

# DISAGREEMENT AMONG ENVOYS.

The Indemnity Question Proves to be a Stumbling Block.

The Cession of Territory and Possession of Interred Ships

Still Unsettled—Envoys Will Consult Their Governments.

A Portsmouth, N. H., report: To adjourn until Monday to give the Russian and the Japanese envoys the opportunity of communicating with their Governments. Judged by to-day's developments and an expected repetition to-morrow, Monday's meeting will bring matters to a head, and the world will probably soon know whether there is to be peace or a continuation of the war in the Far East. Both sides have refused to compromise on the matter of indemnity, the one great stumbling block to a successful termination of the current negotiations. Other points of difference exist also, but on the subject of Japan's demand that she be remunerated by Russia for the costs of the war there is a hard and fast deadlock.

In that lies the danger of absolute failure, and from all outward appearances the prospects of a happy ending are not the best. To-night the gossip in the lobby, the ballroom, and the corridors of the Wentworth, where the peace plenipotentiaries and their suites are stopping is that the whole thing is over. It is maintained that the Russian commissioners came here fully determined not to make an agreement. They are accused of having played the game merely to ascertain the Japanese conditions. It is maintained that if the President of the United States had not insisted upon it they would not have come at all.

Abandoning the field of speculation, for speculation is a dangerous thing in these critical hours, when the peace of a considerable portion of the world seems to hang in the balance, there is enough of fact at hand to give some intelligent idea of the situation.

Today's developments marked the beginning of the crisis in the negotiations. The main point discussed was the indemnity question. Each side clung tenaciously to its position, and it became apparent that there was no rhyme or reason in the further discussion at this time. Then came the question of the cession of territory for the possession of the Russian ships interned at American and Chinese ports, but there was such a divergence of views that the envoys decided to lay it aside temporarily, without recording that they were unable to agree. There was some discussion of Japan's insistence upon the limitation of Russia's naval armament in the Far Eastern waters, but this had not been concluded when the conference was adjourned for the day.

Only the bare facts of what has been accomplished have managed to penetrate beyond the guarded doors of the star chamber, where the fate of great nations is being discussed. Enough is known, however, to throw some sidelights on the existing situation, and to give an intelligent idea of the momentous problems with which the plenipotentiaries are confronted.

There are some who may find cause for hope in the fact that the Japanese demand for the formal cession of Sakhalin Island, which they claimed by right of conquest, has been practically adjusted. According to the understanding obtained to-day, the Russians have virtually consented to Japanese limited possession of Sakhalin, but under the condition that it shall not be fortified or used as a base of naval operations. However, there is apparently no absolute compromise yet arranged, and the Sakhalin demands, which is article 5 of the Japanese conditions, will be taken up again when the envoys come to consider, in consolidated and correlated form, the points upon which divergence of views was received.

The importance of the virtual understanding as to the disposition of the territorial conquest of the Japanese cannot be overestimated under present conditions. From the first the Russians have maintained that they would never surrender an inch of territory to their enemy, and when the subject of Sakhalin was reached in the exchanges there were many who believed, and honestly believed, that the good spirit of peace had gone on the rocks. It was here that a crisis might have come, but it is averted by the good sense of the plenipotentiaries in agreeing to leave the question for future discussion. Later on it appears both sides found means of coming together, and while they have not formally entered into an agreement as to this particular matter, it seems now as if the very important question of territorial cession would be compromised.

Conciliation Methods.

Another thing, too, shows that the envoys have been animated by a spirit of conciliation in the discussion of points upon which it was believed neither would give way. The Japanese demand for the possession of the Eastern Chinese Railway, that Manchurian enterprise of Russia's, which else in to do, perhaps, than anything else in bringing about the present disastrous war, was also regarded as one of the worst stumbling blocks in the pathway of successful negotiation. Yesterday the envoys, to the surprise of all those on the outside, managed to reach an agreement that the portion of this railway running from Vladivostok to a point ten miles from Harbin should be under Russian control and the portion from that point mentioned to Port Arthur should be under Japanese control, subject to a future arrangement of details. It became known to-day that this future arrangement of details related to the rights of persons who had subscribed for bond issues to build

the railway line, which means a substantial concession from the Japanese side.

The worst feature of the situation is the deadlock upon the question of indemnity. M. de Witte apparently believes that there is no hope of a compromise. His instructions from St. Petersburg are all in the line with the original Russian programme, that not a penny must be paid to Japan to secure immunity from further hostilities on the part of the victorious army of Ozyama. The Russian envoys think they have already gone far enough to satisfy the enemy who had not won many battles, but had not conquered. They believe that Japan will not be satisfied with less than the payment of several hundred million dollars by Russia, and they vow and declare that not a cent of this shall be paid.

As for the Japanese, it is contended they are equally determined to go on with the war if Russia does not consent to remunerate them for what they have spent in prosecuting the conflict. Japan must have money, it is held, and her only way to secure it is at the expense of her opponent. If the Russians are as firm as they say they are in their decision not to pay indemnity, and the Japanese as firm as they are represented to be in their decision to adhere to their demand for payment, then the jig is up, and there will be no peace.

## OYAMA EAGER FOR BATTLE.

With Generals He Protests Peace Terms Are Too Mild.

A London cable says: A despatch to the Telegraph from Tokio, under date of Aug. 16, says that the throne received on Aug. 13 a strong memorial from Field Marshal Oyama and all the generals, declaring that the forces were anxious to deliver a crushing blow to the enemy and strenuously advocating the imposition of stronger terms.

The same correspondent, under date of Aug. 17, says that a distinct change of feeling has taken place in influential circles, and that peace prospects are now considered excellent.

## GRAND NAVAL PARADE.

Two Thousand Men Landed From the Fleet.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—The petty officers and men of the second cruiser squadron are now having their turn in the festivities prepared for them by the citizens of Quebec. The weather continues beautiful, and the day was inaugurated by a grand naval and military street parade, which was a splendid sight. Early this morning a dozen field guns and their carriages were landed from the warships, and hauled up Mountain Hill to the Dufferin Terrace to await the disembarkment of the sailors and marines, two thousand in number, out of the four thousand men on the ships. The disembarkment and re-embarkment of the immense complement of men was a sight well worth seeing. At 9.30 o'clock a steam launch towing three boats took position at the ship's gangways, when the men, carrying small arms, jumped on board with the alacrity of monkeys, and in less than half an hour they were landed and in line on the King's wharf, headed by the band of the flag-ship, which marched through Champlain street and up Mountain Hill, where the guns down by Jack tars, who preceded them. The sailors and their officers then proceeded up St. Louis street until they came opposite the Esplanade, and were joined by the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, with its band of music, in command of Major Fages, in command of Major Fages. The combined forces, which made a splendid and formidable showing, marched out by the Grand Allee with the precision of veterans and down Maple avenue to St. John street, thence through St. Roch and along the Lower Town to the King's wharf, where the sailors embarked in their boats, and went on board their vessels in the same order that they landed.

The streets were lined with citizens to watch the parade, and judging from the enthusiastic applause that greeted the Jack tars several met with great favor. The personnel of the second cruiser squadron, with the exception of the commanding officers and the petty officers, are all young men under 25 years of age, and a splendid aggregation of British manhood.

## BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Chancellor Von Buelow's Movements Excite Berlin Comment.

Berlin, Aug. 21.—According to several high officials of the German Government, Prince Von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, who yesterday left Nordneyer, where he was spending his vacation, for Berlin, went to-day to the castle of Wilhelmshohe to see Emperor William. Dr. Von Muelberg, Under Secretary of Foreign Office, who left Britain for a vacation of several weeks, was suddenly recalled to join the Chancellor at Wilhelmshohe. The reason for these movements is so far only the subject of conjecture, but it is known that the relations between Great Britain and Germany have recently been on the point of breaking to an extent beyond the knowledge of the public.

Precisely what happened has not been learned, but a serious situation existed; indeed it is understood it has not yet been dissipated. The British Government appears to hold the conviction that the German Emperor is seeking for terms in a European combination against Great Britain.

## WAS IN POORHOUSE.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN LIVING IN FIFTH AVENUE MANSION.

New York, Aug. 21.—J. T. Rapley, an aged broker, said to have been once worth \$500,000, and who recently obtained refuge in the Westchester poorhouse, after having lived up to his fortune, was rescued yesterday by a stylishly dressed woman, who said she was his niece. The woman told the officials that she had made arrangements to keep him for the remainder of his days. "My uncle has no excuse for being in the poorhouse," said she, "if he had taken care of his money he could now be living in a mansion on Fifth avenue."

# SACRIFICED HER LIFE TO SAVE HER LOVER.

Tragic Death of a Young Philadelphian in Canoeing Accident.

The Brave Girl Gave Up Her Hold on the Boat to Grasp Her Sinking Sweetheart.

Young Man Was Rescued Just as She Sank to Her Death in the Schuylkill.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—Thrown into the turbulent waters of the Schuylkill River, last night, by the capsizing of a canoe, Miss Anna B. Ober, a pretty 19-year-old girl, sacrificed her life in trying to save that of her lover, M. F. Alexander, of No. 2033 North Thirty-second street. Neither Alexander nor the girl could swim, and when the latter had an opportunity to cling to the overturned canoe she heroically ignored it in order to lend a sustaining hand to her imperiled lover. Exhausted in her efforts to save her lover, she sank just as a volunteer crew from the Crescent Boat Club bore Alexander safely to shore.

The fact that Alexander and Miss Ober were engaged to be married was not known until the young man, in a burst of anguish, exclaimed as he viewed her body: "My God! Just think of it! I was engaged to that girl and had kept it a secret. To think that it should be made public under such terrible circumstances. I feel that I shall go mad."

Alexander was prostrated to such an extent that he made several frantic attempts to throw himself into the river. Kind hands restrained him and he was led back to the boat-house, where the body of his fiancée was removed to the Sedgely Guard House.

Alexander, who is an enthusiastic canoeist, visited the public boat-house near Lemon Hill, in Fairmount Park, about 7.45 o'clock, accompanied by Miss Ober. A recent downpour of rain had rendered the river very turbulent, and when the couple entered the canoe it began to toss upon the water like an eggshell. Alexander, however, paddled away from the shore in a confident manner. Just as they were opposite the

## BANNER YEAR FOR CROPS.

Very Favorable Report of Ontario Government.

The August crop bulletin, about to be issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will contain the following regarding conditions on the first of the month:

Fall Wheat—The crop will be a big one as regards the yield per acre, more especially in the Lake Erie counties. Most of the fall wheat stood up well, and there was not so much "lodging" as is usual in the case of a heavy crop. In short, 1905 may be classed as one of Ontario's best fall wheat years.

Spring Wheat—Comparatively little spring wheat is now grown. The crop is described as being fair in the best, with good straw and promises more than an average yield.

Barley—This grain, like the other cereals, will go considerably over the average yield per acre. The condition of the crop is variable, some correspondents speak of much injury from rain and lodging, while others describe it as being first-class, both in point of yield and quality.

Oats—The yield promises to be one of the largest, both as regards acreage and total yields, several correspondents classing it as the finest crop in years. The straw is described as being long, bright and stiff, and the heads as being well filled, although in some cases lodging is complained of.

Peas—The yield per acre is above the average, and the gain is of good quality. Peas—During the last four or five years the acreage of peas in this Province has shrunk by about one-half, owing to the ravages of the pea-weevil, or, as it is commonly called, "the bug." This season, happily, the pest is mentioned only to tell of its absence. The crop has been injured more or less by rain, nevertheless the yield per acre will run over an average.

Beans—Where grown as a field crop, beans give promise of a large yield per acre, notwithstanding damage from heavy rains at the time of planting.

Hay and Clover—On the first of August there was some hay yet to mow in various localities. Hay cut early was more or less injured by rain, but that harvested later was housed in fine condition. The average yield for the Province will be among the best on record, although the big yields are chiefly in the western and central counties. In the opinion of most correspondents, timothy did relatively better than clover.

Tobacco—Although the plant suffered considerably from wet weather early in the season, it made a good recovery, and its general condition was classed as good by more of those who reported on it.

Potatoes—A large yield of potatoes is promised, and of good quality.

Roots—All classes of roots promise a good yield, especially mangels and sugar beets, which are doing better than turnips.

Fruit—All varieties of berries have yielded well, and grapes also promise well. Apples will be poor in point of yield, but the quality will be rather above the average. In many sections there will be barely enough for local consumption.

Plums and cherries were better than in previous years, and may be classed as from fair to good. Some correspondents report good yields of plums, while others claim an almost complete failure. The common red cherry did well, but other varieties were a disappointment. The report regarding pears, which have done better than apples.

Pasture and Live Stock—Live stock of all classes were doing well. Immense quantities of both butter and cheese have been made, but very little of either article remains in the hands of manufacturers. The creamery industry appears to be still growing in favor.

Corn—The very favorable weather of July brought growth along with a bound and it is now likely that corn fields will have a full yield. Correspondents are generally of the opinion that corn for the silo will be relatively ahead of corn in yield.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

Some three hundred immigrants connected with the East End and Self Help Society and the Salvation Army, have left for Canada by the Victorian.

The net traffic earnings of the Temiskaming & Northern Railway for April, May, June and July have averaged \$8,000 per month.

The Brandon Binder Twine Company, a farmers' corporation, will be wound up. The assets are estimated at \$65,000 and the liabilities at \$10,000.

The stockholders of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., at their annual meeting to-day voted to amend the by-laws so as to permit Calumet and Hecla, stockholders, to buy and sell shares of other mining companies.

The Chamber of Commerce, of Wellington, Wash., by unanimous vote last night sent to the reciprocity conference now in session in Chicago an emphatic protest against any attempt to remove or modify the tariff on timber and products.

A Cleveland despatch says that an order has been placed with the Great Lakes Engineering Company there for the construction of a car ferry which will be the most powerful and complete of her class on the lakes. The vessel will run between Ohio ports and Canada.

Louis Coats, of Port Colborne, J. P. Maybes, of Toronto, and George Clinton, of Buffalo, members of the International Deep Waterways Commission, are at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for an investigation of the power canals on either side of the river to determine the effect of the use of water on the lake and river levels.

## LAY ALL NIGHT IN CEMETERY.

Napanee Man, Stricken With Paralysis, Could Not Attract Attention.

A Kingston report: William Allen, aged 85, of Napanee, had a decidedly disagreeable experience. On a trip to the cemetery he was stricken with paralysis, and lay all night in the graveyard unable to move or speak, to make any one hear him. He was missed from his home, but nothing was thought of it, as it was supposed he stayed with some friends.

The stroke has left him in a very weak condition. The doctor says no ill effects were caused by his long exposure, as the night was mild.

## EIGHT HOUR DAY.

President Gompers' Speech at the I. T. U. Convention.

A Toronto report: The drastic expulsion of Delagete Shelby Smith, of Philadelphia, was a sensational feature of the International Typographical convention yesterday. It was not until late in the afternoon session that the incident closed and a division was taken by roll call amid silence that was almost oppressive. The convention had clearly a distasteful task to perform, but did it with a firmness as great as its reluctance. The vote for the convention for 1906 resulted in a victory for Colorado Springs, Pittsburg being the only other competitor. It was appropriate that the first speech to follow the introduction of the report of the Eight-hour Day Committee should be delivered by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. L., the grand old man of labor, who has been so largely instrumental in the general reduction of the working day.

### The Afternoon Session.

Delegate Max Hayes, Chairman of the Eight-hour Day Committee, then read the report, which was of great length and covered nine printed pages. It reviewed the history of the movement, a criticism of the statement of President Ellis on behalf of the employers, and finally recommended that the eight-hour day go into effect on January 1, 1906. The unions were also urged to set aside an eight-hour fund to meet eventualities.

### President Gompers.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. L., was received with enthusiasm. He counted himself fortunate in being present at a meeting which promised the crystallization of the eight-hour day. Passing over the evils that existed in the earlier days of the printing business, the President pointed out that the A. F. L. convention at San Francisco had given enthusiastic support to this movement. While professing the utmost respect for President Ellis of the Typographic Association, he took issue with him that the reduction of hours meant ruin to the employers. The adoption of the nine-hour day had not injuriously affected them. "Once your declaration is made to the world it would be absolutely ruinous to change that resolution in one particular," he said. "Men are taken at their word so long as their word is known to be dependable. Once made your resolution must be kept." A historic reference was made to the success of the eight-hour movement in other trades affiliated with the A. F. L., and he declared that employers generally learn best after a contest how much they can afford to pay labor. Let a contest be waged and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred they would gladly have wished themselves back to the time of negotiations. Preparation for a contest was the safest way to save labor from it. In conclusion, he promised the convention that if they had to make a fight for it the American Federation would give it support.

Mr. T. J. O'Brien, an old Toronto boy who is attending the typos' convention, is showing what is decidedly a novelty, namely, a Gordon press which is capable of printing two colors at one impression. This development of the typographic art occasions much interest among the craft.

### Seeking Moisture, It Hits Where Green Hay Lies.

A Toronto report: Why are so many barns struck by lightning these days? was the query put to Mr. F. L. Blake, astronomer in charge of the Observatory, last night.

"I am not sure there are more than there used to be," Mr. Blake replied. "The impression that there are may be due to greater publicity given to the occurrence. You may have noticed that more barns than houses are burned by lightning. I think this is because barns generally contain hay and grain, which are moist to a certain extent, and the moisture attracts lightning because it is a good conductor. On the other hand, houses are dry. Lightning rods are a good protection if they are numerous enough, and have good ground connections."

"Is it of any value to have trees near a barn?"

"Well, lightning usually strikes a tree because it contains sap, which is moisture. The denuding of the forests, I think, may increase the danger from lightning. It is simply an accumulation of electricity in the air seeking the other pole, and in doing so it comes down through the air to the earth through any convenient medium. The reason the country has worse thunderstorms than the city is that in the city every iron point and pinnacle reaching up is insensibly drawing the electricity out of the overcharged air, and thus reducing the danger of an explosion."

### BISLEY TRAINING WRONG.

Views of the Winner of the King's Prize on Shooting There.

London, Aug. 21.—Walter Winans, in The World, giving his views on rifle shooting at Bisley, says: "The system of shooting is all wrong. It is absolutely contrary to the conditions of warfare. The Bisley champion is almost more useless at the front than the man who never before handled a rifle. Shooting at a big stationary target at long range is the worst possible training. The Bisley man fires under the most artificial conditions. He lies down on his stomach, rests his elbows on the ground, and a baby could do that."

Interviewed on Mr. Winans' article, Sergt. Comber, the King's Prize winner, was asked if he thought much of the shooting at Bisley. "Too artificial," he said, "certainly some of it is; for instance the wearing of orthodox glasses in the last stage of the King's Prize. Ninety per cent. of the men wear them, but you do not see such things in war. I have suggested to the National Rifle Association that they be prohibited."