

DOVE OF PEACE SITS TREMBLING

Hope Looks to President Roosevelt's Efforts

ENVOYS IN DEADLOCK

Nothing Is Known of the Interview Between the President and Baron Rosen, but It Is Believed That Mr. Roosevelt Has a Definite Plan for Untangling the Situation

Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—The status of the peace negotiations has not been changed by the action of President Roosevelt in summing Baron Rosen, one of the Russian plenipotentiaries, to Oyster Bay, but the hope of a successful outcome has been greatly strengthened through the president's decision not to stand aside and idle if the time came when his mediation might be necessary to save the day. More than once it has been predicted in Portsmouth dispatches that Mr. Roosevelt would make a final effort to produce harmony between the envoys if the worst came of the worst, and that the prediction has been verified has created no surprise among those who were aware long ago that the president was endeavoring to see a termination of the war.

Although the center of interest and importance incidental with the negotiations has been transferred for the time from Portsmouth to Sagamore Hill enough developed here today to confirm the impression that the Russians are honest in their declaration that they regard the conference as having virtually ended with the session of yesterday. Accepting their news as correct, it is apparent that unless the president succeeds in bringing about a favorable change in the situation the war will go on; provided, always, however, that the Japanese are not withholding until the very last some great surprise that will serve to prevent the conference from being an utter failure.

To those who earnestly desire peace there is much cause for hope in the knowledge that Japan regards America as one of her best friends, whose opinion she is anxious to retain, and in this line the likelihood that Mr. Roosevelt may succeed in securing from the mikado sufficient concessions to Russia to prevent a break in the negotiations. No reasonable person can doubt that the president in his conference with Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent in the United States, expressed the same views that he held before Baron Rosen of the Russian mission in the interview today. Baron Kaneko appears to be the president's unofficial channel of communication with the government at Tokio, and this apparently accounts for the fact that no member of the Japanese peace entourage was summoned to Oyster Bay.

Those who are acquainted with the president's earnest wish to prevent a continuance of the Russian-Japanese war and who have some understanding of his way of doing business, are confident that he has not assumed a prominent part in the effort to obtain peace without any practical plan in mind to accomplish the result upon which he has set his heart. That the president summoned Baron Rosen merely to express to him the hope that the conference would not adjourn without signing a treaty of peace is inconsistent with Mr. Roosevelt's methods. Naturally, the great influence he wields in the affairs of the world as the president of the United States is sufficient to cause other nations to give careful and respectful attention to whatever suggestions he may bring to their attention. But so determined is the president to stop the bloody conflict in China that he will hardly be limited to what some people may consider to be the proper function of a neutral. Mr. Roosevelt has never paid much attention to precedents. He said once that he made his own precedents and managed to get along pretty well, notwithstanding. That he has some practical suggestion to make to the peace envoys or their governments is not to be doubted, and Baron Rosen, it is reasonable to suppose, will carry away from Oyster Bay a message that will contain more than a mere expression of hope on the part of the American chief of state that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan will make another effort to get together upon the point of divergence between them. As the representative of a government which, in spite of its belief in the justice of the case on one belligerent, has observed neutrality of the most correct character between both of them, the president is in a position to do wonders in the present case. There are many

practical ways for a settlement which he could advance, and it is to be expected that he has set about his work in a practical way.

The prevailing opinion here is that the president is now in touch with the Japanese government through Baron Kaneko to ascertain what concessions Japan will be willing to make in the way of a compromise with Russia. That he has already ascertained them is quite probable, and it is suggested here that the conference with Baron Rosen will be for the purpose of letting the Russian envoys know what Japan is prepared to offer.

In summing Baron Rosen, the representative of Russia to Oyster Bay, the president did not disclose his purpose. He merely sent a message to M. Witte through H. H. Pierce, the federal government's representative at the peace conference, saying that he had an important communication to make and asking that Baron Rosen be sent to Oyster Bay if possible.

Portsmouth, which includes M. Witte and Baron Rosen, was therefore in the dark as to the exact purpose of the president in calling for one of the Russian representatives. The president's choice of Baron Rosen for this important mission was based, of course, upon the fact that Baron Rosen is the diplomatic representative of Russia in the United States, and as such the proper person to treat with the head of the nation to which he is accredited. Through him the president can communicate directly with the czar, although it is unlikely that any message will be sent by Baron Rosen to his emperor without the concurrence of M. Witte. The reason of the president's desire to deliver his communication to Baron Rosen personally, and probably orally, is easily understood. He could conduct the exchanges through Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, but to do so would give formal official status to whatever the president has to say, and the position which Mr. Roosevelt occupies in the peace negotiations as a neutral is a little too delicate to permit that, according to the views of those acquainted with the proprieties of diplomatic usages.

There has been much said here today as to whether the president will (Continued On Page Two.)

BIG AUTO TURNS OVER

One Occupant Killed and Four Injured

Tire Burst as the Machine Struck a Bridge—Everybody Dumped into the Creek with the Vehicle on Top of Them

Newport, R. I., Aug. 19.—The worst automobile accident which ever happened in Newport was that which took place this afternoon at Easton Beach, in which five occupants of a large machine were thrown out, one killed and the others more or less injured. The person killed, or who died as a result of his injuries, was Vincent Walsh, son of the millionaire Thomas F. Walsh, who is spending the summer at the William Astoria villa with his wife. He died shortly after his arrival at the Newport Hospital. Those injured were Miss Evelyn Walsh, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Harry Oelrich, Herbert Pell, the chauffeur, Miss Walsh was the most severely injured.

The party was returning from the Clam Bake Club in Mr. Walsh's 40 horse power machine. Mr. Walsh driving, and was coming towards Newport. At the end of Easton's Beach there is a creek, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, and the scene of many a death. As the machine approached, with its point, one of the rear tires burst, the machine tilted to one side, went through the wooden rail on the right side of the bridge, into the creek. As it went through the rail of the bridge part of the rail went through the side of the machine, another part striking Mr. Walsh. The machine turned over and the occupants were hurled underneath. As the automobile went through the bridge there was a loud crash, which was heard along the beach, which was crowded with bathers. A number of them hurried to the scene. Fortunately there was but two feet of water in the creek at the time, and there was no danger of the people drowning.

Mr. Walsh was seen to be the most severely injured and he was the first attended. He was placed in an ambulance and hurried off to Newport Hospital, where he died shortly after. The rest of the party were wet through, and all were more or less injured. Miss Walsh was bruised about the body and had a fractured leg. Mrs. Kernochan was badly bruised and cut, as were Mr. Oelrich and Mr. Pell, the chauffeur. The fall of the machine had been about six feet and it had turned completely over. It is thought that Mr. Walsh must have been struck on the head by a piece of the bridge rail, as he was unconscious when picked up. He is about 18 years old and was looked upon as one of the most expert chauffeurs in the cottage.

Tokio, Aug. 19.—Pessimism is now expressed here regarding an agreement of the peace envoys on the outstanding questions, but the possibility of a breakdown of the negotiations creates no excitement.

CZAR'S REFORM APPEARS SMALL

The Manifesto Grants But Little After All

GRUDGINGLY GIVEN TOO

Voting Qualification Very High—Artisan Class Entirely Ignored.

Problem of Non-Russian Subjects Postponed—All Real Powers Reserved to the Throne

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—The crisis of the peace conference is ignored as trivial compared with the epoch-making importance of the czar's manifesto, which absorbs public attention. An observer's first effort must be to resist sharing the attitude of cynical suspicion which the entire population immediately assumes toward everything issued from the government. When this has been overcome it is abundantly clear that a great historic event has happened in Russia, and today, which is the Feast of the Transfiguration, will stand among the anniversaries which great nations celebrate in honor of a delay in the struggle for self-government. This can be said despite many limitations which surround the emperor's scheme.

Foremost, among these is the ominous fact that the great industrial army, whose restless agitation has so often paralyzed the authorities, is completely left out. The artisans who tried to reach the emperor in January, and the working population who were in a chronic struggle with the Cossacks at Moscow, Warsaw, Odessa and elsewhere, remain just where they are now. Because they have ceased to share in the life of their native villages they are not allowed the fractional share in the franchise which the villages may enjoy as collective units.

In every other respect the voting qualification is extremely high. Where only men occupying town property at an annual rental of \$600 or possessing an agrarian estate worth \$7,500 have votes it may be assumed that not five per cent. of the adult male population will receive the suffrage. This is true even when remembering that a peasant with \$750 worth of real estate may have a tenth part of a vote in electing the first assembly electors, who will then choose a member of the imperial duma. The present manifesto, moreover, defers grappling with the problem of how the Poles, Finns, Tartars and other non-Russian nationalities shall be placed in the new scheme. The word "Jew" appears nowhere, thus classing the Jews for the purpose of suffrage with the orthodox Russians. The general poverty of the Jews will permit only a few merchants of their race in large cities to vote.

The manifesto, however, the great essential fact that for the first time in the history of the Russian empire an assembly for the discussion of public affairs by representatives of the people is lawfully permitted. The right, is grudgingly given. Its intrinsic political value is practically nil, but it is all that was expected, and it at least furnishes machinery which will be used for gaining real reforms and a real expression of the popular will. It is beyond question that the imperial duma will from the first moment of its meeting struggle for greater power, and it is scarcely less doubtful that the autocrat will not long withhold them.

BODY OF JOLLY FOUND

The Coroner Decides to Postpone Inquest on Train Disaster

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19.—The body of W. E. Jolly of Greenville, N. C., the promoter of the Kingston and Greenville excursion which was wrecked in the western branch of the Elizabeth river near Portsmouth Thursday, was found early this morning floating in the river. The body was taken to Portsmouth to be prepared for shipment to his home.

PAINTED IN THE NATIONAL COLORS AND NAMED APPROPRIATELY

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 19.—Nathan Garfunkle painted his cows red, white and blue and then named them "Old Glory," "Star Spangled Banner," "Stars and Stripes," "Flag of the Free" and "Long May She Wave." This patriotic eccentricity was attributed to Garfunkle in the session of court yesterday. Other unconventionalities were laid at his door, such as beating his wife and lowering his child into a well.

The judge was informed that Garfunkle had been arraigned once before on these accusations, had given bail and then gone to Baltimore. His bondsman brought him back. He was sent to jail, but the judge ordered that his mental balance be determined.

CHINA TO LEARN A NEW WRINKLE

No Action Looking to a New Exclusion Treaty

AN OFFSET TO BOYCOTT

The American Government Refuses to Be Bluffed—China Claims That There Is No Way to Control Merchants Who Do Not Want Importations From the United States

SEARCHING FOR AN ACTRESS

Blanche Homan the Heroine of a Chicago Sensation

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Search is being made for Blanche Homan, a well known actress, and William Sells, one of the millionaire owners of Sells Brothers' circus. George B. Walker, city salesman for the Shaw-Walker Company, is seeking to have papers served in a suit for \$25,000 damages against Sells.

Walker, who is confined to his bed with a fractured skull and other injuries, charges that he sustained these injuries at the hands of Sells in the apartments of Miss Homan.

He charges that when Sells discovered him with the young woman he attacked him with a revolver, beating him to the floor and injuring him so severely that it was at first thought that he would die. He promises criminal action also.

NERVED FOR FIGHTING

Japanese Army Ready to Carry on the War

Oyama's Chief of Staff Says the Nation Appreciates President Roosevelt's Efforts in Behalf of Peace. All Classes Love America

Chicago, Aug. 19.—The Daily News tonight publishes a cablegram from its correspondent with General Oyama's army in Manchuria. In the dispatch the correspondent gives an interview with Marshal Oyama and with General Kodama.

Marshal Oyama, the correspondent says, spoke enthusiastically of the United States and of President Roosevelt and expressed regret that he had not been in Tokio to entertain Secretary Taft during his recent visit. He recalled that he had met General Grant. With Kodama, Marshal Oyama's chief of staff, the correspondent talked for nearly an hour. In words of undoubted sincerity he expressed the deep gratitude to America, which he said was felt by all the Japanese. "Though you do not aid Japan as an ally," said he, "you have given an equivalent in your sympathy and in your support of the Japanese war loans. The love which all classes of the Japanese feel for America was testified by the great enthusiasm of the people in their welcome of the Taft party."

"We greatly appreciate President Roosevelt's motive in bringing about peace negotiations, and therefore have accepted his invitation to these conferences. Our representatives there will do all they can consistently to obtain peace for the good of humanity and the cause of justice. We should regret the losses of brave men and officers that another battle would entail, but if the Russians are unwilling to make peace on fair terms Japan will have no alternative but to continue the war. If further fighting shall prove necessary Japan will continue to practice the principle of humanity and justice which President Roosevelt urges."

PATRIOTIC COWS

Painted in the National Colors and Named Appropriately

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 19.—Nathan Garfunkle painted his cows red, white and blue and then named them "Old Glory," "Star Spangled Banner," "Stars and Stripes," "Flag of the Free" and "Long May She Wave." This patriotic eccentricity was attributed to Garfunkle in the session of court yesterday. Other unconventionalities were laid at his door, such as beating his wife and lowering his child into a well.

The judge was informed that Garfunkle had been arraigned once before on these accusations, had given bail and then gone to Baltimore. His bondsman brought him back. He was sent to jail, but the judge ordered that his mental balance be determined.

CHINA TO LEARN A NEW WRINKLE

No Action Looking to a New Exclusion Treaty

AN OFFSET TO BOYCOTT

The American Government Refuses to Be Bluffed—China Claims That There Is No Way to Control Merchants Who Do Not Want Importations From the United States

SEARCHING FOR AN ACTRESS

Blanche Homan the Heroine of a Chicago Sensation

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Search is being made for Blanche Homan, a well known actress, and William Sells, one of the millionaire owners of Sells Brothers' circus. George B. Walker, city salesman for the Shaw-Walker Company, is seeking to have papers served in a suit for \$25,000 damages against Sells.

Walker, who is confined to his bed with a fractured skull and other injuries, charges that he sustained these injuries at the hands of Sells in the apartments of Miss Homan.

He charges that when Sells discovered him with the young woman he attacked him with a revolver, beating him to the floor and injuring him so severely that it was at first thought that he would die. He promises criminal action also.

NERVED FOR FIGHTING

Japanese Army Ready to Carry on the War

Oyama's Chief of Staff Says the Nation Appreciates President Roosevelt's Efforts in Behalf of Peace. All Classes Love America

Chicago, Aug. 19.—The Daily News tonight publishes a cablegram from its correspondent with General Oyama's army in Manchuria. In the dispatch the correspondent gives an interview with Marshal Oyama and with General Kodama.

Marshal Oyama, the correspondent says, spoke enthusiastically of the United States and of President Roosevelt and expressed regret that he had not been in Tokio to entertain Secretary Taft during his recent visit. He recalled that he had met General Grant. With Kodama, Marshal Oyama's chief of staff, the correspondent talked for nearly an hour. In words of undoubted sincerity he expressed the deep gratitude to America, which he said was felt by all the Japanese. "Though you do not aid Japan as an ally," said he, "you have given an equivalent in your sympathy and in your support of the Japanese war loans. The love which all classes of the Japanese feel for America was testified by the great enthusiasm of the people in their welcome of the Taft party."

"We greatly appreciate President Roosevelt's motive in bringing about peace negotiations, and therefore have accepted his invitation to these conferences. Our representatives there will do all they can consistently to obtain peace for the good of humanity and the cause of justice. We should regret the losses of brave men and officers that another battle would entail, but if the Russians are unwilling to make peace on fair terms Japan will have no alternative but to continue the war. If further fighting shall prove necessary Japan will continue to practice the principle of humanity and justice which President Roosevelt urges."

PATRIOTIC COWS

Painted in the National Colors and Named Appropriately

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 19.—Nathan Garfunkle painted his cows red, white and blue and then named them "Old Glory," "Star Spangled Banner," "Stars and Stripes," "Flag of the Free" and "Long May She Wave." This patriotic eccentricity was attributed to Garfunkle in the session of court yesterday. Other unconventionalities were laid at his door, such as beating his wife and lowering his child into a well.

The judge was informed that Garfunkle had been arraigned once before on these accusations, had given bail and then gone to Baltimore. His bondsman brought him back. He was sent to jail, but the judge ordered that his mental balance be determined.

CHINA TO LEARN A NEW WRINKLE

No Action Looking to a New Exclusion Treaty

AN OFFSET TO BOYCOTT

The American Government Refuses to Be Bluffed—China Claims That There Is No Way to Control Merchants Who Do Not Want Importations From the United States

SEARCHING FOR AN ACTRESS

Blanche Homan the Heroine of a Chicago Sensation

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Search is being made for Blanche Homan, a well known actress, and William Sells, one of the millionaire owners of Sells Brothers' circus. George B. Walker, city salesman for the Shaw-Walker Company, is seeking to have papers served in a suit for \$25,000 damages against Sells.

Walker, who is confined to his bed with a fractured skull and other injuries, charges that he sustained these injuries at the hands of Sells in the apartments of Miss Homan.

He charges that when Sells discovered him with the young woman he attacked him with a revolver, beating him to the floor and injuring him so severely that it was at first thought that he would die. He promises criminal action also.

NERVED FOR FIGHTING

Japanese Army Ready to Carry on the War

Oyama's Chief of Staff Says the Nation Appreciates President Roosevelt's Efforts in Behalf of Peace. All Classes Love America

Chicago, Aug. 19.—The Daily News tonight publishes a cablegram from its correspondent with General Oyama's army in Manchuria. In the dispatch the correspondent gives an interview with Marshal Oyama and with General Kodama.

Marshal Oyama, the correspondent says, spoke enthusiastically of the United States and of President Roosevelt and expressed regret that he had not been in Tokio to entertain Secretary Taft during his recent visit. He recalled that he had met General Grant. With Kodama, Marshal Oyama's chief of staff, the correspondent talked for nearly an hour. In words of undoubted sincerity he expressed the deep gratitude to America, which he said was felt by all the Japanese. "Though you do not aid Japan as an ally," said he, "you have given an equivalent in your sympathy and in your support of the Japanese war loans. The love which all classes of the Japanese feel for America was testified by the great enthusiasm of the people in their welcome of the Taft party."

"We greatly appreciate President Roosevelt's motive in bringing about peace negotiations, and therefore have accepted his invitation to these conferences. Our representatives there will do all they can consistently to obtain peace for the good of humanity and the cause of justice. We should regret the losses of brave men and officers that another battle would entail, but if the Russians are unwilling to make peace on fair terms Japan will have no alternative but to continue the war. If further fighting shall prove necessary Japan will continue to practice the principle of humanity and justice which President Roosevelt urges."

PATRIOTIC COWS

Painted in the National Colors and Named Appropriately

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 19.—Nathan Garfunkle painted his cows red, white and blue and then named them "Old Glory," "Star Spangled Banner," "Stars and Stripes," "Flag of the Free" and "Long May She Wave." This patriotic eccentricity was attributed to Garfunkle in the session of court yesterday. Other unconventionalities were laid at his door, such as beating his wife and lowering his child into a well.

The judge was informed that Garfunkle had been arraigned once before on these accusations, had given bail and then gone to Baltimore. His bondsman brought him back. He was sent to jail, but the judge ordered that his mental balance be determined.

ANOTHER PLACE BREEDING FEVER

One Hundred Cases in a Fishing Settlement

DOCTORS ARE STRICKEN

Yellow Fever Broke Out at Lee in June and Was Kept in the Dark Two Months—Sporadic Cases in Suburbs of New Orleans—Gov. Vardaman Orders an Investigation

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—Yellow fever record: New cases 58. Deaths 5.

A party of fifty Italians reached here today over the Mississippi Valley Railroad, who say they were driven out of the towns of Baker and Zachary, La., at the point of a shotgun. They tried to leave the train at several points before reaching New Orleans, but were not allowed to do so and were compelled to come to New Orleans. They were all healthy and no objection was made to their landing here.

The situation at Lee, in LaFourch parish, is unfavorable. The place is a fishing settlement of the gulf coast near the mouth of Bayou La Fourch. Dr. Stark, health officer at La Fourch, hearing that there was much sickness there, went down to investigate. He found a hundred persons sick, some of them unquestionably from yellow fever, and some apparently from dengue fever. The situation was aggravated by the fact that five local doctors were among the first prostrated by the fever. Little difficulty was encountered in tracing the disease to New Orleans, as the landing for fish boats from Lee in New Orleans is immediately in front of the French market, the original center of infection in New Orleans.

Dr. Stark found that the fever had broken out at Lee in June, three weeks or more before its existence was known to the health authorities of New Orleans, and two months before it was brought to light. Five sporadic cases of yellow fever have been found in Jefferson parish, at Hanson City, Shrewsbury and McDonoughville, which are suburbs of New Orleans. In St. Charles, just above Jefferson, five more sporadic cases have been found.

DEMAND FOR DAMAGES

China Has Claims on Russia and Japan

The War in Manchuria Has Resulted in Loss to Chinese Subjects—It Is Expected That a Large Amount Will Be Demanded

Washington, Aug. 19.—There is good reason to believe that the Chinese government will shortly make demands on both Russia and Japan for damages sustained by the Chinese citizens of Manchuria during the operations there by the armies of the two belligerent nations.

If the conference at Portsmouth results in a treaty of peace the government at Peking is likely to make its claim as soon as the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia are concluded. The amount of the claim is a matter of pure speculation, although that it will be very large is beyond doubt. The crops of two seasons have been ruined for the Chinese who live within the hostile zone in Manchuria, and many of them are destitute. The Chinese government, it is believed here, will hold both belligerents liable for the damages sustained by its citizens, although the demands on the Japanese may be smaller than those upon the Russians inasmuch as it is by virtue of the Japanese operations that Manchuria will be returned unincumbered to China in case peace is made at Portsmouth.

China maintains that it was not by any invitation from Peking that the two governments began war in Manchuria. Aside from the damages in Manchuria inflicted at least for damages inflicted upon Russia in a circular note complained to the powers that Japan was violating the neutrality of China by entering Mongolia the Chinese government refuted the Russian charges with specific incidents of foraging and pillaging by the Russians in Mongolia, and outside the agreed war zone.

Minister Paralyzed in Church

Statesville, N. C., Aug. 19.—Special. Rev. R. B. Hines of Mt. Airy suffered a stroke of paralysis in Trinity Methodist church, Concord township, this county, yesterday about noon. Mr. Hines had been assisting Rev. R. M. Taylor in a meeting since Sunday. At the close of his sermon yesterday he called on Mr. Taylor to pray, and it was during the prayer that the stroke occurred. A couch was prepared for Mr. Hines and he has not been removed from the church. He was not able to speak yesterday and has only been able to speak a few rational words today. Mrs. Hines has been notified of her husband's condition. She is expected here tonight. Mr. Hines is about 52 years old.

Hot Contest for the Democratic Nomination for Senator

Richmond, Va., Aug. 19.—Today marks the close of the hottest campaign that state has seen in fifty years. It is a campaign in which only Democrats have figured, and it is the first time that the state's candidates have been voted for in primary. The Democrats are sure over the bitterness which has developed in the campaign, some denouncing the plan in severe terms. The chief interest centers in the fight for United States senator.

Governor A. J. Montague, who is now closing his last year as governor, is opposing Senator Thomas S. Martin for the nomination. The party plan provides that the candidate getting the largest vote shall receive the vote of the members of the general assembly. They have been conducting a vigorous campaign, the governor attacking the senator, and the latter replying in terms that leave no doubt as to the intention and meaning of the language employed in making the denials and defense. The Republicans have carefully watched the campaign, have preserved all the printed speeches, and are getting ready to attack the Democrats with their own speeches, which will immediately follow the Democratic primary of next Tuesday.