

# THE TREATY

## Brief Text of Some of the Articles of the Famous Document

PORPSMOUTH, N. H.—The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty, the emperor, and autocrat of all the Russians, and his majesty, the emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them, and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article I.—Stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the subjects of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan, respectively.

Article II.—His majesty, the emperor of Russia, recognizes the preponderant interest and political and commercial economical points of view of Japan in the empire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government protection or control that Japan will take in order to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article III.—It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria shall be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops. Both countries being concerned in this situation, their situations are absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article IV.—The rights possessed by Russia in conformity with the lease by Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over entirely to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article V.—The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacle in the general way of each to sail for all nations, that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article VI.—The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang Tcheng Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping its branch line with its rights, it is by its convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch lines which fails to it. However, the right of private association or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on expropriated ground.

Article VII.—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang Tcheng Tse.

Article VIII.—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article IX.—Russia cedes to Japan the northern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartar.

Article X.—This article recites that the northern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon, shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian subjects to leave the territories which it cedes to it.

Article XI.—Russia engages itself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Okhotsk and Behring sea.

Article XII.—The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vigor with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article XIII.—Russia and Japan resolve to exchange their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article XIV.—This peace treaty shall be written in the languages French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation the French text shall prevail.

Article XV.—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two countries within forty days after its signature. The French and American plenipotentiaries shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russians to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

Two additional articles are agreed to.

Article I.—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the commencement of the hostilities. At the expiration of the eighteen months the two parties will only be allowed to leave as guards for the railway fifteen soldiers per kilometer.

The parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limigraphic commission.

CAUSE OF ARMY DESERTIONS.

General Carr Offers Original Explanation.

WASHINGTON—Brigadier General C. C. Carr, commanding the department of Dakota, in his annual report, touching upon the subject of desertion, says they are mainly attributable to the slight regard the enlisted man is held by the average American citizen.

He recommends that the Yellow-stone be made a four troop post. The travel in the park, he says, is increasing yearly and he estimates that the whole number of the visitors for 1905 will aggregate 30,000.

General Carr invites attention to what he terms the grave injury to the service resulting from the absence of officers from their commands.

Unquestionably Asiatic.

PARIS—Prof. Elie Metchnikoff was seen at the Pasteur Institute Monday and gave the Associated Press an interesting expression of his views on the outbreak of cholera in Germany. The professor added the important information that the Pasteur Institute had just received special detailed reports upon the actual cholera cases in Germany and said he considered from the bacteriological examinations made under his personal direction that the cases are unquestionably Asiatic cholera.

## WALKS THE PLANK.

Public Printer Palmer Down and Out. WASHINGTON—Public Printer F. W. Palmer practically has been ousted from office. It was learned authoritatively that President Roosevelt had demanded Mr. Palmer's resignation to take effect on the 15th inst.

The demand of the president for Mr. Palmer's resignation was due primarily to the latter's action in trying to force Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of printing, and L. C. Hay, a foreman of division, out of the government printing office. Mr. Palmer asked for the resignation of Ricketts and Hay on the ground that they had been insubordinate. As soon as President Roosevelt learned of the situation that had developed he directed Public Printer Palmer to forward to him his resignation to take effect in two weeks.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Palmer would not be re-appointed to his present office. For several months before President Roosevelt left Washington for Oyster Bay he was casting about for a suitable man for the position of public printer. He offered it to John A. Sleicher of New York, but he declined it, having something better in view. Until the time there has been no change in the situation.

The investigation made by the Keep commission into the letting of contract for seventy-two Lanston type-setting machines for use in the government printing office, disclosed a serious condition of affairs in the management of the office, the forces being divided into cliques. These cliques were so detrimental to the interests of the government that the standard of efficiency in the department were reduced materially. The evilede secured by the commission in the course of its inquiry created much bitter feeling among the men holding high positions in the department. One of these was the demand by Printer Palmer for the resignations of Ricketts and Hay. As the Keep inquiry, so far as known, developed nothing against the interests of Ricketts and Hay, the president acted promptly in taking the whole matter out of Palmer's hands, and laying it in the hands of the Keep commission for such further investigation as might be necessary. Coupled with this action of the president was the demand on Palmer for his resignation.

## PLANS FOR PALACE OF PEACE.

Carnegie Foundation Offers Five Prizes to Architects.

NEW YORK—About \$15,000 in prizes and the honor of being one of the five architects who plan the peace palace for the use of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague was today offered to the architects of all nations in a prospectus issued by the Carnegie foundation. This invitation was made to secure the ideas of many minds as to the most fitting edifice in which to house the tribunal which it is hoped will make war unnecessary.

The five most successful architects will receive prizes, the largest of which is for 12,000 guilders, a sum of money slightly less than \$5,000. In addition to their open offer to the world, the directors of the Carnegie foundation, which will become the owner of the five prize plans, has also issued a special invitation to certain eminent architects from each of the principal countries of the world requesting them to join the competition.

## WOULD CLOSE ALL SALOONS.

Lid Likely to Descend Upon Northern Minnesota.

ST. PAUL—Word has been received here from Cass Lake, Minn., that Indian Agent Scott at Walker has received instructions from the interior department to proceed with the enforcement of the law forbidding liquor in the so-called "Indian country," and United States District Attorney C. C. Houpt states that a strict enforcement of the law would result in the confiscation of every saloon or liquor store in all of Minnesota north of Fort Snelling. This would include the cities of Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Cloud, Moorhead, Crookston and hundreds of smaller places. The district attorney says that if the law is enforced the "lid" will be shut down so tight in northern Minnesota that only an act of congress can raise it.

## BADGE FOR PAST COMMANDER.

Comrade Bross Given One as Chaplain and Head or Nebraskans.

DENVER, Colo.—An interesting feature of the visit of the Nebraska department to the national encampment at the Albany hotel was the presentation to Past Department Commander Harmon Bross of Lincoln of a past department commander's badge.

The presentation address was made by C. E. Adams of Superior.

The badge is of gold, and is studed with seven diamonds. The emblem bears a cross and a sword. The cross denotes that Mr. Bross was department chaplain of Nebraska for three years, and the sword signifies that he was a commissioned officer in the union army.

## DOCTOR FILLS BIG CLAIM.

Asks \$5,000 for Medical Attendance on Late Ellen McKee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A claim against the estate of the late Ellen J. McKee, amounting to \$5,520, for medical services from January 2 to May 3, 1905, was filed in the probate court today by Dr. W. E. Fischer.

Among the items of the claim is a charge of \$5,000 for ten days' service during the last illness of Miss McKee, when Dr. Fischer accompanied her from St. Louis to Asheville, N. C., where she died.

Miss McKee left an estate worth several million dollars. The hearing is set for September 14.

## Russians Were Defeated.

TOKIO.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—An official report announces the complete and crushing defeat of the remnant of the Russian forces after five hours' severe fighting at Nalbuti on the west coast of the island of Sakhalin.

## Japan Censuring Telegrams.

PEKIN—Messages received here from a good source at Tokio represent the situation there as grave. The Japanese government is apparently censoring telegrams.

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## Cuba Not Pleased With Its Compact It Has With Great Britain.

HAVANA—Two of the principal commercial economic associations, responding to a confidential request made by the foreign relations committee of the senate for advice as to whether the pending treaty between Great Britain and Cuba ought to be ratified, declared emphatically against ratification. The principal reason given is that Cuba's interests are too inevitably bound to its great customer, the United States, to permit of granting for ten years such privileges to British ships and citizens as those named in the treaty. Another reason given is that the adoption of the treaty would allow privileges to British warships as well as merchantmen, not warranted by the relations between Cuba and Great Britain and not permissible in view of the relations between Cuba and the United States. The latter reason is considered the most potent on account of the suspicion that the treaty, while ostensibly one of commerce, navigation and amity, would in reality give to British warships greater privileges in Cuban ports than those given to the United States by the cession of two naval stations.

The treaty was signed on May last after the definite favored nation clause has been eliminated in consequence of representations made by Mr. Squiers, the American minister. The United States government, on receipt of a report regarding the alleged objectionable feature, made a peremptory representation against the treaty. The copy was sent to Washington, since which time, according to a statement made to the Associated Press by Secretary of State O'Farrell, the United States government has ceased its representations regarding it. It is known, however, that in Washington the treaty is regarded as imminent to the interests of the United States, not perhaps, in a commercial sense, because it does not contain any tariff concessions, but in the broader political significance of allowing British warships equal rights in Cuban ports with those of Cuban warships, under pines of stress of weather or accident, thus giving to Great Britain greater privileges than those granted to the United States.

## FAVOR FOR AMERICA.

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—At the conferences between President Roosevelt and the Russian peace envoys, Mr. Witte, by direction of the emperor of Russia, presented the following communication:

"Some years ago in consequence of misunderstanding in the interpretation of the most favored nation clause, there were established in Russia on several articles of American production customs on a higher scale than those levied on the same articles when imported from other countries.

"His majesty, the emperor of Russia, has commanded me to inform the president of the United States that he has been pleased to order the discontinuance of the levying of such higher duties on American products in order that henceforth the American manufacturers should pay the same duties as importers from other countries."

## DOESN'T FEAR AN OUTBREAK.

WASHINGTON—The Japanese legation is without advices as to the disturbances which have taken place in Japan in disproval of the terms of the peace treaty. M. Hidoki, the first secretary, stated, however, that very few Japanese were perhaps satisfied with the terms of the treaty, the sense of discipline in the people was so great that there was not the slightest fear of any serious outbreak.

## INVASION OF NEW ZEALAND.

American Harvester Trust Menace to Implement Makers.

LONDON—The Times correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand, says: The operations of the American harvester trust are seriously menacing the prosperity of New Zealand implement makers. The manufacturers recognize that even a protective tariff of 20 per cent would be unavailing. A deputation asked the government to prevent the trust from doing business.

The premier intimated that the government would proceed with the monopole prevention bill.

## BUT ONE LARGER CORN CROP.

Kansas Yield This Year Estimated at 230,000,000 Bushels.

WICHITA, KAS.—F. W. Frasius, editor of the Southwestern Grain and Flour Journal of this city, is authority for the statement that the Kansas corn crop will reach 230,000,000 bushels.

Only once in the history of the state was there a larger crop of corn than will be gathered this fall. That was in 1889, when the yield of Kansas was 270,000,000 bushels.

Authorities all say that the present crop without doubt is the largest ever grown in the state, acreage considered.

## TEAMSTERS IN OPEN REBELLION.

CHICAGO—Open revolt against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which practically amounts to secession, came when three of the best organized local unions in Chicago, the ice wagon drivers, van teamsters and brick, sand and terra cotta teamsters, voted to repudiate the election of officers at the international convention at Philadelphia, and withhold support from President Sheba and the executive board. The unions which defied Sheba number 4,000.

## ENVOYS GIVE TO CHARITIES.

CONCORD, N. H.—Letters from the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries on the eve of their departure from this country, which accompanied checks of \$10,000 each for charitable purposes in the state of New Hampshire, were made public Friday by Governor John McLane.

The envoys wrote in cordial appreciation of the hospitality and courtesy shown them by the state and leave the question of disposition of the funds to the discretion of the governor.

## A \$50,000,000 CONCESSION.

It is Awarded to J. E. Marke of Nebraska.

NEW YORK—Chairman Shantz of the Panama canal commission announced Friday that he had awarded a concession for feeding and housing the greater part of the canal employees to J. E. Marke of Omaha.

Following a month's visit to Panama, Mr. Marke has worked out a comprehensive scheme, which includes the early establishment of ten hotels along the canal and railroad, each of them to accommodate from 150 to 250 laborers and twice as many diners. These hotels, it is declared, will compare favorably with the better class of commercial hotels in this country and will be used chiefly by the higher salaried employees. The average rate for board and lodging will be about \$36 a month.

## WRITING POOR LIFE RISKS.

Investigating Committee Uncovers New Form of Fraud.

NEW YORK—Evidence of extensive fraud in the writing of life insurance on risks known to be bad has been brought to the attention of the Armstrong legislative committee. It is asserted that in this class of fraud there has been collusion between the officers and agents of companies of high standing.

Subpoenas summoning the medical examiners of some of the big companies to appear before the committee have been prepared. They will also be requested to have ready for the committee the medical records of the company for the last few years to be used as exhibits in case they are required. All the medical examiners probably will be called for the same day.

## LEARN OF PEACE TREATY.

OYAMA Congratulates Gen. Linevitch on the Outcome.

GODZYADINI, Manchuria—At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon a Japanese messenger, bearing a white flag and escorted by soldiers, arrived at a post near the railway and handed to the Russian officers who went to meet him a letter from Field Marshal Oyama to General Linevitch, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace and begging him to appoint Russian plenipotentiaries to arrange an armistice.

Field Marshal Oyama had appointed General Fukushima as plenipotentiary for his side, the letter announced, and he suggested Chakhedza as the meeting place.

## WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

DENVER—The Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic elected the following officers: Senior vice president, Mrs. Julia G. Sine, Chicago; junior vice president, Eunice Munger, Oklahoma City; O. T. treasurer, Charlotte E. Wright, Hartford, Conn.; chaplain, Catherine C. Kennedy, Denver; Executive board: Dr. Orpha Bruce, Tampa, Fla.; Sarah E. White, Rockville, Ind.; Florence S. Babitt, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Maria E. Dean, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Mrs. Alice W. Fuller, Cleveland, O. The encampment adjourned sine die.

## GUARDIAN FOR A RICH MAN.

Millionaire Wells of Iowa Unable to Manage Estate.

GRUNDY CENTER, Ia.—Guardians were appointed today for George Wells, pioneer citizen and millionaire land owner, on petition of his sister, Mary Wells Nelson, who alleged him to be of unsound mind because of advanced age. Wells being over 84 years old. He is one of Iowa's richest men. He owns nearly 14,000 acres of choice farm lands in Grundy, Emmett and Kossuth counties, valued at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. He has \$200,000 in deposit in Chicago banks, \$150,000 in Iowa banks and has other personal property worth \$50,000.

## PEACE ENVOYS AT DINNER.

Witte and Baron de Rosen Entertain ed at New York.

NEW YORK—George C. Harvey entertained at dinner Thursday night at the Metropolitan club the Russian peace envoys, Mr. Witte and Baron de Rosen, the members of their suites and company of men distinguished in the different walks of life. The dinner company numbered more than eighty. Mr. Witte first spoke, saying he had insisted upon being accorded that privilege that he might have the honor to propose a toast "to the health of the illustrious statesman, Theodore Roosevelt." Mr. Witte's last words were drowned with cheers. When these were ended he resumed speaking in French:

"At the same time it is my great pleasure and I believe it my duty to propose a toast to the prosperity of the great and marvelous Americans, who are so admirably personified in the president. I drink to this glorious republic and its president, Mr. Roosevelt."