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JAPAN HAS MADE FURTHER CONCESSIONS FOR PEACE

(Komura Will Submit a New Basis of Compromise Which Should Insure Peace—Responsibility of Continuing War Now Rests Upon Russia.)

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 28.—Tomorrow morning, Baron Komura, acting upon instructions received from Tokyo as a result of today's meeting of the cabinet and elder statesmen, under the direct presidency of the Mikado, will submit to Mr. Witte a new basis of compromise, and that, in promise, it is firmly believed tonight, will insure peace.

The Associated Press has definite knowledge that several days ago President Roosevelt was authorized on behalf of Japan to waive all claim for indemnity for reimbursement for the cost of the war, and to cede back to Russia the north half of Sakhalin Island, leaving the "retained" portion of the same to the arbitration of a mixed commission.

This statement was transmitted to the Russian Emperor through the American ambassador at St. Petersburg. An Associated Press telegram announced that Mr. Witte's reply was "partially responsive."

There is reason to believe that this proposition on behalf of Japan was not clearly understood at Portsmouth, but was supposed to be a revival of the effort of Japan to secure an indemnity under the guise of purchase money for the fraction of Sakhalin.

The revelation contained in The Associated Press' exclusive announcement today that Japan had already informed Emperor Nicholas through Ambassador Meyer that Japan was ready to waive the question of indemnity and submit the price to be paid for the northern half of Sakhalin to the judgment of a mixed commission, but prepared the way for Japan's backdown upon the main issue.

The Japanese by now foregoing the demand for indemnity practically turn the tables upon the Russians and shift the burden back to her shoulders if she does not consent to submit a minor issue to the impartial judgment of a tribunal.

Mr. Witte publicly denounces vigorously from the proposition and there will still be a struggle with Peterhoff, but if Japan tomorrow agrees to formally renounce all claim for direct or indirect compensation for the expenses of the war the big stumbling block to peace is out of the way.

It would condemn him if he broke off the negotiations just as the way was opened for a possible accord.

While apparently the real negotiations leading to today's denouncement were conducted by the president at Oyster Bay, acting through Baron Katoke on the one hand and Ambassador Meyer on the other, it is now believed that much has been going on beneath the surface here.

Other indication of the sudden turn in the events was the arrival here tonight of Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the city National Bank of New York. He registered at the hotel as "John Howard" and after dinner went to Mr. Witte's room and remained there one hour.

He had met Mr. Witte several years ago when he was at the head of the Russian finance ministry, and had also seen him in New York upon his arrival. He had talked with him about the situation, and outlook in Russia, the state of the negotiations, etc. He evaded inquiries as to whether the subject of a loan had been discussed, but considering the importance of the "financial group" of which the city National Bank is a member, and that the bank took a portion of one of the Russian loans, it is fair to assume that the question of finance was not entirely unimportant.

Some of the Japanese correspondents were greatly excited tonight over the reports that the Tokyo government had rendered on the subject of indemnity. They returned to believe it, declaring, if true, it would cause a tremendous outburst of popular feeling in Japan.

Many striking facts in relation to the conditions of life and progress of the United Kingdom during the last fifteen years are contained in the annual statistical abstract just issued. It covers the period from 1891 to 1904-5. The Imperial revenue has risen in that period from \$515,000,000 to \$750,000,000. The property and income tax which in 1891 yielded \$62,000,000 had furnished last year \$132,200,000. The total of incomes on which this tax is paid had risen in thirteen years from \$2,683,000,000 to \$3,075,000,000. The total gross income for that year was estimated by the inland revenue department at \$450,200,000. The British exports have risen in value from \$1,180,000,000 in 1890 to \$1,500,700,000. Apportioned by population, however, this apparent increase works out only a reduction of a penny per capita. It is also pointed out that while fifteen years ago British shipping had a gross tonnage of 11,180,000 tons, now it has risen to 16,285,000 tons.

Sable Island lies about eight miles to the eastward of Nova Scotia and consists of an accumulation of loose sand, forming a pair of ridges united at the two ends and enclosing a shallow lake. Tracts of grass are to be met with in places as well as pools of fresh water. These afford sustenance for troops of wild horses of ponies, descended, it is supposed, from stock cast ashore by a Spanish wreck early in the sixteenth century.

RUSSIA NO LONGER LEADS

Nation Falls in the World of Diplomacy—She Soon Will Awaken to a New Status Among Great States; but Probably Will Hold Her Place as a First-Class Power—For a Time She Will Not Be Formidable on the Seas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Russia's bitterest pill in connection with her present defeat is yet to be swallowed, in the opinion of semi-official observers in state and diplomatic circles here. However much the terms of peace finally agreed upon may be sugar-coated, Russia will find that her place in the world's diplomacy will be altogether lower than before. The day has passed when the Russian ambassador must be looked upon as the most important member of the diplomatic corps in every capital of the world. That has been the case in the recent past. Russia has been peculiarly strong in diplomacy, as any government may be which does not need to consult popular sentiment at home. There has been something about the continuity of her policy, and the steadiness with which she has adhered to it, that has made the representatives of the czar strong in the councils of diplomacy everywhere. As both a European and Asiatic power her influence has been far-reaching. But she will soon awaken to a new status among the nations.

It is, however, far to predict that Russia will hold her place as a first-class power. She is not so badly crushed as was France in 1871, and her tremendous resources and extensive areas are such that her ultimate place among the nations is in a measure secure, even though her ability to make that strength immediately effective has been greatly discredited. There will be a period when she is no longer formidable on the seas. This will cover not only the time necessary to build a new navy, but until she convinces the world that this can be offered and managed much better than the old one. The gradual detachment of France from Russia, which seems to be going on, is another factor that will vitally affect Russia's position in international councils. Japan, moreover, shown to the world the weakness of Russia to an extent that few persons realized. The empire will not look so formidable to Great Britain when the Russo-Japanese war is over, and the Russian nation was solidifying under the stress of war. This is a more apparent fact. Discontent still prevails all classes. The zemstvo movement represents the discontent of the landed proprietors and the peasantry. The riots in the cities have represented the discontent of the workmen, who are becoming largely socialist. The Russian government conducts so many industries itself, which belong to private enterprise elsewhere, that many of these strikes are really revolts against the government, as its functions are exerted industrially. There are also strikes against the government, and this will not be readily cured. There are the Finns, and the Poles, and the Jews, and the Armenians under the Russian rule, as well as many of the people of the Caucasus. Russia's policy of grabbing the empire, which she has brought under her sway millions of people who have never been reconciled to her rule, and she has continued a permanent element of weakness.

To these should be added the discontent of the students of all racial schools. The authors, professors, students and people generally who resent the arbitrary character of the government, are constantly increasing in number. These forces of discontent have for the last year and a half been fed by the opposition always provoked in an unsuccessful war. The discontent among the men in the field, even in the officers, is very great. The soldiers feel that they were sent to face the enemy without adequate provision. The government has shown that the feeling in the army is not less bitter against the government than in the navy as shown by the mutinies in the Black Sea, and the disloyalty which exhibited itself in the very battle with Togo. If the men in the navy were shown together at an opportune time like those on shipboard, it is probable that quite as much hostility to the czar's government would break forth.

Whenever the government has tried to make new laws, serious disturbances have followed, and the desertions in some localities have reached forty per cent. These are the conditions that Russia must face in any renewal of hostilities. Within the last few weeks, and perhaps months, there has been a tendency to disguise this state of internal affairs in the information that has come out from Russia, and this has been true especially since peace negotiations have been in progress. The czar's government has clearly tried to represent itself to the world as in better favor with the people than it had been before, as setting that their patriotic feelings were aroused, and that they would deeply resent a peace which was humiliating in any way. Well informed persons in other than that which comes from St. Petersburg to the United States through the great news channels, assert emphatically that there has been no such allying of popular opposition to the government, and that the situation in Russia has not essentially changed. There is no reason that it should.

Defenders of the Russian cause here have been wont to ascribe Russia's failure on the sea to the manning of her ships so largely by people from the distant sections of the empire. Baltic Sea Germans, still anti-Russian in their sympathies, and Finns and inhabitants of Little Russia, who are not Slavs racially, fill a large place in the navy, and it has been alleged that these influences would not be so strong in the army, which was more genuinely Russian and naturally devoted to the czar's government. Time must demonstrate this theory. The army has behaved better than the navy to be sure, but its opportunities for doing anything else are not so good.

Although reports from Russia are somewhat conflicting, and the announcement of a liberal step is often followed a few days later by an interpretation which changes greatly to an extent that few persons realized. The bureaucracy has been making some substantial concessions. A person who has been in the Russian government for some time, and who has seen the czar's government in the National Assembly, even though it is much restricted in scope. Its establishment may mean that the revolutionary element, instead of continuing to attempt to destroy the government by force, may endeavor to bring out peaceful results by a struggle in this representative assembly, first to enlarge its powers and broaden the franchise, and then to make it a real power in controlling affairs.

A subject which has provoked much discussion here is the difficulty of making the czar's government keep the terms of any treaty which it may now make. Russian promises have become a byword. It is always a matter of speculation in dealing with Russia, and it may be with any autocratic and non-responsible government in which the will of an individual in final how far any policy is carried out. The promise to evacuate Manchuria on a given date was most definitely made by the czar. It is recalled that Great Britain was assured within a few days of Russia's taking possession of Port Arthur, that the port and surrounding territory would not be occupied by Russia. Numerous ultimatums and counter-ultimatums concerning internal affairs in the empire may be recalled. The czar can hardly be likened to Mr. Quay's definition of an honest politician, "one who stays honest." Will the treaty, if it is now signed, be carried out in good faith? What become of the promises made at the close of the Crimean War? What has become of the agreement not to let armed vessels go through the Dardanelles? Japan, in agreeing to terms of peace, must see that they are ones which can be very definitely understood and capable of enforcement. She has paid too large a price for her future in Asia to allow her victory to slip away or to permit the growth of conditions which would in a generation or two menace her anew in her legitimate sphere of influence. While every body is eager to have peace made at Portsmouth, and most of the pressure is upon Japan to reduce her terms, her friends here say it should not be forgotten that the best guaranty of its permanent maintenance lies in proper measures of justice to the victors.

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Quite a number of the Salisbury people attended the Colpitts annual picnic Thursday.

George R. Wright, of Montreal, is spending his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wright.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 5 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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ORPHAN IMMIGRATION
F. W. Hilyard Talks of the Orphans, from British Homes, Who Have Been Brought to New Brunswick.

R. W. Hilyard of Ottawa is in the city and is a guest at the Clifton House. Mr. Hilyard is visiting the city and province in the interests of the orphan children sent out from the Matamoras, Bristol and other schools in England to be placed in homes in the British colonies. His work is primarily in the hands of the home government, and so, in turn, taken up by the government of Canada. Mr. Hilyard's work is confined to the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, and he constitutes a good deal of travel.

There are at the present time in our own province about 144 of these orphan children, whereas last year there were from 80 to 90, and the number is still increasing. He was unable to tell exactly how many are located in the city. It was gratifying, he said, that the very large majority of these children were in good comfortable homes, well cared for and kindly treated. All were industrious and of very high moral character. Many have in various ways worked themselves into good positions. Some are engaged in business life, whilst others are farmers, mechanics and tradesmen. All are doing well, and quite a number have married and have homes and families of their own. One young man, by dint of perseverance, worked his way through college and is now a Presbyterian minister.

In doing this work, England is, according to Mr. Hilyard, following the principle she has always adhered to, that of looking after the interests of her people for wherever they may be. They are still British subjects and are consequently entitled to British protection.

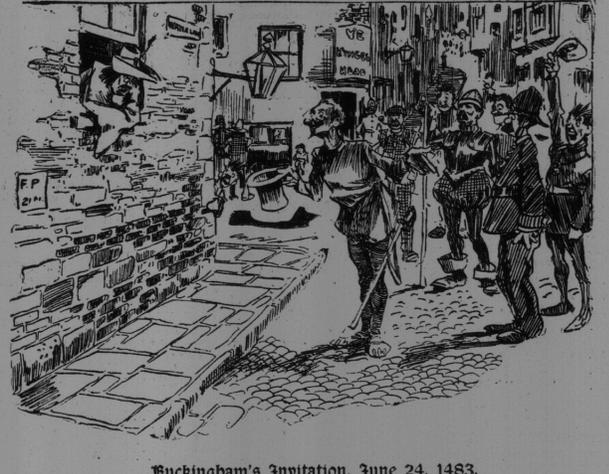
SALISBURY
SALISBURY, Aug. 28.—The new school house in course of erection will be a very fine building when completed. It is expected to be ready for use in the middle of September. Miss Nellie McNaughton will teach the intermediate class.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murray, of Montreal, and Mrs. Doovon, of Lowell, Mass., were visiting Mrs. J. Kennedy recently. Miss Deane and the McCrearys, of Montreal, spent Sunday in Salisbury the guest of Mrs. Aylmer Chapman.

Mr. Victor Gowland, who has been in the Moncton Hospital for some time, is improving slowly.

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HUMORS OF HISTORY---130



Buckingham's Invitation, June 24, 1483.
When enough of the friends of Edward V. had been executed by the King's uncle and "Protector," Richard Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Buckingham, Gloucester's friend, went to the Guildhall and extolled Gloucester's virtues. A chorus of ragmuffins, hired for the occasion, cried, "God save King Richard!" and next day Buckingham, in the name of the citizens, humbly petitioned Richard to accept the crown. Richard listening from a window of Baynard Castle, pretended to be staggered by the idea, and pleaded that he loved his nephew far too much. Buckingham answered that the people of England would not submit to the rule of the boy. The Duke of Gloucester thereupon announced that as a painful duty he would accept the crown, and Edward V.'s reign was at an end.