

# PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

The Russian and Japanese peace conference in session at Portsmouth, N. H., came to an agreement August 29. Japan yielded on the question of indemnity. When the announcement of the agreement was made, there were great demonstrations in Portsmouth and from all over the world came many expressions of joy.

Witte, Russia's representative is given great credit for the manner in which he discharged his work and for the successful efforts of his determined stand against the payment of indemnity. Japan on the other hand is receiving congratulations from all sources because of its magnanimity. President Roosevelt, for the important part he played in urging the conference to an agreement, is receiving compliments from all quarters of the world.

The peace terms as agreed upon, the demands and concessions by Japan together with the final disposition of the same are presented by the New York World in this way.

1. The recognition of the preponderating interest of Japan in Corea. This was agreed to by the Russians.
2. The evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian and Japanese forces. This was agreed to by the Russians, who occupy two-thirds of the territory.
3. Transfer by Russia to Japan of the leasehold of Liaotung Peninsula, which includes Port Arthur and Dalny. This was agreed to by the Russians.
4. The return to China of the civil administration of Manchuria. This was agreed to by the Russians.
5. The concession of Saghalin island by the Russians, the Japanese military forces occupying it by force of arms. Russia refused and compelled

the Japanese to return to them one-half of the island.

6. Transfer to the Japanese by Russia without compensation of all docks, magazines and military works at Port Arthur and Dalny. Agreed to by Russians.
7. Transfer of the railroad between Port Arthur and Kunshien. Agreed to by the Russians.
8. Retention by Russia of main line of railroad from Kunshien to Vladivostok. Agreed to by the Russians.
9. Russia to reimburse Japan for the cost of the war. Rejected by the Russians.
10. Russian warships interned at various neutral ports to be turned over to the Japanese. Rejected by the Russians.
11. The limitation of Russian naval strength in the Far East. Rejected by the Russians.
12. Granting to the Japanese of certain fishing rights on the Siberian coast. Accepted by the Russians.

## RECORD OF THE EASTERN WAR

The St. Louis Globe Democrat prints the record of the war between Russia and Japan from 1904 as follows:

### In 1904

- February 8-9—Togo attacks Port Arthur.
- February 10—War declared by czar. Japanese occupy Seoul, Korea.
- February 11—War declared by mikado. Strict neutrality announced by United States.
- March 6—Vladivostok bombarded by Kamimura.
- April 13—Russian battle ship Petropavlovsk sunk in sortie from Port Arthur. Admiral Makaroff drowned.
- May 1—Battle of the Yalu. Russians under Zusselitch defeated by the Japanese under Kuroki. Troops engaged on both sides, 71,500. Losses: Russian, 2,398; Japanese 1,039.
- May 11—Russians destroy and evacuate Dalny.
- May 22-26—Battle of Nanshan Hill, first of the Port Arthur defenses. Russians defeated by Japanese under Oku. Troops engaged on both sides, 140,000. Russian losses, 3,370; Japanese losses, 4,207.
- May 30—Japanese occupy Dalny.
- June 14—Battle of Wofangkao. Russians under Stackelberg defeated by Japanese under Oku. Troops engaged, 120,000. Russian losses, 4,700; Japanese losses, 1,200.
- July 30-31—Battle of Haicheng. Russians abandoned the position on August 2.
- August 14—Kamimura defeats Vladivostok squadron. Russian battle ship Rurik sunk.
- August 19-24—First general assault on Port Arthur.
- August 26-September 4—Battle of Liao Yang. Russians under Kuropatkin defeated by Japanese under Oyama. Total forces engaged, 420,000. Russian casualties, 25,000; Japanese casualties, 17,600.
- October 11-12—Battle of Sha river, Russians again defeated and forced to continue their retreat. Total forces engaged, 355,000. Russian losses, 30,000; Japanese losses, 10,000.
- November-29-30—Battle of 203-Meter hill, the bloodiest engagement around Port Arthur. Russians defeated with loss of 8,000; Japanese lost 15,000.
- December 28-31—Nogi takes all remaining positions around Port Arthur.

### In 1905

The record from January 1, 1905, follows:

- January 2—Port Arthur surrenders, having been isolated since May 14, a siege of 232 days. The garrison under Stoessel comprised 44,000 men with 780 guns. The successful attacking force under Nogi comprised at the beginning 88,000 men, with 600 guns. From August 19 there were thirty-one distinct attacks and three sorties from the city. The fighting was practically continuous. The Russians surrendered 34,000 men and vast stores of ammunition. The storming and capture had cost Japan \$100,000,000 and Russian \$50,000,000.
- January 25-29—Battle of the Hun river. Russians under Gripenberg routed by Oyama. Troops

engaged, 150,000. Russian loss, 12,000; Japanese loss, 5,000.

February 24-March 12—Battle of Mukden. Third great land engagement between the opposing armies and the greatest of the war. Battle front was 100 miles long. Russians under Kuropatkin defeated by Japanese under Oyama. Total forces engaged, 800,000 men. Russian losses, 70,000; Japanese losses, 41,000. Japanese also took 40,000 Russian prisoners and enormous quantities of stores and ammunition.

May 8—Various Russian squadrons effect junction.

May 27-28—Naval battle of the sea of Japan. The Japanese fleet under Togo lay in wait for the combined Russian fleet under Rojestvensky and annihilated it. The Russians had 36 vessels, with 372 guns. The Japanese had 32 vessels, with 330 guns. The Russians lost 6 battle ships, 5 cruisers and smaller crafts sunk, and 2 battle ships, 2 coast defense vessels and 1 destroyer were captured. The Russians lost 8,550 men, killed or drowned, including Admiral Voelkersam, and 3,000 were captured, including Admiral Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff. The Russian fleet was valued at \$73,500,000. Admiral Enquist, with three Russian cruisers, escaped to Manila, where he now is. The Japanese lost less than 600 men.

June 10—At the suggestion of President Roosevelt, the governments of Russia and Japan agree to appoint peace commissioners to meet in the United States.

August 9—Peace envoys convene at Portsmouth.

August 29—Peace envoys reach an agreement.

### The Cause

An eastern exchange says that the causes that impelled Japan to begin the war were as follows:

Russian's refusal to recognize China's complete sovereignty over Manchuria.

Russia's refusal to recognize the full commercial rights of other nations in Manchuria.

Russia's refusal to recognize the admission of Japan's paramount interests in Korea.

Japan's dependence upon Korea for food supply and upon Manchuria for a market for her manufactured products.

Russia's efforts to close Manchuria to the commerce of all nations upon equal terms, and her encroachment on territory along the Yalu.

### Big Modern Battles

The same paper presents a list of the big battles of modern times as follows:

The following shows the number of troops engaged in historic battles of modern times and the losses on both sides. These include the dead, wounded, missing and prisoners:

	Men engaged.	Losses.
AUSTERLITZ—French	60,000	12,000
Russo-Austrians	80,000	30,000
ANTIETAM—Federals	65,000	12,410
Confederates	28,000	6,500
BAUTZEN—French	110,000	20,000
Allies	90,000	18,000
BLENHEIM—Allies	52,000	11,500
French-Bavarians	60,000	35,000

BORODINO—Russians	110,000	35,000
French	130,000	45,000
BOYNE—English	36,000	500
Irish	30,000	1,500
CHICKAMAUGA—Federals	57,000	15,851
Confederates	50,000	17,804
FONTENOY—French	70,000	11,500
Allies	50,000	12,000
GETTYSBURG—Federals	93,500	23,000
Confederates	70,000	20,450
GRAVELLOTTE—Germans	211,000	20,000
French	140,000	13,000
JENA—French	100,000	10,000
Prussians	60,000	27,000
LEIPZIG—Allies	240,000	35,000
French	160,000	40,000
MAGENTA—French-Sardinians	55,000	4,000
Austrians	75,000	17,000
MAJUBA HILL—Boers	450	100
English	700	240
MARENGO—French	28,000	7,000
Austrians	33,000	12,000
SODOWA—Prussians	221,000	10,000
Austrians	205,000	40,000
SEDAN—French	150,000	*17,000
Germans	250,000	9,000
SHILOH—Federals	55,000	13,572
Confederate	40,000	10,669
SMOLENSK—French	175,000	20,000
Russians	120,000	40,000
SOLFERINO—French-Sardinians	150,000	18,000
Austrians	170,000	20,000
WAGRAM—French	150,000	25,000
Austrians	120,000	25,000
WATERLOO—Allies	214,671	22,976
French	124,588	25,600

\*Killed and wounded; 86,000 additional surrendered.

### A KINDLY ACT

It is an old saying that corporations have no souls but those who manage them have, and they are entitled to credit for the kindly acts they do.

One of the largest threshing machine companies in the country sold an outfit to a Nebraska farmer last spring. Before time for shipment the company's Nebraska agent notified the company that the purchaser, though responsible, wanted to cancel the order because his wife had commenced suit against him for divorce on account of the purchase. The secretary of the company having a proper appreciation of married life wired back that the order would be cancelled if the wife would withdraw her suit, adding "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder." The wife withdrew her suit and the secretary is enjoying the consciousness of having restored harmony in a family—the only alloy being that another farmer heard of the telegram and bought the outfit, so that the secretary is denied the pleasure of doing good at a loss.

Thomas F. Ryan has reached the explanation and promise stage—which looks bad for Mr. Ryan.