

FEELS HER SHAME

Russia Humiliated by Cession of Territory.

READY TO CONTINUE WAR

Newspapers Denounce the Terms of Peace and Some Criticize Roosevelt—Eyes Opened to Rot-tensness of Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Judging from the press comment of today on peace, it would appear that while pleased with the prospect of the removal of further bloodshed from the Far East, a large portion of the public is unable to recon- ciliate itself to the loss of territory, however insignificant. The national pride seems to be offended by the cession of part of the island of Sakhalin.

Yesterday the people spoke of "today's shame," meaning the loss of territory. The utterances show evidences of regret that the army had not been given another chance to try the fortunes of war, though no one questions or underates the humanity of the course followed by President Roosevelt, the plenipotentiaries and Emperor Nicholas.

Say Harsh Things of Roosevelt.

Embittered by what they declare to be a dishonorable peace, the extreme patriots do not always refrain from criticizing President Roosevelt and the American people, who they declare, have offended Russian sentiment by underrating the Russian preparations, strength and ability to cope with the Japanese.

The people almost without exception welcome peace and express the hope that the shackles which have so long entered upon of Russia will be removed.

Looks Forward to New War.

The Novoye Vremya says: "Japan is dissatisfied with the peace. So are we. President Roosevelt was in favor of Russia's an indemnity. This does not mean that this peace is only one phase in our relations with Japan, which are only beginning. We shall rest and then doubtless go on. As men who have spent 15 months together, we now shake each other by the hand and say adieu. English and American capitalists should rejoice over the peace."

Irrigated With Humanity.

The Svet says: "General Ignatievitch's army is not destroyed. The present treaty puts off, but does not exclude, war; only a bucket of cold water has been poured over the fountain of humanity with which President Roosevelt is now irrigating all the world."

The Bourne Gazette says: "The war has forced Russia to her eyes to her rotten political foundations and to her ignorance of the disorder in the army, and in fact in all branches of the national administration. The St. Petersburg Gazette remarks: "We have been overcome, not by Japan but by our dishonesty and happy-go-lucky. The dreadful lessons of this war will not be fruitless and will force us toward better forms of life. America and her noble and brave President have rendered us great service."

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL VERSION

Succinct Story of Negotiations Confirms Published Accounts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The government has issued the following communication, explaining the course of the peace negotiations. "In the month of June the Emperor consented to accept the proposition of President Roosevelt for a conference of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries in order to ascertain the points of agreement for the two powers to determine conditions of peace. This important mission was entrusted to Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, who received full powers by virtue of which they could, in the event of the acceptability of the Japanese propositions, proceed to the conclusion of a treaty of peace. It was mutually agreed that the negotiations would take place in American territory.

The first interview between the plenipotentiaries took place at Oyster Bay on August 7, and the conference opened at Portsmouth on August 9. At the second sitting the Japanese plenipotentiaries presented the conditions of peace as elaborated at Tokyo.

"Considering that several of these conditions were absolutely unacceptable according to the instructions given the Russian plenipotentiaries, and that the wording of the other conditions was interpretable as a detriment to Russian interests, Mr. Witte proposed a detailed discussion of each point separately.

When the Split Came.

"Having devoted several sittings thereto, the Russian plenipotentiaries came to the conclusion that an agreement was unattainable on four points, whereupon the Japanese plenipotentiaries declared their willingness to ask for complementary instructions with the view of finding a conciliatory outcome to the serious difficulties that had arisen.

"After communicating with Tokyo, the Japanese plenipotentiaries intimated that they renounced, first, the question of the limitation of the Russian naval force in the Far East, and secondly, the demand for the surrender of the interned warships, but they continued to demand the cession of the island of Sakhalin and especially the payment of an indemnity.

"In accordance with the instructions they had received, the Russian plenipotentiaries positively rejected these last demands, declaring that they could not continue to discuss the other conditions of the treaty if Japan continued to insist on the payment of the expenses of the war.

When Roosevelt Intervened.

"Taking into consideration that such a state of the negotiations could only lead to rupture, President Roosevelt decided to address himself to the Emperor through Ambassador Meyer, appealing to His Majesty's humanitarian sentiments and asking that he consent to accept a new Japanese proposal in order to avoid further bloodshed. This proposal was that Russia, in view of the actual possession of Sakhalin on account of Japanese descent on the island, agree to cede to Japan the southern part, belonging to her up to 123, the northern part to be returned to Russia in compensation of the payment of 1,000,000,000 yen (about \$60,000,000).

"In expressing to President Roosevelt his gratitude for the efforts made to aid

IN RESTORING PEACE, HIS MAJESTY SAID HE COULD NOT FIND IT POSSIBLE TO ACCEPT THE AFORESAID PROPOSALS, WHICH WERE IN FACT EQUIVALENT TO THE PAYMENT OF AN INDEMNITY.

Agreement Is Reached.

"The Japanese plenipotentiaries were informed of His Majesty's decision by the Russian plenipotentiaries, and they announced at the sitting of August 29 that, according to instructions from their government, Japan renounced her demand for the reimbursement of the expenses of the war, but adhered to her claim for the southern part of Sakhalin, undertaking not to take military precautions therein; not to construct fortifications, and to keep LaPerouse Strait open.

"Thus, after the above had been inserted in the protocol, the sittings of the plenipotentiaries were terminated so far as regards the preliminary questions looking to peace, which will serve as the basis of a final treaty of peace between Russia and Japan."

GOT BEST TERMS SHE COULD

Treaty Suits Trepoff, Who Expects No Revolution in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—"Personally I am satisfied, thoroughly satisfied," was the emphatic response of General Trepoff, when asked for his opinion of the peace conditions. The general, who, with M. Witte, is the man of the hour in Russia, and as Assistant Minister of the Interior, is more thoroughly in touch with the actual sentiment and situation throughout the Empire than any other Russian, added, still speaking personally, that he considered Russia, by the terms of peace, had obtained all that she could have attained by prolonging the war, especially since without a fleet she would be unable, no matter how victorious she might be on land, to attack the Japanese at home or retake the island of Sakhalin. It was obvious that the Russian envoys had scored a diplomatic success, and he had no criticism of the terms in any particular. Referring further to the effects of peace on the internal situation, General Trepoff maintained that the conditions were by no means serious.

"The foreign press," he said, "has mistaken in its opinion that there is a revolution in Russia. It is true that in Poland and elsewhere there have been disorders, and in Courland the situation is serious. But there is no revolution, and the disorders are only sporadic." The return of the army from Manchuria, according to General Trepoff, offered no ground for apprehension. It will be necessary for a large part of the army to remain in the Far East, and the homecoming of the other part will be a matter of months.

"I took a year and a half," continued the general, "to get the present force to Manchuria. The troops will be equally long in returning. Naturally, peace made at this time, when it was believed in the army they stood on the eve of victory, will cause them for the moment but this will wear away under the pleasure of getting home."

Passing to the subject of the National Assembly, General Trepoff said that one of the great causes of dissatisfaction would soon be removed, as work on the law regulating the right of assembly was proceeding, and a law would speedily be issued under which the people would be able to meet and discuss the candidates, their policies and other lawful objects. The police authorities were not opposed to such meetings, and would not interfere except when the proceedings take a serious turn.

"The trouble with the Liberals here in St. Petersburg is that they are not accustomed to obeying the law and have to learn that the laws are meant to be obeyed. If the Zemstvos want to meet again in Moscow, they have only to ask permission, stating the object of the meeting, and it will be freely granted."

Regarding the demand for freedom of the press, General Trepoff intimated that the restrictions were more imaginary than real. He pointed out the liberty with which the papers are now discussing all sorts of subjects. When questioned on the subject of the rumors of impending changes in the Ministry of the Interior, the general denied the current report that General Count Alexis Ignatieff, head of the religious toleration committee, would be appointed minister. He said M. Bouligand had not resigned, and that the press was buying itself far more than the government with this matter. As the newspaper world is reverting to General Trepoff, his opinion on the subject of peace, in conclusion: "My President has done great work—magnificent work. He should be thoroughly praised."

Mr. Manukhin, Minister of Justice, the report of whose resignation today is unfounded, expressed himself satisfied with the peace, which, he added was necessary to the country.

ROOSEVELT'S HALO OF PEACE

Russian Paper Gives the President Warm Eulogy for Mediation.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—The Russkoi Slovo, having the largest circulation in Moscow, today publishes a warm eulogy of President Roosevelt and the part he has played during the last three months, saying in conclusion: "To the memories of the Russian and Japanese peoples, the personality of President Roosevelt is crowned with the halo of peace and will last forever."

The Liberal papers of Moscow make no attempt to conceal their joy at the conclusion of peace.

The reactionary papers criticize Mr. Witte, saying that their share are due to Emperor Nicholas alone that Russia obtained peace terms which were possible of acceptance.

Russian Papers Still Growl.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The general tone of the press this morning is one of resignation. The Novoye Vremya is a noteworthy exception. That paper refuses to believe in the solidity of peace, and contends that it is simply a stage toward a new struggle between Russia and Japan. The Novoye Vremya article displays a further irritation toward President Roosevelt for his mediation, which the paper considers was "regrettable inopportune and even disastrous for Russia."

The Ontchegova says: "After a shameful war Russia should certainly lay no claim to an honorable peace. She should congratulate herself on the cessation of the war, the continuance of which would cost greater sacrifice."

Other radical papers express pleasure at the conclusion of the war, which they hope will be followed by a concerted effort at internal development.

Odesa Rejoices at Peace.

ODESSA, Aug. 31.—The news of the conclusion of peace was received by all classes here with sincere joy and immense relief, especially as the promulgation of a ukase for the mobilization of troops on the previous day clearly indicated the possibility of a continuation of the war. The peace terms are considered a great victory for Russian diplomacy. The trade of this port will, it is believed, recover from its stage of stagnation.

LOW EXCURSION RATES TO THE EAST

On sale August 24 and 25, also September 1, 2, 3, 10, 16 and 17, the Rock Island Railroad will sell tickets to the Eastern points at greatly reduced rates. For full particulars call on or address A. H. McDonald, general agent, 19 Third street, Portland, Or.

JAPAN IS FURIOUS

All Newspapers Denounce the Terms of Peace.

CALL THEM HUMILIATING

Though Details Are Withheld, Indignation Pours Forth—"Japan, Victorious in the Field, Defeated in Conference."

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—(R. A. M.)—A remarkable absence of rejoicing is one of the most striking features attendant upon the receipt of the news of a practical conclusion of peace. The kind of reception that awaits definite news will depend entirely upon the nature of the terms. It is generally feared that extensive concessions have been made by Japan. It has been generally expected by intimates and hoped that there would be a rupture at Portsmouth in view of what was termed Russia's obduracy in refusing the payment of indemnity.

The Jiu says this morning: "An agreement arrived at without a rupture can only mean that great concessions have been made by our plenipotentiaries. A peace concluded upon such terms can never satisfy the nation."

The Mainichi says: "We are disappointed. We only hoped that there would be a suspension of the peace conference. It is impossible under the circumstances to conclude an honorable peace. The fruits of our arms have been lost by weak diplomacy."

"Japan victorious, victorious in the field, has been defeated in the conference chamber," says the Mainichi. "We feel surprised and wonder how peace could have been concluded when everything indicated the impossibility of making Russia accept the vital demands of our terms. In the absence of official confirmation of the terms, it is impossible to form a final opinion, but the indications are that nothing will insure peace with terms that are honorable."

TREATY IS STILL SECRET.

Terms Not Published Till Mikado Receives Signed Copy.

TOKIO, Aug. 31.—(4 P. M.)—No official action was taken today concerning an armistice and it is not clear whether the conference at Portsmouth will arrange the details or refer the matter to their respective governments to suggest plans of procedure. It is believed here that the Japanese will speedily conclude, though it is doubted that any danger exists in the interim of clashes in the field, for the reason that both the Japanese and Russian commanders will be apprised of the progress of the Portsmouth conference.

The attitude of the Japanese government intimated that there is no immediate intention to issue a formal statement relating to the result of the conference. It is possible that Japan's envoys to Portsmouth will publish a statement at the termination of their labors. The Foreign Office intimates that there will be no publication here until a signed copy of the treaty reaches the Emperor and its approval is gazetted, which will probably be a month hence, or until Baron Komura appears before the Diet and makes a report on the peace conference and its results. The date for the assembling of the Diet has not yet been determined.

Premier Katsura and Marquis Ito are the recipients of numerous protests and editorials against the provisions of settlement of the war as given in newspapers.

The Morozu Shimbusu, an independent radical newspaper, attacks the peace pact, opening its criticism with the words "Arise, brethren." It then reviews the agitation for a representative government, and recalls the attempt to assassinate Okuma, saying: "The people never remained quiet when the national interests were menaced." It further declares that the nation will be humiliated unless the people act strongly against the Portsmouth settlement. It asks:

"Why should the victor be conciliatory and the vanquished arrogant?"

It declares that the people's quick action alone will prevent national disgrace after a record of brilliant victories on land and sea.

"Otherwise," it says, "our brothers who have been killed in the field have died an inglorious death."

JAPAN HAS PLENTY OF CASH

Enough on Hand to Clear Up War Expenses.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—M. Takahashi, the financial agent of Japan, in an interview today said:

"The Japanese Government in prosecuting the war never had in mind the question of having to depend upon an indemnity. The government had prepared itself for any emergency, and at the present moment there is no less than \$25,000,000 untouched in London, Germany and the United States. This being the case, I see no necessity for the issue of a new loan. Had peace not been concluded, my government would have raised an internal loan of \$50,000,000 for the further prosecution of the war. This was the plan at the time the conference met. I consider that the present resource of Japan are ample for clearing up the war and meeting the incidental expenses involved."

When questioned regarding the conditions of peace, Mr. Takahashi said: "All far-seeing Japanese will hail with satisfaction the conclusion of peace, although there must be a feeling of general

regret that Russia did not display a more reasonable attitude in recognizing that Japan's terms were not only reasonable but very moderate. Under the circumstances, all Japanese who take a broad-minded view of the situation must recognize that the decision of their Emperor was the wisest possible. Had the government insisted on an indemnity, it is clear that the war would have continued. The objects for which the war was waged already have been more than achieved, and to continue the war for a pecuniary consideration would not have been worthy of the Japanese.

"I do not share the view that this is a patched-up peace or that fresh conflicts are likely to ensue. Such a contingency has been amply provided for by the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

Mr. Takahashi looks for one of the earliest developments in the Far East in the education of China by Western methods, which has already commenced.

BITTER AGAINST SURRENDER

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TOKIO, Sept. 1.—(Special.)—Feeling throughout Japan over the concessions made at Portsmouth is extremely bitter and even the most serious of the newspapers contain bitter comments upon the action of the envoys. All unite in guardedly condemning the elder statesmen who, it is conceded, are responsible for the surrender.

Were it not for the awe in which the Mikado is held by his subjects and the absolute knowledge that he consented to the action of the Japanese envoys, it is likely that there would be a serious outbreak, which would menace the internal peace of the nation.

Telegraphers Toast Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—A dinner of the old-time Telegraphers' and Historical Association and the Society of the United States Telegraph Corps marked the close of the annual joint convention of the organizations. The dinner was served at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The dinner company burst into cheers when Melville E. Stone, as toastmaster, declared that with the whole world ringing with the joy of peace he offered no apology for proposing as the first toast of the evening the health of President Roosevelt. Standing, the diners drained the glasses and then sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Thomas A. Edison and Clarence H. Mackay were among the guests.

GUNSHOTS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth The minor pains of teething can be relieved by Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Catarrets

Relieve Nasal Catarrh, allay inflammation, soothe and heal the mucous membrane, sweeten and purify the breath. Best gargle for Sore Throat, 50c, or \$1. Druggists or mail.

Dyspeplets

Give instant relief in Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, all discomforts of indigestion and dyspepsia. Pleasant and economical. Medium size, 25c.; Large, 50c.; Pocket, handsome aluminum bonbonniere, 10c. Druggists or mail. C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.



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The most complete assortment of GOOD Shoes in the Pacific Northwest.

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149 THIRD ST. Between Morrison and Alder SOLE AGENTS For These Celebrated Shoes

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Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say; Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Cure All Liver Troubles.

Window Shades Made to Order Best Hand-Made Opaque Lipman, Wolfe & Co. Principal Agents Butterick Patterns and Publications

\$2.00 All Linen Table Cloths at the Remarkably Low Price of 89 cents

The Chief of our Linen Department, Mr. M. H. Lamond, announces a linen event of the first magnitude for today. Five hundred all linen Table Cloths, full 8-4 size, half bleached, a generous variety of beautiful designs, Table Cloths that will give splendid service. Worth every cent of \$2; buy all you want today at 89 cents

Fall Millinery

At Special Prices Today and Saturday. A very large showing of new Fall Millinery today and Saturday—Among the many lines receiving their first display are some very handsome turbans and small hats, so popular just now with the Eastern women of fashion. Also many clever feather hats in all the new colors. Our Ready-to-Wear Hat Section also contributes a remarkable array of new ideas, including small, medium and large effects in a variety larger than ever before shown. Below are a few lines we have marked at extra special prices for today and Saturday:

Sweater Bargains 500 \$1.25 Sweaters 98c French Wilton and Velvet Rugs at \$1.49 Imported Fancy Tuxedo Velling at 15 cents \$1.25 Silk Gloves 68c

THE WOMAN'S STORE SILVERFIELD'S FOURTH AND MORRISON Our New Fall Hats Children's Undermuslins One-Third Off Lace Collars, Special, 25c Each Great Sale of White Waists Fashionable Furs for Fall Wear

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