

STANDS BY TREATIES

Right of All Countries in Manchuria to Be Respected by Russia.

DECLARATION WITHOUT RESERVATION

Inform Japan That Manchuria Belongs to Neither of Them.

FRANCE HOLDS UP THE HANDS OF RUSSIA

Believes Latest Declaration Entitles It to Support of Powers.

CONTESTANTS EACH TO STAY IN SPHERE

While Situation is Less Warlike, Both of Interested Powers Are Preparing Themselves for Its Possible Coming.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Russian government has informed the powers that it will respect fully the rights of all nations in Manchuria under treaty with China. This declaration is made without reservation. Russia gives formal expression to this policy now in consequence of the controversy with Japan, one of whose persistent contentions has been for a definition of Russia's policy in Manchuria and an acknowledgment of Japan's trade privileges. Russia's reply has been, in substance, as follows:

We cannot discuss Manchuria with you any more than we could Australia or the Philippines. Manchuria belongs neither to us nor to you. It does not lie within the jurisdiction of either of us to dispose of Manchuria.

Russia, however, is willing to observe the treaty rights of all the powers in Manchuria, and now engages to do so.

Russia, it is added, thus removes from the negotiations one of the points upon which Japan counted for the moral support of other powers and whereon it especially had relied.

The terms of Russia's last note to Japan are not known officially here, but it is understood to have produced a quieting effect on the Japanese statements. Japan's reply, it is asserted, will be in a similar tone.

Japan has informed Germany and the United States that it has no intention of doing so.

The statement published in London on high authority that Germany and the triple alliance will remain neutral in the event of a war between Russia and Japan is confirmed here.

What success will attend his campaign of education remains to be seen. It is acknowledged, however, that 90 per cent of the public think that circumstances have led Russia too far afield.

Another method of creating public sentiment has been employed by some newspapers, notably in the far east. They have begun by calling the Japanese the "Jews of the Orient." Moreover, the whole press in chorus at Vladivostok and in Manchuria, is daily emphasizing the existence of the "yellow danger." But this seems designed to cause Europe to pause and reflect, rather than inflame the racial feelings of the Russians.

It is pointed out here that the stability of the Russian state hangs throughout the crisis cannot be accepted as a trustworthy index of the feeling of the business world, since it is well known that the government regularly operates on the bourse to prevent fluctuations of its loans. The bourse, otherwise, has been weak. Many stocks have fallen considerably.

More Serious View.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard writes from a serious view of the far eastern situation than has heretofore arrived from that capital. The correspondent claims he has authentic information that those in official circles entertain a greater concern over the difficulties between Russia and Japan than have heretofore been known to the public, and he says he suspects that the utterances of the press have been optimistically colored in order to conceal this official disquiet.

The correspondent goes on to say that the czar takes the keenest interest in bringing order into the complicated affairs and that this is but an unfurnished report that shall be made public.

Recently Count Lamoroff, the foreign minister; General Kurapatkin, the minister of war, and M. Avass, chairman of the committee on east Asiatic affairs, assembled in the palace of the tsar to draw up a communication which will soon be published in the government messenger. This communication will give a complete story of the negotiations with Japan, including the latest developments. The correspondent says the czar wishes, as he told Count Lamoroff, that the communication shall be given to the public. He is personally against war and refuses to believe that it will come. He hopes to convince Japan that Russia's wishes are reasonable and must be respected. Accordingly, the communication chiefly embraces five points:

Five Points Embodied.

First—Japan will get various concessions in Korea.

Second—In south Korea the Japanese can act not only in their economic interests, but they can also act in their political interests corresponding with those interests.

Third—Russia allows Japan full commercial freedom of trade in the interior, but Japan must not permanently occupy fortified towns either to the north or south, and neither to the east nor in the interior.

Fourth—A neutral point of fifty kilometers broad is to be created in the Yalu and Ussuri rivers, in which neither Russia nor Japan can establish fortified positions; also that the strait between Japan and Korea shall be neutral, thus giving free ingress and egress to Russian vessels.

Fifth—in reference to Manchuria, Russia accepts no conditions, but declares that she is ready to permit Japan and other powers to represent their interests, embracing the "open door" for Mukden and New Chwang.

The Lokai Anzeiger's correspondent adds that Admiral Alexieff, the Russian viceroy in the far east, has of late been sending two or three comprehensive dispatches daily to the government in which he takes a gloomy view of future developments. The idea is unpopular in Russia, but it is feared that some untoward incident may occur any day which will make it inevitable for Russia to become fully convinced of Japan's warlike intentions.

Japanese Test Gains.

A commission composed of six Japanese officers is according to a special dispatch from Mappo, Hanover, testing six-inch Howitzers on the Krupp company's grounds there. One hundred of these Howitzers, it is added, have been bought by Japan for immediate delivery.

Russia Not Buying Ships.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—It is semi-officially announced in reference to the

(Continued on Second Page.)

ARE ANXIOUS TO JOIN PANAMA

Is Disposition with Government.

Colon, Jan. 11.—The Colon Herald, which arrived here this evening from

Bocas Del Toro, reports that the

commissioner from the island of San

Andres to the Republic of Panama

to disavow the actions of the

islands at the recent oppressive actions

of the part of the Colombian authorities.

The commissioner will go to Panama this afternoon and confer with the junta. He says the Colombian troops are now in

garrison on the island of San Andres

and that the Republic of Panama

is desirous of annexing San Andres

and Providence, but it is believed that

steps in that direction at the present

moment would be inopportune.

ASKS GARIBALDI TO LEAD

Head of Macedonian Insurgents Calls

Upon Son of Great European

Revolutionist.

ROME, Jan. 11.—Boris Sarafoff, the

revolutionary leader, whose arrival in

Rome, the press here announced, arrived

on January 3, reached here last night.

One of the chief objects of Sarafoff's coming to Italy is to induce General

Ricciotti Garibaldi to lead an expedition

having for its object the liberation of

Macedonia from Turkish rule, similar to

which Garibaldi headed at the time of

the Greece-Turkish war.

In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent today Sarafoff declared

the revolutionists were ready for any step

that would go to any extremity. He

said that one of the objects of his visit

to Rome was to learn what support the

Vatican authorities would give to his

followers in Macedonia and that the

orthodox Christians of the Greek church in

Macedonia were even prepared to go to

the length of leaving that church and joining

the Roman communion, as he declared the

late Pope Leo most anxiously desired.

Sarafoff is being closely watched by the

Italian police.

DEFENDS SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

Joseph Chamberlain Delivers His

First Speech of New Year and

Upholds Former Views.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 11.—Joseph

Chamberlain delivered his first speech

of the new year at the banquet of the

Birmingham Jewellers' association here tonight.

Responding to the toast, "Our Member,"

he devoted a considerable portion of his

speech to a vindication of the South African

war and repeated his former arguments

concerning the attitude of the mother

country to the colonies. He said they had

CHICAGO HAS A GOOD LEAD

May Be Place Selected for the Democratic

National Convention.

BOOMERS GATHERING IN WASHINGTON

St. Louis and New York Representatives

Will Urge Their Respective

Cities Upon the

Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Convention

boomers were much in evidence at the

Shoreham hotel tonight. The national

democratic committee will meet there tomorrow

to select the city in which to hold the

national convention. Chicago, St. Louis

and New York are active applicants for

convention honors. Among disinterested

observers the impression prevails that Chi-

cago is the choice of a majority of the com-

mittee now on the ground.

Adams A. Goodrich, chairman of the Chi-

cago committee declared tonight his strong

belief that the convention would go to Chi-

cago. The Chicago committee, he said,

would offer to pay all the necessary ex-

penses up to an amount not exceeding \$45,

000. The committee, he said, will guarantee

that hotel rates shall be reasonable and not

above the regular convention city rates.

Mr. Goodrich will speak before the com-

mittee in behalf of Chicago's claims.

The delegation which will make an effort

to secure the convention for New York ar-

rived here today, headed by Hon. Robert

A. VanWyck, Mr. VanWyck and Hon.

Patrick McCarron will present the claims

of New York city. The latter delegation is

principally with the political aspects of the

situation.

A very vigorous campaign in behalf of

St. Louis is being conducted by Mayor

Rolla Wells and a delegation of ten who

reached the city today. They are being

aided by senators Packard and Stone and

the Missouri delegation in congress. Mayor

Wells, Hon. Charles Knapp and perhaps

Representative Cowherd will present the

claim of St. Louis to the national com-

mittee. The members of the delegation declare

that from every point of view St. Louis is

a most eligible convention city. Its hotel

accommodations, they say, will be ample

to accommodate all who come, and it is

willing to meet other cities in defraying

the expenses of the convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—William

J. Bryan was the guest of honor tonight

at a banquet in New Haven, Conn., at

which about 150 democrats were present.

Governor Garvin of Rhode Island and

NEW HAVEN MEN OBJECT

Ask That the Treaty with Panama Be

Held Up Pending an In-

vestigation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—Twenty

prominent citizens of New Haven, headed

by Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, professor

of international law at Yale university,

have signed and forwarded to Senator

George F. Hoar a petition asking that the

senate defer ratification of the Hay-Bunau-

Varilla treaty and that this government's

action in Panama be subjected to careful

and deliberate investigation. Among the

signers of the petition are Franklin Carter,

formerly president of Williams college;

Henry Rogers, dean of the Yale law

school; Frank K. Sanders, dean of the

Yale divinity school; Prof. William G.

Sumner and John C. Schwab of the de-

partment of political economy at Yale; Sec-

retary C. E. Lindsey of the State Board of

Health, the Rev. Dr. Newman Smythe, the

Rev. Watson L. Phillips, Thomas Hooker,

member of the Board of Education, and

Samuel L. Bronson, democratic candidate

for governor of the state.

After deciding that there is a recognized

body of law which ought to govern the

conduct of nations, irrespective of their

size, the petitioners say that a belief has

arisen in the minds of many in this country

and abroad "that in our dealings with the

state of Colombia we have violated and are

about to violate the rights of international

law and that we are adopting a line of con-

duct toward that country which we would

not extend against a stronger power.

The petition of the president says that

the fact of Colombia's comparative weak-

ness should make us the more careful to

avoid the suspicion that we are making an

unjust use of our greater power; that the

maintenance of such a suspicion is inju-

rious to our honor and self-respect and

concludes:

"We therefore respectfully ask that be-

fore final ratification of the Hay-Bunau-

Varilla treaty our action in Panama be

subjected to careful and deliberate in-

vestigation and that the senate may do

no wrong, but that its good reputation in

the world, which is dearer than any gain

of lands or trade, should suffer no loss."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Platt

of Connecticut says that he has received

no information concerning the action of

JONES FAVORS BURKE BILL

Commissioner Changes His Mind on Value

of the Rosebud Lands.

NEW TURN IN DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

Senator Millard Sees President in Re-

gard to Appointment of Marshal

Matthews and Name is Likely

to Go in Soon.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(Special Tel-

gram.)—Commissioner Jones of the bureau

of Indian affairs has sent in the main a

favorable report to congress on the bill

introduced by Representative Burke of

South Dakota opening to settlement some

60,000 acres of land lying within the Rose-

bud Indian reservation. Today Representa-

tive Burke, accompanied by Attorneys

Lucas and Backus of Bonesteel, S. D., had

another conference with Commissioner

Jones regarding the bill. As a result of the

conference the commissioner has receded

from his original proposition of securing

\$5 as the flat price for all Indian lands

within the limits to be thrown open to set-

tlement and thinks now the Burke bill is

equitable to all concerned.

The commissioner in his report sent to the

Indian committee today states he believes

that if the Indians are allowed \$2.50 per

acre for their lands with interest from the

time of the negotiation of the so-called Mc-

Laughlin treaty, it would be satisfactory.

This interest suggestion would be a side

long thing, the proposition up to \$2.50 per

acre. The price the Indian bureau has in

reality thought right as a flat figure, taking

into consideration good and bad and indif-

ferent land, so the Dakota delegation, with a

favorable recommendation indicated by

Commissioner Jones, is greatly encouraged

over the bill.

Senator Millard saw the president today

in relation to the reappointment of T. L.

Matthews as United States marshal for the

district of Nebraska. This appointment

has been agreed upon by all the

members of the Nebraska delegation and

there has been considerable speculation as

to why the nomination was not sent in

by the president. It is believed that he

had confused Mr. Matthews' name with

another against whom certain charges have

been filed, which accounts for the name

not having been sent to the senate. Sena-

tor Millard stated he believed the name

would go in within a day or two.

Asked in relation to the postmaster-

ship, the senator stated he had no in-

NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and Colder Tuesday; Wednesday

fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.

6 a. m. 29 1 p. m. 34

8 a. m. 29 2 p. m. 35

10 a. m. 30 3 p. m. 35