

TEXT OF TREATY

AGREEMENT OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN MADE PUBLIC.

BOTH LEAVE ALONE MANCHURIA

Japan Has Free Hand in Corea and in 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 two countries, and that the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, on behalf of the emperor of Russia, recognize the preponderant interest of political, military and commercial points of view of Japan in the empire of Korea, and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection and control that Japan will deem necessary 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 II.—The plenipotentiaries 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.

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

Article V.—The plenipotentiaries agreed that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures which shall be taken for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article VI.—The plenipotentiaries agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouming Fengang. The two branches, one to be employed only for commercial and industrial purposes, in view of Russia keeping its branch line for military purposes. Both branches shall be operated under the supervision of the plenipotentiaries of the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan, who shall have the right to undertake what they deem fit on extrajurisdiction ground.

Article VII.—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a continuation of the two branch lines which they own at Kouming Fengang.

Article VIII.—The plenipotentiaries agreed that the branch lines of the Manchurian railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between the different ports of the coast.

Article IX.—Russia agrees to give Japan the southern part of Sakhalin as far north as the 45th degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon, and the right of navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartaria.

Article X.—Russia renounces the situation of Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin island and stipulates that the plenipotentiaries of Russia shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. The plenipotentiaries of Russia shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to it.

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

Article XII.—The two plenipotentiaries engage themselves to review the commercial treaties existing between the two governments prior to the war in all its vicar with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article XIII.—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage themselves to release 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 drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being given as the basis. The plenipotentiaries of the plenipotentiaries of Russia and the plenipotentiaries of the plenipotentiaries of Japan shall be shut down so tight in northern Minnesota that only an act of congress can raise it.

Article XV.—The plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan shall be complete within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty, and shall be complete at the expiration of the eighteen months, the plenipotentiaries of Russia shall be complete at the expiration of the eighteen months, the plenipotentiaries of Japan shall be complete at the expiration of the eighteen months.

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CUBA IS OPPOSED

PENDING TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN NOT LIKED.

AMERICA IS HER BEST FRIEND

Cuba's Interests Bound to its Great Customer, the United States—British Considered to Have Too Many Privileges.

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 inimical 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 plea of stress of weather or accident, thus giving to Great Britain greater privileges than those granted to the United States.

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.

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TANNER IS CHIEF

NEW COMMANDER OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ELECTED ON THE FIRST BALLOT

His Choice Received with Great Enthusiasm by the Old Soldiers—Minneapolis Selected as Place for Next Meeting.

DENVER—The thirty-ninth annual national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic elected officers on Friday as follows: Commander-in-chief, James Tanner, New York.

Senior vice commander-in-chief, George W. Cook, Denver.

Junior vice commander-in-chief, Silas H. Towler, Minneapolis.

Surgeon general, Hugo Philler, Waukesha, Wis.

Chaplain-in-chief, Rev. Father J. G. Leary, Chapman, Kan.

Minneapolis was chosen as the meeting place for 1906.

The contest for commander-in-chief was the most interesting feature of the sessions Friday. Besides Corporal Tanner, R. B. Brown of Zanesville, O., Charles Burrows of Rutherford, N. J., and Charles G. Burton of Nevada, Mo., were placed in nomination. Burrows' name was immediately withdrawn.

As the roll call of departments proceeded it became apparent from the number of departments seconding Tanner that his election was a certainty.

Although George Stone of San Francisco was not named formally as a candidate, the Department of California and Nevada cast its fifteen votes for him.

The total vote for Tanner was 447. Brown received 187, Ohio and Pennsylvania giving him their full vote and Indiana a majority.

The only large delegation that voted for Burton was that of Missouri. His total was 42 votes.

When the adjutant general announced the result the convention went wild. The old veterans leaped from their seats, shouting and cheering and throwing their hats in the air.

Amid the din General Brown mounted the stage and moved to make Tanner's election unanimous.

Messrs. Burton and Stone both seconded the motion, which was carried with a roar of applause.

Commander-in-Chief King then appointed the defeated comrades a committee to escort Corporal Tanner to the stage.

While the four were walking down the center aisle the delegates made a rush for Tanner, and lifting him into the air, carried him bodily to the rostrum.

The delegates then rose en masse and cheered for several minutes.

In a brief speech Corporal Tanner thanked his comrades. "There is one man," he said, "whose esteem and assistance it is necessary for the old soldiers to have. There are three men in the encampment whom I will call in council in meeting President Roosevelt."

Another great shout went up as Corporal Tanner indicated the person he referred to in his veiled remark and as he died down he said that he expected to have the beneficent counsel in all his undertakings as commander-in-chief of Senator William Warner of Missouri, General John C. Black of Chicago and General Grenville M. Dodge of New York.

The Flowerly Kingdom Abolishes Old Methods

PEKING—An important edict has been issued in response to the memorial of Yuan Shi Ki and other prominent men, abolishing examinations for the old system of degrees. By means of this system, established from time immemorial, China has recruited government officers.

The idea of obtaining by competitive examination the best educated men is essentially good, but it has been rendered entirely futile by the knowledge demanded.

Hitherto the aspirant for honors was required to be proficient in the writings of Confucius and other classics, the ability to compose essays in a particular form, consisting really of a kind of literary juggling.

The learning so obtained was entirely useless for practical purposes, while the close study required to attain the necessary knowledge prevents attention to other modern and more useful subjects.

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.

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.

DRIVEN OF THEIR RANK. ST. PETERSBURG—An imperial order was issued today dismissing Rear Admiral Neborotoff and the captains of the battleship Nicola I. (now the Iki), and the cruisers Admiral Senilav (now the Minoshima), and General Admiral Apraxine (now the Okioshima), 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.

FABLE WITH A MORAL.

The Least Said, the Least Cause for Criticism.

The Magpie, the Owl and the Peacock met in the barnyard one day, and they had scarcely come together when the former said:

"I wish to tell you that I have learned a new song, and that the Mocking Bird is no longer in it with me. I don't want to make either of you jealous, but—"

"As to that," replied the Owl, "I have been practicing some new notes myself, and I think that certain folks will be surprised when next they hear me sing."

"And I have not been wasting my time," added the Peacock. "While I have always been called a sweet singer, I have felt that there was room for improvement, and have gone ahead."

"Oh, if you birds are on the brag we will have a test right here," observed the Magpie. "There is our master approaching, and we will all warble away and leave it to him to say which has the sweetest voice for song."

As the farmer drew nearer the three contestants began to utter their various notes. For a couple of minutes Uncle Reuben stood still in amazement. Then he threw down his pitchfork and hunted for clubs and cried out:

"You were all three bad enough as it was, but now that you think you can sing the noise is unbearable, and you've got to go or I'll break your necks."

Moral—He who says least furnishes least cause for criticism.

TO SEE STARS IN DAYLIGHT.

No Trouble at All, if You Followed Professor's Advice.

The astronomer, who was to lecture in the town hall, rested contentedly after his noonday meal. His peace of mind, however, was soon disturbed by the reception committee, who had called to make the day pleasant for him.

This committee was handicapped by having on its membership a young man of the impressionistic class. He would talk deliberately and persistently on some deep subject; give utterance to long and complicated sentences, sprinkled with still longer words, and then conclude his unwieldy effort by convincing his hearers that he had said absolutely nothing.

"Professor," observed this man severely, "it has been said and frequently reiterated in my presence, that it is possible to see glittering stars in their scintillating glory in daylight. Can you convince me of this unusual phenomenon?"

The astronomer's eyes twinkled mischievously. "Yes," he answered, chuckling merrily; "if you'll come to my office in New York with the price of two matinee tickets, I'll point out some of the leading stars of this country before dark."

Camman Was Not Literary.

The veteran circus actor threw his pink silk tights over a black velvet cushion.

"Barnum?" I said. "I knew Barnum well."

He took a brown book out of his pinewood chest.

"Barnum's reminiscences," he said, "Barnum's book. Never read it, eh? No, I expect not. It's out of print."

"When those reminiscences first were published Barnum was a proud and happy man. He gave away free copies to everybody he knew. One night, when I was with him, he thought he would give a copy to the cabman who was taking us home."

"Like reminiscences?" he said to the man.

"Thank you, sir," the cabman answered. "Thank you, sir. But it's so late, I'm afraid the saloons is all closed."

Town Too Finicky.

The town of Mount Vernon, back yonder in the benighted State of New York, must be a queer little place, and made up of queer people. In that village it has been ordained that no knife shall low, no rooster crow, nor faithful watch dog bark.

All these things that have set the poet's song a-thrill, and have touched the listening ear of night with comradeship, are banished from Mount Vernon. They are truly to be pitied, those kind of people. They have nerves, and very much shattered sort of nerves at that. The town should be Osterized.—Los Angeles Times.

Report Versus Health.

It is reported from Cleveland that John D. Rockefeller walks barefoot in the grass each morning to bring back his health. The richest man in all the world goes with his naked feet.

Adown the lanes all wet with dew. Where loathsome grasses meet, The richest man grows old. The man who has the greatest wealth is poor, indeed, without good health.

And so he goes a barefoot man Amidst the dewy grass, And many stand and envy him, But this is true, also; If they possessed his mighty wealth They'd trade it for the boon of health. —Chicago Chronicle.

Duties of Traction Companies.

An interesting decision by the West Virginia supreme court of appeals holds that where a street car company stops its cars for the purpose of receiving passengers it is charged with the highest degree of care to see that all passengers lawfully entering its cars get to a place of safety before starting its cars.

Hindoo Study in Japan.

The arrival of many Hindoos from India to enter as students at the Imperial University and schools of technology at Tokyo has been noted lately. It was intended to celebrate the festival of the great Indian national hero, Sivaji, at Tokyo this year for the first time with great éclat.

Emigration from Italy.