

# PORT ARTHUR TAKEN BY THE JAPS

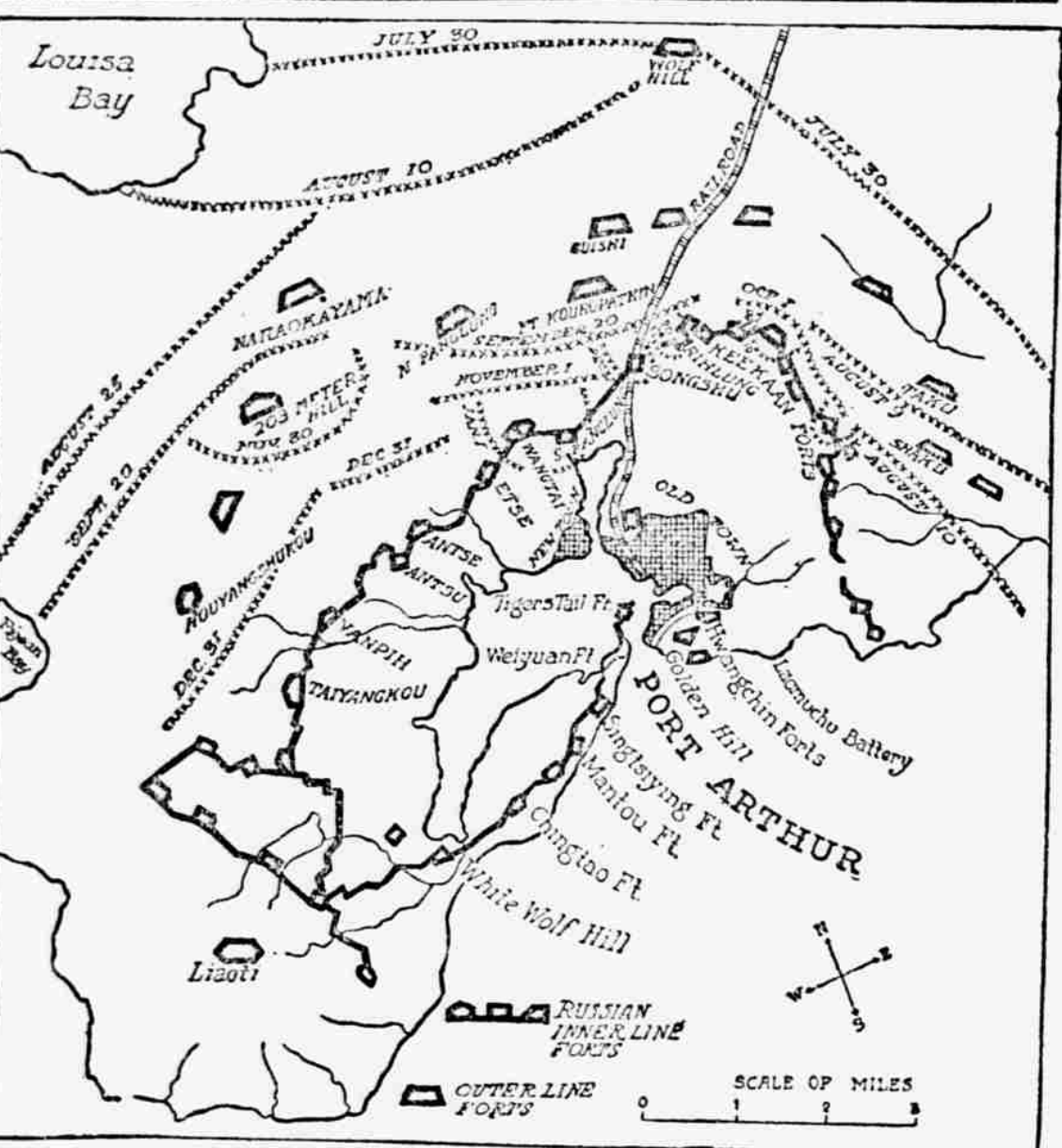
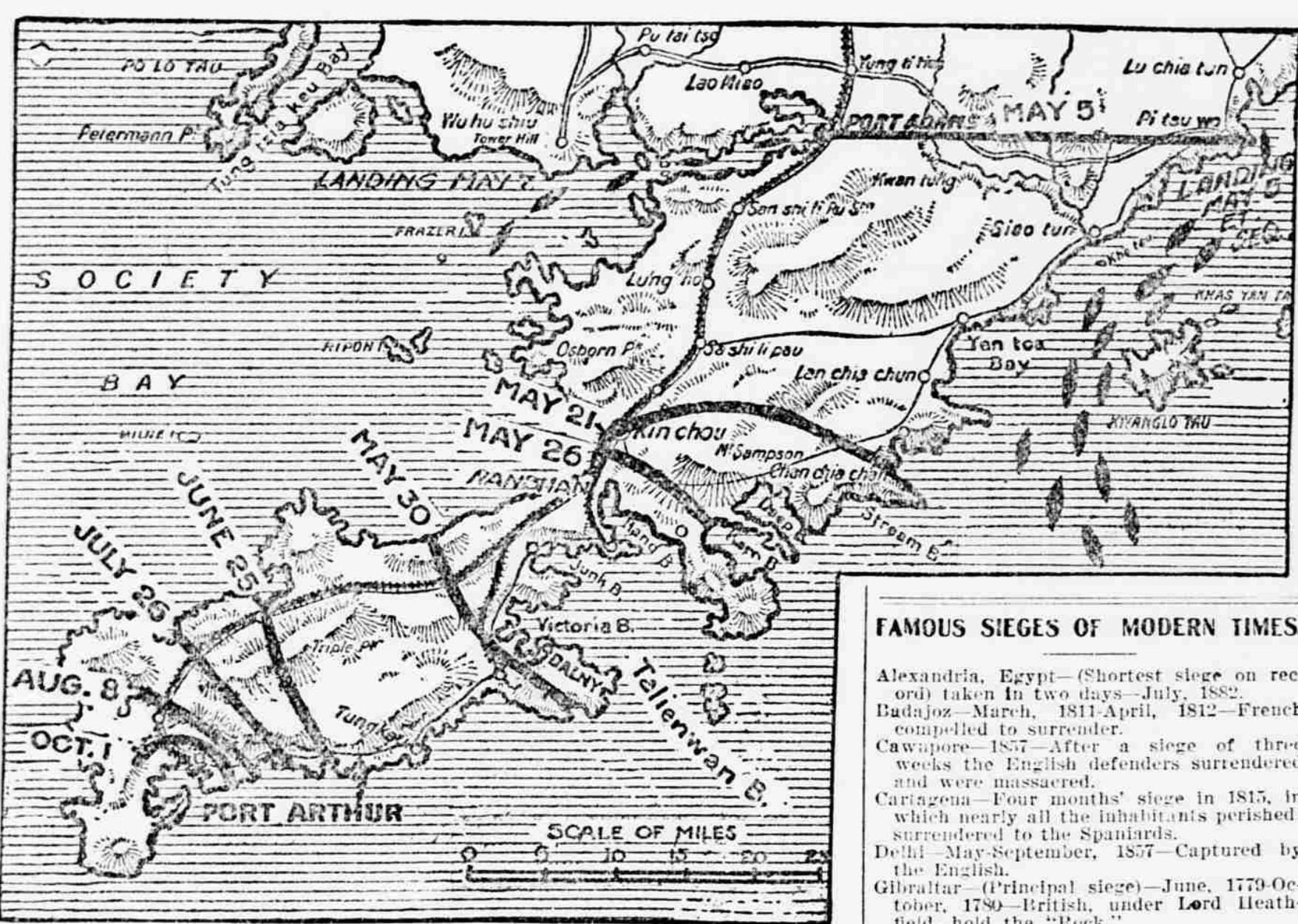
Port Arthur has surrendered. Exhausted by months of almost constant fighting, decimated by disease and casualties and hopelessly sealed in its rock fortress, the gallant garrison yielded to its gallant besiegers and the end is now written of the most dramatic war incident of modern times.

Port Arthur surrendered at 9 o'clock Sunday night. The capitulation was preceded by a letter from General Stoessel to General Nogi, asking under what terms he would be allowed to turn over the stronghold and his troops. Nogi's demands were agreed to.

The fall of the fortress was preceded by an attack on the main chain of forts, in which there was a terrific explosion, followed by the upheaval of a huge pillar of earth and stones. A mine had been successfully exploded at the northeast corner of the main defense, which, in its collapse, buried a number of the devoted garrison. A second explosion was heard directly afterward from the interior of the fort, and a Japanese storming party, which had been held in readiness, at once dashed into the breach. They threw showers of their deadly little hand grenades over the wall, and amid the smoke and confusion caused by them the Japanese poured headlong into the shattered works. The survivors of the garrison were quickly overpowered. General Stoessel then offered to surrender, and at 9 o'clock Sunday night all of the forts were occupied.

The news that the Russian forces at Port Arthur have surrendered follows upon a month of reverses. The siege began almost with the firing of the first gun in the war, now nearly eleven months ago, and when perhaps the greatest stronghold in the world was garrisoned by 40,000 Russian soldiers, supported by a formidable squadron of modern battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats. These warships have been destroyed or dispersed until only a few torpedo boats remain in the harbor. The garrison had been reduced to about 15,000 men.

On Dec. 4 High (203-Meter) hill, one of the most commanding positions in the series of forts held by the Russians, was captured by the Japanese after a severe fight, in which the loss



HOW JAPANESE CAPTURED PORT ARTHUR.

The top map shows how the Japanese lines advanced by miles to the gates of Port Arthur, the lower how they forced their way foot by foot after they encountered the resistance of the forts.

## STOESSSEL'S OFFER TO SURRENDER AND NOGI'S REPLY.

At 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon a Russian bearer of a flag of truce went into the first line of the Japanese position before Port Arthur and handed a letter to the Mikado's officers, containing an offer to surrender, as follows:

"Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you, I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives, I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation.

"Should you consent to the same, you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation, and also appoint a place for such commissioners to meet the same appointed by me.

"I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect.

STOESSSEL."

The Japanese acceptance was returned in the following words:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioner Major General Ijichi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners Jan. 2, noon, at Shuishing. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification, and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties, and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect.

"NOGI."

## TOKIO WILD WITH JOY.

People Cheer and Burn Red Fire Over Port Arthur's Fall.

Tokio is wildly joyous over the surrender of Port Arthur. Newsboys crying extras were the messengers who carried the news to the holiday crowds in the streets. Crowds grabbed the papers and repeated the cries. Thus was the news carried throughout the city and within a few minutes the firing of aerial bombs and daylight rockets began in all parts of the city. Bands appeared and a score of small processions formed and surged through the principal streets. Monday night the celebration was continued with the burning of much red fire. Japan has paid a heavy price for the Russian fortress. The prospect of its early possession cheered the people as no other event of the war has done.

## FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF THE DISASTROUS WAR.

First—After the Boxer disturbances the powers agreed to maintain the territorial integrity of China. Russia reserved the right to occupy Manchuria, agreeing to 1905, was the date fixed for this evacuation. This was afterward extended to Oct. 8, Russia, despite the objections of Japan, still continued in its occupancy of Manchuria.

Second—The fear on the part of the Japanese that should Russia absorb Manchuria it would inevitably follow that Russia would absorb Korea.

Third—The Russian occupancy of Korea and the partial restriction of the commerce and peaceful activities of Japan in the most promising field for Japanese development in Asia.

Fourth—The action of Russian agents in pursuing a course indicating a design to control important strategic points.

Fifth—The warlike preparations of Russia in Manchuria, and Japan throughout its territories, during the time when both countries were mutually engaged in diplomatic negotiations.

## War News in Brief.

A large quantity of Russian ammunition was seized in China.

The Japanese have sent scoutships in search of the Russian Baltic fleet.

Japan will send her entire Port Arthur fleet to meet the Russian Baltic squadron.

St. Petersburg newspapers charge the Japanese with fomenting anti-foreign sentiment in China.

The Russian ministry to spend at least \$800,000,000 on a new navy, while continuing the war, serve to show the Russians' indomitable spirit. Certainly it is the sentiment of the powers the Czar has had enough.

Gen. Stoessel's surrender does not meet with a word of criticism in Russia. Even in defeat Gen. Stoessel's wonderful defense of Port Arthur has earned for him an imperishable name in Russian military annals.

Three things to fight for—honor, country and home.



GEN. BARON NOGI.

on both sides was enormous. It was from this hill that the deathblows were dealt the warships that were then remaining in the harbor, and afterwards the Japanese guns were trained upon the town and such forts as were within range.

On Dec. 19 the East Keelwan fort was taken by the Japanese, affording them another advantageous position from which to assail other forts in the chain of defenses. Mining and sapping were important factors in the capture of this position, as they were also in the fall of the Rihling fort on Dec. 29.

All these achievements served to cut communications between the Liaotie fort, destined to be the "last ditch" of the defenders, from a great part of the chain of forts.

From the hour of the fall of East Keelwan events seemed to be hastening to their culmination, for on Dec. 31 Sungshu mountain fell into the hands of the besiegers, and only a few hours later the H fort, another strong position, was captured.

offer to surrender because further resistance is useless," message that General Stoessel sent to General Nogi, when the tender of Port Arthur was carried between the two camps, came as the day of blood, fighting, toiling, dawn their own their and garrison.

Sixteen torpedo boats and destroyers also were sunk, and a submarine, name unknown, was blown up Aug. 18. The Ozarvitch is now at Tsinchou, the Askold at Shanghai and the Diana at Saigon.

started the war for a principle, will continue to fight until that will have been attained. This is the attitude of the Mikado since the war began. He made in this, but it is an aerial understanding of involved may be modified surrender of the fort.

## FAMOUS SIEGES OF MODERN TIMES.

Alexandria, Egypt—(Shortest siege on record) taken in two days—July, 1882.

Badajoz—March, 1811—April, 1812—French compelled to surrender.

Cawnpore—1857—After a siege of three weeks the English defenders surrendered and were massacred.

Caracena—Four months' siege in 1817, in which nearly all the inhabitants perished; surrendered to the Spaniards.

Delhi—May-September, 1857—Captured by the English.

Gibraltar—(Principal siege)—June, 1779—October, 1780—British, under Lord Heathfield, hold the "Rock."

Kars—June-November, 1855—Taken by the Russians.

Rhartum—February, 1884-January, 1885—Mahdi's forces storm the town and "Chinese" Gordon is killed.

Ladysmith—1899-1900—Held by the English 118 days, when the Boers are forced to retire.

Limerick—1690-1691—Surrendered to the English.

Londonderry—April-July, 1689—Besieging army under King James forced to retire.

Metz—August-October, 1870—Surrendered to the Germans.

Paris—September, 1870-March, 1871—Surrendered to the Germans.

Petersburg, Va.—1864-1865—Surrendered to the federals.

Plevna—April 6-Dec. 10, 1877—Captured by the Russians.

Richmond, Va.—March, 1864-April, 1865—Port Arthur—May 28, 1904-Jan. 1, 1905, 217 days—(The land siege practically began the day after the capture of Nanshan).

Santago, Cuba—June-July, 1898—Captured by the Americans.

Sebastopol—October, 1854-September, 1855—Captured by the allies.

Strasbourg—August-September, 1870—Surrendered to the Germans.

Vicksburg—May 18-July 4, 1863—Surrendered to the federals.

## STOESSSEL IS CRITICISED.

Tokio Opinion on His Blowing Up o Russian Ships.

In Tokio Gen. Stoessel is being sharply criticised for destroying the Russian warships, attempting to choke the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur and dispatching the torpedo boat destroyers to Chofoo, subsequently to his offer to surrender the fortress. The Nichi Nichi says that while Gen. Stoessel made a gallant defense, his action in blowing up the ships after he had offered to surrender leaves a lasting blemish upon his military reputation. His action indicates a want of sincerity and leaves no room for an extension of treatment of him commensurate with the reputation won by the bravery and gallantry of his defense.

## City a Smoking Ruin.

Nogi's officers report the fortress and city of Port Arthur a chaos of destruction. On all sides are the hideous evidences of the accurate gun fire of the Japanese artillery. Hardly a house is intact. Roofs are blown off. The smoking ruins of buildings appear on all sides. In the harbor are seen the smok-



GENERAL STOESSSEL.

ing hulks of the vessels Gen. Stoessel ordered destroyed after he made the offer of surrender. In the streets littered with debris are the decaying carcasses of animals. Many of them show how the starving people have been compelled by hunger to live during the last days of the fortress, for one or more limbs are missing from every carcass, whether it be horse or dog.

## Ships in Harbor Destroyed.

In accordance with Admiral Wren's orders the disabled battleship Sevastopol outside the harbor was blown up, and the other large Russian ships inside the harbor were destroyed as thoroughly as possible. The half-sunken ships Retzian, Poltava and Pallada caught fire as the other ships were blown up inside of and near the entrance to the harbor. During the siege it is estimated that the Japanese lost more men than the total number of the fortress defenders.

## Harbor Choked with Wrecks.

The fort where the negotiations for the surrender of Port Arthur were held is called the Big Eagle Nest and it is near Rihling mountain. According to the reports of the negotiations received in Chofoo, Gen. Stoessel's proposal that the Russian sick and wounded should remain under Russian medical supervision and that the Japanese transfer the non-combatants was acceptable to Gen. Nogi but the Russian proposal that the Russians should march out under arms caused some controversy.

## MOURNS IROQUOIS VICTIMS.

### Chicago Grieves for Theater Dead on Anniversary of Disaster.

The memory of the Iroquois theater fire laid its shadow on Chicago Friday, that being the first anniversary of the disaster. In Willard Hall gathered relatives of victims, members of the Iroquois Memorial Association, which proposes to erect an emergency hospital, and survivors of the fire and panic itself. There were men whose hair has withered in the last twelve months of suffering; women in whose faces furrows were implanted by the horror of a year ago; children on whom the loss of brother or sister had laid a lifelong sadness.

Fire in the Iroquois theater, in which, according to the coroner's records, 373 persons were killed, broke out at 3:33 p. m. Dec. 30, 1903. The holiday audience was composed chiefly of women and children. In the latter part of the second act, as the octet of the "Mr. Bluebeard" company was singing "In the Pale Moonlight," a part of the hanging scenery caught fire, supposedly from an unprotected light. With the opening of a stage door to permit the actors to escape a tremendous draft poured into the theater. It carried with it into the face of the audience a vast sheet of flame.

The asbestos curtain was started down, but stuck on the "spot light." Then began the panic. The audience rose to its feet and started to rush out. The upper exits were choked with the bodies of struggling victims. Many of the exits were found closed and bolted. Nearly all the people on the main floor managed to force their way out. About seventy-five on this floor lost their lives. Of those on the first balcony about 200 perished and of those who were in the gallery about 300 were killed. Most of these victims were supposed to have died from suffocation. Several of the doors in the foyer were found locked.

After sitting for about two weeks a coroner's jury returned its verdict as to responsibility in the loss of so many lives. The jury's verdict recommended that the following be held to the grand jury: Mayor Harrison, Fire Marshal Musham, Building Commissioner Williams, Will J. Davis, one of the proprietors of the theater; Stage Carpenter Edward Cummings, Treasurer Thomas J. Noonan, Operator William McMullen, operator of the "spot light," and Building Inspector Laughlin. The grand jury indicted Davis, Noonan and Cummings, whose cases are pending before Judge Kersten, and Williams and Laughlin. The cases of the latter have not been called.

## VERMONT WOMAN TO HANG.

### Legislature of the State Refuses Mercy to Mrs. Mary Rogers.

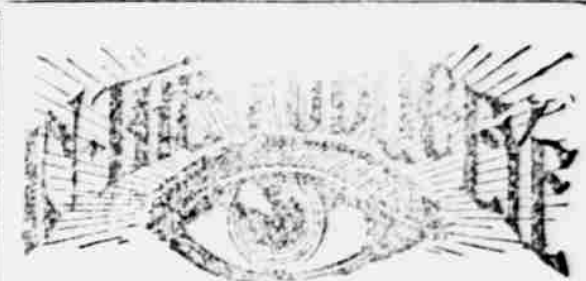
No one can see Mrs. Mary Rogers, the Vermont woman, condemned to death by hanging Feb. 3. She is in her solitary cell in the State prison at Windsor and has been since Nov. 1. Mrs. Rogers has not suffered mentally to such degree that it has undermined her health or aged her looks. On the contrary, from the freely expressed opinions of the members of the Legislative Committee which journeyed from Montpelier to Windsor to make the biennial inspection of the institution, she is doing little worrying.

The members saw her on their rounds of the prison, and the remark made by one of them later on that she "looked fine" was concurred in by the others. Other information trickling out from the notes that her mental attitude toward the terrible nature of her crime or her present situation is of a light-minded nature.

She expects that the Governor will order a stay of proceedings, which will throw the onus of her execution upon another Legislature, two years hence, when her chances are again good for having her sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

She does not fret under the prison discipline, and indeed, now she is in solitary confinement, the hours of rising and compulsory work are not as rigid as when she formed in line and went forth to daily labor about the institution. The matron gives her such occupation as can be taken up in her cell, and sees to her meals and other requirements. She can see any of the town clergymen she chooses, but up to now Chaplain Fuller of the prison has been her spiritual adviser.

The gallows to be used is the same used twenty-two years ago, when the last murderer to be hanged in the State was dealt with. The machine was then taken to pieces and put away. It is not because there has been no murder done in Vermont for twenty-two years that it has not been used. Murders have been frequent, but the power of the Legislature to commute sentence or to approve of sending to the asylum for the insane has been worked to the utmost, and there are at present three murderers under commuted sentence in the State prison and a couple in the hospital for the insane.



Edward Charles O'Sullivan Addicks.

who seems to be the central figure illuminated by the Lawson "frenzied finance" disclosures, was born in Philadelphia in 1811, began his career selling dress goods in a department store, afterward went into the flour business, and at the age of 21 was called "a smart fellow." In 1884 he began his spectacular dealings in gas by organizing the Bay State Gas Company of Boston. His gas operations quickly spread to several cities, and with an immense fortune he went, in 1888, in quest of a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Delaware. During the last fifteen years he has made repeated trips for the gratification of his ambition, flooding Delaware with money and creating a national scandal by his political methods.

## The new commissioner of Indian affairs, Francis E. Leupp, has been for many years a close student of the Indians and held the same position under the Cleveland administration, resigning in 1897.

Mr. Leupp was born in New York in 1819 and graduated from Williams College in 1870 and from the Columbia Law School two years later. For a time he was editor of the Syracuse Herald and part owner of the Syracuse Herald and since 1889 has been in charge of the Washington bureau of the New York Evening Post. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is a close friend of the President.

## Azcarraga is the new prime minister of Spain, succeeding Antonio Maura, who, with his entire cabinet, resigned a few days ago, because the king would not confirm nominations made by them.

To Gen. Azcarraga has been entrusted the formation of a new cabinet. He is a Filipino by birth and is the first of his race to rise to such a high distinction in Spain. He received his portfolio principally through an intimate acquaintance with the queen mother of King Alfonso. He is a man of education and is said to be thoroughly qualified for the big task before him.

The late George G. Vest left an estate of \$150,000.

Gus S. Conde, who represents Grant County in the Indiana Legislature, will introduce a bill to abolish the death penalty as a punishment for crime. Mr. Conde was a deputy prosecuting attorney under William M. Amsden when State's Attorney in the forty-eighth judicial district. As such he assisted in the trial of a number of murder cases. He has looked into the question of the death penalty for crime and is convinced that the death penalty should be abolished. Mr. Conde will back up his bill by active support from all sections of the State.

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to "Dan" Emmett, a minstrel, the author of "Dixie."

Surgeon General River, United States States Navy, enjoys the distinction of having been decorated by the King of Spain because of services to officers and men of the Santa Maria, a Spanish warship, on the occasion of a fatal explosion on that ship.

William Bell Cooper, for twenty-five years an employe of the National museum at Washington, is dead. Much of the metal construction of Prof. Langley's airship was his handiwork.

Isaiah F. Montgomery, born a slave, is now the owner of the plantation once the property of Jefferson Davis, in Mississippi. Montgomery is a typical negro and is worth \$200,000.

The Rev. Father Stanton has sent to the National museum at Washington 152 specimens of parasites gathered in the Philippines during three years past.

Patrick Golvin of New Orleans has been appointed assistant engineer of the Panama canal.

## OLD WORLD NOTABLES

King Peter of Serbia is in daily dread of assassination.

The Shah of Persia has decorated President Francis of the St. Louis fair.

The fortune of the house of Bismarck passes to a boy of 7. He bears the great chancellor's name of Otto.

The Duke of Fife, son-in-law of King Edward, is said to be the only total abstainer in the English House of Lords.

The Japanese Emperor looks so carefully after his health that four physicians are in constant attendance upon him.

The late Sir James Steel, who erected more houses in Edinburgh than any man before him, was the son of a Lanarkshire farmer.

The colossal statue of Prince Bismarck being erected at Hamburg will be unveiled in 1906. Its height is over fifty feet, and the sword is thirty-six feet long.

Mr. Sokol Tuma, a celebrated Bohemian author and editor, now in the United States, says this country is the only one in the world with a really great future.

An immense panoramic picture of the battle of Waterloo is being painted in Paris by Joseph Van Driehoten. He has the figures of 300,000 men in the rough sketch.