

DEMANDS OF JAPAN ON CHINA FAR REACHING IN THEIR POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

TOKYO GOVERNMENT "MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES", MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAYS

China asked to Transfer to Japan all Rights and Concessions previously enjoyed by Germany in Shan Tung — Certain Cities in Province of Shan Tung for Treaty Ports — China must not Lease or Alienate Ports or Bays on any Island near Coast of Formosa.

Peking, China, Feb. 17.—If information from presumably well informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, is correct, the memorandum recently given by the Japanese legation to the diplomatic representatives here of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States respecting the demands of the Tokyo government on China, contains certain of the requirements originally presented to Peking. These negotiations, which began in January, had for their object the determination of the future of Japan's relations with China and a decision respecting certain questions regarding the future development of the Chinese Republic. Their course has been guarded with great secrecy. The Peking government did not conceal its concern over the situation thus brought about, and on Feb. 6, Sunpo-chi, the Chinese Foreign Secretary, in conference with the Japanese minister at Peking, rejected Japan's proposals on the ground that they were incompatible with China's sovereignty and conflicted with existing treaties between China and other foreign Powers. The Japanese minister then asked for an acceptance in principle, stating that the detailed negotiations could be conducted later; but the Peking government returned the same answer as to the principles involved.

Japan's Demands

The original demands, according to information from Peking sources, were twenty-one in number and were far-reaching both in their political and commercial aspects. But it is not known whether the original demands were made orally or in formal written communication. The memorandum handed to the legations of Great Britain, France and Russia is understood to contain but eleven demands, substantially as follows:

In result of this Japan asks that China transfer to her all rights and concessions previously enjoyed by Germany, and requires China to consult Japan on all matters previously agreed upon between Germany and China in the province of Shan-Tung. China is to agree not to alienate or lease Shan-Tung or any part of the coast on any pretext to any foreign government; and similarly no island near Shan-Tung is to be leased to any foreign power.

China is asked to grant to Japan the right to construct a railroad from Kia-Chau to China.

That certain cities in the province of Shan-Tung shall be opened as treaty ports.

In Southern Manchuria and Mongolia the extension is asked of the terms of the lease of the Kaangtung (Port Arthur and Dairen) and the Manchurian and Mukden railroads.

In the same region of Southern Manchuria and Mongolia the following four requests are made:—Before granting railroad concessions to any third Power, China must agree to consult Japan in advance.

Before endeavoring to obtain capital for loans from any third power, China must consult Japan.

The transfer of the management and control of the Chang-Chin railroad is to be made to the Japanese.

China is obligated not to alienate or lease any ports or bays on any island near the coast of Formosa.

It is learned that China has made three counter-proposals respecting that portion of the Japanese demands which concerns concessions in Manchuria, Mongolia and Shan-Tung. The Chinese government also has signified its willingness to make a public declaration that China shall never cede a port, harbor or island to another power, but it has declined to pledge itself to that effect to Japan. The Peking government also has expressed itself as willing to discuss any demands which she does not regard as infringing upon her own sovereignty, or as affecting existing treaty rights with other powers.

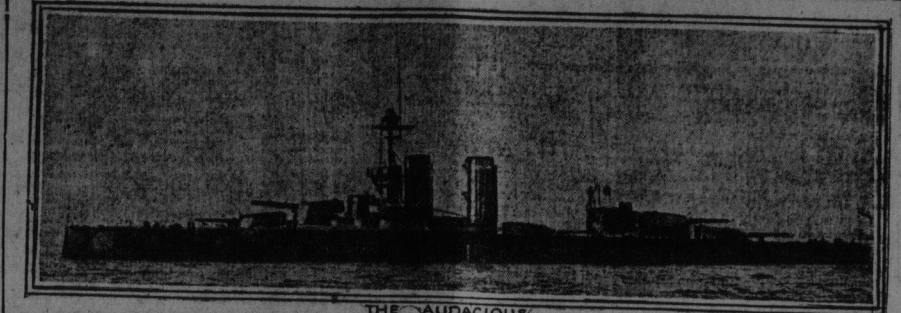
Washington Considering the Matter.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Japan's demands on China are under consideration at the State Department, but for the present Secretary Bryan has adopted a policy of silence, and declines to make known what inquiries, if any, have been made, or what the Department's course will be. The Japanese embassy is similarly silent on the course of the negotiations.

Making Hay While the Sun Shines?

London, Feb. 17.—"Gloom in Europe is sunshine for Japan, so Japan is making hay" is the comment of the Manchester Guardian on the demands made by Japan upon China, which the Guardian declares "is some ways more soverely compatible with the declared object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to insure the independence and integrity of China."

AUDACIOUS, THOUGHT SUNK, WAS SAVED AND TO REJOIN FLEET



THE "AUDACIOUS"

The Audacious, one of Great Britain's finest and most powerful battle ships of the super-dreadnoughts, which was supposed to have been sunk in the North Sea, is reported to be safe in Belfast and will rejoin the fleet as soon as the damaged parts are repaired. The ship was reported to be destroyed by a German torpedo or mine, which put her on her side and caused her to sink. She was later raised and is now being repaired at Belfast.

HOLLAND'S NEUTRALITY WILL BE MAINTAINED

Troops will not be Withdrawn from Frontiers—Excitement of Early Days of War now Lacking to Relieve Tedium of Service—Suggestions for Relief by New Levies—Labor Needed Soon on Farms.

The Hague, Feb. 16.—Recently I went on a tour along the frontier to visit the garrisons and see how the frontier was being watched. I did so during the first days of the war, and was struck by the difference between then and now. In those August days every man seemed to realize the importance of the moment, and the possibility that at a minute's notice troops might be called upon to safeguard Holland from a southern neighbor.

Certainly there were hardships. The men had to leave their home and family, their business or their calling, and had to content themselves with the makeshift accommodations afforded by the little villages or hamlets where they were billeted. However, they felt that their duty could not be helped, and did their duty with real good-will. But this did not prevent them from looking forward eagerly to the day of release. So many and so varied personal interests were at stake for the frontier who in August talked about being home again at Christmas was cried down universally.

Excitement Has Passed.

Five months have passed now, and still the end cannot be seen. The actual warfare has some further and further to the south, and many a day when the frontier guards have "nothing to report." The days when thousands upon thousands of Belgian and British soldiers crossed the frontier and had to be interned, when almost daily German patrols strayed across the line, and likewise when the refugees streamed into Holland, are over for the time, and tranquility reigns at the frontier posts. This tranquility, although a very good thing for the country generally and for the men themselves, has an unavoidable drawback, and the nasty weather, it makes the men think about their temporary service and about home. How will the man find his business upon his return? Will his berth have been held open for him?

Complaints From the Army.

This feeling has its effect upon the morale of the army, and numerous are the complaints about this unprecedented term of service, and the scanty furloughs granted. There seemed a way to remedy part of these complaints. Since the mobilization began, a new levy of the class of 1914 became available and it is within the power of the Minister of War to call to arms the class of 1915 also. This would be a relief to the army.

Was Covered With Boils.

Could Not Get Rid of Them Until She Used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

When the blood becomes impure the first symptoms which manifest themselves are a breaking out of the various forms of skin trouble such as boils, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, etc., and the only treatment you can use is some sort of a good blood cleansing remedy which will put the blood into a perfect condition, and thus eliminate all the different poisons from the system, which cause these different eruptions to occur.

Labor Needed on Farms Soon.

Within a couple of weeks farm labor recommences and a good harvest is more necessary than ever. Fruit-growing also requires many hands. Building seems about to recommence and business in general shows faint, very faint signs of recovery. If the men do the work on a watching and a guarding the frontier the economic loss will increase, both for the nation and for the men under arms. The payment of the soldiers is very low in Holland, and the indemnification granted to wives and families whose bread-winners are serving is limited to a maximum (left at the discretion of the municipality) is far from being the average paid. What this means to a great many families I need not dwell upon, it being sufficient to state that a salary of \$20 a month is the low-water mark for the payment of direct taxes in the greater towns.

English Sidelights On The War.

(The N. Y. Evening Post.)

A British officer, writing from the trenches says: "One thing that emerges from this life of filth, mud, and exhaustion is the wonderful and marvellous adaptability of the ordinary soldier. Of course, he goes on, grunting, wincing, and with his horizon of course, but in a way in which he does things that seem almost humanly impossible. It is something to make one stand and wonder. Of course, the discipline is everything, and I don't suppose for one moment that regiments with a lesser reputation of discipline could do what the 'd's do and are always expected to do one little bit with them. I have learned this morning that the average rainfall here is ninety inches, and that to reach the normal two and one-half feet more is to come. Awful prospect. The ordinary fall in England is, I believe, twenty-six inches, so the difference is considerable."

EVERY AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN IN BRITISH INDIA HAS BEEN INTERNED

All Males Among Population, Inimical to Allies, Together with Large Number From East Africa, Prisoners in Military Camp at Ahmednagar

New York, Feb. 17.—The entire male civil German and Austrian population of British India, together with many prisoners from East Africa, has been interned at Ahmednagar, a military camp about one day's travel from the city of Bombay, according to Henry Dunster Baker, former American consul at Bombay, who is now in the United States.

At the beginning of the war, Mr. Baker said today, the affairs of Germany, Austria and Italy were entrusted to him. The order to intern came suddenly, on a holiday, and as there were many business men among

those affected considerable hardships were threatened. Mr. Baker said that on his appeal to the British general at Bombay three days' extension was granted to permit them to close up their affairs.

Mr. Baker said he also made arrangements whereby the wives of prisoners were allowed to visit them. Trade conditions in India were badly affected by the war, Mr. Baker said. While there was a good crop of cotton, prices were low. The suspension of the German steamship lines shut off the entrance of many desired products.

which dismissed their German and Austrian waiters and other employes at the beginning of the war are now taking enemy aliens back into their employment. It appears that in some cases German employes were only temporarily dismissed in order to avoid opposition to the renewal of the hotel licenses, and instances are given of hotels in which the management have refrained from engaging waiters of German nationality, but have placed Germans among the kitchen staff—where they can not be seen by the public. In every case the alleged motive is economy, not the lack of English waiters, whose unions are active in the matter.

Dutch Shipping Men Taking No Changes

Names of ships of Holland American Line painted in letters four feet high—Removed National Emblem has been changed.

New York, Feb. 17.—When the Holland-American liners New Amsterdam and Veendam sail from this port Feb. 20, for Rotterdam, their names and port of registry will be painted on their sides in letters four feet high. The work is being done today by painters at Hoboken.

Maritime men heard today that to protect its shipping the Dutch nation had even gone so far as to change the color of its flag. Hereafter, according to report, the flag will be composed of red, white and blue instead of dark blue, white and red. The Dutch flag, with its horizontal stripes, has often been mistaken for the black, white and red German ensign. By using a light blue stripe, it was said, the Dutch hoped to avoid all confusion.

Await More Evidence Before Making Decision

London, Feb. 17.—A. G. Hayes, representing the owners of the Wilhelmina and cargo, returned today from inspecting the ship at Falmouth, and called on the American Ambassador and consul general for information concerning the status of the Wilhelmina.

The British Foreign Office has made no reply to Ambassador Page's representation that the cargo was destined for civilians in Germany. Additional evidence respecting the cargo is now on the way from the United States. It is not likely that there will be any decision until this arrives, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, formally announces the policy concerning foodstuffs destined for Germany under the decree of the German government appropriating certain food supplies.

Was Personally Attended by Dr. A. W. Chase

Before He Became Famous as the Author of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book.

Here is a letter from an aged gentleman who consulted Dr. Chase, long before his Receipt Book attained a world wide circulation, on his family medicine because known to the ends of the earth.

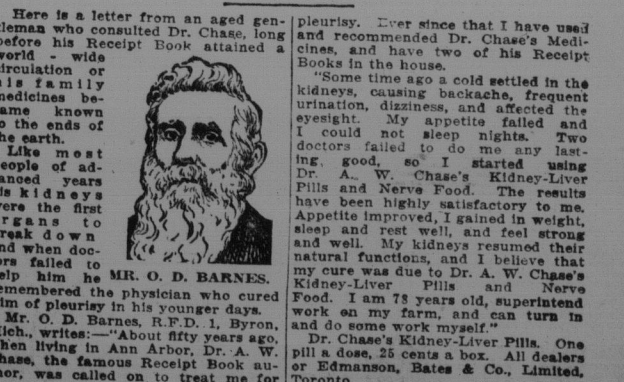
Like most people of advanced years his kidneys were the first organs to break down and when doctors failed to help him he MR. O. D. BARNES, remembered the physician who cured him of pleurisy in his younger days.

Mr. O. D. Barnes, R.F.D. 1, Byron, when living in Ann Arbor, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, was called on to treat me for

pleurisy. Ever since that I have used and recommended Dr. Chase's Medicines, and have two of his Receipt Books in the house.

"Some time ago a cold settled in the kidneys, causing backache, frequent urination, dizziness, and affected the eyesight. My appetite failed and I could not sleep nights. Two doctors failed to do me any lasting good, so I started using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. The results have been highly satisfactory to me. Appetite improved, I gained in weight, sleep and rest well, and feel strong and well. My kidneys resumed their natural functions, and I believe that my cure was due to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. I am 73 years old, superintendent work on my farm, and can turn in and do some work myself."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



The Receipt Book

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE U-16

Crew given 10 minutes to quit steamer which was then sent to the bottom.

Paris, Feb. 17.—An official communication, issued by the Minister of Marine, tells of the sinking yesterday by the German submarine U-16 of the French steamer Ville De Ville off the Bardour Light House, a short distance east of Cherbourg, where the submarine had ordered the crew to leave the steamer. The statement follows:

The French steamer Ville De Ville, sailing from Cherbourg to Dunkirk, sighted the German submarine U-16 near the Lighthouse at Marfleur at 1.30 o'clock yesterday.

The Ville De Ville endeavored to escape, but was outspeeded by the submarine, men from which boarded her and gave the crew ten minutes to leave in the ship's boats. They then sank the Ville De Ville by bombs placed in her interior.

The U-16 headed for a Norwegian

NFLD. SECOND CONTINGENT AT LIVERPOOL

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 17.—News of the arrival at Liverpool of the steamer Dominion with 250 volunteers, comprising the second contingent of the Newfoundland regiment, was received here today.

The soldiers will be sent to Port George, Inverness, Scotland, where the first contingent is being trained for service at the front.

The Dominion sailed from Philadelphia on January 30, and arrived off this port on Feb. 4, but was prevented by heavy drift ice from entering the harbor. The soldiers boarded a sealing steamer which, after a twelve-hour struggle with the ice, ranged alongside the Dominion and the troops were transferred to the liner.

The steamer, but sank out of sight when a division of French torpedo boats from Cherbourg appeared on the horizon.

The Ville De Ville was a small steamer of 97 tons.

No More Piles

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Before and After. The First Trial. Pyramid Pile Remedy gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all special troubles, in the privacy of your own home. 50c. a box at all drug stores. A single box often cures. Free samples for trial with booklet, mailed free, in plain wrapper, on request to Pyramid Drug Co., 516 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

ALPINE VILLAGES BURIED BY HEAVY SNOWSTORMS

Rome, Feb. 17.—Many villages in the Friuli region of the Italian Alps have disappeared from sight under a snowfall of almost unprecedented extent for that locality. All of the mountain roads are impassable. On the high plateau of Fugazze, on the Austrian frontier, the snow is more than seven feet in depth.

The blocking of the road from Schio into the famous Dolomites district has isolated a number of towns much frequented by tourists during the summer months. Alpine troops are being employed to open the roads and render assistance to the villages cut off.

STOIC TO YOUR

of the world mastery to the author of the "MURRAY" "AM" "Photos" "TUESDAY" "BIG SERIAL" "LLAR" "MYSTERY" "JOKE ON JANE" "Comedy by the BEY" "HASM" "Story with an unusual theme"

See that our name appears on both the label and wrapper as there are many imitations placed on the market which are said to be "just as good."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

—N. Y. Evening Post.