

# THEY MAY NOT INTERFERE

SUCH IS THE POSITION TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE

Once Elevated to a World Power by Agreement on Peace Terms Japan May Put on Air.

NEW YORK.—Baron Komura, the Japanese plenipotentiary and Baron Kaneko, the Japanese finance agent, both of whom are Harvard graduates went to Peekskill where they visited some friends of their college days.

Work at the headquarters of the peace commission was not entirely suspended, however, as several of the dispatches and mail. Some of the suite spent the day at the various resorts near the city while others visited friends.

Dispatches announcing that Korea like China, would protest against a treaty of peace in which she was not consulted, was called to the attention of Almar Soto of the commission and all he would say was that the time for any of these protests to be made was after the negotiations had been concluded. "No one," said he, "has any business before the commissioners but themselves."

A number of Japanese newspaper correspondents are in the city. Several came with Baron Komura's party. Among these in the city it is the decided opinion that when peace is declared Japan, having become world power, will elevate her ministries in the capitals of Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations Baron Komura would become a count, which carries with it in Japan a gift of a large sum of money and that Minister Takahira would be elevated to the rank of an ambassador.

## IS FOOLING THEM

Emperor William Has All The Powers Guess I.G.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The approaching cruise of a British squadron in the Baltic sea being announced on the heels of the meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas at Bjorko has created a great stir here and given a new turn to the picture about the purpose of Emperor William's trip to Russian waters. The German emperor is now credited in some quarters with a design to enlist Russia's support in securing for the Baltic the status of a mere canal and the mere declaration that the British fleet intends to pass the belts is regarded as Great Britain's cry of checkmate. Nothing official is obtainable concerning the cruise, the foreign office maintaining that it has not been apprised of its purpose or the details of the program, and it declines to discuss the subject seriously in the absence of further information.

LONDON.—The British government is still in complete ignorance as to the motives for Emperor William's recent maneuvers, but is assured that his efforts ultimately will be directed toward a readjustment of the equilibrium of Europe which was disturbed by the removal of Russia from the scene as a sea power. A high official said to the Associated Press:

"The alarm created by the press of Europe during the past week was undue. The situation is not warlike, though it naturally requires that Great Britain shall make a move to prevent its becoming dangerous. The British government is convinced that any agreement of the powers arranged by Emperor William would be on the opposite side of the scale from Great Britain and makes no secret of her desire to effect an agreement with France, considering that such an agreement would produce the course of any alliance Emperor William could then bring about."

Whether or not this project has formally been laid to France the Associated Press was unable to learn, but indications are that the French government is awaiting the divergence of the German emperor's program.

## Didn't Like Carrie's Fee

TOPEKA, Kas.—A crayon drawing almost life size of Carrie Nation was discovered in the state historical rooms today in ruins. The act had even been committed during the night. The glass and frame were smashed in a hit and the canvas slashed almost beyond recognition. There is no the slightest trace as to who did the work.

# CABINET OUT TALK PEACE TERMS

THE SWEDISH OFFICIALS DECIDE TO LEAVE THEIR PLACES

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

PEOPLE DISLIKE THOUGHT OF VIOLENCE OR THREATS.

President Roosevelt Now Has Before Him the Question of Recognizing the New Norwegian Government.

STOCKTON, Sweden.—The Swedish cabinet has resigned.

The resignation of the cabinet was received without outward manifestations or excitement. Crowds gathered in the vicinity of the newspaper offices but there was no demonstration.

Editorials in the newspapers generally express satisfaction over the unanimity of the special committee in its report to the riksdag dealing with the Swedish Norwegian crisis.

It is understood that a referendum could be arranged to take place within a fortnight. Altogether the prospects are regarded as peaceful.

The special committee appointed by the riksdag to deal with the crisis which created the revolution in Norway delivered its report. The committee declares unanimously that the government bill cannot be adopted in the form in which it was presented to the riksdag and proposes that the riksdag shall signify its willingness to negotiate with Norway for a dissolution of the union if the newly elected storting requests a repeal of the act of union and a dissolution of the union or if such request is received from Norway after the Norwegian people by a plebiscite have declared in favor of a dissolution of the union.

The committee recommends that in the event of a dissolution of the union Sweden should insist on the following terms:

1. The establishment of a zone on each side of the frontier separating the kingdoms within which the existing fortifications shall be razed and new fortifications may not be erected.
2. The right of pasturing reindeer belonging to Swedish Laplanders in north Norway.
3. That the transit trade through both countries shall be secured against unjustifiable obstruction.
4. That the status of Sweden in respect to foreign powers as established by treaty shall be clearly defined so that Sweden shall be completely free from responsibility for Norway to the other states.

The committee also regards an arbitration convention between Sweden and Norway as desirable though it does not consider it an essential condition for the dissolution of the union. The committee proposes to authorize the government to raise a loan of 25 million dollars which can, by resolution of the riksdag, be made available for such readjustments and arrangements as may be necessitated by the new conditions.

Regarding eventual negotiations with Norway the committee declares:

"The preamble of the committee's report is a lengthy recitation of the events leading up to the committee appointment, claiming that Sweden made all possible concessions in order to maintain the union. Despite these efforts the differences grew until they climaxed in the revolution."

"It is self-evident," declares the committee, "that the union was not dissolved by the storting's action."

A contract cannot be broken by one party's parliament. Therefore the storting's action can only be considered as Norway's declaration that she does not desire any longer to maintain it. It is for Sweden to decide what action is necessary. According to the laws she would be fully justified in using the necessary force to re-establish the union. This would seem to be the natural course in the first excitement, but reflection shows that it would be against the interests of Sweden.

WASHINGTON.—The question of the recognition of Norway as an independent state is now before President Roosevelt, having been referred to him by Assistant Secretary of State Adee.

BELIEF JAPAN WILL ASK BILLION INDEMNITY.

Wants Full Cost of War—May Also Ask Cession of Sakhalin Island—Envoys Anxious.

WASHINGTON.—Whether there is to be peace in the far east or a continuance of the war will be practically decided at the first business meeting of the Washington conference which will convene at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Baron Komura will on that occasion communicate to M. Witte, the essentials of Japan's peace terms for further negotiations.

This, it is declared will not be done in a spirit of defiance, indeed there are many evidences in the possession of the neutral governments that Japan is coming to the Washington conference not imbued with a desire to humiliate Russia, but only to exact terms which will insure a lasting peace in the far east, and which will be in a measure compensate Japan for the financial losses in the present conflict.

Throughout the preliminary negotiations however, Japan has made it clear at Washington that she wishes to avoid unnecessary tedious negotiations.

"We are not going to the conference to write into the law of nations a new chapter," said a high Japanese official recently. For this reason the Japanese plenipotentiaries will adopt the program of at once laying on the conference table those terms, the acceptance of which without modification they are instructed to insist upon as a basis for further negotiations.

Although guarding with great care the official statement of her terms, Japan has not kept from several friendly governments the general character of these terms.

Official Washington has been enabled to form within certain limits a general idea of their character.

It is known that Japan will demand an indemnity that will approximately cover the cost of the war to date. This was communicated to Russia early in the preliminary negotiations. The amount is still a secret but it is based upon the most careful estimates of the cost of the war and will be accompanied by a more or less detailed statement showing the method by which the final figures were computed. It will not fall far short of one billion dollars, according to advices reaching here from well informed sources. Besides the indemnity, it is believed Japan's other essentials to the continuance of the negotiations are the cession to Japan of Sakhalin and the transfer of Russia's lease of the Liao Tung peninsula and of the railway as far as Harbin, the recognition of Japan's pre-dominating influence in Korea and the return of Manchuria to China.

If the Russian plenipotentiaries are prepared to accept these essentials, the officials here are confident that the basis will be laid for negotiations sure to lead to the signing of the treaty of Washington, bringing peace in the far east.

As for the subjects remaining to be discussed, a tedious one, it is believed, and one on which Russia will be disposed to negotiate with the greatest caution is the program for the restoration of Manchuria to Chinese control. Because of the confusion and general disorder likely to ensue in the province after the withdrawal of the foreign armies, Japan believes that a certain time will be required in which to restore public order and the establishment of a regular system of Chinese police administration.

During this period Japan will insist that she remain in control of the administration, of the province, at the same time giving a definite pledge finally to evacuate as soon as China shall be in a position to take up the reins of government there and maintain order. It is believed the policy to be suggested by Japan in this matter will not be unlike that followed by the Washington government with reference to Cuba, troops being withdrawn from the island as soon as a stable government was in control of the situation.

# STAY OF SENTENCE

"BLUEBEARD" HOCH SECURES REPRIEVE UNTIL AUGUST.

## FOLLOWS ANXIOUS HOUR

FRIEND OF ATTORNEY FOR ACCUSED GIVES MONEY FOR APPEAL.

Governor Deenen Consents to Delay Only When Assured the Case Will Be Reviewed in Higher Court.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Johann Hoch, "Bluebeard" and confessed bigamist, sentenced to be hanged for poisoning one of his wives, was granted a reprieve until August 25 by Governor Deenen. The stay of execution followed hours of anxiety on the part of Hoch who had never given up hope and was allowed by the governor only after the latter had been assured that the necessary sum to repeal the case had been raised. The amount \$500 was given by an attorney and friend of Hoch's counsel. The attorney declared he was actuated purely by humanitarian motives.

An incident at the jail during the preparation for the execution was the appearance of a physician and a woman who told Jailer Whitman that they wanted to help in Hoch's battle for life. They said they wished to raise funds for the condemned man and asked Jailer Whitman to delay the hanging as long as possible. Hoch's attorney, however, had already been in communication with the authorities respecting the stay of sentence.

All arrangements had been made for the execution and in view of the action of Governor Deenen in refusing a stay of execution and a similar action by the state board of pardons, Hoch's chance for life was considered slight.

About the time set for the execution the attorney who furnished the money appeared in the case for the first time. This attorney, it was said telephoned Hoch's lawyer that the former had \$500 to give toward aiding to appeal the case. The two lawyers hastened to the jail, told Jailer Whitman of the money secured and arranged with the jailer to postpone as long as possible the execution of Hoch. Meanwhile they sought State's Attorney Healey and had him arrange a conference with Governor Deenen over the long distance telephone. Hoch's counsel told the governor that there was lacking only a small sum of the amount necessary for a review of the case. After discussing the matter with the state's attorney, the governor finally consented to a stay for the condemned man and so notified Hoch's counsel.

Hoch, even several hours before the time set for the hanging, was quite confident of executive clemency, although at times he seemed to despair of receiving a reprieve.

He had retired early in the night and awoke at 7 o'clock in the morning, cordially greeted his watch of two guards and talked with them for some time. He changed his clothes and seemed resigned to the fate that awaited him but he assured his few visitors that there might be a chance for him yet.

He received his attorney, two ministers, Whitman and Dr. F. W. M. Namara, the jail physician. Hoch discussed with them his prospects for a stay and reiterated his innocence of the charge of murder. He read the Bible and said his prayers.

Meanwhile, unknown to Hoch, the negotiations for the reprieve were progressing. It was noon and the delay, up to this time inspired Hoch with renewed hope. He ate dinner, smoked a cigar and read.

Half an hour later through the window of his quarters he, having been removed from the cell he had occupied, received the news of his reprieve. It was conveyed to him by spectators of the proceedings in the state attorney's office which adjoins that of the jail building. He was inclined to believe the news at first but when it was brought to him also by the ministers he was overjoyed. He clasped their hands and declared that he was the happiest man alive.

The crowd about the jail sent up a shout that was heard for miles. The prisoners joined in the demonstration and Hoch was almost overcome.

# NEBRASKA NOTES

Complete rural mail delivery service is to be established in Johnson county. Every route in the county will have to be redistricted.

dining room he dropped a light he was carrying and ran out of the house. The old man followed him for some distance, but couldn't overtake him.

W. N. Spellman, one of the leading grain buyers of Beatrice has sold his grain business and elevator to Norcross Bros., old residents of that city.

The residence of George Davidson of Central City has been struck by lightning and badly damaged. None of the family were in the house at the time.

A skeleton has been found in the Platte river, near Grand Island. It is believed that the skeleton is that of George Niethammer, who was drowned several years ago.

Edith Sparks, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Granville Sparks, who reside four miles east of Beatrice has fallen from a corn crib and broken her right arm at the wrist.

A new state bank has been established at Esitoa with a capital of \$15,000, of which \$5,000 is paid up. The institution will open for business soon. articles of incorporation having been filed with the state banking board.

The body of Harry McGuire, who was drowned in Platte river has been found on one of the piers of the Rock Island bridge in South Bend. The coroner of Cass county has been notified and has taken charge of the body.

The lumber yard of C. J. Swanson, in Oakland has been sold to Oscar Samson and William S. Swanson. The yard is located on property condemned by the Great Northern railroad. The new firm will move the yard to a new location.

Burglars have gained entrance to H. M. Soenichsen's grocery store at Plattsmouth by prying open one of the rear windows. About \$7.60 money was stolen from the cash register, while some cigars and other articles were also taken.

The family of Judge Rice, consisting of himself, wife and five children of Central City, have been poisoned in some mysterious manner. None of the family has fully recovered. The judge is still in a precarious condition.

John Leber, for thirty years a resident of Fremont has died at the age of 73. He was a gardener and a noticeable figure around Fremont on account of his brown color and having his sleeves rolled up above his elbows except in winter. He was born of German parentage in the Transvaal, South Africa. A widow and one son survive him.

The factory of the Lang Canning and Preserving company will be started at Beatrice this season with a full force of hands. The corn pack will be taken care of first and then the vegetables. Owing to the prospects for an immense yield of corn and vegetables the factory will be in operation several months.

Columbus has established a stone pile and has now two cars of stone dumped on the ground and six large sledges with which to crack the stone. Hereafter all tramps and vagabonds will be set to work on the rock pile in charge of a special officer. This is in accordance with a recent resolution by the city council.

While Will and Jess Heustis, two sons of H. M. Heustis, who lives three miles north of Packer, were trying to shoot a skunk under the barn the gun was discharged, the contents striking Jess in the face and chest. He is seriously injured, but it is thought he will recover.

Robert McClure, night watchman at the Chautauqua grounds at Aurora has accidentally shot himself in the foot while cleaning and reloading his gun. The ball passed through the back of the shoe at the seam and then into the heel, where it lodged under the skin in the bottom of the foot. Dr. Tyler was called, removed the bullet and dressed the wound.

The residence of Rufus McMartin on East First street at Fremont has been entered by burglars and \$5 in money and considerable other property taken. The back door had been left unlocked, as one of the family was out, and the man had evidently been rummaging around for some time when he was discovered. When McMartin met him in the