

VICTORIOUS AND HUMANE JAPAN GRANTS PEACE WITH HONOR TO HUMILIATED BUT STUBBORN FOE

Withdraws All Demands for Money and the Interned Ships—Keeps Half of Sakhalin.

Peace Came With a Rush, Japan's Emperor Permitting His Envoys to Make Un- expected Concessions When Witte Absolutely Refused Japan's Proposal That She Buy Back Half the Captured Island—Scenes of Tremendous Excitement at Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 29.—The long and bloody war between Japan and Russia is ended. The terms of peace were settled by Mr. Witte and Baron Komura at the session of the conference this morning, and this afternoon preliminary arrangements for an armistice were concluded and the actual work of framing the "Treaty of Portsmouth" was by mutual agreement turned over to Mr. DeMartens, the great Russian international lawyer, and Mr. Dennison, who for twenty-five years has acted as the legal advisor of the Japanese foreign office.

The treaty is expected to be completed by the end of the week.

This happy conclusion of the conference which a week ago would have been unthought of, had it not been for the heroic intervention of President Roosevelt was sudden and dramatic.

For the sake of peace Japan, at the last moment, yielded everything still in issue. Russia refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas had given to Mr. Witte through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity under any guise but an agreement to divide maintenance of the Russian prisoners were his last words, which had been repeatedly reiterated, in Mr. Witte's instructions. It was a written reply to the Japanese commission proposal of last Wednesday that were delivered to Baron Komura this morning.

Mr. Witte went to the conference declaring he was powerless to change the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "u" in his instructions. Emperor Nicholas' word had been given not only to him but to President Roosevelt the head of a foreign state.

Japan's Latest Offer Was Rejected.

When Baron Komura therefore first offered the new basis of compromise outlined in the Associated Press dispatches last night (the complete renunciation of indemnity, coupled with a proposition for the redemption of Sakhalin at a price to be fixed by a neutral tribunal consisting of representatives of the neutral powers—in fact not in words the solution offered by President Roosevelt)—Mr. Witte again refused a non-possessum. It was what Mr. Witte termed in his interview with the Associated Press the "psychological moment."

Mr. Witte expected a rupture and as he expressed it afterwards, he was stunned by what happened.

The Only Way—Japan Yielded.

Baron Komura gave way on all the disputed points. With the presence that has enabled the Japanese to gauge the mental processes of their adversaries on the field of battle and upon the sea, they had realized in advance that peace could be obtained in no other way. They had warned their government.

President Roosevelt had also it is believed, advised Japan that it was better to meet the Russian position than to take the responsibility of continuing the war for the purpose of collecting tribute.

The Mikado at the session of the cabinet and elder statesmen yesterday had sanctioned the final concessions.

When Baron Komura yielded, the rest was mere child's play.

Articles 10 and 11, interned warships and the limitation of Russia's sea power in the far east were withdrawn. Japan agreed that only that portion of the Chinese-Eastern Railroad south of Chautau, the position occupied by Oyama, should be ceded to Japan.

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

Almost in Nature of Alliance.

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."

The new treaty will therefore be a wonderfully friendly document of a character almost to raise the suspicion that the two countries had not only negotiated peace but had 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 felicitations were exchanged with the president at Oyster Bay. Both Baron Komura and Mr. Witte telegraphed. The former confined himself to appraising Mr. Roosevelt of the conditions upon which peace had been concluded. Mr. Witte, more expansive, frankly laid his tribute at the president's feet. In his message he said: "History will ascribe to you the glory for the peace of Portsmouth," and adding the expression of Russia's hearty appreciation of the president's "generous initiative," Mr. Roosevelt replied with words of thanks and congratulation.

DEMONSTRATIONS FOR RUSSIANS AT HOTEL

Then began the jubilation. Mr. Witte and Baron de Rosen returned to the hotel for luncheon. The Japanese had remained at the conference hall to lunch with Mr. Peleer. The news that peace had been concluded had preceded the Russian plenipotentiaries and such scenes of wild rejoicing as greeted them at the hotel have never before been witnessed in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Witte, dazed at the sudden and happy termination of the conference, was fairly overpowered by the crowd which he received. He could express his

gratitude only by shaking the hands of everybody and in response to the volley of questions fired at him as to the terms murmured "We pay not a copeck and we get half of Sakhalin."

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 regarded it as a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude he makes no attempt to conceal. And that is the general verdict here tonight. The Russians are overjoyed at the result. "We have had our Liao Yangs and Mukdens on land," they say, "and our Tushims on sea, but the Japanese have had their Portsmouth."

Where Russians Say Japs Erred.

The Russians declared that diplomatically the Japanese made their colossal blunder when they agreed to consider the conditions seriatim. The Japanese correspondents are overjoyed at the result. "We have had our Liao Yangs and Mukdens on land," they say, "and our Tushims on sea, but the Japanese have had their Portsmouth."

The Japanese plenipotentiaries and their official secretaries remained at the yard during the recess. When it came it was the Russians, because all present appreciated what sacrifices the heroic little nation had made for peace. The crowd was even larger than that which greeted Mr. Witte. The cheering came in volleys. Again and again the crowd hurrahed and waived their hats. Both plenipotentiaries and their staffs looked straight ahead and seemed almost embarrassed by the ovation. Neither stopped to shake hands but went immediately to their rooms.

When Mr. Witte entered the lobby a few minutes later, with the official announcement, the scene resembled a thanksgiving football game. Near him stood the Japanese plenipotentiaries. They stood for the last word. It confirmed Mr. Witte's announcement that "It was not of our soldiers and we should have kept it. Russia brought on this war, she should have paid for it."

He was interrupted by another correspondent. "But the Emperor has ordered it."

"Yes," said another, "it is the Emperor's word of peace that is the matter of the group at the mention of the Emperor's name immediately changed."

"Yes," asserted Mr. Fukutomi, "the Emperor has spoken and Japan will obey. The Emperor is all wise and Japan is satisfied."

GREAT HONOR FOR JAPAN IN YIELDING

Tokio Correspondent at Portsmouth Speaks What He Regards as His People's Mind.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 29.—In a statement prepared for the Associated Press, Mr. Onishi, correspondent of the Jiji Shinbun of Tokio, upholds and praises the action of his country in yielding at the last

in the interest of the world's peace. He said: "After lingering between peace and war for three weeks I think the world will be delighted at this long and hard news. Especially is it a great honor for the American people whose chief magistrate has been the initiator and main inspirer of this great event. He has not only succeeded in accomplishing the remarkable task of intermediary between the belligerents which all other countries, despite their earnest desire for peace, failed to do, but also when the conference came to the critical stage and we were expecting its rupture at any moment he has rendered a very valuable assistance. The bringing of the two nations into final agreement is a brilliant success for President Roosevelt as well as for American diplomacy."

Jap Success Complete He Says.

"As to the terms of peace, I am not yet in a position to say much for I do not know the exact contents of these terms yet. But judging from what we have heard already, I do not see anything but a full satisfaction. We have gained almost everything we requested before this war. Our preponderance in political, financial and military rights have been acknowledged in Korea, Manchuria will be evacuated by Russia and Japan and shall be open for the commerce of the world. Furthermore Russia has yielded the Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur and Talienwan, the railroad and half of Sakhalin. All of these will be of immense value to Japan and we should be quite satisfied."

I know there is some talk that Japan has lost the fruits of war, just as she did ten years ago. Of course, it would be better for us if we could get more, but when one considers the probable result of the failure of this conference, and reflects that we would have had to go on with that horrible war, costing the lives of tens of thousands and millions of dollars which is almost intolerable from the viewpoint of humanity and civilization, it must be a question of money between the belligerents why should we have sacrificed this money at the outset but for principle. Thus we have sacrificed the money question for principle and honor is more valuable than money."

"I am sure the world will appreciate this noble motive of our government for peace. Furthermore if we continue the war for the next half year we could easily obtain many more fruits of war. But we have no use to count the ears of dead boys." A young country like Japan must always be for the future and we Japanese and Americans will push our commercial interests in the rich fields of Manchuria, which is open for us hereafter.

"I cannot help but be reminded of the late John Hay, secretary of state, at this time of the success of his diplomacy, because he was the man who first brought the open door to that cause. But now he is dead before he sees the fruits of his work."

THE PEACE SETTLEMENT FROM RUSSIAN VIEW.

Novos Vremya Correspondent Says Its Strange-Slovo Man Has Good Words for All.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 29.—Boris Souverin, correspondent of the Novos Vremya of St. Petersburg, today called his paper as follows:

"Finally we have peace. A peace which will be welcome. A peace which will not be a complete harmony with the instructions which I received from my imperial majesty, was in fact the direct outcome of those peace instructions."

"The primary duty of a man who undertakes any task is to discharge that duty to the best of his ability. I should like to state that my duty was in complete harmony with the instructions which I received from my imperial majesty, was in fact the direct outcome of those peace instructions."

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Principal Figures in the Making of Peace

Japan's Emperor, Who Yielded Much and Stopped the War.

Russia's Chief Envoy.

The Russian Ruler Who Yielded Little.

Baron Komura, Japan's Second Commissioner.

Russia's Junior Envoy.

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Vorn thin?
Washed thin! That's an
common soap is used.

UNLIGHT
JAP
EXPENSE

TO PREVENT FIGHTING

Bolshie Message Has Been Sent
to Linewitch Creating Armistice

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The war office at 3:20 p. m. had not sent any message to General Linewitch concerning the declaration of an armistice. War Minister Rudiger spent the day with Emperor Nicholas at Krasnoye-Selo, the big military camp near Peterhof. The war office this afternoon addressed a letter to General Rudiger, asking for instructions regarding the sending of further troops to the front, etc., and also regarding mobilization, but no answer has yet been received.

It is learned today that the first official telegram from Mr. Witte announcing the conclusion of the Portsmouth conference was received at the foreign office at 11 o'clock last night. It was communicated to his majesty with only the loss of time for decoding it.

Several high naval officers were seen this afternoon. They one and all expressed their belief that the war was over.

(Continued on page 7.)