

BOTH NATIONS ACCEPT OFFER

Roosevelt Will Bring About Peace.

WILL NAME ENVOYS NEXT

Armistice in Manchuria Will Then Follow.

MAY MAKE TREATY IN JULY

Rapid Success of Roosevelt in Bring- ing Russia and Japan Together Proves Wonder of All Diplomats.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Japan's acceptance of the President's "offer of good will" has reached the State Department in a cablegram from Minister Griscom. Russia's reply followed later, but not in time to be despatched tonight. It is expected that it will be made public tomorrow.

Japan's reply reached the State Department several hours ahead of Russia's. Had the cablegram from Ambassador Meyer reached here before the department closed, there is a strong probability that both would have been made public today. No word regarding their character can be obtained, beyond the fact that both are acceptances, and both express gratitude of the respective governments for the President's offer of good-will.

An interesting fact regarding the negotiations of the last week is the powerful influence brought to bear upon Russia by France to accept the offer of the President and appoint plenipotentiaries to discuss peace with representatives of Japan. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, was informed by the President of every move, and has kept Paris thoroughly in touch with the President's activity. Loyal support from Paris has been given to the President's efforts from the first.

MAKES DIPLOMATS WONDER

Rapid Progress of Roosevelt May Bring Peace in July.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(Special.)—Replies to President Roosevelt's peace proposal were received by the State Department today from Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg and Minister Griscom at Tokyo, on behalf of the governments to which they are accredited. Exactly what form the responses have taken will not be known until Sunday night, when the President will return from his outing in Virginia. They will then be made public.

If these replies are in an unqualified form as it is believed they are, a formal notification to each of the belligerents that the other has accepted the suggestions of peace will be transmitted at once to the respective governments. This accomplished, Tokyo and St. Petersburg will notify their commanding officers in the field to suspend hostilities pending peace negotiations. During these negotiations the troops will rest on their arms, presumably until the treaty of peace has been signed.

In view of the striking progress made toward peace, some sanguine diplomats looked for an immediate withdrawal of the Russian forces from Manchuria. But in view of the fact that either nation may withdraw from the peace conference at any time previous to the signing of the treaty, the general belief is that the cessation of hostilities will not be marked by the withdrawal of either army.

Local diplomats are fairly astounded over what they deem the marvelous results achieved by President Roosevelt. Although they looked for peace, they expected weeks of preliminary negotiation before the incident could possibly attain the perfection it has. It is expected here that after the declaration of an armistice Russia will continue her active methods of diplomacy with a view of maintaining her prestige and bearing down the indemnity claim of Japan.

There may be many hitches before the final conclusion of the negotiations. It is conceded in some quarters that Japan may be forced to threaten a renewal of hostilities to bring Russia to fair dealing. But the consensus of opinion among diplomats of high and low degree is that peace is assured, that an armistice will be ordered within two days and that the peace treaty will be signed not later than the middle of July.

INDEMNITY MAY BE BILLION

Diplomats Begin to Calculate on Ja- pan's Terms.

LONDON, June 10.—(E.W.P. M.)—The keenest interest is manifested in President Roosevelt's note endeavoring to bring Japan and Russia to an understanding. While the British Government is not taking any part in the negotiations, it is giving the most cordial support to the President, of whose actions in the matter it has been kept fully informed. Diplomatic and official circles speak in the highest terms of the diplomatic manner in which the President handled the matter, and are fully in accord with what they consider to be the only way in which the difficulty could be overcome.

The United States, not being entangled in any way, was really the only country which could take action, but even President Roosevelt could not do more than endeavor to start direct ne-

gotiations between the belligerents. Japan, it can be stated, refused to start the negotiations until fully assured of the earnestness of Russia and that her proposals would be forgotten and considered. Her demands will include an indemnity, on the amount of which the President is urging lenient treatment.

It is considered here that Japan is entitled to an indemnity, and it is pointed out that, while the payment of an indemnity would be a large amount, the standing of Russia among the powers, it is not so serious as the loss of territory; besides, the payment of an indemnity would be a large amount, and would leave no feeling of revenge.

Financial circles in London are of the opinion that the Japanese will demand an indemnity amounting to about \$1,000,000,000, that being their estimate of the cost to the Japanese of the 15 months' fighting. This is considered in some quarters to be too large an estimate of the expenditures, which it is thought to be nearer \$600,000,000.

It is also understood that Russia now admits in principle that the demand for an indemnity is justified. It is suggested that the terms of Japan will probably also include the acknowledgment of a Japanese right to sue for the cost of the total Russian evacuation of Manchuria, the handing over of Russian interests on the Liao Tung Peninsula and at Port Arthur to Japan, and the cession of the railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin. The question of the Island of Sakhalin will also be raised.

NEGOTIATE IN WASHINGTON

American Capital Chosen for Meet- ing of Peace Envoys.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—From an authoritative official source it is learned today that it has been practically determined that the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia for the determination of peace terms will hold their sessions in Washington.

CZAR INVITED INTERSESSION

President's Action Taken at Suggestion of Russian Despot.

BERLIN, June 10.—The text of President Roosevelt's message on the subject of peace to the governments of Russia and Japan is regarded at the Foreign Office here as admirable in spirit and phrasing, and positive hope now exists of comprehensive early peace. The Russian Emperor, it is said, invited the action of the President, and had much to do with the form that the President's representations took.

Emperor Nicholas, through the counsel of powerful personal influences in Russia, became disposed toward peace some days in advance of the President's action. It was recognized at the Russian court and at this court also that no man in the world could so well make an appeal for peace as President Roosevelt. His knowledge of the Russian situation, his knowledge of the European system and the good will Japan feels toward the United States made the President the solitary statesman who could take such a step without either side distrusting him or feeling annoyed by his solicitude.

The opinion here is that Russia is now ready for peace and seeks peace, and that the only differences insurmountable by negotiations which might arise lie in the Japanese terms.

BERLIN PRAISES ROOSEVELT

Hope Tempered by Fear Russia May Renew Hostilities.

BERLIN, June 11.—(4:10 A. M.)—The morning papers add a hopeful tone toward the latest peace movement. They praise President Roosevelt's skill in choosing the psychological moment for making overtures to Tokyo and St. Petersburg, and say he showed great discretion in handling the matter.

The newspapers assume that the first step will be an armistice, of which the Generals at the front must settle the details. Hence it is believed that considerable time must elapse before a treaty of peace can be signed. Some fear is expressed that the Emperor of Russia may not yet be fully convinced of the hopelessness of the military situation in Manchuria and may decide to continue the struggle if Japan terms the peace too humiliating. All the newspapers, however, are convinced that the next military operation of the Japanese would make peace a necessity, if the battles at Tsushima and Mukden have not already done so. They emphasize the renewed demonstrations against the war among the Russian people as calculated to impel the Emperor to hasten peace.

LONDON PAPERS PESSIMISTIC

Expect Demand for Indemnity Will Wreck Peace Prospects.

LONDON, June 11.—Despite the encouraging peace news that comes from St. Petersburg, Tokyo and Washington, the newspapers declare that they are reluctant to regard either peace or even a rumored cessation of hostilities as a certainty at the present time. Granting that the peace talk is sound, they say that the Russian Jingoism will get the upper hand and that Japanese insistence on a money indemnity is most likely to break off all negotiations immediately.

Notwithstanding the pessimistic view of the press, there is a feeling in all circles that peace is likely, a condition that will be everywhere welcomed.

The Observer's terse comment is: "We must not be sanguine of the success of Roosevelt's efforts."

The Sunday Times declares: "We do not believe Japan's terms are unreasonable on the main point that she insists upon a guarantee of her future position in the Far East. It is inconceivable under certain circumstances how she can expect to see that her just claims are allowed."

NEXT MOVE IS AN ARMISTICE

When Plenipotentiaries Are Named, Hostilities Will Cease.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Officials in Washington who have been closely following the negotiations conducted by the President to bring about peace between Japan and Russia expect that the next move will be a request for an armistice, and it is not thought that hostilities will continue after plenipotentiaries are named to arrange peace terms. It is thought here that the United States Government will be the medium of communication until some diplomatic channel is established between the belligerent nations.

TRAVELING MEN HAVE THEIR DAY

Hold Big Parade and Attend the Exposition by the Thousands.

ARE BANQUETED AT INN

After the Formal Exercises of the Day, the Knights of the Grip Gather at the Bridge of Nations.

Senator Fulton Speaks.

Peace Must Not Be Used for Prepar- ation for Renewal of War.

Senator Fulton concluded the speech-making with a witty address on "The Drummer." Although the audience had been enthusiastic before, it now broke its bonds, and thrice dignifiedly. Mr. Fulton spoke as one of boys, and won his way to every heart.

The next feature of the day was the gigantic dinner given at the American Inn by the local traveling men to their visitors. Covers were laid for 75, and a most enthusiastic time was had. For nearly two hours speeches and toasts were the order of the day, and then the boys made their way to the trail.

The rest of the evening was spent in the wildest frivolity. The band entertained hundreds of visitors, while the illuminations and fireworks held the attention of many. Still others, probably all the rest, wandered back and forth across the Bridge of Nations inspecting the various attractions that beckoned from every hand. Each of the travelers was provided with a passbook, and all did their best to get rid of the coupons. Finally, the lateness of the hour put an end to the festivities, and the sightseers made their way homeward, with fond recollections of the day and its celebrations.

TRAGEDY OF THE DESERT

EMPTY STAGE WITH EXHAUSTED HORSES FOUND.

Driver and Wealthy Mineowner's Wife
Believed to Have Perished in
Southern California.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., June 10.—(Special.)—Sheriff Ralph left tonight for Marvel in response to a telegram from Deputy Sheriff Preciado, stating that miners had arrived with the information that Oscar Wilcox, a stage driver, was wandering about insane on the desert, or was possibly dead. His stage and team were found 20 miles from Yermo, the horses being on their last legs.

Wilcox left here Tuesday morning with one passenger, Mrs. Charles Henry, wife of a wealthy mine owner, bound for Gold Mountain, 50 miles north of here, where her husband is superintendent of the company. The stage should have arrived at Gold Mountain that afternoon, and Wilcox have started on the return trip Thursday morning, being due to reach here last night. Mrs. Henry has not been heard from. Her relatives leave with the Sheriff tonight to institute a search.

Box 8, the stage station where Wilcox was seen yesterday, is 40 miles out of his course. The Arrow Head Stage Company, by whom Wilcox is employed, is at a loss to account for his presence near Box 8, and share the fears of the Oscar that another desert tragedy has occurred.

RUSSIA PREPARES TO CAPTURE THE DOVE OF PEACE

The illustration shows a man in a top hat and coat, holding a large banner that reads "RUSSIA". He is standing on a globe, and a dove is perched on a branch in the foreground. The scene is set against a background of a landscape with a building and a flag.

JAPAN WILL ASK GOOD GUARANTEE

Will Bind Russia to Strict Ob- servance of Treaty When Signed.

LOOKS TO POWERS TO HELP

Peace Must Not Be Used for Prepar- ation for Renewal of War.

TOKIO, June 11.—On the ability of Russia to offer a sufficient guarantee that she will live up to any treaty of peace arranged hinges Japan's willingness to bring the war to an end. This statement is made on the authority of one of the best-known Japanese statesmen, on condition that his identity be kept unknown.

"Japan wants peace," he said, "but she will not be a fool by Russia. That nation must agree to keep her hands off the Far East for a long term of years, and her treaty must contain some clauses which effectively preclude her resuming hostilities when her army and navy are rehabilitated, and such clauses must be of such character that they cannot lightly be disregarded. Even at the present time, when her navy has been completely wiped off the face of the waters and her army has been disrupted and placed on the defensive at all points, we hear from our secret agents in St. Petersburg that the advocates of a war policy urge the Czar, if he feels that he must subscribe to peace terms, to refuse to commit Russia to any policy of disarmament that would prevent the execution of contracts for new warships of all classes which were made with German and American firms of shipbuilders. They hope that Japan will be so flustered with her success that she will be dragged into a conflict with the United States and France, and that Russia can then seize the moment to again enter Manchuria and resume her sway over China."

Make Powers Enforce Treaty.

"To prevent this, Japan will ask that the terms of peace be made so plain that the powers will be compelled to make Russia live up to her obligations, no matter what complications shall arise in the future. Of course, Japan will not insist on any agreement for disarmament that would be preposterous, inasmuch as it would bring a protest from France and Germany, but she can so tie the Russian hands with positive promises that she will reduce to a minimum any chance that the new Russian navy or army shall ever be directed against Japan or her commerce."

"When the United States Minister to Japan, Lloyd Griscom, on Friday, presented the note of President Roosevelt to Baron Kamekura, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that officer took care to im-

WILL NEGOTIATE IN WASHINGTON

Von Rosen and Taka- hira, Peace Envoys.

JAPAN'S TERMS ARE FAIR

Indemnity Will Cause Greatest Difficulty.

CZAR THANKS ROOSEVELT

Imperial Council Almost Unanimous for Peace When President's Dispatch Opened Way to Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Representatives from Japan and Russia will meet in Washington to discuss peace terms. This fact is certain. The Russian representative will be Baron von Rosen, the Japanese representative will probably be Mr. Takahira, although there is a chance the Russian government may ask that Japan name some one of Von Rosen rank. That is all that is admitted at the Russian capital up to the present time. It is all that is likely to be admitted until the plenipotentiaries actually meet.

It is understood that the Japanese terms of peace, already unofficially communicated, are in every way acceptable, with the exception of the indemnity proposition, and that will eventually be conceded, should it be absolutely insisted upon by Japan, although the Russian representative will oppose it to the last.

It is considered likely that, should Japan continue to insist that the Manchurian Railway be turned over to her, she cannot refuse to reimburse the Russian capitalists who have put up money for the development of the railways. The Russian government feels that a frank interchange of views between men having the best interests of the two countries at heart will be likely to result in mutual concessions that will eventually end in the adoption of a hard-and-fast treaty between Russia and Japan.

NEW ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

Radicals Now Condemn It for Suing for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—(10:32 P. M.)—The radical press, which hounds the government, has already unofficially taken its stand, and is promptly seeking to take advantage of the new situation created by the possibility of peace. Although for months it has been preaching peace and the abandonment of the whole of the Manchurian adventure at any cost, it has already veered around and pretends to be horrified at the fact that Russia can contemplate the possibility of surrendering her position on the Pacific and purchasing peace at the price of an indemnity after the sacrifice of millions of the people's money and thousands of people's lives, and declares that only the people shall decide whether the country shall submit to this humiliation.

These tactics, which produce all the more effect since so far as the indemnity goes the radical papers undoubtedly reflect the views of the masses of the Russian people, as well as those prevalent in official circles. The status of Vladivostok and the question of an indemnity are sure to be the main obstacles to an agreement once the belligerents are brought together, but the possibility of such a development of the opposition are waging war against the government, constitutes the chief danger.

Solemn words of warning such as those uttered by the Moscow Zemstvo and the Mayors of the principal cities who joined with them in the all-Russian Zemstvo Congress cannot be lightly thrust aside, although the government is getting accustomed to hard words. The organization known as the League of Professional Leagues yesterday issued a resolution threatening to translate its words into acts unless the government yielded, and resolved not only to inaugurate a strike of all professional associations, but also to defend its members also bound themselves not to testify at political trials, and to provide for each other's family in case any of the members suffered arrest or exile.

Months ago M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that "there will be no internal crisis now or while the war lasts. The crisis will come when the war ends."

His words seem like a prophecy.

ACCLAIM ROOSEVELT'S ACT.

Russian Statesmen Admire His Di- plomacy—Probable Future Course.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—(1:15 P. M.)—The text of President Roosevelt's personal appeal to the sovereigns of the warring countries to arrange a meeting of the plenipotentiaries for the purpose of agreeing on terms of peace, which arrived here this morning, rent the veil, and for the skeptic at St. Petersburg, who refused to believe President Roosevelt's efforts could succeed, it came like a bombshell.

It is a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude, and the diplomats here make no attempt to conceal their admiration for the New World brand of diplomacy, which acts while the remainder of the world thinks.

The formal replies of Russia and Japan are expected to be transmitted through Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, and M. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, but the situation is such at this hour as to leave no doubt of the acceptance of both, and that the

WILL NEGOTIATE IN WASHINGTON

Von Rosen and Taka- hira, Peace Envoys.

JAPAN'S TERMS ARE FAIR

Indemnity Will Cause Greatest Difficulty.

CZAR THANKS ROOSEVELT

Imperial Council Almost Unanimous for Peace When President's Dispatch Opened Way to Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Representatives from Japan and Russia will meet in Washington to discuss peace terms. This fact is certain. The Russian representative will be Baron von Rosen, the Japanese representative will probably be Mr. Takahira, although there is a chance the Russian government may ask that Japan name some one of Von Rosen rank. That is all that is admitted at the Russian capital up to the present time. It is all that is likely to be admitted until the plenipotentiaries actually meet.

It is understood that the Japanese terms of peace, already unofficially communicated, are in every way acceptable, with the exception of the indemnity proposition, and that will eventually be conceded, should it be absolutely insisted upon by Japan, although the Russian representative will oppose it to the last.

It is considered likely that, should Japan continue to insist that the Manchurian Railway be turned over to her, she cannot refuse to reimburse the Russian capitalists who have put up money for the development of the railways. The Russian government feels that a frank interchange of views between men having the best interests of the two countries at heart will be likely to result in mutual concessions that will eventually end in the adoption of a hard-and-fast treaty between Russia and Japan.

NEW ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT

Radicals Now Condemn It for Suing for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—(10:32 P. M.)—The radical press, which hounds the government, has already unofficially taken its stand, and is promptly seeking to take advantage of the new situation created by the possibility of peace. Although for months it has been preaching peace and the abandonment of the whole of the Manchurian adventure at any cost, it has already veered around and pretends to be horrified at the fact that Russia can contemplate the possibility of surrendering her position on the Pacific and purchasing peace at the price of an indemnity after the sacrifice of millions of the people's money and thousands of people's lives, and declares that only the people shall decide whether the country shall submit to this humiliation.

These tactics, which produce all the more effect since so far as the indemnity goes the radical papers undoubtedly reflect the views of the masses of the Russian people, as well as those prevalent in official circles. The status of Vladivostok and the question of an indemnity are sure to be the main obstacles to an agreement once the belligerents are brought together, but the possibility of such a development of the opposition are waging war against the government, constitutes the chief danger.

Solemn words of warning such as those uttered by the Moscow Zemstvo and the Mayors of the principal cities who joined with them in the all-Russian Zemstvo Congress cannot be lightly thrust aside, although the government is getting accustomed to hard words. The organization known as the League of Professional Leagues yesterday issued a resolution threatening to translate its words into acts unless the government yielded, and resolved not only to inaugurate a strike of all professional associations, but also to defend its members also bound themselves not to testify at political trials, and to provide for each other's family in case any of the members suffered arrest or exile.

Months ago M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that "there will be no internal crisis now or while the war lasts. The crisis will come when the war ends."

His words seem like a prophecy.

ACCLAIM ROOSEVELT'S ACT.

Russian Statesmen Admire His Di- plomacy—Probable Future Course.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—(1:15 P. M.)—The text of President Roosevelt's personal appeal to the sovereigns of the warring countries to arrange a meeting of the plenipotentiaries for the purpose of agreeing on terms of peace, which arrived here this morning, rent the veil, and for the skeptic at St. Petersburg, who refused to believe President Roosevelt's efforts could succeed, it came like a bombshell.

It is a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude, and the diplomats here make no attempt to conceal their admiration for the New World brand of diplomacy, which acts while the remainder of the world thinks.

The formal replies of Russia and Japan are expected to be transmitted through Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, and M. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, but the situation is such at this hour as to leave no doubt of the acceptance of both, and that the

RUSSIA PREPARES TO CAPTURE THE DOVE OF PEACE

The illustration shows a man in a top hat and coat, holding a large banner that reads "RUSSIA". He is standing on a globe, and a dove is perched on a branch in the foreground. The scene is set against a background of a landscape with a building and a flag.

RUSSIA PREPARES TO CAPTURE THE DOVE OF PEACE

The illustration shows a man in a top hat and coat, holding a large banner that reads "RUSSIA". He is standing on a globe, and a dove is perched on a branch in the foreground. The scene is set against a background of a landscape with a building and a flag.

RUSSIA PREPARES TO CAPTURE THE DOVE OF PEACE

The illustration shows a man in a top hat and coat, holding a large banner that reads "RUSSIA". He is standing on a globe, and a dove is perched on a branch in the foreground. The scene is set against a background of a landscape with a building and a flag.

RUSSIA PREPARES TO CAPTURE THE DOVE OF PEACE

The illustration shows a man in a top hat and coat, holding a large banner that reads "RUSSIA". He is standing on a globe, and a dove is perched on a branch in the foreground. The scene is set against a background of a landscape with a building and a flag.

RUSSIA PREPARES TO CAPTURE THE DOVE OF PEACE

The illustration shows a man in a top hat and coat, holding a large banner that reads "RUSSIA". He is standing on a globe, and a dove is perched on a branch in the foreground. The scene is set against a background of a landscape with a building and a flag.