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Dark Hour at Portsmouth; Only Hope Is Compromise

Final Rupture May Occur Hourly—Reduction of Czar's Naval Power Causes Deadlock.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18. — The deadlock between the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries over article 11 of the peace conditions (the limitation of Russia's naval power), which developed at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the conference, had not been broken when the envoys adjourned for luncheon at 12:30 p.m. today. The forenoon session was entirely given up to the consideration of the article, and the official statement issued after adjournment said that the discussion would be resumed this afternoon.

Yesterday's Conference.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 17. — The crisis in the peace conference has been reached and pessimism is again the note.

But there still is hope. Predictions of a final rupture tomorrow certainly will not be justified unless Baron Komura figuratively picks up his hat and announces it is useless to proceed further.

M. Witte at least will not be precipitate.

At tomorrow's session, after article 11 (the limitation of Russia's sea power in the far east), and article 12 (fishing right on Russian littoral), are disposed of, he will favor an adjournment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Petersburg. The pessimism tonight is based upon the fact that no progress was made today.

The exchange of views at the morning session upon article 9 (remuneration for the cost of the war) showed at once the plenipotentiaries were, as far apart as the poles, and it was passed over.

Article 10 (the surrender of the interned Russian warships) was passed, not in the opinion of one of the plenipotentiaries, because it could not have been arranged, but because of the shadow of the two main points in dispute hanging over the conference, both sides were cautious, and preferred to postpone it to the end.

Article 11 (limitation of sea power) is also adjustable after modification, and article 12 will present no difficulties.

Tonight the situation practically was what it was when M. Witte last Saturday presented the Russian reply with its non-possessum to articles 5 and 9 (indemnity and Sakhalin).

The only chance now is compromise—Russia to yield Sakhalin and Japan indemnity.

Neither will yield both, and perhaps Japan, at the final show of hands, will yield neither.

M. Witte, under the imperial indications contained in the instructions given to him before he left St. Petersburg, can agree neither to pay war tribute nor cede a foot of Russian soil.

St. Petersburg, therefore, in the last resort, remains to be heard from. Doubtless, this is the reason why he favors a postponement tomorrow over Sunday.

Baron Komura possibly will welcome an adjournment of two days in order that he also may lay the situation before his Government for its final decision.

No Progress Yesterday.

The sudden revival of deep pessimism tonight was caused by the report given out when the plenipotentiaries returned to the hotel that little progress had been made today.

But to those on the inside, that was not surprising. Things have gone smoothly enough, only the impasse had been reached, there had been no glint of cold steel in the conference, and the few words of M. Witte said to the foreign newspaper correspondents was, as usual, not encouraging.

He looked tired, and said nothing had been accomplished.

"Tomorrow," he said, "we will finish articles 11 and 12."

"What then?" he was asked.

"Then we will go to dinner," he replied as he excused himself to dine at Assistant Secretary Pierce's home.

No very great hope was vouchsafed in the Japanese camp.

"We are not bluffing," said Mr. Sato, and from an authoritative source the Associated Press correspondent received a distinctly bad impression regarding the Russian position.

It was coupled, however, with an expression of a hope that it developed that the conference might again step in.

"We have heard the President having brought us together and washed his hands of further responsibility; but he is resourceful. He might do something."

"That I cannot say. The Japanese view was explained."

"We came asking only what we wanted. Our terms were moderate. The world thinks so."

"It looks bad, I say so. I believe so. But the conference may yet be saved from shipwreck."

Jap Praises Witte.

"M. Witte has been gracious. He has done what he can, but he has a future at home to consider."

A very important conference occurred in M. Witte's room shortly before midnight. There were present Baron Rosen, the other Russian plenipotentiary, and Messrs. De Martens, General Yermoloff, Mr. Pokotiloff, Mr. Shipoff and Captain Roussine.

It is the first time a full meeting of plenipotentiaries and delegates has ended. It is not improbable that the final report and recommendations of the Russian plenipotentiaries were passed upon and transmitted tonight to the Emperor at Petersburg.

It can be stated that the individual views of the members of the Russian mission differ as to what point should be yielded if a compromise is to be offered.

Some favor surrender on Sakhalin, others on indemnity. None is ready to give up both.

Russia Not On Her Knees.

Mr. De Martens, one of the Russian plenipotentiaries, and recognized as one of the great authorities on international law throughout the world, in speaking about the principle of the war indemnity, said there is no precedent in history where a country whose territory was not occupied in whole or in part by the enemy had paid war tribute upon the conclusion of peace.

Russia, Mr. De Martens, said, was not crushed. She was not on her knees begging for peace.

She wanted peace, but she could go on fighting for years. Japan had even approached the true Russian frontier.

"Should Russia consent to pay tribute to Japan in any form," continued the eminent jurist, "it would be her political death."

"The powers would understand she accepted the proposition of President Roosevelt, not because she was desirous of an honorable peace, but because her power had been annihilated, and she recognized that it was impossible for her to continue the war."

"It would mean a public confession that Russia is at Portsmouth helping peace and ready to accept any terms imposed."

"No one will seriously contend that the Muscovite Empire is in any such position."

"With many interesting historical examples, Mr. De Martens proceeded to explain his thesis that no country had ever paid in indemnity except when powerless to confront the enemy on the field of battle and a large portion of her territory in the enemy's possession as a hostage."

In 1807, he pointed out, when Napoleon imposed the peace of Tilsit, French troops occupied practically all of Prussia and the Prussian royal family had fled to Russian soil.

France could dictate terms. She exacted a war indemnity of \$300,000,000, and garrisoned several Prussian towns with French troops at the expense of Prussia as a guarantee of payment.

She required that the Prussian army should be reduced to 40,000 men.

In 1871, when Napoleon III was annihilated at Waterloo, after the famous "100 days," and the second treaty of Paris was concluded, the allied powers exacted from France a war indemnity of \$500,000,000 to be paid in five years, during which time the allied troops were to hold a portion of French territory.

That sum, however, was considerably reduced by Wellington at Aix-la-Chapelle, and France completed the payment of the indemnity in three years.

Some Notable Indemnities.

The largest war indemnity ever exacted was imposed by Prince Bismarck upon France in 1871. It amounted to \$1,000,000,000, but Napoleon III, had fallen. Gambetti was powerless. Prussia was at Paris.

In 1871, the republic succeeded in liquidating the indemnity in two years, while, according to the treaty, she had five years time in which to pay.

"In other cases, even where a portion of the territory of the defeated country was occupied, no indemnity was exacted. In 1856, while the Crimea peninsula was occupied by the Anglo-French troops, was not asked to pay tribute."

"Neither Austria in 1859, after having been beaten by Prussia, paid an indemnity."

"Denmark, in 1864 lost Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, but paid nothing. A new precedent was made by America when Mr. De Martens, in her war with Spain."

"Although victorious and in a position to claim indemnity, she ended the war on policy, and actually paid \$20,000,000 to the Madrid Government for the Philippine Islands."

Independent of all these considerations, the payment of an indemnity, no matter what form, comes the fact that in all her history, she never paid a cent of tribute to a foreign power; not even during the time of her worst defeats under Peter the Great, when a large portion of the country was in the hands of the invaders."

In conclusion, he called attention to the fact that to pay an indemnity to Japan would be for Russia to create a precedent new in the world's history."

**DID WALL STREET
PUT ON SCREWS?**

Bankers Delighted With Witte,
Who Promised to Speak for
Russian Jews.

New York, Aug. 18. — Isaac N. Seligman, the banker, returned from Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, and expressed the belief that the peace conference will become a bright spot on history's page. Speaking of M. Witte's and the Jewish bankers, including himself, he said:

"We did not ask for the conference. Neither did M. Witte call it. It had been arranged by other parties to have us come together."

"We were much impressed by M. Witte, his broad mind and his human feeling. As we understand it, he has no powers to do what we ask, but we believe he will use his good offices, and that he will be in a position to bear our message to the Emperor in a convincing way that we are confident will bear fruit."

Ask for Disallowance.

Montreal, Aug. 18. — Representatives of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Dominion at a meeting here passed a strong resolution protesting against the tax imposed by several of the provinces on commercial travelers and asking the Dominion Government to disallow the legislation. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright.

IROQUOIS WINS THE FINAL RACE; BEATS TEMERAIRE IN A "DRIFT"

Charlotte, N. Y., Aug. 18. — The Iroquois today won the final race in the Canada Cup series and thus retains the trophy.

Charlotte, N. Y., August 17. — The last race in the contest for the Canada Cup will be sailed today, weather conditions permitting. Each boat has won two races and interest in today's contest is great. Early today the prospects for a race were not good. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring on the lake, and the water in Charlotte Harbor was flat and glassy. The skies were cloudless and nine o'clock the atmosphere had become oppressively hot with a slight breeze, which increased to about three miles an hour from the northwest. The course today will be a triangular one, three miles to a leg, twice around the course. The weather sharpens, and conditions will again favor the American boat today.

A MOVEMENT TO UNITE PROVINCES

Federation of the Maritime
Units Discussed.

PRINCE EDWARD WANTS TUNNEL

Board of Trade Asks Canada to Bring
West Indies Into Con-
federation.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 17. — At the meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade at Yarmouth today Maritime union was broached in the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived for the union of the three Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and that a memorial to this effect be forwarded to each of the governments, and that they be urged to arrange for the meeting of representatives from each government at an early date.

W. C. Fisher of St. John, who presented the resolution, said the question was a big one, and the object of the resolution was merely to launch the subject and allow people and newspapers to take it up. The question was what should they do to increase the prosperity of these provinces by the sea. They had paid their share in the development of the great west. What might they expect to gain in that development. Transportation, it seemed to him, was all they could expect, and that they were justly entitled to that they held the position, and they should not be backward in bringing that forward. United they could more successfully secure what they were justly entitled to.

A. M. Bell, of Halifax, in seconding the motion, said: "We have three small places, each with an expensive set of machinery, which should be united and thus effect a just saving for all."

Senator Ross was in favor of the union.

Capt. Reid, speaking for Prince Edward Island, said the island at present was not overly anxious for Maritime union. The people must be educated. If there was any difficulty to be experienced in forming the union it would be from Prince Edward Island. A tunnel would be absolutely necessary to confederation. In its isolated position the island would never consent to union without a tunnel.

E. B. Eiderkin, of Amherst, was of the opinion that the question was one that would never come to a head. It was all right for fireworks. Concerning the matter, he thought they should be stronger as three separate provinces.

James Aikens, of Fredericton, realized that the time had come when the people of the union. The beautiful Parliament buildings of Fredericton was one of them. But when Nova Scotia was ready to join, and when it would receive a hearty welcome.

Mayor Armstrong, of Yarmouth, thought the day for maritime union had passed and spoke against the resolution.

The resolution was finally adopted. The union of the British West India Islands with Canada, he said, was discussed at the evening meeting, and a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the Dominion Government take steps to bring the island into confederation.

It was decided to ask the Government to appoint a Maritime man on the royal transportation commission.

Team of Crack Shots Will Represent Seventh at Toronto and Ottawa.

The annual shoot of the Ontario Rifle Association will be held at Toronto next week, commencing on Monday, and on Monday of the following week the Dominion Rifle Association matches will open at the Rockcliffe ranges, Ottawa.

The Seventh Regiment will have a team at each of the big meetings, and that the Londoners will give a good account of themselves can be taken for granted. The team consists of:

Capt. Haynes.
Capt. McCrimmon.
Capt. Murphy.
Sergeant Taylor.
Sergeant Robson.
Private Allen.
Private Jeffrey.

A number of other Londoners will compete in the matches. Sergeant-Major Utton, of No. 1 Company, R. C. R., is one of them. Sergeant-Major Utton was a distinguished himself by capturing the Gibson cup for rapid firing, five shots at 500 yards. In the first shoot he was tied with a number of others, who had made the possible, and it was necessary for him to shoot off. He was good each time, and the cup was his.

Sergeant Fraser, of the ordnance corps, will also attend the matches at Toronto.

WARSHIPS NOT BLOWN UP

Russians at Port Arthur Sank Them
in Good Condition.

London, Friday, Aug. 18. — A dispatch to "The Times" from St. Petersburg says that it was now ascertained that the Russian warships at Port Arthur were not blown up or sunk by gunfire. The Russians spent the week having the ships greased and otherwise protected the machinery and vital parts. Evidently the capture of the ships exposed the ships to such danger that the Russians decided to sink them pending their recovery when the command of the sea had been regained by the Russian fleet. These four battleships and two cruisers will speedily form a serviceable addition to the Japanese fleet.

Recent fears of an inferior rice crop in Japan have been dispelled. The rice harvest is expected to be fully up to the average.

THE AXE AGAIN

John Loughlin Removed as Registrar
of East Nipissing.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, August 18. — John Loughlin, ex-M. P., is now registrar of East Nipissing. He was appointed by the Ross Government. The Whitney Government, after his resignation, and the office will be shorn of certain magisterial functions now connected with it. Charles Lamarche, who made a name for himself as registrar of Nipissing, denies that he is to have the appointment.

The position which now embraces that of stipendiary magistrate and registrar will be changed and the magisterial section eliminated.

BROKE QUARANTINE

A Chatham Lady Arrested on Port
Stanley Complaint.

Chatham, Aug. 17. — Four or five weeks ago Mrs. T. LaRue left this city for Port Stanley with a little daughter. There she visited friends, and then after some days the child was taken ill. Several others of the family became similarly affected, and on closer medical inspection it was found to be diphtheria and the house and inmates were quarantined. The Chatham lady did not like confinement to the house, and she and her daughter were taken to at least some of the story, and the latter on Monday went to Port Stanley and by some means the wife and child broke quarantine and returned to the Maple City with him. Indignation reigned when the Port Stanley officials discovered that the child had fled from the local police and health department got to work at once and scoured the city, but found no trace. This morning, however, P. C. Darr and Health Inspector Mounter traced them to the house where they were staying. The policeman handed her a summons to appear in the court at Port Stanley on Aug. 31 on the charge of breaking quarantine, sworn out by the Port Stanley health inspector.

Senator Wark III.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 18. — Senator Wark, the veteran of Canada's upper House, who is 101 years old, has not been in the enjoyment of good health for some weeks past, and although his mind is as clear as ever, he seems to be gradually losing strength. He has been confined to bed for several days, but is without pain or ache. Although he showed signs of improvement today he fears that his long and useful life is drawing to a close.

Shot Female Poacher.

New York, Aug. 18. — A Berlin dispatch to the Herald says that Baron Schutzenberg, a brother of the late Baroness Schutzenberg, who shot a female poacher at midnight in mistake for a deer in Count Von Der Schulenberg's preserves in Neugattersleben, the woman has since died. Baron Schutzenberg has voluntarily surrendered to the police and has been allowed bail.

THE WEATHER.

London, Friday, Aug. 18.
Sun rises, 5:25 a.m. Moon rises, 3:09 p.m.
Sun sets, 7:18 p.m. Moon sets, 3:46 a.m.

Tomorrow—Mostly Fair.

Toronto, Aug. 17-18 p.m.
Scattered showers have occurred again today in British Columbia, the Territories and Manitoba, but the weather in Canada generally has been very fine, with moderate temperatures.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:
Dawson, 42-60; Atlin, 50-70; Victoria, 54-68; Vancouver, 48-58; Calgary, 38-72; Edmonton, 48-68; Swift Current, 48-74; Winnipeg, 50-62; Port Arthur, 58-70; Fort Snare, 52-72; Montreal, 54-72; Quebec, 48-68; St. John, 48-68; Halifax, 50-70.

FORECASTS.

Today—Fresh easterly to southerly winds; fine.
Saturday—A few local showers or thunderstorms; mostly fair; not much change in temperature.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. 3 p.m. Weather.
Calgary 48 52 Fair
Winnipeg 55 62 Cloudy
Parr 52 62 Clear
Toronto 62 62 Clear
Ottawa 60 50 Cloudy
Quebec 56 46 Clear
Father Point 54 48 Clear

WEATHER NOTES.

A few scattered showers have occurred from Alberta to the Lake Superior region, but the weather in Canada generally has been very fair.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Thursday were: Highest, 77; lowest, 67; above.

Sensation in Old London; Charge Against Ex-M. P.

Hugh Watt, Former Member for Glasgow, Said to Have Offered \$25,000 to Have Wife Murdered.

London, Aug. 18. — A great sensation has been created by the arrest of Hugh Watt, a financier and formerly a member of Parliament for the Camlachie division of Glasgow, on the charge of attempting to procure a private detective to assist in the murder of his former wife. Detective Marshall testified in a police court today that Watt offered him \$25,000 if he would induce the woman to come to Watt's flat, where he proposed to kill her by the administration of chloroform, and then to remove the smell of the chloroform with peppermint. Watt was remanded for trial on bail of \$3,000. The police found both chloroform and peppermint in Watt's apartments.

Watt was prominent in the divorce court some years ago, when his wife sued for a divorce, the co-respondent being Lady Violet Beauchamp, daughter of the Lord and Lady Roden, and the divorced wife of Sir Reginald Beauchamp, whom Watt has since married.

Since the granting of the divorce, Watt and his former wife have been in the law courts regarding their marriage settlements, and much bitterness has resulted from the litigation. A couple of weeks ago the parties appeared in a police court, Watt charging the woman with having assaulted and violently ejected him from her house, where he said he went for the purpose of trying to compromise their business disagreements.

**TO CHOOSE ROUTE
WITHIN FEW DAYS**

All Information in the Trans-
continental Across New
Brunswick.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Aug. 18. — Mr. Dunne, who has charge of the survey work on the New Brunswick section of the National Transcontinental Railway, has laid before the railway commission all the facts and figures that his staff have been able to gather concerning the merits of the two suggested routes for the new road across New Brunswick, and it is understood that when the cabinet meets next week it will have the report of the transcontinental railway board before it, on what is known as the central and the St. John Valley routes. Unless the ministers, therefore, find it necessary to call for further information concerning distances, curves, gradients, etc., the question should be definitely settled in a few days as to which line the new highway will follow across New Brunswick on its way to the seacoast.

Typoid Not Yellow.

New York, Aug. 18. — Physicians at the Norwegian hospital in Brooklyn deny that John G. Murphy, a laborer taken to the institution Wednesday from a First Avenue tenement, is suffering from yellow fever as stated yesterday. His case has been diagnosed as typhoid.

Forced to Take Poison.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 18. — Frank Ward, foreman of a yard gang at the Pueblo Steel Works, last night consumed a quantity of poison and then committed suicide by using the same drug. Neighbors had been drinking heavily and had threatened to kill himself and the girl. Ward was a widower.

Fire at Acton.

Acton, Ont., Aug. 18. — Fire broke out in the stable of the Campbell House about midnight last night, completely destroying them. The hotel adjoining was badly gutted. Most of the furniture was saved. The building was owned by Mrs. G. C. Clark, and was pretty well insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

**HOW M. WITTE AND KOMURA
WERE MADE TO FEEL AT HOME**

[From the New York Sun.]

As I walked into the Wadsworth-Astoria, I bent on interviewing Baron Komura. I found the bellboys doing playful jitsu stunts in the corridors, a wild, mad, triumphant "Banzai!" being shouted from every doorway. A few steps to strike picturesquely Oriental attitudes. Irish though these maids were, they almost seemed to fill.

Their little geisha chirps, though labored, were distinctly pleasing. He turned the corner and saw the grandeur of the Japanese period.

"Xoi otendi de su ne," he said, without provocation, consulting a Japanese reader in his hand. "That means 'Fine day,'" he added, much pleased with himself.

"Banzai," I remarked approvingly. "Banzai, not to say Kioto. In fact, I might almost say Nagasaki. But tell me, may I see Baron Komura?"

The clerk struck a huge gong. A bevy of who had been posing quaintly before a mirror, dropped his fan and rushed forward. He took my card and vanished after a severe reprimand from the clerk for not getting the real Tokio swag.

Presently the clerk told me that I might go to Baron Komura's apartments. "Thank you," I said in Japanese. The clerk looked embarrassed. He turned the leaves of his Japanese reader hastily.

"You will have to excuse me," he said, looking up shamefacedly. "If I don't say 'welcome' until you come downstairs again, I cannot find the Japanese for it in my book."

In the corridors I passed more East Side Orientals, and eventually found Baron Komura in his sitting-room. He greeted me with unexpected heartiness. "I am so glad," he explained, "to see some one without a cup of tea for me. This morning I have taken thirty-two cups and I am still thirsty."

Together we sniffed searchingly. Yes, it was tea.

As I was making for the door, the clerk called me.

(Continued on Page 5.)

WAR DECLARED ON STAND-PATTERS

A Big Reciprocity League Formed at Chicago.

Chicago, August 17. — The reciprocity conference, called to devise means of bettering the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, finished its work today by arranging for a committee of fifteen to prosecute the plans of the convention, and formed a permanent organization, to be styled the American Reciprocal League.

The committee will be appointed by the chairman, with full power to organize and promote the work of which the convention assembled.

The resolutions adopted advocate a maximum and minimum tariff commission to be created by Congress and to be appointed by the President.

The principal speaker at today's session was Governor A. B. Cummings, of Iowa, who was frequently interrupted with uproarious applause.

Among the other speakers were Edward Rosewater, of Omaha; former Mayor W. C. Maybury, of Detroit; A. B. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; S. F. Power, of Wisconsin; and E. B. Lockridge, of Indiana.

Declaration of political war on the "stand-patters" with the Congress and throughout the country was demanded by Governor A. J. Cummings, of Iowa, in his address.

The comment was made that in Governor Cummings the conference had found its leader. He said in part:

"I don't pretend to be master of the subject you have under consideration, but I do know something of the consequences of standing pat. I am a man of political body some scars and some wounds received in the fight I have endeavored to carry on in the last few years."

"Reciprocity has been damned with faint praise and with false friends long enough. The time has come to ask that the people may know who stands for and who stands against this doctrine."

"The friends of reciprocity, the advocates of reciprocity, have passed through years of such representation and discouragement simply because it has been codified in conventions and crucified in Congress. It has been crucified in the abstract and condemned in the concrete."

"And the hour has arrived in which it is fair to ask those who are hostile to the policy to avow it."

"Let us fight it out before the people. If we lose, let us abandon the attempt. If we win, let those who are sulking in the shadows of concealment retire to the place where they are appropriate for cowards and traitors to the policies of our Government."

"If the decision of this people be for reciprocity, there must be no further juggling with words."

Retaliation or Reciprocity.

"The gravity of the situation is manifest and it is acknowledged, I believe, upon all hands that reciprocity is not in one or two ways—retaliation or reciprocity."

"The 'stand-patters' have raised the banner of the 'force' and we march to the music of the latter."

"It is useless to attempt to close our eyes to the obvious fact that the efforts to introduce reciprocity as an effective policy of the Government have failed, because many well-intentioned, intelligent people have believed, and still believe, it means the destruction of the system of protection to which the great majority of the farmers are firmly and, I hope, enduringly attached."

"The protective tariff was no originally intended to exclude competition, but rather to create competition. No foreign nation could complain justly of this equalization, and so far as I know, no one has ever complained of such a criterion for import duties."

"With the schedules arranged with any fair regard for this definition of protection, reciprocity already would be secured and retaliation would be the weapon with which to punish any country that refused to deal fairly with us."

"There is no conflict, and can be none between protection and reciprocity, if we abandon the selfish interest of a particular producer or producers, and acceded to the higher standpoint from which we may view the common welfare."