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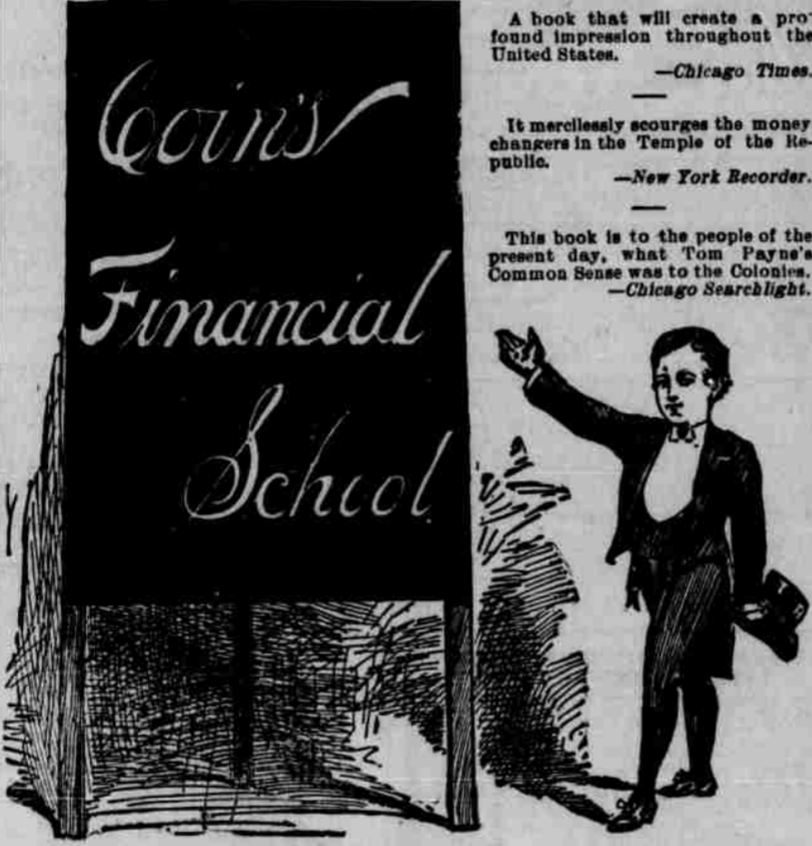
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IS NOT SO BADLY OFF.

JAPAN MAY OCCUPY PORT ARTHUR FOR SOME TIME.

In the Negotiations with the Allied Powers the Japanese Take Every Possible Precaution for the Future—Uncle Sam's Efforts to Prevent War.

Washington, May 11.—An official dispatch from Tokio received at the Japanese Legation yesterday says the ratifications of the treaty of peace between Japan and China were exchanged at Che Foo Wednesday. No change was made in the text of the treaty as originally concluded. Taking into account, however, the recommendations made by Russia, Germany and France, the Japanese Government has agreed to renounce the permanent possession of the Liao Tung Peninsula on condition that the arrangement regarding the terms and form of renunciation shall be reserved for judgment between itself and the government of China. This latter stipulation is construed to mean that Japan will not surrender the peninsula until a suitable indemnity shall have been paid, and that it may have been agreed between Japan and China the possession of Port Arthur itself will be retained by the Japanese for a term of years extending beyond the date when the indemnity has been paid in full, thus assuring to Japan not alone the payment of the indemnity itself but also sufficient time to safeguard itself against anything like a war of reprisal.

The treaty of peace itself provides that Wei-Hai-Wei shall be held until the first 100,000,000 of the indemnity and the next two annual installments have been paid, so with the added guarantee of the possession of Port Arthur, even although only temporary, the Japanese Government would appear to have taken every possible precaution for the future. The foregoing statement is official, coming direct from Tokio by cable. The understanding is it embodies the reply which Japan recently gave to the protest of Russia and the allied powers. The State Department has published an appendix to the volume of foreign relations of 1894, comprising a history of the Chinese-Japanese war. Our connection in this matter first appears in a dispatch dated June 22, 1894, to United States Minister Sill at Seoul, in which the State Department says: "In view of the friendly interest of the United States in the welfare of Korea and its people, you are, by the direction of the President, instructed to use every possible effort for the preservation of peaceful conditions."

Mr. Sill replied he would do as much as possible in the interest of peace; that neither the Japanese nor Chinese troops would withdraw, although the rebellion had been suppressed by the Koreans; that the Japanese were stubborn; Japan seeming to desire war, and that Korean integrity was menaced. At this point Charles Denby, our representative at Pekin, enters the field in a report to Secretary Gresham, describing preparations for war, and saying the action of Japan is criticised there as hasty and unduly bellicose. July 2 the Korean minister here appeared at the state department and by direction of his government appealed to Secretary Gresham to call a powerful conference to prevent a conflict. Mr. Denby July 8 cabled that Viceroy Li Hung Chang desired him to telegraph Washington to take the initiative in urging the powers to unite in requesting the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Korea.

July 2 Secretary Gresham sent a long letter to Ambassador Bayard at London, giving the statement of what had occurred in Washington. He also details an interview he had with the Japanese minister here, in which he informed the minister it would be gratifying to the United States if Japan would deal kindly and fairly with her feeble neighbor (Korea) whose helplessness enlisted our sympathy.

In answer to the appeal of the Chinese minister the secretary replied that a course was open to China which had been adopted by other powers—namely: An offer to settle by friendly arbitration.

October 6 Mr. Goschen, the British charge here, telegraphed from New London to ascertain whether the United States government would join with England, Germany, France, and Russia in intervention on the basis of the guarantee of Korean independence and a war indemnity to Japan, but six days later Secretary Gresham replied that while the President earnestly desired that China and Japan should agree upon terms of peace alike honorable to both and not be humbling to Korea, he could not join the powers in an intervention.

November 23 Mr. Denby cabled an appeal to the President, an appeal by China to do China the great favor to intervene to stop war and re-establish peace. In reply, Mr. Gresham cabled November 26, as follows: "Prompted by that sincere friendship which the United States constantly desires to show toward China the President directs that you intimate his readiness to tender his good offices toward bringing the present war with Japan to a close on terms alike honorable to both nations should he be assured that such a tender would be acceptable to both."

Two days later he cabled Mr. Denby that while the President preferred to act alone he would act jointly with other powers, if Japan consented, to determine the amount of indemnity. After some further correspondence, showing that China was anxious to accept our good offices on the terms proposed, Mr. Denby transmits, under date of Nov. 17, a courteously-worded note from the Japanese government practically declining the offer.

Nov. 17 the Japanese government requests that if China desires to approach Japan upon the subject of peace it shall be done through the United States legation at Pekin, to which Secretary Gresham assented. Mr. Denby writes that China received this proposition with pleasure, though he gave it to understand that he proposes to act simply as an intermediary, stating the basis of negotiations and leaving them to arrange the details. The 23d he cabled that China had made through him direct overtures for peace on the basis of Korean independence and a war indemnity. Some part of the correspondence at this point is devoted to a history of the attempt at a settlement of the war through M. Deitring and his rejection by the Japanese on the ground of insufficient credentials and the story of our intervention winds up with the few telegrams from Mr. Denby announcing that Li Hung Chang had been named plenipotentiary and that Japan had agreed to receive him.

Was Ready to Fight.

London, May 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg states that up to Sunday it was believed that Japan would refuse to give up Port Arthur.

Orders were given to mobilize 110,000 troops in the Irkutsk and Tomsk districts and a credit of 20,000,000 rubles was opened. It was in view of this attitude of Russia that Japan immediately yielded to the demands made by Russia, France and Germany.

THOUSANDS OF MEN SLAIN.

Cadiz Regiment of Spanish Soldiers Cut to Pieces by Cuban Rebels.

Tampa, Fla., May 11.—Passengers arriving on the steamship Mascotte say the condition of things is encouraging to the insurgents in Cuba. It is declared that Camaguey has been invaded by Gomez and that he, with 3,000 insurgents, besieged Guaymar Monday. There were about 2,000 Spaniards in the city and, so the passengers say, after fighting became disastrous for the besieged regiment of Cadiz, numbering about 2,500, arrived, attacking the Cubans in the rear.

Gomez quickly recovered from the first onslaught and while a small force kept up the conflict with the forces of the city his main body faced the new enemy. Fighting was very fierce, but it is asserted that the strategy of Gomez and the valor of the insurgents resulted in their victory. The regiment of Cadiz, it is said, was routed and cut to pieces by pursuing Cubans. The city, the passengers say, was taken and is now in possession of the insurgents. The Cuban loss in killed and wounded is put at 700, while it is asserted that the Spanish loss in killed and wounded was 3,000.

A. P. A. CONVENTION.

Annual Address of the President of the Order.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 11.—The whole of yesterday afternoon's session of the Supreme Council of the A. P. A. was taken up with reading of the annual address of President W. J. H. Traynor. He covered practically every one of the leading questions of the day, except the financial question. He denounced in the most bitter terms the alleged attempts of the Catholic church to control the government of this country. Touching on the question of organized labor Mr. Traynor said his order was unequivocally in favor of organization, but he would have the organization absolutely free from any and all church dictations. One of the most serious obstructions to the success of labor organizations at the present time came from church interference in connection with politics, and the hand of the Romish hierarchy could be too plainly seen in the operations of and results obtained by organized labor. He favored church taxation, woman suffrage, and said the order needed a higher branch to which those who have been thoroughly tried will be eligible. He closed by saying that during the year everything was harmonious in the order.

ELECT OFFICERS.

State Federation of Women's Clubs of Iowa Adjourns.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, May 11.—Particular interest attached itself to election of officers of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Anna B. Howe of Marshalltown was named as President. The new Vice-President is Mrs. Mary W. Cogswell of Cedar Rapids. The Recording Secretary is Mrs. W. H. Bailey of Des Moines. Mrs. Jessie Mallory Thair of Chariton is the Corresponding Secretary. The Auditor is Mrs. Ada Langworthy Collier of Dubuque. A resolution was passed recommending for consideration the importance of presenting a great petition to the Legislature at its next session for that body to raise age of consent to 18 years, and in furtherance of this design that commissioners must be appointed to cause a petition to be circulated throughout the State soliciting signatures of men and women. The afternoon session was devoted strictly to the new woman, and many eloquent addresses were made. Thus ended the memorable event, the first biennial of the Iowa State Federation of Clubs.

Two Steamers Sunk.

Mackinaw City, Mich., May 11.—The steamship Cayuga of the Lehigh Valley Line, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, collided with the steamer Joseph L. Hurd of the Lake Superior line. Lake Superior to Chicago, three miles this side of Skillegalee light house, at 4:30 this morning. The Cayuga sank twenty-five minutes later. The bow of the Hurd was knocked clean off, and only her cargo of lumber kept her afloat. The only loss of life was on the Hurd, Geo. Johnson, the steward, was knocked overboard by the crash and was drowned. The remaining members of both crews were picked up by the Minnesota liner Manola and landed here. A dense fog was the cause of the collision.

John S. Johnson a Professional.

Hartford, Conn., May 11.—The American Cyclist says that Chairman Gideon of the National L. A. W. Racing Board has found John S. Johnson guilty of violation of the amateur racing rules of the League of American Wheelmen and has declared him a professional. Johnson will probably leave for France immediately, where he will join the professional contingent in Paris a 4 henceforth ride for money.

Flames in a Pottery.

Zanesville, O., May 11.—The greater part of the large pottery plant of S. A. Weller was burned this morning, including the new building for the manufacture of Lohuda ware, which is similar to the celebrated Rookwood pottery of Cincinnati. The loss is about \$50,000, with an insurance of \$54,000.

Mills in Combination.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 11.—Three out of the seven best flour mills will enter into a combine. These are the Jupiter of 1,300 barrels capacity, the Phoenix, 2,500, and the Daisy Roller Mills, 2,000. The Kern & Kraus company's two mills, the Marigold and the Gem, refuse to enter the combine.