

Evening Bulletin

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Evening Bulletin

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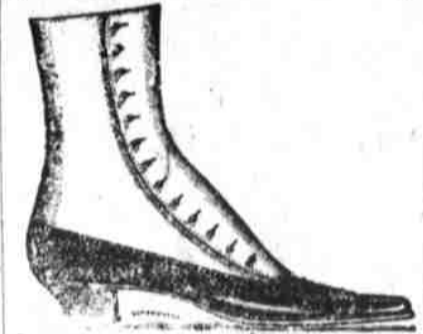
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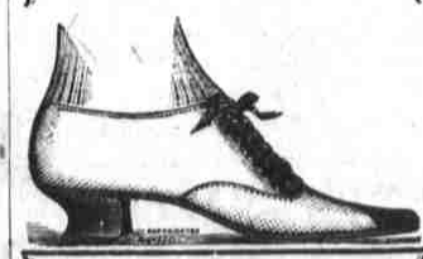
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ANTONIO DE CASTRO.
 Honolulu, May 18, 1895 1340-1w

The Japan-Chinese Treaty.

The S. S. China which arrived off port brings Yokohama advices to the 9th inst. The following regarding the ratification of the treaty is clipped from the Japan Daily Herald:

"A telegram from Peking, emanating from a source to be relied on, conveys the intelligence that the treaty with this country was ratified on the 2nd instant.

It thus appears, that in spite of all prognostications to the contrary, China has honorably fulfilled its engagements to Japan, but it now remains to be seen, whether the allied Powers of Russia, France and Germany will permit the recently concluded treaty to go into full operation. As far as Russia is concerned, we apprehend not, and we therefore, with some degree of confidence, expect that it will insist on Japan evacuating Manchuria. What part France will now play is beyond our knowledge, but we apprehend that it will support the action of Russia. It is not to be expected that China will enforce the treaty in the teeth of the Powers objecting, though it stands committed to allow the process to go on at the hands of Japan, without the interposition of any obstacle on its own part.

So far as China and Japan are concerned, if faith be kept, the war between them we must suppose to have been brought to an end, but how about Russia and France? The former, it is understood, will not tolerate a Japanese occupation of any part of Manchuria, and France is understood, though for what especial reason we know not, to object the cession of Formosa to Japan. Beyond peace with China, which seems to be for the present assured, it is by no means clear as to what the two above mentioned Powers will do; we can only await the development of events, for there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

Commenting upon the numberless rumors that have floated over the country regarding foreign intervention the Nichi Nichi says that although many rumors are current with regard to the movements of foreign Powers, the only reliable information on the subject is contained in two Reuter's telegrams, and so far any joint action on the part of these Powers does not appear to have been fully agreed upon. Such being the present condition of affairs, the authorities are doubtless cautiously making an effort diplomatically to preserve the rights and interests of the Empire. But such statements as that the Russian men-of-war have made such and such preparations, or that the Russian and German Ministers have left for Kobe, are either premature or unfounded reports. As a matter of fact the Russian Minister is staying at the Consulate at Yokohama during the repair of the Russian Legation in Tokio. The Minister is said to have remarked that while such a rumor was prevalent, he could not even take a trip to Miyanoshta. Our contemporary also states that although it has been reported that the Emperor of China has ratified the treaty of peace, no reliable report of this has been received from any quarter,

but as the term granted for the exchange of ratifications expires on the 8th prox., some definite intelligence on the subject will be received before long.

The N. C. News of April 29 publishes the following under the caption *The Secret Compact.*

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between China and Japan, with a proviso to allow Korea also to join and enjoy the benefits of the said alliance, has also been arranged between the respective Plenipotentiaries of China and Japan, to take effect immediately after ratification of the first named treaty; but this treaty of alliance is supposed to be a secret one, the terms of which are to be kept from the knowledge of the outer world. China, moreover, engages by this treaty to employ a large force of drill instructors from Japan for the Chinese land forces, and even undertakes, when necessary, to entrust her navy to the command of Japanese naval officers. In this treaty, also, China promises to reform certain parts of her civil, military and naval administrations upon Japanese lines, it being specially impressed upon China that unless a radical change be adopted in them China can never hope to contend successfully against foreign Powers in the future.—N. C. Daily News, April 29th.

There is no confirmation of the rumor which prevailed on Saturday of the resignation of Count Ito, but it is alleged that there have been some dissensions in the Cabinet arising out of the grave posture of affairs, and it was probably owing to these, that Count Ito's resignation was regarded as far from unlikely; and when transmuted into actual fact, obtained currency.

Speculation is rife, not unmingled with some anxiety, as to whether existing complications will lead to war with one or more of the Powers that have given notice to Japan that they entertain objections to some of the articles in the recently concluded treaty with China. Let us hope for the sake of humanity and of Japan, that some peaceful conclusion may yet be reached, but the assumed to be facts talked about, seem unfortunately to point the other way. Thus we hear of Russia placing her mercantile ships under the British flag; of the Russian authorities giving notice to Japanese residents in Vladivostock, that in the event of hostilities they must clear out, and that the Japanese Government is despatching a steamer to bring its subjects from thence. The destination of the Russian ships which have left ports of Japan under sealed orders, excites no inconsiderable curiosity. It is thought that they will rendezvous at Chemulpo, and that if war really be declared, they will land troops, and take possession of Korea, where Japan at the present time, has no great amount of soldiers, in comparison with what it has in China. It is anticipated that Russia will blockade Japanese ports, and that France will prevent Japan from taking possession of Formosa, though ceded by China. Such are the rumors at present current amongst the *quid nuncs* of this place.