

TEXT OF TREATY

AGREEMENT OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN MADE PUBLIC.

BOTH LEAVE ALONE MANCHURIA

Japan Has Free Hand in Corea and Is Given All Russian Rights at Dalny and Port Arthur—Railways Operated Jointly.

PORTSMOUTH, 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 sovereigns 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 from political, military and economical points of view, of Japan in the empire of Corea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Corea 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 be simultaneously evacuated by the Russian and Japanese troops. Both countries being concerned in this evacuation, their situations being 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 Russia of 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 obstacles to the general measures which shall be taken 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 all rights acquired by its convention with China for the construction of that railway, Japan acquiesces the mines in connection with such branch lines which falls to it. However, the rights of private or public 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 southern part of Sakhalin island as far north as the 50th degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartare.

Article X.—This article recites the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin island and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian colonists to leave the territory which is ceded 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 Japan, 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 favorable clause.

Article XIII.—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to reconstitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claims for cost to be supported by documents.

Article XIV.—This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two 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 document to be final evidence.

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

Two additional articles are agreed to as follows:

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

Article II.—The boundary which limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limnographic commission.

Envoys Leave Portsmouth.

PANAMA—Fifty Russian families left Panama for Chirique. Arrangements have been made by which the same number of Russian families will be settled every month in different portions of the republic. The government gives each family \$500 and thirty acres of land.

Philadelphia Painters Strike.

PHILADELPHIA—More than 2,000 painters of this city went on strike for increased wages and shorter hours.

Population of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass.—The population of the state of Massachusetts is 2,998,958, according to a preliminary report made today by the state bureau of statistics. This is an increase of \$49,455 over 1895, when the last official census was taken.

TAFT PARTY IN CANTON.

His Visit May Have a Good Effect on Boycott.

HONG KONG—The Taft party arrived at Canton and proceeded to the American consulate, where its members were met by a battalion of the viceroys' guards. After a reception at the consulate, the party became guests of the new Canton railway, covering its entire distance. At 1 o'clock the visitors were entertained at luncheon by invitation of the viceroy, who, however, was ill and unable to be present. His representative made a speech referring to the friendly relations between the Chinese nation and America.

Secretary Taft in responding said by direction of the president, he was pleased to note the friendly relations of the two countries. The United States government did not want a foot or an acre of Chinese soil. He said he thought the boycott of American goods was an unreasonable violation of treaty rights and conditions between the two countries and declared that he was glad the viceroy had ordered the boycott stopped.

The party's trip to Canton has had immense effect, and it is believed that within two weeks the boycott will end. The viceroy on Monday morning gave notice that he had ordered the boycott to be declared off, and all of its leaders to be arrested and punished.

During their stay in Canton a few members of the Taft party visited the old city. They made many purchases and were treated with great respect, there being no evidence of ill-feeling. The entire party returned to Hong Kong.

TRADE IS OPENING AND BOYCOTT SUBSIDING

WASHINGTON—Consul General Rogers at Shanghai cabled the state department as follows:

"Northern trade is opening and the boycott is evidently subsiding."

Through the mails the state department has received the copies of the boycott placards which have been displayed in the principal Chinese ports. They have been described in the news dispatches and are generally alike, reciting the unjust treatment of Chinese merchants and students seeking to enter American ports as a reason why the Chinese at home should refrain from trading with Americans or buying American products.

LICK EXPEDITION IS UNLUCKY.

Heavy Clouds Prevent Observation of Eclipse.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The Lick astronomical observatory expedition which went to Cartwright, Labrador, to observe the solar eclipse of Wednesday last, met with complete failure. Heavy banks of clouds obscured the heavens during the entire period of eclipse and the result of the attempted observations was so unsuccessful that the astronomers will not attempt to develop the photographic plates which were exposed.

The report of the failure of the mission was brought here today by Governor McGregory, who had accompanied the scientists to Cartwright and who returned here today on the warship Scylla. The governor said he feared also that the expedition sent out by the Canadian government, which was located at Hamilton, only about fifty miles from Cartwright, was fully as unfortunate as those from Lick.

THERE IS SLIGHT REGARD FOR THE ENLISTED MAN

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 Yellowstone 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.

Russians Settling in Panama.

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Case of Yellow Jack at New York.

NEW YORK—Henry H. Wardell, an American employed by the Panama railroad as a boilermaker, is seriously ill with yellow fever in the quarantine hospital on Swinburne island.

IS FOR PENSIONS

ROLL REACHED ITS MAXIMUM LAST JANUARY.

AMOUNT UNDER THE AGE ORDER

Number of Pensioners to June 30 Nearly Seventy Thousand—Total Payments for Pensions Over Three Billion Dollars.

WASHINGTON—The pension roll reached the maximum number in its history on January 21 last, the number being 1,004,196. The roll passed the million mark in September of last year and gradually increased for the next four months. The decline began with the first of last February and by the following May had dropped below the million mark.

These facts are developed in a synopsis of the annual report of Pension Commissioner Warner covering the operations of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. At the end of the year the number of pensioners had declined to 998,441, a net increase for the year of 3,439.

The report shows the following additional facts:

During the year the bureau issued 185,242 pension certificates, of which number over 50,000 were originals. The annual value of the pension roll on June 30, 1905, was \$136,745,295. By the term "annual value" is meant the amount of money required to pay the pensioners then on the roll for one year.

During the year 43,833 pensioners were dropped from the roll by reason of death and of these 30,254 were survivors of the civil war.

On June 30, 1905, the roll contained the names of 684,608 survivors of the civil war, a decrease of over 6,000 from the previous year.

The total amount disbursed for pensions for the fiscal year is \$141,682,841, of which \$4,197,167 was for navy pensioners and \$3,409,998 was paid to pensioners of the Spanish war and \$133,022,170 to the survivors of the civil war, their widows and dependents. The total amount paid to Spanish war pensioners since 1899 is \$11,996,198.

The total amount of money paid for pensions since the foundation of the government is \$3,320,860,022 and of this amount \$3,144,395,405 has been paid on account of the civil war. The total number of claims allowed, original and increase, under order No. 78, known as the "age order," since that order went into effect April 13, 1904, up to June 30 1905, was 65,612.

HAS BARRELS OF MONEY BUT AN UNSOUND MIND

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 Kosciusko counties, valued at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. He has \$200,000 on deposit in Chicago banks, \$150,000 in Iowa banks, and has other personal property worth \$500,000.

DO NOT LIKE TERMS.

Popular Outbreak at Tokio Against Peace Settlement at Portsmouth.

TOKIO—Rioting broke out here last (Tuesday) night in connection with the dissatisfaction over the result of the peace settlement. There were several clashes with the police and it is estimated that two were killed and 500 wounded. The rioting ceased at midnight. Police stations were the only property destroyed.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW ENACTED BY MEXICO

LAREDO, Tex.—As the new tariff law recently enacted by Mexico went into effect at midnight Thursday, the railroads were busily engaged all day in getting over the border all the merchandise which had accumulated in order to take advantage of the old tariff rates, which were considerably lower than those which will be hereafter in force. Shoes, ammunition, hardware, machinery and various classes of food products are affected.

FEVER STEADILY SPREADING.

Several Towns Along Gulf Coast Report New Cases.

JACKSON, Miss.—Yellow fever is spreading steadily along the gulf coast. Five new cases were reported from Gulfport and two from Mississippi City Monday night.

The removal of all military guards around infected points has been ordered owing to the prevalence of the disease among soldiers, six of whom have been infected.

Deprived of Their Rank.

ST. PETERSBURG—An imperial order was issued today dismissing Rear Admiral Negobatoff and the captain of the battleship Nicolai I. (now the Iki), and the cruisers Admiral Senlavan (now the Minoshima), and General Admiral Apraxine (now the Okinoshima), which were surrendered to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan. All four officers, besides being deprived of their ranks, are liable to punishment under the provisions of the naval penal code. Other officers will be punished.

TREATY IS SIGNED.

Envoys Affix Their Signatures Shortly Before Four O'Clock.

PORTSMOUTH.—The treaty of Portsmouth was signed shortly before 4 o'clock Tuesday evening in the conference room of the navy general store at the navy yard. The firing of a national salute of nineteen guns was the signal which told the people of Portsmouth, Kittery and New Castle that the peace of Portsmouth was an accomplished fact, and the church bells in the three towns were soon pealing forth a joyful refrain.

For forty-seven minutes those outside the conference room anxiously awaited the signal. Suddenly an orderly dashed to the entrance of the peace building and waived his hand to the gunner a few feet away and the opening shot of the salute rang out on the clear air of the soft September afternoon, proclaiming peace between Russia and Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG—The news of the signing at Portsmouth of the treaty of peace was received here quietly and even with the same apathy that has marked the attitude of the Russian people throughout the war. There was no demonstration and no special means were adopted to make the news known. No extra editions of the papers were issued and a large part of the population of St. Petersburg will be ignorant of the final act of the plenipotentiaries until they read of it in papers. Two or three of the newspapers this morning publish the text of the treaty as cabled from Portsmouth, but the press generally seems to have made no special effort to chronicle the event which has been discounted by the news of the progress of the negotiations.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION OFFERS FIVE PRIZES

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.

RUSSIANS WERE DEFEATED.

Last of Island Garrison Has Been Completely Crushed.

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 Naibutu on the west coast of the island of Sakhalin.

Street Fighting at Kishineff.

ST. PETERSBURG—Private advices from Kishineff say that street fighting continues there. Roughs are sacking the Jewish shops, killing or wounding many of the inmates. It is said that more than a score of soldiers have been killed.

The Jewish self-defense committee is active in organizing resistance to the troops.

NEW FORM OF FRAUD UNEARTHED BY COMMITTEE

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.

Bank Lost Nothing.

SHENANDOAH, Ia.—President Thomas H. Read of the First National bank says that, contrary to reports, the bank did not lose a dollar on account of the forgeries of D. R. Wilson, arrested Monday in Chicago.

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.

Michael Is Honorary President.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Grand Duke Michael Nicholaevitch has been appointed honorary president of the council of the empire, which Count Solsky, president of the economic department of ministry, has been made president.

Quiet Now in Tokio.

TOKIO—Tokio has been quiet today. General Sakuma commander of the Tokio garrison, has issued a proclamation warning the populace against disorder.

VETERANS PARADE

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BOYS AGAIN TOUCH ELBOWS

Fifteen Thousand Marchers Given a Great Ovation by the Populace—The Procession Is Three Hours and Five Minutes in Passing Grand Stand.

DENVER—The main event of the Grand Army encampment, speaking from the view point of the rank and file, was the grand parade which occurred Wednesday. To the veteran the privilege of again keeping in step with comrades of the bivouac of '61 is one for which no hardship seems too great to undergo, no ordeal too severe to undertake. Many who marched the two miles were exhausted when the end was reached and many others, weakened by age, fell out of line long before the journey was completed. These tottering old veterans, regretting their inability to remain in the parade and giving every evidence of their feelings, would be cared for by the persons nearest at hand, led to a place where they could rest and recover from their exhaustion.

It was a common sight to see a gray-haired soldier sitting on the curbing gazing wistfully at his more sturdy comrades as they passed him by. The ovation given the marchers was unstinted. The streets were packed with people and the windows and roofs along the line of march swarmed with humanity. The cheering was continuous and the grizzled old warriors were kept busy bowing acknowledgments and raising their hats in courteous salute.

Three hours and five minutes were consumed by the procession in passing the grandstand, in front of which was the reviewing stand. On the latter stood the national officers of the Grand Army and distinguished guests and in the grandstand sat thousands of spectators. Colonel Harper M. Orshood, chairman of the parade committee, estimated that 15,000 members of the Grand Army participated in the parade. Kansas carried off the honors for the largest representation, having nearly 2,500 men in line. The Colorado and Wyoming department came next, with 1,800. Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri had large delegations. Fifty bands and more than half that number of drum corps supplied music for the marchers. The most perfect arrangements possible for communication and emergency service were provided. Telephone stations were placed along the route of march, and assistants were in attendance every block or so.

There were interesting features connected with the parade, but perhaps the most impressive was the appearance of an ex-confederate soldier in the gray uniform of his fighting days. A great cheer rent the air as he stood alone in a carriage waving the stars and stripes and bowing to the multitude. This was repeated when later he appeared marching arm in arm with an aged veteran of the union army.

OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN HARVESTER TRUST

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 monopolies prevention bill.

DR. SALMON'S RESIGNATION IS PROMPTLY ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON—Dr. David E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, department of agriculture, has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately upon the appointment of his successor, and it has been accepted to take effect on October 1. The resignation was announced by Secretary Wilson at noon today, but he declined to state whether the severance is due to the charges filed recently against Dr. Salmon, of which the doctor was exonerated.

Unquestionably Asiatic.

PARIS—Prof. Elle 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.

Falls in Boiling Springs.

LIVINGSTON, Mont.—Miss Fannie Wickes, aged 22, of Washington, D. C., died in this city Thursday from the effects of falling into a boiling spring in the Yellowstone national park several days ago. In company with other eastern tourists Miss Wickes was making a tour of the park, and while viewing a geyser play, stepped backwards in an effort to dodge the blinding spray of the spouter and fell into a hot spring in which the water was fairly bubbling. Her body was literally cooked.

TO KEEP THE CHOLERA AWAY.

Surgeons Will Be Sent to Watch at European Ports.

WASHINGTON—Surgeon General Wyman has already taken measures to prevent the spread of cholera from Germany to the United States by ordering Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin, now stationed at Naples, to proceed immediately to Hamburg. Dr. McLaughlin has been directed to make a thorough investigation of the situation and to report in detail.

He also has been directed to be prepared to enforce the treasury regulations with a view to ships leaving for American ports. These regulations authorize the detention of suspected passengers and the fumigation of baggage when thought advisable. Dr. McLaughlin, however, will not resort to these measures until satisfied as to the wisdom of applying them.

SAN LUCAS, MEXICO, THREATENED BY UPHEAVAL

MEXICO—News from the state of Michoacan, Mexico, says that a great volcanic upheaval threatens the city and valley of San Lucas. The people are fleeing in terror. The entire side of a precipice on a mountain about 200 feet square suddenly took an upward movement and great masses of rock, broken loose by the upheaval, fell into the valley with a thundering noise. For fifteen days the movement was plainly discernible. It was accompanied with rumbling subterranean noises. For two months slight local earthquakes have been of daily occurrence.

Doesn't Fear an Outbreak.

WASHINGTON—The Japanese legation is without advice as to the disturbances which have taken place in Japan in disapproval of the terms of the peace treaty. M. Hioki, 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.

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 in-subordinate. 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. Schleicher 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 typesetting 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 evildoer 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.

Six Thousand Are Homeless.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The fire which broke out at Adrianople raged all day Sunday, owing to lack of water. The greater part of each of the six quarters of the city was destroyed, and the damage is estimated at \$5,000,000, only about one-fifth of which is covered by insurance.

New Chinese Minister to France.

PARIS—Liu She Shun, first secretary of the Chinese legation here, succeeds Soung Pao K'i as Chinese minister to France.

Sells Road to China.

NEW YORK—As the result of the conference between the president and J. P. Morgan at Oyster Bay the Chinese Development company held a meeting and ratified the sale of the Hankow railroad back to China.

Prize for Roosevelt.

CARLSBAD—The Associated Press has the highest authority for stating that there is a strong probability that President Roosevelt will receive the Nobel peace prize next year.