

Morning Oregon

VOL. XLV.—NO. 13,929.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN

Mikasa's Officer Gives Graphic Account.

ABOARD TOGO'S FLAGSHIP

First Account Written by One Taking Part.

CALMNESS OF JAPANESE

Officers and Men Alike Show the Greatest Bravery and Every One Does His Duty Like a Hero.

The first article on the battle of the sea of Japan written by one of the Japanese officers who participated in the engagement appears in the New York Independent of July 27. It was written in Japanese, but was translated for the magazine by Adachi Kinnoke. It is a most graphic description of the sea fight which completely destroyed Russia's naval power in the Orient. The Oregonian reprints the article in full. The writer was an officer aboard Admiral Togo's flagship, Mikasa.

I was looking into the southwest. The sky there was quite as uncertain as phosphy; the wind coming out from that direction was rapidly freshening into a gale. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th of May, 1905. Through our scouting squadron we were aware of the enemy's movement, and His Majesty's fleet, which was made up of almost every ship of consequence in the Nippon navy, rode at anchor at the rendezvous. We knew that a great day was about to pass into history, and the "Mikasa" once again was to have the distinction of flying upon her harpard the pennant of Admiral Togo. Out of the gray sky gradually the shades of evening fell upon us and it seemed very much as if a storm were to ride the Korean Straits all night long.

A little before the East began to open its eyes on the following day—about 5:30 in the morning, to be precise—the Mikasa received a wireless message. It said: "Hostile ships are cited. Brief, and indeed that was a message we had expected every moment. All the same, I doubt if the message of the sudden death of my mother falling out of the sky could cause so great an emotional storm as I felt at this announcement from our scout.

Unfurls Battle Flag.

And the Mikasa unfurled the battle flag. At the same time she signaled to the vessels of the fleet: "Wakaguni no somo kono Ikko ni ari, shi shi sore doryuku styo!" (The existence or death of our country hangs upon this action; both officers and men, do your utmost!) We were busy for about one hour following the signal. Our ships were about to start upon their red bridal; we were about to play the game with no less a stake than the life of the lands of the gods and the honor of the Hinomaru flag. Although we had spent many months in preparation for the day which seemed to be upon us at last, we wished to add a few finishing touches. About 6:30, standing out to sea, they over five knots, the Mikasa signaled to the rest of the fleet: "Steam forth at half speed." The Shikishima led the principal squadron, the Fuji, the Amagi, the Nishin and the Kasuga following in the order mentioned. Heeling the main squadron, the Iwano led the second squadron, with the pennant of Vice-Admiral Kamamura floating upon her. The fourth squadron followed, with the Naniwa at the head. Both the destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas accompanied us. Another message came to us from our scouting squadron: It read: "It seems that the enemy is making for the east channel." It was about 9 o'clock; the Mikasa had joined the fleet and was leading the first squadron.

"Shell Is Dry, Sir."

The day was clearing, but foggy, and the wind was stronger than ever, five knots more than once the waves washed the foredeck of the Mikasa. From portholes also water and spray dashed in. At times so great was the thrush of the sea that in a certain section of the ship there was more than a foot of water, through which men had to wade with shells before they could feed the guns. One sailor stumbled and fell in the water. "Are you hurt—seriously?" asked a Lieutenant.

"The shell is dry, sir," was the answer of the sailor.

And this aboard the Mikasa, which is, as you know, a ship of 15,000 tons. Far astern the cruiser squadron we saw from where we stood torpedo-boat flotillas. One can imagine their plight. To us they appeared like a string of Autumnal leaves flitting with something which seemed to be much more dangerous than fire—the anger of the sea.

"Only the mad would venture upon this sea on a torpedo-boat," I heard one of my comrades say.

"We are capable of a greater madness even than that," some one retorted. "That is to say, under some circumstances—when the life and honor of the Imperial land call us out to sea, for example."

We had no prophets aboard the Mi-

SPECIAL SESSION ON PANAMA CANAL

President Desires Congress to Decide What Type Shall Be Built.

OUTLOOK NOT CHEERFUL

Business-Like Energy of the Chief Executive Will Be Tested in Effort to Overcome Inertia of the Upper House.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 26.—

If it be true, as is reported from Oyster Bay, that the President intends to call an extra session of Congress early in November, it is not probable any attempt will be made to force the prompt consideration of a railroad rate bill. That would be out of the question; at least it would be impossible to secure final action on such a bill within a month.

The probabilities are, and observing officials here believe that the President intends, at the early session, to have Congress take up and settle once for all the question of whether the Panama canal shall be built, as originally planned, with locks, or shall be a sea-level canal, as advocated by so many prominent engineers. This is a question that Congress must decide, and the sooner it is out of the way, the better the men in charge of the canal can operate.

The President has not taken the public into his confidence; he has not announced what his object may be in calling an extra session, but it is difficult to figure out how anything could be gained on a railway rate bill at a session convening only three weeks in advance of the regular session. It takes that long for the House to organize, elect a Speaker, and for the Speaker to appoint committees, and the Senate consumes almost as much time with its organization.

Month Could Be Gained.

True, by meeting early in November, Congress can clear away the preliminaries by the first of December, and be ready for business a month in advance of the usual session. But an extra session in November will not hasten the passage of a railway rate bill. It may hurry it through the House, but the debate and the opposition is going to develop in the Senate, and there is assurance that there will be plenty of both.

For this reason it is presumed that the President is not calling an extra session on account of railroad rate legislation, but to accomplish something which can be disposed of in a few weeks. If Congress is called together in November, and a message is sent in this respect, as in many others. Suddenly they came, and it is impossible to restrain our admiration for this desperate courage of the Russian, for this lordly arrogance which seemed to say to us: "After all, you are Asiatics, are you not?"

Get Wireless Telegrams.

All this while, our scouting squadron had kept in touch with the enemy, steaming, in fact, almost parallel to their course and always out of range of their guns and always trying their prettiest to keep out of their vision as well. And out of the Mikasa we received from time to time messages of the enemy's approach through the wireless telegraph. The enemy could have disturbed and interrupted our communications, but they seemed quite indifferent. They must have despised our strength at the Tushima Straits, for on that ground alone can one explain their carelessness in this respect, as in many others. Suddenly they came, and it is impossible to restrain our admiration for this desperate courage of the Russian, for this lordly arrogance which seemed to say to us: "After all, you are Asiatics, are you not?"

Type Could Be Quickly Determined.

This question of type of canal is one that on its own account would not lead to debate in the Senate, and if the Senate should be willing, it could, like the House, voice its opinion after very little debate.

But even here there is doubt whether the Senate will consent to pass on the canal question offhand. The Senate knows the President is going to press the railroad question next Winter, and many Senators don't want to face that question; they want to stave off action. Such men as these will welcome a Panama canal bill, for it will afford them a topic of debate that will enable them to ward off the dreaded rate bill for many a week and month.

If the Senate decides to filibuster it can prolong the discussion of the Panama canal question for the entire session, and there is a suspicion that this may be done.

May Become a Buffer.

In the last two Congresses the statehood bill turned a quieter or angrier session into a session of blood; to vary things a little, the Panama canal may become the buffer next Winter, and if it does, the extra session in November will accomplish very little, so far as time is concerned, if it is called either for Panama or railroad rate legislation.

Of course, if the President has the tariff in mind, and it is not believed he has, the result would be the same. The Senate will not be hurried into revising the tariff any more than it will be hurried into legislating on the railroad question. These are both topics for "mature consideration," and there is apt to be a great deal of friction between the President and the Senate next Winter, because of their divergent views on these great questions of the day.

The President realizes that the Sen-

GREAT BRITAIN STANDS BY ALLY

Japan's Conditions for Peace Will Receive Her Full Indorsement.

NO ADVICE TO BE OFFERED

Confidence Is Expressed That Fair Disposition Shown During War Will Be Continued in Negotiations for Peace.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—

Japan comes to the Washington conference assured that, whatever her peace terms, they will have the sympathetic approval of Great Britain. Several suggestions from Washington to London that the cause of peace would be served by an explanation to Japan from her ally favoring moderation in her demands upon Russia have not availed to change the British government in its apparently unalterable determination to stand by Japan, however severe she makes her conditions of peace. Nor has the British government seen its way clear to render assistance to Washington in the efforts which this government is making to obtain an armistice.

Advices reaching here show that London is opposed to an armistice until Japan has been satisfied that Russia's plenipotentiaries are prepared to do more than discuss means of ending the war. If Russia is ready to conclude peace and has empowered her plenipotentiaries, Great Britain, it is said, might favor an armistice, but even in this event, she would, it is said, not be willing to offer Japan advice on the subject.

No Comfort for Russia's Enemy.

As understood in Washington, Lord Lansdowne's position is that, as the loyal ally of Japan, Great Britain can afford to take no step nor assume any attitude that would in the remotest degree redound to the advantage of Japan's enemy. However much London may wish peace for humane reasons, her loyalty to Japan, whose pledged ally she is, prevents her even from indirectly bringing pressure to bear by suggestions, advice or otherwise at Tokio regarding negotiations, the effect of which might serve to moderate Japan's peace conditions or hasten a truce.

When Japan asks her ally for advice the London government, it is said, is prepared immediately to give it, but this advice will be based on Japan's interest as a primary consideration.

Not to this attitude on the part of the London government misinterpreted in Washington as indicating that its officials do not share in the wish of the neutral powers for peace. It has been made plain that the activity of the President has the full sympathy of the British people, although their first thought, it is declared, must be in the interest of their ally.

NO FARCE AT INVESTIGATION

Bonaparte Will Examine Thoroughly Into Bennington Disaster.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 26.—

It is extremely fortunate at this time that Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, this very fact insures a thorough examination and a fair report upon the Bennington explosion that wrecked the gunboat Bennington, and caused the death of so many of her gallant crew.

In late years naval investigations have become something of a farce. One set of naval officers sitting as a board to pass on the conduct of other naval officers has become an object of ridicule, for it is usually the case that such boards whitewash guilty officers, or condone their offenses, so strong is the bond between officers of the Navy.

It was intimated soon after the accident at San Diego that the examination into the Bennington accident would result in naught, but Secretary Bonaparte is Secretary of the Navy in more than name. He is not under the domination of the officers who have made it so unpleasant for his predecessors, and as an investigator he ranks in the first class.

If it shall be shown at the investigation that the explosion in the Bennington was due to neglect or because the boilers of that ship had not received proper care and attention, there is every likelihood that Congress, next Winter, will consider the advisability of restoring the old engineer corps in the Navy.

A few years ago, when the naval personnel bill was passed, this corps was abolished because officers of that corps objected to devoting their entire lives to engineering duty, and since then all naval officers have been subject to detail as engineers, and have been assigned to that duty in rotation. It being assumed that all graduates from the Annapolis Naval Academy are sufficiently versed in mechanics and engineering to be able to superintend the engineering of any modern warship.

It is the theory of some of the ablest naval officers that the abolition of the old engineer corps worked to the detriment of the Navy, and it is their opinion that the corps should be restored.

The Bennington accident was in any way due to the negligence of the engineer, or the officer detailed as engineer, will go a long way toward bringing about the restoration of the engineer corps in the American Navy.

CONFERENCE FOR TWO ONLY

Corea Can Have Her Say When All Is Over.

NEW YORK, July 26.—

In so far as he speaks for the Japanese envoys, A. Sato, spokesman for the commission, served notice today that the coming peace conference at Portsmouth will be between Russia and Japan alone, and no other nation will be permitted to intervene. Mr. Sato's attention was called to the identical note which Corea, following the example of China, had sent to the world powers, declaring her right to be represented in any disposition that is made of her territory.

"Have you seen the representative of Corea, Dr. Yoon, who is said to have come to America to lay Corea's claims before President Roosevelt?" Mr. Sato was asked.

"No," he replied; "but this conference will be between two nations, and if Corea has anything to say it must be after the conference is over."

"Does that also apply to China?"

"Yes. If China has anything to say she must say it to Russia or to Japan after the matter has been settled."

This was the extent of Mr. Sato's talk Sunday. He received a call during the afternoon from Commander Kamamura, of the Japanese navy, and half a dozen of his brother officers who are on the way to England to supervise the completion of warships.

With the arrival here of M. Ochiai, secretary of the Japanese legation at Paris, the Japanese peace commission is now complete. Mr. Sato said Mr. Ochiai had spent some time at the coronation of Emperor Komura and is fully conversant with the Russian language.

"He will be of great value in the work about to be done," said Mr. Sato.

Baron Rosen, the junior Russian envoy, arrived during the day and took apartments at the St. Regis. The Baron declined that any statement will be given to the public by the Russian envoys until Baron Rosen and M. Witte have had a chance to confer with the latter's arrival in New York on Wednesday.

VICTIMS MAIMED BY CHICAGO THUGS

Eyes Gouged Out Prevents Identification.

WOMEN BRUTALLY BEATEN

Submission Secures No Mercy From Footpads.

MANY PERSONS MURDERED

Grand Jury Demands That Police Drop All Else and Drive the Horde of Crooks From the City.

Murders since January 1.....	65
Assaults since January 1.....	131
Burglaries since January 1.....	1,274
Hold-ups since January 1.....	174

CHICAGO, July 26.—

Outlawry in Chicago has reached the stage where a grand jury has demanded that the police sweep the city clean of the thugs, burglars and crooks that have made it a Summer haven.

Since the first of the year 45 persons have been murdered in cold-blooded fashion. This number is exclusive of the 20 deaths growing out of the teamsters' strike. It is the forfeit which orderly citizenship has paid to thugs and burglars who reckoned human life a cheap commodity when it stood in the way of ill-gotten loot.

Never before in Chicago was the crime record of the Summer months so black that a grand jury felt called upon to urge their authorities to special action. The Chief of Police is besought to let the gamblers and the underworld alone for a time, if need be, so that adequate attention may be given to the floodtide of murder.

The situation is considered grave enough to call for the highest ability and the greatest possible vigilance on the part of the police force.

Called Off on Strike Duty.

The invasion by the criminal element began in earnest soon after the police went on strike duty and left their beats and posts to be held up by the footpads and their gangs. With the eight hundred and forty patrolmen withdrawn from the streets entirely, Chicago became a paradise for burglars, porch climbers and highwaymen.

Hold-ups were of frequent occurrence in broad daylight in crowded thoroughfares. A street-car conductor never knew when he was safe from pillage from armed thugs. Hardly a day passed in June or July without the reporting of one or more of these sensational hold-ups, typical of the wildest of wild west countries.

The foregoing figures at the top of this column do not begin to tell the whole story. It is estimated that not more than one-fourth of the whole number of burglaries and hold-ups were reported to the police.

Plundering of Business Houses.

Cases are on record of business houses being plundered three times a week, and finally forced out of business. There is a record of one family being robbed 15 times in two years.

Wanton brutality is the prime characteristic of the thugery. Women are held up, terribly beaten and disfigured; men are not only robbed, but cruelly mutilated. It secures no mercy to submit tamely to being held up; the footpads argue that a victim who has been beaten into insensibility or whose eyes are gouged out, will not be so likely to identify them, so almost every case of highway robbery is marked by extreme brutality.

Under the Harrison regime, the Mayor argued that cold weather was responsible for crime, but this Summer the reign of terror has been worse than ever. Thugs lurk in the avenues of the best residence districts, awaiting people returning from theaters.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

General Booth, of Salvation Army, Impressed With Colony's Need.

LONDON, July 26.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, returned to England today from his trip to Australia. He is in excellent health. He will start on a 2,000-mile motor tour.

General Booth was enthusiastic over the result of his five months' tour in the Antipodes. He expressed himself as profoundly impressed with the possibilities of Australia's future. Australia's vital need, he said, was more population, and he was prepared to promote his scheme of emigration on a greater scale than ever before. Twenty thousand acres of land in Western Australia were given to him to go with as he pleased.

Lancashire Operatives May Strike.

LONDON, July 26.—A strike of 5,000 Lancashire cotton operatives is threatened owing to the masters' refusal of a 5 per cent advance in wages. A ballot on the question of striking was taken by the operatives last week, but the result of the ballot will not be made known until tomorrow night. The indications are, however, that a majority will favor the strike.

VISIT LABRADOR COAST

Governor McGregor Escorts a Party of English Scientists.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 26.—Governor McGregor and a party of English colonial scientists sailed today for a six weeks' cruise along the Labrador coast. It is expected that important results will accrue from this expedition regarding the industrial future of Labrador.

BAD FOR THE WHEAT CROP

Heavy Rains Have Been Falling All Over Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 26.—There have been tremendous rains throughout the whole country and the prospects of the wheat crop are bad.

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

Weather.	Page 1.
YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 90; minimum, 61; wind, S. by E.	
TODAY'S—Generally fair weather; northwest winds.	
Domestic.	
Thugs and outlaws murder and pillage the citizens of Chicago. Page 1.	
Six people killed and 12 injured by lightning at Coney Island and Gravesend Beach. Page 2.	
New Orleans is working with a will to stamp out the yellow fever. Page 2.	
Georgia Methodist minister and two sons to hang for murder of brother preacher's child. Page 2.	
Reservoirs in Connecticut burst by heavy rainfall and several persons are overwhelmed in flood. Page 2.	
National.	
Extra session of Congress will be asked to take up Panama Canal question. Page 1.	
Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte will thoroughly investigate the Bennington disaster. Page 1.	
Irrigation projects in Eastern Washington will probably be undertaken next Summer. Page 2.	
Gift to be cut out of the Department of Agriculture. Page 2.	
Commissioner Richards will personally oversee the opening of the Ulman reservation. Page 2.	
War in Far East.	
Japanese are pressing their advance in island of Sakhalin. Page 4.	
Stubborn street-fighter in taking of the town of Liskow. Page 4.	
Peace Conference.	
Great Britain expresses confidence in reasonableness of Japanese terms of peace. Page 1.	
Japanese plenipotentiaries visit old college friends. Page 1.	
Foreign.	
Sending of British fleet to the Black Sea a hint to Kaiser Wilhelm. Page 2.	
Zionist Congress declines offer of British territory in Africa. Page 2.	
Salvation Army will promote emigration from England to Australia. Page 1.	
Pacific Coast.	
Falouse crop will be much larger than last year. Little damage by heat. Page 2.	
Seattle youth of 19 confesses to twenty burglaries. Page 2.	
Hail storm with drop of 29 degrees of temperature at The Dalles. Page 2.	
Sports.	
Pacific Coast scores: Portland 5-1, Seattle 3-4, San Francisco 2-1, Tacoma 1-4, Los Angeles 2-5, Oakland 1-4. Page 13.	
Portland's had luck broken by winning one ball game. Page 13.	
Lewis and Clark Exposition.	
Admission, 12.77. Page 8.	
Opening of Trail brings biggest crowd yet seen at Fair on Sunday. Page 8.	
Rev. Father Sherman addresses immense audience on Catholic day at Fair. Page 8.	
Portland and Vicinity.	
Japanese officer of flagship Mikasa gives vivid description of battle of Sea of Japan. Page 1.	
W. H. & Wallace describes plans of Christian Co-operative Federation. Page 9.	
Martin Luther day observed by German and Scandinavian Lutherans. Page 8.	
Patrons after further protests against opening of Trail on Sunday. Page 7.	
Wife quarrels with husband and attempts to commit suicide. Page 14.	

REASONABLENESS OF JAPAN.

At the same time the London government, in its exchanges with the American Embassy in London, has not hesitated to declare its confidence that Japan's terms will not be unreasonable, viewed in the light of the results of the war. As it was recently expressed by one cognizant of the British attitude:

"London has never, either in the negotiations preceding the war or since the war has been, found Tokyo assuming an unreasonable position. Japan has been exceedingly reasonable throughout this struggle, and we are not at all apprehensive that she will bring to Washington demands that are immoderate or unreasonable."

Believing, as official Washington does, that Japan will not insist on the dismantlement of Vladivostok, should Russia fail to agree to it in return for the neutralization of Port Arthur, the cessation of Sakhalin, which, it is understood, will be among the essential conditions, will the officials here believe, prove the most serious obstacle to peace in the Far East.

Sakhalin Is an Obstacle.

Sakhalin had not been captured when the President intimated his efforts to bring the belligerents together. The fact that up to that time Japan had not taken a foot of Russian territory simplified, in the opinion of Washington and Berlin, the problem of bringing about peace negotiations. It is understood tonight from a source which, although not official, is well informed, that Russia will vigorously oppose the cession of Sakhalin.

Whether, in the event of Japan's insistence on this as a condition precedent to peace, Russia will yield, is a matter of speculation so far as the officials here are concerned, but in quarters friendly to Russia serious doubts are expressed whether M. Witte brings with him the authorization to yield Russian territory, or whether he will be willing to ask for such authority.

Renewal of the Alliance.

Keen interest is felt here in the negotiations which, it is understood, are making substantial headway between Japan and England, looking to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The scope of the alliance, it is known, will considerably exceed the present union, though to what extent neither Europe nor Washington has been able to learn.

The announcement of the main points of the new alliance soon after the conclusion of the Washington conference would not surprise diplomatic circles here.

No Shameful Peace for Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The Emperor has issued the following note to the press: "I am known, will considerably exceed the present union, though to what extent neither Europe nor Washington has been able to learn."

The announcement of the main points of the new alliance soon after the conclusion of the Washington conference would not surprise diplomatic circles here.

No Shameful Peace for Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—General Stoessel has been relieved of command of the Third Siberian Army corps.

CONFERENCE FOR TWO ONLY

Corea Can Have Her Say When All Is Over.

NEW YORK, July 26.—

In so far as he speaks for the Japanese envoys, A. Sato, spokesman for the commission, served notice today that the coming peace conference at Portsmouth will be between Russia and Japan alone, and no other nation will be permitted to intervene. Mr. Sato's attention was called to the identical note which Corea, following the example of China, had sent to the world powers, declaring her right to be represented in any disposition that is made of her territory.

"Have you seen the representative of Corea, Dr. Yoon, who is said to have come to America to lay Corea's claims before President Roosevelt?" Mr. Sato was asked.

"No," he replied; "but this conference will be between two nations, and if Corea has anything to say it must be after the conference is over."

"Does that also apply to China?"

"Yes. If China has anything to say she must say it to Russia or to Japan after the matter has been settled."

This was the extent of Mr. Sato's talk Sunday. He received a call during the afternoon from Commander Kamamura, of the Japanese navy, and half a dozen of his brother officers who are on the way to England to supervise the completion of warships.

With the arrival here of M. Ochiai, secretary of the Japanese legation at Paris, the Japanese peace commission is now complete. Mr. Sato said Mr. Ochiai had spent some time at the coronation of Emperor Komura and is fully conversant with the Russian language.

"He will be of great value in the work about to be done," said Mr. Sato.

Baron Rosen, the junior Russian envoy, arrived during the day and took apartments at the St. Regis. The Baron declined that any statement will be given to the public by the Russian envoys until Baron Rosen and M. Witte have had a chance to confer with the latter's arrival in New York on Wednesday.

VISIT OLD COLLEGE FRIENDS

Japanese Plenipotentiaries Spend the Day at Peckskill.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, and Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent, both of whom are Harvard graduates, went to Peckskill today where they visited some friends of their college days.

Work at the headquarters of the peace commission was not entirely suspended, however, as several of the plenipotentiaries' laborers with the dispatches and mail. Some of the suite spent the day at the various resorts near the city, while others visited friends.

Diapases announcing that Corea, like China, would protest against a treaty of peace in which she was not consulted were called to the attention of the plenipotentiaries, and all he would say was that the time for any of these protests to be made was after the negotiations had been concluded.

"No one, said he, 'has any business before the plenipotentiaries but themselves.'"

A number of Japanese newspaper correspondents are in the city. Several came to Peckskill to see the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations in Portsmouth, the plenipotentiaries in the city today it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared, Japan, having become a world power, will elevate her ministers in the plenipotentiaries to embassies. All agreed that it