

PORT ARTHUR HAS FALLEN

FOREIGN TRADE

Increased Shipments From Most of the Ports.

Hopewell Cape Shows a Falling Off Hillsboro Plaster Trade Also Slightly Decreased During the Last Year.

MONCTON, Jan. 2.—There was a considerable falling off in the foreign shipments from the outports of Moncton during the last year. This decrease was almost wholly in lumber from Hopewell Cape. Lumber shipments from other ports show an increase. The Hillsboro plaster trade shows a slight decrease, the 1904 totals being 115 vessels of 51,174 tons, and carrying 91,000 tons plaster, as compared with 126 vessels of 51,908 tons and carrying 88,977 tons plaster in the previous year. There were no foreign going shipments from Moncton proper. The showing by outports is as follows:

Table with columns for port names (Hillsboro, Shediac, Dorchester, Hopewell Cape, Pt. Wolfe, Waterside, Alma) and their respective tonnage and plaster amounts for 1903 and 1904.

The details of the shipments from the different ports are as follows:

SHEIDIAC.

To Great Britain—J. L. Black & sons, 6 vessels, 3,276 tons, 612 st. h. deals, 1,646,000 ft. scantling; value, \$69,884.

M. Wood & Son, 1 vessel, 573 tons, 260 st. h. deals, 24,000 ft. scantling; value, \$8,467.

E. J. Smith, 1 vessel, 350 tons, 148 st. h. deals, 91,000 ft. scantling; value, \$4,583.

Totals—3 vessels, 4,199 tons, 1,018 st. h. deals, 1,771,000 ft. scantling; value, \$80,934.

HILLSBORO.

To Great Britain—J. Nelson Smith, 2 vessels, 2,833 tons, 758 st. h. deals, 1,129,000 ft. scantling, 71,000 ft. boards; value, \$86,239.

W. M. Mackay, 1 vessel, 1,949 tons, 883 st. h. deals, 490,000 ft. scantling; value, \$84,520.

To United States—Albert Manufacturing Company, 115 vessels, 51,174 tons, 91,000 tons plaster; value, \$127,112.

Wentworth Gympson Co., 4 vessels, 2,20 tons, 2,773 tons plaster; value, \$1,187.

John L. Peck, 1 vessel, 96 tons, 110,000 ft. boards; value, \$9,000.

Totals—123 vessels, 58,242 tons, 93,773 tons plaster, 1,642 st. h. deals, 1,649,000 ft. scantling, 181,000 ft. boards; value, \$201,151.

DORCHESTER.

To Great Britain—W. M. Mackay, 1 vessel, 2,159 tons, 1,008 st. h. deals, 493,000 ft. scantling, 17,000 ft. boards; value, \$87,870.

To United States—Jas. Anderson & Son, 4 vessels, 462 tons, 255,000 ft. scantling, 78,000 ft. boards, 34,000 lbs.; value, \$7,000.

Totals—5 vessels, 2,621 tons, 1,008 st. h. deals, 748,000 ft. scantling, 209,000 ft. boards, 344,000 lbs.; value, \$94,870.

HOPEWELL CAPE.

To Great Britain—W. M. Mackay, 3 vessels, 4,309 tons, 1,944 st. h. deals, 496,000 ft. scantling, 49,000 ft. boards; value, \$146,573.

J. N. Smith, 12 vessels, 1,737 tons, 534 st. h. deals, 1,957,000 ft. scantling, 115,000 ft. boards; value, \$55,965.

Totals, 4 vessels, 6,046 tons, 1,868 st. h. deals, 1,503,000 ft. scantling, 163,000 ft. boards, value \$72,444.

HARVEY.

To Great Britain—Geo. McKean, 4 vessels, 4,983 tons, 1,512 st. h. deals, 552,000 ft. scantling, value \$56,222.

Robinson D. Wright, 1 vessel, 1,599 tons, 499 st. h. deals, value \$27,012.

M. Wood & Son, 1 vessel, 742 tons, 191 st. h. deals, 330,000 ft. scantling; value \$8,622.

ALMA.

To United States—The Alma L. & S. B. Co., 5 vessels, 478 tons, 1,058,000 lbs., 323,000 ft. boards, 50 cords fire wood, value \$5,182.

WATERSIDE.

To United States—Geo. D. Prescott, 2 vessels, 298 tons, 118,000 feet boards, 134,000 lbs., value \$3,774.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 2.—Robert M. LaFollette was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin for a third term today.

Terms of Surrender Were Agreed to at 9.45 Monday Night--Fighting Since August Has Been Merciless---It Cost the Japanese 80,000 Men to Take the Fortress---Russian Losses Cannot Be Estimated ---Heroic Garrison Will Probably Be Set Free.

Port Arthur, whose hills have for months run red with the blood of the bravest of two warring nations, had at last succumbed to the fierce tenacity of the Japanese attack. General Stoessel, most stubborn in carrying out the will of his sovereign, has seen the advance of the besieging army gain in momentum and energy until to hold out longer would have been a crime against humanity. The conditions of the surrender are not yet known, but in all quarters it is anticipated that they are such as an honorable soldier may accept from a brave and victorious enemy.

The authorities at St. Petersburg, in the absence of direct official news from General Stoessel that Port Arthur has surrendered, have not permitted the news to become public. Emperor Nicholas is in the south of Russia and his ministers are for the time being in the dark as to what dispatches have been sent to him from the front. The people of all ranks finding in the outcome compensation for all the sacrifices and money that was entailed in the ten months' siege.

To what extent the fall of Port Arthur will make for the restoration of peace is an open question. There is an encouraging note in the expression of Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister at London, of the "hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace," though the pacific note is perhaps lost in the later words of the minister, which call attention to the fact that the besieging army will now be free to go north, where they will be accompanied by the reinforcements General Kuropatkin has been receiving from Russia since the battle of the Shalke. The spirit of the Russians may be judged by the statement of the secretary of the embassy at London that the campaign will be renewed with fresh vigor in the spring, and that the nation will not be content to permit Port Arthur to remain in the hands of the Japanese.

Both in Paris and in London the opinion is that the squadron under Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, which started from Lihai for the Far East three months ago, will have to retrace its way home, as adherence to the original plans would invite disaster without probability of effecting a junction with the warships at present in the harbor of Vladivostok.



PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENDER, GENERAL STOESELL.

proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I will appoint as commissioner Major General Nogi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners Jan. 2 at noon, at Shushiyung. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification, and I wish the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officers of both the negotiating parties and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect. (Signed) 'NOGI.'" GENERAL NOGI'S TELEGRAM. TOKIO, Jan. 2, 10 p. m.—The text of General Nogi's telegram announcing the capitulation of the Russian forces at Port Arthur is as follows: "The plenipotentiaries of both parties concluded their negotiations today at 4.30 o'clock. The Russian plenipotentiaries accepted on the whole the conditions stipulated by us and consented to capitulate. The document has been prepared and signatures are now being affixed. Simultaneously with the conclusion of negotiations, both armies suspended hostilities. It is expected that the Japanese will enter the city of Port Arthur tomorrow."

THE NEWS IN LONDON. LONDON, Jan. 2.—The capitulation of Port Arthur was the sensation of London today. It was the only topic of discussion in the main question was expressed for the defenders and the attacking party, and the probability that General Nogi has made concessions to the gallant General Stoessel is received with much satisfaction. The announcement of the fall of the Russian stronghold created little surprise in official and diplomatic circles, where it has been discounted by recent events. It was known as early as last October that notwithstanding the brave showing in the official despatches, Stoessel's resources were nearly at an end.

At the Russian embassy the same spirit of determination to prosecute the war to the bitter end was expressed. The plenipotentiaries stated that Russia would only regard the surrender of Port Arthur in the light of a fresh incentive and would spare no efforts for its recapture. First Secretary Fokidewsky-Kozel, in the absence of Ambassador Benckendorff from the embassy, gave voice to this sentiment when he said to the Associated Press that he felt satisfied that the Russian plenipotentiaries would serve to unite all Russia in the determination to put forth her whole strength in the spring with a view to retrieving the situation.

The general tone at the Russian embassy formed a striking contrast to the cheerfulness and activity prevailing at the Japanese legation. Minister Hayashi was the recipient during the day of hundreds of telegrams of congratulation from all parts of Great Britain and other countries and official despatches confirming the Associated Press news from Tokio were received at frequent intervals. Minister Hayashi was interviewed, but declined to discuss the probability of peace negotiations. He said, however: "The fall of Port Arthur will at any rate and the horrible slaughter in one part of the theatre of war, and I sincerely hope that in some way it will facilitate final peace. This depends upon Russia and not upon us. It may strengthen the determination of Russia to continue the war at all costs. Its effect in Japan, however, cannot be doubted. Our fleet is free, and the release of the besieging army gives us increased forces available for service elsewhere. Our base becomes more secure than ever."

Speaking of General Stoessel, Minister Hayashi said: "The surrender will in no way affect the glory belonging to him and his men, nor our admiration for their splendid defense." Both armies had suspended hostilities five hours earlier. The city will be occupied by the Japanese today.

General Nogi reports as follows: "At 5 in the afternoon, Jan. 1, the enemy's bearer of a flag of truce came to the first line of our position, south of Shushiyung and handed a letter to our officers. The same reached me at nine o'clock at night. The letter is as follows: "Judging by the general conditions of the whole line of hostile positions held by you, I find further resistance at Port Arthur useless and for the purpose of preventing needless sacrifice of lives, I propose to hold negotiations with a view to the capitulation. Should you consent to the same you will please appoint commissioners for discussing the order and conditions regarding capitulation and also appoint a place for such negotiations to meet the same appointed by me. "I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency assurances of my respect. (Signed) 'STOESELL.'" "Shortly after dawn today, I will dispatch our bearer of a flag of truce with the following reply addressed to Stoessel: "I have the honor to reply to your

proposal to hold negotiations regarding the conditions and order of capitulation. For this purpose I will appoint as commissioner Major General Nogi, chief of staff of our army. He will be accompanied by some staff officers and civil officials. They will meet your commissioners Jan. 2 at noon, at Shushiyung. The commissioners of both parties will be empowered to sign a convention for the capitulation without waiting for ratification, and I wish the same to take immediate effect. Authorization for such plenary powers shall be signed by the highest officers of both the negotiating parties and the same shall be exchanged by the respective commissioners.

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surrender, it is certain that Port Arthur is doomed, as you say, to a protracted siege for two months ago. "We still have some ammunition and some guns on Liaotai Mountain, but that mountain is not adapted for the best defense from the land side, and the Japanese would find its capture easier than the other tasks they have attempted. Tiger's Tail peninsula has to be similarly viewed, and Golden Hill has been without ammunition for three months. "Since reaching Chefoo I have seen that attempts have been made to make it appear that Stoessel alone wished to surrender, the other generals desiring to continue the fight. This is a lie, and it is based solely on personal dislike of Stoessel. "It is a simple story. Had the ammunition held out, the fortress would have held out indefinitely. For months we held Port Arthur by bayonets alone, until flesh and blood could do no more. When a man had there was good reason to believe that the garrison was gradually worn down. Two Hundred and Three Metre Hill alone cost us five thousand men. The capture of that hill was the beginning of the end. The Japanese artillery was excellently served. They had four hundred guns bearing on Two Hundred and Three Metre Hill. They advanced their trenches with the machine artillery was shelling the Russians out with a shower of metal, and then occupied the Russian positions. "In personal combat the Japanese were greatly inferior to the Muscovite. One Russian man took care of three Japanese in a bayonet fight, and some of our men have recently killed higher than that. The Japanese did not have good soldiers, although I have little liking for them. "It cost the Japanese 80,000 men to take the fortress, while some say they have over a hundred thousand. The number of our dead is not known even to the high officers. "The fighting since August has been merciless. When Pihung Mountain was taken 500 men occupying a casemate were not able to emerge, so quickly came the rush of the Japanese. The Russians tried to emerge by the use of their bayonets in the fort, and during the past month many of the forts had nothing with which to return the fire of the enemy. "The Russians eat in the casemates, firing not more than once to the two hundred shots sent by the Japanese. When the assault came they repulsed the enemy with bayonets. But the men themselves, having existed for three months on reduced rations, were too weak to stand the strain so long. "Yesterday, General Stoessel would still fight. His wound, which was received early in the siege, had been bothering him, but his determination to fight while one man stood had not been diminished. "But we cannot fight," said his generals. "Our men cannot move. They sleep standing. They cannot see the bayonets at the breast. We can order, but they cannot obey." "Then you generals fight," said Stoessel, clenching his fist. "He seemed fanatical on the subject, but finally he was brought to see reason by the insistence of his subordinates. Admirals Lochinsky and Wiren, Generals Smyrnoff and Pock and many others, sometimes with broken voices, urged the step which had not been so long. "I am sure Port Arthur would have stood for a month ago had it not been for Gen. Stoessel, who with his dog tenacity steadily refused to permit such action to be taken. He had told his Emperor that he would never surrender and he meant to keep his word. "The greatest loss suffered by Port Arthur occurred a fortnight ago, when Major Gen. Kondratenko was killed, as the brightest star in Port Arthur's firmament. When his death became known, the fall in the spirits of the soldiers was plainly visible. "Gen. Kondratenko was seated in the casemates of a certain fort discussing with seven other officers, the best way of counter-mining against the Japanese, when an eleven-inch shell burst, killing everybody in the casemate. "Gen. Nogi has taken Port Arthur with his artillery and his tunnels. His rifle bullets were seldom found to be of any use. "We constantly endured a bombardment fiercer than any in history. The Japanese periodically assaulted and then, if repulsed, they calmly resumed their bombardments. "Even when came today do not know the terms of surrender suggested by General Stoessel to General Nogi nor the answer to them, having left Port Arthur even before the messenger had been dispatched. The general impression, however, is that Stoessel has proposed that the army shall go free and that he alone be made a prisoner. "Even that concession seemed to vouch out the sturdy old man's heart. "Whether or not the negotiations terminate in an agreement on terms of

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HUNGARIAN KING Given Enthusiastic New Year's Greeting On His Arrival at Budapest—Count Albert Apponyi Has Joined the Independent Party.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph, King of Hungary, arrived here this evening. He was met at the station by a great crowd of people, who gave the monarch an enthusiastic New Year's welcome. His majesty will read the speech from the throne before the members of parliament on Wednesday and probably will return to Vienna on Thursday.

Count Albert Apponyi informed the Associated Press this evening that tomorrow he will formally throw in his lot with the independent party, whose president is Francis Kosuth. This news will doubtless cause a great sensation in political circles here, as rumors of the count's intention have not been taken seriously. Politicians regard Count Apponyi's action as a probable death blow to his political prospects, destroying forever his hopes of becoming president of the council.

CIGAR FACTORY DESTROYED. Fire at Bangor Last Night on Pickering Square.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.—The cigar factory of Frank E. O'Leary on Pickering Square, was gutted by fire to night last. The stock of tobacco and manufactured goods, valued at \$8,000, practically a total loss from fire, smoke and water. Partially insured. Damage to building, owned by John McFarlane, estimated at \$50,000 insured.

A TERRIBLE RECORD. Over Three Hundred Homicides in New York in 1904.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Three hundred and thirty-one violent deaths classified by the police as homicides were reported during the year just closed in New York county, which comprises the island of Manhattan and the Bronx. The number of indictments filed in all these cases was only 61, and 13 of these indicted prisoners are still in the Tombs prison awaiting trial. Fifteen of the prisoners indicted were committed to trial. Six policemen were arrested during the year charged with homicide.

A SAILOR'S HOME. Finest in the World to be Erected in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Plans for the erection of the largest and most completely equipped sailors' home in the world, to be erected in this city, are being prepared for the American Seaman's Friend Society, which a few days ago acquired a lot at the corner of Jane and West streets. The society has on hand \$750,000. The building will contain quarters not only for seamen but for captains, engineers and other officers. A steam tender will be used to transfer men to and from ships and captains will be able to ship a full company every member of which is sober, without paying a cent of bonus. The projectors of the undertaking expect to deal the obnoxious "crimping" system a death blow.

Roosvelt. It is even suggested that the terms might include an arrangement which would give Russia an outlet through the Persian Gulf. It is regarded as unlikely, however, that such a suggestion should come through the United States unless President Roosevelt has the strongest previous intimation that it would be favorably considered by the Russian government. It may be added that while it is known that Emperor Nicholas from the beginning regarded the war with great abhorrence, there is nothing yet to indicate that his government intends to recede from the programme of fighting to a finish, which has repeatedly been announced. The situation in the immediate future may be such as to necessitate the curtailing of the emperor's trip to the south and cause his return to St. Petersburg, but the report that his pilot train had been blown up is untrue. CHEFOO, Jan. 3, 10.30 a. m.—A third Russian torpedo boat arrived from Port Arthur. Four of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers have departed. Chinese report having heard heavy firing last night. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A despatch received at the Russian embassy tonight from St. Petersburg announced the death at Port Arthur of General Konrad, commander of the Russian artillery at Port Arthur. (Continued on Page Five.)