

RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE TALKS WILL BE COULDED IN TERMS EXPRESSING GREAT MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP

CIRCUMSTANCES THAT LED TO THE FAR EASTERN WAR

Feeling of outraged national pride, following the Russian occupation of Port Arthur after Japan had been forced to give up this important prize obtained in the war with China.

Russia's practical occupation of Manchuria, resulting from her political and naval interests demanding a naval base on the Yellow Sea, free from ice.

Extension of Russia's trans-Siberian railway system to Port Arthur, giving rise to the belief that Russia intended to make her control of Manchuria permanent.

Japanese belief that Russia in Manchuria meant Russian intrigue in Korea, which, by unanimous consent of Japanese statesmen, for the safety and welfare of Japan must be under Japanese control.

Fear that Russian policy would develop in time to restrict the expansion of Japan.

Final presentation by Japan of an ultimatum to Russia, the Russian reply to which was considered so unsatisfactory by the Mikado's Government that the Japanese Minister was recalled and an act of war committed.

ARMISTICE ENDS FAR EASTERN WAR

Continued From Page 1, Columns 6 and 7.

Asian position than to take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute. The Mikado, at the advice of the Cabinet and Elder Statesmen yesterday, had sanctioned the final concession. When Baron Komura yielded the rest was mere child's play.

Articles 10 and 11 interdicted warships and limitation of Russia's sea power in the Far East by Japan. Japan agreed that portion of the Chinese Eastern Railroad south of Quanchow, a station near the position occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan.

Both sides, when the deadlock was broken, wanted a "just and lasting" peace, and in that respect it was decided to practically neutralize Saghalien, each country binding itself not to fortify its half of the island and Japan assuming an obligation not to fortify Le Perouse Strait, between Saghalien and Hokkaido, which would bar Russia's commercial route to the Pacific.

The plenipotentiaries went further. They decided to add a new clause, in the nature of a broad provision for mutual commercial privileges, by which each country will secure for the other the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause and "the open door."

FRIENDLY TENOR OF TREATY.
The new treaty, therefore, will be a wonderfully friendly document, of a character almost to raise the suspicion that the two countries have not negotiated peace, but have concluded the basis of a future alliance. There is, however, no evidence, as rumored, that any secret clauses are to be appended to the present treaty.

Before leaving the conference building felicitations were exchanged with the President at Oyster Bay. Both Baron Komura and Mr. de Witte telegraphed the news to their respective governments. Mr. Roosevelt confined himself to appraising Mr. de Witte of the conditions upon which peace had been concluded. Mr. de Witte frankly laid his tribute at the President's feet. In his message he said: "History will ascribe to you the glory," and added the expression of Russia's hearty appreciation of the President's "generous initiative."

Mr. Roosevelt replied with words of thanks and congratulation. Then began the celebration. Mr. de Witte and Baron Rosen returned to the hotel for luncheon. The Japanese had remained at the conference hall to take luncheon with Mr. Peirce. The news that peace had been concluded had preceded the Russian plenipotentiaries, and such scenes of wild rejoicing have never before been witnessed in the State of New Hampshire as greeted them upon their arrival at the hotel. The happy termination of the conference was fairly overpowered by the tremendous ovation he received. He could only express his gratitude by shaking the hands of everybody, and in response to the volley of questions fired at him to the terms murmured: "We pay not a kopeck, and we get half of Saghalien."

RUSSIANS CLAIM VICTORY.
Later in his room, when he had partially recovered himself, he declared that he could not have dreamed of such a victory, for that he regards it a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude he makes no attempt to conceal, and that is the general verdict here to-night. The Russians are overjoyed at the result. "We have had our Liaoyang and Mukden on land," they say, "and our Tsushima on sea, but the Japanese have their Portsmouth."

OVATION TO THE ENVOYS.
Portsmouth Hotel Guests Cheer Russian and Japanese.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 29.—Not until Mr. de Witte arrived at the hotel with Baron Rosen shortly after 1 o'clock and received one of the most remarkable ovations ever accorded a foreigner in this country did the guests in the hotel know the terms of peace. For a half hour the crowd awaited the arrival of Mr. de Witte.

By the time the big automobile bringing the Russian plenipotentiaries dashed up to the front of the Russian headquarters, the veranda was crowded. The crowd met the envoys before they reached the veranda and began the mighty cheer that did not die until Mr. de Witte had entered his apartments on the second floor and sunk into an armchair, moved almost to tears and completely overcome by the inspiration of the moment—the conflicting emotions pro-

duced by the momentous events at the navy-yard and the wildly enthusiastic demonstrations which greeted him on his arrival.

Before Mr. de Witte had passed up the stairway leading to his apartments the crowd began crying: "What about indemnity? How much did Russia pay?"

The word "indemnity" brought Mr. de Witte to a halt on the first landing on the stairway. Turning to the crowd, deliberately and with that commanding force which has made his personality the most potent factor in the peace negotiations, the great man of Russia, as he stood seemed to come through his tightly clenched lips, fairly snapped back to his questioners with deep feeling:

"Pas un sou!" (not a cent).
The ring of pride in his voice told the crowd that Mr. de Witte had won his victory. He came to Portsmouth declaring stoutly that he would not pay indemnity in any shape or form. He had made good his word. The words he uttered were the words of a man who was not to be trifled with.

Forcing his way through the crowd, Mr. de Witte met the members of the Russian mission, who rushed forward to shake his hands. Briefly, he gave them the joyful tidings. When, as he stepped up the stairs, he said to another inquirer who murmured the word "indemnity": "We pay not a kopeck of indemnity, sir; not a kopeck."

The crowd yelled uproariously—all except the Japanese. In a group the Japanese correspondents returned to the main hotel, anxiously awaiting news from the Japanese mission. They were keenly disappointed that Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira had not returned to the hotel for luncheon, and were unwilling to cable home much about the agreement until the Japanese official statement had been received. Until that should come they were unwilling to believe the news.

"We shall wait until we hear from our envoys; they will tell the whole truth," said one of them, with an emphasis on the adjective.

RUSSIAN GLAD WAR IS AT END

Calmly Accept Mikado's Decision to Abandon the Effort to Collect Costs From Defeated Nation

JAPAN GRATEFUL TO UNITED STATES

America Shares With Brown Men's Ally the Position of Foremost Influence With Tokio Government

Special Dispatch to The Call.

TOKIO, Aug. 29.—News of peace came to Nippon without causing surprise. There has been the utmost confidence that the Russians would make terms before the Portsmouth conference ended, and now that the treaty is assured, there is only natural jubilation over what is felt to be the double victory of Japanese arms and diplomacy. The concessions by the Japanese Government, so far as they are known, are generally approved, especially by the outer classes, and there is general confidence that no substantial point, considering all the circumstances, was surrendered.

The reticence of the officials, of course, has not been greatly relaxed at this stage, but in the cosmopolitan population the Japanese joy, especially with Americans and Britons, in felicitations over the complete success of the negotiations. The Americans here feel that it is a victory for American diplomacy, as well as for Japan, and the official of the embassy expressed the general feeling among his compatriots when he said that it practically assured the position of the United States as the most influential diplomatic factor in the compass of the Japanese Government. At least, he qualified, America stood equal to England in that field.

COUPLE JOIN IN DEATH PACT

Man and Woman, Said to Be From San Francisco, Jump From Dock in Michigan

REFUSE PROFFERED AID

William Todd and Ida Seibert, Engaged to Wed, Put an End to Their Lives

Special Dispatch to The Call.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 28.—William Todd and Ida Seibert, committed suicide this afternoon by jumping from the dock at Allendale into Gull Lake. John Ebert, the keeper of the boat-house adjoining the dock, threw a life-preserver to the man, but the couple made no attempt to save themselves. After dragging ten minutes the bodies were recovered.

Two days ago the couple came to the lake and registered at the hotel from San Francisco. Todd told the hotel clerk that they were engaged to be married. In his room was found a note saying that they preferred death to life. Not a shred of evidence was found that would corroborate the story, and the hotel register is the only guide the local police have. It is believed here that the names given at the hotel are assumed.

FOUR HUNDRED MEN LOST IN A HURRICANE

Fishing Boats Struck by Storm Off Korea.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The correspondent of the Telegraph sends a report from Nagasaki of the overtaking of 100 fishing boats by a hurricane off Goto Island in the channel of Korea. The report says that 400 men are missing, and it is feared they have been drowned.

GIVES UP HIS LIFE TO SAVE A CHILD

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 29.—Ralph Wythebourne, a teacher in the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma, was drowned this afternoon in the ocean near the theological home of the school. He and other teachers had taken some of the children to bathe. One of the latter got beyond his depth. Wythebourne went to the child's assistance and brought him within reach of another teacher, who drew the child to a place of safety. Wythebourne, however, was carried out by the waves and drowned. His body was recovered.

WILSON DEFENDS HIMSELF.—Oakland, Aug. 29.—John L. Wilson occupied the stand the entire day to-day as a witness for himself in the divorce case being prosecuted against him by Mary Wilson.

PEACE OF RUSSIA APATHETIC

Few Outside of Officials in St. Petersburg Are Yet Aware That Peace Has Been Brought About

SURPRISE AWAITS GENERAL PUBLIC

Hope of a Successful Termination of the Portsmouth Negotiations Abandoned Some Time Ago

Special Dispatch to The Call.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—The press dispatches from Portsmouth brought the first news of the success of the peace conference. It came as an electric surprise to official and diplomatic circles, and there had been practically without hopes of a successful issue of the negotiations. The news became known to only a comparatively few persons up to midnight, outside of diplomatic circles, among a few officials and in the newspaper offices, and consequently there was no expression of public feeling. At this hour there is absolutely nothing to indicate even to a close observer that the eighteen months of war is at an end.

Wherever the news was known, surprise and amazement were expressed that the Japanese had so completely met the Russian demands, and the reaction of the news, so far as it had gone up to the time this dispatch was filed, was calm and even apathetic.

The Foreign Office was dark all night, this giving no evidence that any news had been officially received there.

There is little doubt that the terms agreed to by Japan are identical in every respect with the final ultimatum which Emperor Nicholas gave to Ambassador Meyer in the memorable interview of August 24 as the basis upon which Russia would make peace, and which the Ambassador cabled to President Roosevelt.

ROGERS FOUND IN PROVIDENCE

Man and Wife Who Deserted Children in Albany Give No Explanation of Act

KNOWN IN BAKERSFIELD

Said to Have Been Employed There Under the Name of Bean by an Oil Company

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—John W. Rogers of Washington and San Francisco and his wife, who disappeared from the Hotel Ten Eyck at Albany, N. Y., last Wednesday, being held by New York children, were in Providence to-day. The missing man was identified in the office house adjoining the dock, threw a life-preserver to the man, but the couple made no attempt to save themselves. After dragging ten minutes the bodies were recovered.

According to Rogers' statement, he and his wife arrived here from Boston, having walked the distance in three days. Dr. Houghton secured a position for the man. The physician says that the latter was informed by Rogers that later he was in New York last Friday wrongfully made out a check on a bank in Bakersfield, Cal., for \$150, which was cashed for a portion of the face value.

As excuse for his actions, Rogers said that he had been in bad company in Washington, and that he had had arrived at the end of his resources when he decided to make out a check on a California bank.

The local detective bureau was advised of Rogers' presence in this city and officers were looking for him during the afternoon.

Dr. Houghton stated that he had met Rogers and his wife in Washington last November, when he attended Mrs. Rogers. Rogers at that time was employed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as a stenographer. Since then Rogers has been out of employment. The man told Dr. Houghton that he was penniless.

Mr. de Witte said that he would like to explain the visit of Mr. Vandellip last night, in order to prevent false statements regarding it.

"Mr. Vandellip," he said, "came to see me not only to speak of the situation in the possibility of Russia floating a loan in the United States. I told him two things: If Russia must continue the war, there was at the moment no reserve of one billion rubles in gold, which I accumulated when I was Minister of Finance. If I make peace, I told him, from everywhere in America, in France and in Germany, would come a flood of offers of money. Therefore, if peace came it would become only a question of whether Mr. Vandellip's offer were preferable to others."

INSPECTORS CONDEMN BOILERS OF STEAMER

TACOMA, Aug. 29.—The hullers of the steamer Lavelle Young have been condemned by inspectors who boarded her at Fairbanks. The steamer was scheduled to return to Dawson with passengers, but after she was condemned she was ordered to St. Michael under slow steam, where she will install new boilers.

The barge which the steamer Power took from Dawson several days ago and the cargo in the barge are a total loss at Linde Bar, a few miles above Rampart. The barge was worth \$7000 and was uninsured. It belonged to the North American Transportation and Trading Company. The cargo comprised forty tons of rails and six fatcars for the Tanana Mines railway, valued at \$5000. The Power was not damaged.

JAPANESE GIVE TO CHARITY

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 29.—Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, who last week attended a garden party at York, Maine, having subsequently ascertained that the party was organized partly for the benefit of the York Hospital, gave \$1000 to the fund.

The management of the hospital has requested the press to make public the fact of this "munificent and unexpected gift" and to announce that it has been decided to perpetuate it by endowing two beds in the hospital and placing over them tablets inscribed with the names of the donors.

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Efficiency of the President's Efforts Toward Peace Receives Its Reward

JAPAN'S BACKDOWN CAUSE OF COMMENT

No Intimation of Tokio's Intention to Submit to the Russian Ultimatum Is Conveyed to Paris

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The unwavering conviction of France that President Roosevelt's noble initiative would culminate in peace has received its reward. The news of the successful termination of the conference at Portsmouth produced a profound impression when it was communicated to the members of the diplomatic corps and the high officials of the Government, who unanimously expressed the keenest satisfaction that the heavy strains and anxieties had been removed, and President Roosevelt's unrelenting persistence was generally considered to have been the main factor in bringing about the happy result.

American, Russian and French officials displayed jubilation, while Japanese diplomats maintained their usual imperturbability, regarding the event as a thing that had been expected. All, however, rejoiced that the disastrous war had been brought to a close, with unqualified benefit, not only to Russia and Japan, but to the whole world.

Considerable surprise was shown among French diplomats that the Japanese had surrendered so completely relative to the question of indemnity, on which they hitherto had held so firm. Their action in thus making a sacrifice evoked much commendation. It was known that both belligerents desired peace, but that, in order to preserve their national self-respect, they did not wish to exhibit signs of wavering. There was, therefore, a surprise when it was announced that the Japanese had given up their fundamental claims.

Count Cassini, former Russian Ambassador at Washington, who arrived from St. Petersburg last night, expressed his pleasure on receipt of the information.

ASTONISHED AND DELIGHTED.
De Witte Did Not Expect Acceptance of His Ultimatum.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 29.—When Mr. de Witte reached his room in the hotel after the conference adjourned he threw himself into his armchair and, after a few minutes' rest, he called for a servant to speak, slowly and deliberately, almost as if he were talking to himself.

"It seems incredible," he said to a correspondent, "I don't believe any news has got into my country, we have dared to hope for the possibility of peace on the conditions to which we have just agreed. From all sides, from President Roosevelt down to my own friends in Russia, I received very urgent representations this morning, urging me to make peace, that something should be paid to Japan."

At this point Mr. de Witte, who was still laboring under excitement, almost lost control of himself. He paused a moment, then went on:

"The Japanese wanted the interned warships and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted to limit our naval power in the Far East and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted our indemnity and I have not consented. The Japanese wanted the Chinese Eastern railway south of Harbin, but I gave them only the railroads in Manchuria. The Japanese wanted Saghalien and I refused it, agreeing at the last moment to cede the southern half, and then only because we were commanded by my Sovereign to yield. Not only do we obtain half of Saghalien, now in their possession."

"At this morning's meeting, I presented my written proposition, which was the Russian ultimatum, and was accepted by the Japanese. I was amazed. Until I was in the conference room I did not think what would occur. I could not anticipate such a great and happy issue."

"It was a psychological crisis, and I made up my mind to strike out any of the ultimatum I submitted. So far as I was concerned, it was ended. But I could not tell how it would work out in the Japanese mind. It was a complete victory for us."

Mr. de Witte said that he would like to explain the visit of Mr. Vandellip last night, in order to prevent false statements regarding it.

"Mr. Vandellip," he said, "came to see me not only to speak of the situation in the possibility of Russia floating a loan in the United States. I told him two things: If Russia must continue the war, there was at the moment no reserve of one billion rubles in gold, which I accumulated when I was Minister of Finance. If I make peace, I told him, from everywhere in America, in France and in Germany, would come a flood of offers of money. Therefore, if peace came it would become only a question of whether Mr. Vandellip's offer were preferable to others."

The world now began to protest against continuance of the war and looked to the United States to speak first for peace.

On June 10, following the line of previous attitude, President Roosevelt appealed to the Czar and the Mikado, with the result that on July 25 he was notified that each power had appointed plenipotentiaries who would meet in the United States to discuss a settlement of the war.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

On September 8, 1905, he led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

On September 8, 1905, he led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

On September 8, 1905, he led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

On September 8, 1905, he led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

Feb. 6—Japan broke off diplomatic relations with Russia.
Feb. 7—Japan seized Mesamho and landed troops in Korea.
Feb. 8—Admiral Togo attacked Russian fleet off Port Arthur; disabled three ships.
Feb. 9—Japanese sank two Russian ships off Chemulpo, Korea.
Feb. 12—Sea battle off Port Arthur; Russian battleship sunk.
April 26 to May 2—Battle of the Yalu won by General Kuroki.
May 6—Japanese captured Port Dalny.
June 23—Sortie of Russian squadron failed.
Aug. 5—Japanese captured outer defenses of Port Arthur.
Aug. 10—Sortie and dispersal of Russian squadron by Togo.
Aug. 14—Defeat of Vladivostok squadron.
Aug. 25—Baltic fleet sailed from Cronstadt.
Sept. 3—Russian army retired from Liaoyang.
Sept. 9—Japanese advance on Mukden begun.
Oct. 2—Russians tried in vain to recapture lost position at Port Arthur.
Nov. 30—Japanese captured Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill at Port Arthur.

1904.
Jan. 1—Port Arthur fell.
Jan. 6 to 27—Russians fall to flank Oyama.
March 10—Oyama occupied Mukden after a ten days' battle.
March 16—The Pass occupied by the Japanese.
May 27—Destruction of Baltic fleet in Sea of Japan by Togo.
June 7—President Roosevelt appealed to the Czar for peace.
Aug. 4—Japanese captured Saghalien.
Aug. 5—President greeted peace envoys aboard the Mayflower.
Aug. 8—Peace conference begun at Portsmouth.
Aug. 23—President appealed to Czar to avert break-up of conference.
Aug. 29—Peace agreed upon.

1905.
Jan. 1—Port Arthur fell.
Jan. 6 to 27—Russians fall to flank Oyama.
March 10—Oyama occupied Mukden after a ten days' battle.
March 16—The Pass occupied by the Japanese.
May 27—Destruction of Baltic fleet in Sea of Japan by Togo.
June 7—President Roosevelt appealed to the Czar for peace.
Aug. 4—Japanese captured Saghalien.
Aug. 5—President greeted peace envoys aboard the Mayflower.
Aug. 8—Peace conference begun at Portsmouth.
Aug. 23—President appealed to Czar to avert break-up of conference.
Aug. 29—Peace agreed upon.

1905.
Jan. 1—Port Arthur fell.
Jan. 6 to 27—Russians fall to flank Oyama.
March 10—Oyama occupied Mukden after a ten days' battle.
March 16—The Pass occupied by the Japanese.
May 27—Destruction of Baltic fleet in Sea of Japan by Togo.
June 7—President Roosevelt appealed to the Czar for peace.
Aug. 4—Japanese captured Saghalien.
Aug. 5—President greeted peace envoys aboard the Mayflower.
Aug. 8—Peace conference begun at Portsmouth.
Aug. 23—President appealed to Czar to avert break-up of conference.
Aug. 29—Peace agreed upon.

1905.
Jan. 1—Port Arthur fell.
Jan. 6 to 27—Russians fall to flank Oyama.
March 10—Oyama occupied Mukden after a ten days' battle.
March 16—The Pass occupied by the Japanese.
May 27—Destruction of Baltic fleet in Sea of Japan by Togo.
June 7—President Roosevelt appealed to the Czar for peace.
Aug. 4—Japanese captured Saghalien.
Aug. 5—President greeted peace envoys aboard the Mayflower.
Aug. 8—Peace conference begun at Portsmouth.
Aug. 23—President appealed to Czar to avert break-up of conference.
Aug. 29—Peace agreed upon.

1905.
Jan. 1—Port Arthur fell.
Jan. 6 to 27—Russians fall to flank Oyama.
March 10—Oyama occupied Mukden after a ten days' battle.
March 16—The Pass occupied by the Japanese.
May 27—Destruction of Baltic fleet in Sea of Japan by Togo.
June 7—President Roosevelt appealed to the Czar for peace.
Aug. 4—Japanese captured Saghalien.
Aug. 5—President greeted peace envoys aboard the Mayflower.
Aug. 8—Peace conference begun at Portsmouth.
Aug. 23—President appealed to Czar to avert break-up of conference.
Aug. 29—Peace agreed upon.

1905.
Jan. 1—Port Arthur fell.
Jan. 6 to 27—Russians fall to flank Oyama.
March 10—Oyama occupied Mukden after a ten days' battle.
March 16—The Pass occupied by the Japanese.
May 27—Destruction of Baltic fleet in Sea of Japan by Togo.
June 7—President Roosevelt appealed to the Czar for peace.
Aug. 4—Japanese captured Saghalien.
Aug. 5—President greeted peace envoys aboard the Mayflower.
Aug. 8—Peace conference begun at Portsmouth.
Aug. 23—President appealed to Czar to avert break-up of conference.
Aug. 29—Peace agreed upon.

RESUME OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE NATIONS.

Russian Encroachments in Far East Effectually Checked.

The Far Eastern war, though expected in all well-informed quarters, came as a lightning bolt from a cloudless sky to most men, on the morning of February 9, 1904, they read that the Japanese fleet of war vessels, under Admiral Togo, which had left Sasebo three days before, had appeared off the coast of Korea, and given a deadly blow to the naval power there gathered.

Japan for ten years had been preparing for the contest and was in a position to make the most of the best opportunity that presented itself when the time came.

When in the spring of 1895, after a few months of war with China, with her armies victorious on every field and her navy riding free, as far as China was concerned, Japan had gained what she wanted, she felt humiliated, but was powerless to prevent.

The years brought about concessions from China to Russia for certain privileges of railroad construction through Manchuria to Vladivostok, and then a newly created city of Harbin, a branch line down to Port Arthur, at the extremity of the "Regent's Sword," the southernmost part of the Liaotung Peninsula, and the control of Tallienwan Bay, where a new commercial city, Dairen, was built at the cost of hundreds of millions. Then came the actual, if not the nominal, assertion of sovereignty on the part of Russia over all Manchuria, and aggressive movements to more closely control the most disputed "Hermit Kingdom"—Korea.

Japan protested and asked for explanations and declarations of intentions. These not coming in due time, she dropped wordings of diplomatic notes and took to more drastic, but more decisive, measures. On sea and on land she has had, though at fearful cost of life and treasure, an unprecedented array of successes.

Opening the sea, by her first bold strokes at Port Arthur and Chemulpo for the movement of her weeks' waiting troop-land transports, she landed her forces in Korea and soon drove the Russians to the Yalu River, the northern boundary. Then, landing two other armies, one at Takushan, in Southeast Manchuria, and the other at Pitseung, near the upper end of the Liaotung Peninsula, she took quick action and in a few short weeks Kuroki, who had led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

On September 8, 1905, he led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

On September 8, 1905, he led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.

On September 8, 1905, he led them in a pitched battle whose lines extended over a distance of thirty miles, and sent him farther on to Mukden, seventy-four miles distant.

Following closely on his heels, the Japanese kept the Russians on the move till the vicinity of Mukden was reached. Again facing and fighting each other over 600,000 men engaged in widespread and desperate battle for several days, with the result that the Russians were again put to rout and hurried toward Harbin. Halting and fortifying Anshu Pass, below Harbin, they awaited the approach of the enemy Kuropatkin in the vicinity of Mukden. The Japanese commander in chief, had with the armies of Kuroki, Nodzu and Oku frustrated Kuropatkin's attempts to relieve Port Arthur by land, and pushed him back northward to Liaoyang.