

JAPAN HAS GOT MORE THAN SHE FOUGHT FOR.

She Has Also Ample Resources to Pay All Expenses in Cleaning Up the War.

One Result of the War Will be the Education of China Under Western Methods.

Tone of St. Petersburg Press Is One of Resignation—But Irritated at Roosevelt.

Portsmouth, N. H., despatch: With peace agreed upon between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan, and only the perfunctory arrangement of verbal details remaining for the treaty-makers, interest in the Portsmouth conference has greatly decreased, so far as Portsmouth is concerned, and the air of expectancy and excitement which has surrounded the negotiations has practically passed away. To-day those charged with drafting the convention have been hard at work. The envoys have done nothing. Their services will not be again required until the formal comparison of the drafts is in order. It was explained this evening by one of those entrusted with the duty of putting the agreement of the plenipotentiaries into English and French that the treaty, which will be in quadruplicate—a copy in each language for each side—will be ready for signature in about a week. Where it will be signed has become a matter of conjecture. The plenipotentiaries are expected to conclude it at Portsmouth, and then complete their work before leaving here, but it is supposed in some quarters that President Roosevelt will express a preference for Washington, or perhaps Oyster Bay, as the place of the final act in this great drama of modern times.

M. de Witte will sail from New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on September 12. It is his desire to pay a brief visit to Chicago and Niagara Falls before leaving the United States, and the expectation is that the envoys of both belligerents, with all their subordinates, will depart from Portsmouth by Saturday week at the latest.

Details of Agreement.
In the full following the decision to make peace some interesting details overlooked in the excitement that prevailed yesterday after the announcement that the plenipotentiaries had arrived at complete accord, have come to light. The treaty will not provide plans for the evacuation of Manchuria by the military forces of both belligerents. It will merely recognize in principle that the withdrawal is to take place, and will leave to subsequent arrangements of time and manner for the departure of the Russian and the Japanese troops. Another provision is that the principle of most-favored-nation commercial treatment to each belligerent shall apply to the territory affected by the convention, until a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation has been negotiated. All the treaty agreements between Russia and Japan became null and void with the outbreak of hostilities, and these must all be renewed after the complete cessation of diplomatic relations. The Treaty of Portsmouth, it was explained authoritatively to-day, will be a peace agreement pure and simple, and not a general convention.

The arrangement as to the control of that part of the Eastern Chinese Railway in Manchuria which will remain under Russia's control will provide for the assignment of a sufficient number of Russian railway guards to protect the line, but it will be expressly provided that this road is not to be used for military purposes. The Japanese will have a similar privilege, and be similarly restricted with respect to the portion of the railroad which they obtain by the treaty.

Harbin, the Manchurian city laid by Russian enterprise will in some measure remain under Russian jurisdiction for the purpose of securing protection of property. Saghalin Island, divided between Russia and Japan, is not to be fortified by either nation. Although Japan obtains practical sovereignty over Korea, Russia is to have equal trade privileges with Japan until a new treaty covering commercial arrangements has been concluded.

Up to 11 o'clock to-night neither Emperor has responded to the plenipotentiaries sent by the respective plenipotentiaries yesterday asking for the conclusion of an armistice. As the generals in the field are being consulted, it may be a day or two before the final suspension of hostilities is proclaimed.

MESSAGES POURING IN.
President of France Congratulates Sister Republic.

Oyster Bay despatch: Kings, princes and bishops and statesmen from all corners of the earth to-day poured a shower of praise and congratulations upon President Roosevelt. Political friends as well as political enemies, united in praising his efforts and his ultimate success. Emperor William and King Edward VII., President Loubet and the ruler of Egypt, Andrew Carnegie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Morley, Senators, Representatives, financiers, personal friends, heads of all sorts of organizations, religious and otherwise, hastened to address their praises to Theodore Roosevelt. The President is elated, of course, and to a few personal friends whom he and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day he told of his great joy in the happy conclusion of the conflict.

KAISER CO-OPERATED.
Roosevelt Thanks Him for His Efforts Towards Peace.

A Berlin cable: Emperor William to-day received the following cable:

Telegram was received from Emperor William of Germany.

MAY SELL ROAD TO CHINA.

Chinese Eastern Railway Practically an Indemnity.

Portsmouth, N. H., despatch: The Associated Press is able to give one additional and interesting, as well as important, detail in regard to the conditions of peace. Most important of all is the fact that the formal recognition of Japan's possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway below Kuen-cheng-tse, the junction of the branch to Kirin, involved a payment by Russia to China of a sum estimated at \$75,000,000. This is the Chinese interest in the road, and for it China must be remunerated. The question of the ultimate possession of the road is a matter to be settled between Japan and China. Japan can keep the road or surrender it to China, demanding in return the money paid by Russia to China. If she elects the latter course, Japan will, therefore, obtain an indirect "spoils of war," from Russia the above-mentioned sum, in addition to reimbursement for the cost of maintaining the Russian prisoners of war, for which Japan will present an itemized bill.

In addition to turning over the money obtained from Russia, China, if she took the railroad, would therefore have to reimburse Japan for the expense incurred by her in restoring the road, rebuilding the bridges and changing the gauge.

A London cable: M. Koriyio Takahashi, the financial commissioner of Japan, in an interview to-day, said: "The Japanese Government in prosecuting the war never had in mind the question of having to depend upon an indemnity. The Government had prepared itself for an emergency and at the present moment there is no less than \$175,000,000 untouched in England, Germany and the United States. This being the case I see no necessity for the issue of a new loan. Had peace not been concluded an internal loan of \$100,000,000 for the further prosecution of the war. This was the plan of the Government at the time the conference met. I consider that the present resources of Japan are ample for clearing up the war and meeting the incidental expense thereby involved. So if Japan has in view a new plan for the issue of a fresh loan it will be for the purpose of converting a previous loan bearing higher interest. I have not heard that my Government has any such intention."

CSAR APPROVES.
Found M. de Witte's Cable on Return From Bjorkoe.

St. Petersburg cable: The Emperor yesterday visited Bjorkoe to inspect a cruiser in course of construction there. Before leaving Peterhof his Majesty called M. de Witte to break off the negotiations, and leave Portsmouth if the Japanese plenipotentiaries insisted on an indemnity.

When he returned to Peterhof the Emperor found M. de Witte's cablegram announcing the success of the negotiations, and was delighted. He immediately called M. de Witte, approving the conditions.

Following is the text of M. de Witte's cablegram:
"I have the honor to report to your Majesty that Japan has agreed to your demands concerning the conditions of peace, and that consequently peace will be established, thanks to your wise and firm decision, and in strict conformity with the instructions of your Majesty. Russia will remain in the far east the great power which she hitherto has been, and will be forever."

PRATISE FOR JAPAN.

German Press Recognizes Moderation—Russia's Power Unbroken.

Berlin cable: The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, speaking on behalf of Chancellor von Bülow, says that the conclusion of peace confirms the view that Russia's power of resistance is practically unbroken, despite her military failures. It concludes by saying: "The services President Roosevelt has rendered will stand out brightly in the history of our days. It was a piece of hard, but wonderfully done, statesmanship. Humanity, which needs peace for its development, will never forget the name of Roosevelt."

The comments of the press are generally of a similar tenor. The warmest praise is given to President Roosevelt and to Japan for her moderation, while admiration is expressed for M. de Witte.

A PERMANENT PEACE.

Provision of the Treaty—Report Czar is Dissatisfied.

A Portsmouth despatch: By agreement between the envoys, upon the insistence of Japan, the treaty will contain a provision that there shall be permanent peace maintained between the Russian and Japanese empires.

Advices received here indicate that the Russian envoys indicate that dissatisfaction is felt by the Czar and by the war party over the agreement reached with Japan. The war party has been against the conclusion of peace because it believed that further military operations would result in victory for Russia. The news of the attitude of the Government has given rise to sensational reports that the agreement will be repudiated; but M. de Witte seems confident that this will not be the case. He is proceeding with the preparation of the treaty on the assumption that it will be approved, and is in communication with his Government in regard to points of the treaty now under discussion with the Japanese.

FROM KING EDWARD.

His Majesty Congratulates President Roosevelt on the Peace Agreement.

Oyster Bay despatch: Crowned heads of the world unite with distinguished statesmen of Europe and America in according the glory of peace between Russia and Japan to President Roosevelt. Throughout last night and to-day telegrams of congratulations poured in on the President in a great flood. They came from persons of high degree and of low, and from all quarters of the civilized world.

Among the first received was one from King Edward of Great Britain, as follows: "Let me be one of the first to congratulate you on the successful issue of the peace conference, to which you have so greatly contributed."

Such afterward a notable contribution.

was "regrettable, inopportune, and even disastrous for Russia."

The Syn Otechestva (Son of the Fatherland) says: "After a shameful war Russia could certainly lay no claim to an honorable peace. She should congratulate herself on the cessation of the war, the continuation of which would have cost immeasurably great sacrifices."

TREATMENT OF JEWS.

Committee of Hebrew Bankers Make Strong Protest for Their Benefit.

New York despatch: The American to-day, in a Bar Harbor, Me., despatch, gives the text of the letter sent by the committee of Hebrew bankers and business men to Sergius Witte, concerning the treatment by Russia of her Jewish residents. They take issue with the envoys, claim that the Jewish situation is a domestic problem, and make strong protest against the treatment of the Jews.

The statement is signed by Jacob H. Schiff, Jacob Seligman, Adolph Lewisohn and other representative Hebrews, and covers the contention and arguments made by them and by M. Witte in relation to the amelioration of the condition of the Jews in Russia, urged by the delegation.

THANKS FROM CSAR.

President Roosevelt Receives Thanks and Congratulations From Nicholas.

Oyster Bay, L. I., despatch: Emperor Nicholas of Russia has recognized the part which President Roosevelt played in the successful negotiations for peace, a cablegram received by the President to-day from the Emperor reads:

"Peterhof, Alexandra, Aug. 31.
"To President Roosevelt.—Accept my congratulations and earnest thanks for having brought the peace negotiations to a successful conclusion owing to your energetic efforts. My country will gratefully recognize the great part you played in the Portsmouth peace conference. (Signed) Nicholas."

CUTTING HALF DONE.

Threshing Will Begin Within the Next Week.

Winnipeg, Sept. 4.—The weather was much cooler to-day, but harvest operations were not interfered with.
To-day's Canadian-Northern crop report, compiled from messages from agents under date of Monday, shows from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of wheat cutting completed along the Mackenzie & Hann lines. In some localities the percentage falls below these figures, but on the whole the harvest has progressed more rapidly than had been expected. Threshing will begin in many districts within the next week, while the most remote districts for this stage of the harvest mentioned in the report is about Sept. 12. The fine weather of the past week is chiefly responsible for this favorable progress.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCES.

Forces to be Increased and Ammunition Stored.

London, Sept. 4.—A Melbourne despatch states that, speaking on the Government proposals to increase the personnel of the partially paid forces by 1,200 men and to store a two years' supply of ammunition, Mr. J. W. McCay, Minister of Defence, made a powerful speech in Parliament to-day, declaring that the time had arrived for Australia to frankly abandon the attempt to protect themselves entirely out of revenue. The Commonwealth, he urged, must borrow at least three-quarters of a million sterling, immediately, to re-arm the forts. Australia could no longer burke her responsibilities. The speech created a deep impression, and was approved by all parties.

Mr. Deakin, Premier; Senator Playford, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Ewing, Vice-President of the Executive Council, are now working out the details in co-operation with the Council of Defence to complete the defence policy, which will have a far-reaching effect. Mr. Deakin promises a public statement in a month's time.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE WAR.

Feb. 6, 1904—Japan severs diplomatic relations with Russia.
Feb. 8 and 9—Japs victorious in naval battles off Port Arthur and Chemoilpo, Corea.
Feb. 10—Japs occupy Seoul, capital of Corea.
May 1—First big land battle. Japs defeat Russians at Yalu River, capturing twenty-eight guns.
May 13—Jap battleship Hatsuse sunk by a mine and cruiser Yoshino sunk in collision off Port Arthur.
May 26—Japs defeat Russians at Nanshan, capturing seventy-eight guns.
May 30—Japs occupy Dalny.
June 13—Russians defeated at Tolissu, with heavy loss.
July 30—Japs take Wolf Hill, near Port Arthur.
Aug. 10—Russian Port Arthur fleet defeated and dispersed in attempted sorties.
Aug. 14—Russian Vladivostok fleet defeated and cruiser Rurik sunk.
Aug. 30—Battle of Liao-Yang commences.
Sept. 4—Russians abandon Liao-Yang after many days' continuous fighting. Jap losses 17,613. Russian 25,000.
Sept. 11—Russian Baltic fleet sails for the far east.
Sept. 14—Russians severely defeated at Shaho River after eleven days' fighting, with casualties of over 69,000. Jap losses 15,573.
Sept. 24—Japs capture important outer defenses at Port Arthur.
Nov. 30—Japs take 203-Metre Hill at Port Arthur.
Dec. 28—Japs capture some of the inner defenses at Port Arthur.
Jan. 1, 1905—Port Arthur surrenders to Japs, who lost during the siege 50,000 men. Russian losses 20,000.
Feb. 19 to March 16—Battle of Mukden. Last great land battle of the war. Russians defeated with total casualties of 152,000 and enormous losses of supplies. Jap losses 52,500.
May 27 and 28—Russian Baltic squadron annihilated in the Sea of Japan. Last naval battle of the war.
Naval losses—The Japanese lost twelve ships of a total displacement of 46,025 tons. The Russian losses were sixty-four ships.
The Russians lost by sinking twelve battleships, five armored cruisers, one coast defense ironclad, six cruisers, fourteen other ships and nineteen torpedo-boat destroyers. Japan captured two battleships, two coast defense ironclads, one converted cruiser and two destroyers. A large number of vessels sunk by the Japs have been raised and will be added to the Jap navy.
The loss of life in the Russian navy, while not yet definitely ascertained, was at least 12,000.
Aug. 20—Peace terms agreed on.

THE BISHOP POTTER N. Y. SUBWAY TAVERN,

Which Caused Many Religious Discussions, But Got Few Customers, Changes Hands.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Tribune says: The Subway Tavern, after thirteen months of existence, in which it bred many religious discussions, but attracted comparatively few customers, has passed into other hands. At 12 o'clock last night it became the property of W. G. Skidmore, who has for some time conducted the Rathskeller there. With the elimination of Joseph Johnson, jun., president of the Subway Tavern Co., the sociological experiment will be ended, and other principles are to be put into operation from Monday morning. The sign will be taken down on Saturday night.

The tavern was opened at Bleeker and Mulberry streets on Aug. 3, 1904. Bishop Potter consecrated it with prayer. The enterprise is similar to many

that are working well in England. In the front men, women and boys are invited to buy soda water, and the place has the appearance of an ordinary soda water store.

The curtain in the rear leads to a saloon, where liquors and free lunch abound. Down stairs is a restaurant. "You can't follow the Lord and chase the devil at the same time," said Mr. Skidmore, in relating how he has come to be identified with the management of the place. "I have had the restaurant privileges for more than three months," he continued. "I used to run a restaurant in the Rookery, and I think I can make this one go. I expect that by Thursday, or Friday, the whole tavern will be transferred to me. Negotiations are now in progress looking to that end. I intend to rip the place to pieces, tear out the 'water wagon' attachment, and run the place as a straight saloon and restaurant."

HUSBANDS IN A SYNDICATE.

Eight Men to Prosecute Woman on a Bigamy Charge.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—While Mrs. Marion Hepler, known at other times by a half dozen other surnames, is in Moyamensing prison charged with bigamy, Harry Hepler and Elmer Smith, two of the men she called husband, have not been idle. They will form a "syndicate" of all the husbands to press the case.

Upon Mrs. Hepler's being given a hearing before a magistrate yesterday to answer the bigamy charge it was testified that she had a total of eight husbands and there were no records to show that she had been legally separated from any of them. In less than three years this woman, who is now about 25 years old, was married three times at churches within a radius of twenty blocks.

All the while she was married to her latest husband she lived within a half square of two of her former husbands. At no time did she live more than nine months with any husband, who, with only one or two exceptions, deserted her. Elmer Smith, who was her husband for nine months after July, 1900, and who preferred the charges against her, furnished the following named husbands in the order of her marriages: George Neithercott, Dennis Quinn, Elmer Smith, William Cox, Walter Mitchell, Frank Pierson, John Maloney and Harris Hepler. Four of these husbands have been found, and the detectives who are working on the case believe they can find the others. Those whom the detectives say they have already found have married her are Quinn, Smith, Mitchell and Hepler.

At yesterday's trial Smith told of marrying the girl after having met her in court. He said he lived with her only nine months, found that she had married and never been divorced from Neithercott, and then left her. Hepler testified that he had not loved, proposed to and married the girl all in the same day. He had never been divorced from her. It was Smith, however, who was most bitter against the girl. He said she had broken up his life and he would get even. He had given much time to tracing her antecedents, and by showing her picture around had found, he said, evidence of her marriage to six other men.

After the magistrate had sent Mrs. Hepler to Moyamensing prison in default of bail her two "in evidence" husbands, Smith and Hepler, got together. To-day it is learned they have made a compact to put the prosecution through, and to that end have called on the other six husbands to form a syndicate.

"If Marion could marry two or eight men she would marry more," said Smith to-day. "What's the use of letting a woman like that run free to prey on men? Why, she's a wonder, that woman. You get a good look from her eyes and it's all over with you. I don't think it's right. I am acting more for the protection of the male members of the human race than I am for revenge, and I'll do what I can to save them from my fate. Why, there's nothing telling how many men she will marry if she's let loose."

"I've communicated with all the husbands who live in Philadelphia, and so far they have all agreed to join my syndicate and put up their share of the costs."

The young woman is held in default of \$800 bail and will be given a hearing to-day. The alleged bigamist is short, well built, and a decided brute.

T. BEETESON'S TRUNK.

Montreal Police Looking for Owner—May Be Murderer.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—The Montreal detectives are to-day in possession of a large Saratoga trunk, which, while possibly only an evidence of a case of robbery, carries probabilities of a much more serious crime. The box, which was fished from the water opposite Bonsecours Market this forenoon by two lads, was found to have been broken open, the lock being burst by means of some heavy instrument, apparently, and indications point to the fact that before being consigned to the river it was reloaded with considerable quantities of its contents. Attached to the trunk is a brass plate bearing the address "T. Beeteson, Wilson Green, Birmingham, England," which is repeated on a card in a leather case fixed to one of the straps, while scattered about inside are many little things suggesting that the owner was not likely to be returning home entirely bare of outfit.

There are little presents from Peterboro for half a dozen children, their names inscribed on rubber balls, and other trifles, a child's purse carrying various descriptions of coins, and a 25-cent shipmaster, the latter evidently bound for Birmingham as a curiosity. As remembrances from the country of his temporary sojourn, Mr. Beeteson was also carrying home several sections of Birch bark, on a couple of which are written the address 62 Chamberlain street, Peterboro.

From the fact that a couple of small engineers' hammers, one or two punches,

HACKS WIFE WITH AXE.

Terrible Deed of Insane Old Man in British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 4.—Rendered practically insane by giving way to his own rage and ill-temper, old man Mavis, of Langley, a little agricultural settlement on the Fraser River, is now in the lunatic asylum at New Westminster, after making a murderous attack upon his wife. The couple are 85 and 75 years of age respectively, and it is not the first time during their long married life that Mrs. Mavis has had cause to fear her husband's violence. It was late at night that the homicidal mania seized Mavis this last time. Grasping an axe, he made for the terrified woman, who fled from the house and took refuge in a ditch.

Meanwhile the cries of Mrs. Mavis attracted the attention of two neighbors, Messrs. Coulter and Allen, who ran to the spot, to be confronted by a horrible spectacle. Mavis was striking his wife repeatedly with the axe. Her head and shoulders were covered with wounds and her hands were hacked to pieces, the rings she wore being cut in two where the axe had struck them as she tried to protect her head.

Mavis, as soon as he saw Coulter and Allen, ran to the house. Allen cared for the poor woman as best he could, while Coulter roused the neighborhood. Mavis was secured and later taken to the asylum, while his poor wife was conveyed to the hospital.

AT OLD WIVES LAKE.

Governor-General and Novelist Inspect the Land.

Swift Current, N. W. T., Sept. 4.—Fine weather continued to-day to favor the western progress of the Government party now en route to Edmonton for the Provincial inauguration. The party awakened in the Indian Head region, in the midst of the Assiniboia wheat fields, which ripened to a golden yellow. The grass was cut. Tall stems and heavy heads gave promise of an abundant return. The train stopped two hours at Moose Jaw, during which Earl Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited the Public School and addressed the scholars. Many residents spoke with their distinguished visitors, whose unaffected manners made a favorable impression on the unconventional west. Sir Wilfrid heard lots of free advice on how to run the western country.

In the afternoon the run was through the ranching country. One incident was a stop in the wilderness near Old Wives Lake. While waiting for the eastern express Earl Grey and Sir Gilbert Parker walked out on the open plains and eagerly scanned the soil which promises so much for western wealth. The party passed through Swift Current at six o'clock this evening, reaches Calgary early in the morning, and will leave at once for Edmonton.

MAYOR'S CHAIN TURNS UP.

Montreal Acting Mayor Had Put It in His Safe.

Montreal, Sept. 4.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of the Mayor's chain of office has been solved. It appears that the chain was in possession of Ald. Courtrie, the Acting Mayor, who, after wearing it at a civic function, put it in his safe for safekeeping. Ald. Courtrie was absent from the city when Mayor Laporte wanted the chain to receive Prince Louis of Battenberg, and could not find it. Ald. Courtrie returned to the city to-day and the mystery was solved, much to the joy of the Mayor and civic officials.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

Japanese Envoys Donate One Thousand Dollars to a Hospital.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 4.—Baron Kamaura and M. Takahara, who last week attended a garden party at York, Me., having subsequently ascertained that the party was organized partly for the benefit of the York Hospital, gave \$1,000 to the fund. The management of the hospital had requested the press to make public the fact of this "magnificent and unexpected gift," and to announce that it has been decided to perpetuate it by endowing two beds in the hospital, placing over them tablets inscribed with the names of the donors.