

# THE WAR IS OVER

## Russia and Japan Settle Their Difficulties Without Further Resort to the Sword.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN ARMISTICE

### In the Settlement Japan Yields All Points at Issue for the Sake of Peace.—No Indemnity and Half of Sakhalin to Russia.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were settled by M. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded and the actual work of framing the "treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to Mr. De Martens, Russia's great international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for twenty-five years has acted as the legal adviser of the Japanese foreign office. The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

This happy conclusion of the conference, which a week ago would have been shipwrecked had it not been for the heroic intercession of President Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace, Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment yielded everything still in issue.

Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners were his last words. They had been repeatedly reiterated in M. Witte's instructions and in the form of a written reply to the Japanese compromise proposal of last Wednesday, they were delivered to Baron Komura this morning. M. Witte went to the conference declaring he was powerless to change the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "t" in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him, but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state. When Baron Komura, therefore, first offered the new basis of compromise outlined in the Associated Press dispatches last night (the complete renunciation of indemnity coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a mixed tribunal consisting of representatives of the neutral powers, in fact, if not in words, the solution offered by the president), M. Witte again returned a non possumus.

It was what M. Witte termed in his interview with the Associated Press the "psychological moment." M. Witte did not flinch. He expected a rupture and, as he expressed it afterward, he was stunned by what happened. Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the presence that has enabled the Japanese to gauge the mental processes of their adversaries on the field of battle and upon the sea, they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had warned their government. President Roosevelt had advised Japan that it met the Russian position rather than take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute. The mildness, at the session of the cabinet and elder statesmen yesterday, had sanctioned the final concession. When Baron Komura yielded the rest was mere child's play.

Articles X and XI (interned warships and the limitation of Russia's sea power in the far east) were withdrawn. Japan agreed that only that portion of the Chinese Eastern railroad south of Quanchontzi, the position occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan. Both sides, once the deadlock was broken, wanted a "just and lasting" peace, and in that spirit it was decided to practically neutralize Sakhalin.

### What Russia Yields.

Japan's terms are accepted by Russia on the following points: Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderant influence" in Korea, with her right to preserve order in the civil administration, give military and financial advice to the emperor of Korea, Japan binding herself to observe the territorial integrity of Korea and it is believed the policy of the "open door." Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria. Japanese obligations to restore in

### INDIAN KILLS WHOLE FAMILY.

Shoots Father, Mother and Brother While They Sleep.

ARDMORE, I. T.—Clarence Brown, a full blood Indian, twenty years of age, of Stonewall, I. T., is in the federal jail here charged with the murder of his father, mother and brother. The officers say that Brown has confessed that he shot his relatives at night as they lay asleep so he would come in possession of the entire estate of the family.

Manchuria Chinese sovereignty and civil administration. Mutual obligation to respect in the future "the territorial integrity and administrative entity" of China in Manchuria and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations (open door). The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liao Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blond and Elliott islands. The surrender to China by arrangement with Japan of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad, running south from Chufetu to Port Arthur and New Chwang, together with the retrocession of all the privileges obtained under the concession of 1898. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by M. Rothstein and Prince Ukhtsky in 1896, under which the "cut off" through Northern Manchuria was built to connect the trans-Siberian and the Usurri railroads so as to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Chinese, but with provision for the eventual substitution of Chinese Imperial police for Russian "railroad guards."

### The grant to citizens of Japan of the right to fish in waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostok north to the Bering sea.

Pay for the maintenance of Russian prisoners in the custody of the Japanese.

### What Japan Yields.

Japan yields the following demands: Remuneration for the cost of the war. The surrender of the Russian warships interned in neutral far eastern waters. The limitation of Russia's naval power on Pacific waters. As to the island of Sakhalin it has been agreed that Russia shall take the northern half and Japan the southern half.

### Roosevelt the Main Factor.

PARIS—The unwavering conviction of France that President Roosevelt's notable initiative would culminate in peace has received its reward. The news of the successful termination of the conference at Portsmouth which was first made known through the Associated Press bulletin, produced a profound impression when it was communicated to the members of the diplomatic corps and the high officials of the government, who unanimously expressed the keenest satisfaction that the heavy strain and anxiety had been removed, and President Roosevelt's unrelenting persistency was generally considered to have been the main factor in bringing about the happy results.

### A RUNAWAY HUSBAND BROUGHT TO NEBRASKA

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Governor Deneen heard the application for a warrant on a requisition from Governor Mickey of Nebraska for the return to North Platte, Neb., of Henry D. Norris of Anchor, who is wanted on the charge of abandoning his wife and child. Morris, through his attorney, Mr. Sterling, fought the issuing of a warrant on the ground that he had made a contract to marry the complainant, and that there was a stipulation that after their child was born he did not have to remain, and therefore there was no abandonment. Governor Deneen issued the warrant for his return.

### LITTLE TYPHOID AMONG JAPS

Movable Machines for Boiling Water Being Established.

LIDIAPUDZE, Manchuria—Reports telling of a large amount of typhoid cases among the soldiers have been exaggerated. There are some cases, but the general state of health in the army is excellent. As typhoid generally arises through the soldiers drinking unboiled water movable machines for the boiling of water are being rapidly established.

### Lincoln's Birthplace Sold.

HODGENSVILLE, Ky.—Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a 110-acre farm, was sold on Monday at auction to R. J. Collier of New York, who probably bought it as an investment. The price paid for it, \$3,600, is not more than it would bring for farming purposes. The property was sold by order of court in the bankruptcy case of A. W. Dennette of New York, who had purchased it fifteen years ago from the Creal family, into whose hands it came at the time the Lincoln family removed from the state.

## SHOULD BLESS HEAVEN FOR IT

Russian Minister of Agriculture is Well Pleas'd.

ST. PETERSBURG—Among those who are completely satisfied with the results of the Portsmouth conference are Charles von Schwanebach, minister of agriculture, who said to the Associated Press: "We should bless heaven for so happy and honorable a settlement of the war. Peace is highly desirable, and we can now devote our attention to the settlement of Russia's internal problems, which need careful and undivided efforts without external complications. The minister expressed his belief that the reforms will now take a sane and natural course, but he declared that to certain phases of the agitation, a caustic must be applied firmly and thoroughly, and the sore burned out of the body politic. The result of the peace negotiations, he said, was important to the United States as well as to Russia and Japan, since the American republic emerges from the negotiations with its prestige as the arbiter of great world questions firmly established."

## MAKING A TREATY

### DE MARTENS AND DENNISON BE- GAIN WORK ON DOCUMENT.

### NO MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY

Said to Be Disappointment on the Part of Both Nations.—Russian War Party Thinks Witte Could Have Made Better Terms.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Mr. Dennison and M. de Martens worked until 8 o'clock Wednesday night on the draft of the treaty. They completed the wording of the preamble and three articles and were discussing the articles relating to the cession of the Chinese Eastern railway when they adjourned. Up to 1 o'clock Wednesday night neither the Japanese emperor or the Russian emperor had responded to the appeals sent by their respective plenipotentiaries asking for the conclusion of an armistice. Actual work of drafting the "treaty of Portsmouth" began Wednesday. It was done by M. de Martens and Mr. Dennison, acting as legal advisers for the respective sides. While the "bases" of peace have been accepted by the plenipotentiaries, considerable detail remains to be worked out in the elaboration of the articles of the treaty. This is especially true in regard to the articles dealing with the Chinese Eastern railway and the surrender of the leases of the Liaotung peninsula and Port Arthur and Talienwan (Dalny). Mr. Pokotiloff, the Russian minister to Peking, who was formerly manager of the Russo-Chinese bank at Peking and who has intimate knowledge of all the details relating to those matters, is assisting M. de Martens. A very anomalous situation exists as to the impression created by the conclusion of peace. While the outside world applauds, in Japan there is evidently great disappointment in the terms, and in Russia, where it would seem that there should be universal rejoicing over the great diplomatic victory M. Witte has won, the government seems to have received it coldly. With the people it will make M. Witte a great and popular figure and add to his laurels, but at court evidently the very victory that M. Witte has achieved makes it all the more bitterly resented. It is an open secret that when the emperor appointed M. Witte chief plenipotentiary the "military party" expected him to fail. They did not want peace and it was freely predicted in St. Petersburg when M. Witte left that he had been given an impossible mission. They expected him to fail in the negotiations or to "make a bad peace," and either would have spelled political ruin. Instead, upon the very terms upon which the emperor told Mr. Meyer he would make peace and upon which the military party did not believe it possible for peace to be negotiated, M. Witte succeeded in securing a treaty honorable and under the circumstances favorable to Russia. This has evidently only exasperated his enemies the more and intrigue is again at work to discredit him. Since Japan was in a conciliatory mood they say he made a mistake in surrendering half of Sakhalin. Yet he did so by the czar's orders and himself insists that personally he would have stuck to the end to his original declaration not to cede territory or give indemnity.

## AN AMERICAN CITIZEN COMMITS MURDER ABROAD

### CONSTANTINOPLE — The police and other officials here are making inquiries into the mysterious death by assassination, August 26, of Apik Undjian, a prominent Armenian, who was shot in the Galata quarter of this city by a man named Chirkis Vartanian, who claims to be a naturalized citizen of the United States. According to the official version of the affair Vartanian, who is a native of Kharpout, and resided for ten years in the United States, says he was ordered to kill Undjian, but refuses to say by whom the order was issued. Undjian was arrested as a revolutionist during the massacres of 1896, but had since discontinued his connection with the revolutionary party.

## THE AMERICAN CITIZEN IN COMFORTABLE QUARTERS

WASHINGTON—A cablegram received at the state department from Minister Merry, dated at San Jose, Costa Rica, says that Albers, the American citizen arrested in Nicaragua, is in comfortable quarters and is allowed to receive his friends in jail. He has also been permitted to visit his own house twice, and has retained two lawyers who may consult with him. Minister Merry adds that he will see that Albers has a fair trial. Albers, it is charged, insulted the president of the republic. The authorities of Jalapa commenced criminal suit against him and in the course of proceedings caused his removal to the headquarters of the district, where Albers will be tried.

## TWO JAPANESE OFFICIALS MAKE LIBERAL GIFT

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, who last week attended a garden party at York, Maine, having subsequently ascertained that the party was organized partly for the benefit of the York hospital, gave \$1,000 to the fund. The management of the hospital has requested the Associated Press to make public the fact of this "munificent and unexpected gift" and to announce that it has been decided to perpetuate it by endowing two beds in the hospital and placing over them tablets inscribed with the names of the donors.

## GENERAL WINT'S RECOMMENDATION.

WASHINGTON—The annual report of Brigadier General Theodore Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri, recommends that the army chaplains shall not be allowed to perform marriages of soldiers unless previous permission shall have been given by the commanding officer.

### Steamer Strikes Transport.

TOKIO—The Japanese transport Kinjo was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Baralong on August 22 in the inland sea. One hundred and twenty-seven invalid Japanese soldiers were drowned.

## LINCOLN'S BIRTHPLACE SOLD AT AUCTION

HODGENSVILLE, Ky.—Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a 110-acre farm, was sold at auction to R. J. Collier of New York, who probably bought it as an investment. The price paid for it, \$3,600, is not more than it would bring for farming purposes. The property was sold by order of court in the bankruptcy case of A. W. Dennette of New York, who had purchased it fifteen years ago from the Creal family, into whose hands it came at the time the Lincoln family removed from the state.

## SAVES MILLION TO OREGON.

Judge Holds Mrs. Reed Resident of That State.

PORTLAND, Ore.—County Judge Webster Thursday handed down his decision in the celebrated Reed will case, ruling that Mrs. Amanda Reed's legal domicile at the time of her death was in Portland and that the terms of her will, in which more than \$1,000,000 was given for the establishment of an educational institution in Oregon, will thus stand.

## BOYCOTT DYING OUT.

Greatest Height Has Been Reached Throughout China.

PEKING—The American boycott almost overshadows the peace negotiations as a topic of interest in China. Accounts reaching Peking from trading centers indicate that the movement attained its greatest strength early in August, and since then has been decreasing. Nowhere except in Shanghai has American business received a serious blow. The boycott would have been equally successful at Tien Tsin except for the determined repression of Tuan Shikai.

## CHINESE WILL FIGHT ALONG BOYCOTT LINES

PORTLAND, Ore.—The boycott upon American goods in China will never end until the Chinese people are admitted freely into the United States, or until the same discriminations are made against the inferior classes of other nations as those which we make against the coolies of China. Thus the Chinese boycott situation was summed up by F. F. Tong, who is at present in Portland on his way to Washington, D. C., as a special envoy from the emperor of China. Continuing, Mr. Tong said: "The American people have no true idea of the extent of the present boycott. It is confined to no one class—men, women and children are united in it."

## PRECIPITOUS HILLS AND ALKALI FLATS

SALT LAKE CITY—Many prospective settlers on government lands in the Uintah reservation are reported to be returning, having become discouraged by the scarcity of good lands available. William S. Gray of Leigh, Utah, is one of these. Mr. Gray drew No. 13 in the allotment and expected to secure a good farm. After looking carefully over the land he has returned, determined not to file upon any land. Mr. Gray says all that is left for settlement after the Indians have taken their allotment is precipitous hills and alkali flats. He reports that men with low numbers who went out to get farms are returning by hundreds.

## LONG STANDING WAR IS FINALLY SETTLED

CHICAGO—The long-standing war between the western roads and the Gulf lines over domestic and export grain rates was finally settled Saturday and formal announcement of the agreement will be made as soon as the vote of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Kansas City Southern roads is received. Under the settlement, the lines operating to the Gulf of Mexico ports made a slight concession to the roads from the Missouri river to Chicago and connections to all eastern ports, and the latter give something to the Gulf lines. The new tariffs will go into effect October 1.

## Stockholders Vote Merger.

SAN FRANCISCO—The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad company, represented mainly by proxies, at a meeting in this city have voted their approval to the recent merger of the Southern Pacific railway of California with the Southern Pacific Railroad companies of Arizona and New Mexico. Following this action the stockholders voted to increase the capital stock of the corporation to \$100,000,000 and to issue bonds for that amount to meet requirements of the roads.

## For Tuberculosis Patients.

TOPEKA—Secretary S. J. Crumline of the state board of health says the physicians of the state will use their influence to have the next legislature establish a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. He says one is badly needed and that it should be located in western Kansas, where the air is light.

## President Approves Sentence.

WASHINGTON—The president has approved the sentence in the court-martial case of First Lieutenant G. S. Richards Twenty-third infantry, who was convicted of duplicating pay accounts and was sentenced to dismissal from the service and to one year at hard labor.

## RIGID QUARANTINE IN CAIRO

### Many Persons Were Detained Because They Had No Permits.

CAIRO, Ill.—The waiting room at Central station, where quarantine permits are issued, gave strong evidence that Cairo has a rigid quarantine in existence, crowds of through passengers being detained at headquarters because they were not supplied with permits and a guard was placed over them until they could be sent on their way. A number of arrests were made, in each case persons who were trying to evade the officers.

## Sincere Joy at Odessa.

ODESSA—News of the conclusion of peace was received by all classes here with sincere joy and immense relief, and especially as the promulgation of a ukase for the mobilization of troops on the previous day clearly indicated the possibility of a continuance of the war. The peace terms are considered a great victory for M. Witte. The conclusion of peace is important to Odessa, whose commerce and industry suffered severely during the war.

## SHIP GOES DOWN

### STEAMER PECONIC SINKS OFF COAST OF FLORIDA.

### TWENTY MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES

Only Two Members of the Crew Escape—Cargo Shifts When Huge Wave Strikes the Vessel and It Turns Over and Slowly Goes Down.

FERNANDINA, Fla.—Twenty men, constituting all but two of the officers and crew of the American steamship Peconic, Captain James, Philadelphia to New Orleans with coal, were drowned by the sinking of that vessel off the coast of Florida Monday. The disaster was the result of a fierce gale which raged along the coast during the night and early morning. Lashed by the storm an immense wave struck the vessel with terrific force about 12:50 o'clock this morning. The impact, coming just as the vessel was making a turn, caused a shift of the cargo and the vessel leaned over and sank immediately. The accident occurred so quickly that only two of those aboard, an Italian and a Spaniard, were able to save themselves. They succeeded in getting into a lifeboat, reached Amelia Beach about noon and on landing told the story of the disaster.

About midnight of Sunday, according to their story, during the heaviest part of the storm, which had raged all day, the officer of the deck gave the order to put further out to sea fearing they were approaching the coast too nearly. In the endeavor to turn the ship was struck with a heavy sea, the cargo shifted and it began sinking rapidly. In less than ten minutes after the alarm was sounded it had gone to the bottom. One of the two survivors was at the wheel at the time the order was given, the other was upon watch. As soon as the ship began to careen these two men rushed for one of the small boats, which they jumped into as the vessel began to go down. With their knives they severed the ropes as the water's level was reached and the small boat was thrown far out on the waves. They further more say that they discovered through the blackness and storm the figures of part of the awakened crew, some of whom managed to crowd into another of the ship's boats. This was, however, caught in the trough of the sea, thrown violently against the ventilators and then wedged fast. Their piteous cries for help could be heard as the ship went down in the sea, which swallowed it up.

Along through the balance of the night, in the awful wash of waters with the storm raging and threatening each moment to swamp their small boat, these two men were gradually borne ashore toward Amelia island, landing just at 11 a. m. Monday.

## LATE ENGAGEMENTS OF JAPS AND RUSSIANS

ST. PETERSBURG—The emperor has received the following report from General Linevich, dated August 22: "Advanced Russian detachment on August 20 drove back the Japanese from three positions. One detachment in the Tzincine valley occupied the village of Lagotseckzy, another operated in the direction of Schimladzy, and a third dislodged the Japanese from their position to the southward from Mopeyschan. The three Russian columns drove the Japanese back to their position near Sendjan." General Linevich also reports the repulse of a detachment of Japanese which was advancing on Kiajouroujon, in Korea.

## ROOSEVELT ON SUBMARINE BOAT DURING SUBMERSIONS

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—President Roosevelt went out on the submarine boat Plunger, remaining on board the craft while it made several submersions, one of which lasted fifty minutes. The Plunger's maneuvers were made at the entrance to Oyster Bay, in Long Island sound, in about forty feet of water. When he returned to land President Roosevelt expressed himself as being very much impressed with the Plunger's qualities.

## ALL MATTERS SETTLED IN BENNETT CASE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—All litigation over the estate of Phlo S. Bennett, a former merchant of New York City, of which William J. Bryan was executor, is believed to be ended by the filing of a notice in probate court to the effect that an appeal of Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett, the widow, and other heirs, to the allowance of Mr. Bryan's accounts, will be withdrawn. The notice of an appeal had been entered for a hearing and this action by the heirs was expected.

## Officials Are Half-Hearted.

SHANGHAI—The senior consul here has interviewed the taotai, who stated that it was his intention to issue a proclamation ordering Chinese merchants to resume their former trading in American goods, but apparently the local officials are somewhat half-hearted in the matter.

## Tariff Increases Imports.

MEXICO CITY—The new changes in the tariff, which go into effect September 1, have had the effect of making large increases in importations.