

AWFUL ASSAULT IS END OF SIEGE

Continued from First Page.

VANQUISHED AND VICTOR



GENERAL STOESEL, Commander of the Russians at Port Arthur. GENERAL NOGI, Commander of the Japanese at Port Arthur.

back to the first of the main defenses of the position. A few days later on May 30 the Japanese occupied Dalny and on June 14-16 General Stakelberg, advancing to the relief of the Port Arthur army, was defeated by General Oku at the battles of Wa-fang-kau and Te-lis-su.

With Togo's ships lying like watchdogs around Port Arthur's seaward side and Nogi advancing slowly but relentlessly by land, the famous stronghold was under siege and from then on until General Stoessel on New Year's Day sought terms of capitulation, the operations have been marked by almost ceaseless fighting, bombardments by the fleet alternating with desperate attacks by land or assaults by the combined naval and military forces.

When Stoessel and the remnant of his devoted garrison march out of Port Arthur the flag of the Rising Sun will once more float from the ramparts of the position Japan won when she first sent out her new fleet and drove China from the seas.

STOESEL RAISES THE WHITE FLAG

Offers to Surrender and Requests Conference for Settling Terms—Nogi Grants the Request.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—Hostilities at Port Arthur were suspended today and the Russian and Japanese chiefs of staff met at noon at Shu-shi-ying to discuss terms of surrender.

The meeting was the result of a letter from General Stoessel to General Nogi yesterday included in the following report by General Nogi to the emperor:

"At 5 in the afternoon Jan. 1, the enemy's bearer of a truce came into the first line of our position south of Shu-shi-ying and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at 9 o'clock at night. The letter is as follows: ..."

GENERAL STOESEL'S LETTER.

"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 lives 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 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."

REPLY OF THE JAPANESE GENERAL.

"Shortly after dawn today I will dispatch our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply addressed to Stoessel:

"I have the honor to reply to your proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I have appointed as commissioners Major General Iijchi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners Jan. 2 (noon) at Shu-shi-ying. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification, and cause the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officer of both the negotiating parties and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect."

HONORS FOR STOESEL.

Marshal Yamagata, chief of general staff under orders from the emperor, dispatched the following cablegram to General Nogi:

"When I respectfully informed his majesty of General Stoessel's proposal for capitulation, his majesty was pleased to state that General Stoessel has rendered commendable service to his country in the midst of difficulties, and it is his majesty's wish that military honors be shown him."

TOKIO WILD WITH JOY.

Tokio is wildly joyous over General Nogi's telegram announcing that General Stoessel had sent a letter relating to the surrender of Port Arthur. Newsboys crying extras were the messengers who carried the news to the holiday crowds in the streets. The people grabbed the papers and repeated the cries. This was the news carried through the city and within a few minutes the firing of aerial bombs and daylight rockets began in various parts of the city. Bands appeared and a score of small processions formed and surged thru the principal streets.

Japan has paid a heavy price for the Russian fortress. The prospect of its early possession cheered the people as no other event of the war has done. The emperor's New Year reception and audience to the army and navy officers and civil officials continued this morning. The news from Port Arthur gave additional cheer to the general exchange of congratulations.

LIBERAL TERMS PREDICTED.

It is believed here that the Port Arthur garrison has received liberal terms. There is a general disposition to be magnanimous in view of the garrison's defense. In military circles the opinion was expressed that the discussion covered only a few questions, including allowing the garrison to march out carrying their arms, permitting the garrison to return to Russia with or without their officers and requiring their parole not to take any further part in the war. It is possible that Japan will permit the entire garrison to return to Russia with arms upon giving their parole.

RUSSIANS BLOW UP SHIPS.

The Russians at Port Arthur evacuated several forts during the night and this morning blew up a majority of the ships in the harbor.

Tokio, Jan. 2.—General Nogi reporting last night says:

"The center and left columns opened an attack against Wan-tai hill at 9 o'clock today. Availing skillfully of the result of our bombardment, our troops stormed into and entirely occupied the position at 3:35 p.m. We captured three guns at 'H' fort and four guns at Wan-tai. Our trophies at Shung-shu mountain were three seven-millimeter field guns,

two fifty-seven-millimeter and two machine guns."

Shung-shu Is Mined.

The fort on Shung-shu mountain was captured Saturday morning. The works were mined and exploded at 10 a.m. many Russians being buried in the debris. Those who remained in the fort were captured. There was little opposition to the attack. The northeast section of the fort was destroyed, affording cover for the assaulters.

Thru an opening at the entrance into the bomb-proof in the gorge at Shung-shu mountain all the entombed Russians were gradually brought out. The rescued number two officers and over 160 men. According to the prisoners about one hundred and fifty corpses were buried under the debris caused by the explosion. The trophies taken include field and machine guns not yet enumerated.

Capture of 'H' Fort.

Following the dramatic capture of Shung-shu mountain the Japanese yesterday captured the 'H' fort and a recently constructed fort on Shung-shu mountain, which gives them possession of the entire line between the

lung mountain and 'H' fort, by way of Panlung mountain.

Simultaneously the extreme Japanese right crossing south along Pigeon bay, captured the heights south of Hou-san-yan-tao.

Forta Deserted.

A dispatch from the Japanese army before Port Arthur received at noon today says:

"The enemy's forces occupying Kuekwan mountain and Q fort, following an explosion at 12:30 this morning, opened a sudden and fierce rifle fire, which suddenly stopped. Our scouts were dispatched to the scene and immediately afterwards found the enemy evacuating these places. Our forces immediately occupied these two forts and also the heights known as M and N, south of the forts.

"This morning almost all the enemy's ships, large and small, were blown up in the entrance and inside the harbor."

DESTROYERS FLEE TO CHI-FU

Four Russian Boats There—Are Already Disarmed.

Chi-fu, Jan. 2.—The Russian torpedo-boats Skory, Strati, Vlastni and Serdity, now in port here, having arrived this morning, have been disarmed, and the Japanese destroyers which followed them in have left the harbor. It is reported that there are 15,000 sick and wounded at Port Arthur and that 5,000 able-bodied convalescents man the forts.

Two Destroyers at Tsing-Tau.

A dispatch received here from Tsing-tau, dated 5 o'clock in the evening, says that the Russian destroyers Smirni and Berki and a merchantman with 800 soldiers on board have just arrived there.

Captain Kartow, commanding the torpedo-boat destroyer Vlastni, says the Japanese expected to enter Port Arthur Tuesday.

Russians Blow Up Forts.

The Russians yesterday blew up two of their own forts near the railway and completed the destruction of the cruiser Bayan. It is said the forts were blown up because of a shortage of men and ammunition.

Port Arthur is described by later arrivals as a living hell. The hospitals are said to be nearly all destroyed. Three Japanese destroyers, after entering the harbor and making a demonstration, joined other Japanese warships waiting outside. The opinion is general that interesting developments are likely to occur tonight.

NEGOTIATIONS MAY TAKE TIME

Delays May Be Entailed by Communicating with Tokio.

London, Jan. 2.—At noon the Japanese legation received an official communication from Tokio, leaving no doubt that the Japanese will soon be in effective occupation of Port Arthur, the magnificent defense of which is the subject of eulogy on all sides.

At the Japanese legation it was said that the negotiations over the terms of surrender might entail considerable communication with Tokio and possibly prolonging the negotiations until Tuesday or even Wednesday, but there was little disposition to doubt that an agreement would be reached.

Minister Hayashi expressed relief at the fact that the sacrifice of life on the part of the garrison was not in vain, and that the besiegers was about to be ended.

The fall of the fortress, the minister added, would mark the close of an important phase of the war and release a large number of troops which would be available for the reinforcement of Field Marshal Oyama, but Baron Hayashi was not in a position to say that the surrender would have any definite, immediate influence on the disposition of the minister's war. As to mediation, the minister reiterated that he knew of no attempts in that direction.

Hayashi Talks of Terms.

"The legation," continued Baron Hayashi, "has nothing confirmatory of the reports of a definite surrender, but our information goes to show that the surrender of the great fortress is imminent. The terms of surrender, of course, come within the province of the generals, but it is very unlikely that Russian troops still at Port Arthur who are believed to number nearly 20,000 men, will be allowed to reinforce the troops now in the field."

Tribute to Stoessel.

"The surrender will in no way affect the glory belonging to General Stoessel and his admiration for their splendid defense."

The Fashion Center.

The great Plymouth Clothing House.

LOGGERS KILLED IN THE WEST.

Special to the Journal. Miss. Jan. 2.—A letter has been received from the coroner at Sand Point, Idaho, who says that Daniel McDermott was killed there on Christmas Day. The victim was a resident of this city and was engaged in the logging business hereabouts. He was believed to have had a very large family. The residence of M. Walsh was damaged to the extent of \$500 by fire yesterday.

NEW YORK LIFE'S HEAD PREDICTS RECORD YEAR

New York, Jan. 2.—The several financial reviews indicate that 1904 has been a year of very great prosperity. The president's message with its recommendations as to the tariff and control of the public corporations has been very favorably commented upon by the business interests and no fear is expressed that extreme opinions on either side will prevail in congressional enactment.

The great corn and cotton crops have made west and south prosperous and comfortable and the labor situation in the manufacturing districts of the north and east is most satisfactory. The banking interests in all sections report excellent results for the year.

The insurance business, except for the Baltimore fire, has never been more prosperous. The life part of it is manifested by the early report of the New York Life company. President McCall states that the new year has produced the largest business ever reported by any similar company. The policy holders are nearly one million in number and the insurance in force approximates two billions in amount. The last quarter of the year added one hundred and thirty millions of applications for new insurance in a total exceeding five hundred millions for the year. The company's policy reserves, securities include government, state, municipal and railroad bonds to the extent of \$290,000,000. No stocks of any kind are held as investments, and no bond in the list is in default of interest. The company, during the sixty years of its existence, has paid in claims the policy holders \$450,000,000.

The enormous exports of the fiscal year \$1,460,829,000 and the advance orders in the steel and iron trade all indicate that 1905 will be a record year, unless labor troubles which are not looked for now, arise to change the situation.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause of colds and cures the headache and look for the signature of B. W. Groves, 23c.

A NEW MAYOR TAKES REINS

Continued from First Page.

Markets—Duryea, Nye, Ehle, Pettersen, Rand. Printing—Gerber, Ehle, Nelson, Castner, Pettersen. Theaters—Theater, Gerber, Ehle, Nelson, Castner, Pettersen. Railroads—Chatfield, Holmes, Clark, Schoonmaker, Rand. Police—Anquist, Van Nest, Ryan, Pettersen. Health and Hospitals—Nye, Chatfield, Westphal, Nelson.

Cancellation—Ryan, Westphal, Nelson. Ordinances—Castner, Westphal, Holmes. Rules—McCoy, Starkweather, Gerber. Bethany Home—Ehle, Nye, Satterlee.

MAYOR JONES' MESSAGE Document Names Several Ideas Which Will Be Taken Up.

Mayor Jones' inaugural message was as follows:

The occasion which brings us together today is not only the inauguration of the mayor, but the beginning of the two-year term of the next council. The executive and legislative departments thus assume together important duties and responsibilities, and it is the duty of the council to see that the mayor shall from time to time give the city council such information, and recommend such measures, as he may deem advantageous to the city."

Some of the most important measures have prevented my presenting to you today anything like a comprehensive message, following the time-honored usage of the past, but I may from time to time, as I have done in the past, present to you honorable body communications more in detail having a bearing upon matters of vital public interest.

Ours is a city government by council, in which there are the important municipal functions are located, to be performed thru the medium of committees. I do not recall any instance among the larger American cities where greater responsibility has been placed upon the council than here in Minneapolis. You, as members of the council, serve the municipal corporation as a board of directors to its business, and the council is the body which, while the mayor, to continue the figure, is a sort of executive head to see that your orders are carried out. The entire revenues of the city are placed under your control, and the annual expenditure of a sum now considerably over \$3,000,000 is made entirely under your direction. You raise the money and you spend it without any check outside of your control, and the annual expenditure rests as a whole. The exercise of sound business judgment with economical management thru the heads of the several departments justifies this council form of government, while the lack of both confends it.

As mayor, I cannot directly connect with your body except thru the exercise of the veto power, and even that check is not absolute, for the council has the right to override the veto by a two-thirds of your membership. The influence of the mayor, therefore, is only indirect, but in my own case six years of service in the council has given me a better understanding of the council's position in connection with our joint relations. I shall feel in consequence even livelier interest in the success of your labors in behalf of the welfare of the community, and I stand ready to co-operate with you in any way, and at all times, without desiring to become at all obtrusive.

The Mayor's Specific Duties.

But while the mayor may not directly effect legislation, he is not left without grave responsibilities in the conduct of his office. The chief magistrate of the city is responsible for good order and for the safety of the citizens. He should also aim to maintain a standard of civic conduct which corresponds with the high average character and intelligence of the inhabitants of the city. There are many ways in which the mayor can contribute to the conservation of public morals in this city should be the chief concern of his mayor, and I am profoundly impressed with my responsibility in this connection. Seldom in the history of the world has a man been called upon to perform a more difficult and more important duty than that which is now placed upon me, and I realize that my attitude toward them is of the greatest importance to the standard of morality in this community. During the campaign just closed I assumed, in the plainest language I could command, certain responsibilities in the event of my election. I left no doubt as to my intention, and I stand pledged to a certain course in the event of my election. I have no notion of resigning, and I am justified in assuming that they expect me to carry out my promises.

The problem of a pure water supply for this city is one of the live questions facing us, notwithstanding the result of the recent vote on the issue of bonds for a water supply. The city has a long and honorable history of a pure water supply, and it is my duty to see that this combination of causes, prejudice against further bond issues, doubt in the mind of the public as to the best method of filtration, and general indifference to the subject, does not result in a water supply which is not pure and safe.

The recent report of the water department, as well as the history of other improvements along this line, suggests that a remedy for existing conditions may be at hand without awaiting legislative authorization. The profits of this department, which should always go toward its betterment, and the reduction of cost to the consumer, have amounted in the past year to a sum approximating \$250,000. During the two years of the life of the present administration, the total amount will aggregate at least half a million dollars, which ought certainly to make possible a satisfactory start toward a complete and permanent water supply. The first thing to be determined, however, is the most effective method of securing pure water, the expert commission's report to your honorable body indicating that either the sand-bed plan or the mechanical method of filtration will prove equally efficient. Without assuming at this time to pass on the comparative merits of these two methods, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the mechanical system can be installed on what is known as the unit plan, gradually extended according to the needs of the city, and paid for out of the revenues of the department without resorting to a bond issue. In this connection it is well to recall that the new Northeast pumping station, from which we now get a fairly pure water supply, was completed with all its improvements at a cost of \$180,000, paid entirely out of the profits of the water department.

Voting Machines.

Wide legislation in this state has made ample provision for the full and free expression of public sentiment at the polls, thru the so-called Australian method of voting and the primary system of nominations. One step more seems necessary to insure the honest and accurate recording of that sentiment, and that is the adoption of a perfected form of the voting machine. Granting the mechanical nature of the newly organized convention, and it has been tested satisfactorily in several cities, both east and west, every consideration of economy in time and money argues for its adoption, to say the least. The cost of having the honest intent of the voter registered absolutely beyond all question, is only

one-tenth of one per cent of the cost of the present system.

San Francisco and other lesser cities. I know of no better time than now, and no better place than this, to begin to lay the foundation of this reform. Two years ago, while I was acting mayor, something was done along this line, but a great deal more lies ahead to do, and while I shall not attempt to outline an elaborate system, I shall, as soon as possible, put into operation some simple and practicable civil service rules and regulations, which will provide for a physical examination and a mental test sufficient to ascertain if an applicant knows what his duties are and is reasonably fitted to perform them.

A maximum age limit will be maintained, both with reference to new appointments and to retirement from the force. This method will practically eliminate partisan influences from determining appointments, and will give all citizens an equal opportunity to be considered, regardless of their nationality or party affiliations.

Efficient service previously rendered to the city will be accepted as a credit in determining the qualifications of an applicant.

A term of probationary service before final appointment will always be required, and no removal will be made without giving the officer to be retired a hearing in his own behalf.

The younger efficient men and officers of the force should be given a chance, and services well and faithfully performed must be recognized and rewarded. Promotion or otherwise, within the age limit is reached. Officers of the active force who are to be retired upon the ground of advanced age will be fitted into minor positions suitable to their age and physical condition. Until the much-needed pension system is provided thru a new city charter, or by legislative enactment, this system, which only means of honorable retirement of aged employees of the city. The plan is imperfect, and should there be a considerable number of men attaining the advanced age, it might prove to be impracticable thru lack of vacancies in minor places.

This discussion and the proposal of the introduction of the merit system into the city government, suggests the query: "Is there any good reason why the city council should not, in the same spirit, voluntarily promote civil service rules in the city government, and so long as they longer hamper its efficiency by dictating to the chief appointments and promotions upon the basis of public patronage and influence."

Franchises.

I wish to call attention to the rapidly increasing value in this city of its franchises—of the right to use its streets. This value increases so rapidly that the population. Minneapolis has grown so large, and the standard of living among the masses of the people has risen so high, that the franchises are becoming more and more valuable. They should be as carefully preserved and as judiciously disposed of as is money raised by the city. The franchise in the case is as sacred as in the other.

Curiously, the fact of the growing need of the people for public facilities has been met by the granting of franchises, and special privileges without compensation, on the theory that the public service corporations ought in fact to be thanked for applying the need. The matter may have been different in the past, but the contrary is true now. The need of the people is the very thing that gives value to the franchises. The people's want creates the need, and the franchise is the privilege of using the streets to supply this demand is worth much and should never again be given away, but disposed of, it will, for the greatest possible benefit of the people themselves.

During the life of the last council probably no matter created more interest than the consideration of the franchises asked for by the city. The fact shows the growing importance of the subject. As to at least one franchise, just granted, the city's interests have been sacrificed to the private interests of the franchise holder, and also in provisions requiring the payment to the city, under certain conditions, of a certain percentage of the profits of the business, the option to purchase by the city, the right of the city to inspect, to compel extensions, to examine the company's business, and in other ways.

The value of the franchises of this city, as an investment for capital and the necessity of preserving the people's interests, warrants even greater safeguards. In attempting to do this, the mayor stands ready to co-operate with you in all proper ways.

In the meantime it would be appropriate for the city, thru the proper department, to see that the franchises which are outstanding franchises and special privileges exist, the legal periods of their continuance, the rights of the city to be kept in mind, and the reasonable measure of the city's control over them, and the methods and measures adopted by other cities under like circumstances.

We should do for this city what every sane and reasonable corporation is expected to do: examine carefully as to what other corporations having a like business are doing, and profiting by their experience, and to see that the city is not in any way under all other circumstances, and in fairness to all interests, best serve the city and its people.

Filtration.

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Other Matters of Importance.

There is urgent need of a stronger building and fire ordinance if this city is to keep its rank and maintain its growth. The present ordinance is antiquated and the destruction of property, both the absolute waste of partially burned fuel. It is my intention to co-operate in every way within my power with whatever agencies are invoked in this connection to do away with the fire hazard and to investigate and report upon this subject, which report you will find embodied in council proceedings of the past year. I am gratified to say that their conclusions fully coincide with mine. This is a matter which I am confident demands your early and earnest attention.

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NEW GLOAK HOUSE
608 NICOLLET AV.

An Extraordinary Cleaning-Up Sale
OF ALL
Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Skirts, Waists, Millinery
At These Low Prices
Don't Lose Sight of It. These Are All New Goods

MILLINERY
\$20.00 Trimmed Hats...\$7.50
\$15 Trimmed Hats...\$5.00
\$10 Trimmed Hats...\$3.75
\$7.00 Trimmed Hats...\$2.50

NOSE SUPPORTERS
Hose Supporters, in glass boxes, worth to \$1...25c

23 Nearsel Coats, made of whole skins, Skinner's satin lining, a guarantee with each garment for two years, worth \$50 and \$60...\$27.50

WAISTS
\$15.00 Waists...\$9.50
\$10 Waists...\$6.50
\$7.50 Waists...\$4.75
\$3.50 Country Flannel Shirt...\$1.35

Single Fox Boas with large tails, worth \$10...\$5.95

Warm Shoes
BABIES' red felt lace shoes, leather soles, sizes 4 to 8; value 50c, now...39c
CHILDREN'S pongola kid, red flannel lined, lace, sizes 6 to 10; value 60c, now...65c
GIRLS' warm shoes, sizes 8 1/2 to 11 and 12; value \$1.25, now...98c
WOMEN'S warm shoes, some have tips and some are plain; in lot are sizes up to 6 1/2; some are "fleece lined," some are flannel lined; value, \$1.25, \$1.48 and \$1.75; now...98c

Home Trade Shoe Store
219-223 NICOLLET

have been issued by the direct vote of the people, in accordance with a legislative act. The total amount of the bonds has varied from 21.60 mills to 28.50, but the apparent increase is due to a decrease in the assessed valuation. The present cost of maintaining the city's public institutions and departments is, in round numbers, \$2,151,000.

The work of the various departments for the past year was reviewed at some length. The engineer expended \$130,269, laying more than eleven miles of sewer, 16.81 miles of watermain, 17.21 miles of curb and gutter, 12.67 miles of paving, 8.41 miles of granite road, 30 miles of sidewalk, besides doing other work. The work on the new bridge across the river at Thirty-second avenue is in progress and will provide a much-needed improvement. Attention was given to the waterworks, reference being made to the improved service for Lowry Hill and Prospect park. Commendation is given to the metered service.

Filtration Approved.

I have long been an advocate of the natural or sand filtration bed for our needs. It costs something at first, but it never wears out, and we know it to be absolutely automatic, reliable and inexpensive in its operation. We should try no experiments. I beg to refer you to my inaugural address of two years ago, where you will find my reasons for these views more fully expressed. I also beg to refer you to the report of the commission of experts appointed by your honorable body to investigate and report upon this subject, which report you will find embodied in council proceedings of the past year. I am gratified to say that their conclusions fully coincide with mine. This is a matter which I am confident demands your early and earnest attention.

Library Interests.

The changes made at the public library by the opening of the open-shelf reading room, the opening of the hand-book library at the corner of First and Hennepin, and the opening of two additional branch stations, are commented upon as being of the greatest benefit to the public. We are all familiar with the beautiful parks and parkways of this city and appreciate their value to the ethical and social life of our people. Little need be said in behalf of our parks, for they speak most eloquently for themselves. I