response to Japan.

The foreign office has been informed of the departure of the Russian minister from Tokyo, and it has been announced that an ambassador, that the

# Ayer's

Talk this over with your doctor. If he says Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is all right for your hard cough, then take it. We are willing to trust him.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair.  
AYER'S PILLS—For constipation.  
AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

## Cherry Pectoral

Russian government considered it possible that action looking toward mediation might be taken. No exchanges with Great Britain, however, have yet taken place. Something in this direction may be done tomorrow.

### JAPANESE STATEMENT.

Subsequently the Japanese minister gave the Associated Press the following statement:  
"Tokio, Feb. 6.—The last Japanese note in response to the Russian note of Jan. 6 had been remitted to the Russian minister at Tokyo on the 13th of January. The Japanese government had insisted that a prompt response be made to it, owing to the gravity of the situation. Not receiving the answer requested, M. Kurino, the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, has made to Count Lamorff on several occasions recently representations in order to secure an answer from Russia. Not having obtained this answer, he asked him to indicate the earliest date for the reply. Count Lamorff, while promising to make a response as early as possible, has not been able to indicate when the response could be transmitted to the Japanese government.

### CAUSES SURPRISE IN PARIS.

The Japanese action has created a distinct surprise and shock throughout official and diplomatic circles here. Only last night the representative of the Associated Press talked with an ambassador of one of the great powers, who had just received official information showing that the German government expected the prolongation of negotiations.

"You can say positively and confidently," the ambassador said, "that Russia's response is certain to necessitate a reply from Japan, and that the diplomatic negotiations must, therefore, continue."

Officials of the foreign office shared this belief that further negotiations were certain, so that today's announcement that Japan had actually terminated her diplomatic relations with

THE DAUGHTER OF PROF.  
RENO OF ELWOOD, IND.  
RESTORED TO HEALTH BY VINOL.

Mrs. Reno's Letter and Advice to Mothers, Published by Request of Druehl & Franken.

Mrs. Reno says: "Our daughter Marion was afflicted with indigestion; she became fretful, could not sleep at night, lost flesh, and we feared that we should lose her. We tried different doctors, and many kinds of medicines, with no apparent success, until we tried Vinol. Two bottles cured our little daughter; she can eat anything, sleeps well and has gained flesh. We think it is the best medicine in the world for children. I advise every mother who has a child suffering from indigestion to know nothing equals it, and it tastes so good there is no trouble in getting children to take it."

A reporter of the News asked Mr. Druehl of Druehl & Franken of this city, who are selling so much Vinol, regarding it. Mr. Druehl assured the writer that this is only one of a great many such cases that are constantly coming to their attention where Vinol has actually saved the lives of children when all else had failed.

"You know, of course," said Mr. Druehl, "Vinol is not a patent medicine, and it contains all the medicinal, curative elements of cod liver oil, without the nauseating oil. It is delicious to take, and will make rich, pure, red blood, sound flesh and muscle tissue, and create strength and health more surely and quickly than anything we have ever sold in our store."

"In the strongest manner we unhesitatingly induce and guarantee Vinol to increase the appetite, cure stomach troubles, give strength and renewed vitality to the aged, build up the run-down, tired and debilitated, make the weak strong, cure chronic coughs, colds and build up the constitution, or will return to the purchaser every dollar paid for it. We just want every mother in Salt Lake City who has a sick, puny or illing child would try Vinol on our guarantee." Druehl & Franken and French Drug Co.

MARION RENO.

On the contrary, she wanted a rupture at any price."

Continuing, this authority said the Japanese had concentrated their fleet and transports; that they had broken off diplomatic relations, and that their intention might be, Russia would await the course of events without inquietude, and, as the Official Messenger had said, upon Japan rests the entire responsibility of the decision it has taken with all consequences of such a decision.

The Associated Press was the first to give the news of Japan's action to the Korean minister here. It was evident that the minister had little doubt that war would follow. He said: "My government will advise me of the policy it proposes to pursue. You know, and the world knows, that Korea means to observe a policy of strict neutrality, and it will do all in its power to enforce such neutrality. We have hoped that war would be avoided, for we have appreciated what hostilities would mean to our country. I have no official information concerning movements of Russian troops, and so far as I know my government has done nothing."

"But in case Japanese troops land in Korea will your government appeal to the powers?" the minister was asked.

### COREAN NEUTRALITY.

To this the Korean representative replied: "My advice do not show what action will be taken, except that Korea will remain neutral."

The attitude of France in the presence of this grave Russo-Japanese emergency is a subject of the deepest concern among officials. Naturally, no declaration laying down the government policy is forthcoming, although it is expected that M. Delcasse will during the week make a statement in the chamber of deputies clearly outlining the French position and explaining the action taken by the French policy, as gathered from the most authoritative sources, is as follows:

### M. MOTONO'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

At noon he received M. Motono, who brought the lengthy official announcement from the Tokyo government that a decisive step had been taken in breaking off relations. M. Motono expressed the view that this was not the result of Russia's last arrangement, which, in fact, had not been received by Japan when this determination had been reached, but on the contrary the breaking off of relations was due solely to Russia's procrastination and her refusal to accept the Russian naval forces toward Korea. No further effort was made to disguise the seriousness of the situation, and M. Motono himself made public the declaration of his government that relations had been severed.

There is reason to believe that the French authorities will give consideration to the idea of mediation, but it is said that such action would be difficult. In view of the recent declaration of Japan that she would not accept intervention of any kind, as the question was one to be regulated between herself and Russia. Nevertheless, it is expected that France will approach Great Britain with the view of the powers making representations to Japan, while she at the same time will make representations to Russia in order to prevent an outbreak of hostilities. It is admitted, however, that a long step has already been taken toward war by Japan's having broken off relations. In the opinion of officials and diplomats here there still is a slight chance of averting hostilities, and this chance will be seized.

### AT JAPANESE LEGATION.

The Japanese legation here has been the center of much excitement since this morning and throughout the day it was besieged by the Japanese diplomatic corps eager to obtain copies of Japan's official statement in order to notify their respective governments. When the representative of the Associated Press called at the legation tonight a member of the British embassy was just leaving. M. Motono and the legal officials talked freely. They did not appear to be distressed, but rather confident, and even happy, that a decision had finally been taken. It was intimated that arrangements had already been made for M. Kurino's departure from St. Petersburg. It was thought at first that he might come to Paris, but it is the present intention that he go to Berlin and there await the final determination as to whether he is to remain in Europe or return to Japan.

### NO REPLY RECEIVED.

M. Motono gave the Associated Press representative this statement as the best explanation of the situation, but in addition he said:

"The government statement clearly shows that relations are clearly at an end. Whether or not this means war I am unable to say, but it is obvious that the step already taken is of the gravest character, and one which may mean war. What result may come so one can say at this time, but the sons for the action of the government should be distinctly understood."

"It is not true that Baron Komura, the Japanese foreign minister, received yesterday any note from Baron de Rosen, and therefore the action of Japan in breaking off relations was not a result of the Russian reply. No response has been remitted by Russia to my government. The dispatches stating that Russia sent her reply are deceptive, as we have not received it, and it is because we have not received this reply that we are determined to act with vigor."

"This is the situation. Russia alone is responsible. She received our last note on Jan. 15. Twenty-five days passed. Several times M. Kurino requested a reply and a reply was promised, but it never came. At the beginning of last week M. Kurino declared positively that he must have a reply, but still there was nothing. At the same time Russia continued to make military preparations and to concentrate troops in the vicinity of the Yalu river. Can you not conceive the inquietude and the irritation at Tokyo? After three weeks of patience we thought that was sufficient and our dignity would not permit us to wait indefinitely."

### JAPAN WANTED A RUPTURE.

A Russian diplomatic authority here says that while the Russian reply was sent from St. Petersburg Thursday, it had not reached Tokyo. The Russian wished a rupture, and the order given M. Kurino to break off diplomatic relations coincided with the departure of the Russian note, a departure which had been predicted and announced.

"Is that not significant?" the authority in question asked.

"Yesterday at 6 o'clock M. Kurino made known to Count Lamorff the instructions that reached him on the 6th. At the same time that M. Kurino notified Count Lamorff, Baron Komura announced the news to Baron de Rosen and requested him to depart. It is not because the Russian note did not arrive yesterday that relations were broken off."

If it is really the relations were terminated because Japan did not receive our note, then the only deduction which can be made from this point is that Japan, knowing in what state of confusion our mind was, purposely decided to avoid the odium of hostilities. When Japan had waited two weeks she could have waited 24 hours longer, and this was worse for Japan."

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A difficulty ensued, in which, it is alleged, Holbert opened fire on Eastland, fatally wounding him and killing Carr. Eastland returned the fire and killed Winters.

When the news of the tragedy reached Doddsville a posse was formed and left immediately for Eastland's plantation. Arriving there, further shooting occurred, and an unknown negro was killed. Holbert and his wife, who had donned men's clothing, both heavily armed, had fled.

Posses were formed at Greenville, Cleveland and other points, and the pursuit of Holbert and his wife was begun with horses and bloodhounds. The chase, which was begun Wednesday morning, was continued until last night, when Holbert and his wife, worn out from traveling over 100 miles on foot through canebrakes and swamps, were found asleep in a heavy bed of timber three miles east of Shepards-town, and captured by a posse without a shot being fired.

The two negroes were brought to Doddsville and this afternoon were burned at the stake by a mob almost in the shadow of the negro church here.

Yesterday two negroes were killed by a posse near Belmont, Yazoo county. One of the negroes bore a striking resemblance to Holbert and was mistaken for him by members of the posse. He was called on to surrender, but instead of doing so he showed fight and both negroes were shot down by possmen, as Holbert had sworn he would not be taken alive, and was known to be heavily armed.

Eastland was a member of a wealthy Mississippi family and a reward of \$1,000 was offered by relatives for the capture of his slayer. Two brothers of Eastland participated in the chase and capture of the Holberts, and both were present when Holbert and his wife were burned.

The 15-year-old son of Holbert, who was captured Friday night and held on suspicion of complicity in the killing of Eastland, was given his freedom, his innocence being established.

### To Refit Iroquois Theater.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—A contract has been let for refitting and redecorating the Iroquois theater, in which 572 lives were lost on Dec. 31. This indicates that the theater will be reopened to the public as a place of amusement. The cost of the repairs will be about \$22,000, and the management hopes to reopen the house in the early spring.

### Bluebook on Tibet.

London, Feb. 8.—An important bluebook concerning the British Tibet mission has been issued. It shows that Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne found it necessary to adopt an attitude of firmness toward Russia on account of Russian intrigues in Tibet.

Colonel Younghusband, in command of the expedition in Tibet, announced in December that he had received information from several independent sources that the Tibetans were obtaining arms from Russia and relying upon Russian support, in accordance with a promise that the czar made to the Tibetans a couple of years ago. It appears that early in 1902 Russia officially notified Great Britain that "it would consider a British expedition to Tibet calculated to produce a situation of considerable gravity, and which might eventually force Russia to protect her interests in those regions."

The effect of Lord Lansdowne's firm protest to this view was to induce Russia to disavow any secret agreement with Tibet and to admit that Tibet was outside the scope of her policy. In November, 1903, however, Lord Lansdowne, expressed to the ambassador his surprise at such complaints from a power which all over the world never hesitated to encroach upon its neighbors when circumstances seemed to require it.

If the Russian government had the right to complain of Great Britain for taking steps to obtain reparation from the Tibetans," Lord Lansdowne said, "what kind of language should Great Britain not be entitled to use in regard to the Russian encroachments in Manchuria, Turkestan and Persia?"

### Sherwood Foresters Sail.

Shanghai, Feb. 8.—The British regiment, the Sherwood Foresters is preparing to sail on the steamer Kwang Ping to Chin Wang Tao, where the railroad from Tien Tsin to Kien Chau passes the great wall.

The movement of this regiment is presumably to safeguard the Tien Tsin-New Chwang railroad, which enters the great wall at Chin Wang Tao. It is reported that the Russians are seizing various points on the northern part of this line.

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Salonica, European Turkey, Feb. 7.—The railroad company had been ordered to place its entire rolling stock at the disposal of the military authorities and establish a coal depot at every station. A similar measure heralded the outbreak of the Turkish-Greek war.

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### Cures Colds in India.

Laxative, Eucalypti, Quinine. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 2c.

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