WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

As to the Universal Peace Scheme Suggested by the Czar of Russia.

WELL RECEIVED NEARLY EVERYWHERE.

No Copy of the Proposal Sent to Paris—France Is Distrustful and Wants Alsace-Lorraine.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—The North German Gazette, referring today to the czar's peace conference proposals, remarks: "Our sympathetic wishes never intended for pious ends but only for our requirements and for the maintenance of peace. We are willing to give a fair trial to another method of attaining the right in a smaller court."

The National Zeitung says: "The czar and his ministers have not debated consulting with the Kaiser that they can go the length of the course which he may have been responsible for the pacific arrangements. When a great power, however, addresses such proposals to others, they will be received everywhere as deserving of the most serious consideration."

The Vossische Zeitung expresses the opinion that the importance of the step does not lie in the proposal for a conference but in its conception."

The Post warmly eulogizes the czar's motives, which, it adds, "must everywhere arouse sympathy."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "No one can act especially the real significations of this note, the bitter sneers contained in France shows it will not meet with universal approval."

According to the Hamburg Correspondent, the note will remain for ever an imperishable monument to the fame of Emperor Nicholas. Continuing, the paper says: "It stands to reason that Germany welcomes the proposal in the most good of manner, and is prepared to co-operate in the sacred work."

FRANCE DISTRUSTFUL.

Paris, Aug. 29.—The French newspapers generally discuss the practical bearing of the czar's peace scheme, and clearly indicate that France would make the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine a prerequisite to her participation in the conference.

The Temps says: "It is to be hoped that Europe, like France, will consider the czar's proposal in the spirit earlier in that whereby it was inspired. Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that if France owes it to itself to aid in the attempt, there is another portion of her moral patrimony which she cannot abandon without violating the very sources of her existence. France cannot forget the eloquent words exchanged between the czar and the president regarding the rights of Alsace-Lorraine."

"Court Monsavin's circular seems a rejoinder to M. Gauchen's speech, whether or not it was so intended. Therefore it lacks neither will nor appropriateness. However, it would be regrettable belittling the inspiration and meaning of the proposal, to see nothing in it it or even to conceal it with a sneer to hamper from the outset the mechanism of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain. Who will the Germany of William think of the initiative of Nicholas? That prince will hardly expect to play second fiddle."

The Liberte remarks: "The severest criticism which demand solution in France, and the czar has undoubtedly considered those complications and has committed the powers thereof. It is to be presumed he has reason to believe his views will triumph."

The Moniteur de France says: "Russia made us go to Kiel. Today she bids us to a conference which will constitute a reciprocity of duty."

The Journal Des Debats refers to the past when we can forget "as being a stumbling block" in the way of the success of the conference.

The article expresses the opinion that Great Britain will never renounce her maritime supremacy.

UNCLE SAM NOT IN IT.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A circular note, directed by the Russian foreign minister to the members of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg, has attracted the earnest attention of the officers here. It is expected from the terms of the note as published that a copy was directed to Mr. Hitchcock, the United States ambassador at the Russian capital, but no intelligence has been heard by cable from him to that effect.

It is believed that the victory achieved by the Dalny in the late war was a contributing factor, if not in the preparation of the note it is assumed that that victory made it wise at once to the European statesmen that to maintain the balance of power they would be obliged to reduce their expenditures an amount of the war and navy, for they might be imperiled by the United States.

The official mind here boiss upon the Russian project for a general disarmament as utopian at this time, and when any attempt as to the attitude of the United States toward such a conference as that proposed is purely speculated in advance of the receipt of a message, the impression prevails that our government would not care to take any active part in its deliberations.

PLEASES THE POPE.

London, Aug. 29.—The papers are filled with the czar's peace proposal, appearing as the circular of the Emperor Nicholas. The most world-shaking event would have hardly produced such a sensation as the suggestion, the fruition of which is regarded on all sides as an absolute impossibility.

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GOOD IS THANKFUL.

London, Aug. 29.—Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army sent the following telegram to Emperor Nicholas this afternoon:

"May I express your majesty, I have listened with profound thankfulness to the news of the czar of your imperial majesty's wise, wonderful and Christ-like proposal in favor of universal peace. I cannot refrain from assuring you of my sympathy in the magnificent effort of your majesty and I do pray that your prayers will succeed in arresting the fearful burdens of the nations, so that the principles of peace and righteousness may prevail instead of the principle and which are having you to seek the true welfare of all mankind. This great act of God's will

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

Which do you like best—grocer-bills or doctor-bills?

Use the wholesome baking powder—*Schilling's Best.*

most forces and to the honor of your majesty's name, which will be lasting."

MONISTS GRATEFUL.

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 29.—The Zionist congress has passed a resolution expressing its profound thanks to the czar for the peace proposal.

THE COMMERCIAL SIDE.

London, Aug. 29.—The Times, in its financial article this morning, says: "The czar's circular has had a good effect on the markets, as indicating an immediate probability of war. Many people remark the fact that the proposal appears when Russia's power is at its zenith, and when she has gained here or in and when she has gained here or in Africa in China and elsewhere which can be defended only at great cost.

"A WRECKING POINT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—The newspapers here declare that the czar's manifesto will probably constitute a turning point in history.

The Novosti says: "It stands to reason that the disarmament question cannot be solved without a previous removal of the causes of the armaments. The czar's circular, clearly defines the respective priorities of the causes and proposes means for a peaceful arrangements and it may appear to most that at the close of the nineteenth century a resolution may be effected of the international politics which are so public in troubles and dangers."

The Novoe Vremya says: "All true friends of peace are naturally on the side of Russia, but it is impossible to conceal that some of the whence rubbers will not raise objections proceeded by the fact that the armed peace which has ridden since 1871 is the main source of their international strength."

Berlin says: "If all the powers accept Russia's proposal with the same sincerity with which it was made, the dawn of the twentieth century will see the idea of universal peace triumphant over the sword and cannon."

The Vindomstl expresses the opinion that the note of the czar is unquestionably the attempt to the element of trust into international relations, adding: "Whoever believes in the creative power of ideas propounded with convincing and eloquent words must hope that the note brings a new and beneficent course into the world's life and groups anew the participants in that life."

Supreme Lodge K. P.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 29.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias was in session today with the very reports of the various officers. France caused forgot the eloquent words exchanged between the czar and the president regarding the rights of Alsace-Lorraine.

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FURNISHES THE PROOF

Whalley, the Kansas City Man, Backs Up His Miles Interview.

GEN. MILES PREPARED TO FACE THE GANG

It Is Still Only Turn Out on His Return Home—Some Interesting Reading Concerning Inside Facts.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 29.—The Star this afternoon prints a three-column exclusive dispatch from Mr. J. D. Whalley, its special correspondent, who has just returned from Porto Rico, begging upon the Miles-Alger controversy. Mr. Whalley takes occasion to deny the statement that his recently published interview in Porto Rico with Gen. Miles, wherein the latter was quoted as casting reflections upon the war department, was an invention, and in support of the statement already made by it, the Star prints interesting telegrams that passed between the war department and Gen. Miles and Shafter on the points at issue.

Mr. Whalley is expressed by some says Mr. Whalley, "as to whether Gen. Miles said these things I could look with others suggest he may have said them in confidence, which was betrayed. I had confided, or rather conversation that, "Gen. Miles will stand by the interview referred to.

"My talk with him was not formal. I was in his office on a newspaper reporter for the record and express purpose of securing an interview. There was no reservation from publication in the conversation. This is proved by his refusal to answer some questions which he would have answered had this not been so. There was no hint of confidence. In this instance, however, no question of veracity need arise. Gen. Miles himself, even if he so desired, could not conceal the proof of all he said. It is written in the records of the war department and it only needs a stenographic copy of a conversation between the Star's story clearly and in full.

The Star article says "that Gen. Miles was in command of the entire army when in Washington, was of course evident. That he did not assign the supreme command of the entire army when he went to Tampa, and that it was he who was treating with the Cubans for co-operation in Cuba, is shown by the numerous telegrams exchanged with Gen. Garcia. The war department recognized Miles as the chief when he was in Tampa. On June 6th, a telegram was sent to him from Washington which begins: "Your telegram of today received."

The following extract of telegram from Adjutant General, to Secretary of navy, is repeated for your information, etc.:

"When Gen. Shafter went to Cuba and Gen. Miles proceeded to Washington the latter did not resign his command of the situation, but on the contrary kept in as close touch as possible by him with the movements of Shafter's command."

On the Fourth of July Gen. Shafter sent the following dispatch to Washington, addressed to the adjutant-general:

"Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in camp near Santiago de Cuba, July 4.—There seems to be no reasonable doubt but that Gen. Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men. This puts a different aspect upon affairs and while we can probably maintain ourselves, it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss.

Gen. Lawton reports that Gen. Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando had passed in on Cobre road. Lawton says he cannot compel Gen. Garcia to obey my instructions to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight and that if we intend to reduce Santiago we will have to depend alone upon our own troops and that we will require twice the number we now have.

I sent a message to Admiral Sampson asking if he proposed entering Santiago so as to give us his assistance. Commodore Watson replied that he does not know Sampson's intentions, but that the Spanish fleet, or part of the squadron, is here and that himself think the fleet should try to go into the harbor. Under the circumstances is not very encouraging.

Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Dalton's Second brigade from Camp Alger, but only a small number of recruits has appeared so far. If we have to go to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there cannot be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here.

The town is in a terrible condition as to food and people are starving, so stated to foreign consuls this morning, but the troops can fight and have a large quantity of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until soon of the 5th, and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops except manioc.

Men are in good spirits, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue. I am sorry to say I am no better, and in addition to my weakness, caused my boots on my account a slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieut. Miley had interview with consuls this morning and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher, as time is precious.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

"It was this situation which determined Gen. Miles to go to Cuba. The day he sailed with reinforcements, July 7th, he sent the following dispatch from Washington:

"Gen. Shafter, Santiago, Cuba:—Take every precaution against surprise and be on the lookout that the enemy does not turn your right flank and come in on the line of your communications. Reinforcements are being sent forward as rapidly as possible, but you will have to be the judge of the position you are to hold until reinforcements can reach you."

MILES IS DOSE.

"Gen. Miles sailed for Cuba. On July 10th, at noon, he reported his safe arrival to the war department, and at once assumed charge, reporting to the secretary of war. All of the subsequent business of the surrender was entirely in his hands, as shown by the fact that the war department communicated with him direct and even sometimes then Shafter's name is the numerous dispatches. The following dispatch is an excellent example:

"Washington, D. C., July 15, 1898.—Maj. Gen. Miles:—You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their arms. The officers and men after parole will be permitted to return to Spain. The United States assuming. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment, an assault would fail. Cuba will with Sampson and parties made routes as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matters should be settled promptly.

"H. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"This dispatch recognized Miles as the commander and gave him authority to act. Shafter was entirely ignored. In the face of this situation, Secretary Alger, through Gen. Corbin, sent a dispatch to Gen. Shafter, assuring him that Gen. Miles did not come to Cuba to supersede Shafter in any way. This dispatch Gen. Miles refers to as "secret," for, he says, he did not know it had been sent, only having been notified from Washington, and Gen. Shafter saying nothing to him about it. After the surrender Gen. Miles still retained the control, dictated Shafter to sign joint peace commissioners, and, judging from Shafter's report, that all was over, he instructed him as to the disposition of the troops.

"July 12th, Gen. Shafter wired Gen. Miles that the surrender was not complete as was thought, and said: "Please do not go away with the regulars, as I may yet need them." Miles promptly replied by wire from Haight that the surrender "is complete," and the Spaniards "must surrender."

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

"On July 16th Shafter wired Miles that the surrender was finally completed. And Gen. Miles replied through Adjt. Gen. Gilmore as follows: "Report received. Well done. Miles, on board Yale—Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received and will be carried out. Need no more stations to get away from hot there anyself. It seems from your orders given that you regard my time as part of your command. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than serving under you, general, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions." Shafter replied by the secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to the number of troops here."

"SHAFTER, Major General."

"Gen. Miles very promptly replied as follows:

MILES WIRED BACK.

"Playa del Cen, July 18, 1898. (Transmitted, 11:30 a. m.—Gen. Shafter—Telegram received, have no desire and have carefully avoided any thing conflicting or supposing for. Your command is a part of the United States army, which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the President to go wherever I thought my presence required and give such general direction to the movements of the land forces in military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will kindly notice that I order of the secretary of war of July 15th left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event should cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours,

"NELSON A. MILES,

"Major General Commanding, U. S. A."

"Gen. Miles then gave Gen. Shafter final instructions and left hurriedly for Porto Rico, for reasons already known to the readers of the Star.

WHAT ALGER SAID.

"In view of the situation as revealed by the above telegrams, the following statement contained in the New York Herald of August 6 must be quoted:

"If my authority to Mai. Gen. Shafter informing him that Maj. Gen. Miles was not sent to supersede him or to assume command of the troops in the field at Santiago or Cuba, preventing the storming of the city on the day of the surrender and resulting in the saving of lives which otherwise would have been lost in the attack, then I am repaid for sending it a thousand-fold. This statement is made to me by the secretary of war. Secretary Alger, upon reading of the publication in the Herald of yesterday, wrote back the dispatch of July 15th, which I have quoted, to Cuba. The secretary told me he did not propose to enter into any controversy regarding the Santiago campaign with anybody. The results spoke for themselves, and they were a sufficient justification for the policy which had been pursued by the war department in the conduct of the campaign against Santiago.

"Mr. Whalley goes to Gen. Shafter, he continued, and asks him if he intended to be absolutely fair. In his dispatches from Washington, Gen. Miles stated that Secretary Alger had written and said that Gen. Miles was not to supersede Shafter, but that he was in any way to interfere with the operations which were under the command of Gen. Shafter. "I think, sir, he so fought whatever. I called to Gen. Shafter informing him that Gen. Miles had left for Cuba with instructions not to in any way supersede him as commander of the troops in front of Santiago de Cuba, and as I have said, if my message prevented a battle on the morning of the day the city surrendered then I am repaid a thousand-fold."

CABLES THE GENERAL.

"On the very day the secretary made the above statement, he was cabling orders to Gen. Miles in regard to the conduct of the surrender affair, ignoring Gen. Shafter's position. A dispatch to the Star, dated July 8th, is speaking of the arrival of Gen. Miles at Daiquiri, says:

"Major General Nelson A. Miles, who assumed command of the American forces on the island this (Tuesday) morning, promises to take aggressive action. Gen. Miles declares that the campaign must end quickly. With the object in view, the American commander, who arrived on the Yale yesterday (Monday) morning, has gone to the front, and took charge. He found four pieces of light artillery unloaded and ready for use.

"Gen. Miles was enthusiastically received by his troops when he appeared on the front. He arrived during a drizzling rainstorm. He was accompanied by 1,000 reinforcements from the Yale and Colorado. The 21 Paul was accompanied with the "Rough's Hers" and other reinforcements from Illinois and Massachusetts.

"Included in the addition to fresh troops in the Miles immediate command, it is stated that the plan to disembark by his. He decided upon this as a result of his observations and several weeks military travelling over the which Gen. Miles considered himself competently, are now in dispute.

"The above dispatches prove that Gen. Miles was in command of Gen. Shafter's army from beginning to end, with the knowledge and by the consent of Secretary Alger, and that the administration looked to Gen. Miles for estimate rather than his difficulties, which he did. Gen. Shafter's only excuse for attempting to cede the majority of his superior officer was his relation to the secret dispatch. In the hands of a stranger man it might, as Gen. Miles expressed it, have caused confusion."

MUTILATED DISPATCHES.

"The mutilation and suppression of dispatches are made plain by the publication of the originals in the Star for the first time. By comparing them with the given out by the war department it will be seen that Miles's telegrams were changed in the war department before being made public.

"Every one of the charges made by Gen. Miles is made true by the official records and facts well known to the American public. These facts must not be ignored by the people of this country, and their utterance by the commanding general of the army cannot be set aside by the politicians who are a mere wave of the hand or discredited by a general detail.

WILL SOON BE HERE.

"Gen. Miles is expected home in a few days. What he will do on his arrival is not known. The administration will do in regard to the controversy now raging about and while the war department is difficult to say. The trouble if it is made to come, the novelty are the deep to hold.

"Gen. Miles is a good fighter. He has expressed himself quite freely of late in a way that would indicate he expected trouble on his return home and was prepared to face it. He has the duty of the organizer for he has the power of the leader. He represents the political power, but there is a limit in a republic to its natural use.

"J. D. WHALLEY."

Can't Report.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—Judge Valliant of the St. Louis circuit court rendered a decision in the case of Stark and Blair against Wabash and others holding directing bonds least. A temporary injunction pending settlement was granted a week ago by Judge McElhiney sitting in Judge Valliant's stead. The order required the union from bonding the tottering lines. Now Judge Valliant declares a receiver is legal as long as no force or intimidation is reported to.

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From Ogden, Denver and Colorado . . . 4 30 p m
From Milford, Bingham, Park City and intermediate points . . . 4 30 p m
From Ogden, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City and intermediate points . . . 10 00 p m

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Colorado . . . 7 00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points . . . 8 00 a m
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points . . . 4 25 p m
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and San Francisco . . . 4 45 p m
For Mercur, Eureka, Silver City, Provo, Nephi, Juab, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points . . . 7 00 a m
*Milford train for Garfield Beach . . . 7 00 a m
*For Garfield Beach . . . 7 45 a m
*Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.
†Daily except Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, UNDER MASONIC HALL.

No. 169 Main Street, South street.
Telephone No. 250.
Sullivan and Hounsfield Tickets on sale at depots, and at city office.
Pullman Palace Car Ticket office.

D. E. BURLY, G. P. A.
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
S. H. ROLLS, General Traffic Manager.
H. B. MARRIOTT, Vice-President and Gen. Manager.

CURRENT TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 2—For Pocatello, Grand Junction and all points East . . . 4 30 a m
No. 4—For Grand Junction and all points East . . . 7 00 p m
No. 6—For Kingman, Lake Payson, Manti, Salina and intermediate points . . . 4 00 a m
No. 1—For Kansas, Pueblo, Denver, and all intermediate points . . . 5 00 p m
No. 3—For Denver and the West . . . 5 00 p m
No. 5—For Park City and intermediate points . . . 9 15 a m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Kingman, Provo, Grand Junction and the East . . . 10 30 p m
No. 2—From Denver, Grand Junction and the East . . . 9 00 p m
No. 3—From Denver, Kansas City, Pueblo, Manti and intermediate points . . . 2 30 p m
No. 5—From Denver and the West . . . 2 30 p m
No. 7—From Ogden and the West . . . 7 30 p m
No. 8—From Ogden, Provo, Provo and intermediate points . . . 10 00 a m

Tickets Office, 105 West Second South Street. (Postoffice corner)

UNION PACIFIC

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

Leave Salt Lake City.

The Overland Limited from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo . . . 7 00 a m
*The "Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver . . . 4 30 p m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

The Overland Limited from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo . . . 3 10 p m
*The "Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver . . . 9 30 a m

City Ticket Office, No. 201 Main Street.

Telephone No. 250.

Only one night on the road to Omaha, two nights to Chicago and St. Louis. Other lines require more time.

The Union Pacific is the only line through to above points without change of cars, and through Pullman Palace Buffet Sleepers and Library cars and Pullman Dining Cars, with meals served a la carte, are operated to Missouri River and Chicago respectively.

E. L. LOMAX, General Agent.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Scenic Line of the World.

Scenic Line of the World.

Two Daily Fast Express Trains to Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver and all points East.

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1898.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a. m., Salt Lake 11:00 a. m., arrive at Pueblo 7:15 p. m., Colorado Springs 8:35 p. m., Denver 9:00 p. m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 4:45 p. m., Salt Lake 7:45 p. m., arrive at Pueblo 5:15 a. m., Colorado Springs 6:40 a. m., Denver 7:30 a. m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Elegant Buffet Sleepers, parlor cars and high class coaches on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

A. S. HUGHES, General Passenger Agent, Denver.
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S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.
H. B. CHENEY, Gen'l Manager, Salt Lake City.