

JAPAN WAS OUTGENERATED.

Such is London's Opinion in the Matter of the Division of Sakhalin.

GIVE PRESIDENT MUCH PRAISE

Manchuria Will be Relied Upon to Produce Supplies Heretofore Coming from Other Countries.

London, Sept. 1.—The result of the Portsmouth conference is discussed at great length by the London weekly publications, the consensus of opinion being that expressed by the Outlook, which says:

"In the matter of indemnity Japan yielded to inexorable conditions; in the matter of Sakhalin she allowed herself to be out-generated."

At the same time the general opinion is that in yielding half of Sakhalin Japan may fairly be credited with excellent political foresight, which will not be recognized at once by the mass of Japanese.

Like the daily newspapers, the reviews, even those which seldom lose an opportunity to express anti-American or anti-Roosevelt opinions, give the president unstinted praise for his share in the negotiations. The speaker, an organ of the Liberal party, says:

"Those who, like ourselves, always mistrusted President Roosevelt's policy and blamed him for certain definite acts, yield to none in recognizing the great service he has rendered the world to the gratitude to which he is entitled. It is to his initiative, untiring energy and refusal to despair of the success-

ful outcome of the conference that peace is largely due."

The Outlook says: "For this achievement President Roosevelt has received the gratitude and admiration of the nations and peoples of the world in overflowing measure. Such praise has never before been lavished on an American president. Both for himself and his country President Roosevelt has won a position of unique and commanding authority."

In connection with a discussion of the future effect of the peace terms, which all the weekly publications agree must mean an entire realignment of Europe, the Anglo-Japanese treaty is given considerable space and is credited with being the preponderating influence in securing the agreement at Portsmouth.

The Outlook says: "We shall say at once that the principal factor in securing the utterly unexpected result was the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement."

The speaker criticizes the clause of the new treaty, which binds either country to help the other in case of attack by a third, because "for the present the best guarantee against the aggression of European powers in the far east is the undisputed predominance of Japan, and that guarantee is weakened by an arrangement which puts peace in the far east at the mercy of quite irrelevant quarrels elsewhere. We are, the paper adds, "in close relations with Europe in general, and in intimate relations with France in particular. To confuse those relations by a binding promise to make war on any nation with which this vigorous and competent people just launching its fortunes on a career of generous exhibition may quarrel, seems to us a grave indiscretion."

Otherwise the reviews, while not in possession of the full terms of the new agreement, accord the treaty as outlined by the Associated Press in its main particulars as a wise extension of the former alliance and as a strong guarantee of the lasting peace of the world.

Count Okuma, the leader of the Progressist party in Japan, contributes an article to the Outlook, in which he outlines those possibilities of the development of Japan's trade, the retention of her capital making herself self-supporting by the development of the vast resources in wheat, wool, coal and minerals of Manchuria and Korea. Count Okuma says: "American and European countries have, up to now, provided our requirements in corn, flour and malt, but it is obvious that Manchuria, by

OLD SORES ROOTED IN THE BLOOD

Old Sores are the result of a deeply polluted, foul blood. The blood is filled with poisons, and as it finds an outlet through the skin, the surrounding parts become diseased and the sores deeper into the tissues and flesh and become a permanent trouble.

Some years ago while at work, I fell over a truck and severely injured both my arms. My blood became poisoned as a result, and the doctor told me I would have running sores for life, and that if they were closed up the result would be fatal. Under this discouraging report I left off my treatment and resorted to the use of S. S. S. Its effects were prompt and gratifying. It took only a few weeks for my blood to be entirely cured up the sores, and I am not dead as the doctors told me I would be. I have had no more running sores, and some twelve years have passed since I was first afflicted with this terrible disease. I am now a healthy man, and I can heartily recommend S. S. S. to all who are afflicted with this or any other blood trouble. Whaling, W. Va. J. W. FUNDIS. Care Schumacher Brewing Co.

Salves, powders, plasters, etc., do no good, and the sufferer gets disgusted and often despondent of curing his old sore. The trouble is in the blood, and until the poisonous matter that is keeping up the ulcer is driven out the place cannot heal. S. S. S. reaches these old sores through the blood by removing every particle of poison or impurity from the circulation and builds up the system. It makes the blood healthy so that it circulates to the diseased parts the tissues are strengthened and the sores are healed.

S S S PURELY VEGETABLE. S. S. S. can heal naturally and permanently. If you have an old sore or ulcer do not waste time with salves, powders, plasters, etc., but write for our book and ask for medical advice you wish. We make no charge for either.

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reason of its geographical position, is a far more suitable sphere for this supply. It also offers the most promising field for the production of sugar from beet root. The Japanese consumption of sugar in a few years will reach half a billion tons.

"Under all circumstances," Count Okuma says, "the principle of the open door must be guaranteed. New acquisitions of territory are not to be sought, and the Japanese must be content with what they have. We have pulled up the roots of all future trouble."

To Open Russian Universities.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—In accordance with the imperial order of April 30 the ministry of education is preparing to open Sept. 14 all the universities and higher institutions of learning which have been closed since February 1 when the students struck and refused to continue their studies until political reforms were granted. A recurrence of the trouble is feared as large numbers of students who desire to resume their studies have made application to do so, while the radical element will undoubtedly attempt to prevent the reopening of the schools.

GEN. CHAFFEE IN PARIS.

Will be Guest of Gen. Brugere, Director of Military Operations.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, accompanied by his aides, camp and family, arrived here from Waterloo today and was met at the railroad station by officials of the American embassy and Mayor Vignal and Capt. Fournier of the French army. Brig. Gen. James F. Crozier, assistant chief of staff, is already here, and Brig. Gen. William Bell, chief of ordnance, is expected shortly. The American mission starts for the army maneuvers Sept. 8.

Gen. Chaffee and his party will be the guests of Gen. Brugere, director of the military operations. This is the last time Gen. Brugere will officiate. He will attain the age limit in June, 1906.

The eastern maneuvers this year have particular importance. Over 100,000 men and 20,000 horses will be engaged. This force is divided into two armies, the first army, under Gen. Sarrail, comprising two army corps and two divisions of cavalry. Gen. Dossiere commands the second army, consisting of two army corps and a division of cavalry.

The field operations lie around Chalons, Reims, Joinville and Troyes. The plan of the maneuvers is to simulate the campaign of 1814, when the invaders approached Troyes and Aisles. The maneuvers will occupy three days, after which the whole of the troops will be massed in the presence of the minister of war for presentation to President Loubet, but no review will be held.

A number of interesting experiments will occur during the operations, including diminishing the weight of the infantryman's equipment, which will be transported in carts, and also trials of portable electric searchlights and field kitchen wagons, while cyclists formed into battalions will be utilized for the first time.

Harley C. Miller Missing.

Eugene, Or., Sept. 1.—Harley C. Miller, a painter, 25 years old, who came here two years ago from Stockton, Cal., is missing. His relatives believe he has been the victim of foul play or has committed suicide, but others think he has fled the country on account of an entanglement with a young woman.

Miller left here Aug. 12, in company with three friends, for an outing in the upper Willamette country. Last Saturday he left camp for the village of Lowell, where he intended to purchase supplies. He did not return, and his companions, after waiting a few days, came back to Eugene, expecting to find him here. When he left camp Miller was armed with a revolver and had a small sum of money.

Collins Must Stay in Jail.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 1.—Failure has attended another effort of counsel for George D. Collins, wanted in San Francisco on a charge of perjury, to have him removed from jail. This morning W. J. Taylor, K. C., on behalf of Collins, applied to Justice Martin for an order granting Collins some liberty while the court took exception to the question whether he was properly detained or not. His lordship could see no reason to alter the conditions from which he existed.

PACKERS MUST PLEAD.

Will be Arraigned in U. S. Court at Springfield, Ill.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Officers, employees and lawyers of the large packing industries who were indicted by the last federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy and violation of federal and anti-trust and interstate commerce laws have been ordered to appear in the United States district court before Judge Humphrey of Springfield on next Tuesday, Sept. 5, and enter their pleas of guilty or not guilty to the charges.

This step was decided on by Atty. Gen. Moody today and the official notices and orders citing the defendants into court were placed in the hands of United States Marshal Ames and his deputies. Atty. Gen. Moody will remain in Chicago until the defendants are arraigned and have personal charge of the government's side of the case.

MISUNDERSTANDING OVER SAKHALIN.

Japanese Understood That Neither Party to the Treaty Was To Fortify It.

RUSSIAN IDEA IS DIFFERENT.

Believe That They Are at Liberty to Strengthen Their Portion, but That The Japs Are Not.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 1.—The only possible hitch on the horizon of the peace conference, according to reports current here, which, however, are not officially confirmed, arises out of an evident misunderstanding over the question of the neutralization of the island of Sakhalin. According to the Japanese the understanding concluded on Tuesday contemplated a mutual obligation on the part of the two countries not to fortify their respective possessions on the island.

At St. Petersburg, however, there seems to have been an assumption that the agreement involved freedom of action upon the part of Russia in the respect in the north of Sakhalin, with an obligation on the part of Japan not to fortify or use for strategic purposes the portion owned by her before the war.

It is believed on both sides, however, that the hitch, if it really exists, is reported, will shortly be straightened out, and it is believed one of the subjects of today's conference related to this point.

As a result of the reports made tonight by M. De Martens and Mr. Dennison to their respective chiefs upon their work this afternoon at the navy yard in the north of Sakhalin, a brief conference in the former's apartments at 8:30 tonight regarding some details of translation and the few points of interpretation upon which the framers had been unable to reach complete accord.

When Baron Komura left Mr. Dennison and Mr. Adachi he entered the apartments of M. Witte, where they were joined by M. De Martens and Mr. Pluchet. This conference lasted for about half an hour, when the Japanese returned to Baron Komura's apartments, leaving M. Witte and his associates to continue the conference for more than an hour.

M. Witte and Baron Komura had no difficulty in coming to an agreement on the disputed points, and at tomorrow's session the framers of the treaty expect to complete their work.

The treaty must then be engrossed in French and English, in duplicate, which may take several days. It is stated tonight that 12 articles of the treaty have been completed and agreed upon. It now seems probable that the framers will be able to confine the treaty to 14 articles instead of 15, as was the original plan.

The treaty will be engrossed on the treaty paper of the American state department, a peculiarly fine quality of linen parchment paper. Two of the calligraphers of this state department have been sent for to come here and do the engrossing. It is officially stated that President Roosevelt will not come to Portsmouth to be present at the signing of the treaty.

TYPHOON STRIKES SHANGHAI.

Streets Flooded, Water Rising to Height of Three Feet.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—Shanghai was visited by a typhoon last night and this morning the entire city is flooded, the water rising to a height of three feet. This is the first flood which has occurred here within the last 50 years.

NEW DOG AND PONY SHOW COMING.

Seibel Bros' dog and pony shows are announced for a two days engagement in Salt Lake commencing Sept. 5. The show will be located at Eighth South and Main, and the four-footed run makers will arrive early Thursday morning. This is the initial visit to Salt Lake of this new tented exhibition but the press agent says it is sure to take first place in the hearts of the little folks and will prove the wonder-



ment of older people. Seibel Bros. cannot be classed as new exhibitors, this being their third successful year in the business, but they offer a new show, and one which is in no wise similar to other dog and pony shows. Their performance was put together, continues the press representative, with this idea in the outset that the public has grown a little weary of attending the average dog and pony show only to witness the same old worn out acts over and over again year in and year out. There are about 200 animal actors with the show and they have been trained, it is said, to a degree of perfection never before attained by an animal educator in the business.

Labor Day, Salt Lake, \$200.00 given away.

OGDEN & RETURN \$1.00

Via D. & R. G. Sunday, Sept. 3.

Leave Salt Lake 10:25 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Returning leave Ogden 7:00 p. m. Spend the day at the Hermitage, Elmer Canyon Resort in the West. Plenty of stage accommodations up this canyon.

ONLY \$30.00.

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

PRIZES FOR PLANNING THE HAGUE PEACE PALACE

New York, Sept. 1.—About \$15,000 in prizes and the honor of being one of the five architects who plan the peace palace for use of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, was today offered to the architects of all nations in a prospectus issued by the Carnegie foundation.

This invitation was made to secure the ideas of many minds as to the most fitting edifice in which to house the tribunal which it is hoped will make way unnecessary. The five most successful architects will receive prizes, the largest of which is for 12,000 guilders, a sum of money slightly less than \$5,000.

In addition to their open offer to the world the directors of the Carnegie foundation, which will become the owner of the five prize plans, has also issued a special invitation to certain eminent architects from each of the principal countries of the world requesting them to join the competition. The names of these men have not yet been made public.

The palace contemplated in the announcement is divided into two parts, one a courthouse for the permanent court of arbitration, and the other a library, to contain about 200,000 volumes. The total cost is to be 1,000,000 guilders, which is about \$400,000.

Regulations for the competition allow seven months from the present date for the full completion of architectural drawings. Copies of the rules and conditions of the contest will be issued at the New York office of the Netherlands consul.

Testimonial to W. J. Bryan.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The testimonial to William J. Bryan, to be given by the Jefferson club here, Sept. 12, is to be in kind of a character. As announced today, the speakers at the banquet, aside from Mayor Dunne, will be ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, ex-Gov. Hoag of Texas, ex-Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, Hon. Bird S. Coler of New York, John McGraw of West Virginia, Ollie James of Kentucky and ex-Senator Jones of Arkansas. There will be 300 guests.

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