

DISMAY IN JAP ARMY OVER PEACE

Terms Come Like a Thunderclap to the Soldiers in the Field.

Special to The Journal. September 13.—Stanley Washburn, the Daily News correspondent at Oyama's headquarters, Mukden, cables as follows:

The terms of peace, which were withheld from the Japanese army for over a week by a stoppage of the mails, are gradually becoming known to the officers and the men in the ranks. They are received with universal consternation and indignation. The soldiers declare that they would prefer to continue fighting at any cost rather than stop the war on such terms.

Like Thunderclap to Army. Since that time a few telegrams have found their way to the front, giving the terms of peace. These came like a thunderclap to the army. Every body supposed that the original demands of the government would be enforced without exception, for to all outward appearances the Japanese are now in better condition than ever before to fight a great battle.

The Japanese probably have no fewer than 700,000 rifles under Oyama, against 500,000 in the Russian army. The foreign attaches have generally believed that the next battle would result not less favorably for the Japanese than did the battle of Mukden. They have insisted that there was a good chance of the entire Russian forces being surrounded and captured along with their commander.

Ample Supplies for Army. There is no question that the Japanese have been hampered seriously by insufficient transportation facilities, but during the last six months vast quantities of supplies have been accumulated at the various depots. These were sufficient to have enabled the army to advance 150 miles and fight at least one great battle without further aid from the line of communication. All the divisions are now in a condition of overstrength. The soldiers are in the pink of condition and have a plentiful diet, which all have felt would permanently settle the far-eastern question.

Jap Officers Dismayed. Even the high officers of the army do not attempt to conceal their dismay at the outcome of the negotiations. General Nogi has aged perceptibly with disappointment. It is freely reported that Marshal Oyama, General Kodama, his chief of staff, and other high authorities, are equally disgruntled.

According to current stories, none of the army commanders was consulted, save in a perfunctory way, in regard to the terms of peace.

The feeling is growing that Japan has gained little from Russia beyond promises which can be enforced only at the cost of another conflict. Many officers assert that in spite of the unprecedented victories which the army has won, the sum total of the war is flat failure.

Grief of the Soldiers. The grief of the soldiers in the ranks is pathetic. They keep repeating again and again: "We will never yield." All insist that such a peace as has been secured is only temporary, and Japan must be prepared to renew the struggle within a few years.

The wildest rumors are circulating in regard to disturbances in Tokyo and everywhere else in Japan. The soldiers seem generally to rejoice at the reports of the destruction of buildings and assassinations. Many of them have said to me: "Komura will be killed like a dog when we return to Japan."

Demobilization of Army. The first steps toward demobilization have already been taken. Supplies have stopped coming up from the seaports, and the backflow of those under transport has begun. It is said that the Japanese authorities hope to complete the evacuation of Manchuria by next February.

The return of this army, writing under what it considers a humane peace, threatens to destroy the feeling in Japan, which heretofore has characterized this remarkable war. It is believed here that the army henceforth will be a potent factor in the dominant factor in the affairs of the nation. Its officers openly assert that the diplomats of Japan have forfeited the confidence of the people.

CHINESE ARE REJOICING

Peace Is Welcome to the People on Whose Lands War Ravaged. Lidziapudze, Manchuria, Sept. 13.—Whatever may be the feelings of the Russian or Japanese soldiers regarding the conclusion of peace, one man welcomes it unreservedly and with beaming smiles. This is the Chinaman, on whose land the war was fought for nearly eighteen months. Today the roads around here are filled with happy, smiling Chinese, men and women, old and young, who, in clumsy carts loaded with their household goods, are proceeding in long lines back to their old homes.

The Chinese greet the Russian soldiers with the cry of "Peace," which is repeated over and over again. Many of their homes have been devastated, but notwithstanding this they express their joy at seeing the peaceful and industrious occupations. Furthermore, the game of neutrality to each side, which the Chinese have been obliged to play, has been a hard one and peace has brought relief from this strain. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chinese are now the happiest people in Manchuria.

It is reported here that the Japanese have disbanded the Chinese bandit organizations which they operated during the war.

ARRANGING ARMISTICE

Russ and Jap General Meet on the Field of War. Manchuria, Sept. 13, 2 p.m. Tokushima, representing Oyama, and General Gervais, representing the Russian staff, met at 10 o'clock this morning to arrange the details of an armistice.

Fall Styles Ready. Plymouth Clothing House, 22-24-26 5th Street, St. Paul City Water.

Investors America's Best 10 Cigar.

OPINIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO WOODS

Continued from First Page.

ests presented their statement in behalf of the reservoir system and the present policy.

Stevens Denies Opposition. Congressman L. C. Stevens presented a statement in behalf of the St. Paul Commercial club. He said that he was glad to be taken to the woods and that the reservoirs should be abandoned. St. Paul asked only for the retention of the reservoirs. They did not desire to interfere with their management, but were willing to trust the engineers of the war department to reconcile the various interests. St. Paul had no manufacturing interest in the river, but only the interest of this section of the country. The hearing had displayed the importance of the retention of the reservoirs, and it was time that agitation for their abandonment be stopped. Interests depending on the river are growing, and they should be assured of a continuance of the present system. The uses of the river for navigation and agriculture are of enormous importance. The agricultural products of the section benefited are valued at \$370,000,000 for an average year. The manufacturing establishments directly affected produce an annual output worth \$300,000,000, and have payrolls of \$50,000,000 a year. The river as it stands has a vast influence on transportation rates. The reduction of rates on such a vast volume of business is a vast consideration. The river is a radiating factor in all western rates. Oriental products are brought east by rail, and the advantage of low rates to river points. Freight runs down the Mississippi valley are more and more being exported by the gulf ports. This means decreased rates and higher prices for all products.

Future Navigation. With the disappearing of the logging and lumber interest on the Mississippi river, which can be expected in a reasonable space of time, there must be a decided change in the growth and development of navigation on this waterway and there is no probability of an industrial city on the upper Mississippi river valley from the reservoir district to St. Louis. The government has already expended \$840,000 on locks and dams to aid navigation below Minneapolis. These locks will be destroyed, this expenditure has been of no avail.

Used to Keep Rates Down. C. S. Kathan of Aitkin asked Mr. Stevens whether he meant that the river should be maintained as a means of traffic, but to keep down railroad rates. "Yes," replied the congressman. "That is just it. That has been the policy of the government for more than half a century, and more than a thousand million dollars have been spent on waterways to keep down rates. Every year, under the direction of congress, \$60,000,000 are spent for that purpose."

Further appointment by Major Esy and former Lieutenant Governor G. S. Ives, who introduced statistics on the importance of river navigation to the north, and industries of the northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS STATEMENT

Commercial Club and City Council Uphold the Reservoirs. The statement of the Minneapolis Commercial club, given by its public affairs committee, was as follows:

The Commercial club of Minneapolis favors the maintenance of the government reservoirs on the headwaters of the Mississippi river, and begs to be permitted to enter an emphatic protest against any change in method of operation which would lessen their efficiency.

The Commercial club of Minneapolis is an organization with 1,800 members, representing the many varied industrial enterprises carried on within the limits of a city containing 252,000 inhabitants and with property aggregating upwards of \$250,000,000 in value. A city with bank clearings of \$1,000,000,000 per annum; retail trade of \$1,000,000,000 annually; and producing \$170,000,000 in manufactured articles annually. The Mississippi flows thru the center of the city and in and along its banks are interests of the highest importance.

There are costly water power improvements for machinery, light and transportation purposes; there are manufacturing plants of many kinds; saw mills which turn out six million feet of sawed lumber per year, and there are flour mills of 25,000,000 barrels annual capacity, which are run by power from the river.

And the Commercial Club believes that it fully expresses herein the sentiments and wishes of the inhabitants of this great American city.

Results of Reservoirs. The five reservoirs established by the federal government between 1884 and 1898 have, during the period of their operation, been of value too great to be estimated in money. They have made regular navigation possible between Brainerd and the city of Grand Rapids. They have placed within reach of market from places not reached by railroads, such immense quantities of timber as figures are inadequate to describe. They have maintained Minneapolis and St. Paul at the head of navigation for large steamboats, and have been a factor in keeping freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard and the south within reasonable limits. Commerce on this section of the river would have been of much larger proportions in the past had it not been for the existence of the deep water way to the east by way of the Great Lakes.

The Mississippi valley has never had communication with the Pacific coast except by way of the overland routes, but with the completion of the Panama canal a few years, a new route is possible, which the maintenance of navigation on the upper Mississippi will make practicable and serviceable and of inestimable value to Minnesota.

We submit that these reservoirs have been of advantage to navigation, which was the primary object sought by their establishment, and have also served to mitigate floods, which was their secondary purpose.

It has been reported by the officers in charge, and by the various boards of United States engineers appointed to investigate, that with the existing reservoirs it has been possible to raise and maintain the level of the river at St. Paul for a period of ninety days of the year, and the low-water months of the year, and that the beneficial effects upon navigation are experienced along the entire river. The original project called for the establishment of forty-one reservoirs. In place of forty-one there have been five constructed, but it appears from the original report of twenty years' operation that these five have demonstrated their great usefulness to navigation, and it is within the knowledge of people who have

been familiar with the upper river for many years, that floods thereon, since 1884 have been lower than theretofore. Prior to 1884, the highest mark at Aitkin, while the highest occurring since that date did not exceed seventeen feet at that place. The reservoirs have cost the government \$1,000,000 annually to build and maintain. They have been the means of preventing or mitigating repeated serious flood injury to property along the river from Grand Rapids upon and they have paid for themselves times over in damage thus saved.

Flowage Rights. The records show this to be the first year in which the United States has used, on any appreciable extent, its flowage rights upon either of the two big reservoir basins, and the government has long since acquired by purchase, presidential proclamation and condemnation proceedings, flowage rights exceeding the present overflowed surface by four feet. The limits of flowage rights are matters of public record and the rights attach to the land.

The records also disclose that the discharge of the river from releasing basins have never been sufficient in themselves to produce serious overflow upon lands situated below the dams. The floods in the Aitkin district are caused by rain streams not under government control. In view of these facts, it is difficult to see wherein the method of operation has been open to criticism, but should not be permitted to even suggest the total abandonment of the reservoirs.

If the reservoirs are not to carry in storage sufficient water to maintain the river at a navigable stage at St. Paul, that is to say, if they are to be used merely as flood reducers, the government might save a million, and a quarter, and their total abandonment by act of congress would be the logical and probably a speedy step.

Flowage rights would revert to the land owners and could not be again secured without the expenditure of great sums of money, however much they might be desired in the future. If flowage rights have not already been secured upon a few small tracts of swamp and jack pine wastes, the government is rapidly obtaining them. The interests of a few ought not to prevent over those of the citizens of Minnesota and other states benefited by open navigation on the river, and to destroy the efficiency of the reservoirs in this respect would be a serious loss to the upper Mississippi river valley from the reservoir district to St. Louis.

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C. C. McCarthy of Grand Rapids, representing the Itasca Paper company and the Northwestern Timber Supply Co., declared that those interests were being ignored in favor of the manufacturing interests of Minneapolis. He said that, instead of 400 feet a second, they ought to receive 1,000 feet annually. The interests he represented were not desirous of having the reservoirs abolished save as a last resort. Mr. McCarthy read from an interview with members of the board, published in the Duluth News-Tribune. Members of the board asked to see the interview, after which Major Chittenden commented that the article was published before any of them were in the neighborhood.

G. A. Gilman of St. Cloud, formerly lieutenant governor, spoke on behalf of the reservoir system and urged the rights of corporations that had established enterprises, counting on the maintenance of the system.

Navigation Interests Appeal.

William A. Meese of Moline, Ill., representing the Upper Mississippi River improvement association, also federal and private interests. He spoke of Rock Island, appeared before the board and asked time to prepare a formal statement, saying they had not heard of the hearing in time. He spoke of the large manufacturing interests depending on water power, including the government arsenal at Rock Island and the big plants at Moline. Other enterprises in manufacturing and navigation, were coming into being, but could not succeed without the reservoir system. He said the question was not to be taken up at the association meeting Oct. 10 and 11, but to be taken up at a statement prepared at that time.

The Northwestern Paper company and the Northland Power company of Duluth, also spoke in support of the reservoir system, asking that the present system of operating the reservoirs be maintained. Similar applications were filed by Captain Day of the Planet Steamer line and Captain H. H. H. of the Burlington Lumber company.

It is claimed by European savants from whom this remedy emanated, that 500 drops will permanently cure even the most obstinate case. The dose is small and pleasant to take, being only seven drops twice daily. The Austrian dispensary, 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York city, will send a trial amount of acetate free by mail to all sufferers who have not tested the wonderful curative powers of this specific.

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Profit Credited, Not Made. Mr. Shipman said the company raised the price from 91 to 99, but the profit had never been realized and the company holds the bonds at the present time. He admitted that the New York Life in this case did not return bonds, as is customary, to the syndicate managers, but took them itself and credited on the books the profit, which in fact had not been made.

Next Mr. Hughes turned to the joint account of Goldman, Sachs & Co., and the New York Life in 1899. The account was in order to be in Chicago & Northwestern railroad bonds with an agreement for equal division of profits. Mr. Shipman said it should not be called a syndicate.

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"Is it fair to say that the New York Life enters into an agreement with others and provides the money for the purchase of the bonds and then gives the members of the syndicate the profits of the sale?"

"Does it mean the New York Life pays one-half of the profits to bankers to get them to handle the syndicates?"

"Yes, I think it is sometimes advisable in order to get the business."

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Mr. Shipman was asked to prepare separate accounts to explain all the details dealing with joint accounts. He said another syndicate was formed to purchase the Chicago-Burlington stock.

Syndicate Deals Necessary. Frederick Cromwell, treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance company, recalled, stated that it is impossible for the syndicate companies to seek investments nowadays without the aid of syndicates. Heretofore business could be conducted thru bond brokers, but today it must be done thru a combination of big capitalists.

The Mutual, he said, is doing a business of \$100,000,000 a year, and must seek syndicates. This company, he said, has other points of investment, of which some \$150,000,000 is in bonds and mortgages.

Mr. Cromwell expatiated upon the advantages of investing thru a syndicate. He said that the syndicate could not with safety invest our money without a syndicate managed by a banker. We cannot do the banking. Further, we could not get the combinations of bankers. Then, too, with our syndicates we can get in on the ground floor price."

Test on Statement. To test this, Mr. Hughes took up an item in 1904, when the Mutual Life in a syndicate took up \$4,000,000 of Republic of Cuba bonds at 89. These bonds were issued by the Republic of Cuba at 89 or 93-16 per cent cheaper than the syndicate price.

At this point Mr. Cromwell addressed the committee and protested that while he and his company had participated in many syndicates, he handed a list of all these to the committee and had nothing to conceal.

"I want it thoroughly understood," he said, "that in all these transactions there never was a condition nor an obligation imposed upon any member of the syndicate by which they would be influenced."

Mr. Cromwell apologized for his temporary agitation and Mr. Hughes replied: "Your frankness and candor is commendable."

Dayton's Fall Opening display is more comprehensive than ever before.

RATE BILL GOING BACK TO CONGRESS

Esch and Townsend Have a Conference to Make It More Specific.

Millwaukee, Sept. 13.—The Esch-Townsend railroad-rate bill will be introduced at the next session of congress practically in the same form in which it passed the house of representatives at the last session. This was determined on at a conference here today between Congressmen Charles E. Townsend and J. J. Esch.

The bill will be presented in the form in which it passed the house in February," said Mr. Townsend. "If anything, it will be strengthened by a few changes which we have practically agreed on. These changes are all made with a view to making the bill more specific. The senate committee has been having hearings on the subject since this summer and some of these changes are the result of their suggestions."

"For instance, the first bill provided that the commission should have power to regulate rates. I thought, and still think, that this provision covered private cars. But to make it stronger, the private cars will be specifically mentioned in the bill."

"The object of the bill is to clothe the commission with the power that it has always intended it should have. That is the power not only to declare a rate illegal, but to substitute for such rate a legal one. I believe the bill will accomplish this end, and I have every hope that it will pass at this session."

URES CATARRH AND ASTHMA Foreign Specialists Give Reason for Marvelous Success of New Remedy

Vienna, Sept. 13.—The astonishing success of the acetate treatment for catarrh, asthma and bronchitis is wholly attributed to its marvelous action on the mucous membranes and having no direct influence on other organs of the body.

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PE-RU-NA FOR THE CHILDREN.

Cramps, Colic, Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum, Are All Phases of Summer Catarrh.



PE-RU-NA a Family Remedy For Eight Years. Mrs. Mattie King, 127 Polk street, San Francisco, Cal., writes: "I have used Peruna myself and in my family for the past eight years and it has proven itself to be a most decided household blessing."

One Dose Cures Cramps and Pains. "I find it of special value for my little daughter, as one dose cures all her cramps and pains, and colds are soon driven from the system."

Stomach Disorders of Children. The colic, cramps, pains and stomach disorders of children are a few of the symptoms of summer catarrh. Children are more subject to this phase of catarrh than grown people.

No Narcotics. One reason why Peruna has found a permanent place in so many homes is the fact that it is perfectly harmless and contains no narcotics of any kind.

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