

leaves where this week's report appears. Let them then observe the page reference in the first paragraph of this report, and turn back in the file of the present year to the page so referred to, namely, page 327 of the current volume. At page 327, after inserting another book mark, turn back to the page there indicated, which is page 309 of the present volume. In this manner run back through the present volume to page 24, where the page reference is to the preceding volume, namely, volume vii at page 823, and then back through preceding volumes, to the last page reference, inserting a book mark at each report. The files will then be in readiness for consecutive reading. Beginning now with the earliest report and reading from that to the next, and so on, the whole story of the war, from the first manifestation of its causes down to the outbreak of hostilities, and thence to the settlement of peace terms on the 29th of this month, appears in continuous chronological narrative.

At the time of our last report (p. 327) the envoys of the two belligerent nations were at a deadlock, and this continued until the 29th. An authoritative announcement was then made that terms of peace had been agreed upon. On all but two points an agreement had been previously effected. The points of contest were Japan's demands for reimbursement of war expenses, and the disposition of the island of Sakhalin, which had come to Japan by conquest. Russia had refused to make any money payment, even to pay \$600,000,000 for the northern half of Sakhalin. Finally, however, as Mr. Sato, one of the secretaries to the Japanese envoys, officially explained on the 29th—

his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilization, in a spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interests of humanity, authorized his plenipotentiaries to waive the question of reimbursement of war expenses and consented to a division of Sakhalin upon terms mutually acceptable.

As finally agreed upon, the terms of peace are reported to be in substance as follows:

1. Russia recognizes Japan's "preponderant influence" in Corea, with her right to preserve order in the civil

administration and give military and financial advice to the Emperor of Corea, Japan binding herself to observe the territorial integrity of Corea and the policy of the "open door."

2. Mutual evacuation of Manchuria.

3. Chinese sovereignty and civil administration to be restored to Manchuria.

4. For mutual respect in the future "the territorial integrity and administrative entity" of China in Manchuria, and the principle of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations, to be maintained.

5. Cession by Japan of northern half of Sakhalin island to Russia. Japan to retain the southern half.

6. Surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalny, and the Blonde and Elliott islands.

7. Surrender to China, by arrangement with Japan, of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and Newchwang, together with retrocession of all the privileges obtained under the concession of 1898.

8. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by Mr. Rothstein and Prince Ukhomsky in 1896, under which the "cut-off" through northern Manchuria was built to connect the Transiberian and the Ussuri railroads, so as to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Chinese Eastern, but with provision for the eventual substitution of Chinese imperial police for Russian "railroad guards."

9. Concession by Russia to the citizens of Japan of the right to fish in waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostok north to Bering sea.

This settlement, the formal treaty for which is being now prepared by experts, is generally regarded as a surrender by Japan. Some explanations attribute it to Japan's humanity, while others account for it upon the theory that the Japanese "peace-at-any-price" party forced it upon the Japanese envoys, through Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent in the United States, who reached the ear of the Emperor of Japan, over the head of the envoys and through the Japanese statesman Ito. According to the latter explanation the Japanese envoys are said to have waived an indemnity and surrendered the upper half of Sakhalin island against their own judgment and under imperative orders from their Emperor.

Congress of the Interparliamentary Union.

At Brussels on the 28th the con-

gress of the Interparliamentary Union, composed of members of the parliamentary bodies of the world, which met last year at St. Louis (vol. vii, p. 375), assembled with delegates representing practically all the leading national parliaments and congresses. The following message was ordered cabled to President Roosevelt:

The Interparliamentary Congress, at Brussels assembled, sends greetings and has the honor to advise you that it has passed resolutions expressing its high appreciation of your action in calling a second conference at The Hague in the interest of international peace, and its profound thanks for your noble efforts in the interests of humanity to terminate the Russo-Japanese war.

The principal subject of discussion was the American plan for a model arbitration treaty and a permanent congress of the nations, advocated by Richard Bartholdt, a member from Missouri of the Congress of the United States. The model treaty proposes that—

all differences growing out of the interpretation or enforcement of treaties which concern diplomatic or consular privileges, boundaries, rights of navigation, indemnities, pecuniary claims, violations of the right of person or property, or violations of recognized principles of international law, shall be tried by the international courts, established under this treaty and the treaty of The Hague. All other questions, of whatever character, shall be referred to a commission of inquiry, constituted according to the provisions of the treaty of The Hague, or to a court constituted as provided herein, and decided on appeal by a court of the permanent tribunal at The Hague, before resort to arms. Alleged violations of this clause shall be tried by the international courts. Upon filing of a statement of its contention in a case of the kind included, either Power may serve notice that it will be proper for its treaty-making power to accept or reject the decision, otherwise it will be considered that the decision of the courts shall be final. In case the treaty-making Power elects to reject a decision rendered, before commencement of hostilities the Powers concerned and the administrative council at The Hague shall agree upon and publish what shall be considered contraband, the rights and duties of neutrals, as understood by the belligerents, and the day for commencing and ending of hostilities—and the territory within which war may be waged. This being done, the question of war or peace shall be referred to the people of the

appealing nation for their decision before war is actually declared. Courts of first instance shall be constituted as follows: Upon notice of resort to arbitration by either party to a dispute, the members of the highest court of each power concerned shall name two of their own number, or any other two persons whom they consider competent, as judges. These shall each name a member of The Hague tribunal, and the last member of the court shall be chosen by lot from those so named, and he shall be the presiding judge, unless he requests that some one else be elected presiding judge. But by mutual consent of all the designated judges the presiding judge may be chosen by them. In such case he need not be a member of The Hague tribunal. There must be an appeal to the high court of The Hague before exercise of the right to resort to arms, for such right shall hereafter be exercised only after a decision by a high court of The Hague tribunal, either upon original hearing of a controversy, or upon an appeal from a commission of inquiry or from a court of first instance constituted as provided herein. Nothing herein shall prevent entire freedom of action by all signatory Powers in a matter which concerns a Power not signatory hereto.

The American plan as a whole comprises, in addition to the foregoing judicial features, provisions for international legislative and executive functions. Congressman Bartholdt, on behalf of the American delegates, brought this part of the plan before the body on the 28th in the form of the following resolutions:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in response to the request of the Interparliamentary Union, has called a second conference of nations to meet at The Hague; and, whereas, the resolution of said Union upon which such action was secured cites among other questions to be considered by said conference "the advisability of establishing an international congress to meet periodically for the discussion of international questions;" therefore be it—

Resolved, that we reaffirm our belief in the wisdom and practicability of said proposition and urgently recommend the same to the said conference of nations for adoption in order that the international judiciary, now existing at The Hague, be supplemented by an international legislature in the interest of justice and permanent peace; and

Resolved, further, that we recommend the following to the consideration of said conference as a basis of organization for and representation in such an international congress, to wit:

An international congress of two houses, a senate and a house of deputies; each nation to have two representatives in the senate and representation in the house of deputies proportionate to its international commerce; each nation to choose and maintain its own representatives in the international congress and to have power of recalling them at any time, the term of office to be eight years unless otherwise fixed by each nation for its own representatives; each member to have one vote; majority to rule in all matters, and concurrence of both houses necessary; each nation to have the right to withdraw at any time from the congress; the territorial and political integrity of each nation represented in the congress to be respected by all nations represented; deliberations of the congress to be confined to matters which directly affect intercourse between nations, and its resolutions limited to the declaration of general rules or principles for the conduct of such intercourse, and these resolutions to be recognized as law by the nations unless they are vetoed by an agreed number of national parliaments; each nation to treat all other nations on equal terms in matters of commerce, whether they be or be not represented in the international congress, except that any nation can raise a commercial barrier against any other nation equivalent to such other nation's tariff wall; while remaining in the congress each nation to have the right to arm itself according to its own judgment; war to remain a lawful mode of action in any dispute, except as the several nations agree to refer controversies to arbitration by special or general treaties of arbitration; the armed forces of all the nations represented to be at the service of the congress for enforcement of any decree rendered by The Hague court according to treaties of arbitration.

After extended discussion, and on motion of Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the Opposition in the Diet of Hungary, Congressman Bartholdt acquiescing, the entire American plan was referred on the 29th to a committee of specialists from the parliaments of the various nations, with instructions to report in three months.

The Norway and Sweden joint commission.

It was announced from Stockholm on the 26th that the following joint commission to negotiate with regard to the dissolution of the Sweden-Norway union (p. 327) had been appointed:

For Sweden—Christian Lundeberg, the premier; Count A. F. Wachtmeis-

ter, minister of foreign affairs; Mr. Staafl, member of the cabinet without portfolio, and Mr. Hammarskjold, minister of education and ecclesiastical affairs.

For Norway—Mr. Michelsen, the premier; Mr. Loevland, foreign minister; C. C. Berner, president of the Storting, and Mr. Vogt, former minister of the interior.

The commissioners were to hold their first meeting at Carlsbad August 31.

Philippine independence.

Renewed evidence of dissatisfaction in the Philippines with American government there (p. 310), came from Washington on the 29th in the form of the annual report of Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Visayas. Gen. Carter's report is emphatic in its assurance that the islands under his command (lying south of Luzon and north of Mindanao), are still resisting. American papers printed in the Philippines as late as July 29th and just received at the War Department in Washington, tend to confirm Gen. Carter's report. One of them prints an editorial in double column devoted to an argument showing that Gen. Smith's contention that the Philippines were still to be conquered and could be conquered only by the severest methods (vol. v, pp. 227, 232) was and is still correct.

That Filipino sentiment for independence (p. 310) is still strong was evident on the 29th at Manila, when, according to Associated Press reports, "the marble hall of the municipal building was crowded all day with followers of the professional agitators for the independence of the Philippines. They had been invited by Governor General Wright to appear before the visiting Congressmen who accompany Secretary Taft (p. 310). The meeting was called to order and presided over by Senator Scott of West Virginia. The speakers urged the immediate independence of the islands. One speaker, until lately a member of the Hong-Kong junta, maintained that the Filipinos were better fitted for self government than the Greeks, Bulgarians or Peruvians, and would be willing to accept independence under an American protectorate, or a system of perpetual neutrality arranged by the