THE CALL PRINTS MORE NEWS THAN ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Monday, September 11: San Francisco and vicinity—Cloudy Monday; fresh southwest wind.

G. H. WILLSON,
Local Forecaster.

THE San Francisco CALL

THE THEATERS.

ALCAZAR—"Villon the Vagabond."
CALIFORNIA—"The Wise Guy."
CENTRAL—"Wedded, But No Wife."
CHUTES—Vaudeville. Matinee.
COLUMBIA—"The Pit."
GRAND—"York State Folks."
MAJESTIC—"The Sea Wolf."
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

VOLUME XCVIII—NO. 103. SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OYAMA FORWARDS FORMAL PROPOSAL FOR ARMISTICE TO LINEVITCH.

Formal steps have been taken by Field Marshal Oyama to end hostilities in Manchuria. He has named a representative to meet with some officer to be selected by General Linevitch to arrange the details of an armistice. While there may be a few minor engagements pending the signing of the agreement, owing to the fact that several days will be required to notify the widely scattered detachments, there will be no further fighting on a large scale. The Japanese army has not yet been told of the signing of the peace treaty. It is expected that the announcement of the terms will be received with some dissatisfaction, but no serious discontent is probable. News of peace was received with rejoicing by the Russian soldiers and cheers were given by them for President Roosevelt.

Curtain Soon to Ring Down on the War.

No Likelihood of Further Loss of Lives.

Japanese Army Not Informed of Peace.

GODZYADANI, Manchuria, Sept. 10.—At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Japanese commissioner, bearing a white flag and escorted by fifty soldiers, arrived at a post near the railway and handed to the Russian officers who went to meet him a letter from Field Marshal Oyama to General Linevitch, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace and begging him to appoint Russian plenipotentiaries to arrange for an armistice. Field Marshal Oyama had appointed General Fukushima as plenipotentiary for his side, the letter announced, and he suggested Chakhedza as the meeting place.

When news was received that the peace negotiations at Porstmouth were approaching a conclusion the correspondent of the Associated Press made a survey of all the Russian positions from Mongolia to headquarters, the object in part being to ascertain the manner in which the efforts making for peace were viewed by the army. The negotiations received no official recognition in the field prior to their successful conclusion, the army keeping in a state of preparedness for a battle until the receipt by General Linevitch of a telegram from Emperor Nicholas, declaring that the treaty had been signed and that his Majesty accepted the conditions. This telegram was officially published in the army newspaper on September 6 and the outlines of the peace conditions were printed in the same publication yesterday.

TROOPS FEAST AND CELEBRATE.

The officers thereafter observed military decorum in the strictest sense, but the soldiers, with the consent of the officers, engaged in feasting and other forms of celebration. It will be a week more before the entire army is fully informed of the conclusion of peace, but the news was discounted long ago by the prevailing conviction that, since the appointment of the plenipotentiaries, peace was a foregone conclusion. It may be said that, to the great majority of the officers and men so far informed, the news that the war is at an end is most welcome.

Thousands are daily drinking to the health of President Roosevelt. The correspondent, who is the only remaining foreign newspaper man with the Russian army, was everywhere asked by the men if he was an American, and on being answered in the affirmative they captured him and tossed him many times in the air, after the manner of the Cossacks, while their officers gently protested against the seemingly questionable form of their admiration.

Everywhere along the railway where newspapers could be obtained the soldiers eagerly scanned the news and then expressed their joy by singing, which they continued late into the night, at intervals cheering for President Roosevelt.

NO NEEDLESS SACRIFICES.

With the exception of the loss of a captain and two orderlies on the east front within the past two weeks and of nine men in the center a week ago, there have been no casualties. The cessation of hostilities was preceded only by unimportant reconnaissances involving small parties of scouts. Care has been taken to prevent further loss of life.

Owing to the enormous tract of country east of Hailungcheng and between the Russian lines along the Vladivostok railroad and the Japanese position in the Changpaishan Range, it will require some time to reach all the elements operating in the interests of both armies and in restoring the regions occupied by both flanks to order.

The officers are holding races at Toershu and at other places.

The Fourth Siberian Army Corps, which played a conspicuous part throughout the war, was reviewed on September 5 by its commander, General Zaroubaieff, who has won high fame throughout the army because of his prominence in the battles of Tatchekiao and Liaoyang, in the protection of Mukden and in the retreat from that place. The general is mentioned as among the first who will return home.

The disability of General Zeppitzky has steadily increased and he will be compelled to return to Europe. This officer was noted for his singular bravery throughout the war. He was wounded at Mukden, when he lost three-fourths of his Tenth Army Corps.

It is reported that General Linevitch will leave soon. The general staff is engaged in plans for charging the commanders throughout the army preparatory to evacuation.

FEAR THE SITUATION AT HOME.

Among the soldiers generally there is a feeling of apprehension regarding the internal affairs of Russia and many of them have expressed a desire to remain in Manchuria indefinitely.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia,

Continued on Page 2, Column 7.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN ARMIES IN MANCHURIA, WHO ARE ABOUT TO BRING THE LONG AND BLOODY WAR TO A CLOSE BY MEANS OF AN ARMISTICE.

ARTIST REID'S DINNER RAIDED BY DETECTIVES

Busybody Tells Officers Seeley Orgie Is in Progress.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Robert Reid, the artist, planned a unique dinner to-night, at which twelve of the prettiest girls of the chorus of "It Happened in Nordland" were guests in costumes representing some of the best known artists' paintings. The dinner was given in Reid's studio on the top floor of the Gibson Studio building.

Some busybody told the police that a Seeley carnival was going on. Three sleuths hied themselves to the spot. They got to the roof through the next building and thence over to the skylight of the studio. Peering through, they saw women and men at a table. Down they dropped, one by one.

Shrieks of fright burst from the twelve girls, shouts of rage from the twelve young men. The detectives explained. Then the dinner party broke into a roar of laughter. One of the party went to the station-house with the detectives and explained things to the satisfaction of the sergeant in charge.

CHOLERA APPEARS ON THE RUSSIAN POLAND FRONTIER

No Illness Occurs Among Passengers on Liner Moltke, Which Arrives at New York.

WARSAW, Sept. 10.—In the village of Wysock, Government of Volhynia, on the frontier of Russian Poland, a raftsman who returned from Prussia and eight other persons have died of cholera. The village has been isolated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Hamburg-American line steamship Moltke arrived to-day from Hamburg, Dover and Boulogne, with 498 cabin passengers. No steerage passengers were brought. A case of cholera broke out among Russian emigrants at Hamburg, and all of the steerage passengers were disembarked and held for observation. There was no illness on board during the passage.

WOMAN HORSE THIEF MAKES POSSE RETIRE

Girl Escapes After Firing Many Shots at Pursuers.

RIFLE, Colo., Sept. 10.—Brought to bay by two members of a posse, Minnie Sewering, a girl horse thief, took refuge in a mountain gorge and fired more than twenty shots at her pursuers, compelling them to retreat. Under cover of darkness she escaped and is now presumed to be in the mountains near the State line of Utah and Colorado.

In company with her sweetheart, Emil Stahl, the girl, who is 17 and the daughter of a wealthy ranchman, eloped. The two took six horses with them.

In less than two hours the girl's father had organized a posse. With the posse in sight the girl became separated from Stahl. She had three horses with her. Her father, desiring to kill Stahl, kept on after him, and it is reported he is surrounded.

The girl is plentifully supplied with ammunition, and although it is an unsettled country no fears are felt for her safety.

AGED FARMERS ARE TORTURED WITH FLAME

Robbers Hold Burning Paper to Feet of Victims.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 10.—Andrew and John Fohren, elderly and wealthy farmers living near Spring Lake, were nearly murdered last night by three men, who forced an entrance to their house, bound and gagged them and plundered the premises of $360.

In an effort to get more booty the robbers placed burning paper at the feet of the two men. In the struggle the elder brother, Andrew, was so badly injured that he may die. When the assailants found they could not gain information they left hurriedly.

Andrew started to obtain assistance, but fainted before he had gone far. He lay in a field until 5 o'clock this morning, when he recovered sufficiently to reach a cheese factory, where he summoned help. He said that his brother had been murdered.

Several men hastened to the house. Dr. Mason, who was the first to arrive, found John Fohren with his hands tied around his neck and nearly dead from exhaustion. He has rallied and is not in such a serious condition as his brother.

FAMOUS CHILD SWIMMER DIES IN THE OCEAN

Six-Year-Old Natatorial Marvel Drowned at Atlantic.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Joseph Egan Jr., a golden-haired tot of six years, who has been one of the sensations of the season because of his skillful swimming, met a tragic death to-day while exploiting his baby tricks in the deep water off the beach at Ohio avenue. He perished in sight of thousands of strollers who had stopped to watch the youngster dive and gambol in the heavy swell just outside the breakers.

A chorus of screams went up when the little fellow suddenly disappeared and in a short time a half-dozen lifesavers made their way to the spot where the tot had been seen, but the ocean currents had fastened their grip upon him and the body was not recovered until a half-hour later, when it was found several hundred yards below the place of the tragedy.

The child was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Egan, Philadelphians, who are here for the summer. He had almost lived in the water during the summer, becoming so skillful in handling himself that his swimming attracted the wonder of even the life guards.

NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP VENEZIA IS WRECKED

Captain, His Wife, and Ten of the Crew Are Drowned on Coast of Jutland.

ESBJERG, Denmark, Sept. 10.—The Norwegian steamship Venezia was wrecked to-day near Skallinge on the southwest coast of Jutland. The captain and his wife and ten of the crew were drowned.

CZAR GIVES PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP

Issues Order Which Means Much to America.

Russia's Discriminating Duties Are to Be Taken Off.

Emperor Shows Appreciation of Mr. Roosevelt's Efforts for Peace.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 10.—As a mark of appreciation of the efforts made by President Roosevelt in bringing about the peace treaty between Russia and Japan, the Czar has ordered a discontinuance of discriminating duties on American products in Russia. The Emperor's order means millions of dollars to American manufacturers and will prove an immense stimulus to the expansion of American commerce throughout the Czar's dominions.

The Czar's action was made known to the President yesterday by Mr. de Witte in the following communication, which was delivered upon the visit of the Russian peace envoys to Sagamore Hill:

"Some years ago, in consequence of a misunderstanding in the interpretation of the most favored nation clause, there were established in Russia on several articles of American production custom duties on a higher scale than those levied on the same articles when imported from other countries.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has commanded me to inform the President of the United States that he has been pleased to order a discontinuance of the levying of such higher duties on American products in order that henceforth American manufacturers should pay the same duties as importers from other countries."

This imperial concession will be of immedite and enormous advantage to American exporters, particularly to the manufacturers of machinery, against whom retaliatory duties in Russia have been so high that the English and German manufacturers have for several years enjoyed practically a monopoly in the field.

The Czar's explanation that the discrimination against American goods was in consequence of a misinterpretation of the favored nation clause comes as a surprise here, but the action of the Czar is taken as one of the greatest compliments ever paid to a President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—As understood here, the customs duties referred to by Mr. de Witte in his communication to the President and which by direction of the Czar have been discontinued, grew out of the imposition in the early part of 1901 by this Government of a differential duty on Russian sugar imported into the United States. Following this action of the United States was the issuance in retaliation of an order of the Russian Minister of Finance, which became effective March 9, 1901, imposing maximum duties on certain American articles, the increases ranging from 20 to 30 per cent. Generally stated, these articles were cast iron wares, manufactures of iron and steel, iron and steel boilers, tanks, bridges, pipes, etc., machinery, sewing machines, motors, dynamos, portable engines, locomotives and locomotive cars, locomobiles and fire engines.

The controversy with Russia which involved the imposition by the United States of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar grew out of the allegation by American producers that Russia was paying a bounty to her sugar producers.

PRIEST SUCCUMBS TO YELLOW FEVER

Father Green Is Numbered Among the Day's Dead in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—Yellow fever report to 6 o'clock this evening: New cases 27, total to date 2289; deaths 7, total to date 316; new foci 11; cases under treatment 256; discharged 1677.

The unfavorable part of the Sunday report is the unusually large number of deaths. Another distinguished member of the Roman Catholic clergy is in the list, Father L. W. Green, of the Jesuit College. He died at 4 o'clock this afternoon, having been ill exactly a week.

There is not a single Italian name in the list of other deaths.

This afternoon the famous old French Market was fumigated. The building, being an open one and extending for four blocks, from St. Ann street to Ursuline, presented a difficult problem for fumigation. Assistant Surgeon Berry, with a half-carload of sulphur, started the fumes working. They ascended in a dense cloud in the cavernous domes of the building and thousands of bats and myriads of insects of all kinds, not to mention flies and mosquitoes, were killed.

There was little news from the country to-day. The most important was that from the health officer at La Fourche Parish, reporting four cases at La Fourche Crossing. There were two deaths in that parish on Sunday, one at La Rosa and one at Midway, between Cutoff and Leeville.

Other country reports were: Patterson seven cases, two deaths; Tallulah eleven cases, two deaths; Kenner two cases, one death; Hanson City four cases; Donaldsville two cases; St. Roque two cases; Pecan Grove one death. Mississippi—Gulfport one case; Vicksburg four cases; Natchez one case.

ROW AMONG BAPTISTS IN THE SOUTH

Pastor Quits When His Deacon Is Expelled.

Divine Mingles With "Holy Jumpers" and Makes Trouble.

Leaves His Flock After Congregation Had Ousted Church Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10.—This has been a day of sensations in the First Baptist Church of Los Angeles, long the seat of congregational strife. At the morning session Deacon Melville Dozier, professor in the State Normal School, was expelled from the church. In a stormy session after the night service Pastor Joseph Smale resigned and his resignation was accepted. As a result the church to-night is hopelessly divided.

The history of the First Baptist Church is one long record of discord and strife between pastor and people. A little more than a year ago the first shock came, when a large part of the membership separated from the congregation and "walked out." There were church trials and Pastor Smale was haled before his accusers on counts covering his alleged unfitness for the ministry and his failure to live under one and the same roof with his wife. There was a trial and by a majority vote of the remaining communicants Smale was acquitted. Meantime the dissenters had set up a church of their own, and prospered greatly.

One friend remained stanch to Pastor Smale to the end—Deacon Dozier. He spurned as untruths all the charges urged against the shepherd of the flock. Time and again when recurrent storms threatened the capsizing of the Smale ministerial bark Professor Dozier stood hard and fast and steered him through into calmer waters.

Finally in the hope of restoring peace by his temporary absence, the Rev. Mr. Smale went abroad. Upon his return a few weeks ago he resumed his pulpit and was recognized as the official pastor. All might have gone on with reasonable smoothness had he not offended the congregation afresh by espousing a sect known as "The Holy Jumpers." He scandalized his commmunicants (they declare) by taking these "Jumpers" into fellowship, and at once there broke forth a fierce storm. Deacon Dozier, alone of the officers of the congregation, still stood fast.

The climax was reached to-day when at a congregational meeting immediately after the morning service, resolutions were adopted with impassioned prayers expelling Dozier from their midst.

To-night, after divine services, another meeting, far fiercer than the morning one, assembled. The whole case was reviewed. Women wept in their pews. Prominent churchmen lifted their voices in prayer against each other, declaring in the sight of God that "The devil dwelt in" their brothers, etc. In the midst of it all, Pastor Smale strode in and cast his resignation into the heaving tumult. It was hysterically voted to accept it at once.

WARRING TRIBESMEN IMPERIL FOREIGNERS

American Minister Gives Up Residence in Suburb of Tangier.

TANGIER, Sept. 10.—Samuel R. Gummere, the American Minister, and a number of European inhabitants have abandoned their residences in the suburbs and gone to the center of the city at the request of the Moroccan authorities, who said they were unable to guarantee their security owing to the disturbed condition of the surrounding districts. Severe fighting continues between Raisuli's and other tribes.

WHEN MONEY IS GONE HE COMMITS SUICIDE

Former Millionaire, Penniless, Kills Himself With Illuminating Gas in Chicago Rooming-House.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Ruined by disastrous financial ventures, Brewer Button, a former millionaire of Western Springs, Ill., committed suicide here to-day by inhaling illuminating gas in a rooming-house on Indiana avenue. Button came to Chicago five weeks ago, since when he has been speculating heavily on the Board of Trade. Two years ago Button was worth $1,200,000, but is said to have lost it all by speculation.

He left a letter addressed to the landlady of the rooming-house asking forgiveness for the annoyance he was causing her and requested that he be buried in the Potter's field, as he declared he was penniless.

Big Cotton Crop in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 10.—Last year's cotton crop was 75,000 bales. The lowest estimate for the present year is 90,000 and possibly 100,000 bales. The cotton produced in the republic is about one-third of the quantity required for native mills. The annual increase in acreage is smaller. Reports of experiments with the cotton tree are not very satisfactory, and it is not likely that cotton from this course will for a long time be had in quantities to affect the market.