

MCKINLEY LANDS; IS ON WAY NORTH

Romantic Story of Escape From Jail.

FREED BY BAND OF OUTLAWS

Wall Fell Out and He Was Carried Off in Sack.

BETRAYED BY A RUSSIAN

Fugitive Land-Fraud Operator Is Brought Back After Two Years' Wandering in Orient—Kerrigan's Chase After Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Horace G. McKinley, a fugitive from justice, who sailed from this port two years ago in company with "Little Egypt" on the liner Mongolia, returned today on the America Maru in custody of J. F. Kerrigan, Deputy United States Marshal, who left for Portland tonight with his prisoner.

There are more than 100 Federal indictments against McKinley in connection with Oregon land frauds and ever since he disappeared Government detectives have been on his trail. McKinley was arrested at Mukden, but while waiting extradition escaped with the assistance of the most notorious robber band in the Far East, which hid him for weeks and would have placed him beyond even Uncle Sam's reach, but for the treachery of one of its members.

Released by Outlaw Band.

The story of McKinley's escape from the Mukden prison is straight melodrama, to which McKinley today added the finishing touch, by begging that no mention be made of the part played in his release and subsequent freedom by his friends, the outlaws.

While in Mukden jail, McKinley feeling safe in the knowledge that no extradition treaty existed between the United States and China, learned that Secretary Root had requested the Chinese government, as a matter of courtesy, to allow his extradition on a legal basis. He learned that the request was likely to be granted, and when his friend "Billy" Read—the same William E. Read who was arrested upon his arrival here a few days ago on the transport Crook—paid him a visit in jail he asked Read to take a note to his friends of the Hung Hu Tse.

Carried Away in Sack.

The Hung Hu Tse is an organization of outlaws from all parts of the world, with headquarters at Mukden, which is a sort of Oriental Honduras. The Hung Hu Tse acted promptly. Read took the reply to the prisoner. It was brief but explicit. In substance it told McKinley to enter the toilet-room attached to his cell at 5 o'clock on the evening of November 11, press against the north end, and the wall would fall out.

Hanging his coat where the guard could see it, McKinley followed directions. He fell out with the wall and was seized by his friends of the Hung Hu Tse, who put him in a sack and carried him away.

Betrayed by Greedy Russian.

The discovery of his escape was followed by great confusion and an energetic man-hunt. By day McKinley lay hid in a Chinese coffin. He took air and exercise by night, dressed as a Russian woman. He was smugged out of Mukden later and was getting on the train at Harbin December 27, when he was arrested. He was disguised as a Russian tourist and would have made his way safely to Siberia, but for the cupidity of the Russian who had supplied the wardrobe. A reward of \$4000 had been offered by the Chinese government for McKinley's apprehension and this money the Russian earned by pointing McKinley out to the authorities. He was taken to Tientsin by Vice-Consul Marvin and held in the British jail until the arrival of Mr. Kerrigan from Oregon.

Kerrigan's Record Journey.

When Mr. Kerrigan arrives in Portland, he will have traveled 2,443 miles on McKinley's trail. He left Portland last October. When he arrived at Tientsin he learned that McKinley had escaped and started home. At Honolulu he caught a cablegram ordering him back to Tientsin. He and McKinley became good friends on the homeward journey.

McKinley said yesterday that he would like to tell all he knows, but has been advised to keep his mouth shut, and his custodian declared that his orders were to keep McKinley away from reporters.

Read met McKinley when the liner reached the wharf and the two talked long and earnestly. A deeply veiled woman in black was also on the wharf waving friendly greetings to the prisoner. McKinley was taken directly from the steamer to the Oregon train.

Settle British-American Claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A treaty providing for a joint commission to adjudicate the long-continued claims between the American and British governments as well as between citizens of the two governments has been drafted, passed upon by the state department and delivered to Ambassador Bryce for the consideration of his government. It was explained today that it was the intention to provide for the disposal only of existing claims, and not such as may arise in the future.

WANTED FOR TRIAL IN APRIL

McKinley's Adventurous Career as Land-Fraud Operator.

Horace G. McKinley was convicted December 8, 1904, together with S. A. D. Pater, Emma L. Watson and Dan W. Tarpley for land-frauds in the famous "11-7" cases in which Frank H. Wolfmoot, a Portland dentist, pleaded guilty,

McKinley was released on a bond for \$5000. Eugene Blasier and Jack Green as bondsmen. Before sentence could be pronounced, McKinley went to San Francisco and sailed for China, where he was apprehended and by special permission of the Chinese authorities his return to the United States was consented to. He escaped from jail at Mukden, but was recaptured. Having reached San Francisco yesterday, it is expected McKinley will arrive in Portland in company of Detective Kerrigan Friday afternoon.

In addition to his conviction for fraudulent land transactions, McKinley is scheduled for the opening trial on April 13 next, on a charge of forgery, when the Oregon land-fraud trials are resumed. McKinley's co-defendant, Pater, was sentenced to two years in the Multnomah County Jail, but after serving 18 months was pardoned by President Roosevelt.

BONAPARTE TAKES APPEAL

Will Try to Reverse Decisions in Land and Rebate Cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Attorney-General today filed appeals in the Supreme Court of the United States in a number of cases in which residents of Colorado were unsuccessfully prosecuted in the United States District Court of that state on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government

of valuable coal land, and also in a rebate case against the New York Central Railroad Company, in which the Government failed to make out a case in the lower courts.

LOSES MONEY, TAKES LIFE

EX-PORTLAND MAIL-CARRIER A SUICIDE.

Disconsolate at Bank Failure, He Plugs Up Chinks and Turns on the Gas.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Brooding over his failure to secure work and the fact that his wife was working in a store to support the two of them, Kerthley B. Stevens, an ex-carrier in the Portland Postoffice and a native of that city, took his own life in a carefully-planned manner here today.

Put Blame in Right Place.

If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be, and is, equitably distributed between capitalist and wage-worker, the public and Congress should know it, and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of untimely legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers or as a justification for failure to treat fairly in case their dispute should be brought about serious interruption of traffic.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

DIRECTS INQUIRY INTO WAGE ISSUE

Roosevelt Would Avert Railroad Strike.

CAUSE OF WAGE REDUCTIONS

Is It Drastic Legislation or High Finance?

GIVE PUBLIC THE FACTS

Interstate Board Ordered to Collect Data and Be Ready for Conciliation on the Roads Which Threaten Reductions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Serious industrial disputes in prospect were in the mind of President Roosevelt when he wrote a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday, which was made public today. He says that information has reached him that on account of the enactment of drastic laws by the Congress and by the various State Legislatures, it is regarded as necessary by railroad companies to reduce the pay of employees. He points out that under the law either party may demand the services of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Commissioner of Labor as a board of conciliation. He suggests, therefore, that the Interstate Commerce Commission make such an investigation as will enable it to furnish data concerning wage conditions on various railroads that may relate directly or indirectly to the possible impending controversy. The text of the President's letter follows:

Railroads Blame Legislation.

To the Interstate Commerce Commission.—I am informed that a number of railroad companies have served notice of a proposed reduction of wages on their employees. One of them, the Louisville & Nashville, in announcing the reduction, states that the drastic laws inimical to the interests of the railroads that have in the past year or two been enacted by Congress and the state legislatures are largely or chiefly responsible for the conditions requiring the reduction.

Put Blame in Right Place.

If the reduction in wages is due to natural causes, the loss of business being such that the burden should be, and is, equitably distributed between capitalist and wage-worker, the public and Congress should know it, and if it is caused by misconduct in the past financial or other operations of any railroad, then everybody should know it, especially if the excuse of untimely legislation is advanced as a method of covering up past business misconduct by the railroad managers or as a justification for failure to treat fairly in case their dispute should be brought about serious interruption of traffic.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

peculiar opportunities to any small number of evil disposed persons to destroy life and property and foment public disorder. Of course, if life, property and public order are endangered, prompt and drastic measures for their protection become the first plain duty. But other duties then become subordinate to the preservation of the public peace, and the real merits of the original controversy are necessarily lost from view. This vital consideration should be ever kept in mind by all law-abiding and far-sighted members of labor organizations.

Guide Public Opinion Right.

It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that any wage controversy which may arise between the railroads and their employees may find a peaceful solution through the methods of conciliation and arbitration already provided for by Congress, which have proved so effective during the past year. To this end the Commission should be in a position to have available for any board of conciliation or arbitration relevant data pertaining to such carriers as may become involved in industrial disputes. Should conciliations fail to effect a settlement and arbitration be rejected, accurate information should be available in order to develop a properly informed public opinion.

Therefore, are you to make such investigation, both of your records and by any means available, which will enable you to furnish data concerning such conditions obtaining on the Louisville & Nashville and any other roads as may relate directly or indirectly, to the real merits of a possibly impending controversy.

SANTA FE ORDERS REDUCTIONS

Cuts Wages and Discharges Men From Kansas Shops.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 19.—It is announced here today that the Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has ordered a reduction of 18 per cent in the mechanical department all over the system. Two hundred men were discharged this afternoon in the Topeka shops. Reductions were made in other Kansas shops.

STILL TRUE TO EVELYN

THAW WILL NOT GET SEPARATION AS MOTHER ADVISES.

Though Wife Seeks Solace With Other Men and Is Willing to Be Cut Off.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Mrs. William Thaw admitted today that she desired her son Harry to forsake his wife, Evelyn. The only stumbling-block in the way of a separation is Harry Thaw. He has not as yet decided to give up the wife for love of whom he killed a man and risked death in the electric chair.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, it appears, is not averse to a legal separation from her husband, but she wants a substantial money settlement from the Thaws. Mrs. William Thaw, ill and heart-broken, is living in seclusion at the Hotel Lorraine. She says that she has told Harry that he should divorce his wife, but his loyalty remains unbroken.

"Harry has refused to listen to the counsel I have given him," said Mrs. Thaw today. "Until he dies, if he sticks to his wife, he must bear the annoyance of such acts as Monday night's dinner at the Cafe Boulevard. I have read 'E's' denial of the report that she was at the Cafe Boulevard Monday night with a man named Thomas. It sounds much like other denials she has made."

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

Receiver Declares Dividend.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Judge Charles M. Walker yesterday ordered a dividend of 20 per cent on claims for \$245,455 against the Ravenswood Exchange Bank. The dividend is payable on or before March by the Chicago Title & Trust Company, the receiver, and is nearly \$70,000. The Title & Trust Company has \$59,000 belonging to the bank, but agrees to provide the difference between this amount and the dividend.

JAPAN CONTROLS ALL MANCHURIA

Provokes China by Her Aggression.

SHUTS OUT RIVAL NATIONS

America Suffers Through Rebate Prosecutions.

POWERS MAY PROTEST

Use of Railroad and Telegraph Lines to Favor Japanese Trade in Violation of Open Door is a Source of Irritation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Information from unofficial and individual sources evidencing the aggressiveness of Japan in Manchuria has been accumulating in the State Department for some time. That this condition is irritating in increasing degree to China is also a matter of knowledge here. It is said with authority, however, that in no manner has the Chinese government brought the matter to the attention of the American Government, and no report on the subject is looked for.

Rebate Prosecutions the Cause.

"It is frankly admitted that America is losing her commercial foothold in the Orient. This loss, however, is not charged to Japan. Rather it is ascribed to be the effect of the growing tendency toward internal Governmental regulation in the United States. As an illustration of this, attention is called to these facts: "Five years ago flour in barrels was being shipped to the Orient from the Northwest, steel rails from Pittsburg and cotton in bales from Texas. These shipments were made possible because of an exceedingly low ocean freight rate arrived at by a railroad combination. This rate has been condemned by our courts as a conspiracy against trade, and the development of this trade has been abandoned. The domestic war, as it is characterized, against the Standard Oil Company, which is credited with the largest Oriental trade of any American enterprise, is declared to have been disastrously effective in the Orient, while the tobacco and cotton goods trades are said to have been dealt heavy injury through the operation of the railroad legislation here.

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

How Japan Absorbs Trade.

"From this point it seemed easy for Government officials here conversant with foreign matters, to view Japanese commercial aggression in Manchuria

with a greater degree of compliance than would be the case in the face of an urgent domestic demand for Governmental assistance. Japan, it is asserted, can, without great difficulty, justify everything she has done in Manchuria as sanctioned by the "open door" policy initiated by the late Secretary Hay, and adhered to by the greater nations, including Japan.

While Japan may justify these things through the "open door" policy, it has been charged that there exists evidence of her use of many methods and practices which might not bear the light of impartial investigation. Besides her claim to an equal footing with other nations in Manchuria, on the "open door" basis, she has, it is asserted, obtained many valuable concessions through which her control of the railroad and telegraphic facilities is practically complete. This control is known to be used primarily in the interest of Japanese traders and to the detriment of all foreign competitors.

May Protest, but Won't Fight.

These disadvantages are, of course,



Ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, who will defend the Southern Pacific in the Land-Grant Suit.

being felt by American traders, as well as by those of other foreign nations. As the trade of Germany, England and other nations is more valuable than the American trade, and as these nations are what is termed highly commercially organized, it would not be a great surprise to American diplomacy to hear of protests from these quarters against Japanese aggression.

Will Not Protest to Japan

State Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Rumors to the effect that the State Department would not protest to Japan in the event of a Japanese protest against the "open door" policy which paralyzes the nature of an agreement with any nation looking to its maintenance. For this reason, it is predicted that should a combination of protests be made and any movement be initiated by foreign nations, the support which it would receive from this country would be no more than moral.

Will Not Protest to Japan

State Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Rumors to the effect that the State Department would not protest to Japan in the event of a Japanese protest against the "open door" policy which paralyzes the nature of an agreement with any nation looking to its maintenance. For this reason, it is predicted that should a combination of protests be made and any movement be initiated by foreign nations, the support which it would receive from this country would be no more than moral.

Will Not Protest to Japan

State Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Rumors to the effect that the State Department would not protest to Japan in the event of a Japanese protest against the "open door" policy which paralyzes the nature of an agreement with any nation looking to its maintenance. For this reason, it is predicted that should a combination of protests be made and any movement be initiated by foreign nations, the support which it would receive from this country would be no more than moral.

Will Not Protest to Japan

State Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Rumors to the effect that the State Department would not protest to Japan in the event of a Japanese protest against the "open door" policy which paralyzes the nature of an agreement with any nation looking to its maintenance. For this reason, it is predicted that should a combination of protests be made and any movement be initiated by foreign nations, the support which it would receive from this country would be no more than moral.

Will Not Protest to Japan