

## PEACE TREATY TERMS

### TEXT OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT MADE PUBLIC.

Text of Compact Given Out in Russia Same Day Mikado Puts It in Effect—Japanese Army Warned Not to Criticize Settlement.

The text of the treaty of peace concluded by Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5 and signed by Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor of Japan, Oct. 14, has been made public, and is as follows:

The Emperor of Japan on one part and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by a desire to restore the blessings of peace to their countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and have for this purpose named their plenipotentiaries; that is to say, for his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusami, grand cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, his minister for foreign affairs, and his excellency, Takahira Kōmoro, Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure; his minister to the United States, and his majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his excellency Sergei Witte, his secretary of state and president of the committee of ministers of the empire of Russia, and his excellency Baron Roman Rosen, master of the imperial court of Russia, his majesty's ambassador to the United States, who, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall henceforth be peace and amity between their majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias, and between their respective states and subjects.

Article 2. The imperial Russian government acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economic interests, engages neither to obstruct nor interfere with measures for guidance, protection and control which the imperial government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers; that is to say, they will be placed on the same footing as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid causes of misunderstanding, the two high contracting parties will abstain on the Russian-Korean frontier from taking any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

**Russia Gives Up Manchuria.**

Article 3. Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1. To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liaotung peninsula in conformity with the provisions of the additional article one annexed to this treaty, and,

2. To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all the portions of Manchuria now in occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The imperial government of Russia declares that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in the impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Article 4. Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce or industry of Manchuria.

## MEET DEATH IN HUGE WAVE.

Six Killed and Thirty-six Injured in Cunard Line's Campaign.

Five persons swept overboard, one dead after an operation and thirty-six injured is the roster of victims of the tremendous wave that descended upon the Cunard line steamship Campaign off the great banks of Newfoundland Wednesday.

So sudden was the coming of the disaster and so great the confusion which attended and followed it, that even the officers of the steamer themselves were unable upon the vessel's arrival in New York to estimate the full extent of the tragedy.

The Campaign was plowing along under full headway. A heavy quartering sea was running, but the weather conditions were far from unpleasant and the big boat's decks were crowded with passengers. The steerage deck was covered with merry-makers and there was nothing to indicate the approaching disaster, when suddenly the big steamer lurched to port and scooped up an enormous sea.

The wave boarded the steamer about midships on the port side and swept clear across the steerage deck, completely filling the space between that deck and the deck above, carrying everything with it. So deep was the steamer's side buried that the passengers on the deck above the steerage were submerged to their waists as the immense volume of water rolled aft and then surged forward.

Others, dashed against the rails and other like obstructions, escaped death, but many of them received severe injuries. One young woman had both legs broken at the thigh and several persons suffered broken arms and ribs, while more than a score were bruised and battered.

All the cabin passengers on the upper deck succeeded in clinging to supports, while the waters surged around them, and were saved, but the unfortunate on the steerage deck found themselves utterly helpless. The irresistible rush of waters, sweeping toward the forward part of the ship, carried everything before it. So great was the volume and force of the rushing waters that a door in the rail was smashed and through this opening five of the helpless ones were swept to their death.

Population of Portland by recent census of assessor is 115,000 and of entire Northwest within a radius of 200 miles of Portland 1,800,000, hence the attendance was most gratifying. Official estimates were 1,000,000 below the actual figures. The greatest benefit of the fair, however, is the permanent good it has done to the city of Portland and the Pacific Northwest in general.

**News of Minor Note.**

Assistant Secretary Loomis has given out a letter written by President Roosevelt vindicating him in the Bowen-Loomis controversy.

## GOES TO DIXIE LAND.

### PRESIDENT MAKES A SOUTHERN TOUR.

Keeping Promise Given More Than a Year Ago, Roosevelt Takes a Trip South—Has Now Visited Every State in the Union.

In accordance with a promise given more than a year ago, President Roosevelt started Wednesday on an extended trip through the States of the South, intending to visit all of the Atlantic coast States, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana. On the completion of his trip he will have visited during his administration as President every State in the Union.

After tentative arrangements for the trip had been completed, the epidemic of yellow fever broke out in New Orleans, one of the principal points of the President's itinerary. He was urged by many of his friends that he ought not to visit New Orleans at the time scheduled, lest he be exposed.

To officials of New Orleans the President suggested that, if he preferred, he would postpone his visit to that city until a later date. Assurances were given him, however, by Mayor Behrman and by officials of the marine hospital service that at the time of his proposed visit to New Orleans danger from fever infection practically would be out of consideration.

President Roosevelt left Washington over the Southern Railway. In his party were Secretary William Loeb, Jr., Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of Louisiana, a member of the President's regiment of rough riders; John C. Greenway of Michigan; John S. Elliott, commissioner of the interior for Porto Rico; M. C. Latta and John L. McGrew, stenographers; Henry A. Strohmeyer, photographer; Colonel L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern Railway; representatives of the three press associations, two secret service officers and a corps of messengers.

**Speaks at Richmond.**

At Richmond the President made an address in Capitol Square and was entertained at luncheon by the citizens and taken for a drive to points of interest in the city. In his speech the President said in part:

I trust I need hardly say how great is my pleasure at speaking in this historic capital of your historic State; the State than which no other has contributed a larger proportion to the leadership of the nation; for on the honor roll of those American worthies whose greatness is not only for the age, but for all time, not only for one nation, but for all the world, on this honor roll Virginia's name stands above all others.

And in greeting all of you, I know that no one will grudge my saying a special word of acknowledgment to the veterans of the Civil War. A man would indeed be but a poor American who could without a thrill witness the way in which, in the South, on every public occasion, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray now march and stand shoulder to shoulder.

This gives tangible proof that we are all now in fact as well as in name a reunited people, a people infinitely richer because of the priceless memories left to all Americans by you men who fought in the great war.

Many and great problems lie before us. We of this nation enjoy extraordinary privileges, and as our opportunity is great, therefore our responsibility is great.

In foreign affairs we must make up our minds that, whether we wish it or not, we are a great people and must play a great part in the world. It is not open to us to choose whether we will play that great part or not. We have to play it; all we can decide is whether we shall play it well or ill. Our mission in the world should be one of peace, but not the peace of cravens, the peace granted contemptuously to those who purchase it by surrendering the right.

In particular we must remember that in undertaking to build the Panama canal we have necessarily undertaken to police the seas at either end of it; and this means that we have a peculiar interest in the preservation of order in the coasts and islands of the Caribbean.

The extraordinary growth of industrialism during the last half century brings every civilized people face to face with the gravest social and economic questions. This is an age of combination among capitalists and combination among wage workers. It is idle to try to prevent such combinations. Our efforts should be to see that they work for the good and not for the harm of the body politic.

Many republics have risen in the past, and some of them flourished long, but sooner or later they fell; and the cause most potent in bringing about their fall was in almost all cases the fact that they grew to be governments in the interest of a class instead of governments in the interest of all.

It was ultimately as fatal to the cause of freedom whether it was the rich who oppressed the poor or the poor who plundered the rich. The crime of brutal disregard of rights of others is as much a crime when it manifests itself in the shape of greed and brutal arrogance on the one side, as when it manifests itself in the shape of envy and lawless violence on the other.

Our aim must be to deal justice to each man; no more and no less. \* \* \* More than this no man is entitled to, and less than this no man shall have.

The idea of restoring St. Saviour's church, Southwark, England, as a memorial to John Harvard probably will be carried out within a few months. Of the \$10,000 required \$9,000 has already been secured by subscriptions from Americans resident in London and visiting Americans.

Benjamin Mounett, member at large of the City Council of Columbus, Ohio, tendered his resignation in a communication in which he deprecates the charges of "graft" and "boodle" that have been made against Aldermen.

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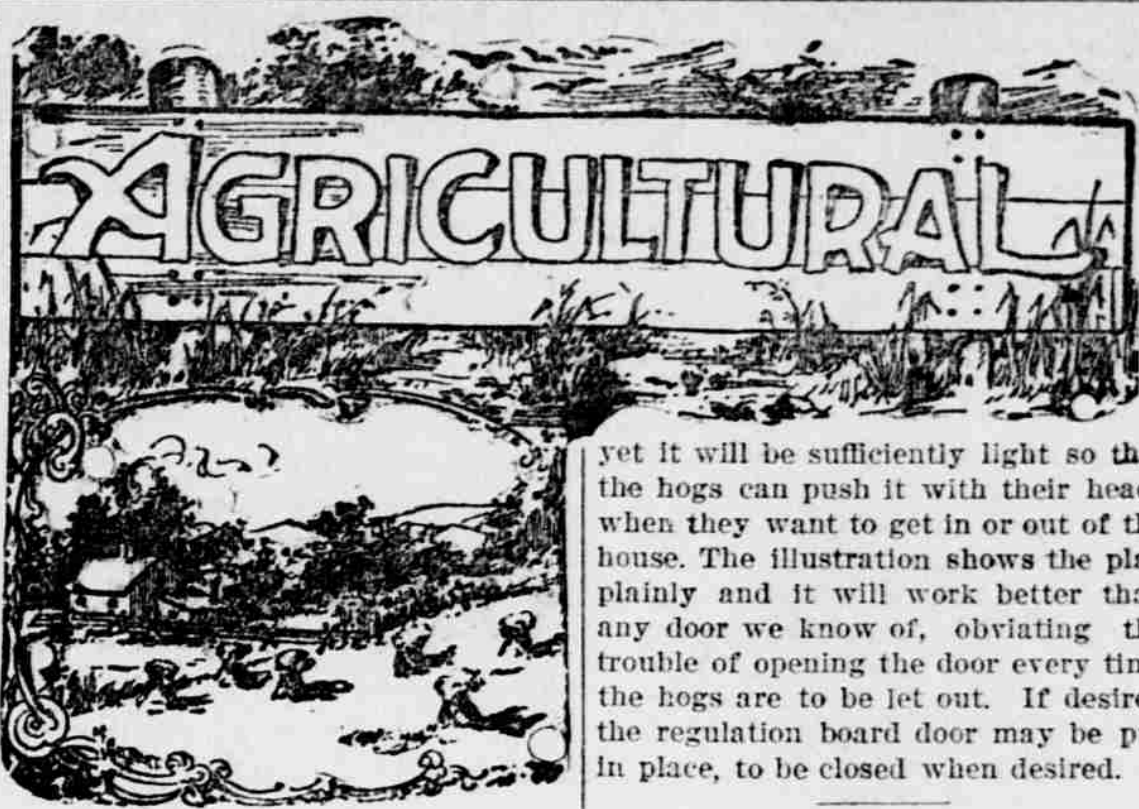
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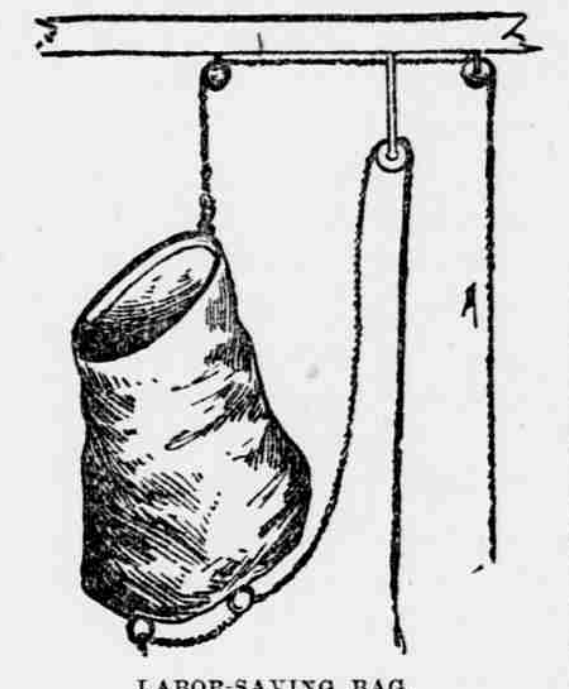
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### A Labor-Saving Bag.

It is not an easy task for the man who must do all of the work around the farm most of the year to handle some things alone, so that if he is at all ingenious he welcomes the devices which will enable him to do his work more easily. Here is a plan for one man to handle grains or any other thing which may be placed in a bag which is stored in the upper part of the barn and must go to the main floor. Take a bag of strong material, a seed bag is the best, and have it sewed so that it will be a trifle smaller at the top than in any other part; a light iron or strong wire hoop is then sewn around the top, so that the bag



LABOR-SAVING BAG.

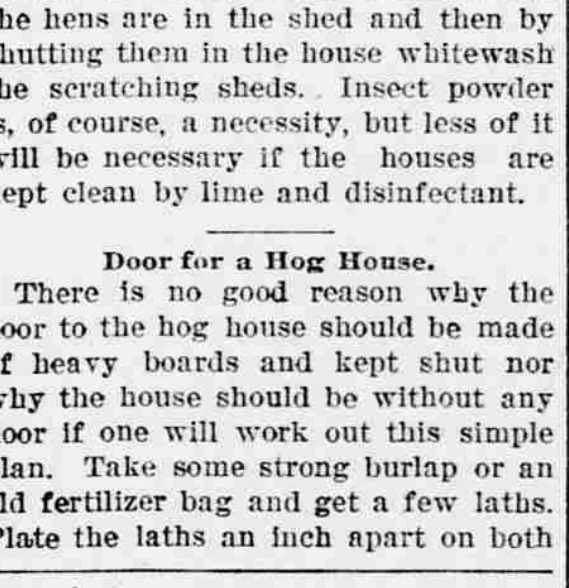
is kept open and yet the contents are not easily spilled out. Two rings are placed in the bottom of the bag several inches apart and a ring is slipped over the wire or iron hoop before it is sewed to the bag. Place a strip of lumber properly braced over the top of the door and to it fasten three pulleys, the center one fastened so that it will come down some four inches lower than the others. Now fasten one rope to the ring in the hoop, run it through the first and the third pulleys and you have the raising and lowering rope. Then fasten a second rope in the ring at the bottom of the bag, the one farthest away, run it through the second ring and then up through the middle pulley and you have the contrivance by which the bag may be easily dumped. A glance at the illustration will show how useful this appliance is and how readily it will work in practice.

### Use the Whitewash.

A writer in a prominent poultry journal says that the houses should be whitewashed and cleaned twice a year. By cleaning it is assumed he means everything removed and thoroughly renovated. The poultryman who works on this plan can not keep the house free from vermin and disease no matter how freely he may use insect powder, and how thoroughly the whitewashing is done twice a year. Twenty years of experience in raising poultry has taught the writer that no house ought to go longer than two months without being thoroughly whitewashed in every nook and crevice. In certain seasons the work is done more frequently. All our houses are built with scratching sheds so it is easy to do the whitewashing while the hens are in the shed and then by shutting them in the house whitewash the scratching sheds. Insect powder is, of course, a necessity, but less of it will be necessary if the houses are kept clean by lime and disinfectant.

### Door for a Hog House.

There is no good reason why the door to the hog house should be made of heavy boards and kept shut nor why the house should be without any door if one will work out this simple plan. Take some strong burlap or an old fertilizer bag and get a few laths. Plate the laths an inch apart on both



DOOR FOR THE HOG HOUSE.

sides of the bag (crosswise) and fasten them to each other, nailing through the bag. Hem the edges of the bag so they will not ravel, then fasten over the opening in the door, letting it nearly touch at the bottom. The laths will weight it sufficiently to hold it in place so that it will keep out cold and storm,

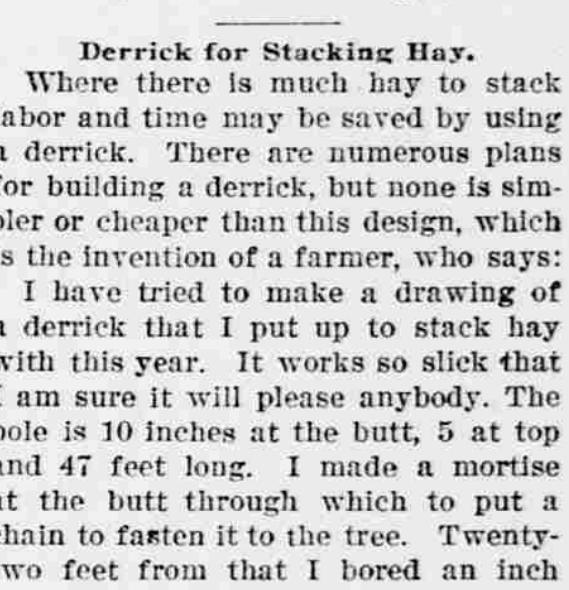
yet it will be sufficiently light so that the hogs can push it with their heads when they want to get in or out of the house. The illustration shows the plan plainly and it will work better than any door we know of, obviating the trouble of opening the door every time the hogs are to be let out. If desired the regulation board door may be put in place, to be closed when desired.

### Reform in Milking.

Additional knowledge and the necessity for looking after every detail in order that the dairy may be profitable, has resulted in wonderful improvements in the care of cows and of the milk afterward. Stringent health laws of the several cities have forced the shiftless man to wake up or else get out of business. There are still many opportunities for improvement, particularly along the line of cleanliness of the cows and of the stables and milking along more scientific lines. If the dairyman was half as clean as the milkman there would be little to complain of. The milkman must, of course, keep his milk on ice, but use an abundance of scalding water in the washing of bottles and utensils of tin, and further purify them in the sun. I go further and wash the little crates of wood in which bottles of milk are carried, using hot water and scouring soap and give these, too, a sun bath. See that ice boxes are scrubbed with hot water daily, that the milkhouse floor is also scrubbed, and then thoroughly dried.

### Derrick for Stacking Hay.

Where there is much hay to stack labor and time may be saved by using a derrick. There are numerous plans for building a derrick, but none is simpler or cheaper than this design, which is the invention of a farmer, who says: I have tried to make a drawing of a derrick that I put up to stack hay with this year. It works so slick that I am sure it will please anybody. The pole is 10 inches at the butt, 5 at top and 47 feet long. I made a mortise at the butt through which to put a chain to fasten it to the tree. Twenty-two feet from that I bored an inch hole, through which to put a pin to keep legs from slipping. I used crotches for legs, and wired them fast to the pole. I twisted four No. 12 wires together for cable with which to stiffen pole by guying to tree as shown in cut. I can take a fair-sized load at four forkfuls with this rig. When we get a stack done we rope the two legs together, hitch a team of horses to them, as illustrated, and haul it over to a new place; it works like a boom on a mast. If I had not had the tree handy I should have set a 50-foot



HAY DERRICK.

pole in the ground 4 or 5 feet, staving it with a couple of guy cables. I should fasten butt of pole the same as a boom; then I could build stacks three-quarters of the way round the center pole. We build our stacks 22 feet square and 25 to 28 feet high. By having a pulley at the legs, as shown, the hay will not rub against the stack, but swing clear and drop right in the middle of the stack, thereby keeping the center of the stack solid, thus making it sure to keep good.

### Spraying with Bordeaux.

I have been spraying with the liquid bordeaux, arsenate of soda, and arsenate of soda and arsenate of lead combined for several years with good results. I give one good spraying just before the bloom, a second just as soon as most of the bloom has fallen, a third a week or two later, a fourth about a month later and made a fifth application last year still a month later, or the last of July or the first of August. For the last two applications the bordeaux was not used at full strength but the lime was increased rather than diminished and the arsenates about the same. With a strong mixture all the season, the foliage is sometimes injured, especially in wet weather, and when the leaves drop the fruit quits growing and does not take on the most beautiful color nor have the best flavor.—Ohio Cor. American Agriculturist.

### Cure for Barb Wire Cuts.

I had a young horse cut on wire so badly I decided to shoot him. My wife objected to that and made salve which her father (veterinary surgeon) had used for twenty-five years with unfailing success. My horse was cured in seven weeks without a blemish. This recipe has never been allowed before the public, but with his consent it is herewith included. Unsalted lard one pint, wood soot one-half pint, burnt alum two tablespoonfuls, turpentine one tablespoonful, carbolic acid eight drops. From the simplicity of the ingredients it is marvelous to note the results.—A. R. B., in Epitomist.

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## A Singular Fact About Gems.

It is a rather singular fact that the most precious gems are composed of the most common substances. The diamond is the purest form of carbon, and is identical in composition with ordinary charcoal without the impurities of the charcoal. The ruby, on the other hand, is nearly pure alumina, a substance found in profusion in every clay bank. The scientific name for crystallized alumina is corundum, and the gems comprehended under this designation are sometimes more valuable than diamonds of the same weight. The ruby, the sapphire, the oriental emerald, topaz, amethyst, aqua marine, chrysolite, the hyacinth and other precious stones are all alumina, the varieties of color being caused by inappreciable quantities of metallic oxides.

### Good News for All.

Bradford, Tenn., Oct. 23.—(Special.)—Scientific research shows Kidney Trouble to be the father of so many diseases that news of a discovery of a sure cure for it cannot fail to be welcomed all over the country. And according to Mr. J. A. Davis of this place just such a cure is found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Davis says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills are all that is claimed for them. They have done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I had Kidney Trouble very bad and after taking a few boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills I am completely cured. I cannot praise them too much."

Kidney Complaint develops into Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Diabetes, Rheumatism and other painful and fatal diseases. The safeguard is to cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills when they show the first symptom of disease.

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