

# PEACE ENDS WAR

## Envoys of Russia and Japan in Accord on All Points.

## SACRIFICE BY JAPAN.

### Last Concession Granted from Tokyo Clinches Result in Short Order.

Official Statement Issued at Portsmouth that Peace Plenipotentiaries Have Agreed—Japan Yields Practically Every Point in Dispute, Waiving Indemnity and Purchase Price for Sakhalin.

Peace has come. Envoys of the warring countries have reached an agreement on all questions and the devastating war in the East is over. The efforts of Theodore Roosevelt have borne their fruit, and the commissioners of Russia and Japan have arrived at terms of peace.

#### Japanese Give In.

In the interest of peace Japan yielded practically everything which the Russians demanded, giving up her claim to indemnity and contenting herself with that which she had won as the immediate fruits of war.



SERGIUS WITTE.

The vision of peace came out of a cloud. Undoubtedly Mr. Witte and Baron Komura knew that it was to appear, but each envoy put on an appearance early Tuesday that was more than unimpressive. Those who had felt, and practically known that an amicable agreement was to be the outcome, did not allow forbidding looks to disconcert them.

That which has been consistently forecast is an accomplished fact, and from Portsmouth will go out the word which will disband armies and restore concord to the fields where war has waged.

#### Japan Shows Greatness.

Japan has added to the exhibition of heroism of her soldiers in the field a display of moral courage which amounts to greatness. Magnanimity has marked her course throughout the peace proceedings, and today she stands as an example to the world.

The Mikado sent word to his peace commissioners that rather than have the efforts which had been made to end the war fail it was the judgment of the government that concessions might be made with honor. The concessions were made, and out of Portsmouth goes the proclamation of peace.

Points on which the Japanese yield are indemnity, the restoration to Russia of war ships interned in neutral ports and the limitation of Russian naval power in the East. The two last points she had been ready to yield for a week. The one great matter on which she gave way was the demand for indemnity.

#### Neither Belligerent Humiliated.

The terms of peace contain nothing which is humiliating to either belligerent. Russia has lost much—its navy, Manchuria, Port Arthur, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and its prestige in the Orient—but has saved its "honor." Japan has gained much and has saved its "honor." It has not been humiliated as it was after the conclusion of the Chinese war, when the European nations compelled it to give up Port Arthur.

Tactically the triumph is with Russia, and Sergius Witte is the hero of the hour. Morally, and probably in the solid advantages gained and in the judgment of history, Japan is the victor. Russia keeps her money and saves her pride. Japan secures the foothold on the Asiatic mainland she had set out for and appeals to the world for confidence and faith.

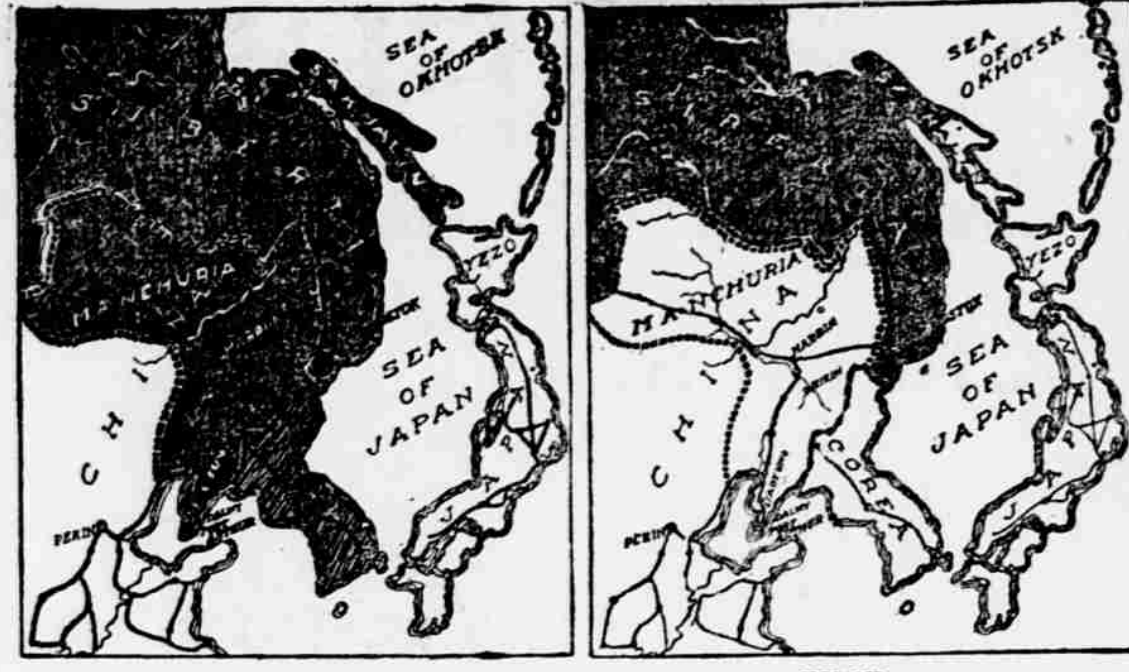
Each nation will be free now, thanks in part to the generous efforts of President Roosevelt, to devote itself to the arts of peace. A year more of fighting would have exhausted both financially, and an irredeemable paper currency would have taken the place of gold in both empires. They have escaped that danger. The Russian government can devote itself to the restoration of internal peace and that of Japan to the restoration of Korea. Each has been so much worn down by war and is in such need of rest that they are likely to remain at peace for many years.

#### Enthusiasm Is Great.

News of peace was received outside of the conference room and in the streets and hotels of Portsmouth with the wildest enthusiasm. The tidings spread with the rapidity of the passage of light. Men were cheering everywhere and many women were weeping. Hats, canes and coats were thrown into the air and the scene was one of thrilling excitement, which was a laggard in subsiding.

Advertise in this paper.

## HOW THE WAR HAS CHANGED THE MAP.



Russian territory shown in black. Japanese territory or sphere of influence in white or shaded.

## PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE WAR.

War began	Feb. 6, 1904
War ended	Aug. 29, 1905
Lasted (days)	570
First shot on sea (at Chemulpo)	Feb. 8, 1904
First shot on land (at Pingyang)	Feb. 28, 1904
First naval engagement (at Port Arthur)	Feb. 9, 1904
Last naval battle (Sea of Japan)	May 27, 1905
First land battle (Yalu)	May 1, 1904
Last land battle (Mukden)	Feb. 26-March 10, 1905
Russia's army in field at close of war	629,614
Japan's army in field at close of war	912,730
Russia's strength in guns	1,116
Japan's strength in guns	1,030
Russian Generals killed	2
Japanese Generals killed	0
Russian Admirals killed	3
Japanese Admirals killed	0
Russians killed and wounded on land	294,779
Japanese killed and wounded on land	113,006
Russian losses at sea	\$1,000,000
Japanese losses at sea	\$3,670
Russian prisoners	67,701
Japanese prisoners	646
Russian ships engaged in war	83
Japanese ships engaged in war	76
Russian ships sunk	57
Japanese ships sunk	12
Russian ships captured	7
Japanese ships captured	0
Russia's money loss in ships	\$155,500,000
Japan's money loss in ships	\$24,720,000
War cost Russia	\$1,200,000,000
War cost Japan	\$800,000,000
Russia borrowed	\$750,000,000
Japan borrowed	\$550,000,000

#### MIKADO ORDERS CONCESSIONS.

Komura and Takahira, Downcast, Submit to Instructions.

The result was not brought about by the initiative of Baron Komura, the chief Japanese envoy, and his aid, Minister Takahira. It was ordered by the Japanese emperor himself.

Komura and Takahira wanted an indemnity. They claimed and claim now that by this action Japan has lost the legitimate fruits of her victories. Although President Roosevelt had much to do with bringing about these overwhelming concessions by the Japanese, it is known that Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent, who is in this country and who has been so persistent a visitor of the President, went over the head of Baron Komura and reached the ear of the emperor through Marquis Ito, one of the elder statesmen.

The Japanese officials explain their remarkable concessions on the ground of humanity. This is as good an official explanation as any other. The fact is that the present envoys, Komura and Takahira, were beaten at home by the representatives of Kaneko and the influence of Marquis Ito.

The hard-headed business man, M. Witte, whom the czar so wisely picked out for his envoy, although besought by people in his own country, in England, France and America, and although personally begged by President Roosevelt, to pay some sort of an indemnity, stubbornly and persistently refused. He won. It must be said that he did not expect to win, for he said that he was thunderstruck when Baron Komura waived the indemnity. Although Witte is a peace man, he would have allowed the war to go on indefinitely before he would have paid a cent of tribute.

He granted all the obvious demands of Japan, granted everything Japan had requested before the war. Then he made the argument that Russia is not a conquered nation, that this war is a colonial war and that Russia can continue it indefinitely.

Witte had no Baron Kaneko working against him in this country. He goes home with the glory of settling a war that has crushed the Russian armies, destroyed the Russian fleets, driven Russia out of territory she had grabbed as if his country was the conquering force instead of the conquered.

#### RUSSIA'S INTERNED WARSHIPS.

Location and Names of Vessels to Which Japan Waives Claim.

The interned warships to which Japan has waived her claim and which will be returned to Russia are: The battleship Czarévitch, at Tsingtau, China. The cruiser Askold, the gunboat Mandjur and the torpedo boat destroyer Gruzovoi, at Shanghai. The cruiser Diana, at Saigon, French Indo-China. The cruisers Aurora, Oleg and Jemtchug, at Manila. The converted cruiser Lena, at Mare Island, San Francisco bay.

#### TRUMPHT FOR ROOSEVELT.

American President Praised for Aid in Securing Result.

The conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan is a splendid triumph for Theodore Roosevelt. It is another illustration of the singular adaptability and good fortune which have characterized his career. In the present instance his facility and good fortune have won him the applause of the whole world and no one will begrudge him the honor thus acquired. Blessed are the peacemakers.

#### TERMS AGREED UPON BY RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Korea.

Recognizing Japan's preponderating influence in Korea, but Japan to observe its territorial integrity and preserve the "open door" policy.

Manchuria.

Mutual obligations to evacuate Manchuria, to restore Chinese sovereignty, and for the "open door" principle. Russia surrenders to Japan its Liaoting leases, including Port Arthur and Dalny. Railway from Qianchowto to Port Arthur and Neuchwang to be surrendered to China, with limitation of the privileges obtained in 1896 by Mr. Rothstein and Prince Ulktonsky.

Sakhalin.

Agreement to divide Sakhalin, the surrender of which island Japan at first demanded. Japan to have fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

Genera.

Russia to pay Japan a reasonable amount for maintenance of the 65,000 Russian prisoners. A broad compact for mutual commercial privileges, by which each country will guarantee to the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and the "open door."

Demands Withdrawn.

For remuneration of Japan for cost of war (indemnity). For surrender to Japan of interned warships. For limiting Russia's naval power in the East.

News of Minor Note.

A woman miser, owner of two tenement houses and having large sums in banks, was found dead in two rooms she occupied in New York.

The caterer of the Tombs prison in New York proposes to sue Nan Patterson for the return of a rabbit's foot loaned her during her trial.

Rebels in Batavia, Dutch East Indies, have attacked the post at Ramboung and slain two officers and twenty-two men. Only six men escaped and they were wounded.

Alfred Waterhouse, a well-known architect and prominent member of the Royal Academy, died at London at the age of 75. He designed many of the best-known buildings in various parts of England.

From injuries received by the explosion of a toy cannon July 4, twenty-nine years ago, Fred Bashaw of Newport, Ky., has undergone a serious surgical operation and is in a Cincinnati hospital in a critical condition.

Denver, New Orleans, Kansas City and Salt Lake are seeking the next meeting of the Trans-Mississippi congress. John W. Noble of St. Louis, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and Col. H. D. Lovell of San Francisco, are mentioned for the presidency of the congress. Thomas W. Lawson is made a defendant in a suit by Paine, Webber & Co. of Boston over \$6,000,000 worth of Copper Range Consolidated stock. The bill filed asks restoration of 70,000 shares of the stock, which the defendant refused to transfer, or, in lieu thereof, \$6,000,000.

## SOLAR MARVEL SEEN.

### SAVANTS AND LAYMEN WITNESS ECLIPSE OF SUN.

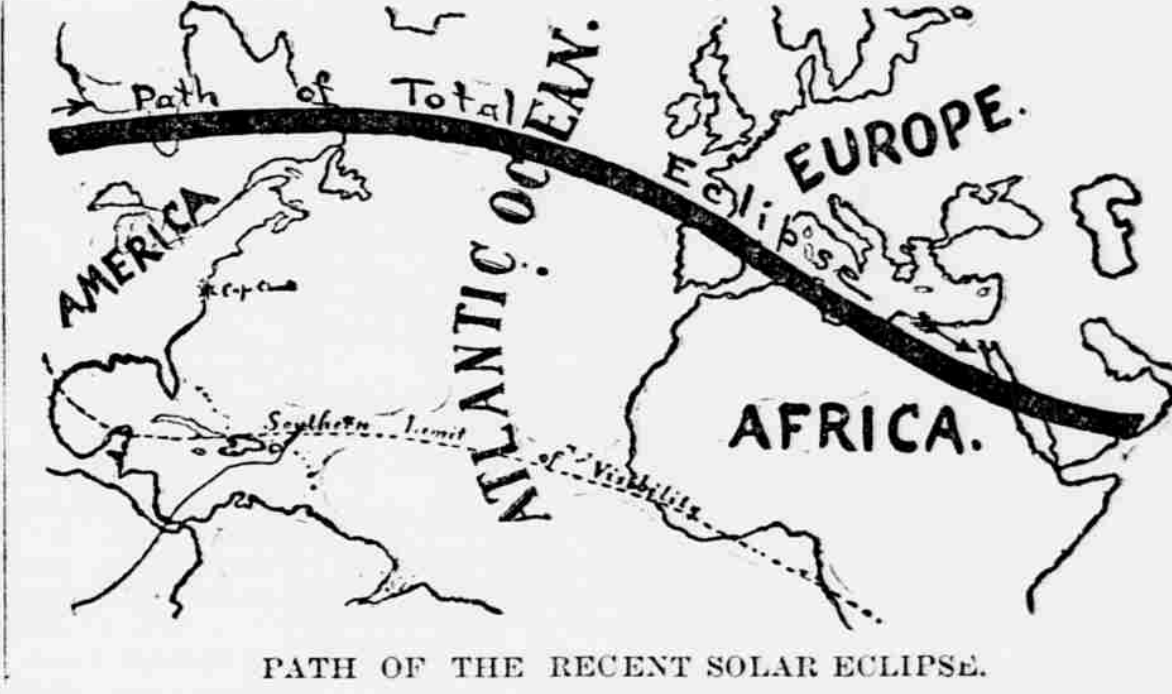
Camille Flammarion, French Astronomer, Sees Flashes of Burning Hydrogen Gas 31,100 Miles High—Clear Sky Makes Observation Easy.

Savants and laymen over a major portion of the civilized world gazed on the sun as eagerly as Zoroastrians Wednesday. The blazing life-giver passed behind the moon in his daily march across the heavens, the result being the phenomenon so important to scientists and so mysteriously fascinating for the multitude—a total eclipse.

The United States was not fortunate enough, however, to be in the path of totality. Only the skirt, or penumbra, of the moon's shadow passed over this country, while the complete shadow, or umbra, took a slanting path from Hudson's Bay to Southeastern Arabia. In this tract, from which the direct rays of the sun were totally blocked for a few minutes, many parties of astronomers set up their apparatus in the hope of making observations which would render more intimate the world's acquaintance with the mighty ball of fire about which it revolves. Three American expeditions, stationed in Spain and Morocco, were among the number.

From Assouan, Egypt, comes the news that the British, American and Russian expeditions enjoyed perfect weather, and made valuable observations. The period of totality was two minutes and twenty-four seconds. The corona, or fiery atmosphere, which envelopes the sun, was of moderate size. In the City of Tripoli, which has had the novel experience of two total eclipses in the past five years, the American, French and Italian scientists also were aided by a cloudless sky. The total eclipse lasted three minutes and four seconds there.

Ten minutes before the period of totality the inexplicable shadow bands began to flicker over all smooth surfaces on the earth, and were particularly clear. The corona was developed evenly, and Professor Todd of Am-



herst College, head of the American expedition, made many excellent photographs. Bailey's beads—a ring of bright spots sometimes seen around the rim of the moon just as it completely covers the sun—were not in evidence.

Astronomers gathered at Almazin, Spain, from all parts of the world to observe the total eclipse of the sun. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, was assisted by his wife, M. Flammarion said after the eclipse: "Clouds prevented a perfect observation, but it was accurate despite them. The design of the corona was not so beautiful as that of the eclipse of 1900, but the contrast was greater. In the eclipse of 1900 the sky was black. Today it was gray. I found the corona was decidedly circular, typifying maximum solar activity."

In 1900 the corona was oblong, showing minimum activity. Today I saw flames protruding to nearly a height of 50,000 kilometers (31,071½ miles). They were flames of blazing hydrogen gas. They protruded from the side in 1900. I saw the double corona, but not the flamed irregularity of heat."

In Washington, D. C., the sun was covered with clouds during a part of the period of the eclipse's duration. Professors Skinner and Hall, and Messrs. Hall and Hammond studied the phenomenon from the United States observatory. New York and Boston were deprived of even a glimpse of the eclipse by clouds and fog. Observations were made from the university observatory in Cincinnati, and four groups of sun spots, each of considerable size, were seen. At Columbus, Professor C. Lord photographed the eclipse.

Whether any epoch-making discoveries have been made, such as the finding of the intra-Mercurial planet Vulcan, or the analysis of the composition of the corona, will not be ascertained until the expeditions make the detailed reports.

It is feared there will be a general mutiny in the Russian navy the moment the government carries out the sentence of death that will be almost surely imposed on the Potemkin's crew.

Captain Carl F. Hartmann of the signal corps, U. S. A., who was court-martialed at Vancouver barracks, Washington, accused of unbecoming conduct, has been acquitted.

Dunkards near Muskegon, Mich., threw cabbages at John Alexander Dowie and his son, Gladstone.

## VERMONT ENTERS THE WATER.

### Description of Battleship Taking First Dip at Quincy, Mass.

The battleship Vermont was launched at Quincy, Mass., Thursday forenoon. She is one of the largest and most powerful of the ships of war constructed for the United States navy. She is of 16,000 tons burden with a length of 450 feet and extreme breadth of 76 feet 10 inches. She will be required to steam 18 knots an hour for four consecutive hours.

The main battery will consist of four 12-inch breech loading rifles, two mounted forward and two aft; eight 8-inch breech loading rifles and twelve 7-inch breech loading rifles. In the secondary battery will be twenty 3-inch 14-pounder rapid fire guns; six 1-pounder automatic guns; two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns; two 3-inch fieldpieces; two machine and six automatic guns. The 12-inch pieces will be mounted in pairs in two electrically controlled balanced elliptical turrets. The 7-inch guns will be mounted in broadside on pedestals on the gun deck behind 7-inch armor.

The hull of the battleship is of steel throughout. It is protected at the water-line by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches wide, having a maximum thickness of eleven inches for about 200 feet amidships.

The engines are of the vertical, twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, of a combined horsepower of 16,500. There are twelve boilers placed in six water-tight compartments. There are three funnels, each 100 feet high above the base line.

The Vermont was designed as a flagship. The quarters provide accommodation for a flag officer, a chief of staff, nineteen ward room officers, ten junior officers, ten warrant officers and not fewer than 761 men, including sixty marines.

#### ROADS READY FOR STRIKE.

Baer Denies Anthracite Miners Will Go Out Next Year.

In spite of President George F. Baer's emphatic statement that there will be no strike in April, 1906, when the present agreement between the anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers, under decision of the anthracite strike commission, expires, the action of the Reading and other coal carrying roads in Pennsylvania during the last few months, indicates the opposite.

#### FINE WEATHER AIDS CORN.

Promise of Rich Yield Borne Out by Reports Sent to Government.

The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the weather bureau in Washington is as follows:

During the week the principal corn States of the central valleys have experienced exceptionally favorable weather for the development and maturity of corn. Cutting is in progress in Oklahoma and Indian territories, southern Missouri and over a large part of Kansas. The reports indicate that the bulk of the early corn will be safe from injury from frost by Sept. 15.

Spring wheat harvest is finished, and good yields are generally reported.

Tobacco has suffered from wet weather in portions of Kentucky and in Virginia and Maryland, but in the first mentioned State has generally made good progress.

More favorable reports respecting apples are received from Maryland and Virginia, but elsewhere the outlook for this crop looks very poor.

The general outlook for potatoes is very unfavorable.

#### THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Chicago Compositors Aim to Make Strike General in Large Cities.

Having planned to raise enough funds to carry a small army of men on strike indefinitely, officers of the typographical union in Chicago have demanded signed agreements from members of the Typothetae guaranteeing the eight-hour day, under threat of instant strike. By aiming to have a general strike of job printers in all the big cities near Chicago, from Ohio to Missouri and Minnesota, Chicago unionists plan to halt the importation of non-union compositors from Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities where the Chicago Typothetae has been advertising for men to work under "open shop" rules. With these cities themselves in the throes of a strike, members of Typographical Union No. 16 believe there would be no surplus of printers to be sent to Chicago. In addition to the Chicago shops which have posted "open shop" notices and come under the ban of the union, more than twenty other members of the Chicago Typothetae are threatened. Union officials expect that about ten of the remaining firms will declare for war.

Rear Admiral Schley is said to smoke the strongest cigars made. Ed Green, the Texas railroad man, and son of Hetty Green, has become a practical florist.

Baron Komura, leading member of the Japanese peace commission, speaks English well and French a little; while M. de Witte, head of the Russian party, speaks French readily and English not at all.

The present Governors of Kansas, Minnesota and Oklahoma were country editors, as well as the State Auditor of Kansas and the Congressman at large.

Thomas Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, estimates that within the next few years more than \$5,000,000 will be spent in western Canada in railroad construction.

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## \$3,500 FOR LINCOLN HOME.

### Old Kentucky Farm Knocked Down to New Yorker.

At Hodgenville, Ky., the Abraham Lincoln birthplace was sold the other day by Commissioner Handley. There were a number of bidders present, but the farm sold for \$3,500, much less than was expected. The purchaser was R. J. Collier of New York. He will get possession in December. He has not yet decided what he will do with it, and probably it was bought as an investment.

The farm contains 110 acres and the price is worth for farming purposes. Since the birth of Lincoln, on Feb. 12, 1809, the farm had changed hands but twice. Thomas Lincoln, the father of the President, sold the land to Richard Creel about the time the Lincoln family moved to Indiana. The property continued in the hands of this family until something like fifteen years ago, when A. W. Dennette of New York bought the place for \$3,500.

So the birthplace of Kentucky's most noted son for a third time has become merely so much county and State taxable property, which, judging by the past, the owners will have some slight difficulty in keeping up.

During the last decade or so many attempts have been made to perfect plans looking to the converting of the property into a national park, and while these efforts have aroused some comment, nothing substantial has resulted. Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, postmaster at Hodgenville, has tried in vain to awaken a patriotic interest, though he still believes that the time is not far distant when the people will appreciate the opportunity that has so long been neglected, and then in true American style make the most of it.

The farm derives its name from a large spring about 100 yards from the log cabin in which Lincoln was born. In its present state the tract is cut in twain by a broad thoroughfare, picturesque to a degree, and winding through as lovely a spot as heart could wish to know. Two miles to the north of Hodgenville, typical of Kentucky, with a population of about 1,000. A branch of the Illinois Central connects the town with the outside world, and a combination freight and passenger train makes two trips daily to Cecilia, seventeen miles away.

The records of Hardin county show that the farm was bought by Thomas Lincoln in 1803 with funds which he had earned as a carpenter. In 1814 a joint deed was made by Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Lincoln. At the time the farm came into the family of Lincoln, Thomas Lincoln was not yet 25, showing that he was a man possessed of more than ordinary thrift, instead of careless and shiftless, as some biographers have seen proper to picture him.

#### Pest in the Bayous.

Thirty-five Cases of Yellow Fever Found in Jefferson Parish.

Thirty-five cases of yellow fever were discovered the other day in the settlements of fishermen on the bayous and lakes in Jefferson parish, La., by Dr. C. Milo Brady, who made a tour of inspection under directions from the State board of health. Most of the cases are along Bayou Barataria, twenty-five miles from New Orleans, where a number of deaths have occurred. The patients are principally Portuguese and Spaniards, and there is much suffering among them. The State board will send a physician and two nurses to the place immediately, and a supply of medicines and provisions also will be forwarded.

The local situation continues to be of the most hopeful character, and the confidence of the federal authorities is growing that the disease will have practically disappeared before frost. The earliest recorded frost in New Orleans occurred in the second half of October, but the average appearance is between the middle of November and December.

A socialist organization in New York is raising funds to bring mutineers of the Russian battleship Potemkin, who are now in Roumania and Rome, to America.



REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

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