

PROCLAIMS

President Restores 85,000 Acres of Utah Lands to Public Entry.

WASHINGTON—The president has modified his proclamation of August 5 withdrawing from entry certain lands in the Uintah Indian reservation and has restored about 85,000 acres. Following is the interior department's official statement of the action taken:

The act of March 3, 1906, provides: "That before the opening of the Uintah Indian reservation the president may set apart and reserve any reservoir site or other lands necessary to conserve and protect the water supply for the Indians or for general agricultural development."

Accordingly the United States Geological survey, after investigation, made report to the secretary of the interior recommending that certain described lands covering over 200,000 acres, including a large quantity of agricultural lands, be reserved under said provision of law. Upon this recommendation the acting secretary of the interior requested the president to issue his proclamation making such reservation, and accordingly the president issued his proclamation of August 5, 1906.

Subsequently complaints having reached the department that the said agricultural lands properly should not be included in said reservation, Mr. Ryan, the acting secretary, took the subject up for further consideration and directed the United States Geological survey to make a supplemental report stating specifically whether the reservation of these agricultural lands is necessary for "the conservation and protection of a water supply."

This supplemental report has been made and shows that the reservation of these lands is not necessary for that purpose, but that they were included in the survey's original report on the assumption that the act authorized their reservation for "agricultural development," which was specifically stated in it. The acting secretary decided that their reservation was made only "if necessary to conserve and protect the water supply," and requested the president to release them from reservation, which was done today by supplemental proclamation that now these agricultural lands are subject to disposition in the manner provided by the law.

WHAT THE BOYCOTT WILL DO

Expected to Force Down the Price of Breadstuffs.

CHICAGO—"Dual Tariff" in all probability is the war cry that will ring through the United States for some years to come instead of the familiar call for reciprocity.

The new slogan means the passage of a "maximum and minimum" tariff law permitting the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with friendly foreign countries by the vote of congress.

Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the national reciprocity conference, which opened its two-days' session at the Illinois theater, is credited with originating the war cry. Mr. Sanders broached his suggestion to a few friends after the word "reciprocity" had received some rough handling on the floor of the convention, and it met approval among the delegates.

NEW TARIFF CRY

Maximum and Minimum the Slogan at Chicago.

MINNEAPOLIS—President J. J. Hill of Great Northern road, who returned Sunday night from New York, gave out a short interview upon the crop situation and the trade prospects for the coming year:

"If the Chinese boycott prevents the export of our flour to China this will force about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat into other markets, mainly in Europe, the effect of which will be the reduction of prices there, and in that way it will affect the prices of breadstuffs in all the wheat growing sections of the United States."

GETTING HIS HANDS FREE.

Secretary Root Severing His Connection with Corporations.

NEW YORK—Secretary of State Elihu Root, who recently entered President Roosevelt's cabinet, has severed, says the Times today, all connections with a number of financial institutions of which he has been a director. Mr. Root recently resigned. It became known yesterday, from the boards of the Morton Trust company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Continental Fire Insurance company, the Title Guaranty & Trust company, and several other corporations.

Cadets on Practice March.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The cadet rifle team started on Friday for Sea Girt, N. J., where it will participate in the national rifle competition on August 2. The entire corps of cadets will cross the Hudson river on Saturday to Garrison, whence they will enter upon a five days' practice march, which will be devoted to practical military exercises. It is intended to make the trip one purely of instruction. Everything will conform as closely as possible to the actual conditions obtaining in the time of war.

DEADLOCK IS ON

Enjoys Discuss Articles Without Result.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The crisis in the peace conference has been reached and pessimism is again the note. But the darkest hour is just before the dawn and there is still hope. Predictions of a final rupture tomorrow certainly will not be justified unless Baron Komura figuratively picks up his hat and announces that it is useless to proceed farther. 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 xii (flashing right on the littoral) are disposed of he will favor an adjournment until Monday to hear the last word from St. Petersburg.

Pessimism is based on the fact that no progress was made during the day. The exchange of views at the morning session on article ix (remuneration for the "cost of the war") showed at once that the plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the poles, and it was passed over. Article x (the surrender of the interned Russian warships) was also passed, not in the opinion of one of the present plenipotentiaries when the Associated Press correspondent saw him last night, because within 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 xii will present no difficulties. So that last night the situation was practically where it was when M. Witte last Saturday presented the Russian reply with its non possumus on articles v and ix (Sakhalin and indemnity).

The only chance is now compromise—Russia to yield Sakhalin and Japan indemnity. Neither will yield both and perhaps Japan at the final showing of hands will yield neither. M. Witte, under the imperial instructions given him before he left St. Petersburg, can agree neither to pay war tribute nor cede a foot of Russian territory. St. Petersburg therefore in the last resort remains to be heard from. Doubtless this is the reason why he prefers a postponement tomorrow over Sunday. Baron Komura probably will welcome an adjournment of two days in order that he also may lay the situation before his government before its final decision.

ALONG THE LINE OF BATTLE.

Japanese Report Three Minor Russian Attacks Repulsed.

TOKIO—An official report says: "Early in August 14, in the direction of Chantu, a Russian force consisting of a battalion of infantry, two sections of cavalry, eight field guns and six machine guns, attacked our position at Ershiplipa eight miles north of Changtu, but was immediately repulsed. Our casualties amounted to one and the Russians lost thirty-five."

"Simultaneously, three companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry attacked us eight miles northwest of Changtu. This attack was repulsed and at 2:30 o'clock the Russians retreated northward."

"The Russians also made a small attack on Wei Huan Paelin, which was repulsed."

TRIES TO KILL A PRESIDENT.

Attempt Made on Life of Argentine Executive.

WASHINGTON—Minister Beaupre at Buenos Ayres cables the State department that a laborer named Bianas Vicello attempted to assassinate President Manuel Quintana as the president's carriage was passing Retro park. The assailant rushed from behind a monument with a revolver in his hand, but the president's aide-de-camp threw himself on the carriage upon the assailant, overpowered him and prevented him from shooting.

BRADSTREET REVIEW OF TRADE

Outlook for Fall Business in All Lines is Promising.

NEW YORK—Bradstreet's Saturday will say:

Fall trade, while not yet under full headway, is steadily gathering force. Buyers are more numerous. Good weather for harvesting and threshing, except in portions of the northwest, continue to bring favorable results in both spring and winter sown grains. Combined cereals will probably excel all past years in quantity and quality. Relatively high prices for agricultural products, manufactured materials and staple articles do not deter buying operations. Collections, on the whole, have improved slightly and even in the south, except in a small area of the fever-infected zone, trade and collections are alike better than anticipated earlier, while the west and east also return more favorable advices. Currency shipments to the country are increasing, but have had no particular effect on money rates as yet.

Dunne Stops the Digging.

CHICAGO—Practically all construction work on the underground tunnels of the Illinois Tunnel company was stopped Friday by the order of Mayor Dunne and no work will be permitted to go on until the company devises some method of constructing its connections, by-passes and drifts to prevent the danger of sinking of buildings and the settling of streets. It was deemed necessary to take some immediate steps to protect the office buildings and streets from the results of the undermining.

END IS NEAR

Peace Conference Will Decide Matters One Way or the other This Week

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The chances of peace have undoubtedly been improved by President Roosevelt's action in stepping into the breach in a last heroic endeavor to induce the warring countries to compromise their irreconcilable differences, but the result is still in suspense.

The ultimate decision of the issue has de facto, if not de jure, passed from the plenipotentiaries to their principals in St. Petersburg and in a lesser extent to Tokio. Collateral evidence that pressure, both by President Roosevelt and neutral powers, including Great Britain, whose minister, Sir Claude McDonald, according to advices received here, had a long conference this morning with Mr. Katsura, the Japanese prime minister, is still being exerted at Tokio to induce Japan to moderate its demands. There is also reason to believe that President Roosevelt was able at his interview with Baron de Rosen to practically communicate to the latter's senior, M. Witte, Japan's irreducible minimum—what it would yield, but the point beyond which it would not go.

Whether an actual basis of compromise was proposed by the president cannot be stated definitely. The only thing that can be affirmed positively is that if Russia refuses to act upon the suggestion or proposition of President Roosevelt the peace conference will end in failure.

Little encouragement is given in the Russian camp. Baron de Rosen reached here after an all-night ride from Oyster Bay and immediately went into conference with M. Witte. They remained closeted together for almost three hours, during which time the whole situation was reviewed. Baron de Rosen communicated to his chief the president's message and it was transmitted to the emperor, together with M. Witte's recommendation. No clue to the nature of this recommendation has transpired.

The Japanese, it is firmly believed, cling to the substance if not the form of the demand for remuneration for "the cost of the war."

Perhaps they are willing to decrease the sum asked, but substantial compensation under whatever guise it is obtained they decline to relinquish. And they are also firm upon the cession of Sakhalin.

The Japanese as usual are reticent and it is impossible to obtain from them the least indication of their view of the change in the situation produced by the president's action.

GRAND ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

Commander King Announces Arrangements for Encampment.

BOSTON—Commander-in-Chief Joe R. King of the Grand Army of the Republic issued Friday from the national headquarters an announcement of three women to be honorary aides on his staff at the national encampment to be held in Denver. The appointees are Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood of Ohio and Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller and Mrs. Elizabeth Turner of Massachusetts, all of whom are past national presidents of the Women's Relief Corps. This is the first time that women have served upon the staff of the commander-in-chief. S. W. Backus and C. W. Mason, both past senior vice commanders-in-chief, of San Francisco, and George Stone, past department commander, of San Francisco, are appointed a committee in furtherance of the resolutions adopted at the last national encampment relative to changing the State Soldiers' Home at Youngsville, Cal., to a national soldiers' home.

Iowa Tennis Champion.

ROCK VALLEY, Ia.—By defeating Baker of Sioux City Walter T. Hayes of Toledo won the title of tennis champion of Iowa.

APPLETON WAS A FINANCIER.

Appleyard's Clerk Has \$50 and Owes \$292,677.

BOSTON—Liabilities of \$292,677 and assets of \$50 were scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed here by George B. Appleton, of Cambridge. Appleton was a clerk in the office of Arthur E. Appleyard, the street railway promoter, who is now contesting extradition to the state of New York, where he is wanted on a charge of grand larceny from a Buffalo bank. Appleton, it appears, also figured as treasurer of various Appleyard roads in Ohio, and he held stocks in those railways, including the Ohio Traction company and the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railway company.

Fraud is Charged.

STUEBENVILLE, O.—Eight suits of a sensational character were filed in court here by Edward Nicholson and others of this city against the Vera Cruz Development company of Canton, O., and its officers, directors and special agents, alleging that fraudulent representations had been made to induce them to purchase interests in the company and that acts of the defendants were part of a general scheme to induce the plaintiffs to purchase shares in the La Esmeralda rubber plantation.

KANEKO SEES ROOSEVELT.

Visit is in Relation to Proceedings at Portsmouth.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—President Roosevelt's only visitor Saturday was Baron Kaneko, who studiously conceals his precise mission, but is known to be a confidential representative in this country of the Japanese government. This was the fourth visit to the president in a few weeks, and the second within a week. Reasons developed for the statement that Baron Kaneko's call had relation to the proceedings of the peace conference at Portsmouth, although it appears likewise reasonably certain that he did not come as the representative of the Japanese envoys. He is known to be in direct communication with the Tokio government. Whether he was the bearer of messages from Japan to the president is not known, but he came on his own initiative, the president not being aware of his coming until his arrival.

Baron Kaneko arrived on an afternoon train from New York and accompanied Secretary Barnes to Sagamore Hill at 4:30 p. m. President Roosevelt and the members of his family, who were absent from home during the greater part of the day, had not returned when the baron arrived and did not arrive for some time afterward. The president and Baron Kaneko had an extended conference, but nothing was disclosed concerning it, neither of the participants caring to make any statement about it. Baron Kaneko left for New York at 8 o'clock.

LOWWER IMPLEMENT TARIFF.

Russia to Make Important Concessions to America.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Associated Press is informed that M. Witte soon will make an official announcement in America of a reduction by Russia in the duties on American machinery, tools, etc., which have been operative since 1901. Ambassador Meyer secured this concession after extended negotiations with the ministries of finance and foreign affairs.

Through Ambassador Meyer the United States proposed to Russia a commercial arrangement between the two countries under section 3 of the tariff act of 1897. This was agreed to, and in anticipation of such an arrangement Russia decided upon the reduction.

LORD CURZON QUILTS

Viceroy of India Cables His Resignation to the King.

LONDON—The resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, as the viceroy of India, and the appointment of the Earl of Minto as his successor, was announced at the India office. According to the correspondence, which is issued in the form of a white book, it appears that Lord Curzon's resignation was cabled to that office on August 12. The correspondence shows decidedly bitter feeling between Lord Curzon, the India office and Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the forces in India, over the new plan of army administration in India. Lord Curzon's dissatisfaction came to a head with the refusal of the cabinet to appoint Major General Sir Edmund Barrow, on Lord Curzon's recommendation, military supply member of the council.

PLATFORM GIVES WAY

Men, Women and Children Precipitated into the Basement.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—More than 500 men, women and children were precipitated fifteen feet into a cellar by the collapse of a platform Sunday during the exercises incident to the laying of the cornerstone of the Beth David Russian Hebrew orthodox synagogue on Miller street, near Washington.

Nearly all of them were cut and bruised, but it is believed none is fatally hurt.

Three rabbits were among those who went down, and, although injured, they concluded the ceremony after the panic had subsided.

Got Papers by Fraud.

WASHINGTON—Reports received by Chief Wikke of the United States secret service, state that about twenty arrests have been made on the Pacific coast of alien officers of American ships charged with having obtained their licenses as ship officers on naturalization papers obtained through fraud. These papers it is stated in the reports, were obtained by the aid of a group of foreigners who falsely testified regarding residence for citizenship.

Dies at 101 Years.

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Hon. David Wark, the oldest legislator in the world, died at his home in this city Sunday. Mr. Wark was a member of the Canadian senate at Ottawa, a life office. One hundred and one years and six months was his age.

New Loan Authorized.

ST. PETERSBURG—An imperial ukase, was issued formally authorizing the issuance of the new internal loan of \$100,000,000 at 5 per cent.

De Martens Gives Up Hope.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Mr. De Martens has abandoned, evidently, all expectations of seeing a treaty of peace concluded at this time. He telegraphed his wife saying he hoped to be able to sail for home next week.

Discussion Not Permitted.

HONG KONG—The application of the Chinese Commercial union in this city to meet and discuss the anti-American boycott has been refused by Sir Matthew Nathan, governor of the colony.

MANIFESTO

Czar of Russia Takes a Step That Meets With His People's Approval

ST. PETERSBURG—Russia's national representative assembly, the fruit of decades of stress and striving for reform which endows the Russian people with the right of being consulted through their chosen representatives in the suggestion, preparation and repeal of legislation; today takes its place among the fundamental institutions of the empire.

In a solemn manifesto Emperor Nicholas announces to his subjects the fruition of his plans summoning the representatives of the people, as outlined by him in a rescript issued on March 3 last, and fixes the date for the first convocation as mid-January and in a ukase addressed to the senate formally orders that body to register as the imperial will a law project formulating the nature, powers and procedure of the new governmental organization.

The manifesto, ukase and project are published in special editions of the Official Messenger in St. Petersburg and Moscow. They will be given out for publication at noon to all newspapers throughout the empire, many of which are preparing to issue extra editions to signalize a momentous historical event, overshadowing in importance the liberation of the serfs in 1861. The date of the occasion has been happily chosen with due regard to the poetical symbolism so dear to the Russian heart, for on this day is celebrated the religious feast of the transfiguration of Christ, with the bringing to the church of the first fruits of the new harvest.

The national assembly will be a consultative organization, in connection with the council of the empire, and not a legislative body. The powers of the emperor remain theoretically absolute. As the emperor is the supreme law-giver and autocrat, the decisions of the council have only a recommendatory and not a binding force, though the rejection of any legislative measure by a two-thirds majority of both houses is sufficient to prevent that measure from becoming law. The representatives of the people will have not only the right to be heard on any legislation proposed by the government, but also can voice their desires on new laws and will have the right to exert a certain supervision over budgetary expenditures.

FEDERAL CONTROL IS LEGAL

Ralph W. Beckenridge Favors It For Insurance Companies.

DENVER, Colo.—Ralph W. Beckenridge of Omaha, chairman of the insurance committee of the American bar association, delivered an address on "Federal Supervision of Insurance" before the national insurance agents' convention. He made a strong plea for federal control of insurance. He said the insurance companies are handled by state collectors as sheep to be shorn, their money being wanted to pay political debts and the people's interests going uncare for. Mr. Beckenridge quoted the statutes to prove that federal control of insurance is constitutional and is perfectly legal.

SEED MEN FORM A NEW UNION

Societies Co-Operate to Secure Legal Action and Favorable Rulings.

WASHINGTON—At a meeting here of representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen, the American Seed Trade association and the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, an organization was formed with F. R. Pierson of Tarrytown, N. Y., chairman, and Charles N. Page, of Des Moines, Ia., secretary, for the purpose of co-operating in all matters of mutual interest.

Among the subjects agreed upon for such co-operation were the securing of legislation favorable to one or more members of the allied association; the defeat of legislation unfavorable to either association; the securing of favorable ruling by collectors of customs regarding imports of seeds, plants, bulbs, trees and horticultural merchandise and supplies; a discontinuance of government free seed distribution.

Yaqui Indians for Peace.

MEXICO CITY—It is reported that the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, tired of long disastrous warfare carried on against the government, are now asking peace and that the negotiations are actually being carried on looking to that much desired end. The war carried on against the Yaquis has done incalculable damage to the state of Sonora and has retarded the development of its resources to a greater extent than is generally believed.

Stand By the Eight-Hour Day

TORONTO, Ont.—The convention of the International Typographical union decided to meet in Colorado Springs next year. At the afternoon session of the International Typographical union the eight-hour committee presented its report, which endorses the eight-hour campaign now being waged and recommends a strike on Jan. 1, 1906, against employers who do not accept the new hours laid down by the union. Samuel Gompers commended the stand the union has taken on the eight-hour fight.

GRAIN RATE WAR IS ENDED.

Fight Over Schedules Brought to a Finish by Conference.

OMAHA—The grain rate war was short lived. Traffic managers of all western and southern lines got together in Chicago Thursday, after the announcement of the cut by the Chicago Great Western, and the announcement of the intended further cut by the Burlington, and decided upon rates from the Missouri river points to Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis. The new rates form a reduction of 1½ cents, of just the same as the first cut by the Chicago Great Western. The rates are now 10½ cents on wheat and 9½ cents on corn to Chicago and 1 cent less than that from Omaha to Minneapolis and St. Paul, and 3 cents less from Omaha to St. Louis.

Railroads still pay the same elevator charges, but they will pay them but twice instead of three times as formerly. They will now pay 1½ cents at each end of the haul. The new rates will be effective August 19, and stopped what, for a time, looked like a grain rate war of large proportions.

KOREANS MAKE COMPLAINT

Tell the President Japan Has Treated Them Badly.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The two Koreans, Syngman Rhee of Seoul, and the Rev. P. M. Yoon of Hawaii, who recently presented President Roosevelt a memorial, made public the details of this memorial. The petition says that the Koreans made a treaty with the Japanese for offensive and defensive purposes and that Korea was opened to the Japanese armies. Japan in appreciation of this, was to introduce reforms in governmental administration along the lines of the modern civilization of Europe and America. The petition says the Japanese government has done nothing toward improving the condition of the Korean people. On the contrary, it is declared in the memorial, Japan has turned loose several thousand rough and disorderly men in Korea who are treating the inoffensive Koreans in an outrageous manner.

NEAR THE BREAKING POINT

Anglo-German Relations Are Badly Strained.

BERLIN—According to several high officials of the government, Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, who left Nordorney, where he was spending his vacation, for Berlin, went to the castle of Wilhelmshoehoe to see Emperor William. Dr. von Muehlenberg, under secretary of the foreign office, who left Berlin for a vacation of several weeks, was suddenly recalled to join the chancellor at Wilhelmshoehoe.

The reason for these movements is so far only the subject of conjecture, but it is known that the relations between Great Britain and Germany have recently been on the point of breaking to an extent beyond the knowledge of the public.

Precisely what happened has not been learned, but a serious situation existed; indeed, it has not yet been dissipated. The British government appears to hold the conviction that the German emperor is seeking to form a European combination against Great Britain.

TO INVESTIGATE IN OCTOBER.

Western States to Take Peep in on Insurance Matters.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—State Insurance Commissioner O'Brien returned from New York and confirmed the report that the investigation of the big eastern insurance companies by insurance departments of several western states, including Minnesota, will not commence before October. The first company to be investigated will be the New York Life, and it will be followed by the others if the showing of the New York Life demands it. He explained:

"The proposed investigation was delayed to allow the New York legislative committee, which is now at work, to proceed unhampered with drafting new legislation for the future conduct of all life companies."

RUSSIA TO REDUCE DUTIES

M. Witte May Make Announcement of This Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Associated Press is informed that M. Witte will soon make an official announcement in America of a reduction by Russia in the duties on American machinery, tools, etc., which have been operative since 1901.

Indians Committing Depredations.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Word was received at the headquarters of the New Mexico rangers in this city that Apache Indians from Arizona are committing depredations in southwestern Socorro county on the McGollon reserve. Considerable stock has been taken from the settlers, who have organized a posse and are now pursuing the Indians. The latter are believed to be under the leadership of Apache Kid. A courier from the posse reports that the pursuers surprised the Indians.