

GEN. STOESSEL SURRENDERS PORT ARTHUR TO THE JAPANESE

FURTHER RESISTANCE
USELESS—STOESSELRussian Officer to Surrender to Nogi
to Prevent Further Slaughter
of Brave Men.Generosity Shown By Victors in Their Hour of
Triumph By Granting Easy Terms to De-
fenders on Account of Their Heroism.

(Journal Special Service.)

Tokio, Jan. 2.—Port Arthur has fallen after 11 months of sanguinary fighting marked by stubborn and desperate resistance on the part of the Russian garrison under General Stoessel and heroic, persistent attacks by the Japanese under Nogi. The Gibraltar of the far east has capitulated and is about to pass into the hands of Japanese.

The cost has been terrible to the Japanese and the suffering appalling to the Russians. Japan sent the cream of her army to wrest the place from the grasp of Russians. The task has been accomplished, but thousands of the little-brown fighters have met death in the persistent hammering at the fortress.

Slowly but surely they narrowed their embracing circle until today its clutch is so tenacious that the Russians, seeing further resistance would be murder pure and simple, yielded to the inevitable and offered to lay down their arms. Stoessel's offer to capitulate came late yesterday afternoon.

The historical event in Nogi's own words, was as follows: "At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, January 1, the enemy's bearer of a flag of truce came into the first line of our position south of Shushiyang and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows:

"Judging by the general condition of the whole line of hostile positions held by you I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless, and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of life, I propose to hold negotiations with reference to capitulation. Should you consent to the same you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding the capitulation and also appoint a place for such commissioners to meet the same appointed by me.

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

(Signed.) "STOESSEL."

General Nogi, the Japanese commander, sent the following reply to the Russian commander:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioner Major-General Ichiji, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners January 2, noon, at Shushiyang. Commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for capitulation without waiting for ratification and cause same to take immediate effect.

"Authorization for such plenary power shall be signed by the highest officer of both negotiation parties and the same shall be exchanged by their respective commissioners. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect."

(Signed.) "NOGI."

Nogi agreed to Stoessel's proposal and both sides appointed commissioners to negotiate terms of capitulation. These officers met at noon today.

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIEGE
OF STAUNCH PORT ARTHUR

At a cost of nearly 100,000 lives Port Arthur has been lost and won.

The Japanese maintained their besieging force at 100,000 men practically throughout the campaign. Their losses are placed at 50,000 men and may exceed that figure by 10,000. Dispatches from Tokio today say that the besieging army has now 75,000 men.

General Stoessel, defender of the fortress, had at the beginning 42,000 men. These it is believed have been reduced to about 10,000 men.

The siege began February 8, 1904, with a naval attack. Today, January 2, 1905, after a siege of 350 days, representatives of General Stoessel, the Russian commander, and General Nogi, the Japanese commander, are arranging terms of surrender.

Port Arthur was captured November 22, 1894, by the Japanese in the war with China, but was evacuated by the conquerors and returned to China by the treaty of May 8, 1895, at the instance of Russia.

Fortifications erected at Port Arthur by the Russians, who took possession of the place with China's tacit consent, cost \$11,000,000. They are the most complete and elaborate ever erected in any fortress, ancient or modern.

These vessels were lost at Port Arthur:

Battleships—Retvizan, Peresviet, Sevastopol, Pobeda, Petropavlovsk, Poltava.

Protected cruisers—Diana, Pallada, Novik, Bayan, Boyarin.

Armored cruiser—Rurik.

Armored cruisers—Roslavl, Gromoboy and Bogatyr are at Vladivostok badly damaged.

Torpedo boat destroyer—Ryoshteln was seized by Japanese at Chafon.

In neutral ports are the battleship Carevitch, protected cruisers Diana and Askold, and the torpedo boat destroyers Grozovoi, Besposhadni, Beschumani and Bestraschni.

FURIOUS STRUGGLE OF ELEVEN
MONTHS IS ENDED AT LASTSummary of the Battles by Land and
Sea in Which Mikado's Soldiers
Are Victorious.FLEET WIPED OUT BY
MINE, SHELL AND STORMLives Thrown Away Month on
Month by Desperate Assault
Under Modern Conditions
of Civilized Warfare.

After one of the most prolonged and ferocious contests in history, Port Arthur is about to capitulate. The phrase "Port Arthur" does not mean the town of that name which formerly existed. That town has been wiped out. The houses are leveled, the streets uprooted, the docks and wharves are formless, the harbor is filled with crippled or sunken ships, the banks are closed. Port Arthur now means the chain of hills surmounted with forts. Under the forts caves have been made for the soldiers to live in.

With Tokyo's attack, February, 1904, the Carevitch and Poltava, battleships, the Pallada and Novik, cruisers, and the Boyarin, protected cruiser, were destroyed or damaged. The Carevitch was repaired and escaped to the neutral port of Tsing-Tsao.

Since then shell and torpedo, mine, and finally a furious storm at sea have utterly wiped out the Russian fleet that remained at Port Arthur. Some few escaped to neutral ports and were dismantled there. The Sevastopol was the last of the defenders to sink.

On the land side little advance was made until July by the Japanese. Keller's attempt to relieve the fortress was defeated.

The defense at Port Arthur may be divided into seven fronts, four on the land side and three covering the approaches by sea. These fronts contain a number of permanent works, connected by trenches, with entanglements in front. Beginning on the east side, the first front is about 3,000 yards long, crowning the crest of Lailiul and called by the Russians the Drakovy position; its strongest point is a large work at its southern end on a hill about 450 feet high, with two batteries commanding the sea, and to the north of this fort are two large earthworks and seven smaller ones, commanding approaches to the north and east. The second front curves around from Pung-chikashan to the railroad, including the old works taken by the Japanese in their war with China. The third front includes the works to the west of the city on the heights of Hutsushan and curving around to Tsakushan. The fourth front extends from the southern extremity of the Hutsushan (Sun-chau) hills through White Wolf hill, which is just west of Tiger isthmus, to the southern extremity of the peninsula on the heights of Liangshan. The fifth and sixth fronts extend from the edge of the West basin to the extremity of Tiger peninsula, and the

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The Human Scaling Ladder, One of the Most Desperate of the Japanese Methods of Attacking Port Arthur Fortifications.

PRAISE FOR VANQUISHED
AS WELL AS CONQUERORS

(Journal Special Service.)

London, Jan. 1.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, has announced that Nogi has reported to the Tokyo government that Stoessel's proposition has been accepted. The terms and process of surrender will be negotiated between the delegates at noon.

The news that Port Arthur has surrendered caused great excitement in the city. There were early gatherings at the clubs to discuss the news. Newspapers were distributed like wildfire. Crowds of strangers thronged the streets. Viscount Hayashi this morning expressed the belief that the momentous announcement might be expected in less than 24 hours.

A diplomat connected with one of the continental embassies at London, who is cognizant of the views of European chancellors, commenting on the fall of Port Arthur says: "I don't believe the fall will hasten the end of the war. The diplomatic view is that Russia must now fight for her life. I believe Russia will continue fighting until she is entirely exhausted, unless international discussions compel her to make peace as the lesser evil."

The Japanese embassy was today besieged by Hayashi's countrymen who called to offer their congratulations.

First Secretary Kaiko said: "We have not received official news of the definite capitulation at Port Arthur. We interpret the situation that Generals Stoessel and Nogi are discussing terms. What these are we do not know officially. It may be regarded certain that Stoessel won't surrender unconditionally. His maxim will probably be permission for the whole garrison to return to Russia with their army on parole."

The Tokyo authorities undoubtedly will allow Stoessel the most gracious terms possible in recognition of his magnificent defense. As we estimate the garrison at 20,000 this number would

be too large to permit of their return to Russia. Our besieging army numbers at present 75,000. It is not likely that they will be sent north to join Oyama as they need rest. If possible, the larger part will be returned to Japan to recuperate."

"We are naturally delighted that Nogi's work is at last accomplished. We consider this brings the end of the struggle appreciably nearer. Russia should realize she is now unable to again secure her lost prestige. Probably after one or two more fights between Kurapatkin and Oyama, St. Petersburg authorities will express the desire to discuss terms of peace. We are unable to make the first advances. They must come from Russia."

"The fall of Port Arthur must materially affect the plans of the Baltic fleet. Rostavensky now has nowhere to go, for it is impossible that he can reach Vladivostok, whither he is bound, until March. It seems to us the best procedure for the Russians would be to recall the Baltic fleet. There would be no loss of prestige, certainly, but Russia should save its fleet from destruction."

The evening papers commenced news by eulogies of the brave men of both sides.

The St. James Gazette this evening says: "Now that the end has come, it remains for the world to cheer conqueror and conquered alike. Could Stoessel ride through the streets of London today, his reception would be more enthusiastic than any which could greet Nogi. Both are gallant leaders, but he who has fallen after fighting to the last breath has prior claims to cheers."

The Globe says: "That Port Arthur has been defended with bravery none can dispute. Both the gallant commanders and their troops have earned the respect of their adversaries."

The Westminster Gazette says: "After Nogi's recent victories there is little wonder that Stoessel thinks fur-

ther resistance would be more than useless."

MESSAGE TO VICE-CONSUL

The following message was received at noon today by Vice-Consul T. Alba, from the headquarters of the Japanese legation at Washington:

"The Port Arthur army reports that a letter from General Stoessel proposing surrender was received at 9 a. m., January 1. Imperial Nogi reports that General Stoessel's proposal has been accepted, and the terms and process of surrender are to be negotiated between the respective delegates at noon, January 2.

"Marshall Yamagata telegraphed General Nogi under imperial command that his majesty, appreciating the self-sacrifice and devotion which General Stoessel has fully displayed for the cause of his fatherland, desires due honors of a soldier be accorded him."

"Togo learned January 1 that under command of the Imperial government the blockade of the Liao Tung peninsula shall only be maintained hereafter on the coast lying westward of a straight line drawn from Southentry point to Wedgehead. The Imperial government has decided not to allow for the present any ships except those in their service to enter Taitienwan without special permission of the navy or military authorities."

"General Nogi reports that Tung Kee Wan Shan and Q forts were blown up Monday at 12:30 a. m. by the enemy themselves, who evacuated therefrom. We occupy the same forts and heights N and M southwards thereof."

"Almost all the Russian ships in the harbor or harbor entrance were blown up Monday by the enemy themselves. Our operations were suspended the same morning, pending the conclusion of the negotiations of the surrender."



General Stoessel, the Vanquished.



General Nogi, the Victor.