

JAPAN OBJECTED TO EUROPEAN CITY

And Russia Was Opposed to Conducting Peace Negotiations in the Orient.

SO WASHINGTON WAS CHOSEN

Officially the United States Will Have Very Little to Do With the Case.

Washington, June 15.—Washington will be the scene of the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan. Japan refused to go to Europe and Russia was unwilling to meet Japan in the far east. The powerful influence of France was exerted to assist Russia in sending the negotiations to some European capital, preferably The Hague, and not The Hague, then Geneva. For several days it has been known that the three places under consideration were Washington, The Hague and Geneva. Japan preferred Washington, and Russia hoped that the influence of the president, who preferred The Hague, would result in the selection of that place.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister to the United States, informed Japan's refusal to go to Europe and this was formally communicated to Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, when he called by appointment at the White House this afternoon. Upon learning of Japan's unwillingness to go to Europe, Russia acquiesced, and joined with Japan in the request that Washington be selected.

Whether the selection of Washington will affect the tentative selection by Russia of M. Neidoff as one of her two commissioners is not yet known. The fact is that he will come from Paris. Private advice reaching here from Europe today says that Emperor Nicholas has been considering Gen. Kuroptkin as a possible associate for M. Neidoff, but that now he is inclined to go to the United States. It is reported that M. Neidoff, St. Petersburg test Kuroptkin's enemies rally against him.

The fact that Gen. Kuroptkin possesses the confidence of the Japanese and his wide knowledge of Asiatic policies gained through experience in Manchuria, and of his acquaintance with Japanese policies in Korea and his experiences as governor of Trans-Caspia and as minister of war, contribute, in the opinion of officials and diplomats here, to his fitness for the important mission. The news, however, comes without private dispatch and lacks official confirmation.

Official announcement of the selection of Washington was made by Secy. Loeb at the White House at 1:23 p. m. today. It was in typewritten form, and reads as follows:

"The two governments were unable to agree upon either Chefoo or Paris, the president suggested The Hague, but both governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting. The president has accordingly formally notified the two governments that Washington will be selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortable for it in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the north, and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

Now that some of the details of the conference are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments. After the accident of the date and place of the conference, the question is whether they consent to consider the question of peace. Russia indicated Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty, and Japan indicated Chefoo.

There the subject rested for 48 hours. Finally Japan declined to consider Paris, and the president suggested the holding of the conference in an oriental city. Washington was suggested as a place at which the belligerents could meet on common ground, undisturbed by either political or personal influences.

As a means of developing the negotiations the president suggested that the conference be held at The Hague, the seat of the international and the location of the first general arbitration conference, called at the instance of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He indicated that for both practical and sentimental reasons The Hague would be the most desirable place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries.

After the consideration of the subject developed the unavoidable objection of Japan to any European capital as a seat for the conference, she objecting particularly to The Hague because it was too far from the sphere of Russian influence and for a similar reason she declined favorably to consider Geneva. Until today, however, Japan's irreconcilable opposition to the selection of any European capital was not known definitely. As a confirmation of this Kuroptkin, Japanese minister, has wired President Roosevelt today, conveying to the president the Japanese government's final refusal to consent to the holding of the conference in Europe.

Minister Takahira reached the White House at 10:45 a. m., and remained at once into President Roosevelt's private office, remaining in conference for an hour and 25 minutes. The general length of the interview, held at a time when scores of people, many of them having previous engagements with the president, were awaiting an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt, indicated clearly that it was of notable importance.

The conference was not rearranged, but the significance of the advices which Minister Takahira bore from his government induced the president to deny himself to all callers until the conclusion of the conference. The Japanese left the White House, the Japanese minister having agreed that the situation in any way except to indicate that the negotiations were proceeding favorably. He added that negotiations of this character constituted a "long journey."

The refusal of Japan to agree to the holding of the conference in Europe was communicated by President Roosevelt to the Russian ambassador, and likewise cabled to St. Petersburg. While the president did not act in the capacity of arbiter between Russia and Japan, he was in a position after the conference with Minister Takahira, and conveyed to him the personal assurance that the American government would do all in its power,

BAD! BAD!! BAD!!!

Bad blood comes from bad digestion, bad stomach, bad liver, bad kidneys—attended with bad, foul breath, coated tongue, bad taste, bad headaches, bad appetite and kindred symptoms. Bad as these all are, and yet as good the medicines to which they lead, Dr. Urran's "Golden Medical Discovery" comes to the relief and cure of all these by regulating and invigorating STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS, and putting all their organs in good condition.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, opium or other harmful drugs; neither does it contain sugar or syrup, which are injurious to some stomachs. Without any of these it retains its pleasant taste and medicinal properties in the most trying climate. Don't let a soothsaying medicine seller cheat you out of your health by giving you a substitute. He's only looking out for a larger profit not for your good. Shut him. Honest, unselfish dealers recommend the "Golden Medical Discovery," just as you would expect for the personal knowledge of many scores of persons in this city who have been restored to health and strength by its judicious use.

Dr. Urran's "Golden Medical Discovery" is used in case of a range of the illness, having taken the medicine some two years ago when I had a bad attack of the disease. I can assure you that did me much good. I have known Dr. Pierce for twenty years and do not wonder at his success. He is possessed of extraordinary skill, and he has in his Sanitarium a corps of specialists, medical men, who are unequalled in their knowledge and professional qualifications.

I suffering from any obstinate, lingering ailment write to Dr. Pierce and get, free of charge, some medical advice. He has the counsel and assistance of a large staff of expert specialists.

The People's Common Sense Physician, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper-bound FREE on request. Price 25 cents for mailing only, or 50 cents bound for 50 cents. Address the Author, as above.

which it might properly do, to afford the plenipotentiaries comfortable and convenient facilities for the transaction of their supremely important duties.

In view of the selection of the seat of the conference it is expected that within a few days at most Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries.

It is deemed likely, also, that coincident with the announcement of plenipotentiaries an agreement will be reached as to the time of holding the conference. While the date is not so important a detail as the place, it is particularly important especially to those countries only whose members are likely to participate in the conference, but also to diplomats generally who are accredited to this capital. A midsummer conference anywhere, so prolonged as a peace conference is likely to be, is not regarded with entirely pleasant anticipations.

For information address Geo. T. Hull, D. A., 819 17th St., Denver.

SATISFACTION IN PARIS.

Paris, June 15.—The choice of Washington for meeting place of the peace plenipotentiaries gives general satisfaction here and is considered the appropriate result of President Roosevelt's initiative.

Diplomats are inclined to take the view that the selection of Washington is the first diplomatic victory for Japan, as Russian influence favored an European point, while Japan was opposed to a meeting in Europe.

The news from the front indicates that Field Marshal Oyama is ready to strike, and if in advance of the conference Japan should inflict a crushing defeat to Gen. Linevitch it would be regarded as tantamount to an assurance that peace would be the outcome.

The selection of Washington makes it certain that several weeks must elapse before the first meeting of the negotiators is possible.

Unless President Roosevelt is able to induce the belligerents in the meantime to agree to an armistice, the fear is general that the interim will witness another battle.

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Christian Endeavor Excursions Over Pennsylvania Lines July 2d, 3d, 4th.

St. Louis through to Baltimore with one change, car, daylight, cost \$1.00.

Both Russia and Japan are moving with the utmost deliberateness, for the game of diplomacy now being played is of even greater importance to each government than are the movements of the armies on the battlefields. It will require at least a month for the negotiators of both sides to make their arrangements, and it is deemed likely that the conference will not assemble formally before the middle of August, and perhaps not until a later date.

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In view, therefore, of all the conditions, and including the equities of the factor, it is believed that delays over matter of minor consequence. It seems quite likely that the conference will not assemble formally before the middle of August.

Prior to the formal assembling of the conference it is probable that preparations will be followed by the two governments, the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortable for it in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some summer resort in the north, and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable.

Now that some of the details of the conference which have been pending for more than two weeks are known, the selection of Washington is regarded as the only solution of the problem presented to the belligerent governments. After the accident of the date and place of the conference, the question is whether they consent to consider the question of peace. Russia indicated Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty, and Japan indicated Chefoo.

President Roosevelt is gratified that the arrangements of a preliminary nature have been completed without friction. He could not prefer more that the conference be held at The Hague, although the selection of Washington is complimentary to him personally and to the American government.

It is not expected that the selection of Washington will interfere seriously with the summer plans of the peace plenipotentiaries.

It is not expected that the selection of Washington will be a place at which the belligerents could meet on common ground, undisturbed by either political or personal influences.

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by the world as reasonable and likely to be acceptable to Russia.

It was learned tonight that Japan's objection to a meeting in Europe in favor of predominance of Russian influence in the European capitals. Japan was unwilling to permit her envoys to go almost to the doors of Russia to negotiate peace. Neither the Japanese government nor the American government were willing to have their plenipotentiaries go a longer distance than the Russians would be obliged to go.

Indeed, Japan felt that she could with propriety request the Russian envoys to come to the far east since her selection was based on principle more than a fear of predominance of Russian influence in the European capitals. Japan was unwilling to permit her envoys to go almost to the doors of Russia to negotiate peace. Neither the Japanese government nor the American government were willing to have their plenipotentiaries go a longer distance than the Russians would be obliged to go.

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When the photo was shown the night patrolman remembered having seen Urran, and had no trouble in tracing him to his room, where he was arrested.

terday. The aggregate amount of the theft is \$1,533, stolen from Samuel P. Greenough, Boston, by whom Urran was employed from Nov. 4, 1899, to March 21, 1904.

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Acute Rheumatism.
Deep tearing or writhing pains, es-
pecially in the joints, during which
worse when at rest or on first moving the limbs
and in cold or damp weather, is cured
quickly by Bellard's Snow Liniment. To
be applied to the skin. Price 25 cents
each. Feb. 16, 1902. "A year ago I was troubled
with a pain in my back. It soon got so
bad I could not bend over. One bottle of
Bellard's Snow Liniment cured me."—
Geo. T. Dept.

acute rheumatism.

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