

JEWISH BANKERS TO DRIVE BARGAIN WITH RUSSIA

May Lend Her Money if She Will Stop Persecuting Race

Delegation of New York's Financiers at Portsmouth to See Witte—Europe Thinks That Peace Conference Will End in Rupture, and is Only Being Prolonged Out of Regard for Roosevelt—Senator Lodge, Home, Talks of Anglo-French L'entente-cordiale—Croker's Daughter Elopes.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Aug. 14.—The rich Jews of America with their connection of the rich Jews of Europe have apparently come to the conclusion that now is a propitious time to do something towards ameliorating the condition of the poor Jews in Russia. If Russia wants more money, either to carry on the war or to pay its debts to Japan it is pretty certain that she will have to make some rather definite obligations regarding the treatment of her Jewish subjects.

The visit to the scene of the peace conference at Portsmouth today of representatives of the Jewish financial interests in the United States is in accordance with an appointment made when Witte first reached this country.

Isaac Seligman, one of the number, said this afternoon when seen at the Hotel Westworth:

"I am here as one of a committee of Jews to discuss with M. Witte what can be done for our race in Russia."

Schiff Interested, Too.

Jacob H. Schiff, head of the great banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., has been spending the summer at Bar Harbor. It was said today at his office in this city that if he went to Portsmouth he would not be upon any business trip, but merely upon a philanthropic mission.

Notwithstanding the effort on the part of the bankers to make it appear that the contemplated meeting between Mr. Witte, Baron Rosen, and the Jewish representatives was for philanthropic purposes only, it was generally agreed in Wall street that it would not be without a certain range of political significance.

Europe Thinks Peace Unlikely.

While the tone of the Metropolitan press today is generally optimistic regarding peace prospects, European opinion is unanimous that no treaty will be concluded at Portsmouth. The Times correspondent at St. Petersburg cables: "It is considered here that both peace commissions in Portsmouth are now chiefly concerned over how to make the failure of the negotiations the least offensive to the United States and other neutral powers. Russia strongly desires to avoid damaging President Roosevelt's prestige inasmuch as she is really indebted to him for an immense service. Japan undoubtedly has the same desire, although it is considered in diplomatic circles that she rather suffers by the whole episode."

Some believe that the conference is near an end. Others are inclined to think that several more meetings will be had for no other purpose than in tribute to Roosevelt's desires and with a view to a possible understanding on minor points which will prove valuable when real negotiations are reached.

Tokio is apparently not hopeful. Cables from there today quote the leading papers as follows: The Nichi Nichi says: "Russia's sensi-

bility at her humiliation is natural, but an excess of such sentiment would be likely to lead to greater humiliation and possibly to open the conference in response to the chivalrous efforts of President Roosevelt, who was supported by France and Germany. Should Russia continue bluffing she will find herself isolated and alienated from the civilized powers."

The Jui says: "It is impossible to place much hope in the outcome of the negotiations. There is every indication that the Russian delegates will decline to accept Japan's terms."

The Ashai says: "Russia's terms will not satisfy Japan. Hence there is little hope of a satisfactory end to the conference."

"Peace Impossible."

The New York World has a striking editorial today headed "Peace Impossible," part of which follows:

"In framing her peace terms Japan has the right to demand assent to her view in the dispute that preceded the war, and to add an indemnity for the cost of the conflict into which she was forced and to exact territorial guarantees as security for the future. Russia will concede Japan's claim as to Manchuria and Corea and will pay an indemnity but she has to accept a condition harder even than these."

"She must abandon that national aspiration and that imperial policy of expansion which have inspired the government and apparently the people for a hundred years."

"Russia is the greatest single aggregate of humanity under its own government in the world, excepting only China. China has over a thousand miles of coast and Russia not one port upon the open sea. Finding her way to the sea and developing a sea power has been since the days of Catherine II, the grand impulse of her policy and the fertile source of her wars. Her shortest path was through the Mediterranean to the highways of the world."

"Nicholas I in his proposition to England in 1853 made on the basis of an agreement between gentlemen, demanded Constantinople himself. He declared to the emperor of the Ottoman empire that he intended to make one of her grandsons Emperor of Byzantium. Nicholas did not inherit the most practical spirit of his brother, who wished to be free from the obstruction of a new imperial machinery. In exchanging views on this subject with Napoleon, Alexander the Great, he drew the line at the Constantinople and Alexander said he could not be satisfied with the objection of the key to his house."

England Polled Russia.

"With that policy covered by a pretext of violence Russia fought the Crimean war of 1853-56. In this latter she had forced her way to the gates of Constantinople, yet did not gain the prize for which she was compelled to yield to England's objection."

"Both these wars ended in national humiliation. Followed by successive defeats, she then turned her eyes to another sea, the Bosphorus and the Trans-Asiatic railroad, chested Japan ten years ago and made the enormous fortifications of Port Arthur."

"She had found her way to the open sea, and the Pacific adventure was to be a national dynamic compensation for her repeated disappointments in Europe."

"If the czar makes peace now he abandons that costly compensation, for this peace means the acceptance of another national humiliation—another repulse in the endeavor to realize a policy, and one that will do violence to all those elements of national pride that make up the spirit of the people in so far as they possess a national spirit."

Russia Can Go on Fighting.

"Russia can go on fighting. She has at the seat of war an army reported to number over 300,000, said to be well supplied. Her defects have not exhausted her military resources. Her armies have hitherto encountered the Japanese armies with at least some success as is implied in the fact that they have not been captured or absolutely destroyed. Conditions of war in the vast distance of Asia are not the same as those known in Europe, and from the vessel was coming. She is thought to have had a crew of four or five men."

Word was sent to Sydney and the Dominion Coal Company's steamer Cocoona

went out to the scene of the wreck but after cruising about for over an hour she saw not a sign of life anywhere.

The sea was strewn with bundles of planks, boards and planks and two oars were noticed floating near by.

The Garland was 31 tons register and built from Lunenburg, but is thought to be owned in Southport (P. E. I.). It was impossible tonight to ascertain the names of the captain or crew or from where the vessel was coming. She left Port Moresby early in the forenoon.

She had two jibs, foresail and mainsail set when she was wrecked. She is thought to have had a crew of four or five men.

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MANY ST. STEPHEN BUILDINGS AFIRE

Three Fire Departments Assisted Town's Ladies in Their Fight

SUSPICIOUS START
Flames Broke Out in the Barn of Jas. Murchie as Soon as First Fire Was Extinguished—Roofs of Many Dwellings Caught Fire, But Loss Will Only Be About \$3,000.

St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 14.—(Special)—This town narrowly escaped a heavy fire this afternoon. A barrel of shavings was found ablaze in the shed attached to the house of Mrs. A. Bradley, Hawthorne street. The Calais department, which was first on the scene, easily extinguished the fire, when another blaze was discovered on Union street, where a barn on the James Murchie estate was soon destroyed, together with 300 tons of hay. From this barn an entrance was forced and most of the furniture saved.

In the meantime the high wind carried shavings and set fire to the dwellings of Judge Stevens, Mrs. Fannie Moore and Mr. Hartford, also the barns and sheds of Frank Todd, F. P. McNeill and Silas Stewart, but buckets of water quickly put out these.

On Water street a small blaze started on the roof of the hardware store of W. A. Mills, causing a slight damage.

Besides the department of St. Stephen, the steamer Wellington was brought into play and as usual did good work. The department of Calais Milltown (N. B.) and Milltown (Me.) quickly responded and with their combined efforts confined the fire to the Pinder buildings.

As this district is the highest of the water system and so many streams of water flowing from the hydrants, the pressure was so strong as to cause the water level. However, everyone breathed easier when the fire was under control. The loss, which is covered by insurance, was probably between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The cause of the fire in the Murchie barn was unknown.

Within a short time Chancellor Harrison of the University hopes to be able to give out definite information as to the going of the vacant professorships at the U. N. B. A cablegram received today practically settles the appointment of the department of Dublin University as the dean of the Engineering School.

Rev. Father McDermott, who is soon to take up his work in Sussex, preached his farewell sermon at Oranmore, Sanbury county, yesterday. Father McDermodt, who was presented with an address by Mr. Rutledge on behalf of the parishioners. The address was accompanied by a purse containing \$72. Father McDermodt will be succeeded by Father Carleton, of St. John.

City Engineer Gilmor Brown, with George Howie, C. E., as assistant, commenced work today on the making of the profiles of the city streets to be used in the proposed installation of a modern sewerage system.

On Saturday, while at work at the Risten Company's factory, Daniel McDonald, the well-known baseball umpire, lost part of the first finger on his left hand by having it come in contact with a revolving circular saw.

The death occurred at Peniac on Sunday morning of James Wade after an illness of general debility, being in his 60th year.

It is learned that Donald Fraser & Sons have taken out insurance on their mill property and lumber destroyed by fire here Friday night. There was \$15,000 on the mill and \$20,000 on the lumber, a total of \$35,000. The insurance was effected with Phoenix of London, Home of New York, \$8,000; Phoenix of London (on mill), \$5,000; North British & Mercantile, \$8,000; Atlas, \$2,000; Queen, \$2,000; British American, \$2,000.

It is understood that two members of the firm are opposed to rebuilding the mill in Fredericton.

John Devine pleaded guilty in the police court this morning to a charge of breaking into the police station here and removing the same on Thursday for sentence. He has promised to look certificates of character in the meantime.

Commodore Thomson's ship Scionda arrived here yesterday and left for St. John at noon today. Those on board besides the owner were Fred Sayre, John C. Miles, Arthur Fairweather, James Moore and B. C. Barclay Boyd. James Wade, an old resident of Peniac, died yesterday, aged eighty-eight.

Patrick Holden, of St. John, killed a Hopper, a young Englishman, had been employed by John Rusk in the hayfield. On Saturday he left the rest of the hay-makers to go to a spring nearby for a drink. He was gone an exceptionally long time, and his friends became alarmed. Later on he was found lying by the side of the road, and those who discovered his body were dead. He was carried to Mr. Rusk's house, and a doctor summoned, but the poor fellow was past all physical help and soon passed away. So far as can be learned, Mr. Hopper had no relatives in this country. He was twenty-eight years old and was a coal port engineer, being en route to the coal fields near Chipman, Queens county. The funeral took place yesterday, Rev. H. E. Dibble officiating.

Oyama Shifting Men to Korea.

Gunshi Pass, Aug. 14.—Field Marshal Oyama apparently is changing his dispositions and reducing his forces in Manchuria to augment those in Korea, where his main point extends through Tchehotung, Tcheantung, Schaktosip and Manchoutz, constituting an uninterrupted series of powerful fortifications, mounted with siege guns.

RUSSIA AGREES TO FIRST THREE OF JAP'S DEMANDS

FREDERICTON MOVES AT LAST

Aldermen Decide to Hire F. A. Barbour to Report on Water Supply
LIMIT IS REACHED

Water Superintendent Says Pumping Station Wants Renewing—Council Decides to Extend Water System to Aberdeen Mill if Frasers Will Rebuild—Other News of the Capital.

Fredericton, Aug. 13.—(Special)—At a special meeting of the city council tonight it was decided to employ F. A. Barbour to make a thorough examination of the Fredericton water supply and report upon the possibility of obtaining a system of gravitation, and if not what means may be taken to improve the present system of filtration.

Reports were received from the city engineer and from water Superintendent Alexander Burchill, who pointed out that the pumping station had reached the limit of its capacity and that a new one would be needed soon. Mr. Burchill recommended a new crib well and an additional pump. On the strength of these reports it was decided to engage Mr. Barbour.

The council passed a resolution pledging the city to extend the water supply to government Lane to the Aberdeen mill, in case Donald Fraser & Sons decide to rebuild their mills to their former capacity.

Edgar H. Fairweather arrived from St. John this evening to advise the losses on the Aberdeen mills.

Salmon Season Over.

The open season for salmon fishing in the streams of New Brunswick closes tomorrow.

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RUSSIA AGREES TO FIRST THREE OF JAP'S DEMANDS

Crisis May Come Today if Cession of Sakhalin is Reached

Evacuation of Manchuria, Japan's Dominating Influence in Korea, and Handing Over of Railway from Harbin to Sea is Agreed To—Witte Declares That Russia is Not Conquered, and Will Not Make a Humiliating Peace—Armies Marking Time Pending Negotiations.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14.—Although very rapid progress was made with the peace negotiations today, three of the twelve articles which constitute the Japanese conditions of peace having been agreed to by Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen on behalf of Russia. Neither of the two articles to which Mr. Witte in his reply returned an absolute negative was reached. The crisis, therefore, is still to come. It may be reached tomorrow as the cession of Sakhalin comes fifth in the list. The three "articles," as they are officially designated in the brief communications authorized to be given to the press, which were disposed of today are in substance as follows:

First—Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" and special position in Korea, which Russia is to guarantee outside of her sphere of influence, Japan binding herself to recognize the suzerainty of the reigning family but with the right to give advice and assistance to improve the civil administration of the empire.

Second—Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria and to surrender all special privileges in that province, mutual obligation to respect the territorial integrity of China and to maintain the principles of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that province (open door).

Third—The cession to China of the Chinese Eastern Railroad from Harbin southward.

Japan Will Have Lien on Road.

There never was any question about the acceptance on the part of Mr. Witte of these "articles." The first two cover in general the main contentions of Japan in the diplomatic struggle which preceded hostilities. The third is a natural consequence of the result of the war. The cession of the railroad, the building of which cost Russia an immense sum, estimated by some at between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000, is to China. Japan and China, therefore, will arrange between themselves the method by which the former is to be remunerated and through this arrangement Japan might have a very considerable portion of her claim for the "expenses of the war" liquidated.

The railroad is ostensibly the property of the Russo-Chinese Bank, although built by government money advanced through the bank and since its completion operated by the Russo-Chinese Bank. Japan cannot take the railroad herself. To place herself in Russia's shoes regarding the railroad, she must first acquire the right to control the destinies of the three provinces of Manchuria which she has promised to return to China. But Japan is entitled to reimbursement for the expense to which she has been put in restoring the railroad below the present position of Linevitch's army, rebuilding the bridges and narrowing the gauge. If China could not find the money some other power or powers might do so and the road would become hypothecated to the powers which advanced the money.

Envoys in Fair Temper.

Both sessions of the conference today are described as "amicable," several slight jabs but none of them serious. The plenipotentiaries are showing admirable temper. The change in the weather may be partially responsible for the serene manifested at the conference table but it would be perhaps too much to say that the late autumn weather had been affected by a few degrees of temperature and a few thousand mosquitoes.

Tomorrow on the ordinary course of proceedings the first great stumbling block to a treaty of peace should be reached as after Port Arthur and the loss of Liao Tung which are included in article five and which Mr. Witte is undoubtedly prepared with slight modifications to accept. It is by no means certain that when this obstacle is reached it will not be postponed until all the articles upon which agreement is easy or possible are disposed of. If this course is followed, and the Associated Press has high authority for the opinion that it will be, it will indicate a disposition to put off the real struggle to the very last and the longer the conference endures the brighter the prospects

of a treaty are likely to become. "Every day they sit," said a very high authority, "increases the chances of peace."

Sato Hopeful.

Mr. Sato told the Associated Press correspondent tonight that he had come to Portsmouth hopeful of a successful issue of the negotiations and that he had found nothing had yet occurred to alter his optimism. The language of the three articles adopted today will form practically the text of the "treaty of Washington" if one is signed, subject, of course, to a final revision. Each side has agreed to the articles and they are included in the protocols of each day's session which are officially signed by the plenipotentiaries the next morning.

In addition to the minutes kept by each side there is an abbreviated record of the discussions giving arguments made on each side of every point which are daily dictated so that when the conference is ended the record of the proceedings will be complete. Of course the agreement article by article does not bind either Russia or Japan until a final agreement is reached and the treaty is signed. It is, however, significant that Mr. Sato, who specifically stated that he did not speak officially to the articles agreed to. In the official report he gave it as his opinion that each power had now bound itself to the articles agreed to. In the discussion of the second article (covering the evacuation of Manchuria) it is positively stated that Russia was a victor. Baron Komura, so it is declared, wanted to limit the obligation to evacuate Manchuria and to surrender special privileges to Russia whereas Mr. Witte contended that the obligation for evacuation and the surrender of special privileges should be mutual and that the evacuation of the troops should take place concurrently. Mr. Witte is said to have contended that he was defending not only the interests of Russia but of all the neutral powers.

On the other hand the Japanese claim not only that they did not resign the province for simultaneous evacuation by the troops of both countries but the distinct credit for the strong stipulations regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of China. A Japanese authority intimates that this point, he trusts, will be the subject of a more vigorous expression in the treaty of Washington.

It is also declared on behalf of Japan that she only asked that Manchuria remain for a certain period under Japanese control. Only enough time is desired to enable the armies of Japan to evacuate the province and by the time this evacuation is accomplished it is expected China will have established the necessary system of courts and will be in a position to maintain order throughout the province.

The Japanese are not swerving from their policy of secrecy regarding the negotiations. Within the last few days the strongest pressure has been brought to modify their decision but to no effect. The Japanese reply to all such arguments is that having entered into this agreement at the suggestion of Russia it is not for Japan to break it.

Japan's Terms Must Be Modified or No Peace.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—The Associated Press is in a position to declare that practically the only hope entertained in high Russian official quarters for a peace agreement at the conference at Portsmouth lies in the expectation that Japan will concede materially from her terms as published. Official and public sentiment regarding the possibilities of peace outlined by the Associated Press by an official who has constant and close relations with the highest authorities, is as follows:

"That the terms are regarded in their entirety as quite impossible. It is not the very unflattering impression their first (Continued on page 4, sixth column.)"

TRAIN CRASHES INTO AUTOMOBILE

Two Instantly Killed and Two Others Were Badly Injured
WERE HURLED 50 FEET

Victims Were Chicago Young Woman and Deputy Police Commissioner of New York and Couple Were to Have Been Married This Fall—Collision Derailed the Train and Machine Derailed Up.

Bennington, Vt., Aug. 14.—H. P. Lindsey, of New York, and Miss Evelyn Willing, of Chicago, to whom he was to have been married in the fall, were instantly killed, and Ambrose Cramer, of Chicago, a nephew of Miss Willing, and the chauffeur, Tom Adams, were badly injured in an automobile accident at a crossing of the Rutland road about a mile north of this town. The party were returning to Manchester (Vt.) from Williamstown (Mass.) this afternoon when, on crossing the track, the machine was struck by a train.

Miss Willing was a daughter of Henry J. Willing, formerly of the firm of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. Mr. Willing died about three years ago.

Mr. Lindsey was deputy police commissioner of New York. He had been spending the summer with his aunt, the Misses Skinner, of Chicago, at a hotel in Manchester (Vt.).

The automobile struck the machine about the town runs up a steep incline to the tracks of the Rutland railway. The train was approaching the crossing at a curve and through a cut which makes it almost impossible for anyone standing on the crossing to see an approaching train.

The automobile was first passing over the crossing when the train from the north, due in Bennington at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon, struck the machine about the town runs up a steep incline to the tracks of the Rutland railway. The train was approaching the crossing at a curve and through a cut which makes it almost impossible for anyone standing on the crossing to see an approaching train.

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