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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1904.

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SEA FIGHTERS OF MIKADO AND CZAR JOCKEYING FOR POSITION AND GREAT NAVAL BATTLE MAY COME TODAY

Blazing Debris Marks Path of Fire Cyclone

Scenes of Desolation and Ruin Tell the Story of Wrath of Wind-Fanned Flames That Swept Over Business Section of Baltimore.

Upwards of Thirty-Four Hours the Flames Laughed Defiance at the Efforts of Firemen—Estimates of Property Losses Vary at From \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

- Number of buildings burned (estimated) 2500.
- Area of burned district, 140 acres, or seventy-five business blocks.
- Duration of fire (from time of its inception until under control) thirty-four and one-half hours.
- Aggregate loss (estimated by city building inspector) \$150,000,000 on buildings alone; on stocks \$100,000,000; by insurance men, buildings and stocks, not more than \$150,000,000.
- Number of persons thrown out of employment, 50,000.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—When darkness blighted the people of this stricken city the worst was over. The fire which for more than twenty-four hours had swept resistlessly over the heart of the city was now being fought by an army of firemen from all cities, working unwearyingly, and by a muddy little stream, finally checked.

By a night and day of terror, the crowds that watched the ruin of the city turned home, and the streets were deserted save the police and military who guarded the area. To the south, a red river of fire, marking 140 acres—five squares of property that represented values to the extent of \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000, was a close approximation can be made of the loss. No guess can be made of the insurance.

Report, the city building inspector, estimates the loss in buildings alone at \$150,000,000. On the other hand, it is estimated that the total loss at a greater figure.

There has been no systematic attempt to fix the values that were represented in the district, in that which was a devastated waste.

Factor that will figure largely in final estimates consists of the securities in the banks and trust companies whose homes were destroyed. The vaults and safes tonight are in ruins, covered with tons of debris, and who have given them as close approximation as possible express the best of the contents are safe.

The correctness or falsity of this depends many millions of dollars.

EXCITEMENT, NO DISORDER, NO LOOTING

There has been little or no excitement and there has been no hysteria. There has been no disorder, and there has been no looting or attempt at looting. Baltimore tonight in as orderly a village, and only the throb of the laboring fire engines and the boom of dynamite as it brings dangerous walls to the ground disturbs the quiet.

So far there has been no call for aid. Offers of assistance have come from many quarters, from sister cities, from corporations and from private citizens, but Baltimore tonight cannot say whether or not it will be needed or accepted. That will be decided tomorrow.

There is talk of a scarcity of food, but, at most, this can be temporary. Twenty-four hours should suffice to bring provisions in limitless quantities.

At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon the northern limits of the fire had traveled from Fayette street to Eastern avenue. At this point half a dozen fire companies were fighting from the rear, while other companies were flanking on the Jones Falls and the Liberty street borders. Sandwiches and coffee were served from drays and coal was fed to the engines.

Every bridge over Jones Falls had a score of firemen and not infrequently they were compelled to turn their attention from towering pyres to put out flames on the floor between them and deep water. Both banks of Jones Falls were lined with lumber yards, and the piles on one side were blazing constantly and those in the other throwing off clouds of steam caused by the water turned on wood heated almost to the point of igniting.

The President street railroad station is used as barracks for the militia which is enforcing martial law. The

MAP OF BURNED DISTRICT IN BALTIMORE.



The burned district is within the territory bounded on the west by Liberty street, on the north by Lexington street, on the east by Jones Falls and on the south by the basin. Within this district were the big structures on Fayette, Gay, Lombard, Charles, Balderon, Elliott, Hollingsworth and Chesapeake streets. Passing southeast along the basin the following large docks were destroyed: McClure's, Patterson, Smith's, Frederick's, Long and Union. Small thoroughfares which extended as far north as Lexington street, and which were in the path of the flames are Commerce, Fredericks and Mill streets. The district thus swept by the fire comprised seventy-five blocks and nearly 2500 buildings. Among the other buildings burned were the Custom-House, Brown & Sons' bank and the Metropolitan Life Insurance company building.

Cable Cutting Followed By Stories of Sea Fights

Japanese Squadron Reported to Have Engaged a Fleet of Russian Ships and After a Sharp Battle Is Said to Have Seized Them.

Transports Sail From Japan for Korea With an Invading Force and the First Land Battle Will Probably Take Place Near Chemulpo, Where the Russians Have Strong Force.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—An official dispatch received here says that Japanese torpedo boats have attacked the Russian squadron in the outer roads at Port Arthur and that three Russian ships were damaged.

London, Feb. 8.—A Paris dispatch says the papers there are publishing "on high authority" a report that Japanese warships have captured some Russian merchant ships in Chinese waters. The report lacks confirmation in official circles, as does also a report that the Japanese squadron had engaged and captured three Russian warships.

The fact that Japan has cut the cable between Korea and Japan gives credence to the report that there may have been a sea fight. In this connection another dispatch from Nagasaki says: "Japanese patience became exhausted, and today Japan moved her ships and took unresisted possession of certain merchant vessels, including the Shikha and Manchuria." The correspondent continues:

"Two other Russian vessels were seized and escorted to Sasebo, Japan." The Daily Telegraph says it supposes the foregoing seizures occurred at Masampo, but that the censor suppressed the location.

In a dispatch from Tokio, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Jiji Shimpo has received a telegram from Fusan, Korea, declaring that the firing of guns was heard to the east of Koje Island (about twenty-five miles southwest of Fusan) at 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

In a dispatch dated Nagasaki, Saturday, February 6th, and which was delayed by the censor, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that Russia deliberately precipitated the crisis by secretly dispatching, a few days ago, from Port Arthur, transports loaded with a full division of troops and escorted by a fleet, and landing them near the Yalu river, thus occupying northern Korea.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that six Japanese transports are landing troops at various ports in Korea, from Masampo and Fusan, on the south of Kunzan, Mokpo and Chemulpo, on the west.

Seoul is to be occupied and the landing is being covered by a torpedo division. The main body of the Japanese fleet, the correspondent concludes, has sailed in the direction of Port Arthur.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says France has agreed, with other powers, to land troops in China directly hostilities begin, in order to insure neutrality of the middle kingdom.

In a dispatch from Nagasaki, dated Monday, February 8th, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "It is assured that the Russian fleet will fight. The Russians long ago decided upon war, and their delay was due to lack of preparation and uncertainty whether certain powers would intervene or not."

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The German Foreign office has been advised that a portion of the Japanese fleet sailed from Sasebo yesterday. Its destination is unknown, but is supposed to be Chemulpo, Korea.

Another dispatch says: "The Russian warships at Port Arthur frequently put to sea, and the inhabitants of Seoul are uneasily expecting the arrival of the Japanese troops."

Washington, Feb. 8.—The State department has received a cablegram from the American legation at Seoul to the effect that it is reported that the Japanese warships have arrived off Masampo, but that telegraphic communication has been cut off and it is impossible to confirm the report.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—A Mukden dispatch says a Japanese squadron is off Wei Hai Wei, on the north coast of the Shan Tung peninsula, with the object of intercepting the Russian ships coming from Europe.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Tentative orders have been prepared sending the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet northward from Subic bay in the vicinity of Port Arthur to observe the Japanese and Russian naval operations, and they are to be at hand to protect American interests wherever they may be menaced in the war-stricken district. The orders were submitted to the President for final revision, but will not be sent unless they are agreeable to Russia and Japan, which will be sounded in advance on this side.

When the orders were prepared today it was expected they would be sent forthwith, in view of the restraining instructions they contained for Rear-Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic fleet, to observe strict neutrality in all his movements.

Secretary Moody, however, is not willing that this country shall give ground even for suspicion either by Russia or Japan, and it has, therefore, been decided that these Governments shall be asked if the dispatch of the cruiser squadron to Northern waters will embarrass other combatants.

The cruiser squadron consists of the Albany, flagship, the New Orleans, Raleigh and Cincinnati. In case the squadron goes northward it is fully expected here that Rear-Admiral Evans will transfer his flag to the Albany and assume command of the squadron, remaining in the far East after his regular tour of duty has expired, to observe the war.

Orders were issued today for Lieut. Newton A. McCauley, now on the Dolphin, to relieve Lieut-Commander Charles S. Marsh as naval attache at Tokio.

MAYOR McLANE ISSUES A STATEMENT

Mayor McLane today gave the following to the Associated Press:

"I wish you would say for me that the fire is now under control.

"The people throughout the country have been very kind to us in our terrible calamity, and I cannot find words to express my appreciation. We have had offers of assistance from nearly every large city in the East and several offers from the West. Of course, there has as yet been no relief system adopted, as we do not know just how we stand, but by tomorrow we shall know what relief measures it will be necessary to adopt.

"The Board of Insurance Commissioners refuses to estimate the loss. A prominent member of the board said:

"It is impossible at this time to give an approximate estimate of the loss. I would say from \$100,000,000 up. It is safe to say the loss exceeds \$100,000,000.

"Tonight the fire district and the territory immediately surrounding it are under the strictest military control.

"During the confusion of Sunday night detachments of regulars from nearby forts were sent to the fire district and assisted the police in maintaining order and restraining the great crowds from encroaching upon the firemen. The Fourth and Fifth regiments of Baltimore, ordered out by Gov. Warfield, came on duty before daylight. The men, who numbered 1200, were distributed about the fire district and none could get beyond the line established unless he had a military pass. Passes were issued personally by the Brigadier-General at his headquarters in the court-house. In order to be on the safe side, Gov. Warfield, after a conference with other officials, decided early in the day to order out another regiment, and accordingly orders were sent to the First regiment, companies of which are scattered over the State, to come to Baltimore at once. They arrived during the night and were distributed around the area of desolation. The Maryland naval reserve also was called out.

"There was some fear that with nightfall the looting would start. The lines of troops around the ruins were so tightly drawn, however, that it will be impossible for thieves to enter the fire zone without detection. The auxiliary policemen sent here from Washington, Wilmington and Philadelphia, numbering about 400, have been relieved. These men were nearly exhausted, having been on duty yesterday, all night and most of today.

HAS MAYOR MORRIS MADE A DEAL ON SPOILS?

Hewlett and Preece Vote With the Democrats.

WANT CHIEF BEVINE'S SCALP

Big Batch of Appointments Sent to Council.

Referred to a Special Committee of Five—Red Onion Saloon Falls to Get a New License.

- George W. Snow, City Engineer.
- Richard L. Shannon, City Sexton.
- Ell A. Folland, Superintendent of Waterworks.
- Heber H. Davis, Building Inspector.
- Dr. C. I. Douglas, City Health Commissioner.
- T. A. Reamer, Oil Inspector and Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- B. E. Mann, Humane Officer.
- Ben D. Luce, Land and Water Commissioner.
- Henry C. James, Plumbing Inspector.
- G. H. Morris, Estray Pound-keeper.
- George D. Alder, Member Board of Health.
- R. H. Browne, Member Board of Health.
- William H. Bywater, Chief of Fire Department.

The above appointments were submitted by Mayor Morris to the City Council last night and were referred to a special committee of five for report. The first twelve appointments came in one communication. Immediately after it had been read Councilman Preece moved that the communication be received and filed and the appointments referred to a special committee of five for report. It was plain that the matter had all been fixed up in advance.

Councilman Neuhausen objected to the appointments being referred to a special committee, and thought they should be taken up in committee of the whole. Councilman A. J. Davis offered an amendment to the effect that each appointment be referred to its respective committee, and Fernstrom then made a sort of explanation of the deal. He said that it was the policy of the Mayor to give and take with the Republicans, and that the appointees had been chosen from both parties. For that reason they should be referred to

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF JAPAN'S POSITION

Tokio, Feb. 9.—The following is the text of the statement issued by the Japanese Government, setting forth its position:

"It being indispensable to the welfare and safety of Japan to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea and to safeguard her paramount interests therein, the Japanese Government finds it impossible to view with indifference any action endangering the position of Korea, whereas, Russia, notwithstanding her solemn treaty with China and her repeated assurances to the powers, not only continues her occupation of Manchuria, but has taken aggressive measures in Korean territory. Should Manchuria be annexed to Russia the independence of Korea would naturally be impossible. The Japanese Government, therefore, being desirous of securing permanent peace for eastern Asia by means of direct negotiations with Russia with a view of arriving at a friendly adjustment of their mutual interests in both Manchuria and Korea, where their interests meet, communicated towards the end of July last such desire to the Russian Government and invited its adherence. To this the Russian Government expressed a willing assent. Accordingly on the 15th of August the Japanese Government proposed to Russia through its representative at St. Petersburg the basis of an agreement, which was substantially as follows:

"First—A mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean empires.

"Second—A mutual engagement to maintain the principle of an equal opportunity for the commercial industry of all nations with the natives of those countries.

"Third—A reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and that Russia has special interests in railway enterprises in Manchuria and a mutual recognition of the respective rights of Japan and Russia therein.

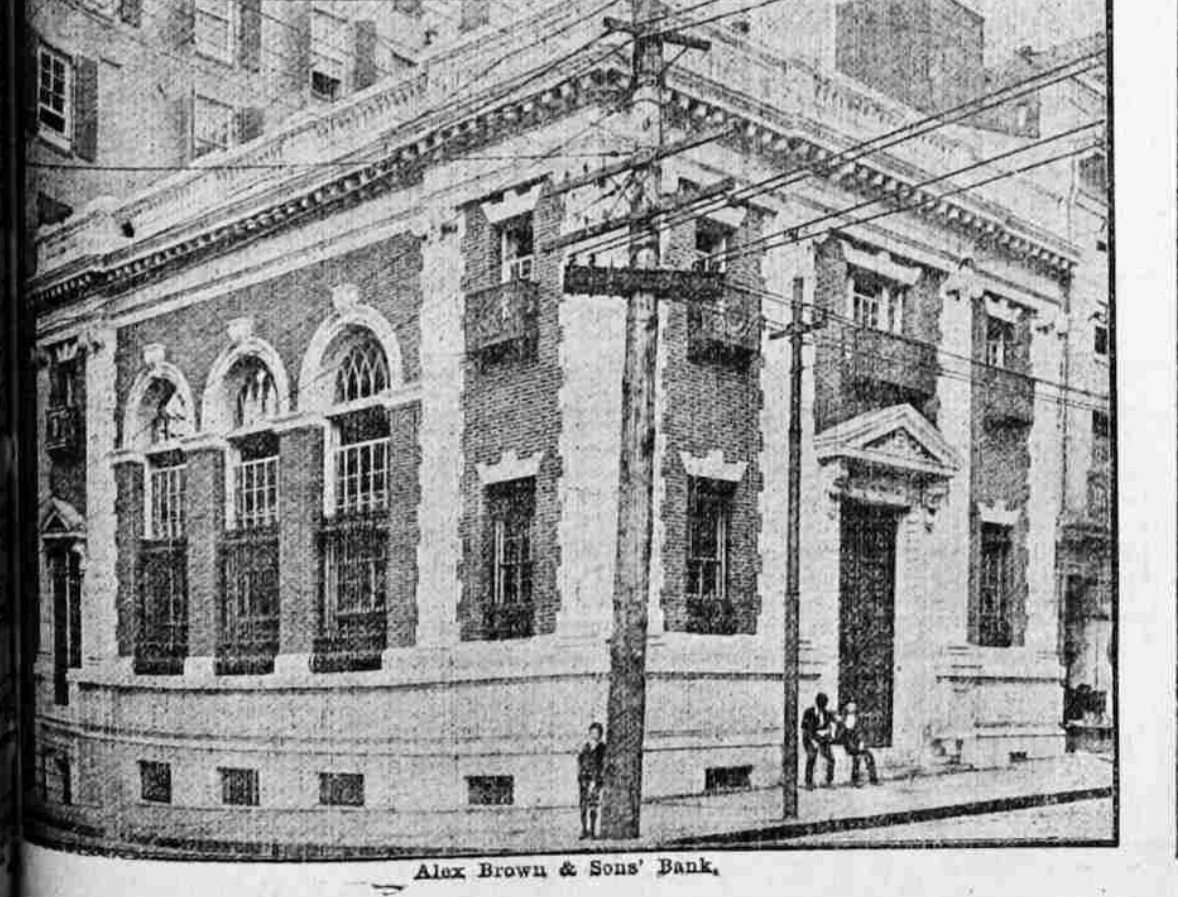
"It was the intention of the Japanese Government originally that a conference take place between their representatives at St. Petersburg and the Russian authorities, so as to facilitate progress as much as possible in reaching a solution of the situation, but the Russian Government absolutely refused to do so on the plea that the Czar planned a trip abroad and for other reasons it was unavoidably decided to conduct the negotiations at Tokio.

WHY CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN TOKIO

"It was not until the 2nd of October that the Russian Government presented counter-proposals, and in them she declined to engage in respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and stipulated the maintenance of the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, and requested that Japan declare Manchuria and its littoral as being entirely outside of her sphere and interest.

"She further put several restrictions upon Japan's freedom of action in Korea, for instance, while recognizing Japan's right to dispatch troops when necessary for the protection of her interests in Korea, Russia refused to allow her to use any portion of Korean territory for strategic purposes. In fact, Russia went so far as to propose to establish a neutral zone in Korean territory north of the thirty-ninth parallel.

"The Japanese Government utterly failed to see why Russia, who professed no intention of absorbing Manchuria, should be disinclined to insert in the



Alex Brown & Sons' Bank.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)