

JAPANESE RED CROSS

Tokyo's Biggest Army Hospital as Seen by a Russian.

WELL LIGHTED, SUPERBLY CLEAN

Entire Staff Japanese, Although German Is the Language of Surgery in Japan—Many Sorrowful Faces Seen, but No Sobs Heard—Plenty of Visitors—Number of Deaths From Wounds Very Small.

M. W. Krashevsky, who is acting as war correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo, sends that journal a highly interesting description of the Japanese Red Cross. He says:

"I was near the military hospital in Tokyo when my way was blocked by the crowds standing shoulder to shoulder along the quay for a transport with men wounded before Port Arthur was expected. The crowd was silent in its expectancy, and scarcely a voice was heard. 'Let the foreigner through; let the foreigner through,' said my guide. And even at such a solemn moment the people stepped aside courteously to let me pass to the hospital. The long, sad procession soon came into sight. All the wounded wore white blouses. Only a few of them walked, and they had been wounded in the hand or head. Most of them were carried in jinrikishas, and their feet or bodies were in bandages, while about fifty of them were carried in litters. The faces of the latter men were concealed, for my guide told me they were the severest cases, and in Japan it is the custom to cover the face of a man wounded severely, so that the people may not see his sufferings. Nearly every man borne in the litters had the lower part of his body in bandages, and all of them looked as if they were in the last stages of consumption, for they had been so long in hospital at Dally. I was interested greatly in the crowd as the terrible procession passed through it. There were no shouts, no tears, only a heavy, oppressive silence, and on every face one could read sympathy and horror. I saw that look of sadness everywhere. It came from the sight of so many youths maimed forever. The war is terribly popular in Japan, but these trains of wounded men bring home to the people all the horrors of warfare.

"Seven hundred wounded men had arrived, and the hospital taking them in was a central point, whence every man was distributed among the various institutions of the Red Cross or in private hospitals and houses. It took only fifteen minutes to register the 700 wounded men. There was no red tape, and all was done very promptly. I followed the largest group of wounded until we reached a large, three storied building, on the front of which was a cross with the letters 'R. C.' My guide disappeared into the office and returned at once with permission for me to visit the hospital. The Japanese are very glad to exhibit their 'perfect European civilization,' in their own words, they are passing in this war their examination to be accepted as a first class country.

"When the wounded have been taken in, one of the surgeons will take the gentleman round and show him everything," said an attendant. The surgeon, who spoke excellent English, was most agreeable. I was in the biggest of the three Red Cross hospitals in Tokyo. It made the best impression upon me, for it was a mass of light and air, with marvelous cleanliness. 'You will perhaps notice that the ceilings are lower than they are in the model hospitals in Europe, but we Japanese are smaller in size,' said the surgeon. 'The height of the rooms is made in proportion to our stature.' I observed five operating tables in the well lighted operating room. 'We can be proud of our operating rooms,' continued the surgeon; 'they contain everything that is best and up to date.' In each of the very roomy wards I saw forty men on beds arranged on European methods, and with the remarks written in German on the cards hanging at the head of every bed. Even the daily reports of all cases are written in German. Said the surgeon with a smile: 'German is the language of surgery in Japan, for in medicine and surgery we are the pupils of Germany. Until lately our hospitals were full of German surgeons, but now you will not find a single one. Although the entire hospital staff is Japanese, yet we continue to write the notes of cases in German. That is better, for neither the wounded man nor his friends can know the worst.'

"Many of the wounded were lying unconscious; others were chatting, laughing or trying to make themselves understood by mimicry to such friends as happened to be far away. What surprised me was the great number of visitors, especially of women. Hundreds of women came and went silently between the beds. All of them brought presents for the soldiers, and many of them had their children with them. I saw many a sorrow stricken face, but I did not hear one sob. 'There is no crying in hospitals,' said the surgeon. And that set me thinking once more upon the iron discipline of a people which has produced the proverb, 'The woman weeps, but the soldier does not weep.'

Oh, dainty little maiden, with your dainty shirt waist charming, So fresh and crisp with frilliness in most exquisite laundering, Although our adoration's great, there's something quite alarming About your present make-up, too, that keeps our glance from wandering.

Thus as we stroll along the street in mood that's calm and pensive, When you appear we turn our gaze upon you most admiringly, And then, though you don't know it, something makes us apprehensive And bids us fix a startled look upon you most inquiringly.

Though life's experience has taught this in a world of change, And that adventures one must face are manifold and various, We are impressed by this year's styles, from even passing glances, That certain incidentals are unusually precarious.

For as we gaze upon you in the costume that's so charming, We feel a thrill that penetrates e'en hearts o'erlaid with callouses, Because of—you will pardon us, but really it's alarming—The very careless way in which you're this year wearing galls.

—Indianapolis News.

are the victims of artillery fire and were wounded by splinters.' I asked him about the death rate, and he answered me with the eternal Japanese smile: 'The foreign press has had a great deal to say about the horrors of this war making future wars impossible. Certainly warfare has been developed to a terrible degree, but surgery and medicine have also been greatly developed, and the number of deaths from wounds is very small as compared with former wars. Enormous numbers are killed, but never before have the wounded had such great chances of recovery unless their wounds are made by a Cossack's lance or by a sword.' The Japanese surgeon became greatly excited as he said that it was barbarism to allow the lance and saber to be used in warfare, for their wounds gave but a very small chance of recovery, and even then a man is maimed for life.

"The surgeons had come from the front with a convoy of wounded. He told me that there had been an enormous number of sick men, owing to the rapid advance made by the leaders, for the men fell out through sheer fatigue. Dysentery claimed many victims, and, although the Japanese soldiers can live on a handful of rice, only their army surgeons know the results of such diet. I was told that beriberi is not a disease peculiar to Japan, for it is unknown there and is of entirely Manchurian origin and that there had been very few cases of it among the Japanese, while it had raged among the Russians.

"As the tiny Sisters of Mercy in straw slippers went to and fro silently among the wounded men my guide told me with evident pride that they were all girls belonging to the aristocracy. When I asked him where were the English and American women who had volunteered for service as nurses in Japan, he replied that they were much too nervous to be accepted for hospital work, and that the Japanese women were far better fitted for such work. However, it was decided that the numerous foreign women should be sent out to the front, where their nervousness would find a vent. The result was that only those really wishful to act as nurses went out, and they did good service in saving many Japanese lives. With regard to the number of wounded men brought home to Japan, the surgeon told me that up to November, 1904, Tokyo had received 10,000, Osaka 7,000 and Simonoseki, Nagasaki and Hiroshima 10,000 men between them, a total of 27,000. Of course this total by no means represents the casualties, and the surgeon confessed that the Japanese government was careful not to allow many wounded men to return to Japan, as their presence in great numbers could not fail to depress the spirits of the people at home."

AMERICANS IN BULLFIGHTS.

Texas Baseball Players Go to Mexico and Delight the Natives.

An American troupe of bullfighters entered the ring against the bulls the other evening in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, says a dispatch from El Paso, Tex. The fighters were all baseball players from El Paso, and Brownie Chamberlain was one of the matadores.

Before a huge audience the young Americans handled the banderillas, the capes and the spears with dexterity, and the large audience cheered wildly. A bullfight by electric light is a novelty, but with Americans in the ring it was a sensation on the border. Many Americans were present and cheered as lustily as the Mexicans.

SCAN PAPERS, STUDY BOOKS.

Advice Given by Governor Hoch of Kansas to Topeka Graduates.

In talking about education and development by reading to a class of graduates at Topeka, Kan., the other day Governor Hoch of Kansas said:

"I am a newspaper man and have been all my life, but I must say one of the worst habits is the newspaper reading habit, the fixed mental habit of reading the newspaper for present pleasure and pastime. When you acquire that habit you cannot read a book correctly to save your life.

"Read newspapers enough to scan them and to keep abreast of the times. Read newspapers for home and local news, but read books with a dictionary and encyclopedia beside you."

The Season's Style. Oh, dainty little maiden, with your dainty shirt waist charming, So fresh and crisp with frilliness in most exquisite laundering, Although our adoration's great, there's something quite alarming About your present make-up, too, that keeps our glance from wandering.

Thus as we stroll along the street in mood that's calm and pensive, When you appear we turn our gaze upon you most admiringly, And then, though you don't know it, something makes us apprehensive And bids us fix a startled look upon you most inquiringly.

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—Indianapolis News.

BREWER SEES PERIL

Danger In Big Immigration and Expansion, Declares Jurist.

SAYS SELL PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN

Supreme Court Justice Declares It Would Be the Simple Way Out of a Complex Difficulty—Believes Woman May Be President of the United States and Thinks Only a Skeleton Army is Needed.

"This is an inquiring, a skeptical age," said Justice David J. Brewer of the supreme court of the United States when he was recently interviewed at his home in Washington by a representative of the New York Herald. "Everything must face the question, 'What for or of what profit?' There are many grave questions that we Americans or, rather, our descendants must face. They are coming to us with an overwhelming force at present."

"What are they?" was asked. "Tremendous immigration and the spirit of conquest, which means annexation and colonization. Probably very few thinking Americans realize the great responsibility that the nation assumes in allowing a million immigrants a year to come into the country and to tincture our national life. It so happens that the greater part of the immigration is of people who have been brought up to regard the government under which they live as an enemy, a thing to be fought, an institution to struggle against. They do not realize the difference between liberty and license.

"You cannot mix oil and water. You cannot make a Latin nation an Anglo-Saxon nation, and that is why I see danger and trouble and the use for high statesmanship in the conduct of the United States in the immediate future.

"It is well known that I have bitterly opposed the annexation of the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. I cannot see how any right thinking American could do else than oppose it. This government, this nation, was founded as a protest against the colonial system, and now we go establishing colonies of our own. If there is anything more antagonistic to the founding of the government than the present trend of national events I cannot conceive it.

"The big stick is swung almost too vigorously. Much as I admire the president, I am not in accord with many things that he does or that he instigates. It is not the purpose of this government to interfere and meddle with things that do not concern us. It is our business to mind our own business."

"Have you any fear that Japan will endeavor to acquire the Philippines by force of arms?"

"Well, all these things float. Events crowd on each other's heels so rapidly nowadays that the man who essays to be a prophet is not only not one in his own country, but anywhere else as well. It is very hard to say what Japan has up her sleeve in the Philippine question."

"Would you advise the selling of the islands to the Japanese government?"

"Most assuredly. It would be the simple way out of a complex difficulty. I am strongly inclined to believe that we will either have to sell them if we can or give them up when we must. The Japanese nation amalgamates with the people of the Philippines and will amalgamate them much more readily than we Americans possibly could. Neither you nor I nor the youngest child living will ever live to see the time when the natives of the Philippines will be Americans in the sense that Washington thought of when he stood sponsor to this country."

"Do you seriously think that the time will ever come when there will be a woman president of this country?"

"I have little doubt of it. It is one of those theoretical things that is working out in a practical way every day. I can see no good reason why there should not be a woman president of the country. I can see a great many good reasons why there should be one. However, I question if it comes in the near future, but it is an incident that might happen at almost any time. Women have shown their capacity for handling big affairs in colleges, schools, railroads and banks."

"Do you think that to maintain our position as a world power the army should be strengthened and the navy increased?"

"I do not. I cannot conceive why we should have an army at all except a mere skeleton. Of course we should have an abundance of trained officers in case of an emergency. An idle military class seems to me absolutely antagonistic to the principles of the country. We don't need soldiers here. All we want are citizens. No foreign power would ever think of attempting an invasion of the United States. It would not only be impracticable, but it would be impossible. Thousands of miles of sea barrier protect us on all sides. The bringing over here of a hundred thousand troops, which is all that any nation could land in a hurry, would not be a flea bite to what this country could raise in twenty-four hours in opposition."

"Do you agree with President Roosevelt, then, that our navy should be largely increased?"

"I do not. I believe that we should have a competent and efficient navy, and I think we have it now. It is big enough. I do not believe that we should build more warships. Spend the money in fortifications instead."

The Type of Courage Wanted.

President Roosevelt, on his recent trip through the West, made a notable address at Rifle, Colorado. Those who think of him only as a Rough Rider—a sort of Cow Boy prodigy—must revise their estimate. Roosevelt is a man of culture as well as a man of remarkable natural gifts, and he will live in the centuries to come because of his valuable contributions to the best thought and literature of this age.

In the address referred to, speaking of courage, he says:

"What we want is courage. The greater part of the courage needed in the world today is not of the military kind, but the courage to be honest, the courage to resist temptation, the courage to speak the truth. The patriot who fights and always losing battle for the right, the man who though in the minority always stands for the right, the martyr who goes to his death amidst the triumphant shouts of his enemies, the discoverer, like Columbus, whose heart remains undaunted through the bitter years of his wandering woe, are examples of courage and heroism sublime, and these excite a profounder interest in the hearts of men than the most complete and conspicuous success. Now, I do not want a timid good man. Not much! None of the kind, who when they meet evil face to face, say, 'How dreadful!' and then run away. No, sir! I don't like the timid good. I like the man who wades in and tries to lick the wickedness."—North Carolina Christian Advocate.

Triumphs of Modern Surgery.

Wonderful things are done for the human body by surgery. Organs are taken out and scraped and polished and put back, or they may be removed entirely; bones are spliced; pipes take the place of diseased sections of veins; antiseptic dressings are applied to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, which causes them to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment, Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on the same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering which such injuries entail. For sale by A. H. Boyett, Smithfield, Selma Drug Co., J. W. Benson.

Roosevelt's Little Joke.

When the President alighted at Red Hill, Va., the other day, when he went over to see his wife's new cottage, he noticed that an elderly woman was about to board the train, and with his usual courtesy, he rushed forward to assist her. That done, he grasped her hand and gave it an "executive shake." This was going too far, and the woman, snatching her hand away and eyeing him wrathfully, exclaimed: "Young man, I don't know who you are, and I don't care a cent; but I must say you are the freshest somebody I've ever seen in these parts." The President tells this as a good joke on himself. The Virginia country people, however, will soon get used to his breeziness of manner.—Boston Herald.



It is much easier for a woman to confide in the average man than in the average woman. She knows that the man will respect her confidences and keep them to himself. He is strong, has more experience of the world and can help the woman who needs advice. There is every reason why women should not trust their delicate constitutions in the hands of unskilled persons. It requires a thorough medical education to appreciate and understand the womanly organism. When a woman has ill and pains that she cannot bear—when life seems dark for every woman, she should confide her troubles to a physician of standing in the community, or one who has a national reputation. Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to confide in an ignorant person without medical education simply because she was a woman. There is every reason why she should write to some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All his correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

So uniformly successful has Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proven in all forms of Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, and Leucorrhoea, that after curing the worst cases of these distressing and debilitating ailments, Dr. Pierce now feels fully warranted in offering to pay \$50 in cash for any case of these diseases which he cannot cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

Straw hats going cheap. L. E. Watson.

LONDON GROWING

VERY TEMPERATE.

Old Custom of Drinking at Bars Slowly But Surely Disappearing.

Disappearance Marks Progress of Peaceful Revolution of Habits of Englishmen.

London, June 17.—London is assuredly becoming very temperate. Hotel proprietors of late years have been lamenting the great decrease in the consumption of wines, and now it appears that the old custom of drinking at bars is going.

In the West End, at any rate, the disappearance of one of the largest, most magnificent and most popular bars in all London, the Criterion, in Piccadilly, has been one of the wonders of the week and the cause of great rejoicing amongst temperance reformers.

The man about town would as soon have expected Piccadilly Circus itself to be removed off the face of the earth as the Criterion bar—yet it has gone, unbonored and unwept.

Its disappearance marks the progress of a peaceful revolution in the habits of Londoners, which will please the admirers of the Continental way of supplying refreshments.

"The day of the bar is over," said the manager of the Criterion restaurant. "Men no longer want to stand up at a bar merely to drink, and I am not sorry the bar has gone. Men of good class would no longer frequent it, so we have swept it away. Its place will be taken by restaurant drinking. The bar is doomed in the West End of London.

In the last twenty five years drinking has decreased quite fifty per cent. Men now prefer a place where they can eat as well as drink, and in a few years I think all the West End bars will have been superseded by saloons for solid refreshments as well as liquid."

Another instance of the passing of the stand-up bar is the new Gayety restaurant, in the Strand, where the place of the bar is given over to small tables, at which men may be served with food as well as drink.

On the other side of the Strand, in the new Savory building, a wine house has adopted the little table system.

As an interesting corollary to this, there was issued yesterday an official report, showing an extraordinary falling off in the amount of spirits consumed per head in this country.

The total consumption of spirits in 1903-'04 was 42,168,021 gallons; in 1904-'05 it sank to 40,076,652 gallons. Going back five years to 1899-1900, the total amount of spirits consumed was 48,025,415 gallons, figures which emphasize the remarkable character of the decrease, which has been almost constant since that date.

For the first three months of the present year the decrease in whiskey alone has amounted to some hundreds of thousands of gallons.

"The fact seems to be that we are witnessing a change in the habits of the people," declared the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the occasion of the last budget.—Special Cable to New York Herald.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cools soothes and heals cuts, burns, boils, bruises, piles and all skin diseases. K. E. Zickelose, Adolph, W. Va. says: My little daughter had white swelling so bad that piece after piece of bone worked out of her leg. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her. It is the best healing salve in the world. Beware of counterfeits. Sold by Hood Bros., Benson Drug Co., J. R. Ledbetter.

Circulation of the Bible.

In spite of the general lament that the Bible is no more read and studied as in former times, the British and Foreign Bible Society reports in May that 6,000,000 copies of the Bible have been issued in 1905, showing an increase of 160,000 over the previous year. The complete Bible is now published in 100 languages, the New Testament in 94, and one book of Scripture in 196 more. Some 350,000 copies of the Russian and Japanese Scriptures have been distributed among the belligerents in the far East.—New York Sun.

For sick headache take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick cure is certain. For sale by A. H. Boyett, Smithfield, Selma Drug Co., J. W. Benson.

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