

TREATY ARRANGED

Japan Withdraws Demand for Payment of War.

GETS HALF OF SAKHALIN ISLAND

Startles World by Her Action in Playing Generous Victor—Roosevelt Gets Credit.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30.—The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were agreed upon by Mr. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference yesterday morning, and in the afternoon preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded and the actual work of framing the "treaty of Portsmouth" was, by mutual agreement, turned over to Dr. De Martens, Russia's great international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for 25 years has acted as the legal adviser of the Japanese foreign office. The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

This happy conclusion of the conference, which a week ago would have been shipwrecked had it not been for the heroic intercession of President Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace, Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment, yielded everything still in issue. Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise, but an agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of prisoners were his last words. They had been repeatedly reiterated in Mr. Witte's instructions and in compliance with a request for a written reply to the Japanese compromise proposal of last Wednesday, they were delivered to Baron Komura. Mr. Witte went to the conference declaring that he was powerless to change the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "c" in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state.

The treaty arranged provides for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty, which guarantees to Russia in Japan and to Japan in Russia the most favored nation treatment and confirms the open door in Manchuria.

The envoys also arranged for direct traffic connections between the Chinese Eastern railway, which now becomes Japanese property, and the Manchurian railroad, which belongs to Russia, so that through trains may be run over both lines. Final agreement was reached by Japan acceding to the ultimatum presented by Mr. Witte.

Almost as soon as the plenipotentiaries had assembled, the senior Russian envoy produced a written statement and handed it to Baron Komura. It proved to be the formal official answer of the Russian government to the modified Japanese conditions of peace.

In substance, it said that Russia refuses to pay any money whatever for the indemnification of Japan's war expenses. She will not agree to surrender her interned warships. She will not limit her naval strength in the Pacific. She will cede that part of Sakhalin island south of 50 degrees. She will pay to Japan any reasonable expense incurred in the maintenance of Russian prisoners and will expect Japan to pay her for similar care extended to Japanese prisoners.

There is still a suspicion that a loophole was left in the adjustment of the difficulty over the Chinese Eastern railway through which Japan is to receive a considerable sum of money. If such an arrangement was made, the secretaries profess to know nothing about it and the envoys unite in the declaration that no financial consideration was paid by Russia to Japan for the traffic agreement.

Mr. Sato, the Japanese secretary, denied emphatically that any questions were to be left to be adjusted by any outside board of arbitration.

Finds Many Cases.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—The most important development of the yellow fever situation today was the report of Dr. C. Milo Brady, who had been sent by the state board of health on a tour of inspection of the bayous and lakes in Jefferson parish, where there are many settlements of fishermen in constant communication with New Orleans. Without completing an investigation, they turned up 35 cases of yellow fever, mostly along bayou Barataria, learned that deaths had occurred and found much suffering.

Postoffice Building is Opened.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The new postoffice building at Mission and Seventh streets was formally opened today, under the auspices of the Manufacturers' and Producers' association. Addresses were delivered by Mayor Schmitz, Postmaster Fisk, United States Circuit Judge Morrow, Congressman Kahn and Hayes and others. The postoffice has been a number of years in course of construction and is one of the finest in the United States.

Vote Approval of Merger.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—The stockholders of the Southern Pacific company, represented mainly by proxies at a meeting in this city, have voted their approval to the recent merger of the Southern Pacific company, of California, with the Southern Pacific company of Arizona and New Mexico.

NEW HAGUE CONFERENCE.

President May Revive Movement Already Begun.

Washington, Aug. 31.—It is regarded here as probable that immediately on the conclusion and final signature of the peace treaty between Russia and Japan there will be a renewed effort to secure another meeting of The Hague conference, in accordance with President Roosevelt's suggestion to the powers last spring. Following the original proposition, the president sent out a second note notifying the powers that, in his judgment, further proceedings in connection with the call should be left to the resident council at The Hague.

The State department has learned since then that all of the powers addressed, while accepting the project, qualified their acceptance with the statement that the new conference should be deferred until the conclusion of hostilities between Japan and Russia. There the matter has rested and it probably will require the issuance of a third circular note to set the wheels in motion and bring about the desired conference.

Any of the signatory powers might feel disposed to put forth such a note, but on the whole it is regarded as rather more probable that President Roosevelt will complete the movement he has initiated and soon after Secretary Root's return to Washington the president will advise with him touching the issuance of the necessary reminder.

"WHISTLE SOFTLY."

Roosevelt Declares Peace Conference Not Yet Out of Woods.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 30.—"Whistle softly; we are getting into the thin timber, but are not yet out of the woods."

This admonition represents accurately President Roosevelt's view of the situation at Portsmouth. Peace is in sight, but is not yet an accomplished fact. Profoundly as he is gratified at the results already achieved by the plenipotentiaries, the president realizes fully that the most important work remains yet to be done. Until more is accomplished it is scarcely the part of wisdom, he thinks, to do more than "whistle softly."

It is probable that the president may make a formal expression concerning the work accomplished at Portsmouth by the Russian and Japanese envoys, but the intimation today was that he would not make such a statement in any event until he had been assured of the success of the conference.

DISCIPLINE LAX.

Bonaparte Orders Court-Martial in Bennington Case.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Secretary Bonaparte, in his action today on the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the Bennington explosion, severely arraigns some officers of the vessel for failure to look after the safety-valves; orders Commander Lucien Young before a court martial to clear himself of the charges of "neglect of official duty;" directs the court-martial of Ensign Wade on the charge of "neglect of duty;" and disapproves the court of inquiry's finding that the Bennington was "in an excellent state of discipline and in good and efficient condition." Ensign Wade was in charge of the machinery. The action as to Commander Young was taken in view of the fact that the court of inquiry in its findings and opinions did not pass expressly upon his conduct and the question of his responsibility for the explosion. Mr. Bonaparte, however, approves the court of inquiry's indorsement of the creditable conduct of all the survivors of the officers and crew of the Bennington "after the explosion occurred."

Cars Tossed Like Chips.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 31.—A tornado struck Carbondale, 16 miles north of here, at 9 o'clock tonight, tearing buildings from foundations and in some instances destroying them. Box cars in railroad yards were lifted into the air, carried some distance and dashed to pieces. Many people had narrow escapes, but no fatalities are reported. Reports from the country are not yet received, but it is feared there was much damage and possible loss of life. The storm cut a 200-foot path through the town.

Czar Approves Conditions.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—The emperor yesterday visited Bjorkoe to inspect a cruiser in course of construction there. Before leaving Peterhof His Majesty cabled Mr. Witte to break off the negotiations and leave Portsmouth if the Japanese envoys insisted on an indemnity. When he returned to Peterhof, the emperor found Mr. Witte's cablegram announcing the success of the negotiations, and was delighted.

Taft Party Sails for Japan.

Manila, Aug. 31.—Secretary Taft and party sailed on the transport Logan at noon today for Japan. There was a notable demonstration in the bay just before the Logan sailed. Many valuable presents were presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt by the natives after she had gone aboard the Logan.

A BIG CONVENTION

Commercial Bodies to Meet and Discuss Railroad Rates.

PLAN TO OFFSET RAILROAD TALK

Demand of Nation for Prompt Legislation Will Be Impressed Upon President and Congress.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29.—The executive committee of the Interstate Commerce Law convention has practically decided to hold a national convention in Chicago early in October with a view to formulating further plans to induce congress to pass remedial railroad legislation.

E. P. Bacon, who is chairman of the committee, has notified the various local commercial organizations which are members of the convention that an early session may be looked for in this city. There was some doubt in the minds of the committee whether another gathering would be necessary, but, in view of the fact that the railway educational bureau claims that the danger of legislation has passed, Mr. Bacon believes that the situation should be discussed.

The convention is composed of between 350 and 400 commercial bodies and boards of trade throughout the country, and was the chief instrumentality in starting the present agitation for rate legislation. No plans have been formulated for the proposed session, but it is proposed to have free discussion of the situation, to receive reports of various committees regarding work already accomplished, to make additional plans to impress the president and congress with the necessity of immediate legislation. One of the members of the committee said:

"We do not propose to let the agitation cool off. The country is aroused over the railroad situation, and every one save the railway officials agrees that some legislation is essential. The convention realizes that tons of literature containing spurious arguments are being sent broadcast over the country, purporting to tell people why no further legislation is needed."

ALL ALONG COAST.

Yellow Fever Cases Being Scattered Far and Wide.

New Orleans, Aug. 29.—One of the deaths from yellow fever today is Sister Mary Engelheeta, of the convent of Perpetual Adoration, and her case was not reported until death. It is the first from that institution, though there have been several cases in that neighborhood.

Reports from the country tonight are: Patterson, six cases; Eighth ward of Jefferson parish, one case; Shrewsbury, one death; Hanson City, two cases and one death; Donaldsonville, one case (this is a new development and is traced to Port Barrow, across the bayou); Port Barrow, one case; St. Rose, three cases; Pecan Grove, one case; Good Hope plantation, one death; Waveland plantation, south of Patterson, six cases; Bellesean plantation, west of Patterson four cases; Gulfport reports one new case, and Mississippi City none.

Natchez makes no report of new cases, the people deciding to await the arrival of an expert before accepting the statement that there was yellow fever there. Escatawpa, Miss., near Mississippi Point, reports four cases.

Dr. Devron, in charge at Leeville, in a report on the situation there says: "I found things worse than Dr. Stark could have seen them a few days before. The people were in a panic. They had no morphine, no doctor, and they were dying from too much experimenting with different remedies. I found that more than half the population of 500 people is sick. They are distracted, and many are on the verge of lunacy from fright and grief."

Lift Boycott on Cotton.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Of particular importance to Southern cotton spinners and weavers is the announcement by Minister Rockhill today that the Chinese boycott on American piece goods is about to be lifted. Cabling from Peking, the minister says that his information is to the effect that the anti-American boycott as a whole is gradually subsiding. The Chinese merchants of Shanghai dealing in piece goods are strongly opposing the boycott, and taking steps which Minister Rockhill believes are likely to break it.

Sold Under the Hammer.

Hodgeville, Ky., Aug. 29.—Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a 110-acre farm, was sold today at auction to E. J. Collier, of New York. The price paid for it, \$3,600, is not more than it would bring for farming purposes. The property was sold by order of court in the bankruptcy case of A. W. Bennett, who purchased it 15 years ago from the Creal family, into whose hands it came at the time the Lincoln family removed from the state.

Togo May Decide the War.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—"Togo began the war and will finish it," is the statement made by a prominent Russian statesman. "Outside intervention being improbable, and the land forces of equal strength," he continues, "only the Japanese fleet, by blockading Russia's Baltic ports, can decide the war."

BIG GRAFT AT BREMERTON.

Sensational Charges Against Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Sensational charges of graft in the navy yard at Puget sound have been brought to the attention of Secretary Bonaparte, through a report of Special Agent R. H. Fickeler, who has been conducting an investigation at that point for several weeks.

It is charged in the report that certain employees of the yard have been smuggling government supplies from the yard, and that one of the government launches has been used for months to carry the goods and material from Bremerton to "fences," from which they are sold; that employees are compelled to live in certain boarding houses, where they are charged exorbitant rates, and they do not move for fear of being laid off; that alien contract labor is employed at the yard, and that a number of fugitives from justice are employed there.

These charges are backed up by affidavits, which show that corruption rivaling that exposed in the Postoffice department exists at the navy yard. It cannot be learned against whom the charges are made, but it is declared that when Captain Burrell, the new commandant of the yard, arrives to relieve Admiral Barclay, he will order a thorough examination of all employees under suspicion.

Secretary Bonaparte will order an investigation of the charges.

GOES INTO SHIPBUILDING.

Standard Oil to Manufacture Its Own Vessels at Bay City.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.—The Standard Oil company is to go into the shipbuilding business in California. It will begin by making its own vessels and will later become a competitor of the shipbuilding trust. The company has established its shipyard and the headquarters of its fleet at Point Richmond, across the bay from San Francisco. The company has decided that it will have a fleet of oil-carrying vessels on this coast, and after much surveying and inspection, a general superintendent has been brought from the East, and a shipyard has been located.

When the Standard Oil company made Point Richmond the site of its oil refinery and the terminus of its pipe line from the Kern county fields, it became necessary to have a shipyard to care for its fleet of oil-carrying vessels to repair them and make new ones when needed. This fleet does not consist of simply the ships used for carrying oil to and from coast ports, but of vessels that call at Oriental ports and island ports that stretch from Alaska to Panama and from Point Richmond to Yokohama.

FRONT GREATLY EXTENDED.

Made Possible by the Use of Wireless Telegraph System.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, Aug. 29.—Intelligence of the constitutional grants by the government has been received by the army, and general information relating to Portsmouth affairs continue to reach here from three to ten days late.

Since the Japanese reconnoitered the Russian center about 25 or 30 miles, August 10, which resulted in retaliatory skirmishing as well as the checkmating of a wide movement of considerable bodies of troops throughout three days, nothing important has occurred. During the long quiet there have been reinforcements to both sides, giving the theater of war a much changed appearance. The front has been greatly extended, made possible by the use of wireless telegraph, and because of the unexampled size of the armies the character of the third stage of the war, whether it be active hostilities, demoralization or the garrisoning of contested territory, will be complicated.

The relative positions of the two armies is comparable to that of a year ago, and the country facing the Japanese is almost identical with that which confronted them at Liao Yang.

Sleep of Four Months.

New York, Aug. 29.—Medical interests throughout the country have had their attention directed to a remarkable case of catalepsy in Yonkers, where Charles Canepi, 8 years old, has been in an unbroken trance like sleep for more than four months. On April 6 last while whirling round a lamppost he became dizzy, fell to the ground and struck on the back of his head. Two days later he complained of pains in the head and within a few minutes lapsed into a sleep of unconsciousness from which he has not awakened.

Strict Quarantine at Cairo.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 29.—The waiting room at Central station, where quarantine permits are issued, gave strong evidence today that Cairo has a rigid quarantine in existence as regards through passengers, who were detained at the headquarters because they were not supplied with permits, and a guard was placed over them until they could be sent on their way. A number of arrests were made, in each case of persons trying to evade the officers.

Norway To Be Recognized.

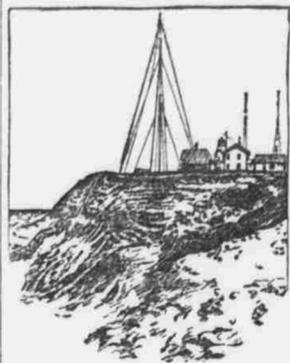
Washington, Aug. 29.—President Roosevelt is expected to recognize the independence of Norway within a few days. Pending arrangement for separation, Sweden served notice that the recognition of Norway would be regarded as an unfriendly act. This notice has now been withdrawn. Great Britain, France and Germany are ready to grant recognition and the president will probably follow suit.

WIRELESS IN NAVY.

UNCLE SAM PUTTING NEW DISCOVERY TO PRACTICAL USE.

System of Great Value in Time of Peace, but in Time of War It Is Declared It Would Now Be Indispensable—Equipping the Battleships.

Wireless telegraphy now is to the naval service what the land lines are to the army. Although its use but a short time ago was wholly unknown, it is now regarded as indispensable. When it was demonstrated that wireless telegraphy could be employed to advantage a comprehensive system was projected for the navy, which Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is rapidly establishing. The scheme upon which he is working contemplates making it possible for ships of the navy to be in communication with shores of the United States and its insular possessions and with each other at the great-



WIRELESS STATION AT CAPE COD, MASS.

est possible distances at which wireless messages may be sent.

A chain of stations extending from Cape Elizabeth, Me., to the Caribbean is already in practical operation; also stations on the Pacific coast and at Cavite in the far away Philippines. It is the purpose, too, of the bureau ultimately to make it possible for a warship anywhere in the West Indies to be within telegraphic communication with a home station, which means with Washington.

The equipment now being installed generally permits of communication with dependable reliability between warships at sea and between ships and shore for a distance of 125 miles, while communications have been successfully carried on in the naval service for a distance of 225 miles, and messages have been overheard by stations at a distance of over 400 miles. But a short time ago the commander of a fleet was able to communicate directly with vessels at no greater distance than five miles, the distance at which signals may be read with reliability. One officer is now assigned especially to the Bureau of Equipment to give wireless installation his special attention. That officer at present is Lieut. S. S. Robinson, whose expert knowledge of wireless qualifies him for the work.

All the newer ships of the navy have been equipped with wireless apparatus, while the work of installation on the older ships of the navy has been in steady progress, so that in a short time all the larger vessels of the navy, at least, will be fitted out with the apparatus now in use.

A most interesting project is that which contemplates connecting New Orleans with the Isthmus of Panama by wireless. This will necessitate the erection of two powerful stations at New Orleans and Colon. New Orleans was selected because there is a clear seaway between the two points. The distance is about 1,400 miles, and messages sent from one to the other will be flashed all the way across the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Negotiations are now pending for the necessary apparatus. Every confidence is felt in the success of the project.

The first message to be sent to the department at Washington from a ship at sea came from the cruiser Colorado. She was coming up the coast, and when 100 miles south of the lights at Nantucket, her captain sent a message directed to the department announcing his position. It went by wireless to Nantucket, and from there to Washington over land lines. This illustrates the possibilities of communication between the naval authorities at Washington and ships off the coast at distances which could not be reached a very few years ago. A peculiar incident occurred in connection with the Colorado's message. The operator of the wireless station at the Washington Navy Yard heard the message going from the Colorado to the lights and telephoned the fact to the department.

When the Dolphin started for Charleston recently to take the Secretary of the Navy, then Mr. Morton, and a party from the latter place to Porto Rico, the department received a report after her departure that a wreck lay in her course. A wireless message from Cape Henry ordered sent by the department was received by the Dolphin apprising her of the danger, thus putting her on the lookout.

The advantages of wireless have been demonstrated in the maneuvers of the North Atlantic fleet, when orders were sent to vessels of the command that had gotten far beyond signaling distance. As the fleet was coming north one of the vessels picked up by wireless the battleship Illinois, which was outside the Virginia capes,

and an extensive exchange of messages was carried on, the ships being 100 miles apart.

Some interesting reports have come to the department from the Washington Navy Yard. The operator there has overheard messages being sent from Cape Cod for the benefit of ships at sea, and has overheard communications passing between Boston and near-by points. These instances now attract but little attention from the experts at the department because they expect such things to be done and expect even greater things from the wireless system now being established by the navy. The wonder of naval officers now is: How did they ever get along without wireless?

DEADLY PINE CONE BOMB.

Marvelously Ingenious Mechanism Made by Barcelona Anarchists.

The small ball of metal in the shape of a pine cone picked up by M. Chavigny in Paris a few minutes after the attempt against Alfonso XIII and President Loubet was made, was really one of the famous bombs sent to France by the anarchists of Barcelona. M. Chavigny, happening to see this cone, little thought he was in the presence of a deadly machine. Being a great collector of relics, he evidently thought it was a piece of grille work torn off by the explosion that had just happened, and put it carefully in his vest pocket.

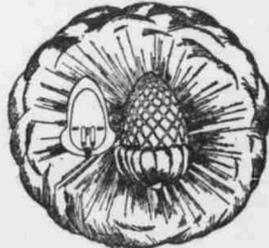
M. Chavigny went to call on a friend in a tavern situated on one of the boulevards. He told his friend about the explosion and exhibited the piece of metal he had picked up and so carefully thrust into his pocket. The head of a bolt covering the lower aperture of the pine cone drew the friend's attention, and they started to unscrew this bolt. An end of waxed thread, holding in place a glass tube, appeared.

Then M. Chavigny realized that this ball of metal was not the result of the explosion, but a bomb itself.

With the greatest of precautions the head of the screw was replaced and ten minutes later M. Chavigny placed the pine cone on the desk of M. Pechard, the police commissioner of the Gallion quarters, who immediately informed M. Girard, director of the municipal laboratory.

M. Girard unscrewed the bolt, and by pulling the waxed thread drew forth two small glass tubes, four centimeters long, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid.

These tubes were plunged into a mass of fulminate mercury, and were



THE PINE CONE BOMB.

maintained vertically by two small fragments of metal.

The director of the laboratory had everyone vacate the building. M. Girard, having first taken off a small quantity of fulminate of mercury (for all that was necessary was one grain of this dangerous product to kill a person, and this machine contained 1,400 grains), had a pall of water brought to him. He then proceeded, with the greatest of precaution, to plunge the bomb into the water. Sheltering himself in the inclosure of the port-cochere that would shield him in case of an explosion, the noted chemist let the dangerous bomb slide into the water, rendering it harmless.

It is believed that the bomb was laid in the grass by an anarchist who feared arrest and who did not want to be caught with the bomb in his possession.

American Gambiers.

Sir Thomas Dewar, in recounting his impressions of this country, says he was especially impressed with the universal interest taken by Americans in all sorts of contests. In illustrating this characteristic he tells of seeing a ragged newsboy one cold afternoon with his eyes glued on the display in a baker's window. Sir Thomas slipped a dime into the little fellow's hand. The boy exclaimed: "Say, if dis ain't luck! I've been wishin' for a cent and you gimme a dime." "What did you want the cent for?" asked Sir Thomas. "I wuz golt to buy an extra to see what won. I've a dollar on de third race."

Effects of Early Training.

"That new second girl has been a soubrette at some stage of her career," remarked Mrs. Keene. "What makes you think so?" asked her husband. "I judge so from the way she dusts; she never touches anything but the high places."—Detroit Free Press.

How He Lost His Leg.

Admiring Young Listener—And how did you lose your leg? Old Salt—Well, young man, one night in the dog watch, while I was carryin' a baby jib, I stepped on a starboard tack and blood plain ensued.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Two Points of View.

A young fellow says: "Oh, that was a long time ago; five or six years." An old fellow says: "Oh, that was some time ago; forty or fifty years."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.