

# JAPANESE MUCH DISAPPOINTED.

In Not One Place Has a Single Step Been Taken to Celebrate Conclusion of Peace.

## RADICALS ARE MOST RADICAL.

Demand Punishment of Those Responsible for Compromise—Big General Disgusted.

Tokyo, Sept. 2, 3 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Under a vigorous defense by the conservative journals supporting the government and a fuller and better appreciation of the situation and the country, public sentiment is showing some evidence of reaction. The argument that it is impossible for Japan to continue the bloody war merely for the purpose of securing indemnity is proving effective in checking dissatisfaction. It is believed that when the government is free to explain fully the conditions of the settlement and the logic appertaining to them this sentiment will largely increase.

The entire nation is keenly disappointed at the outcome. Nowhere throughout the empire has there been a step taken toward the celebration of the conclusion of peace. The radicals continue their campaign against the government, demanding the punishment of those responsible for the compromise. The forthcoming diet is certain to be turbulent, and it is predicted that the Katsura government will fall from office.

The decline in the market and the unsatisfactory crop conditions, coupled with the heavy obligations of the government, have created a fear of some quarters that a financial depression and unsatisfactory business conditions are impending. A prominent banker said today to the Associated Press correspondent that the Tokyo exchange is an inaccurate barometer of real conditions, as lately the exchange transactions have been largely speculative. The August settlement was the largest in the history of the war, he said, was the result of conditions within the exchange, and not a correct reflection of general conditions. The banker added:

"There is plenty of money in the country and, undoubtedly, we will weather any difficulty which may occur."

"The repatriation of the army will occupy at least 10 months, there being, in round figures, 1,000,000 of all arms and in every department. This will cost many millions yen. The government must seek a domestic loan, but the disappointing and depression over the result may show that the people are unwilling to subscribe. However, the government possesses considerable money and probably will manage the matter without embarrassment. I believe that much of the present agitation will pass away when the people appreciate the conditions. We win more than we started in to fight for, and enjoy a highly satisfactory position over the world. The cabinet and statesmen acted wisely, although it is probable that public sentiment will demand the somebody be sacrificed."

"Knowing the temper and expectations of the people, the government has shown wonderful and commendable courage by stopping the war." Baron Shibusawa, discussing the peace settlement, declares his dissatisfaction with the terms, but says the Korean and Manchurian problems have been solved and the purpose of the war realized.

"The terms are of inadequate value," he says, "and the extent of peace imperfect and unsatisfactory. Still, Japan secures autonomy in Korea." Baron Shibusawa does not believe the financial basis of Japan will be endangered by failure to secure indemnity; he has strong confidence in Japan's productive power and energies; he said:

"Let them be applied to the development of railways, mines and other industries of Korea. This is not the time to brood over the past and look for future gloom, but it is the time to seize the advantages the future holds. Commercial and industrial depression following in the wake of an unsatisfactory peace is a result that cannot be stomach, but it is most unwise to give ourselves to despair over an issue which will never come again."

A London agency quotes a prominent general as expressing disgust over the general attitude against the peace terms. He declared that the war was not fought for the purpose of securing indemnity. He says Japan has the power to fully recompense herself for the cost of the war by industrial and commercial development.

## NOTHING BREAKS OUT.

Tokyo, Sept. 2, 10 a. m.—Nothing broke out here last Tuesday night in connection with the dissatisfaction over the results of the peace settlement. There were several clashes with the police, and it is estimated that two were killed and six wounded. The rioting ceased at midnight. Police stations were the only property destroyed.

## Ex-Gov. Crittenden Not Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—A special to the Record-Herald from Kansas City, Mo., says: "It was rumored here last night that Ex-Gov. T. T. Crittenden of Kansas City had died here. It since developed that

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## THE DANCING MASTERS.

They Declare Waltzing Is Becoming a Lost Art.

New York, Sept. 7.—Waltzing is becoming a lost art, according to delegates attending the twenty-eighth annual convention here of the American Society of the Professors of Dancing. The professors are, for that reason, doing all they can to check the insidious two-step.

"The whole trouble," said a delegate from Terre Haute, Ind., "is that dancing is looked upon merely as a social time killer, when, as a matter of fact, it is a means of developing grace, of promoting physical culture and teaching the best manners. We dancing masters must stand together to prevent the waltz from degenerating. For it is not what it was 10 years ago, just because Americans have grown so careless about it. They two-step through everything, no matter whether it is a waltz, a polka or a schottische."

One of the features of the demonstration before the convention was the dancing of "The Spirit of the Times," a fancy ball march, half dance movement. It is adapted for exhibition drills of children, and the movements are planned in the form of a five-pointed star. The convention will be in session today and tomorrow.

## N. Y. SCHOOL CHILDREN.

An Estimated Increase of 30,000 in Registration This Year.

New York, Sept. 7.—School children, big and little, called yesterday upon their principals all over Greater New York to register for the school term which will begin next Monday. The offices remained open until 3 o'clock, and the teachers will hand again today and tomorrow to furnish information and accept the eligibles.

While no complete statistics will be available for some days, there is an estimated increase of 30,000 in total registration. Last season it was two thousand below this mark. New settings amounting to 30,000 have been provided, and six months from now 33 new buildings will be ready. Some of them will be occupied next week and the work of finishing the others will be pushed so that all may be ready to receive pupils before another school term. These new schools will provide for 93,700 elementary sittings, and 10,000 high school sittings. Members of the board of education expect to have so many school buildings within three years that no pupil will be refused admission for full time.

Great precaution is being taken this year to prevent children under the prescribed age from obtaining entrance to the classes. Birth certificates or other indisputable evidence must be brought forward before a child is registered.

## A VERY BOLD ROBBERY.

A Famous Gambling Den in New York Held Up.

New York, Sept. 7.—One of the most startling robberies in the history of the underworld 10 miles city happened a day or two since, according to the World, in a brown stone mansion, in West Eighty-sixth street.

The place has been used recently as a gambling house.

A well known turfman had just in an evening of high play during which he lost \$10,000. He had left the house but a few minutes when there came a rapping at the street door. A "lookout" was sent down and three men wearing masks dashed through the door. They quickly made their way to the main gaming room where 10 players were at roulette tables.

Two revolvers were leveled at the proprietor, while the third robber annexed \$20,000 in bills gathered from the cash drawers. The men immediately fled and were joined at the street door by a fourth who had held the "lookout" under guard while the robbery was being made. The owners of the establishment are now quietly searching for the "lookout" whom they declare planned the robbery.

## Engineer Rossiter Killed by Train

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Frederick C. Rossiter, a Chicago civil engineer, was struck and killed by a train last night as he was trying to get his chain from the track near Hammond. His son Robert, who was assisting him in the survey was an eyewitness to the accident.

Mr. Rossiter was 61 years old and one of the oldest surveyors and civil engineers in Chicago. He was a director of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, vice president of the state board of agriculture, secretary of the Cook county farmers' institute and of the Cook county horticultural society. He is survived by a widow and six children.

## New Zealanders Want Protection

London, Sept. 7.—The Times correspondent at Wellington, N. Z., says: "The operations of the American harvest trust are seriously menacing the property of New Zealand implement makers. The manufacturers recognize that a protective tariff of 20 per cent would be unavailing. They have petitioned the government to prevent the trust from doing business. The premier, replying to the petition, asked its members if they wanted war with the United States, adding that he did not think that country would stand such prohibition or that the agricultural members would agree to a prohibitive tariff. He said, however, that something might be done if the local manufacturers would agree not to raise prices. The premier intimated that the government would proceed with the monopolies prevention bill."

# ANARCHY REIGNS IN BAKU'S STREETS

Armenian and Tartar Warring Factions Appear to be Entirely Beyond Control.

## RIOTERS FIRE THE OIL WORKS.

Reinforcements Sent—No Longer a Question of Saving Property But Of Saving Lives.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7, 2:50 p. m.—The news from Baku received up to the time of the filing of this dispatch is of the gloomiest character. The Armenian and Tartar warring factions now appear to be entirely beyond control. The streets of Baku seem to be unsafe for the inhabitants, and the force of troops to be inadequate to restrain the anarchical tendencies of the combatants in the surrounding region.

According to reliable reports the troops have been forced to withdraw from the suburb of Balakhan, where Tuesday the rioters set fire to the oil works, and that place is now in the hands of the Tartars who have completed the work of destruction, and who, it is said, massacred the inhabitants who did not accompany the troops in their retreat. Telephonic and railroad communication between Baku and the suburban oil centers is cut, and late last night it was reported that the wires into Baku were down.

The victory of the Caucasus has dispatched reinforcements of troops from Tiflis, but owing to the conditions throughout the whole of the southern part of the Caucasus, with these reinforcements the troops will be inadequate to cope with the situation. In the suburban region the fight is desperate, and the soldiers are using artillery.

Representatives of the oil industry here are utterly despondent, and they declare that on the basis of the telegrams so far received more than half of the industry in the Baku region has been wiped out, and that the fire is spreading rapidly into the remainder of the oil territory.

The Baku representative of a prominent company has telegraphed to his St. Petersburg headquarters as follows: "It is no longer a question of saving our property, but one of getting out alive."

A press dispatch from Baku, approved by the censor, says:

"The rival factions are concentrating in their quarters here. The situation is exceedingly tense. Murders are frequent. Cannonading is heard from time to time. In the Moslem quarter the patrols have been fired upon. Balakhan is on fire and the Armenians are surrounded by armed villagers, apparently Tartars, and the cannonading there is unceasing."

"The fire continues in the Blacktown quarter and in Bibelat. Energetic measures and heavy reinforcements of troops are immediately necessary."

Other advices state that a hot fight is going on between Armenian and Tartars at Bibelat, and that great fires are still raging at Sabunto and Nomauf, fed by immense tanks of naphtha, of which there are 1,600 in that region, and that the contagion at Baku, where up to last evening the tanks of the society of Baku were intact, is steadily increasing. Under these conditions, with fighting going on in the streets and with a hurricane blowing, the advices say it will be almost impossible to extinguish the fires.

Oil men who assembled at St. Petersburg yesterday formulated measures which they deemed imperative, and which they presented to Finance Minister Kokovsov. These measures, which probably will be laid before the emperor, after detailing the causes leading to the present situation, ask that the oil works be surrounded by troops and that the inflammable elements, namely the Armenians and Tartars, be entirely excluded from the oil region. The oil men declare that the rioting and the workmen movement, which is economic and political, but that their causes are deep rooted in the long continued general disorder which has been prevalent.

## Lewis and Clark Livestock Show.

Portland, Or., Sept. 7.—The Lewis and Clark livestock show opens Sept. 19, and will last 10 days. With a prize list that totals \$10,000, and with the entries from the best cattle producing region in the world, it promises to be an event of national importance in stock circles.

## Gen. Corbin at Amoy.

Amoy, Sept. 7.—The transport Logan with Maj. Gen. Corbin and party on board, arrived here this morning at daybreak. Many of the party went on shore and viewed the scenes of the recent riots. The present condition of affairs in connection with the anti-American boycott movement is uncertain, and the allies are expected to make a serious outbreak on or about Sept. 13.

All the members of the party are reported well on board the Logan, which will sail for Shanghai at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The plots referred to took place on July 21 last. On that date a mob of Chinese fanatics, after attending a meeting, where resolutions were passed pronouncing a boycott on American products, attacked the American consulate and threatened the native secretary of Consul Anderson with death. The local authorities promptly put down the uprising, which for a time, assumed serious proportions, and punished the offenders.

## STORMS IN THE DESERT.

Dr. W. J. McGee Tells How They Are Bred.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Record-Herald from St. Louis, Mo., says: "Dr. W. J. McGee, who was head of the anthropological department of the world's fair, was in St. Louis yesterday on his way back to Washington, after a remarkable four months' experiment in the Great American desert, Arizona, in which he says he discovered how storms are bred in the region, which has long been termed the 'storm-breeding belt.'"

"A reservoir of aqueous vapor is formed over the Pacific coast and the Gulf of California," he said, "and this

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swings over the 'storm-breeding belt.' The ground here is perfectly level and the radiation from the earth's surface is consequently even. The heat radiation, with the desert is of course very great. The strong radiation by its regularity keeps the aqueous vapor high above the earth in a stable condition. "When the vapor moves eastward, over the mountains, and meets the irregular radiation that comes from the uneven surface of the earth, a precipitation of the vapor results, causing rain and storms."

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS SEIZES 375 SKINS

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 6.—Collector of Customs Newberry of Victoria this morning telegraphed to Capt. McLean of the sealing schooner Carmichael that he had seized the 375 skins shipped to Victoria, and asked McLean to come to this city. Failing to do this, the Canadian fishery protection steamer Kestrel may be sent to seize the vessel.

In an interview this morning W. Walker, one of the hunters, said: "W. J. Woods of San Francisco, one of those hunters because of the complicity in the illegal venture, went on board when the schooner was at Drake's bay in March last, and made final arrangements for the cruise. Woods has since denied that he has any share in the enterprise."

The hunter also states that Thomas, the deceased hunter, was not the captain. McLean was in charge, but just before the death of Thomas, Capt. McLean had told all hands that Thomas was in charge of the expedition. McLean had been advised from San Francisco of the action taken by the United States government against the vessel, and of the indictment against him, and sought to shift the responsibility. McLean kept the news from the crew, but their suspicions were aroused because of his fear and flight whenever a steamer's smoke was seen.

When a vessel was spoken McLean took possession of any papers sent on the Carmichael and cut out any reference to his vessel. In August the crew demanded to see what had been cut from papers secured from a whaler. Then the story of the government's action became known, and the crew refused further duty. McLean was in consequence obliged to return. The schooner is out of provisions.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

Oregon Labor Federation Opposed To Any Modification of It.

Portland, Or., Sept. 7.—Unalterable opposition to any amendment to the Chinese exclusion law and to the admission under any pretext of coolie labor, is the attitude of the laboring interests of Oregon as represented in the annual report of President Charles H. Gram to the Oregon state federation of labor, at its third annual convention now in session.

The sentiment of the labor convention is in marked contrast to that which predominated at the recent Trans-mississippi congress and which supported the Portland chamber of commerce in the adoption of its resolutions favorable to the admission of Chinese.

In his report President Gram recommends that the convention go on record as unalterably opposed to any change of the exclusion law, and that labor men all over the state co-operate with boards of trade and other organizations in a united protest against it.

## Excursion to Manti

Via D. & R. G. Sept. 9th.

Leave Salt Lake 8:00 a. m. Returning leave Manti 10:10 a. m. Sept. 10th. Fare \$2.50 round trip. Everybody invited.

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