

READY TO BREAK OUT

New Chinese Uprising Rapidly Assuming Serious Proportions.

THE SITUATION IN WEI CHU.

Much Anxiety Felt in Hong Kong Over Black Outbreak in Canton—Reformer Sun Yat Sen Unfolds the Flag—Orders to Oppose Allied Armies' Advance.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times has the following from Hong Kong, dated yesterday: "The situation in the Wei Chou prefecture is a serious one. The districts of the cities are in the hands of the rebels. If an outbreak should occur in Canton its suppression would be difficult."

The reformer, Sun Yat Sen, according to dispatches from Canton, has unfurled the reform flag in the important town of Wei Chou, on East River. This act has given rise to considerable excitement in military circles in Canton, as it is believed that the object of the reformers in raising their flag at Wei Chou is to draw the attention of the other provinces to the cause.

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, October 11, says: "The Chinese officials declare that stringent orders have been sent to provincial officials not to oppose the advance of the allied column."

"It is reported here on good authority," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing yesterday, "that Emperor Kuang Shu's appeal, counsels an immediate return to Peking, the expulsion of the reactionaries and the appointment of able statesmen."

The Times publishes today Dr. Morrison's full account of the events that led up to the siege of Peking. He says the Boxers only became important after the German occupation of Kiau Chiau. The Chinese were ascribing the disastrous drought and famine to the Boxer movement, according to Dr. Morrison, as a means of diverting popular wrath from herself to the foreigners and appointed Yu Hsien, founder of the Boxer sect, to be governor of Shanghai.

Thus under imperial protection the Boxers preached the doctrine that it was the foreigners and not the emperor who had aroused the wrath of the gods.

"As if in answer to the Boxers came the anti-foreigner outrages," continues the correspondent, "culminating in the destruction of the railway station at Feng Ai. The long awaited rains came on May 28 and were regarded as a sign of the agreement of the higher powers with the movement."

"Three days later the foreign legation guards arrived. The Boxers became increasingly audacious and things went from bad to worse until the legations were ordered to evacuate Peking and Baron von Kettler was killed. There was not a shadow of doubt that his murder was deliberately planned by the authorities and executed by an official in the uniform of the imperial troops."

NEW UPRISING IS FEARED.

Walders Takes Serious View of Movement in Province.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—A dispatch received here today from Shanghai says a very serious view is taken at Field Marshal Count von Walders's headquarters of the revolutionary movement.

At Canton a false alarm on October 7 caused the Chinese officials there to protest against any occupation of Chinese territory. The Yang Tze viceroys, the dispatch adds, affirm that they oppose the advance of the Germans into Shan Tung province.

PACKING HOUSE REMOVED.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 12.—It is reported here from St. Paul, Minn., that the International Packing company is contemplating the discontinuance of its Chicago plant and the concentration of its efforts in the development of its plant in Sioux City, Iowa.

Mr. Brown came here to close down the local plant of the company because of the extreme high price of hogs. "It is not good business to slaughter hogs when they are as high as they are a present," said he. The International was opened here not quite a year ago.

BEGIN A LONG TRIP.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The new 6,200 ton steamship, built by the Cramps for the Oceanic Steamship company to ply between the Pacific coast and Australia, sailed from the pier for San Francisco at 12 o'clock this afternoon. She has coal enough in her bunkers to carry her the entire journey without stop and it is expected the ship will reach her destination in 26 to 28 days. No ship has hitherto made the trip without stop.

NAVAL SURGEON LIPPITT WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Private letters received here today from Surgeon Lippitt, who was in Peking during the fighting, bring the information of his condition. He states that early in the fighting he was struck by a Chinese bullet which entered his left thigh, fracturing the thigh bone. The wound was a bad one. Later, the letter stated, that the wound was healed, though the leg was lately to be shortened about three inches.

ORDERED NOT TO OPPOSE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking, October 11, says: "The Chinese officials declare that stringent orders have been sent to provincial officials not to oppose the advance of the allied column."

TROOPS WILL WAIT.

SHEENANDAO, Pa., Oct. 13.—General Gobin says there will be no movement of troops toward the north until the Scranton convention. His latest advice is that quietness prevails throughout the entire region.

GOV. RICHARDS QUILTS ILL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Governor Dr. Forest Richards of Wyoming was removed from the Palmer house today to St. Luke's hospital. He was suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism and by the advice of his physicians he was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. It was given out tonight that Governor Richards' condition was not serious, but that the nature of his complaint would necessitate careful nursing and complete rest for a time. No arrangements have yet been made to take him to his home in the west.

WHOLESALE PLOTS TO KILL.

Anarchist Told of Decision to Murder Kings and President.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says: The anarchist, Bertolotti, arrested at Milan as a suspected accomplice of Bresci, has made a confession about anarchist plots.

"I have known about these plots for a long time," he says. "It was I who sent the letter to the crown prosecutor at Naples, warning him in advance that Italian anarchists were coming from America to kill the king, but they paid no attention to my letter."

At an anarchist meeting in Paterson, N. Y., seven men were selected to kill kings and chiefs of states. One of them was allotted to kill McKinley or Bryan during the presidential campaign.

"The Chicago plot was similar to that hatched at Paterson. I believe plots with the same object have been organized in the United States. 'Anarchists have killed kings and queens, now they should kill a president of a republic, to show the world that for anarchists there are neither monarchies or republics and that a king is as cheap as a president.'"

READY TO BUY ISLANDS.

Danish West Indies Likely to Come Under U.S. Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It was said at the state department today that no overtures had been made recently by the United States government to Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies.

The discovery by the Danish officials of a feeling of hostility on the part of the Danish people against the proposed sale. Whatever has been accomplished since that time has been in Denmark and it is inferred from the tone of the press dispatches that the popular opposition to the transfer is diminishing. If this be so, then the United States government would be ready again to discuss the subject at the point where the negotiations were interrupted.

AMERICANS ASK FOR FUNDS.

Citizens Kidnapped by British Soldiers Arrive in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Herald tomorrow will publish the following: Driven from the Transvaal by force of British arms, eight American citizens who recently arrived penniless in this city, petitioned the United States government to present claims for indemnity against Great Britain. They claim that during the recent conflict they were kidnapped from their homes, leaving wives and children behind. As prisoners of war, the men say, they were driven out of Johannesburg.

FRONTIERSMEN IN A ROW.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—The Modern Brotherhood of America, a fraternal order whose chief strength is in Minnesota and Iowa, is holding its first supreme convention in this city and a heavy fight among the delegates for offices was narrowly averted during election of officers today.

A circular had been sent out to the lodges of the order by the faction opposing the supreme officers, in which it was asserted that the constitution of the association had not been followed, and that the officers had employed as clerks their own relatives.

In his address to the supreme officers, B. Hanley of Tipton, Ia., took occasion to deny these charges in emphatic language. After the convention had gone to a committee to the whole to investigate the charges, all differences were amicably settled and some of the old officers were re-elected.

RUSSELL SAYS THE SUEZ.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—Russell Sage of New York is seeking to recover money on some railway aid bonds by the village of Reeds, Wash. county, which the supreme court has decided that, as the result of tinkering with the charter, the village has no corporate existence. Bonds have been issued by the village in order to secure an extension of the Hastings & Dakota railway. When the bonds came due they were not paid, and the village is now in default.

The bondholders have commenced action against the township in which Reeds citizens live.

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 12.—After the preliminary morning session the national assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met today at 2:30 p. m. More than 500 delegates, representing nearly every state in the union, were present. The report of the executive council disclosed a 10 per cent increase in the number of chapters.

The charters still in force number 1,172. Eight years ago the average membership was 100; it is now 150. The junior department grows steadily. There are now about 3,600 boys and youths enrolled in the 413 chapters.

KRUGER GOING TO HOLLAND.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—It is semi-officially denied here that the French government has been approached on the subject of the repatriation of former President Kruger of Transvaal, whence he could cross France to the Hague.

ON THE CONTRARY, IT IS ADDED, MR. KRUGER IS EXPECTED TO LAND DIRECTLY IN

LIPPITT WILL BE GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Sir Thomas Lipson was questioned today regarding the port carrier and said: "It is a fact that I control today practically all the port in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price of an excellent degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day in order to save a few threatened failures."

FINISHED—BONDS CLASSED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—Shorts in October flaxseed were given a shaken up on the board of trade today. Opening trades were made 10c over yesterday's close, and the market rose steadily to \$1.79. The fall tractor stocks caused the "squeeze," which is said to be operative, both here and in the northwest. Only 4,000 barrels of contract flax seed are on hand in this city. At the top point touched today, holders fed enough to the shorts to satisfy immediate wants and the market reacted to \$1.72, where it closed 7c higher than yesterday.

ANSWERS FRENCH NOTE

Text of Document Handed to M. Thibault Given to the Public.

RESERVE AS TO SOME SUGGESTIONS

President McKinley Says, However, That He Sees No Obstacle to Initiation of Negotiations on Lines Suggested by France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The reply of the state department to the French note, relative to the bases of Chinese negotiations, was made public late today. It reads:

The Secretary of State to the French Charge d'Affaires—Sent to M. Thibault, Oct. 9, 1900.—Memorandum. The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

The president is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiations put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit which has animated the negotiations heretofore made by all the powers interested and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately on the usual verification of credentials. It may be convenient to enumerate the classes of the memorandum and add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

1. The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking. The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

2. The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms. It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of negotiation with the government.

3. Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals. This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that in case of a protracted divergence of views this matter might be committed to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The president thinks this suggestion worthy of the attention of the powers.

4. The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations. The Chinese government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

5. The dismantling of the forts at Taku. The president reserves the expression of his opinion as to this matter. He is pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien Tsin to Peking. The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The president is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers should obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever required.

The president believes that the governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early date.

TAKE LEAVE OF CHINA.

Part of Chaffee's Men Now on Their Way Back to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Colonel Humphrey, quartermaster in China, has sent a cablegram under today's date to the quartermaster general, announcing the first departure of United States troops from China. The dispatch is as follows:

Kentucky sailed yesterday for Manila, Company D, Sixth regiment, United States cavalry; pack mules belonging to the Sixth regiment, United States cavalry. Transported by the ship will leave this port on 11th with about 100 mules.

"Hyde sending word here already contracted for. United States of America. The ship will leave this port on 11th with about 100 mules.

Forage, caps, camp ornaments, letters, numbers wanted for Ninth regiment, United States infantry. Fourteenth regiment, United States infantry. Sixth regiment, United States cavalry. Company F, Fifth regiment, United States artillery. Entire command thoroughly provided for; health good."

"SEENERS" GET THE LAND.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 11.—The north half of the Colville reservation was opened to white settlement at noon today. Hundreds of men were on the ground long before the hour. John Falls filed the first entry in the Spokane land office just at 12 o'clock. No bloodshed is reported and comparatively few contests are expected.

REQUIRE 100,000 TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—Sheng, the tao tai, has received a telegram from General Su, reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southern portion of Kwang Si province, that his 30,000 troops are inadequate and that he needs at least 100,000 to cope with the danger, which is directed against the Manchus and threatens to become greater than the Tao Ping rebellion. It is reported that the Yang Tze viceroys have sent 20,000 troops to Pao Ting Fu to suppress the rebellion.

LIEUT. BLAKEMAN DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General MacArthur at Manila notified the War department today that First Lieutenant Robert Blakeman, Forty-ninth infantry, died of hepatitis on October 3. Lieutenant Blakeman was born at Haskinsville, Ky., December 10, 1870, and served as first sergeant of Company K, First Illinois volunteer infantry, during the Spanish-American war. In December, 1899, he was appointed lieutenant of the Forty-ninth volunteer infantry and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines in November last.

PROSPECTS OF A RAILROAD.

CALAWAY, Neb., Oct. 12.—Word comes that Arnold, a little island village, twenty miles northwest of here, has been thrown into great excitement by a report that a railroad is to be pushed from this place to Gandy, passing through Arnold. This report is being spread by the state and local place as they have been compelled to haul their product many miles to market ever since the birth of the town. Bonds are to be voted and the road is to be completed by next spring. It is reported that the surveyors are now on the ground.

SAMPSON IN FEELING HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Admiral Sampson was in the city today and his feeble appearance caused some concern to his friends. His health has been falling for more than a year and he was not appreciably worse, the last month or so shows no sign of improvement.

BRINKERHOFF TO BE RETIRED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The retirement from active service of Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Brinkerhoff of the Sixth United States infantry was advised by the acting secretary of war today.

FOUR KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Engines Crashed Into a Farmer's Wagon With Fatal Results.

HOLBROOK, Neb., Oct. 12.—As Mrs. Herman Klebeck and family were crossing the railroad at the depot in a farm wagon, four engines crashed into the wagon, instantly killing Miss Lizzie Herman, Mrs. Klebeck and baby girl and Mrs. Charles Barteneck, and seriously injuring the latter. A year ago he was expected to survive. Not a single occupant escaped unhurt. The wagon was smashed into kindling wood and one of the horses killed at a Barteneck was the wife of Carl Barteneck, who was shot and killed near here Monday night.

KILLS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

BEAVER CITY, Neb., Oct. 12.—Carl Barteneck was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Herman Klebeck, at the home of the latter, two miles south of Holbrook. Barteneck and his wife have had frequent quarrels. A year ago he was arrested for wife-beating. He and his wife were having another of their frequent troubles. In the evening, to escape the wrath of her husband, who threatened to kill her, she fled to the home of her brother, a half mile distant. Following her there Barteneck was met at the door by Klebeck, who shot him through the heart. The weapon was a shotgun, he fled to his home at once to Holbrook, giving himself up to the officers.

PHYSIANS UNDER NEW LAWS.

LINCOLN, Oct. 13.—The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias adjourned after holding a new constitution for electing officers for the ensuing year. The officers are: Grand chancellor, George E. French, North Platte; grand master, J. B. French, Lincoln; grand secretary, James Nichols, Madison; grand keeper of records and seals, Will S. Love, Lincoln; grand master of the lodge, J. B. French, Lincoln; grand guard, J. A. Gibbons, Elkhorn; grand outer guard, E. A. Thompson, Elkhorn; trustee, Carl Cramer, Columbus.

HEAVY STOCK SHIPMENTS.

SOUTH OMAHA, Oct. 13.—The year of 1900 is a great one for the Union Stock Yards company. Unusually such a record of record-smashing never will be equalled again, as during the last eight months, 1,000 receipts Monday 561 cars of stock, thirty cars of hogs, and 100 cars of cattle, which was also this year, makes all identified with the stock interests feel good. General Manager Kenyon says that the year has been a record, and he is ecstatic over the record, an important feature of which is the fact that South Omaha sheep receipts nearly equaled the combined receipts of St. Joseph, Kansas City and St. Louis last month.

GETS THE BUTTERMANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—A session of the directory of the butter and cheese makers' association of the United States was held here today. The arrangements for holding the coming annual convention at St. Paul, Minn., February 19-22 were completed. A prize list of \$10,000 was offered for the best butter, together with an aggregation of gold and silver cups and silver banners that would make a curio collector green with envy. It is estimated that about 2,000 delegates will be present, since the convention last year at Lincoln brought out 4,000. The directors took their departure during the afternoon.

CRAVE A MCQUEEN SAFE.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 13.—At 2 o'clock in the morning the safe in the bank at McQueen was dynamited by two robbers, blowing off the outer and inner doors. The safe was a McQueen safe, and the robbers were looking for the cash and valuables. The safe was blown to pieces, and the robbers were seen to enter the safe. The safe was blown to pieces, and the robbers were seen to enter the safe.

NEW YORK, OCT. 11.—A SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER SAYS:

Marquis 10, president of Japan, and Marquis 11, president of Japan, and Marquis 12, president of Japan, and Marquis 13, president of Japan, and Marquis 14, president of Japan, and Marquis 15, president of Japan, and Marquis 16, president of Japan, and Marquis 17, president of Japan, and Marquis 18, president of Japan, and Marquis 19, president of Japan, and Marquis 20, president of Japan, and Marquis 21, president of Japan, and Marquis 22, president of Japan, and Marquis 23, president of Japan, and Marquis 24, president of Japan, and Marquis 25, president of Japan, and Marquis 26, president of Japan, and Marquis 27, president of Japan, and Marquis 28, president of Japan, and Marquis 29, president of Japan, and Marquis 30, president of Japan, and Marquis 31, president of Japan, and Marquis 32, president of Japan, and Marquis 33, president of Japan, and Marquis 34, president of Japan, and Marquis 35, president of Japan, and Marquis 36, president of Japan, and Marquis 37, president of Japan, and Marquis 38, president of Japan, and Marquis 39, president of Japan, and Marquis 40, president of Japan, and Marquis 41, president of Japan, and Marquis 42, president of Japan, and Marquis 43, president of Japan, and Marquis 44, president of Japan, and Marquis 45, president of Japan, and Marquis 46, president of Japan, and Marquis 47, president of Japan, and Marquis 48, president of Japan, and Marquis 49, president of Japan, and Marquis 50, president of Japan, and Marquis 51, president of Japan, and Marquis 52, president of Japan, and Marquis 53, president of Japan, and Marquis 54, president of Japan, and Marquis 55, president of Japan, and Marquis 56, president of Japan, and Marquis 57, president of Japan, and Marquis 58, president of Japan, and Marquis 59, president of Japan, and Marquis 60, president of Japan, and Marquis 61, president of Japan, and Marquis 62, president of Japan, and Marquis 63, president of Japan, and Marquis 64, president of Japan, and Marquis 65, president of Japan, and Marquis 66, president of Japan, and Marquis 67, president of Japan, and Marquis 68, president of Japan, and Marquis 69, president of Japan, and Marquis 70, president of Japan, and Marquis 71, president of Japan, and Marquis 72, president of Japan, and Marquis 73, president of Japan, and Marquis 74, president of Japan, and Marquis 75, president of Japan, and Marquis 76, president of Japan, and Marquis 77, president of Japan, and Marquis 78, president of Japan, and Marquis 79, president of Japan, and Marquis 80, president of Japan, and Marquis 81, president of Japan, and Marquis 82, president of Japan, and Marquis 83, president of Japan, and Marquis 84, president of Japan, and Marquis 85, president of Japan, and Marquis 86, president of Japan, and Marquis 87, president of Japan, and Marquis 88, president of Japan, and Marquis 89, president of Japan, and Marquis 90, president of Japan, and Marquis 91, president of Japan, and Marquis 92, president of Japan, and Marquis 93, president of Japan, and Marquis 94, president of Japan, and Marquis 95, president of Japan, and Marquis 96, president of Japan, and Marquis 97, president of Japan, and Marquis 98, president of Japan, and Marquis 99, president of Japan, and Marquis 100, president of Japan, and Marquis 101, president of Japan, and Marquis 102, president of Japan, and Marquis 103, president of Japan, and Marquis 104, president of Japan, and Marquis 105, president of Japan, and Marquis 106, president of Japan, and Marquis 107, president of Japan, and Marquis 108, president of Japan, and Marquis 109, president of Japan, and Marquis 110, president of Japan, and Marquis 111, president of Japan, and Marquis 112, president of Japan, and Marquis 113, president of Japan, and Marquis 114, president of Japan, and Marquis 115, president of Japan, and Marquis 116, president of Japan, and Marquis 117, president of Japan, and Marquis 118, president of Japan, and Marquis 119, president of Japan, and Marquis 120, president of Japan, and Marquis 121, president of Japan, and Marquis 122, president of Japan, and Marquis 123, president of Japan, and Marquis 124, president of Japan, and Marquis 125, president of Japan, and Marquis 126, president of Japan, and Marquis 127, president of Japan, and Marquis 128, president of Japan, and Marquis 129, president of Japan, and Marquis 130, president of Japan, and Marquis 131, president of Japan, and Marquis 132, president of Japan, and Marquis 133, president of Japan, and Marquis 134, president of Japan, and Marquis 135, president of Japan, and Marquis 136, president of Japan, and Marquis 137, president of Japan, and Marquis 138, president of Japan, and Marquis 139, president of Japan, and Marquis 140, president of Japan, and Marquis 141, president of Japan, and Marquis 142, president of Japan, and Marquis 143, president of Japan, and Marquis 144, president of Japan, and Marquis 145, president of Japan, and Marquis 146, president of Japan, and Marquis 147, president of Japan, and Marquis 148, president of Japan, and Marquis 149, president of Japan, and Marquis 150, president of Japan, and Marquis 151, president of Japan, and Marquis 152, president of Japan, and Marquis 153, president of Japan, and Marquis 154, president of Japan, and Marquis 155, president of Japan, and Marquis 156, president of Japan, and Marquis 157, president of Japan, and Marquis 158, president of Japan, and Marquis 159, president of Japan, and Marquis 160, president of Japan, and Marquis 161, president of Japan, and Marquis 162, president of Japan, and Marquis 163, president of Japan, and Marquis 164, president of Japan, and Marquis 165, president of Japan, and Marquis 166, president of Japan, and Marquis 167, president of Japan, and Marquis 168, president of Japan, and Marquis 169, president of Japan, and Marquis 170, president of Japan, and Marquis 171, president of Japan, and Marquis 172, president of Japan, and Marquis 173, president of Japan, and Marquis 174, president of Japan, and Marquis 175, president of Japan, and Marquis 176, president of Japan, and Marquis 177, president of Japan, and Marquis 178, president of Japan, and Marquis 179, president of Japan, and Marquis 180, president of Japan, and Marquis 181, president of Japan, and Marquis 182, president of Japan, and Marquis 183, president of Japan, and Marquis 184, president of Japan, and Marquis 185, president of Japan, and Marquis 186, president of Japan, and Marquis 187, president of Japan, and Marquis 188, president of Japan, and Marquis 189, president of Japan, and Marquis 190, president of Japan, and Marquis 191, president of Japan, and Marquis 192, president of Japan, and Marquis 193, president of Japan, and Marquis 194, president of Japan, and Marquis 195, president of Japan, and Marquis 196, president of Japan, and Marquis 197, president of Japan, and Marquis 198, president of Japan, and Marquis 199, president of Japan, and Marquis 200, president of Japan, and Marquis 201, president of Japan, and Marquis 202, president of Japan, and Marquis 203, president of Japan, and Marquis 204, president of Japan, and Marquis 205, president of Japan, and Marquis 206, president of Japan, and Marquis 207, president of Japan, and Marquis 208, president of Japan, and Marquis 209, president of Japan, and Marquis 210, president of Japan, and Marquis 211, president of Japan, and Marquis 212, president of Japan, and Marquis 213, president of Japan, and Marquis 214, president of Japan, and Marquis 215, president of Japan, and Marquis 216, president of Japan, and Marquis 217, president of Japan, and Marquis 218, president of Japan, and Marquis 219, president of Japan, and Marquis 220, president of Japan, and Marquis 221, president of Japan, and Marquis 222, president of Japan, and Marquis 223, president of Japan, and Marquis 224, president of Japan, and Marquis 225, president of Japan, and Marquis 226, president of Japan, and Marquis 227, president of Japan, and Marquis 228, president of Japan, and Marquis 229, president of Japan, and Marquis 230, president of Japan, and Marquis 231, president of Japan, and Marquis 232, president of Japan, and Marquis 233, president of Japan, and Marquis 234, president of Japan, and Marquis 235, president of Japan, and Marquis 236, president of Japan, and Marquis 237, president of Japan, and Marquis 238, president of Japan, and Marquis 239, president of Japan, and Marquis 240, president of Japan, and Marquis 241, president of Japan, and Marquis 242, president of Japan, and Marquis 243, president of Japan, and Marquis 244, president of Japan, and Marquis 245, president of Japan, and Marquis 246, president of Japan, and Marquis 247, president of Japan, and Marquis 248, president of Japan, and Marquis 249, president of Japan, and Marquis 250, president of Japan, and Marquis 251, president of Japan, and Marquis 252, president of Japan, and Marquis 253, president of Japan, and Marquis 254, president of Japan, and Marquis 255, president of Japan, and Marquis 256, president of Japan, and Marquis 257, president of Japan, and Marquis 258, president of Japan, and Marquis 259, president of Japan, and Marquis 260, president of Japan, and Marquis 261, president of Japan, and Marquis 262, president of Japan, and Marquis 263, president of Japan, and Marquis 264, president of Japan, and Marquis 265, president of Japan, and Marquis 266, president of Japan, and Marquis 267, president of Japan, and Marquis 268, president of Japan, and Marquis 269, president of Japan, and Marquis 270, president of Japan, and Marquis 271, president of Japan, and Marquis 272, president of Japan, and Marquis 273, president of Japan, and Marquis 274, president of Japan, and Marquis 275, president of Japan, and Marquis 276, president of Japan, and Marquis 277, president of Japan, and Marquis 278, president of Japan, and Marquis 279, president of Japan, and Marquis 280, president of Japan, and Marquis 281, president of Japan, and Marquis 282, president of Japan, and Marquis 283, president of Japan, and Marquis 284, president of Japan, and Marquis 285, president of Japan, and Marquis 286, president of Japan, and Marquis 287, president of Japan, and Marquis 288, president of Japan, and Marquis 289, president of Japan, and Marquis 290, president of Japan, and Marquis 291, president of Japan, and Marquis 292, president of Japan, and Marquis 293, president of Japan, and Marquis 294, president of Japan, and Marquis 295, president of Japan, and Marquis 296, president of Japan, and Marquis 297, president of Japan, and Marquis 298, president of Japan, and Marquis 299, president of Japan, and Marquis 300, president of Japan, and Marquis 301, president of Japan, and Marquis 302, president of Japan, and Marquis 303, president of Japan, and Marquis 304, president of Japan, and Marquis 305, president of Japan, and Marquis 306, president of Japan, and Marquis 307, president of Japan, and Marquis 308, president of Japan, and Marquis 309, president of Japan, and Marquis 310, president of Japan, and Marquis 311, president of Japan, and Marquis 312, president of Japan, and Marquis 313, president of Japan, and Marquis 314, president of Japan, and Marquis 315, president of Japan, and Marquis 316, president of Japan, and Marquis 317, president of Japan, and Marquis 318, president of Japan, and Marquis 319, president of Japan, and Marquis 320, president of Japan, and Marquis 321, president of Japan, and Marquis 322, president of Japan, and Marquis 323, president of Japan, and Marquis 324, president of Japan, and Marquis 325, president of Japan, and Marquis 326, president of Japan, and Marquis 327, president of Japan, and Marquis 328, president of Japan, and Marquis 329, president of Japan, and Marquis 330, president of Japan, and Marquis 331, president of Japan, and Marquis 332, president of Japan, and Marquis 333, president of Japan, and Marquis 33