



THE WEATHER. Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours ending midnight, August 21, 1905: San Francisco and vicinity—Fair Monday with fog in the morning; fresh west winds. G. H. WILLSON, Local Forecaster.

THE CALL

THE THEATERS. ALCAZAR—"The Great Interrogation." CENTRAL—"On the Wabash." CHUTES—Vaudeville. Matinee. COLUMBIA—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabage Patch." GRAND—"Arrah Na Pogue." MAJESTIC—"Hans Courageous." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. TIVOLI—"Rob Roy."

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FAILURE OF PRESIDENT'S PEACE PLAN IS FEARED

Once more are the prospects for peace decidedly gloomy. De Witte expects the Czar to reject the President's arbitration project, while Japan refuses to alter her "irreducible minimum." As though in anticipation of a collapse of the negotiations, there is a noticeable renewal of military activity in Manchuria and Northern Korea.

All Depends Upon the Reply From the Czar.

De Witte Expects It to Be in the Negative.

Russia Would Welcome Break in Negotiations.

Linevitch Is Eager for a Chance to Engage Oyama.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 20.—The chances for 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 situation is still one of suspense. The ultimate decision of the issue has de facto if not de jure, passed from the plenipotentiaries to their principals—from Portsmouth to St. Petersburg, and, perhaps, in a lesser extent, to Tokio. Although there are collateral evidences that pressure both by President Roosevelt and neutral powers including Japan's ally Great Britain, is still being exerted in Tokio to induce Japan to moderate her demands, there is also reason to believe that President Roosevelt was able at his interviews with Baron Rosen to practically communicate to the latter's senior, Mr. de Witte, Japan's irreducible minimum—what she would yield, but the point beyond which she 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. RUSSIANS OFFER NO HOPE. In the Russian camp little encouragement is given. Baron Rosen reached here after an all night ride from Oyster Bay, shortly before noon and immediately went into conference with Mr. de Witte. They remained closeted together for almost three hours, during which the whole situation was reviewed. Baron Rosen communicated to his chief the President's message and it was transmitted to the Emperor, together with Mr. de Witte's recommendation. No news to the matter of this recommendation has been revealed, but it can be said that Mr. de Witte, no matter how he personally may view the proposition, is distinctly pessimistic as to the character of the response which will come from St. Petersburg. To a comrade friend this afternoon he offered little hope of a change in the situation.

The Japanese, it is firmly believed, cling to the substance of the form of their 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. They also are firm upon the cession of Sakhalin, by the transfer of the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway, first to Japan for relinquishment to China, payment for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners and the surrender of the Russian warships. It is possible to figure out a total transfer to Japan in money and property of about \$250,000,000. But this is the limit.

JAPANESE ADHERE TO SECRECY. The Japanese, as usual, are very reticent and it is impossible to obtain from them the least indication of their view of the situation in the situation produced by the President's action. It is taken for granted that the President's appeal was made to Japan as well as to Russia, but the Japanese side of the negotiations looking to a compromise is almost completely in the dark. The Japanese view of the situation is authoritatively, but rather humorously, stated thus: "The result will be known soon. It is as useless to speculate as it would be for the plenipotentiary to give his opinion of the sex of the unborn infant. When the child is born, we will be able to tell whether it is a boy or a girl. Emperor Nicholas' decision, upon which the fate of the conference seems now to hang, will depend upon conditions at home and these they do not believe are propitious. The main factors are the internal situation and the military outlook. The former has been ameliorated by last Saturday's manifesto and the character of the reports received by his Majesty from Manchuria are known to be good.

LINEVITCH YEARS FOR BATTLE. General Linevitch has expressed absolute confidence in victory and since the conference was begun he and his generals have not only assured his Majesty that the army was never in better condition, but they have sent messages to Mr. de Witte imploring him not to make peace. They demand an opportunity to retrieve the honor and prestige of the army, and, in a country where the army is the bulwark of the Government, the wishes of its generals are not likely to be disregarded by their sovereign, not only to

KAISER SENDS WARSHIPS TO GERMAN EAST AFRICA. Governor of Colony Telegraphs That the Situation Has Changed for the Worse. BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Governor of German East Africa telegraphs that the situation in the colony has changed for the worse. The Emperor has ordered two cruisers to proceed immediately to East Africa. Reinforcements also will be sent to aid the protective troops of the country.

Important to Diamond Faceters. ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—A man to whom diamonds are sent with the option of buying any or all of them is, for the purpose of the customs laws, the owner of the gems. This new and most important principle of law has been laid down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision, by Judge Walter L. Sanborn.

PILOT DEATH OF DOWAGER MARGHERITA

Mother of Italy's King Beset by Assassins. Attempt to Hurl Her Automobile From Alpine Road. Stone Barricade Erected at a Treacherous Turn in the Road.

Special Dispatch to The Call. TURIN, Aug. 20.—A dastardly attempt has just been made upon the life of Dowager Queen Margherita, mother of King Victor Emmanuel, who is making a tour of the Alps in an automobile. This news is contained in a telegram received to-day from Aosta at the royal palace of Racconigi, near here. Queen Margherita was ascending the Little St. Bernard in her automobile, accompanied by the Marquis di Villamarina, another lady of the court, and two gentlemen, when the machine suddenly struck a stone barricade, which had been erected in the middle of the road, and was overturned. Fortunately no one was injured, but the five occupants were greatly alarmed. The barricade had been placed at a dangerous turn, where it was impossible to see the road more than a few feet in advance. Police in an automobile were following the royal party and at once made an investigation, resulting in the discovery that the barricade had without doubt been placed there to bring about a fatal accident to the Queen. Two suspects have been arrested.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—A message received from Camp Kitchley, in the heart of the province of Mindanao and on Lake Lanao, says that Secretary of War Taft and party arrived there Saturday evening from Malabang after crossing Lake Lanao in a motor launch. Owing to limited wagon transportation, Secretary Taft, Major General Corbin, Senators Foster, Scott and Patterson and thirty others, including Miss Roosevelt and a few other ladies, rode horseback the entire distance from Malabang to Lake Lanao.

The party will leave for Overton early Monday morning and join the transport Logan, which sails for Cebu at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

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TAFT PARTY NOW IN HEART OF MINDANAO. Secretary of War, Miss Roosevelt and Others Travel on Horseback.

ADVISES CITIZENS TO CARRY "GUNS". Alton's Police Chief Plans the Extermination of Burglars.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 20.—On account of the many burglaries, assaults and highway robberies here Chief of Police Ashlock has instructed the citizens to arm themselves and to shoot to kill. The police cannot reach your home in time," said the Chief, "even though you have a phone in the house and turn in an alarm. Arm yourselves with revolvers, keep them handy and when you see or hear a burglar trying to enter shoot to kill. In this way you will be aiding the police."

JOKE PROVES FATAL TO NORTHERN FARMER. Drops Dead While Laughing at Funny Story Told by Neighbor.

PORTLAND, Aug. 20.—J. B. Anderson of Colfax, Wash., died yesterday afternoon while laughing at funny story a neighbor had told him. Anderson, who was a prosperous farmer near Colfax, was 45 years of age and a remarkably strong and healthy man.

WILL MARRY SISTER OF THE SPANISH KING. Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria to Wed the Infanta Maria Teresa.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—The newspapers announce that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria and the Infanta Maria Teresa, sister of King Alfonso.

CURZON'S CABLED RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED BY BALFOUR.

Earl of Minto Is to Succeed Him as the Viceroy of India



FINDS NEGRO CEMETERY ON HIS PROPERTY

Professor Stratton Is the Owner of 400 Graves.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Professor F. A. Stratton, who recently paid \$85,000 for a farm on Wilnot road in upper New Rochelle, has made the discovery that he acquired with the property a negro cemetery with 400 graves in it. The cemetery is in the center of the farm and was established seventy years ago by an old Huguenot, John Soule, who used it as the burying ground for his slaves. In recent years the negro residents of New Rochelle, East Chester and Mamaroneck have buried their dead there. The last funeral took place a week ago.

The negroes of New Rochelle are much excited, because they have heard that Stratton intends to build a large country mansion on the place, which will mean that the cemetery will be destroyed and the gravestones razed. The negroes have no control over the graveyard, because the man who deeded the property for use as a cemetery named a board of trustees, but failed to provide for any one to succeed the members of the board. The last member of the original board of trustees died twenty years ago.

Stratton is in Maine on his vacation and a number of men are engaged in clearing the land for building purposes. He was dumfounded when he discovered that he owned a negro cemetery, but just what instructions he left concerning it cannot be ascertained.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Mayor Dunne of Chicago was arrested to-day and held before a Justice in Evanston, charged with having violated the automobile speed ordinance of that suburb. The Mayor, in company with his friend, John Boyleston, was riding through Evanston, when he was stopped by a policeman, who accused the chauffeur, Edward Sykes, of going too fast. All three were taken to the police station. The Mayor remained outside in the automobile, while the other two went in to appear before the Justice.

"I don't know anything about the speed of these things," said the Mayor, "but I do not think we were going very fast. However, we may have been, and I guess we will have to pay our fines like anybody else."

Sykes was unable to decide whether he should pay the fine of \$10 which was placed against him by the Justice, and came out to consult the Mayor about it. "Go ahead and pay the fine," advised the Mayor.

It was paid, and the machine moved away after Mayor Dunne had solicited inquiry concerning the speed limit in his own city, saying that he did not desire to be arrested again.

MAYOR DUNNE ARRESTED FOR FAST AUTOING

Chicago's Executive Is Haled Before a Magistrate.

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POLICE FORCE OF CHICAGO TO BE SHAKEN UP

New Chief Outlines a Varied Programme of Reform.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chief Collins announced last night that he would devote this week to refurbishing and refurbishing the appearance of the police force. He is going in for new uniforms, renovated uniforms, standing collars, black ties, glittering stars and soldierly bearing; also clean station-houses, wagons and cells.

But the most radical reform which the Chief announces is the rule that police inspectors will be expected to inspect—really inspect. He will have a meeting of his inspectors some day this week and tell them their new duties. They will be expected to visit at least once a month all station-houses within their jurisdiction and make written reports to the Chief on the conditions observed. The captains will be required to inspect their stations minutely once a week and make similar reports to the inspectors. The lieutenants will conduct the uniforms at roll call and inspect classes for instruction in police duties.

Assistant Chief Schuetter will be expected to inspect the entire force, taking a different precinct each day.

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LONDON, Aug. 20.—The resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as Viceroy of India and the appointment of the Earl of Minto as his successor was announced at the Indian Office to-day.

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 a decidedly bitter feeling between Lord Curzon 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. Reprising on August 12, the refusal of Brodrick, Secretary of Staff of India, to make this appointment, Lord Curzon requests that the Government reconsider its decision. "In order to enable me to accept the responsibility which I infer his Majesty's Government still desires me to assume."

Brodrick again refused to comply with the request for the appointment of Major General Barrow, and Lord Curzon replied as follows: "It is apparent that his Majesty's Government deny me that confidence which alone can enable me to serve them, and attach a fundamentally different interpretation from myself to the modifications, upon the acceptance of which alone I consented to remain in office. The situation therefore remains where it was when I resigned in June. If the Government is unable to accept my views I request the Premier to place my resignation in the hands of his Majesty."

To this Brodrick replied that there was a request from Mr. Balfour that Lord Curzon reconsider his determination. In a final dispatch, however, dated August 12, Lord Curzon says: "The main question is not the choice of an individual, but one of the principles underlying a future change in our administration. I am driven to the conclusion that the policy of his Majesty's Government is based on principles that I could not conscientiously carry into execution. In the interest of the new organization it is desirable that I should be relieved of my duties with as little delay as possible."

To this Mr. Balfour himself replied that he had, "with the most profound regret, submitted Lord Curzon's resignation to the King."

Supplementary dispatches after the receipt of the resignation show, firstly, that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener were unable to agree over the details of the reorganization; and secondly, that Lord Curzon at the time he left England expressed his entire disagreement with the plan.

"But," he says, "I loyally commenced the undertaking and resigned only when I realized that conflicts were certain to arise between the commander in chief and the rest of the Government of India."

His concluding sentence reads: "I reflect with sorrow how little justification there has been for the claim that you have rendered me your constant support."