Russians are finding them a nuisance. Practically all are of the riff-raff of their class-- loud-mouthed talkers and work-shirkers. Their admission to Russia surely means trouble for the country later.

Vladivostok is located on the hills which surround a deep-water inlet of the sea, called from its shape the "Golden Horn". This inlet has its entrance guarded by a large island on which there are strong fortifications. The harbor is some six miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide and extends three miles above the lower end of the city. It is deep water throughout and there is ample room for the largest vessels-- ~~at times as many as thirty have arrived in one day.~~ The city is on the west side of the Horn on several steep hills, and presents a picturesque appearance with its many domed churches, fine large barracks, etc. From the heights a grand view is had of the city, the harbor bay and islands. Fortifications are noticed on every hand. There is little tidal variation in the harbors and vessels can dock at landing stages alongside.

The location of this great port is very favorable, both as to access and shelter. It is on a long peninsular between the Amur and the Ussuri Bays. The harbor lies north and south, causing the prevailing winds to blow the ice out to sea, so that with little difficulty it can be maintained as an open port in winter.

Since the loss of Port Arthur and Dalny to Japan after the peace treaty in 1905, Vladivostok is the only Russian port on the Pacific and its importance has also rapidly grown since the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1896. It has ordinarily an immense traffic in all kinds of farm products, especially in soya beans (used for oil pressing and fodder), with