

PEACE TERMS HUMILIATING

Czar's Envoys Learn What Japanese Will Demand

THE RUSSIANS DISMAYED

Say the Exactions Are Entirely Too Severe—But There Is a Lingering Hope Remaining of a Possible Settlement—Terms Have Been Formally Submitted by Jap Envoys

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—In addition to insisting that Russia recognize the principle that Japan is entitled to an indemnity commensurate with the monetary losses sustained by her in prosecuting the war, the Japanese demand the following:

The cession of Port Arthur and the Liao Tung Peninsula to Japan. The evacuation of Manchuria. The cession of the island of Saghalien. The control of the Russo-Chinese Railway as far north as Harbin.

No demand was made for the dismantling of Vladivostok or recognition of a transfer of the Japanese authority over Korea. At today's meeting Mr. Witte insisted that the Russian envoys had presented their credentials at the first meeting while the Japanese had not. The fact was recorded.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—The Japanese peace terms are at last known to the Russian envoys, and they are regarded by the czar's envoys as unnecessarily severe and humiliating. But there is yet a lingering hope of a possibly successful termination of the negotiations. It is only a lingering hope, however, if one is to judge from the expressions of apprehension and dismay that are being uttered tonight in the summer hotel annex, where the Russians have their quarters.

They are depressed, decidedly depressed are those among them who have seen or heard the conditions which Japan seeks to impose upon her enemy as the price of ending the war. More astonishing to the Russians than any other thing in the statement of terms, submitted by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, was that the Japanese did not ask for any specific indemnity. They do make it plain, however, that they expect to be compensated for the losses incurred by them in their conflict with Russia, which is interpreted in some quarters to mean that the European belligerent is expected to pay in full for the enormous expenditures which Japan has made.

But the failure of the Japanese to insist upon the payment of a specific sum holds out a chance of compromise, and the feeling exists among the Russian representatives that the conditions admit of discussion.

So the peace conference has not come to an ending with the presentation of Japan's terms, as was freely predicted by those who were inclined to be pessimistic.

It had been declared by some who asserted that they had an inkling of the demands which Japan would make that Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen would indignantly withdraw from the conference when Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira let it be known what their government desired from Russia in return for an agreement to stop hostilities.

They did nothing of the kind; they acted as courteous gentlemen would act, publicly receiving the communication of the Japanese envoys with the request that an adjournment be taken until the paper could be examined. Of course the request was granted immediately by Japan's ambassadors, and it is probable that there will not be another meeting until Monday at least, this giving the Russian emissaries reasonable time to transmit the text of the Japanese communication and their views upon its contents to their government at St. Petersburg and to receive instructions from the czar as to their future course of action.

The note submitted by the Japanese plenipotentiaries was surprisingly brief and as its text of very full synopsis was cabled to the foreign office at St. Petersburg early this afternoon there is a chance that the emperor and his ministers may have been made acquainted with the conditions of the treaty before they retired for the night.

Among the Russians the inclination is to furnish to the press the contents of the Japanese communication, but for the present no decision will be taken in this connection. The hope was held out this evening, however, that the seal of secrecy imposed upon those in possession of this momentous document, may be removed on Saturday.

Japs Demand Secrecy
Courtesy to Japan and the Emperor, it is declared, demands that the text

of the Japanese conditions shall not be disclosed, for the Japanese envoys have shown an unwillingness to let the world know the extent and character of their terms, and the czar may not be in possession of them until tomorrow.

There is apparently a determined intention on the part of all those who know what has been proposed by Japan, to guard the secret jealously until a mutual agreement has been reached or proper permission given to take the public into the confidence of the two belligerent nations.

In spite of the gloomy outlook seen through Russian spectacles there is enough evidence at hand that has a collateral bearing on the present situation to justify at least the suspicion that the czar's government, whatever its instructions to its envoys at Portsmouth, is sincerely anxious to end the war, and will show a disposition to come to terms if the Japanese manifest an equal willingness to offer some concessions.

Big Russian Loan Sought

Information of a reliable character has reached here that the Russian ministry of finance is endeavoring to raise a loan of \$500,000,000, and while a natural inference would be that this amount is desired to continue the war, the contrary is to be supposed from the statement with which this news is coupled, viz., that among European bankers who have been approached on the subject the impression prevails that the money is to be used in the payment of an indemnity to Japan.

It may or may not be significant in this connection that after the Russian envoys had received the terms of Japan they sent messages to the Rothschilds. This piece of intelligence is given for what it is worth and with no attempt to explain its meaning. It is worthy of note that the pessimism existing among the Russian emissaries since the Japanese terms were presented is merely a deepening of a gloomy feeling. (Continued On Page Two.)

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT

We Will Begin to Feel It Seriously Very Soon

Shanghai and Singapore Dealers Receive Thousands of Instructions From Merchants to Cancel All Orders for American Products

Washington, Aug. 10.—It is believed that within a few weeks at the longest the Chinese boycott of American products will begin to make itself felt and that there will then be a loud cry for the administration to do something to relieve the situation.

So far the boycott has not inflicted much direct damage. The Chinese students interested in the movement, and it seems to be pretty well established that the students are the instigators, have worked actively throughout China in the cause of the boycott.

The anti-American movement has now spread to Siam, according to advices received at the state department today from Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., charge d'affaires for this government at Bangkok. Three thousand Chinese there have sent instructions to dealers in Singapore and Shanghai to cancel all orders for American products.

Similar steps have been taken in only a few places, most of the activity having thus far been confined to the mere agitation of the movement. When there are further cancellations of orders, regarded as sure to come, the manufacturers of this country will have good reason to protest. Up to this time only a few protests have been filed at the state department, principally because no one has been directly affected.

It is not clear in the minds of government officials just what the administration can do to offset the movement. It has been shown that an appeal to the Chinese government can avail nothing. A dispatch received at state department from Consul General Rogers at Shanghai, where the movement began, reiterates a statement made in a dispatch which he sent a few days ago that the students were behind the movement. His telegram today shows that the representatives of other governments are apprehensive on account of the situation. While Mr. Rogers' meaning on this point is not entirely clear, government officials here infer that the diplomatic representative of other countries in China fear the possibility of a spread of the boycott movement, already proven to be a powerful weapon for obtaining concessions when other methods fail. Mr. Rogers reports that the government officials at Shanghai are inactive and that the chamber of commerce of Shanghai is powerless to do anything. Some days ago, when Mr. Rogers reported that the chamber of commerce had deplored the movement there was great hope among administration officials that the movement had burned itself out, but further reports have overcome this optimism. The definite establishment of the fact that the students are behind the boycott raises the point as to who is behind the students. Men in Washington who are familiar with Oriental methods are certain that the boycott is backed by motives which have not appeared on the surface. By some the movement is attributed to merchants and commercial organiza-

(Continued On Page Two.)

ROLLINS' REPLY TO SIMMONS

He Resents Statement That Butler is Rep. Leader

AYCOCK IS DEM. LEADER

So Declares the Rep. State Chairman, Who Also Predicts That the Ex-Governor Will Defeat the Dem. State Chairman for the Senatorship—Alleged Dem. Dissatisfaction

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 10.—Special Republican State Chairman Rollins was seen by a representative of The Post this morning and asked if he had seen the interview with Senator Simmons, sent out from Washington, in which the senior North Carolina senator gave it as his opinion that former Senator Merion Butler was in reality the leader of the Republican party in this state.

Chairman Rollins gave an affirmative reply and added that Mr. Butler was in reality not only the leader of the Republican party in this state, but that that gentleman did not aspire to assume such a role.

Chairman Rollins also followed this topic a little further, saying that inasmuch as Senator Simmons had seen fit to express an opinion with regard to the leadership of the Republican party, he would take a similar privilege and give the name of the real leader of the Democratic party.

"Governor Aycock is the man," said Mr. Rollins, "and if the Democrats are successful at the next election, which appears to be doubtful at the present time, that gentleman will certainly displace Mr. Simmons in the Senate."

"There are a great many Democrats of prominence in the state," continued the Republican chairman, "who have grown weary of Mr. Simmons' leadership, and of his proclivity for assuming personal supervision of every detail of the party machinery, and discontent has upset the organization from one end of the state to the other."

The belief was also expressed by Mr. Rollins that the opposition to the Simmons method will develop such force as to render imperative the formal selection of a new leader who would come nearer commanding the confidence and approval of the various factions of the Democracy.

Suit is to be brought in the United States court by the Highlands Forest Company against James Owen et al., with a view to locating certain exceptions to the deed of the plaintiff company in about sixty thousand acres of timber lands in Jackson county. The lands were purchased from the Love and Davies estates a long while ago. A very large amount of money is involved, but the suit is described as a friendly one, and it is not likely to prove a litigious case.

C. Bell Cull, organist and choir director of All Souls, the Biltmore church, has tendered his resignation to the vestry, asking to be relieved from duty by the first of next month. Some time ago Mr. Cull informed Mr. Vanderbilt that he desired to return to his native land, Scotland, but he was requested to remain on duty for a time. Mr. Cull's successor has not as yet been engaged.

BODIES ALL RECOVERED

Thirteen Taken Out—All but One of Wounded Will Recover

Albany, Aug. 10.—Twenty-four hours have elapsed since the last body was taken out of the ruins of the Meyers buildings, which collapsed suddenly on Tuesday. The work of rescue has been suspended and it is thought probable that thirteen will complete the death roll. Of those in the hospital all are expected to recover but Miss Helen Donohue whose back is broken.

The two daughters of the late John G. Meyers, founder of the business whose husbands, Geo. P. Hilton and H. K. Sturdee, are senior partners in the enterprise, have asked that the public benefit subscription be discontinued, declaring that they personally would care for all employees and their families.

"Personal responsibility of the welfare of employees," said Mrs. Hilton, "was the rule of my father's business life and that rule will be followed, as he would have wished it to be in caring for the injured. My father brought us up to feel this personal responsibility towards his employees and all my life I have been in touch with the members of his business."

Tokio, Aug. 10.—Vice Admiral Katoma, commander of the Japanese expedition which occupies the Island Sikkhalien has ordered a squadron to Kamohatka and another to the Sea of Okhotsk. They are now carrying out their respective orders.

A GREAT MOB GREETED HIM

President Tries to Talk to Miners and Families

WILKESBARRE'S BIG DAY

Temperance Among the Toilers in the Mines and Elsewhere Commended—Men Must Learn to Govern Themselves Before They Can Assume to Govern Others

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 10.—President Roosevelt today addressed a crowd here estimated at between 60,000 and 70,000 people, perhaps the most unruly crowd he ever addressed. The only speaker that succeeded in making himself heard was the president. The others, even including John Mitchell, the so-called leader, and Cardinal Gibbons, a prince of the church, might have been speaking in Hoboken for all anybody heard of their talk, but the president quieted them in an instant.

In the middle of the river common was erected a small covered platform and about this the crowd surged and swayed and murmured and chattered incessantly. Police duty was done by a sprinkling of town police and a regiment of a thousand members of the Catholic total abstinence union. But as the regiment was strung in a thin line along the route the crowd was very poorly controlled and Sloan and Tree, the two secret service men, were alarmed for the safety of the president. When the presidential train arrived at Wilkesbarre station at 3 o'clock a large crowd was assembled all about and then began cheering and hand-clapping which followed the president throughout his stay here.

John Mitchell was first to jump upon the car platform and seize the president's hand. The president greeted him courteously. Father Curran was a close second and then came Mayor Kirkendall, Congressman W. H. Palmer and the other dignitaries. They conducted the president to his carriage through the station which had about the poorest police protection possible. Nothing was roped off.

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia was all but arrested for butting in and everybody closed in behind the president. Even Mr. Riis and the president's son and nephews had to fight their way to the carriage, and Mr. Riis clung to them lest they be crushed. Other members of the party simply played football.

The drive to the common was luckily short. The path roped off on the common for the president to walk through was as little protected as the station and many broke through. Upon the platform sat Cardinal Gibbons in his red hat. He had the regulation list of red at his throat and red stockings with patent leather pumps.

He and the president greeted each other cordially. There were many other dignitaries both secular and churchmen on the platform. But no one seemed to be presiding. To pacify all factions it was so arranged that no one actually presided. Yesterday morning John Mitchell issued a statement calling attention to the fact that the meeting was as much under the auspices of the Catholic union as that of the United Mine Workers, and these two factions, as well as the civic authorities worked hard to avoid conflict.

Previous to the president's arrival nearly 10,000 men representing the temperance faction paraded through Wilkesbarre.

The reason the Ninth regiment here did not escort the president was because he had declined a military escort, and the guardsmen did not want to do police duty. That nettled the national guard faction.

Father J. J. Curran had the honor of opening the meeting and welcoming the president, because he really originated the idea of the president's coming to Wilkesbarre. Father Curran spoke a few words of welcome and then introduced Cardinal Gibbons.

The cardinal has a strong, well modulated voice, but not a syllable of his speech could be heard. The crowd murmured and muttered and swayed until the president could bear it no longer. He leaped from his seat, waved his hand and cried: "Let each one stand still and give the cardinal a chance to speak."

The cardinal went on and those near him just heard these words: "Capital and labor" and no more. The cardinal ended and sat down and the president angrily remarked: "Nobody can speak. It's just the fact that we are here and that will have to do."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 10.—President Roosevelt's speech before the immense audience, composed chiefly of miners and their wives and children, was delivered here today under the auspices of the temperance society.

When Mitchell arose some one remarked that he was the boy that could fetch 'em, but he did not. In the lulls

of the crowd roaring you could catch the idea that Mitchell was singing the praises of trades unionism and glorifying its progress. He must have introduced the president, for the president arose determined to get that crowd quiet. And he did.

"Those who cannot stand still go away," he cried as he arose. "I mean this seriously. There are many women and children in the crowd and you may injure them. Show your power for organization. I shall come and speak on all sides."

By a system of "jollying" and scolding the president alone succeeded in keeping that crowd still and silent. The sea of upturned faces gazed at him and though they followed him with life in their eyes they were for the first time silent and quiet, a condition of which the cardinal and John Mitchell failed to bring them. Then the president went on with his speech. President Roosevelt said:

"No one society can do more to help the wage-worker than such a temperance society as that which I am now addressing. It is of incalculable consequence to the man himself that he should be sober and temperate, and it is of even more consequence to his wife and his children; for it is a hard and cruel fact that in this life of ours the sins of the man are often visited most heavily upon those whose welfare should be his one special care.

"For the drunkard, for the man who loses his job because he can not control or will not control his desire for liquor and for vicious pleasure, we have a feeling of anger and contempt mixed with our pity; but for his unfortunate wife and little ones we feel only pity, and that of the deepest and tenderest kind.

"Everything possible should be done to encourage the growth of that spirit of self-respect, self-restraint, self-reliance, which if it only grows enough is certain to make all those in whom it shows itself move steadily toward

(Continued on Second Page.)

BANQUET TO SEC. TAFT

Archbishop of Manila Makes a Patriotic Speech

Taft and Bourke Cochran Respond to Toasts—Pres. Roosevelt's Attitude Toward the Catholics—Cochran Applauds Religious Toleration

Manila, Aug. 10.—The Most Rev. Jeremiah Hartly, archbishop of Manila, gave a banquet tonight in honor of Secretary of War Taft and his party. One hundred and fifty guests were present. The archbishop made a speech in which he said that the bishops and clergy appropriately welcomed the party. He added:

"I speak for six million of the Philippines. This country is teeming with undeveloped wealth. The climate is excellent. We feel that the visit will be of great significance. One of the brightest chapters of history will be that containing the story of American success in the Philippines. I love the people and the country. I live and will die here, seeing the glorious development under the American administration."

The archbishop concluded by proposing a toast to the pope. Archbishop Agus, the apostolic delegate, eulogized the pope as the type of christian charity. He said that Leo XIII. was the pope of the workmen, but Pius X. was the workmen's pope.

Secretary Taft, responding to the toast, said the Spanish war had brought the government of the United States into closer relationship with the Roman church. The delicate but necessary problem of separating churches and state was progressing splendidly. President Roosevelt was not a Catholic, but he wished as president to act towards the Catholics as he would like a Catholic president to act toward Protestants.

Mr. Burke Cochran made an eloquent speech in responding to a toast to the Philippines. He said the United States was God's instrument in shaping the prosperity of the Philippines. For the first time in history a country had been annexed for its own benefit instead of for the benefit of the country annexing it. Continuing he said: "We are blazing unparalleled paths and are subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. I feel the most profound confidence in the success of American destiny in the Philippines. I am opposed to annexation. Nevertheless, I shall earnestly study and assist in the unselfish exploitation and development of the islands under President Roosevelt. We opponents accept the verdict of public opinion. We are the firmest supporters of the developments of the islands and the Islanders. I admit that it is impossible to fix a time for granting independence, but I believe it possible to prescribe the conditions deserving independence, namely, when order is maintained, when the dignity of labor is understood and when the islands are self-supporting. The United States must first establish enduring peace. Mr. Taft represents the greatest republic, assuring peace. Archbishop Hartly represents the spirit of the moral law, which is necessary to make men work faithfully and maintain honest relations. It is a happy night when the church and state sit facing each other and magnificently co-operating."

Mr. Cochran concluded with a glowing tribute to the Catholics and christianity of the islands.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE YELLOW FEVER STORY

Decided Improvement in the Quarantine Situation

MISSISSIPPI IS EXEMPT

But a Temporary Scare Was Started Over a Case of Malaria—Conditions in New Orleans—Ugly Situation at Patterson—Work of Cleaning City Still Being Prosecuted

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Today's yellow fever record: New cases, 67; deaths, 5.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—There has been a marked and steady improvement in the quarantine situation today. Nearly all parishes and towns in Louisiana which have maintained non-intercourse quarantines and embargoes not only on passengers but on freight and even trains, took down the barrier today and withdrew all objections to trains and to freight in toto.

They also agreed to admit passengers from detention camps under control of the United States marine hospital staff. The time of detention was uniformly fixed at five days as against the six, eight, ten and even twenty-one days heretofore insisted on.

The change is attributed partly to the fact that the United States marine hospital staff had taken charge, and partly to the proclamation of the governor and state board of health, threatening damage suits against the illegal quarantines and to use the militia to break them up.

A temporary scare was created in Mississippi by the report of a suspicious case at Holly Springs which suffered so badly from the yellow fever in 1878 and at Yazoo City. When an investigation by the health officer showed the supposed cases to be malarial fever it was at once restored confidence.

There is no fever now anywhere in Mississippi and the indications are that there will be a marked loosening up of quarantines next week, the people having become convinced that the present quarantine methods adopted by the state board under the advice and direction of United States marine hospital service are thoroughly effective. In Louisiana the situation is much better. It is considered that the fever has been crushed out at Shreveport, Alexandria, Bunkie and Lake Providence, at all of which points there was no spread. It still exists at Tululah, two cases; Iberville, two cases; St. Charles, nine cases; Catahoula, one case; all doing well.

The deaths of the five Jefferson parish sick have relieved that parish of the disease and in Plaquemine all the sick have passed the dangerous crisis of the disease.

The only ugly situation is at Patterson, St. Marys parish, about 100 miles from New Orleans on the Southern Pacific and it is because of the Patterson sickness that the quarantines in southwestern Louisiana are so much more rigid than in other parts of the state.

There are now twenty-six cases there. The disease is of a mild type and there have been no deaths. Its origin has not yet been determined, but it is believed were brought in by Italians from New Orleans suffering from so mild an attack as not to need a physician. The proposition of the postoffice department to abolish the postoffices at those towns which refuse to accept mail because of quarantine is also having a good effect in breaking up the more rigid embargoes. Dr. Taber, health officer of Texas, has asked Governor Laha to hold the Texas Rangers ready to be used as quarantine officers should the fever invade Texas.

While the work of cleaning up New Orleans started by the city, assisted by 60,000 householders, accomplished wonders and put the city in a better sanitary condition than it has been for years, it was not entirely complete, although the city forces work all night long, using flat cars on the city railway lines to carry off the dirt, trash and debris.

It was determined to keep up the work all the rest of the week, working night and day with relay gangs.

The United States Marine Hospital service has given notice that it is going to enforce the city ordinances rigorously and without the slightest partiality. The ordinances, Dr. White says, are perfectly amply sufficient to get rid of the mosquitoes and the fever. The trouble has been their non-enforcement. An example will be made of several prominent doctors who refuse to report their fever patients and citizens who fail to screen their cisterns, as required by law, after which it is thought there will be no dodging the sanitary laws.

The New Orleans City council today unanimously passed the ordinance appropriating \$20,000 to crush out the