

RUSSIAN WAR PARTY ENRAGED AND NIPPON'S DISHONORABLE TREATY

Continued From Page 1, Column 1.

whether the war could be successfully continued, but of whether peace was not more advantageous to Japan.

NOT YET "OUT OF THE WOODS."

President Realizes That Peace May Still Be Endangered.

WHISTLE BAY, L., Aug. 30.—"WHISTLE softly. We are getting into the thin timber, but we are not yet out of the woods."

The admission represents accurately President Roosevelt's view of the situation at Portsmouth. Peace is in sight, but it is not yet a plain path.

The importance of the text of the various sections of the treaty is not minimized by the President, and he appreciates thoroughly that obstacles may arise at any moment that might delay seriously negotiations.

"SPOIL OF WAR" FOR JAPAN

Gets the Chinese Eastern Railroad or Its Cash Equivalent.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 30.—The formal recognition of Japan's possession of the Korean Eastern Railroad below Kuenchengtse, the junction of the branch with Kirin, involves payment by Russia to China of a sum estimated at \$75,000,000.

Japan is known to have given her word to China not to retain the railroad, which was really built for strategic purposes.

Both Russia and Japan, if the latter retains the road, are to be allowed to have a railway in the province, northwards to the railroad property, and in case of disorder calculated to threaten their interests, are mutually to be permitted to send troops; but the number is in no case to exceed 5000 men.

TRIBUTE TO THE PEACEMAKER.

Englishmen Are Lush in Their Praise of Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—With the passing away of the first sensation incident to the announcement of peace the most striking note of public feeling in England is the universality of the tribute paid to the invaluable services which President Roosevelt has rendered to the cause of humanity.

PEACE INSTEAD OF A BATTLE.

Order for Linvitch to Attack Had Already Been Prepared.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 30.—Wonderfully dramatic and tragic were the circumstances at the stores building in the navy yard yesterday when Mr. de Witte came from the secret conference room in which peace was decided upon and made the announcement.

of the Russian mission believed it possible that Baron Komura, by giving way upon all disputed points, would place it in the hands of the Russian plenipotentiaries, acting within their instructions, to conclude peace.

The phrase agreed upon was a conventional one, "The Russian plenipotentiaries will be ready to sign the treaty at any time." Instead of words that might mean death to those far away on the battlefields of Manchuria, which they expected, he exclaimed, "Gospoda, Mir" (Gentlemen, peace!).

In the midst of the preparations that had been made at St. Petersburg for continuing the war, which included not only plans for an immediate attack by Linvitch and the issue of an imperial manifesto, but orders for mobilizing the stunning effect of Mr. de Witte's announcement to the Emperor that he had agreed upon terms of peace can be imagined and will help to explain the coldness with which it was received by the official world.

ALL THE WORLD REJOICES.

Flood of Congratulations Pours In Upon the President.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 30.—Crowned heads of the world unite with distinguished statesmen of America and Europe in according the glory of peace between Russia and Japan to President Roosevelt.

Soon afterward a notably cordial cable was received from Emperor William of Germany. It read:

To President Roosevelt: Just received cable from America announcing agreement of peace conference on preliminaries of peace. I am overjoyed to express my warmest congratulations at the great success due to your shining efforts.

My Dear Baron Komura: I have received your letter of August 29. May I ask you to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan my warmest congratulations on the peace and magnanimity which he has shown in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war.

In a letter to Baron Komura the President extended his congratulations upon the wisdom and magnanimity manifested by Japan in the negotiations.

The Emperor's reply was a letter of congratulation to the President.

My Dear Baron Komura: I have received your letter of August 29. May I ask you to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan my warmest congratulations on the peace and magnanimity which he has shown in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war.

Among the hundreds of messages received by the President were congratulations from the Lord Mayor of Liverpool; Consul General Adolphus, and the General Booth of the Salvation Army; General King, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Senators Platt of New York, Hansbrough of North Dakota and Alger of Michigan; Representative Bland of Ohio, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee; the Archbishop of Canterbury; Andrew Carnegie and the latter's guests at Skibo Castle.

Both Russia and Japan, if the latter retains the road, are to be allowed to have a railway in the province, northwards to the railroad property, and in case of disorder calculated to threaten their interests, are mutually to be permitted to send troops; but the number is in no case to exceed 5000 men.

This, likewise, is a very important provision and with the East and West Chinese line and the Southern line as far as Manchuria is concerned, the latter would in case of future issue give her control of the larger part of Manchuria, the whole vast territory from the fertile valley of the Sungari, called the "granary" of the province, northwards to the sea.

Another important provision is that Japan's succession to the Port Arthur and Liaotung leases, which Russia surrenders, is conditional upon China's assent.

The terms were arranged to-day and it is not improbable that they will be concluded directly by the generals on the field of battle.

Neither Mr. de Witte nor any member

of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the details of which have not been published. According to this morning's Standard the chief point in the treaty of alliance is an agreement to maintain the status quo in Asia, the term "Asia" comprising, for the purpose of the treaty, that portion of the continent lying east of longitude 51 degrees.

ALL-WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE.

President Roosevelt to Ask for Another Meeting at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—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 the Russian plenipotentiaries' 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.

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 meeting. The conclusion of hostilities between Japan and Russia.

LAST FIGHTING OF THE WAR.

General Oyama Reports a Series of Minor Engagements.

TOKIO, Aug. 30.—Army headquarters have made the following announcement: "In the direction of Hsingching, on the night of Aug. 27, our force attacked and defeated the enemy's mounted infantry, several hundred strong, near Yutiansu, thirty miles north of Hsingching.

The enemy's infantry and one battalion of four guns advanced the same morning to Nanshanchentsu. They were immediately repulsed and chased toward Hokuanssing, some eight miles north of Nanshanchentsu.

Another body of the enemy, about one regiment of infantry, opened an attack on Kushantsu the same morning and was repulsed.

In the direction of Taolu, our force dislodged the enemy's cavalry at Naitaikoku, some twenty miles southeast of Taolu, and captured the enemy's light and heavy artillery, and took Yushulin at noon, making a further advance to Niennpanhoku, ten miles south of Taolu.

Another force, advancing toward Liangshihchentsu, ten miles southwest of Taolu, dislodged the enemy's infantry and one battalion with some guns, and hotly chased them northward.

FRANCE STILL MARVELING.

Astonishment Over the Conclusion of Peace Increases.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Paris papers, in commenting upon the result of the peace conference, express still more astonishment at its sudden and happy termination and ask whether the United States has decided to return to her traditional friendship for Russia or if Great Britain has suddenly decided to carry the Russian ally to Russia, and whether the Pacific Ocean question will now be governed by Japan, Russia and the United States, or by Japan, Great Britain and the United States.

The Eclair finds the Russian ally known from a certain source that Field Marshal Oyama telegraphed to Tokio, to the effect that he could not guarantee a victory.

The Pan-Slavic Svet says: "All the Japanese concessions pale before the news that the Russian ally has acquired the better part of the island of Saghalien."

The popular Listok welcomes peace as enabling Russia to enter heart and soul into internal reorganization.

KOREAN OFFICIAL TO BE OUSTED.

Japan Decries the Dismissal of John McLeavy Brown.

SEOUL, Aug. 30.—John McLeavy Brown, who for twelve years past has been at the head of the Korean customs, is to be dismissed. This is due to the fact that the customs administration has been undertaken by Meigata, the Japanese adviser of the Korean Government, and is part of his general plan to reorganize Korean finances.

CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT.

Seattle Japanese Association Sends Message to the President.

SEATTLE, Aug. 30.—The Seattle Japanese Association, the largest association of Japanese in the United States, to-day sent congratulatory messages to President Roosevelt and Baron Komura. The message to the President, signed by President T. A. Takahashi, reads:

To the President: Seattle Japanese Association desires to express to you its thanks for the large share you have had in bringing about the peace between Russia and Japan. We believe in this great country and its President.

PARDON FOR AN ASSASSIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—On the recommendation of the Emperor and Vladimir, the Emperor has pardoned the assassin of the Emperor of Russia, Colonel Kremarok, Chief of Police of Viborg, on July 22 last.

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DEPARTING. TUESDAY, AUGUST 30. TATTOOSH—Passed in Aug 30—Bark Yosemite, hence Aug 30 for Port Townsend; strm Umatilla, hence Aug 28 for Victoria, etc.

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N.S.G.W. cards for Sept. celebration, 75c 100. Order now. Gabriel Printing Co., 419 Sacramento.

News of the Portsmouth Agreement Received With- out Expression of Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction

DUE CREDIT GIVEN TO THE JAPANESE

Intelligent Classes Realize That the Diplomatic Victory Is Not Wholly With the Czar's Government

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The news of the successful completion of the preliminary negotiations for peace at Portsmouth has been received here without marked or even notable expressions of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Tranquility is perhaps the best term with which to convey the sentiment of practically all classes, including the officials.

The prevailing sentiment among the thinking element here is that Japan arrived at a recognition of the fact that it was really impossible for Russia to make any further concessions, because she desired to avoid arousing among the people at home the feeling that she had been deceived by a most serious menace in the future. It is recognized here that Japan also realized the necessity for a lasting and stable peace, and it is believed that the success of the conference was due to the fact that both nations sincerely desired to effect an understanding.

The more intelligent Russians do not regard the outcome at Portsmouth as being altogether a diplomatic victory or a success won at the expense of Japan. There are undoubtedly certain divergencies of opinion among Russians as to one or another of the points set forth in the preliminary peace understandings. These divergencies can be easily attributed to the existing internal conditions in Russia, but it is no exaggeration to say that all classes are deeply and sincerely appreciative of the efforts made by President Roosevelt to bring about peace.

Furthermore, the general and sustained interest of the American people in the entire matter finds due recognition and appreciation here. President Roosevelt's efforts, it is declared, supplied the lubricant needed to overcome the friction and to keep the machinery of the conference running to a successful issue.

In considering the lack of emotion and outward expression of satisfaction with which the news was received at St. Petersburg it should be borne in mind that the Russians are an unemotional people and that the details of the great disasters of the war were received with the same indifference. Several of the people here, however, do indulge in demonstrations, either upon occasions of great sorrow or of great happiness, and the lack of popular and spontaneous expressions of satisfaction with the result of the conference is not to be wondered at.

Grant that the blow has not fallen on Russia at the moment when Japan was ready to make every concession to terminate the war, and that the Russian army had become stronger than ever before.

M. Souvorin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, says he regrets that General Linvitch, who telegraphed recently to St. Petersburg and Portsmouth, N. H., imploring Emperor Nicholas and M. de Witte not to conclude peace, did not lead his army against the Japanese to support the plenipotentiaries instead of allowing them to conquer the island of Saghalien.

The editor of the Novoe Vremya, however, carries the Russian ally known from a certain source that Field Marshal Oyama telegraphed to Tokio, to the effect that he could not guarantee a victory.

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SUBJECTS OF THE AGRY REAGRY

Relinquishment of Claim for Indemnity May Precipitate a Crisis in the Land of the Brown Men

PARLIAMENT LIKELY TO HARASS MINISTRY

Japanese Journalist Paints Gloomy Picture of Internal Dissensions to Result From Ending of War

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 30.—K. Nakamura, the Japanese journalist, was asked to-day to discuss the situation which confronts the political leaders of Japan, in view of the impending ratification of a treaty of peace with Russia, in which Japan has made concessions which are disapproved by such a large number of the Mikado's subjects.

"The situation," said Mr. Nakamura, "is very interesting and threatens a crisis in Japan. The only person to be pitied is Baron Komura, whose laurels seem to have been somehow snatched away from him, whose efforts seem to have been subjected to great pressure from Tokio."

"Will the present cabinet resign?" "It may yet be premature to predict the resignation of the cabinet, but there is no doubt that the while nation is angry over the terms of peace, which seem to be unreasonably moderate and dishonorable to Japanese eyes, as, indeed, they are even to outsiders. There must be some demonstration of the bitter enemy will oppose in any form bills presented for new appropriations and may demand a decrease of the nation's burdens by selling taxes and suspending public works. Even Marquis Ito is likely to lose control of the representatives."

"The progressive party, under Count Okuma, will have, of course, to play most of this disturbance role in the next session of parliament. The neutrals also will condemn the treaty, for they, being the commercial element, have earnestly insisted upon indemnity. At any rate, it is probable that the present cabinet will have to resign, explaining the resignation of the peace treaty and it is not unlikely that it will resign before the end of the present year."

"If the cabinet resign, there would be great difficulty in finding a person who would form a responsible cabinet in the face of almost the greatest difficulties that have ever confronted Japan. Will it be Ito? No; he is the real author of this disgraceful treaty of peace. The whole nation will disagree with him. Moreover, the house of lords, the bitter enemy of Marquis Ito and may do a great deal of mischief."

RUSSIANS WIN A VICTORY.

Capture One Hundred and Thirty Japanese Soldiers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Lidzapudze contains the details of what probably will have been the last engagement of the war. This occurred at Lidzapudze, on August 28, and resulted in an advantage to the Russians, who took 130 Japanese prisoners. A number of Japanese were killed. The remainder of the Japanese retired, bearing their wounded.

KOMURA MAY SAIL ON THE DUKOTA.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 30.—Consul Hismidzu of the Japanese consulate here to-day advised Baron Komura of the sailing date of the steamship Dukota. This vessel leaves Seattle for the port of Seattle on August 31, and it is believed that the Japanese peace party will endeavor to close up its affairs in time to make connection with the Dukota.

LARGE WAR CONTRACTS CANCELED. GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—The conclusion of peace leads to the cancellation of substantial orders for linens and canvases placed by Japan and Russia last week. Russia was in the market for 130,000 four bags and Japan for 100,000 yards of tent canvas. Several linen houses have concluded the work on Japanese contracts for army cloth.

WARSHIPS SAVED TO RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The interned warships to which Japan has waived her claim and which will be returned to Russia, the battleship Cesarevitch at Tsingtau; the cruiser Askold, the gunboat Mandjur and the torpedo-destroyer Grozovoi at Shanghai; the cruiser Diana at Saigon, French Indo China; the cruiser Aurora, Oleg and Jemchuk at Manila; the cruiser Lena at Mare Island.

SAGHALIENS DEPORTED TO MAINLAND.

MARINSK, West Siberia, Aug. 30.—The Japanese have landed 3000 inhabitants of the island of Saghalien at De Castries, West Siberia. Many of them were women and children, and some sick persons were forced to march to the coast, enduring terrible suffering. Help for these people is being organized under the supervision of the Governor of this province.

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MAESTRETTI RECOVERED FROM HIS POSITION

Believes the Orient Will Furnish a Large Market for the American Farmer

RUSSIA A COMPETITOR

Country of the Czar, He Says, Raises the Same Products as the United States

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 30.—James J. Hill to-day attended the meeting of the Old Settlers Association of North Dakota at the State Fair and made an address, saying:

"A good farm of 160 to 320 acres is a comfortable, happy home. A man can be a Prince on his own farm. You rob your children, if they have when you rob your farm. I don't know that you could raise enough grain to make a living on a farm. I don't know that you could raise enough grain to make a living on a farm. I don't know that you could raise enough grain to make a living on a farm."

"Now, suppose that you did cultivate all this land in North Dakota could not raise grain enough to bake ten biscuits per capita for the inhabitants of China. Now, ten biscuits would be enough for a year's supply and I don't know that you could raise enough grain to make a living on a farm. I don't know that you could raise enough grain to make a living on a farm."

"This morning we learn that Russia and Japan have agreed, but I want to say this: The agricultural people of the United States find in Russia their greatest competitor for Russia raises wheat as well as we export. In the trans-Caspian country they are opening up a new market for our wheat. This is a very important fact, and it is one that we should not ignore."

"The progressive party, under Count Okuma, will have, of course, to play most of this disturbance role in the next session of parliament. The neutrals also will condemn the treaty, for they, being the commercial element, have earnestly insisted upon indemnity. At any rate, it is probable that the present cabinet will have to resign, explaining the resignation of the peace treaty and it is not unlikely that it will resign before the end of the present year."

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE WELLS FARGO-NORADA NATIONAL BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO

At San Francisco, in the State of California, at the Close of Business, August 25th, 1905.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$14,994,288 45
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	90,815 39
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	6,000,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	25,755 32
Bonds, securities, etc.	2,651,123 29
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	350,000 00
Customers' Liability under letters of credit, etc.	2,487,678 35
Due from State Banks and Banks (reserve agents)	1,074,588 71
Due from State Banks and Banks	1,091,178 87
Due from approved reserve agents	1,174,881 97
Checks and other cash items	387,925 70
Notes of other National Banks	41,820 00
Fractional paper currency, notes and coins	1,422 78
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank	—
Specie	\$5,869,610
Legal-tender notes	15,000—5,884,610 00
Redemption fund	—
Treasurer's (5 per cent of circulation)	235,602 65
Total	\$37,539,105 30
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$8,000,000 00
Surplus funds	3,360,0