

# JAPANESE REPLY IS GIVEN TO AMERICA

### United States' Desire for Dock Site Is One Cause of Demands on China.

## STRATEGIC IMPORT CITED

### Use for Base of Operations Against Formosa in Case of War Is Considered Possible—Political Advice Is Not Imposed.

PEKIN, April 8.—The Chinese government received today an outline of the note of the United States Government to Japan concerning the demands made on China by Japan and of the reply of the Japanese government. It is said this reply was made March 22 by Takaaki Kato, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Chinese report says that the American note covered the points and specifically asked five questions. These questions and the replies of Japan thereon are set forth as follows:

The first question concerned the Japanese demand that in the Province of Fukien Japan shall have the right to work mines, build railroads and construct harbor works, and in case of the employment of foreign capital that Japan shall be first consulted. The Japanese government replied that these concessions were desired for the primary purpose of preventing other nations from acquiring the rights there, Japan understanding that Americans wish to build dockyards in the harbor at Santiao.

The second question concerned the Japanese demand for supervision over the manufacture or purchase of war munitions by China. The Japanese government expressed the opinion that this question could be solved most satisfactorily by the employment of mixed forces of Japanese and Chinese—a system which, Japan says, already exists.

The third question dealt with the Japanese demand that the Chinese police in certain places be administered jointly by Japanese and Chinese officials, or that China shall employ numerous Japanese to organize the Chinese police. The Japanese government replied that this demand applied only to Southern Manchuria.

The fourth question concerned the demand for employment by China of Japanese political advisers. Japan replied that political advisers will not be imposed upon China, but merely recommended.

The fifth question related to the demand Japan was said to have made that "no island, port or harbor along the coast shall be ceded or leased to any third power." The Japanese government replied that this proposed restriction would apply to Japan as well as to other powers.

The Chinese government, it is said, has been informed that if the American Government pledges itself not to construct a naval dockyard at Santiao the Japanese will forego their demand for special privileges in Fukien, probably with the exception of the building of railroads. It has been learned that the agents of an American steel company visited Santiao two years ago at the request of the Chinese government and considered the project of a naval base there, but that even a preliminary contract was not signed.

The American Steel Company still holds a contract with China aggregating \$20,000,000 for undersea naval construction, and under which only a gunboat has been specified up to the present. This contract was awarded by the Manchou government. The republican government evidently desired the Santiao project to absorb the remainder of the \$20,000,000, but the company expressed dissatisfaction.

Regarding the British and American consular power in Japan to the second question of the United States, it is denied in well-informed quarters that a "mixed system" exists in the arsenal. It is added that the reply to the third, fourth and fifth questions are contrary to the text of Japan's demands, but that Japan already has given the Chinese to understand that she would modify these demands.

### CHINA WARNED OF RECKONING

#### Yuan Disregards Advice in Making Concessions to Japan.

PEKIN, April 8.—The Chinese statesman who has borne the brunt of the negotiations with the Japanese envoys is Yuan Shi Kai, the President of the republic. He has carried the entire responsibility of the negotiations for China and virtually alone he has obtained the best terms he could. During these days the President has often sought foreign advice. Only this week he received two foreigners and was advised by them to radical courses, each diametrically opposed to the other. He followed neither, but continued on a course, the purpose of which evidently is to afford China protection by continued negotiations and concessions.

The progress of these negotiations is being watched with the closest attention by all the foreign diplomats in Peking and the British and American newspapers published in China are equally interested. At present interest centers in what concessions China will make on the clauses in group five of the Japanese demands. These provide for the employment of Japanese advisers by China; for Japanese right of ownership to land in the interior of China; for the employment of Japanese police in China; that China purchase munitions of war from Japan, and that she grant Japan railroad concessions in the eastern part of Central China; that China permit Japan to work mines and build railroads in Fukien Province, and that Japanese subjects be allowed to propagate Buddhism in China.

Some foreign newspapers predict that China will accept certain of these demands, but editorially they warn the republic of a "future reckoning."

Many opinions are being advanced as to the ultimate outcome. None, however, foresees interference on the part of the United States.

Some diplomats in Peking unite in the belief that Japan, having obtained China's acceptance of all the vital



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points in the first four groups of demands, is now prolonging the discussion of other demands, primarily with the object of obtaining concessions on the clauses of group five.

It has been learned that when China made her request upon Japan to remove her military forces from the republic the communication was couched in the feeblest and most conciliatory language.

## RAILROAD DATA SOUGHT

### WHAT WAS DONE WITH REVENUE? STATE COMMISSIONERS ASK.

#### Demand Made at Rate Hearing for Information as to Political Activities in Western States.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A complete exposition of the financial history of the 41 Western railroad systems which are petitioning for permission to increase their freight rates on certain commodities was asked today in the hearing of the Western rate cases at the close of the presentation of witnesses for the railroads before W. M. Daniels, Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

The request for information came in the form of 36 interrogatories filed by Clifford Thorne, chairman of the special committee representing 16 Western state Commissions opposing the carriers' pleas for advances in freight rates.

The interrogatories ask enlightenment as to the disposition of railroad revenues in recent years, specific data on certain operating costs, as well as the financial history of the railroads.

Consideration of the interrogatories was continued until tomorrow, when C. C. Wright, counsel for the railroads, said he would define the position the railroads would take in that regard.

One of the questions asks for a list of all directors, officers and employees who received salaries of \$10,000 or more per annum in the last year. Another reads: "Give information regarding payment of salaries to legislative, assisting political campaigns, special legal service, entertainment of public officials and for influencing public opinion through the press during the period of 1907 to 1914, inclusive."

The financial questions include queries concerning the sources of money charged to roadway and equipment, non-railroad property held and security issues.

## PIONEER PASSES AT 98

### Death Occurs Just Before 72d Anniversary of Wedding.

CALLAHAN, Cal., April 8.—(Special.)—Death, when Ell Barnum passed away yesterday at the age of 98 years, stopped preparations for celebration of the 72d anniversary of his marriage on April 27. Mrs. Barnum is 88 years old.

Ell Barnum was a native of New York and married Mary Madden April 27, 1843. Eight children out of 12, many grandchildren and several great grandchildren are living.

Barnum was one of the pioneers of Siskiyou County.

## Roumania's Export Tax Prohibitive.

### RUCHARREST, March 11.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Roumania's new export taxes on foods and tadders make a formidable list of charges. An ordinary farm wagon loaded with maize, for example, must pay \$60; a similar load of corn flour is assessed \$40; and a wagon full of beans would not be allowed to cross the border until it had paid a customs duty of \$600. The charges are practically prohibitive on many other products.

# Here's the Answer



to the mysterious word

## "HOLSUM"

**HOLSUM** is a new bread—a different bread. New and different in every respect.

New in Flavor

It has a rich, delicious butter-flavor that will delight your whole household.

New in Appearance

Wrapped in a dainty, dressy wrapper that is waxed, and moisture-proof. Keeps **HOLSUM** fresh and clean.

New in Quality

**HOLSUM** establishes a new standard of bread goodness—it's better than any bread made by baker or housewife.

The Shape is New

Cuts into daintily-shaped slices that serve most pleasingly.

Even the Crust is New

It cost us months of planning and experimenting to perfect the soft, tender crust of **HOLSUM**.

# HOLSUM Bread

## Is made by a new scientific process

Each step in the making of **HOLSUM** is timed to the second, and takes place under temperatures which science tells us is the proper temperature. Automatic machines do nearly all the work. The flour is sifted and aerated automatically—automatic scales insure the use of each ingredient in proper proportions—huge automatic mixers tend to the kneading—the "rising" of the dough takes place in a room where drafts

cannot happen, and where the temperature is regulated to the fraction of a degree—the baking is done in air tight ovens at a temperature of just 550 degrees.

Fresh from the oven, **HOLSUM** is placed in its neat, dust- and moisture-proof wrapper. It stays fresh throughout its journey to your home, without contact with human hands.

## Let HOLSUM Bread Save You the Drudgery of Bake-day

**HOLSUM** was designed for discriminating housewives who are not satisfied with ordinary bakers' bread. **HOLSUM** has every quality you like in bread. It is dainty, close grained, appetizing, delicious and satisfying.

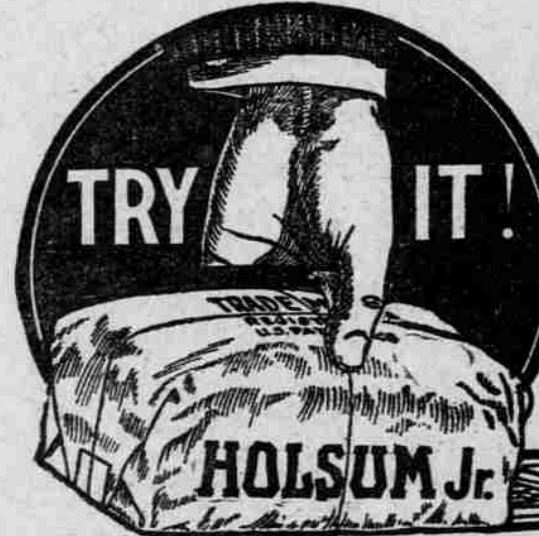
Give **HOLSUM** a week's trial in your home. See how your family like it. See how it seems to be saved the heat and worry of bake day.

A Large Loaf—10 cents  
**HOLSUM** Jr., 5c

Made clean—Sold clean—Delivered clean

## Log Cabin Baking Company

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## STATE FUNDS SHORT

462.03 and March 31 \$6,411,815.44. Balances in other funds March 31 were as follows:

General fund, principal	148,320.82
Common school fund, interest	79,900.05
Agricultural College fund, principal	254,382.00
Agricultural College fund, interest	9,096.99
University fund, principal	622.33
University fund, interest	11,728.19
A. E. Burbank trust fund, principal	1,919.95
A. E. Burbank trust fund, interest	151.20
Thurston monument fund, interest	1,296.45
Industrial accident fund	18.10
Integrated accident fund	188,311.07
Oregon Soldiers Home, National fund	1,728.23
University of Oregon Village endowment interest fund	615.93
Five per cent United States land sales fund	5,884.42
Twelve and one-half cent United States forest reserve fund	6,000.00
Liver agricultural extension fund	140.00
Swamp land fund	140.00
Swamp land fund, interest	53,480.60
Insurance fund	8,827.55
Inheritance tax fund	9,888.60
Monmouth Normal School fund	2,693.08
Oregon Soldiers Home, each year fund	1,972.24
County fund, District No. 1	484.22
Hatchery fund, District No. 2	377.35
Game protection fund	22,421.48
Pure food fund	42.79
Survey fund	2,671.11
State banking fund	919.84
State Board of Examiners in Optometry fund	5,317.84
State Board of Examiners in Optometry fund	1,072.56
State Board of Dental Examiners fund	724.28
State Board of Veterinary Examiners fund	612.82
State fund	1,503.92
Portage Railway operation and maintenance fund	22,480.00
Factory inspection fund	2,997.42
Supreme court library fund	192.75
Normal School fund	234.10
University of Oregon current expense fund	1,481.33
University of Oregon medical fund	3,415.50
State Library, contingent fund	94.96
State Library, school library fund	192.75
State Library, veterinary medical fund	25.41
Reclamation fund	1,029.75
Motor vehicle fund	2,791.71
Agricultural experiment stations fund	43,740.40
Current expense fund	1,292.68
Carriage fund	7.88
Penitentiary brickyard fund	3,000.22
Revolving fund	7,603.41
Land and investigations fund	2,465.66
State institutional betterment fund	8,642.28
Track scales inspection fund	820.50
College endowment fund	14,843.45
Tumalo maintenance fund	65.12
Forest patrol fund	2,465.66
Seed inspection fund	1.00
State road fund	4,325.77
Oregon Board of Pharmacy fund	176.24
State printing fund	7,328.19
Total	998,332.32

SALEM, Or., April 8.—(Special.)—Because property owners thus far this year have been slow in paying taxes, State Treasurer Kay, in announcing his quarterly report today, said there was a possibility that interest-bearing warrants would be issued, notwithstanding the law passed at the recent session of the Legislature combining the special and general funds. The law permits the State Treasurer to pay all warrants from the combined fund, whereas heretofore when a certain fund became exhausted the warrants for the department for which the fund was created could not be cashed by the state until more money was paid into the fund.

These warrants were interest-bearing, and as a result the state paid about \$30,000 annually in interest.

The new law, which was introduced by Representative Schuebel, was designed to cure this evil, and will do so when it becomes operative. Under the present tax laws there are no penalties for failure to pay first half of taxes when due, and the payments have not been as prompt as usual. There was a balance of \$998,332.32 in all the funds March 31. Columbia is the only county that has paid all its first half of taxes to the state, and Multnomah has made a remittance of \$100,000. Disbursements from January 1 to March 31 totaled \$1,472,863.33 and transfers \$58,777.23. Receipts totaled \$1,057,819.16. The common school fund January 1 was \$6,412,

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1915, \$1,411,145.49. Receipts, Jan. 1, 1915, to March 31, 1915, 1,087,910.10. Transfers 68,777.22. Total \$2,567,832.81. Disbursements, Jan. 1, 1915, to March 31, 1915, \$1,472,963.33. Transfers 68,777.22. Balance on hand March 31, 1915, 998,332.32. Total \$2,567,832.81.

## Grays Harbor Protests Rate Change.

ABERDEEN, Wash., April 8.—(Special.)—Data intended to show that Grays Harbor towns are discriminated against by the recent ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which give Tacoma, Seattle and Portland terminal rates which no other towns are to enjoy, are being compiled here by commercial bodies, and will be forwarded to Washington, D. C., this week. It is argued that the ruling makes it impossible for local jobbing houses to exist in competition with Puget Sound and Portland firms.

## Medford May Get New City Hall.

MEDFORD, Or., April 8.—(Special.)—A ways and means committee was appointed by the City Council Tuesday night at the regular session composed of Councilmen Medynski, Miles and Amy, to investigate the feasibility of erecting a new city hall on the vacant lot adjoining the present site. It is argued a new city hall is needed to insure a vault for the city records, and that the \$3000 needed for its construction could be raised by an additional levy of half a mill. The committee will report on the feasibility of the plan at the next regular meeting.

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Elevator to 3d Floor

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## 6088

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