

# Japan's Thirst For War is Endless

By Albert S. Ashmead, M. D., Late Foreign Medical Director Tokio Hospital, Japan.

HE empire of the Mikado to a Japanese means spiritual empire and not a mere material or temporal empire. For many centuries, while the Mikados (Heavenly Gates) were isolated in their Holy Seclusion, behind the Devil's Gate, at Kioto, there reigned mere temporal rulers, the Shoguns (great generals), at Tokio. In 1867, the beginning of the Meiji era, the Sat-Cho (Satsuma) and Choshin provincials of high degree, a political ring, overthrew the Shoguns and brought the figurehead of the empire from his sacred isolation at Kioto.

He is the religious head of the nation, typifying the Bushido (war spirit) of the people, that is all. He is not Emperor—a word the Japanese do not know, although they use it to deceive Westerners. A Mikado is Tenno (son of heaven or God). He never dies, but hodzurus (translates). He is God in man's form and as such can only reign in the spirit of the nation. The real temporal ruler of the Empire of Japan is that Sat-Cho, a political clique, and the Mikado is only puppet King. His mentality is of a very low order, in fact all the high nobles of Japan under the old order of nobility were rather effeminate, if not really imbecile. The Mikado is no exception to this category. Therefore he is easily handled politically by the ringsters, whose only aim is to satisfy Samourais, or Bushido, the war spirit of the nation, handed down to them, from the time of Krishna, god of war, of Brahmaism, even at the beginning of protestant Buddhism.

This is the curse of the Japanese people, that love of fighting and besides, there is the worship of heroes. And how are heroes to be made in a Japanese point of view save by war? Samourais before the disestablishment of feudalism, in 1867, was satiated by wars between the Demois. Each province or high class family's servants (Samourais) would fight with the next ones. But in 1867 Samourais were nationalized into a central army, or fighting force.

This spirit of war, the true soul of Japan, will never be willing to remain in barracks for any length of time. It soon demands a new war. Where will a war be found to appease it by that ring of political tricksters called Sat-Cho except in a foreign war? Thus it will be ever.

After they have fought America they must find some other country to make war upon. That next, in all probability will be Holland. For Japan must have the Dutch East Indies. And so it will go on.

But what I write this letter for especially is to point out that the "spiritual empire" of that pagan "ruler" is what we have most to dread. It is that which threatens us already in our Pacific States. Paganism of the Mikado is already getting a foothold upon our Christian European and American shores. This is what we must guard against most.

The war that is on in the world today is that between two civilizations, paganism and Christianity. Until Japanese have been taught by defeat that their Emperor, as we call him, is not a God or holy avatar, there will be endless wars on the part of Japan. We must put down her unholy paganism and then there will be peace or Christianity. Which will win, paganism or Christianity; the god of war (Krishna) or peace and good will to men (Christ)?—New York Herald.

# Greatness of the Nation.

By Justice David J. Brewer.

THE United States of America is the marvel of the ages, the giant of the nations. Not three centuries have passed since the first English colony was established with its limits. To day it is the peaceful home of 80,000,000 of freemen dwelling between the two oceans. Not merely in population, but in resources, wealth, intelligence, culture and achievement it challenges the admiration of all. Taken in its entirety, its phenomenal development is unequalled. We have done and are doing great things in a short time. The significant, impressive fact is size, magnitude.

Excluding our island possessions we have 2,300,000,000 acres of land. "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give all a farm," involves no stretch of the imagination. Railroads, the mystic arteries of commerce, abound here as nowhere else. Our railroad mileage is 214,000 miles, nearly as much as that of all the world beside. The capital invested is \$13,000,000,000. The service the past year required 46,000 locomotives, 40,000 passenger coaches, 1,700,000 freight cars, and 1,300,000 employees. They succeeded in killing 10,000 people and injuring 55,000 more.

Think a moment of the Nation itself. With an ax mightier than the ax of Richard the Lion Hearted, it is proposing to cleave two continents asunder, and as the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific kiss each other in the Panama Canal there will be a larger fulfillment of the dream of Columbus of a highway to the Orient. Its Post Office business amounts to \$190,000,000 a year. It pays out \$140,000,000 a year for pensions.

Do I err when I say that size is one of the obvious facts in our National life? Is it strange that at every county fair we look for the largest steer, the fattest hog, the biggest potatoes, the longest ear of corn? Is it a wonder that we pay prizes for the family with the most children, point with pride to the mother with twins and triplets, and then for fear that we shall not grow fast enough, welcome each year to our shores a million of immigrants? On all sides is a vision of greatness. Magnitude impresses us in every direction.

We have \$2,500,000,000 invested in mining, \$2,500,000,000 invested in agriculture, 5000,000 manufacturing establishments with \$10,000,000,000 capital.

Those responsible for all the greatness of this country must answer further questions before our value to the world and before the world can be determined. The real question is: Which way is the country looking? What are the ideals and the inspirations of this nation? Is it striving for the higher life which shall benefit both the nation and the people?

# War in Europe Means Utter Ruin

By Foreign Minister Tiltoni, of Italy.

HEREFORE the Italian Government's policy is to maintain and strengthen the Triple Alliance, and also to maintain and strengthen her friendship with France and Great Britain. The success of this policy is only assured on condition that we exercise the greatest sincerity and loyalty in our relations with Germany and France.

The Triple Alliance will continue to be the basis of our policy, and this is sufficient to show that those who, judging by mere appearances, think they see a weakening of the Triple Alliance and predict its approaching end are mistaken.

It has been said that the Triple Alliance has been modified, or transformed, and that it has become essentially a peaceful alliance. The alliance has always been peaceful. Its most precious feature is that it is an efficacious instrument of peace, and the more so since its existence has been generally known. But this does not prevent the most friendly relations with outside powers.

Doubt has been cast on the benefit Italy derives from the Triple Alliance. It was the Triple Alliance that permitted us to preserve an independent policy and thus saved us from the bitter surprises which many nations, including the Italians, have had when isolated. Fidelity to the Triple Alliance has permitted Italy to maintain friendship with other powers, thus insuring European peace.

Some persons have remarked that the danger of political and economic antagonism between Germany and Great Britain is creating an untenable position for Italy. The powers which form the Triple Alliance take into account in Italy's interests the necessity for constantly maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain.

That the relations between Great Britain and Germany are improving may be perceived in many incidents, including the recent meeting between King Edward and Emperor William.

Our relations with Germany are based on absolute equality and also on the greatest reciprocal regard and our relations with Austria are the same.

Teaches Dancing at Eight-Two. Simon Green, of Harvard, Mass., has been a teacher of dancing for sixty-two years, and at the age of eighty-two is still giving lessons. In the juvenile classes he has tots from five to ten years old. In some of these cases he also taught the little one's mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Mr. Green has taught about 10,000 nights and days. His class would average easily forty a night, so that during each yearly term of six months he would turn out in the vicinity of 250 graduates. On this basis he has given lessons to more than 15,000 persons. The old gentleman is still graceful and nimble on his feet, and though he declares that this is going to be his last winter as a teacher, his neighbors laugh at the idea, saying they have been hearing that for twenty years.—Kansas City Journal.

# TAR HEEL LAWMAKERS

What Our State Lawmakers are Doing Raleigh.

## The Pure Food Bill.

The pure food bill was taken up and Buxton offered an amendment providing that the State board of pharmacy shall publish verifiability in drugs; to prevent the importation of liquors into Cherokee and Macon, and to prevent any person from keeping in possession over a gallon of whiskey, excess of that amount to be prima facie evidence that such person is selling the liquor. The bill also makes the possession of the United States revenue license prima facie evidence violation of this act and authorizes the searching of places where it is suspected whiskey is concealed in violation of the act, to be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or imprisonment not less than 15 days, with heavier penalties upon second conviction, not less than \$50 or less than 30 days, the bill to go into effect May 1, next.

The bill to prevent the hunting and killing of deer in Mitchell passed, as did the following bills:

## For Practical Farmers.

The bill came up requiring the commissioner of agriculture and members of the board of agriculture to be practical farmers and active in their profession. Ayeek opposed it, saying all the members of the board of trustees of the Agricultural & Mechanical College should not be farmers and that he thought it unwise to separate the board of agriculture from the board of trustees, and that this bill would result in such a dissolution. Buxton asked whether the commissioner and board of agriculture had considered the bill. Mitchell said it had the hearty approval of the department of agriculture; that there was friction between the Agricultural & Mechanical College and the board of agriculture, and it was thought best to separate the board. The department was supported by the farmers and the latter should not be required to support the college. Drewry thought it wise to separate the board, but unwise to pass this bill.

Ayeek could see no good in separation of the two institutions and thought they ought to go hand in hand and that the farmers ought to stand by and support the colleges.

## Bills passed:

To prevent trespassing on lands of another in Bertie.

To define place of sale of liquor in Alexander by giving it the anti-jug law.

To protect the Stat swamp lands in eastern North Carolina.

A bill to promote public decency to cut or write obscene words on trees or public places, under penalty of \$50 or 30 days fine was considered and then went back on the calendar.

The bill prohibiting public drunkenness passed second reading and then went over.

The bill to amend the revisal by requiring all dealers and companies offering fertilizers for sale, to stamp on package, weight, trademark, guaranteed analysis and per centage of nitrogen, phosphate, ammonia, etc., was taken up.

## London Mental Anguish Bill Discussed

The bill came up providing for codifying all the Supreme Court decisions on mental anguish cases against telegraph companies, and to make statutory the principal of mental anguish as established by the Supreme Court; the bill being unfavorably reported by the judiciary committee and with a minority report. London, the author of the bill, explained it, saying that the Supreme Court, in a decision, had practically asked for such legislation as the bill contemplated. He said the bill was opposed by three able telegraph lawyers, and was reported unfavorably by a bare majority of the committee. He said there was no criticism to be made of the telegraph companies' effort to defeat the proposition to recognize by statute the doctrine of damages for mental suffering due to negligence of telegraph companies. The representatives of the companies have the right to seek to defeat a bill making by the act of the Legislature a principle established by the court.

He offered an amendment striking out all the sections of the bill except the one declaring and establishing a doctrine of mental anguish.

## A Dangerous Bill Says Doughton.

Further argument against the bill was made by Doughton and in support of it by Preston and Stevens, Doughton saying it as dangerous to business interests and that already the business men of North Carolina were thinking that this Legislature was inclined to hit every body that had a little money. He had never appeared for a telegraph company in his life, but did not think it fair to enact such legislation and moved a re-reference to a committee so the bill could be amended. Stevens declared all the talk about the business interests throughout the State being afraid of this Legislature was the result of persistent slanders by paid lobbyists in the interests of railways and trusts, in an effort to muddy the waters and distract attention of legitimate business interests from the much needed reform. He said Doughton was above such low motives, but had been talking to the wrong crowd, if he thought the Legislature was going to hurt any legitimate interests.

Young, Mangum and London opposed further delay, the latter saying he had held the bill up 10 days to accommodate telegraph lawyers who had thoroughly presented their case and secured unfavorable reports.

Murphy spoke earnestly for re-reference, saying he was unalterably opposed to the bill and to the whole doctrine of mental anguish as announced by the Supreme Court. The motion to re-refer was lost, 41 to 55, the announcement being received with applause. Parsons moved to table the bill. On a roll call vote the motion was lost, ayes 25, noes 80.

The previous question being called, the minority report of the judiciary committee in favor of the bill was adopted, 63 to 30. The bill coming up on second reading, Morton offered an amendment providing that it should not apply to telegraph offices, the receipts of which were not over \$25 a month, saying a great many country offices were railway offices and the effect of the bill would be to cause the railways to close these to the general public. He declared that of the Democratic party continued its hostile attitude towards the business interests of North Carolina there might be a Supreme Court of a very different political complexion.

The previous question was ordered. Parsons moved adjournment, but was ruled out of order. Parsons appealed from the decision. The House sustained the ruling and while members were explaining their votes, Parsons withdrew his appeal. Morton's amendment was lost. That of Winborne, providing that nothing in the bill shall prevent a judge from setting aside a verdict as excessive, was adopted. Manning's amendment was lost and the bill passed second reading, 66 to 32. Upon objection to a third reading it went to the calendar.

## Liberal Pensions.

The Senate and House committees on pensions and Soldiers' Home, at a joint session, unanimously agreed to favorably report the pension bill, carrying \$450,000, to continue the \$15,000 annual appropriations to the home and a special appropriation of \$6,000 for building improvements, water and lights.

## Justice's Rate Bill.

The committee on public service corporations reported favorably the substitute bill reducing passenger fares on railways and this was made a special order for next Wednesday at 11.

Following the announcement of this fact, Speaker Justice introduced, out of order, a bill to prevent freight rate discriminations and to regulate freight charges. It is stated that this bill has been in very careful preparation for some time and that it was introduced as early after the coast became clear of the consideration of passenger reduction bills by the committees. The bill is a very important one and its text follows. The title is: "An act to prevent unfair and unjust discriminations in freight charges by railway companies."

Sec. 1. That the North Carolina Corporation Commission shall, in fixing freight rates, not allow any railway company or companies doing business in this State to charge more for transporting freight over the lines of two or more companies than is at the time permitted by said commission for transporting a like kind and quality and quantity of freight, an equal distance of continuous mileage over the line or lines of a single railway company.

Sec. 2. That in fixing the schedule for freight rates by railways for transporting freight from one point in this State to another point, the commission shall not fix or allow greater charges for or by said companies than is then fixed or allowed by the companies or by the authority of Virginia for the same services and under similar circumstances and conditions for transporting freight from one point in Virginia to another point in that State, so that the freight charges of North Carolina will not at any time exceed those for like service in Virginia, provided that nothing herein shall be construed as a direction to raise any rate.

Sec. 3. That any railway or officer or agent thereof doing business in North Carolina which shall give to any person or shipper any advantage over another person or shipper under like circumstances in the way of any rebate or reduce rates not authorized by law or by the corporation commission, or which shall charge for shipment of freights in violation of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined for each offense not less than \$100 and such officer or agent shall be fined or imprisoned or both, in the discretion of the court, and any shipper or consignee of any freight in the State of North Carolina, who shall knowingly accept any rebate or advantage from any railway company which is not afforded other shippers or consignees under like circumstances and which is not allowed by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

## Benevolence in 1906.

The total amount contributed by citizens of the United States for philanthropic purposes during 1906 falls far below the record of some other years. Those who look for a progressive annual increase in charity contributions must be disappointed. During the last year a total of \$51,230,294 in large contributions was given to educational establishments, art galleries, hospitals and asylums. The benefactions for these objects reached the great total of \$107,360,000 in 1901. The variability of such statistics is shown by the statement that the contributions in 1900 aggregated \$47,500,000. It is estimated that the small contributions to charitable uses in 1906 would aggregate not less than \$10,000,000, swelling the total philanthropic offerings to \$61,230,294.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

# EVELYN NESBIT THAW TELLS HER STORY

Gives Motive For Husband's Alleged Insane Act.

## LIFE LAID BARE IN COURT

Left in Stanford White's Care by Her Mother, She Says He Induced Her to Drink Wine, Then All Became Black.

New York City.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, the wife of Harry K. Thaw, laid bare in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court the story of her life, the recital of which was expected by the defense to convince the jury that her husband was justified when he shot down Stanford White, the man who, she declared, first drugged and then ruined her.

As the former chorus girl answered readily the questions put to her by Delphin M. Delmas, chief counsel for the prisoner, every one in the court room leaned eagerly forward, so as not to miss a word that dropped from her lips. The pitiful story she told moved every one in the room. Men wiped the tears from their eyes, while women sobbed aloud. It was one of the most dramatic recitals ever heard in any court.

Never before had the grim courtroom held a bigger crowd or one wrought up to such a pitch of excitement. The defense had put forward its star witness.

A more girlish figure that that which answered when Clerk Penney called Evelyn Nesbit Thaw could scarcely be imagined. She wore a loose jacket of dark blue, such as many a schoolgirl wears, and a dark hat of childlike cut decorated with a bunch of violets. About her neck she wore a wide turndown collar of a modified Little Lord Fausantier design and a soft lawn tie of black tied in a bow. Her hair, while not hanging loosely down her back, was half caught up and tied with a black ribbon in a sort of pug at the back of her neck.

The court room saw her without a veil for the first time since the trial began. There was disclosed a pretty face, small of feature, but regular in cut, a pair of large black eyes, very soft and very pleading, a pair of straight eyebrows of heaviest black, a mouth large but not unpleasing, whose lips parted to disclose two rows of very white teeth.

Mrs. Thaw was called by the defense to supply the testimony needed to support its contention that the defendant had learned something about the architect's treatment of Evelyn Nesbit that had caused an insane idea to form in his brain that grew with the years until it culminated in the impulse that caused him to shoot White on Madison Square roof garden.

In her story Mrs. Thaw gave a motive for the shooting by laying her ruin to Stanford White. She had first been led by Mr. Delmas to tell of the dinner at the Cafe Martin, the shooting on the roof garden and of her marriage to Thaw on April 4, 1905. Then the examining lawyer jumped back to the summer of 1902, when she and Thaw were in Paris. It was at this time, she said, that Thaw first proposed marriage to her and she had refused him.

"In stating the reasons to Mr. Thaw why you had refused him, did you state a reason based on an event of your life with which Stanford White was connected?" Mr. Delmas asked.

"Yes," said Mrs. Thaw. Then, in the form of a relation of the confession she made to Thaw, the witness told of meeting White, through a girl friend, in August, 1901, when she was only sixteen years old. She went to a luncheon party given by White at a house in West Twenty-fourth street, she said, and after that met the architect several times, always with the knowledge and consent of her mother. Sometimes the parties were in the Twenty-fourth street house and sometimes in White's apartments in the tower of Madison Square Garden.

After the acquaintance had been continued for some time, she said, White asked her mother if she didn't want to go to her home in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Nesbit objected that she did not like to leave her daughter, but White promised to look out for her, and Mrs. Nesbit left town, the witness said.

Two days afterward White sent her a note to come to a party at the Twenty-fourth street house, and she went there after the theatre. Only White was present, she said. After supper, White invited her to inspect a part of the house she hadn't seen, and they went upstairs to "a strange room" filled with cabinets, paintings, etc. Adjoining was a bedroom, with a "tiny little table" in the centre, on which was a bottle of champagne and one glass. At White's urgent solicitation, she said, she drank a glass of the wine, and "I don't know whether it was a minute after or two minutes after, but a pounding began in my ears, then the whole room seemed to go around, everything got very black."

The girl's voice broke at this point, and, although she did not break down, it was only with the greatest effort she forced back the tears. Some of the women in the courtroom sobbed openly, and more than one man used his handkerchief vigorously.

## Ambassador Bryce's Farewell.

The Pilgrims of London, gave a farewell dinner to James Bryce, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States. Ambassador Whitehead Field proposed the health of Mr. Bryce.

## Steel Company Profits Immense.

The quarterly report of the United States Steel Company showed net earnings of \$41,744,964, and for the year, \$156,619,111, by far the greatest in its history.

"When I woke up I was in bed," she continued. "I screamed and screamed and screamed."

During the whole of the time his wife was on the stand Thaw had not taken his eyes from her until this portion of her testimony was reached. Then he buried his face in a handkerchief, and his body shook with emotion. His eyes were tear stained and red when he next looked up.

White's subsequent conduct, as related by Mrs. Thaw, was cynical in the extreme. In spite of this confession Thaw insisted that he would marry her if she would love him, declaring that no one could blame her for her misfortune. They quarreled, and she came back to New York.

By a most adroit maneuver of the defense all this astounding story told by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was introduced in the guise of information imparted by her to Thaw. As such it was admissible only as tending to demonstrate its influence upon the sane or insane condition of his mind at a later period.

Just before the midday recess was reached and after Mrs. Thaw had told of the struggles of her earlier life, how she had eventually come to pose for artists and then went on the stage, Mr. Delmas tried to get into evidence a letter Thaw wrote and gave to Miss Nesbit, addressed to F. W. Longfellow, his legal adviser in this city. After recess, by a series of adroit moves, Mr. Delmas succeeded in having the letter admitted as tending to show the influence upon the sane or insane condition of his mind at a later period.

It was a rambling communication, and to it was pinned another slip of paper, on which was written: "P. S.—If you can't read this, don't trouble."

In the third letter admitted and read, Thaw spoke of the strain he was under, and gave evidences of it in many rambling, almost incomprehensible statements.

## OLNEY UPHOLDS SAN FRANCISCO

Says the Government Has No Right to Interfere in Japanese Question.

Washington, D. C.—Richard Olney, of Boston, who was Secretary of State under President Cleveland, in a letter to Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, discussing the San Francisco school question, takes strong ground against the interference of the Federal Government in the effort to restore the Japanese children to public schools of that city.

He expresses the opinion that the treaty with Japan gives the general Government no right to override the police power of the State in the management of its school affairs and that the President has no right to interfere in the matter by force of arms or otherwise.

## REVOLT IN ARGENTINA.

Colonel Sarzento Heads Rising in San Juan and Wins in Five Hours' Fight.

Buenos Ayres.—A revolutionary outbreak occurred in San Juan, headed by Colonel Sarzento.

After five hours' fighting, in which explosive bombs were used, the revolutionists were victorious. Twenty men were killed and many wounded. Numerous houses were burned and others sacked. Governor P. Godoy and other Provincial officials are reported to be prisoners.

General Sarmento has assumed the rank of Governor of the province and interim, with headquarters at San Juan City.

When the news reached here Acting Governor Villanueva called a meeting of the Ministers and intervention was decided upon.

## PATROLMAN KILLS CAPTAIN.

Shoots Superior Because He Was Tired of "Seeing Him Strutting Around."

Jackson, Mich.—Patrolman Isaac Lewis walked into the office of Police Captain Holzappel in the station house and shot him through the heart, killing his superior almost instantly. He then fired a shot at Chief Boyle, but missed him. Lewis, it is said, had been drinking, and it is thought he was insane.

After the murder he became violent and fought like a madman against being locked in a cell. In an incoherent statement he said he had shot Holzappel because he got tired of "seeing him strutting around."

## SUICIDE WITH CYANIDE.

Dr. William J. Chappell, Once of New York, Takes Life in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. William J. Chappell, a well known physician, killed himself by swallowing cyanide of potassium. Earlier in the day he had tried to suffocate himself with gas, but his housekeeper saved him. Dr. Chappell, who was forty-nine years old, was the son of the late James Chappell, who is said to have been one of the wealthiest men in New York. He left his son considerable money, but Dr. Chappell spent it freely.

## Railways to Recoup.

It was said in Chicago that a plan of Eastern railroads to increase freight rates by increasing the minimum allowance for carloads was a plan to recover the amount granted employes in wage concessions.

## Steel and Cotton Increase.

Forward business is most extensive in the iron and steel manufacture and the cotton industry.

## Creamery Butter Needed.

Supplies of fresh creamery do not increase in proportion to the demand.

## Governor Magoon's Army Decree.

Governor Magoon, of Havana, has issued a decree prescribing the organization of the new Cuban army, and providing for the increase of the Rural Guard to 10,000 men and the artillery to 2000 men.

## Oklahoma Won't Let Women Vote.

The Constitutional Convention at Guthrie, Okla., killed the provision for woman suffrage by adopting a clause giving the right of suffrage to males only.