

ULTIMATUM FROM JAPAN

Russia Must Leave Manchuria or Fight.

WILL FORCE A CRISIS

Troops of All Powers Must Unite to Protect Manchuria.

JAPAN PROBABLY HAS BACKING

Note to the Chinese Emperor is Regarded as a Skillful Diplomatic Move.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, April 15.—Japan has issued an ultimatum to China that Russia must be ejected from Manchuria, the alternative being that occupation of that province shall become international instead of solely Muscovite.

While directed to Emperor Kwang Su through Li Hung Chang, the ultimatum is undoubtedly meant for St. Petersburg. It is serving notice on the czar that he must abandon Manchuria or fight.

Diplomatic Triumph. The wording of the ultimatum does full credit to the reputation of Marquis Ito as the Bismarck of the orient. Beneath the flowery language is concealed the mailed fist. First presented as a petition, Japan's demand is now couched in words of command.

It is highly significant that Li Hung Chang, ardent special pleader for Russia, should be chosen as the medium for transmitting the ultimatum, and especially so when it is considered that Japan sent her first message to Kwang Su through Prince Ching. It is shrewdly conjectured here that Earl Li's first message, after the receipt of the ultimatum, went to the czar instead of to his own nominal sovereign.

That Japan has determined to precipitate a crisis in the far east is now no longer open to doubt. That, while openly acting independently, she has been promised support by other powers, Great Britain among them, is more than probable.

Russia's Hand Forced. One thing is certain—Russia must now show her hand. She can no longer hide her purposes behind the assertion that she must retain her troops in Manchuria to preserve order and protect her interests. International aid in so doing is now offered her. That she will reject it is a foregone conclusion. Therefore, a clash seems inevitable.

Japan's assurance to China that all the nations regard the latter as a "friendly power," is interpreted here as an oriental intimation to Russia that she herself is not considered in that category, as far as Japan is concerned.

Japan's Demand. Peking, April 15.—Komuro Jirai, the Japanese minister, accompanied by General Yamaguchi, the Japanese commander, recently called upon Prince Ching and notified him that the return of Emperor Kwang Su to Peking was urged by the Japanese government.

He should come accompanied by every available soldier, by at least 20,000 if possible. These troops must be sent into Manchuria, as the Russians reported great disturbances there, and it was not right that the task of quelling the trouble should be thrown upon one nation.

May 1 when it would expire. However, if any attempt should be made by the manufacturers to place union-made goods on the jobs where the present lockout exists the woodworkers would walk out at once. One manufacturer has made the statement that he would not stamp his goods with the union label after to-day. If this is true, it will probably cause trouble.

On Saturday a committee composed of the executive board of the woodworkers and one employee from each of the sixteen union shops was appointed, and will endeavor to arrive at some solution of the question. The woodworkers' joint committee will meet to-night, and on Wednesday night will confer with the manufacturers concerning the agreement for the next year. All the woodworkers ask for in addition to the agreement at present in force is the substitution of a nine-hour for a ten-hour day. Such a conference would be necessary soon, as the expiration of the present agreement is at hand, but the meeting is undoubtedly hastened by the present strained relations.

Locked Out Carpenters. Up to noon to-day 150 carpenters had registered at labor headquarters as locked out and desiring work. It is the belief of the officials of the union that this represents about the full number of the carpenters affected by the lockout. There are several hundred others at work for independent contractors, and it is believed that they will be able to hold on all through the trouble.

It is expected, too, that the independent contractors will not be so loaded up with work that many of the locked-out men can be used.

Residence construction is but little affected thus far, as this class of work is largely in the hands of independent contractors. At a conference of the officials of the trades and labor council this noon it was decided to appoint a committee of conference with the master builders and to hold it in readiness to meet the builders whenever the latter profess a desire for a meeting.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE. Statement of Questions Involved Between Carpenters and Builders.

While the question of the use of the union label on all mill material is the chief contention between the members of the Master Builders association and the

ALL TRADES CALLED OUT

On Jobs Where Union Carpenters Were Discharged.

BUILDERS MAKE GOOD

Locked Out Their Carpenters, as They Threatened.

LUMBER MAKERS ARE NEUTRAL

Master Builders Association Meets This Afternoon—About 400 Men Are Now Out.

New York Sun Special Service.

The Building Trades Council assumed direction of affairs in the contention between the Master Builders Association and the carpenters this morning, and the situation immediately took on a more serious aspect. The Building Trades Council promptly took the aggressive by issuing an order calling off from jobs under the direction of members of the Master Builders association all union employes of whatever trade. The trade most affected is the bricklayers. It is estimated that about 100 men of this craft are involved and perhaps half as many more plasterers, lathers, painters and plumbers.

That more are not involved is due to the fact that none of the season's big contracts has yet reached the stage where the allied trades mentioned are employed. In emergency cases it is probable that the work will be allowed to go on, through an arrangement by which the owner or agent of the building in process of erection takes charge of the work, hires the men and buys the rest of the material. This arrangement was made in the case of the New England Furniture & Carpet company's work, and efforts to the same end are being made by the agent of George B. Dayton's new building on Nicollet, above Eighth street, now almost up.

No Union Men. The building trades council takes positive ground against all members of the builders' association, however. No union men will be allowed to work on their contracts until the present difficulties are adjusted. This is tantamount to a general strike on all master builders' contracts.

The Master Builders met again this afternoon, to compare notes. President H. N. Leighton insists that the action of the Trades and Labor Council is not in the least offensive to his organization. He admits that it complicates matters, but insists that as long as there is war on, it might just as well all come in a bunch. The contractors express the belief that the situation will be still further complicated when the sash and door manufacturers get ready to take official action.

They look to see the whole trade unite in an agreement to ignore the union label. Then every carpenter in the city will face the same proposition that those locked out are now facing. The contractors profess to have good reason to believe that all the sash and door men want to cut loose from the union label agreement this time and settle that vexatious issue once for all.

Quiet With Woodworkers. Louis Almsen, business agent of the Woodworkers' Union, said to-day that as far as woodworkers were concerned, everything was quiet and that they would work under the existing agreement until May 1 when it would expire. However, if any attempt should be made by the manufacturers to place union-made goods on the jobs where the present lockout exists the woodworkers would walk out at once. One manufacturer has made the statement that he would not stamp his goods with the union label after to-day. If this is true, it will probably cause trouble.

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KITE FLYING IN CHINA. Japan—Say, don't you think it's about time to pull her in?

STAMP IS NOT NEEDED

No Tax on Export Bills of Lading.

SUPREME COURT CASE

Decision in the Fairbank Case From Minneapolis.

ST. PAUL GAS LAMP DECISION

North Dakota Divorce is Declared Invalid—Other Divorces Hold.

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So Says Secretary Rhodes of the Mississippi Valley Association.

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MACKINAW STRAITS OPEN

THE PENTLAND GOES THROUGH

They Are Full of Ice, but It Is Soft—St. Clair River Ice Jam Is Broken.

Chicago, April 15.—The steamer Pentland passed through the Straits of Mackinaw at 8:40 a. m., Sunday, bound down. The straits are full of ice, but it is soft and the steamer had no trouble in getting through.

BARON FAVA WILL LEAVE

Italian Minister at Argentine Will Come to Washington.

Washington, April 15.—The state department has been advised that Baron Fava will be succeeded as ambassador from Italy to this country by the Marquis Obizzo Malaspina di Carbonara, at present minister at the Argentine Republic. The marquis served in Washington as one of the attaches of the Italian legation about ten years ago. Baron Fava came to Washington in 1881.

TREE-PLANTING DAY

Governor Herreid Selected April 20 for South Dakota.

Special to The Journal. Pierre, S. D., April 15.—Governor Herreid issued his arbor day proclamation to-day, setting the date on April 26.

World War on Rats

Chicago, April 15.—A world war on rats may be proposed by Japan. That nation, after an exhaustive investigation, has reached the conclusion that the rodents are a menace to human kind.

Consequently, says Dr. Nagusha, a visitor in Chicago, the mikado's government is to appeal to civilization to exterminate the rodents. It is declared that the rats spread contagion and destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property each year.

HILL BLOCKS A BIG DEAL

No. Pacific—Manitoba Transfer to Be Canceled.

WINNIPEG MAN SAYS SO

Manitoba Government Much Disturbed by the Reports.

Mr. Hill in Conference With President Mellen of the N. P.

It looks very much as if the deal of the Northern Pacific railway with the government of Manitoba would fall through. The Northern Pacific had agreed to dispose of all its lines in the province of Manitoba to the government which in turn was to transfer them to the McKenzie & Mann syndicate, building the new transcontinental system known as the Canadian Northern. This agreement was made with Premier Robelin by President Mellen representing the Northern Pacific. The Manitoba government, however, has been very much disturbed by recent reports that President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern would bring all his influence to bear to prevent the consummation of the deal.

Mr. Armstrong Investigates.

On Saturday, Hugh Armstrong, a wealthy railroad contractor of Winnipeg, who is interested with McKenzie & Mann, came to the twin cities to investigate in an unofficial capacity these reports of trouble. He looked into the matter very thoroughly Saturday and yesterday and came to the conclusion, after talking with all those who have any knowledge of the situation, that the reports of President Hill's opposition were true, and that moreover, the Great Northern's president would succeed in preventing the consummation of the deal. Before returning to Winnipeg, Mr. Armstrong talked with N. P. Gillis, who represents the Manitoba government officially in the twin cities, and told Mr. Gillis that in his opinion there was little chance of the transfer taking place. He predicted that President Mellen would succumb to the Hill influence in view of the close relations existing between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, and that the offer would be withdrawn. This, he pointed out, could be easily done, since April 1 was the date when the agreement on which the transfer was to take place. The transfer, however, has not taken place owing to various delays in the part of the provincial government, and President Mellen can easily take advantage of this technicality and refuse to carry out the agreement now that the date set for its consummation has past.

Hill and Mellen Confer.

As confirmatory of this view of the situation, it is interesting to note that President Hill returned from the east last night and spent a considerable portion of this morning in close consultation with President Mellen. While it is not known what the subject of their conference was, it is believed that the Manitoba deal was talked over.

Mr. Armstrong Declared Before Returning that in Case the Deal was Not Carried Out, the Manitoba Government Would at Once Begin the Construction of Lines to Compete with Both the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and that a Great Railroad War Involving all that Territory, was Inevitable.

HILL'S SHORT STAY

He is Already on His Way to Seattle.

President James J. Hill did not remain long in St. Paul and the speed he showed in departing about noon to-day for the Pacific coast aroused no little comment in railroad circles.

Mr. Hill did not go alone. He was accompanied by Second Vice President Darius Miller, Third Vice President J. N. Hill, Edward Tuck of Paris and A. T. French of New York. The last two are heavily interested in Great Northern stocks.

It was stoutly denied by Great Northern officials that Messrs. Tuck and French are

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GENERAL FRENCH REPORTED TAKEN

Unconfirmed Report in London That the General and 500 British Troops Were Captured by the Boers.

London, April 15.—It is said that a private telegram has been received here that General French with 500 British troops has been captured by the Boers while his force was enveloped in a mist on the hills. No confirmation of the report can be obtained. The war office here know nothing about the rumored capture of General French, and entirely discredits the report.

GREAT BATTLE MAY BE ON

Possible Opening of a Conflict Between the Steel Trust and the Amalgamated Association.

Pittsburg, April 15.—About half of the employees of the W. Dewees wood plant of the American Sheet Steel company at McKeesport are on a strike and the operation of the plant is badly crippled. The cause of the trouble was the recent discharge of seven men, who, the men say, were dismissed because they were members of the newly organized lodge of the Amalgamated association. The members of the firm say that they will operate their plants, and that if they are troubled by the strikers at McKeesport, they will ship their material elsewhere for manufacture. The mill employs about 800 men. The strike is looked upon as momentous throughout the iron and steel trade because it is the first conflict of lodge of the Amalgamated association and organized labor and the New United States Steel corporation and because of the announced intention to-day of President T. J. Shaffer, the head of the Amalgamated association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, to tie up every plant of the combination, steel, tin, wire structures, iron wire and steel, if necessary, to win the fight. The only companies in the new corporation whose mills are independent of the Amalgamated association are the Carnegie interests and the National Tube company. The mills of the American Steel Hoop company, the American Tin Plate company and the Republic Iron and Steel company are organized, and most of those of the American Sheet Steel company and the National Steel company, and a few of the National Steel, American Steel and Wire and American Bridge plants work under the Amalgamated association. Most of the American Steel and Wire plants are controlled by the rod mill men.

Interested financially in the Burlington system which is now understood to be under the Morgan-Hill influence. Mr. Hill denied himself to all callers, and would have nothing whatever to say about the Burlington deal.

There was an air of suppressed excitement about the Great Northern building, which could not be accounted for merely by Mr. Hill's return from New York. From several offices cipher cablesgrams and telegrams of extensive proportions were being sent out and received.

It is understood that the trip of the Great Northern party will be hurried; Settle is the objective.

NOT SO, SAYS MILES

He is No Candidate for Nomination for President.

SPOONER MAY RETURN TO SENATE

Pay of North Dakota Soldiers—Heatwave and the Public Printership—Northwestern Cadets.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—These are times when the average newspaper man in Washington finds it hard work to earn his salary, and so, as at no other season of the year, he is likely to indulge his imagination to the limit. A case illustrating this condition is just now coming to light, and it is being followed with interest by the press.

The stories were quite circumstantial, and appeared to be all right until one day somebody, more enterprising than his fellows, thought it would be a good game to see what Miles had to say about the matter. So far nobody had interviewed him regarding his alleged candidacy. The general listened to the correspondent, and then replied:

"That is the very first I have ever heard about the matter. There is absolutely nothing in it."

The quartermaster's department is making arrangements for the opening of the season in Alaska, and will send supplies to the Alaskan troops by the first steamer, which are expected to sail in about six weeks. It has been practically agreed that troops which have served for one winter in Alaska are to be relieved, and sent either to the United States or to Cuba or the Philippines. One winter in Alaska at a time is thought to be quite enough.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin left for home Friday night. The report is current in Washington that he will succeed himself in the senate without opposition, when the time comes, and that his recent announcement that he was not a candidate for re-election grew out of the factional troubles of the Wisconsin republican party. Spooner is a member of the so-called anti-La Follette faction, which is now at the bottom of the heap. The La Folletteites are on top and running things. It was thought possible that they might be so successful as to dictate one of their own men as Spooner's successor, and with this thought in mind, Spooner announced that he would not be a candidate for another term. Recently,

Public Officer Refuses Salary

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, April 15.—General John A. Kasson of Iowa enjoys the novel distinction of being an officer of the government who refuses to receive a cent of salary, although carried on the salary rolls.

General Kasson was appointed by the president special reciprocity commissioner immediately after the passage of the Dingley law, and he is reported to have received a salary of \$10,000 a year. His negotiations with foreign governments resulted in reciprocity agreements and reciprocity treaties with France, Great Britain, Argentina, Nicaragua, Ecuador and other countries.

Because of the failure of the senate to act on the treaties, General Kasson decided last month to resign. President McKinley declined to receive the resignation, and requested General Kasson to retain the office. He has agreed to resume the duty provided the senate at the next session will ratify a reciprocity treaty or treaties. He has announced, however, his unwillingness to draw a salary while he is not actively serving the government.

Intoxication and riotous conduct among private soldiers in the Philippines this summer. Senator Hansbrough thinks that if the officers were paid for that time, the enlisted men should be entitled to their small share. The treasury department has not volunteered any advice on the subject, but the intimation has been given that if such claim is presented by the state it will be considered and probably allowed.

Washington Notes. Rural free delivery has been ordered established, to commence May 15, as follows: Iowa—Atalusa, Muscatine county; carrier, E. P. Turkie. Tipton, Cedar county; carriers, C. Baker, C. K. Pierce and Oliver Willford. Wisconsin—Juda, Green county; carrier, J. O. Anderson.

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Jasper, Minn., April 15.—The Jasper and Pipestone ball teams crossed bats Saturday afternoon, with a score of 10 to 11 in favor of the latter.