

RIOTING IN TOKIO AGAINST TREATY

Mobs Attack Police Stations and Many Are Killed and Wounded.

JAPAN ANGRY WITH ENVOYS

Two Killed and 500 Wounded in Conflict — Terms Condemned Throughout Empire—Reaction Favors Treaty.

TOKIO, Sept. 6.—(10 A. M.)—Rioting broke out here last Tuesday night in connection with the dissatisfaction over the results of the peace settlement. There were several clashes with the police and it is estimated that two were killed and 500 wounded. The rioting ceased at midnight. Police stations were the only property destroyed.

TOKIO, Sept. 6.—(3 P. M.)—It still continues quiet here, but trouble is feared tonight.

TOKIO CROWDS ARE RIOTOUS

Mob Office of Government Organ and Hold Mass Meetings.

TOKIO, Sept. 6.—The first turbulence attendant on the popular anger over the terms of peace arranged with Russia took place today. A mass meeting to protest against the action of the government was called to take place at Hibiya Park, but the metropolitan police closed the gates and attempted to prevent the assemblage of the people. The municipality protested against the action of the police, and finally the gates were thrown open and a large crowd gathered and voted in favor of resolutions, declaring the nation humiliated and denouncing the terms upon which the treaty of peace was arranged.

The crowd was serious in its conduct, rather than angry, and the police handled it discreetly. The gathering eventually dispersed in an orderly manner.

Later on, however, a crowd attempted to hold a meeting in the Shintom Theater and the police dispersed it. A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the office of the "Kokumin Shimbu," the government organ, and began looting. Three employees of the paper, armed with swords, appeared at the doors of the building and checked the attack, and the police again dispersed the crowd. It was thought that the trouble had passed, when suddenly a portion of the crowd made a rush at the building, hurled stones and damaged some of the machinery.

Several persons were injured during the attack, but the police eventually cleared the streets of the crowd and arrested a number of the rioters. The disorder is not general and the situation is not serious.

Similar meetings have been held at Osaka and Nagoya, which in round terms denounced the government and asked them to resign. The general sentiment throughout the country seems to favor reactionary measures, but it appears clear that the majority of the people will eventually accept the result of the peace conference, however disappointing it may be.

DEVELOP COREA'S RESOURCES

Shibusawa Advises Japan to Make Best of Bad Job.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Baron Shibusawa, director of the peace settlement, declares his dissatisfaction with the terms, but says the Korean and Manchurian problems have been settled and the purpose of the war realized.

"The terms are of inadequate value," he says, "and the extent of peace imperfect and unsatisfactory. Still Japan secures permanency in Korea."

Baron Shibusawa does not believe the financial basis of Japan will be endangered by failure to secure indemnity; he has strong confidence in Japan's productive power and energies; he said:

"Let them be applied to the development of railways, mines and other industries in Korea. This is not the time to brood over the past and look for future gloom, but it is the time to seize the advantages the future holds. Commercial and industrial depression following in the wake of an unsatisfactory peace is a result that cannot be stopped, but it is most unwise to give ourselves to despair over an issue which none can alter."

A news agency quotes a prominent general as expressing disgust over the outcry against the peace terms. He declared that the war was not fought for the purpose of securing indemnity. He says Japan has the power to fully recompense herself for the cost of the war by industrial and commercial development.

HAS ONLY ONE DEFENDER

Treaty Almost Unanimously Condemned by Japanese Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The Kokumin is the only metropolitan paper that defends the terms of peace settlement. The paper declares that the purpose of the war has been accomplished and says:

"The war has not been fought to gain money. Russia has been stripped

of the control of Manchuria and driven north. More than the aim and purpose of the war has been gained by recognition of ascendancy in Corea, and every reason exists to thank our delegates and feel especially grateful for the good offices of President Roosevelt.

The Nichi Nichi calls the result an insult to the nation. The Jiji says that it already has expressed discontent, but now that the die has been cast, it hopes that the government will make adequate provision to care for the thousands of families bereft of their breadwinners, and also of the veterans who have been permanently crippled.

The Nippon pronounces the peace which has been concluded, the bitterest dose the nation ever was compelled to take. It advises the people to take a lesson from it and gain wisdom and strength to prudently prepare against similar contingencies in the future.

Count Okuma, leader of the progressive party, in discussing the settlement, said he was unable to recognize himself to the result, because the conditions preventing Russian aggression in Corea and Manchuria were insufficient.

"They leave," he said, "an ample root for Russian ambition in the future. The conditions prevailing before the war are liable to repetition at any time. Both nations agree to evacuate Manchuria, but if China is unable to maintain order there, Russia will have an opportunity to sow seeds of war, instead of removing causes for a future dispute. It leaves the conditions exactly as before hostilities began."

REACTION BEGINS TO SET IN

Conservative Press Turning Opinion in Favor of Treaty.

TOKIO, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Under a vigorous defense by the conservative journals supporting the government and a fuller and better appreciation of the situation confronting the country, public sentiment is showing some evidence of reaction. The argument that it is impossible for Japan to continue the bloody struggle for the purpose of securing indemnity is proving effective in allaying dissatisfaction. It is believed that when the government is free to explain fully the conditions of the peace, the logic appertaining to them, their sentiment will largely increase.

The entire nation is keenly disappointed at the peace outcome. Nowhere throughout the empire has there been a step taken toward the celebration of the conclusion of peace. The radicals continue their campaign against the settlement, demanding the punishment of those responsible for the compromise. The forthcoming Diet is certain to be turbulent, and it is predicted that the present government will be forced from office.

The decline in the market and the unsatisfactory crop conditions, coupled with the heavy outlay for the purpose of the government, have created a fear in some quarters that a financial depression and unsatisfactory business conditions are impending.

A prominent banker said today to an Associated Press representative that the Tokio Exchange was an inaccurate barometer of real conditions. The speculative character of the market has been largely speculative. The August settlement was the largest in the history of the exchange. The reaction in the market was the result of the heavy exchange and not a correct reflection of general conditions. The banker added:

"There is plenty of money in the country and undoubtedly we will weather any difficulty which may occur. The repatriation of the army will mean at least 10 millions of all arms and in every department. This will mean a heavy drain on the treasury. However, the government possesses considerable money and probably will be able to meet its obligations. I believe that much of the present agitation will pass away when the people appreciate the cabinet and its attitude toward the settlement. Although it is probable that public sentiment will blindly demand that somebody be punished, the general public is reflecting the attitude of the people, the government has shown wonderful and commendable courage by stopping the war."

JAPAN CONDEMNS TREATY.

Whole Nation Disappointed and Outbreak May Occur.

TOKIO, Friday, Sept. 1.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The press telegrams outlining peace terms are further influencing sentiment against the settlement. The radicals have been increasing their various expedients to express the popular disapproval. There has been no violence and no scenes of turbulence, although, as a precautionary measure, the police are carefully watching the developments of the situation, and the force will be doubled should any violence occur. If it does, its speedy suppression is assured.

The government continues silent. The conservative element predicts that the country will approve the settlement when its conditions are fully understood. It declares that the present agitation does not present either the ultimate sentiment of the people or a sufficiently strong minority to merit serious consideration. Possibly the government will become definite when the government informs the people of the actual results of the Portsmouth conference. There has yet been no information given out regarding the final adjustment of the most serious issues. Telegrams from Kobe, Nagoya, Osaka, Sasebo, Kanazawa, Himeji, Kioto and Tokushima express popular dissatisfaction and dejection over the result. The minor radical papers have thrown off all restraint and pronounce the peace settlement the greatest humiliation the country has ever suffered. They even advise a return to ratify the treaty, through various expedients.

Few flags are appearing in the capital. In some instances where enthusiastic citizens have displayed flags, their neighbors have advised their removal. The higher middle classes, including commercial and financial men, remain strangely silent, but their disappointment is evident. The general market is reflecting the attitude of depression, declined sharply at the opening today and trading was sluggish. The bulk of the people continue apathetic, while the hostility of the radicals grows.

Great Chagrin at Nagasaki.

NAGASAKI, Sept. 6.—The peace news was received without enthusiasm in the chief centers of Kiu Shiu Province. There is a general feeling of chagrin that Japan has been deprived of the rightful fruits of victory and there is disappointment especially at the fact that permanent security from Russian aggression has not been secured. The diplomatic failure is considered to be due to the negotiations commencing prematurely.

LETTER-CARRIERS TO FOUND A HOME

National Association Accepts Site Offered by Colorado Springs.

160 ACRES IN THE TRACT

Vote on Question of Acceptance Is Unanimous—Large Endowment for Its Maintenance Will Be Raised.

COLORADO SPRINGS OFFERS SITE FOR LETTER-CARRIERS' SANITARIUM.

The Merchants' Association of Colorado Springs, Colo., has the gratification of tendering to the National Letter-Carriers' Association—for the purpose of establishing a National sanitarium for letter-carriers—one hundred and sixty (160) acres of the best located land in the State of Colorado.

Together with the Chamber of Commerce and city, state and national officers, who have worked and will work with the one purpose of securing a permanent and adequate sanitarium in Colorado Springs; we invite you to accept the land and locate in this city.

"The Merchants' Association of Colorado Springs will be found ready to aid you in this commendable undertaking."—Extract from formal offer made by Merchants' Association of Colorado Springs.

Under the turquoise skies of Colorado will rise a monument to the charitable character of the National Association of Letter-Carriers as a refuge for invalid members of the fraternity. It will be so in three years, in all probability, and any definite steps will be taken in the direction of making use of the munificent donation of the people of Colorado Springs, who presented to the organization 160 acres of land adjoining the tract upon which stands the Childs-Dresel Home for Union Printers.

Proceeding recess at the close of the afternoon session of the biennial convention of Letter-Carriers, the offer of the Merchants' Association of Colorado Springs was submitted to the delegates, and when the evening session adjourned the special committee, composed of John C. Bunton, of Hoboken; J. C. Curtis, of Lynn; and C. B. Ingalls, of Oswego, reported a recommendation that the offer of Colorado Springs be adopted. An offer was received from the Fraternal Green Home at Las Vegas to accept invalid members of all associations, and some delegates were ardently in favor of the proposition, in preference to an attempt to establish a home devoted exclusively to letter-carriers. There was prolonged debate, a few members being opposed to any venture in the direction of maintaining an institution of such a character. One Cleveland delegate maintained that the white plague is not difficult of cure anywhere in the country, and that so few members of the association would patronize the home, if established, that it would be a waste of money.

Generally, however, the carriers seemed to be agreed as to the desirability of having such a home, but the objections were raised because of doubt about ability to maintain it. That large sums will be forthcoming for its endowment was the belief expressed by several. The chairman of the committee stating that he is authorized to pledge \$3000 toward improvements contemplated, from one man.

Response Was Unanimous.

When the vote was taken it was practically unanimous in favor of accepting the report. At the close of the session the delegates were entertained with stereopticon views of the site donated, its environment and Colorado scenery. Among other illustrations was one showing the source of water supply for the tract, which is guaranteed free water rights. Freedom from taxation and other advantages besides the gift of the acreage.

With considerable enthusiasm a resolution was adopted congratulating President Roosevelt on the conclusion of the treaty of peace, and voicing the appreciation of the letter-carriers for his diplomacy in bringing the two nations to an amicable relationship.

Adopts Retirement Plan.

After two years of careful labor the directors of the Retirement Association have succeeded in formulating their plans to an extent that the health insurance features of fraternalism will be introduced in the association as an auxiliary. This question was decided yesterday afternoon, as the conclusion of more than seven hours of debate, in which every phase of the problem came under strict scrutiny, and was finally disposed of by a good, large majority. Briefly stated, the report recommended three divisions of the plan—retirement and annuity system; sick and accident benefit plan, in which the age limit was raised to 65 years from 60 years; plan of retirement on pay without establishment of a civil pension list, by means of a scheme whereby superannuated or totally disabled letter-carriers may be relieved by the first substitute carrier, who shall receive 60 per cent of the full salary of the disabled or superannuated carrier, and in the case of a carrier receiving \$1000 a year, he would retire on \$600 a year, which, as the different speakers remarked, would be sufficient to keep him from becoming a public charge, or an object of charity.

Among those taking part in the debate of the afternoon were John C. Bunton, vice-president, who presided at the afternoon session; John J. Goodwin, president of the board of directors of the Retirement Association, who presented the report; Charles H. Wilson, of West Bay City; Messrs. Treiber of San Francisco, Newman of Denver, Holland and Hanlon of Boston, Conner of Chicago, Swan of Providence, Johnson of Columbus, and Ingalls and Davidson of the executive board.

Form Women's Auxiliary.

Today there will be reported to the association the organization of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which seeks official recognition, which it is understood will be given. Officers chosen at the organization were: Mrs. Fred Hoffmeyer, Los Angeles, president; Mrs. C. M. Carl, Toledo, vice-president; Mrs. W. C. Wheeler, Portland, secretary; Mrs. Bernard Curtin, Lynn, treasurer; Mrs. McGee, Pittsburg, sergeant-at-arms.

The accompanying ladies of the members have thus succeeded in organizing an auxiliary that it is anticipated will become an important social division of the association. Its formation has long

WILL LEAVE OUT LARGE OWNERS

Government Will Go Ahead With Klamath Irrigation Project.

ABANDON MALHEUR WORK

Newell Says Government Will No Longer Coax Owners of Wagon-Road Lands and Other Large Holdings.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 6.—(Special.)—The Government irrigation project in the Klamath basin in Oregon is certain to be built, and construction will commence at an early day. This assurance is given by F. H. Newell, Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service, who was recently in Klamath County and at Portland. Mr. Newell is unable at this time to say along what lines the Klamath project will be constructed. Its extent and aggregate cost depend entirely upon the amount of land that is signed for.

If the owners of large ranches are willing to co-operate with the Klamath Water-Users' Association, and will divide their land into farm units and dispose of them according to the terms of the reclamation law, every irrigable acre in Klamath Basin for which there is water will be reclaimed, but, on the other hand, if these large landowners are unwilling to sign for their lands, the project will be built upon restricted lines, and possibly not more than \$2,000,000 will be expended, notwithstanding that more than \$4,000,000 have been set apart for this work.

Prompt Action Expected.

Mr. Newell says the small landowners in Klamath Basin, men who understand and appreciate the value of irrigation, have already signed for their lands, and he expects before long the Secretary of the Interior will put his approval on the Klamath Water-Users' Association, and immediately thereafter the Reclamation Service will undertake the construction of the project, which will water vacant public lands, and the lands whose ownership came into the Water-Users' Association.

Mr. Newell questions whether many large landowners will meet the requirements of the Government, but, if they do not, they will not receive one drop of water from the Government canal. No effort will be made by the Reclamation Service to persuade these owners to sign for and subdivide their lands. If they care to, all right; if they are unwilling, as they indicated to Mr. Newell, the Government will go ahead and water all lands but theirs.

Leave Out Large Owners.

After going over the Klamath Basin and talking with farmers and landowners and studying the project with his engineers, Mr. Newell says there is apparently nothing which stands in the way of construction of the Klamath project. Fortunately, the lay of the country is such that the project can be built in segments, and the failure of the large landowners to sign for their lands will not hinder work, nor will it increase the cost of the project to those persons who do sign ultimately after irrigation has been demonstrated a success, and it is shown that a small irrigated farm will support a family. It is believed the large holdings in the Klamath Basin will be subscribed to the Government project, but until these lands are voluntarily subscribed they will be left out. There is to be no coaxing.

Malheur Problem Hopeless.

Mr. Newell speaks disparagingly of the situation in Malheur County. He seems thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which the owners of wagon-road lands under that project have acted, and while he does not condemn them, he clearly indicates that, unless those persons change their tactics, sign for their lands on a fair basis and act in absolute good faith towards the settlers of Malheur County, these settlers must suffer.

Mr. Newell is now convinced that it was a mistake to have ever urged the wagon road landowners to sign for their 35,000 acres of alternate sections. When they became convinced that the Government wanted their lands, they became more and more independent until now they impose terms which the Government cannot accept, for their acceptance would defeat the project, therefore the Government will exert no more pressure upon the wagon road people if they fail to sign for their lands.

The money set apart for the Malheur project may be turned to some other locality. There are many projects in other states where this money could be expended immediately, and even now there is talk of diverting the Malheur allotment because of the apparent inability of the Government to get reasonable terms from the wagon road owners.

Will Let Yakima Alone.

In the Yakima Valley in Washington the Government has also changed its policy and will no longer urge landowners and owners of private irrigation systems to adjust their differences. It has officially announced that until the conflicting rights of irrigators along the Yakima Valley are adjusted on a sound business basis the Government will not undertake reclamation in that region and put it up to the people themselves to say that the Government should build and when it shall build. Mr. Newell says the present situation in the Yakima Valley is so complicated and involved that it would be utterly folly for the Government to attempt to enter that field, but, if the pending conflicts shall be adjusted—and work in this direction is now under way—

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BOXER ORDERS REVIVING

Correspondent Long Resident in the Orient Says Movement Is Political and Rockhill Was Misled About It.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 6.—(Special.)

—Various reports of the Chinese boycott against American-made goods were brought by the steamship Tremont, which arrived from the Orient today. Probably the best-posted passenger on the subject was Thomas F. Millard, special correspondent for Scribner's Magazine, who has spent the most of the past four years in studying conditions in the Orient. He declares that the boycott is of a more serious nature than this Government is aware of. Mr. Millard says:

"The boycott is working an injury not only to the United States but all foreign countries. At the outset our country was probably the only one affected, but matters have changed. The newspapers owned or subsidized by Germans, French and English for a while poked fun at the boycott, but when it began to hurt their countries, a different opinion was expressed. Those firms which handle American-made goods also sell the products of other countries and it is impossible for the boycott to damage the trade of one country without seriously affecting that of another.

"It is even hurting the Chinese industries, which label their products with American chops or trade-marks. When the movement started, the promoters never intended to let it go so far. Most of the Chinese are of such an ignorant class that, when they get started, it is like giving a bull more rope."

Mr. Millard is of the opinion that the boycott was inaugurated for political purposes and not for commercial. In some parts of China he says the conditions are similar to those existing before the Boxer uprising. Some of the old Boxer orders are now being revived.

"If the Chinese government wanted to," he continued, "it could stamp out this boycott. In Northern China it was easily squelched. Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai put his foot down on the plans of the agitators. They feared that, if the order of the Viceroy was disobeyed, they would be beheaded. I am of the opinion that, if the other officials had taken the matter into hand as firmly as Yuan Shi Kai did, the boycott would have been ended before this."

Mr. Millard believes the United States Government has not been informed properly regarding the boycott. He says Minister Rockhill has been given a wrong steer as it were and "did not know what was keeping the pot boiling."

Chinese Trade for Pacific Ports.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—The Sun Ning Railway, in which Portland Chinese merchants are interested, will dredge out the harbor of Sam Goo, about 200 miles from Hongkong, construct wharves and ask that steamship service between northern ports and China be extended to that port. The road is projected to tap the southern part of Canton Province and will furnish a new and rich traffic. It is proposed by the Chinese capitalists to divert this to Northern American ports. The policy of the railway promoters is strongly against the American boycott.

FIGHT LIQUOR WITH LAW

PREACHER-LAWYER OF OHIO IS COMING TO OREGON.

Resigns From Ministry and Returns to Law to Work for the Anti-Saloon League.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—Rev. Cyrus M. Van Pelt, pastor of Oxford Methodist Church, Hamilton, O., today handed his resignation to the trustees of his congregation, explaining that he had accepted an offer from the Anti-Saloon League of Oregon to represent the league in that state as its attorney.

Mr. Van Pelt for several years was recognized as one of Ohio's most able lawyers before he entered the ministry. He has been a leader in the fight for local option in this state, in which he has been partially successful. He announces that he will employ the same methods in Oregon that he employed here, and will strive through rigid prosecutions to enforce the liquor laws wherever they are in force.

Mr. Van Pelt is a firm believer in the influence of women over men at the polls, and will solicit the aid of women's temperance organizations in his Oregon work.

Interned Cruiser Prepares to Go.

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 6.—The Russian cruiser Lena will leave here Saturday for San Francisco to be docked, painted and scraped. She then will return for three days to the Navy-yard to take on her guns.

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