

Chinese Scored For Negotiations With Japanese

Threats of Death Received by Delegates to Arms Conference—Powers Offer Concessions

By PHILIP KINSLEY.
Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.
Washington, Dec. 4.—Threats of death and telegrams from Chinese in many parts of the world denouncing their action in opening direct negotiations with Japan on the Shantung question have been received by the Chinese delegates in Washington. The threats are supposed to come from Chinese students and the delegates are being carefully guarded by United States secret service agents.

It is understood that several members of the delegation may have decided not to attempt to return to China for a long time after the conference and that they have begun to look for houses in Washington. "I'll do it if you will," said the powers to each other today, in discussing restoration to China of the leased territories taken from it since 1897.

Would Release Shantung.

Japan offered to give back Shantung territory under the terms of the separate agreement now being sought between China and Japan. It refused to give back Port Arthur, Dairen, Manchuria and eastern Inner-Mongolia.

Great Britain offered to give up Wei-Hei-Wei, a port in Shantung, which it does not want and the lease of which is up anyway. It retains Hong Kong, the Kowloon territory opposite and Tibet.

This is as far as the powers will go, although Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate, who had asked for the restoration of all the leaseholds, promising that China would safeguard and respect legitimate vested interests, smiled patiently at the end of the meeting and hoped that the subject would come up for "further discussion."

His hopes appear vain, as after the French had made their unrestricted offer the Japanese and British reservations caused Mr. Viviani to announce that the French suspended their offer.

America on Sidelines.

America, on the sidelines, with nothing to "sacrifice" regards this as "an important item of progress." It is important as telling just what is going to happen in this conference. For China, at the most, it is a feeble step in the right direction.

Delegate Hanihara for Japan, after explaining that he expected a "happy solution" of the Shantung question in the private conversations, said: "The only leased territory, therefore, which remains to be discussed at the conference, so far as Japan is concerned, is Kwantung province, namely Port Arthur and Dairen. As to that territory, the Japanese delegates desire to make clear that Japan has no intention at present to relinquish the important rights it has lawfully acquired and at no small sacrifice."

"The territory in question forms a part of Manchuria, a region where, by reason of its close proximity to Japan's territory more than anything else, she has vital interests in that which relates to her economic life and national safety."

Safeguard Interests.

This fact was recognized and assurance was given by the American, British and French governments at the time of the formation of this international consortium that these vital interests of Japan in the region in question shall be safeguarded.

It is a new point raised here that the American government, which has refused to recognize Japan's special interests, should now be held accountable for the recognition given by the bankers.

"In the leased territory of Kwantung province," Hanihara said, "there reside no less than 65,000 Japanese and the commercial and industrial interests they have established there are of such importance and magnitude to Japan that they are regarded as an essential part of her economic life."

It is believed that this attitude of the Japanese delegation toward the leased territory of Kwantung is not against the principle of the resolutions adopted November 21. (The Root resolutions regarded as China's new charter of freedom in principle.)

Viviani Defines Stand.

Mr. Viviani, for France, said: "The French delegation states that the government of the republic is ready to join in the collective restitution of territories leased to various powers in China, it being understood that this principle being once admitted and all private rights being safeguarded, the conditions and time limits of the restitution shall be determined by agreement between the Chinese government and each of the governments concerned."

Mr. Viviani said that the thing for China to do was to adapt itself to the modern world. One condition France made was that China is not to lease territories to any other powers. He said the French had taken Kwantung as a jungle and turned it into a garden.

Mr. Balfour, for England, told of the glory of the British rule at Hongkong and how that port had been made a great free, open port. He spoke of the Kowloon extensions across the bay as necessary to the defense of Hongkong. He said that the "British government's policy was to make use of Wei-Hei-Wei to assist in securing a settlement of the question of Shantung. If agreement could be reached on this question (meaning that China must give up something there) the British government would not hesitate to do its best to promote a general settlement by restoring Wei-Hei-Wei to the central government of China."

The committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

Text of Communiqué Following Meeting of Committee on Far East

Washington, Dec. 4.—A communiqué issued after the meeting of the armament conference's far eastern committee said: "The committee on Pacific and far eastern questions met this morning and discussed leased areas in China."

Mr. Koo stated that the existence of the leased territories was due in the original instance, to the aggressions of Germany, whose forcible occupation of part of Shantung province constrained the Chinese government to grant a lease for 99 years of the Bay of Kiaochow in the Shantung province on March 6, 1898. This was closely followed by a demand by Russia for the lease of the Liaotung peninsula, in which are the ports of Port Arthur and Dalny, along with the demand for the right of building a railway to be guarded by Russian soldiers, traversing the Manchurian province from Port Arthur and Dalny to join the transiberian railway at Vladivostok. This later was the cause of the Russo-Japanese war, which resulted, in 1905, in the transfer of those territories to Japan, with the consent of China.

Others Get Leases.

"Following the lease of Kiaochow to Germany and that of Port Arthur and Dalny to Russia, France obtained from China, on April 2, 1898, lease of Kwangchow for 99 years, and Great Britain the lease, also for 99 years, of an extension of Kowloon and the adjoining territory and waters close to Hongkong on June 9, 1898, and the least for so long a period as Port Arthur should remain in the occupation of Russia in the Port of Wei Hai Wei of the coast of Shantung on July 1, 1898. Both Great Britain and France based their claims for the leases on the ground of the necessity of preserving the balance of power in the far east."

"While the measures and extent of control by the lessee powers over the leased territories vary, the leases are all limited to a fixed period of years; they are not transferable to a third power without consent of China. Though the exercise of administrative rights over the territories leased is relinquished by China to the lessee power during the lease, the sovereignty of China over them is reserved. These lease-holds were granted by China with the sole purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the far east between the other powers concerning China."

Conditions Altered.

"Twenty years had elapsed since the conditions had altered. With the formation of the German menace, an important disturbing factor to the peace of the far east had been removed. Russia had disappeared from the scene and it could be hoped with confidence that it would eventually return as a great democratic nation. The misrule of Manchu dynasty had also disappeared. The very fact that this conference was being held at Washington for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding on the part of the powers indicates an added reason for dispensing with the necessity of maintaining the balance of power in the far east. The Chinese delegation believed the time had come for the interested powers to relinquish their control over territories leased to them."

"Existing leased territories had greatly prejudiced China's territorial and administrative integrity because they were all situated on the strategic points along the Chinese territory. These foreign leaseholds had besides hampered her work of national defense by constituting in China, a virtual empire within the same empire. The shifting conflict of interests of the different lessee powers had involved China more than once in complications of their own."

Want Leases Annulled.

"In the interest of not only China, but of all nations, especially for the peace of the far east, the Chinese delegation asked for the annulment and an early termination of these leases. But pending their termination this would be demilitarized, that is, their fortifications dismantled, and the lessee nations to undertake that they will not make use of their several leased areas for military purposes."

The Chinese Delegation.

"The Chinese delegation were, however, fully conscious of the obligations which would fall on them after termination of the leaseholds."

Mr. Viviani for France said:

"After having taken note of the request made by the Chinese delegation December 1, the French delegation states that the government is ready to join in the collective restitution of territories leased to various powers in China, it being understood that this principle being once admitted and all private rights being safeguarded, the conditions and time limits of the restitution shall be determined by agreement between the Chinese government and each of the governments concerned."

Will Restore Territory.

Mr. Hanihara for Japan said: "The leased territories held by Japan are Kiaochow and Kwantung province, namely Port Arthur and Dairen. It is characteristic of Japan's leased territory that she obtained them as successor to other powers at considerable sacrifice in men and treasure. She succeeded Russia in the leasehold of Kwantung province with the express consent of China and she succeeded Germany in the leasehold of Kiaochow under the treaty of Versailles."

As to Kiaochow, the Japanese government have already declared that they would restore leased territory to China. We are prepared to come to an agreement with China on this basis. There are now going on conversations between representatives of Japan and China regarding this question, the result of which it is hoped will be a happy solution."

"The only leased territory, therefore, which remains to be discussed so far as Japan is concerned is Kwantung province, namely, Port Arthur and Dairen. The Japanese delegates desire to make it clear that Japan has no intention at present, to relinquish the important rights it has lawfully acquired and at no small sacrifice. The territory forms a part of Manchuria, a region where Japan has vital interests."

Assurance Given.

This fact was recognized and assurance was given by the American, British and French governments at

Jap Acceptance Of 5-5-3 Naval Ratio Rumored

Provisional Agreement Said to Include Modification Permitting Empire to Retain Dreadnaught Mustu.

By GRAFTON WILCOX.
Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Japan, according to unofficial reports in arms conference quarters, has accepted provisionally the 5-5-3 capital ship ratio laid down in the American naval limitation proposal. The conditions to its final acceptance are believed to include assurances to Japan relating to its status in the far east, particularly in Manchuria, an understanding relating to Pacific fortifications, and perhaps a modification which will permit Japan to keep the new dreadnaught Mustu, regarded with Oriental reverence because the ship was named for the Emperor Mutsu Hito.

Before announcement of a final agreement on the naval limitation program, there is expected to come the conclusion of a "larger understanding" between the powers on all the subjects which is being suggested by the diplomats here as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is not expected to take the form of a treaty.

Abandonment Conditional.

The abandonment of the alliance, it is said, will be conditional upon Japan's special position in the far east.

In a high British quarter today it was practically admitted that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is to give place to an arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan, in which France also will be admitted, whereby it is said also to have been suggested that means might be found for including the Mustu in the salvage list without violating the principle of the Hughes proposal or the relativeity of the American, British and Japanese naval strength.

Baron Kato is understood to have answered that Mr. Balfour's suggestion was interesting and to have desired to see what might be done to satisfy Japan's apprehensions to afford an assurance of national security.

Secretary Hughes, according to a speculative report of what a British spokesman conceives to have transpired at the meeting, lasting two days with far eastern questions, excluding Shantung, and with the question of Japan's security, including fortifications in the Pacific. It seems that Great Britain, as well as Japan, is desirous that the United States shall put a limit upon its naval bases in the Pacific. The Japanese naval ratio problem is also bound up, it was added, with the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which, the spokesman asserted, England has said does not apply to the United States. "If I were a Japanese," the British spokesman said, "I would have some arrangement with the United States providing for arbitration, a cooling off, or something of the sort."

Italy Disappointed At Failure to Take Up Land Arms Question

Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.
Washington, Dec. 4.—There is no disguising the disappointment of Italy at the discouragement given by other delegations to the proposal that this conference take up and try to settle the question of limitation of land armaments.

Almost despairing of seeing this subject treated at the present conference, Italian spokesmen have found ways of letting the American government know of Italy's disquietude concerning large armies in Europe and they have also been suggesting through the press for some days that the United States take the initiative in calling another conference specially for the purpose of attempting to solve the land armaments problem.

Rides To County Line, Then Holds Up Chauffeur With Gun

Police here were notified that a man went to the Peterson garage at Fremont and asked to be driven to the Douglas county line. When he arrived at the county line he drew a revolver and ordered the driver out of the car.

"Everything is good," he told the chauffeur.

He then drove toward Omaha with the machine.

Chicago Man Wills Body to Rush College

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Morris Heilborn showed his love for his fellow men in an almost every bequest of his will which was filed for probate. He was a bachelor and had almost reached the age of 90 when he died.

His estate of \$15,000 is willed to charity, after certain special payments, ranging from \$500 to \$1,000, are subtracted. For 29 years he had roomed and boarded at the home of Mrs. Louise Henschel, and to her he leaves \$500.

He consigns his body to Rush Medical college for "such scientific purpose as the officials of the institution may see fit," and after the college finishes experimenting with his body, the will provides that that institution "may either keep the skeleton or remains thereof, or burn the same."

Henry Ford and Edison Inspect Great Wilson Dam

Ford, Ala., Dec. 4.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile manufacturer, and Thomas A. Edison, inventor, inspected the skeleton of the great Wilson dam around which the former proposes to build an industrial plant.

Mr. Ford emphasized that he had not changed his bid for the Muscle Shoals project and that his visit was principally to allow Mr. Edison to visualize the project and to verify his original figures.

Detroit Likely to Get Next Pulitzer Air Race

Detroit, Dec. 4.—The Pulitzer trophy airplane races probably will be held here next September, along with the power boat regatta and the Harmsworth trophy race. Col. S. D. Waldon, president of the Detroit aviation service, announced.

Famous Composer at Work on New Opera

Eva King's Mother Is Rushing to Aid Of Her Daughter



Camille Saint-Saens, the celebrated French composer, who is now at work on his new opera, "Osiano," which will be produced in Paris shortly.

Rushing across the prairies of Nebraska, a loving mother is hurrying to the aid of her daughter, whose liberty and perhaps life is in danger. The mother is Mrs. Ida Miller of Boise, Idaho, and the daughter is Mrs. Eva King, now on trial in the district court at Council Bluffs for first degree murder in connection with the tragedy at the Lena Schneider handit farm. The mother will arrive here sometime this afternoon and will greet her daughter in the county jail.

During the afternoon, Friday, when the state's star witnesses were detailing the incidents of the deadly battle with the handits and her connection with the yegg gang, a messenger boy brought a telegram to J. J. Hess, counsel for Mrs. King. The attorney paused long enough in his vigorous cross-examination of a witness to sign the boy's book, laid the telegram on the table and did not open it immediately.

When he did so he smiled and handed it to the frail little woman who sat at the table behind his chair. For the first time during the long trial her face glowed and a smile parted her lips. The telegram was from her mother, Mrs. Miller, telling her she would reach Council Bluffs Sunday afternoon and help her in the fight for life and liberty.

Attorney Hess has not made any statements concerning the visit of the mother but intimated that she may be of material help in the successful defense of Mrs. King. Mrs. Miller may go on the witness stand and tell the life story of the accused young woman. Her presence in the court room will add to the public interest in the trial when it is resumed before Judge Callison tomorrow morning.

Unemployed Decide To Picket Capitol

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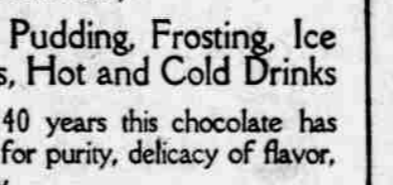
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Mrs. Ida Miller Due in Council Bluffs From Home in Boise, Idaho, Today.

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