MILWAUKEE'S PLAN IS NOT DIFFICULT

Wall Street Journal Says It Can Reach Pacific Without Building Many Miles.

NOT MENACE TO OTHERS

New Line Simply Opens a New Field and Does Not Particularly Injure Well Established Transcontinental Lines.

New York, June 14.-The Wall Street

Journal says: The plan of the St. Paul management to reach the Pacific ocean is believed to be fairly definite. So far as can be learned the plan contemplates an extension of the main line of the St. Paul across Wyoming to a connec-tion in the Snake river valley with the main line under control of Oregon Short Line. The objective point is Bel-

Short Line. The objective point is Beilingham Bay, Wash.
"The plan does not appear to contemplate any great amount of new building. The St. Paul will probably push its own lines west from Chambertain via the Black Hills to a connection with the Oregon line in the southeastern corner in Idaho. It is understood that right of way will be granted on reern corner in Idahs. It is understood that right of way will be granted on request either by the Union Pacific lines by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lines in Washington.

"The plan carries no threat to either the Union Pacific of the Hill systems. The new line of the St. Paul will open particularly near territory and will not be

The new line of the St. Paul will open entirely new territory and will not be an invasion of either Hill or Harriman country. Undoubtedly the building of the Great Northern was the cause of the great boom in the northwest which has created the new Northern Pacific. As the northwest grows so will not only the new line, but also the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific prosper.

"In the Columbia river valley 80,000,-000 bushels of wheat are now grown, 000 bushels of wheat are now grown, and the state of Washington sold \$100,-000,000 of the products of her forests in

1904."
"Millions of dollars worth of fish are yearly shipped from Puget Sound to Chicago, Boston and New York. The markets of Chicago, St. Paul, Boston, Buffalo and New York are supplied with the wonderfully fine fruit raised in the Columbia river valley, and the hops of Washington are famous the world over. The St. Paul wants to have a share of the fish and fruit, eggs and poultry and vegetables of the Columbia and Puget Sound country to Chicago. It wants a share of the Pacific trade, and therefore it is going to Puget Sound, but there is room enough for the St. Paul and for any other railroad seeking to share in the good fortune of the wonderful state of Washington."

BREAKS THE RECORD

Pennsylvania's New Limited Between Chicago and New York Makes 127 Miles an Hour.

New York, June 14.-The first eastbound train of the Pennsylvania's new eighteen hour service between New York and Chicago arrived in Jersey City three minutes ahead of schedule time. The engineer on the train said

on arriving that a short distance east of Hobart, Ind., the train covered a mile in thirty-five seconds.

Chicago, June 14.—The Pennsylvania eighteen-hour train from New York arrived here three minutes ahead of the second of t . Between Pittsburg and Crest-twenty-six minutes was lost through delay caused by a hotbox on the engine. The run from Crestline to Wayne, 131 miles, was made in 1141/2 minutes and 161/2 minutes was thus The remainder of the ney was made at an average speed of a although frequently negotiated in from 44 to 50

conds. Wayne, Ind., June 14.-Ail world's railway speed records broken this morning by the Pennsylvania special in a run from Crestline to Fort Wayne. Three miles in 1:28%, or a of 127.3 miles shown in the vicinity of Elida, O.

SUBWAY FLOODED.

Traffic Was Practically at a Standstill Caused by the Bursting of a Water Pipe.

York, June 14.-Underground traffic in New York was practically at a standstill today. For more than a mile in the center of the main line of tube which connects downtown New York with Harlem and Bronx, the tracks were covered to a depth of several feet with water, which poured down in a flood when a big main broke at Park avenue yesterday. All night long steam pumps worked to overcome the tide, but even after the main closed it was estimated many h would be required to free the tunnel of water. Elevated and surface lines were taxed as they have not been in

Many Lives Endangered. It is estimated the loss to the sub-way alone will be \$100,000. Hundreds of persons were caught in blockaded trains and almost smothered before were able to reach fresh air by wading through eighteen inches of water to the nearest station. Many women had their clothing practically ruined by

FULL OF DROWNED STOCK

After Reaching Eighteen Foot Mark, Mississippi Starts to Fall Leaving in Its Wake a Tale of Ruin.

Keokuk, Ia., June 14.-After reaching the 13-foot mark the Mississippi river here is now falling. The Des Moines river is also falling after reaching the highest mark ever known here, break-Ing the levees in three places and flooding the town of Alexandria, Mo. The river is ten miles wide, extending from Warsaw, Ill., to Bluffs, Mo. Hundreds acres of growing crops were inun-ted. A farmer named Smallwood was drowned near Alexandria. Several

other persons are reported missing.

Hannibal. Mo., June 12.—Great numpers of bodies of all kinds of live stock floating past Hannibal and from Alexandria. Canton, Memphis.

Quincy and Keokuk reports have been received of general loss of live stock. The river continues to rise here at a yards and the factory district are inun-

All available boats are making trips up and down the river rescuing persons who escaped to points above the water

PLUNGE OFF OPEN DRAW

Shocking Accident Sends Three of Five Occupants of an Automobile to Eternity.

Chicago, June 14.-Three more victims were claimed by the Rush street bridge Saturday night when a large touring car with five occupants swerved on the slippery brink of the open draw and then plunged into the

The accident occurred at 8 o'clock, when William Hoops, jr., driver of an automobile in which a party was returning from a North Side wedding, failing to see the red lights ahead, passed several slowly moving vehicles on the embankment and then tried to turn his machine as he saw death a foot of the control of the saw death at foot of the saw death as the saw dea turn his machine as he saw death a foot ahead. The car partly turned, and then as the tires skidded over the wet paving it topped sideways over the abutment into the water.

Those drowned were:

HARTLEY, W. A., 1710 Michigan av-

KURTZMAN, JEROME G., Del Pra-KURTZMAN, MRS. JEROME G., Del Prado hotel.

Those rescued were:

Those rescued were:
Hoops, William H., jr., 4105 Drexel boulevard, treasurer of the Cadillac Automobile company.
Runyan, Mrs. Jeremiah, New York, guest at Lexington hotel.
Mr. and Mrs. Kurtzman came to Chicago last November and lived for a time at the New Southern hotel, then went to the Del Prado. Kurtzman was an official of the Liquozone company. He came to Chicago from Cedar Rapids, Ia., and his wife formerly lived in Philadelphia. Kurtzman is believed to have lived in Minneapolis prior to Sing to Cedar Rapids. He was about 34 years old. Mr. Hartley was in the automobile business at 1710 Michigan avenue, and his home was in Indianapolis, Ind. His Chicago address was the New Southern hotel.

THREE MET DEATH

Were Shot in a Southern Tennessee Town During a Quarrel-Another

Lies Dangerously Wounded. Knoxville, Tenn., June 14.—Three men met instant death and a fourth was dangerously wounded in a desperate shooting affray in a blacksmith shop at Thornbill, four miles from Tate Springs, Tenn., and sixty rales east of this city. The dead are: The dead ar JOHN AND WILLIAM HOLLAND,

WILL BUNDREN, all white and members of well known families.

The wounded man is Clink Winkle, a negro reported to have been in the employ of Bundren.

employ of Bundren.

Enmity has existed between the Holand and Bundren families for the past four years. It grew out of a killing several years ago, for which crime the elder Bundren is serving a life sentence. The Hollands used Winchesters end Bundren and Winkle used pistols.
The death of Holland wiped out the entire family, with the exception of the

BIGELOW IN PRISON.

Former Millionaire Banker of Milwaukee Must Serve Long Sentence.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 14.—Frank G. Bigelow, the former Miiwaukee banker, was brought to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth at 7:40 o'clock last night to begin serving a ten year sentence for misuse of bank funds, to which charge he had pleaded guilty.

misuse of bank funds, to which charge he had pleaded guilty.

John A. Speciale, a counterfeiter under a five year sentence, was brought along as a fellow prisoner.

Bigelow bore up fairly well during the trip except at Moline, Ill., where he broke down and wept. At another point the son, Gordon Bigelow, broke down and the marshals informed him he was having a bad effect on his fahe was having a bad effect on his fa-

ther.
District Judge Joseph V. Quarles sentenced him to ten years' imprison-ment at hard labor. The proceedings in the court were impressive in the extreme. Judge Quarles, in passing sentence, dwelt at some length on the circumstances surrounding the case and in a voice indicating strong emotion referred to his own long personal friendship for the ruined man who faced him awaiting his sentence. Bige-low was visibly affected, although he bore himself with remarkable fortitude. The court room was crowded. Every member of the grand jury which re-turned the indictment against Bigelow was present and the space within the bar of the court was occupied by many well known attorneys.

VICTORY FOR TEAMSTERS

Team Owners to Force Their Employes to Deliver to Boycotted Houses.

Chicago, June 14.—The Chicago Team Owners' association, an organization employing 8,000 union teamsters, has decided to remain neutral in the present labor struggle now in progress in Chicago. Ever since the commence-ment of the teamsters' strike the team owners' association has been anxious to have the question of making deliveries to strike-bound houses tted to arbitration. The teamsters, a unanimous vote, refused to agree to the proposition, and for a time it was believed that the team owners association would force a strike of these 8,000 drivers by ordering them to make Veliveries to firms involved in the

In an effort to learn the sentiment of the members of the association re-garding the matter it was decided to take a referendum vote on the ques-This vote was completed vesterday, and resulted in 155 of the bers voting to remain neutral during he trouble and in three members vot-ing to compel the teamsters to obey orders. The decision reached by the own ers means that there will be no strike of these men, and the threatened exansion of the trouble in this direction

as been averted. Negotiations for peace, which promsed for a time last week to be successful, have apparently been abanloned, for the present at least, as both sides are so far apart on any plans of settlement by mediation that further efforts in this direction are believed to

be futile.
The employers declare that they have conceded every point possible. The strikers assert that a settlement along the lines proposed by the employers would mean "dishonorable surrender," and this, the officials of the teamsters' mion emphatically declare, they will

NANSEN FAVORS REPUBLIC

But Norwegians Are Not Educated Up to It-Sweden Still Resists.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in an interview, expressed his personal opinion that a republic would be as convenient a form of government for a democratic country like Norway as a monarchy, but and that something was due to the said that something was due to the feeling of other Scandinavian countries, which were occustomed to a mon-archial form of government



New York, June 12.—Old-time financiers have been astounded by the triumph of Hyde, the 29-year-old boy, who has just put numerous veterans of great prominence to utter rout in the campaign for control of the Equitable Insurance company. He succeeded quite as much by sheer ability and force of character as by the prestige which the controlling shares of stock left him by his father gave him. He had been classed as little better than a spendthrift. He is now rated as a great factor in the financial world.

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WAR GAME ATTACK ON WASHINGTON BEGINS

Two of Attacking Fleet Theoretically Sunk by the Fort Howard Guns.

THE PLAY IS IMPORTANT

It Will Disclose Weakness in the Defense of the National Capital-Novel Method of Defending the Potomac.

Baltimore, June 14.-Admiral Dickins' squadron made a demonstration on local fortifications early this morning and four i rpedoboat destroyers were theoretically blown out of the water by artillerymen stationed at Fort Howard.

Then he battleship Texas made a frontal demonstration and from a seven-foot knoll fired her big and little guns at Fort Howard. While the Texas was making this demonstration a swift cruiser made a flank movement and went up the bay toward Rooles island. It was discovered in the nick of time by men at Fort Howard, who fired on the ship. The fire was returned and after a li-ly skirmish the gunners at the fort theoretically sent both the Texas and the cruiser to the bottom.

Expected a Night Attack. of searchlights of the artillery defenses here last night was fruitless. None of the units of Admiral Dickins' fleet, constituting the naval side of the joint exercises of the army and navy, picked up during the night. tice of the searchlights was declared to be most satisfactory. Their range, however, is far short of the twelvemile channel available to Admiral Dickins and the supposition is the could have run the capes and proceeded to

Washington and Baltimore from the ocean unobserved if he had so elected. Could Sink Them on Potomac. Washington, June 14.—Washington according to American military scientists, is as perfectly fortified a city as there is in the world. It is, in mili-tary equipment and scientific organization of defenses, what the Russians thought Port Arthur was, and what the

Japanese proved Port Arthur was not. The combined naval and military maneuvers which will be held during the week beginning June 11 are designed to determine to what extent the Americans have been guilty of the Russian crime of overconfidence. It is claimed that Washington is constructively impregnable to a sea attack. The navy will conduct an attack and the land forces will undertake the defense. The movement is intended to test the defensible-ness of both Washington and Baltimore, but especial attention will be giv-

Probably nowhere in the world is there to be seen a better example of the method of modern coast defense than in the protection of the Chesa-peake bay cities. If you will take a large map showing the coast region from Fortress Monroe, at the mouth of the bay, up to Baltimore, and will, with a ruler and pencil, cover it with a myriad of little squares, you will have the basis of the modern plan of defense. These squares, as they are drawn and numbered and carefully recorded on the military maps, are of about 150

Now imagine a series of forts along the Chesapeake bay and the Potomac river, in which huge guns, many of them of the disappearing pattern, are mounted. Add to this a conception of many skilfully concealed observation observation points. These observation points are all connected by telegraph and telephone wires, and in addition wireless equipments are now installed at many

How the Plan Works.

Imagine a hostile fleet to have passed Fortress Monroe, as it might easily do, and to attempt to sail up the Potomac. From the nearest point of observation a telephone message would be sent to every company in charge of a huge battery of coast defense artillery, stating that hostile ships were in squares Nos. 112, 346 and 12,784, for instance. The men behind the gun would not see any of the ships; they would not need to see them. They would raise their pieces, aim them at the designated squares, insert the proper charges, and fire into the air. But the huge shells would come down exactly where that he and his whee will divide their they were wanted, maybe ten, maybe time between this city and their Irish fifteen miles away. As the hostile ships change their positions the gunners, under the wired instructions, change range and elevation and charge. For every square of the thousands on their maps, the exact range, elevation and counsel are expected to be of much assistance to Tammany. their maps, the exact range, elevation, assistance to Tammany.

depression and charge is figured in ad-What chance would a fleet of any

sort of vessels have in traversing fifty miles of a narrow river, mined and lined with concealed batteries? Military men declare it as impossible as for a frigate of 1812 to take the Gibraltar of today.

But all this is to be tested. There may be weak spots in the armor of defense, and if so the attacking fleet is expected to find them. Washington was taken with ease by the English in the war of 1812, and their victorious progress was stopped only at Baltimore.

Not Sure of Forters Monroe. sort of vessels have in traversing fifty

Not Sure of Fortress Monroe. Today Fortress Monroe is powerful enough, but its availability for defense enough, but its availability for defense of the bay is matter of conjecture, because it is rather antiquated and the sweep of waters in front of it is so wide. Washington's most important defenses are Forts Hunt and Washington, on the Potomac. Baltimore is defended by Forts Smallwood, Howard, Carroll and Armistead. All these, as well as the stations where disappearing guns are placed, and the minor forts. guns are placed, and the minor forts, are connected by the service of electric wires. Torpedo stations are located at points where they are needed, and the vessels of the attacking fleet in the coming war game must dodge the blank torpedoes or go out of action whenever they have been constructively blown up.

STANDARD OIL GETS IT

Purchase of Hyde's Stock by Ryan is at Last Fully Understood.

New York, June 14.—Why, if the Equitable is to be mutualized and its control turned over to its 600,000 policyholders did Thomas Fortune Ryan pay to James Razen Hyde four or five millions of dollars for stock in the society having a par value of only

Samuel Untermeyer, Mr. Hyde's ounsel, gives an explanation that is very much to the credit of human nature. "I regard Mr. Ryan's action," credit of human he says, "as the most magnificent exhibition of public spirit and unselfish-ness that I have ever encountered ness that I have ever encountries within 100 miles of Wall street. But, "the street," being a bit cynical, doesn't take Mr. Untermeyer's explanation seriously and seeks a motive in \$413,953,020 of assets that ever have been the coveted clay of the potters mold giant enterprises. "The trophy on the part of Mr. Ryan, but

ness, who has risen from poverty to the foremost ranks among the organizers of railroads and public utility corporations generally.

Mr. Ryan is for the instant the central figure on the stage of high finance, but to those who look deepest into the situation his present commanding posiaccentuates the increasing centralization of power in the hands of the group that is reaching for the

the cold, calculating man of busi-

control of all the public utilities of the country.
Nominally Mr. Ryan represented the policyholders of the Equitable society in his purchase of the Hyde stock and ts conveyance to trustees who are to carry out plans of mutualization. particularly represents the traction interests, the gas and electric light interests, the railroad interests and the industrial trust interests of the United

The subgroups embraced in the grand scheme of centralized power are not fixed quantities, but they shift with conditions and are all united in times of crisis by an inner governing board. One hears of the Rockefeller group, of which Thomas F. Ryan is just now said to be a favored lieutenant, the leaders ich, aside from the Rockefellers, H. Rogers, James Stillman and of which. a few bankers identified with Standard Oil institutions.

DEATH RECONCILED THEM

Ar. and Mrs. Richard Croker Dwell in Harmony Once More.

New York, June 14.—It became known today that Mrs. Richard Croker, with her two daughters. Ethel and Florence, have joined the former Tam-many chieftain on his Irish estate, near Dublin, and that the reconciliation between them, brought about by the tragic death of their son Frank, is now

The family became alarmed when Croker's health forbade his coming here when his second son, Herbert died, and two weeks ago Mrs. Croker, accompanied by her daughters, Ethel and Florence, sailed for Europe on the White Star liner Baltic. Richard Croker, jr., and John Fox, president of the Democratic club, sailed on the Oce-anic last Wednesday. Mr. Fox exerted every effort for years to bring Mr. and

Irs. Croker together again.
It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Croker will return to this country with his family in September. that he and his wife will divide

PACKITG PLANT BEE IS BUZZING

Sioux Fails Is Making a Determined Effort to Launch Big Industry There.

ARMOURS CONSIDERING IT

But the Sioux Falls People Seem to See the Greatest Hope, and That a Remote One, in Independent New York Butchers.

New York, June 14.-Efforts to setablish another northwestern live stock and packing center, this time at Sioux Falls, are afoot, and the movers in the matter include former Senator R. F. Pettigrew, representatives of Armour & Co., and the Independent Butchers'

organization of this city.

The utmost secrecy has been observed by the Sioux Falls people who are conducting the negotiations. They are working with several strings to their bow, but the basis of telr plan is the big packing house that eastern capitalists built in Sioux Falls about officer years are and that practically fifteen years ago, and that practically was never operated.

was never operated.

This plant was one of the largest in the west when built, though later ones are much larger. It is big enough, however, to be made the basis of a good live stock business if it could be turned over to one of the great packing con-cerns and operated at its full possible capacity.

The imminence of developments at this time is due to the fact that the litigation which for many years has tied up the property is about to be settled. The fall term of federal court in Sioux Falls will dispose of the last of the pending cases, and a clear title to the property will thereafter be possible. Exactly what interest will take over the plant is still unknown even by the Sloux Falls people who are on the in-

Senator Pettigrew recently stated that negotiations were afoot with the New York Butchers' association, which is powerful and rich, and more than willfirms. The butchers, if they should take over the plant, would operate it for the purpose of supplying part of their own demands for meat. Their officers have been seriously interested in the project, but it is said that no contract has yet been made. One objection cited by them to establishing their western packing headquarters at Sioux Falls is that the town is so far north that, while it would probably be posthat, while it would probably be possible to secure the necessary supply of hogs, it is doubted if fat cattle would be at hand. Moreover, there is also fear that the hog supply would not be large enough to operate a larger house, or a second one if it should ever be wanted. The butchers' association has back of it the tremendous market represented by the retail concerns of the metropolis. by the retail concerns of the metropolis, and could keep two or three big packing plants in operation if it should take the final determination to slaughter its own meat instead of buying from the trust

In addition to the New York butch ers, Armour & Co. have negotiated with the Sioux Falls people with a view to taking over and operating the plant. It is understood that Pettigrew, B. H. Lien and other capitalists of Sioux Falls are interested and will try to secure control of the plant after the litigation is concluded, and use it as an inducement to some packing interest. Secrecy has been observed because of fear that St. Paul, Sioux City and

Omaha might use their influence to prevent carrying out the scheme. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the condition of the Sioux Falls plant. It was built a long time ago and has stood idle. On one hand it is alleged to be old fashioned is alleged to be old fashioned and require remodeling and refitting great cost before it can compete with modern plants. On the other hand the interested Sioux Falls people in-sist that it is a good establishment and can at small expense be made equal to

any on the Missouri river. Questions affecting railroad rates are also understood to enter into the negotiations at the present stage. Whether the railroads will make the conditions such as to encourage development Sloux Falls as a packing center is known, but it is certain that representations have been made to some them in the interest of the project.

TRY TO SAVE HIS NECK

Strenuous Effort Is Made to Prevent the Hanging of Frank Barber at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., June 14.—The last at-tempt was made today to save the neck of Frank Barber, doomed to be hanged at the state penitentiary Friday. His counsel, Judge Hamer, filed with the district court a declaration that Barber is insane and that a jury ought to be called to pass upon the question of his sanity. Under the law this is made the sanity. Order the law did not duty of the warden. Mr. Hamer alleges that Warden Beemer was ready to file this declaration, but that Governor Mickley declared him not to be insane

WOULD HANG A WOMAN

Mrs. Myers Is Found Guilty of Atrocious Murder of Husband.

Liberty, Mo., June 14.—The jury which has been sitting for the past week in the case of Agnes Myers of Kansas City, charged with the murder of her husband, Clarence Myers, turned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. This verdict means that the death penalty by hanging is to be inflicted. The crime for which Mrs. Meyers was

convicted was one of the most atrocious ever committed. According to the story of her paramour, Frank Hottman, who confessed to being an accomplice with Mrs. Meyers in the murder of her hus-band, the crime was premeditated and was executed in the most brutal manner. Hottman was tried last February for the crime and was convicted and is now awaiting the death penalty. According to Hottman's confession he was admitted to the Myers home at an early hour on the morning of May 10, 1904, by Mrs. Myers, in accordance with a prearranged plan to kill Clarence Myers. After Mrs. Myers had adminis-tered a drug to her husband to compel sleep Hottman went to the bedside of the sleeping man and dealt him a blow with a billiard cue. This served to arouse Myers, who grappled with Hott-man, and as the lager was intoxicated Myers was getting the better of the fight, when Mrs. Myers struck her hus-band with a bed slat and later cut his throat with a razor repeatedly. She then stabbed the dying man in the back a half dozen times with a pair of scis-

ARE FAR APART ON THE PEACE TERMS

Diplomats of Europe and America Are Striving Hard to End War at Once.

ARMISTICE IS ASSURED

No Doubt That Plenipotentaries Will Arrange One, but Russians and Japs Don't Look for Bloodshed to Cease.

PARLIAMENT ASSURED. St. Petersburg, June 14.—Russian experiment in parliamentarism will begin in September. The Associated Press is now in position to make this positive announcement.

Washington, June 14.- Official assurance that the president's efforts to bring Russia and Japan together to discuss peace will be crowned with suc-cess was brought to the White House

cess was brought to the White House yesterday by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, who called by appointment and in the name of Emperor Nicholas formally accepted the president's "offer of good will."

The following official statement regarding the conference was issued at the White House:

"Ambassador Cassini has called to express the Russian government's assent to the president's proposition, and to state that they would appoint plent-potentiaries to meet plenipotentiaries of Japan to discuss the question of peace. The place of meeting is at present being discussed."

During the past two weeks the president of the presid

Ing discussed."

During the past two weeks the president's efforts have been directed toward bringing the belligerents into amicable content on the basis of a mutual agreement to consider terms of pace. This he accomplished finally today. It remains now for the belligerent powers to name their plenipotentiaries and agree upon a time and place for them to meet to discuss terms and to negotiate a treaty of peace. These details are now under consideration with a bright prospect that such minor differences as may exist will be dissolved within a few days.

Story Was Unfounded.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—All attempts to create an impression that there is the slightest hitch in the preliminary peace negotiations are absolutely without a shadow of foundation. Foreign

out a shadow of foundation. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has formally notified several continental powers that a meeting of plenipotentiaries to see whether it is possible to agree to terms of peace is assured.

There does not seem to be the slightest warrant for the gratuitous idea that some correspondents are putting out that Russia is only desirous of ascertaining Japanese conditions, and at the same time to gain a better position for her army in Manchuria.

Next Stens to Be Taken.

The warring countries both having

Next Steps to Be Taken.

The warring countries both having formally agreed to conclude peace, the next step, it is explained here, will be the first direct exchange, in which Japan is expected to take the initiative by indicating, doubtless through an intermediary at Washington, her views as to the time and place of meeting.

Russia will offer no objections to Russia will offer no objections to any reasonable suggestion in this respect, being prepared to at once issue instructions to her preliminary plenipotentiary, whose personality for the moment depends upon the place Japan

Much Talk of Witte. The statement is now made that M. Witte is going to Berlin to meet Prince Arisugawa, who represented the Japanese emperor at the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William, but no confirmation of this can be obtained. In the public mind Witte stands out prominently as the one Russian statesman who should direct peace ne-gotiations. But an intimate friend of the Russian statesman assures the Associated Press he knows Witte has not been approached on the subject. Un-doubtedly court influence would be solid against his selection. Witte is thoroughly familiar with the far east-

thoroughly familiar with the far eastern question. Armistice of Three to Eight Days St. Petersburg, June 12.—Russia's plenipotentiary will be clothed with full power to receive Japan's terms and give Russia's answer, which will in-'ve power to conclude a temporary suspension of hostilities. Such suspension will probably be limited to from three to eight days.

WILL NOT BE BUNCOED.

Japanese Public Demands That Fruit of Victory Shall Be Great.
Tokio, June 14.—The Japanese con-

tinue to maintain an attitude of reserve toward the question of peace.

There were demonstrations in the streets of the capital late. Saturday evening, and today students organized a celebration, but a rainstorm speedily cleared the streets. It seemed to be the popular fear that Japan will sacrifice the advantage of Admiral Togo's victory, as well as Field Marshal Oyama's opportunity by consenting to an armstice now. It is felt that Togo's victory opens the entire Russian Pacific coast to invasion, and that Oyama is capable of speedily taking Harbin, cut-ting the railroad and isolating Vladi-vostok. It is also feared that the Russians will take advantage of the am-stice to improve their positions and strengthen their forces.

The Jiji says: "Japan has shown a willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the Russians and negotiate peace, but it is premature to think this will lead to the ultimate conclusion of peace. Much as Japan would like to see peace effected nothing short of the full rights of victors and placing the peace of the orient in a perma-nent basis will satisfy Japan. It is premature to discuss the terms of peace. It probably will become necessary to arrange an armstice at the commencement of negotiations and it will be essential to obtain some guar-antee before concluding an armstice in order to prevent the interests and positions of Japan from suffering in the event of negotiations being broken off. The great and unprecedented Japanese victory must not be forgotten. sia's great power is nearly down. It might require years before the ultimate result of the war is at-tained. Japan does not fear the prolongation of the war, but the heavy of live involved move the people from the depths of their hearts."

The Jiji thanks President Roosevelt and pays tribute to him for his action. It concludes by warning the people to be prepared for the non-success of the negotiations and for the possible

necessity of continuing the struggle.

The Nichi Nichi write in the same strain, warning the people not to count on peace while the war party in Russia continues to exert its influence over the