

SECRET JAPAN'S SUCCESS

Baron Kaneko Says Their Country Was Underrated.

LOYALTY TO EMPEROR

Working for a New Type of Civilization—All Lines of Important Work in Japan Are Given to Experts. This Resulting in Thoroughness—

Study Foreign Politics.

In speaking of the fundamental principles of Japanese success, Baron Kaneko said he believed these two were chief reasons for the little island nation's history as one of the world powers:

Ignorance of Japan, self-confidence by other nations.

Advantage of having a constitutional government.

"We hear that Europe has been deceived by the Japanese victory," continued the Baron. "Deceived is hardly the word to use. If Europe has been deceived, she has herself to blame. In appearance the Japanese might be called deceptive. We are neither handsome nor brave looking. There is nothing commendable about the Japanese appearance. They are small and insignificant looking, compared with the fine physique of the peoples of many European countries. The Japanese were underestimated and misunderstood. Other races and nations never took the trouble to study us, whereas we studied them to the minutest detail. Every bit of important work to do has been given to an expert in his line of work, a man who has spent several years in many nations, learning thoroughly every detail of the work assigned to him by the government. Thoroughness is the keynote of Japanese success. Often when traveling in other countries I have made special inquiries regarding certain lines of business. I found that the man who was spoken of as an expert in his line knew his work thoroughly as it obtained in his own country. The same line of business was carried on in a foreign country he knew little or nothing of.

"The patriotism of our people is not of a day. It is inbred and has been cultivated for more than 2,000 centuries. No other nation can show a ruler's descent like our present emperor, for 2,600 years. We reverence him and pay our highest respects to him. We are the most democratic of nations. The poor and the rich boys attend the same schools. The men who make our laws are men who know the wants, the needs and desires of our people. There is a close bond of sympathy and understanding between the ruler and the ruled. To be able to govern, the lawmakers must know the people they govern.

"The Japanese have been put down by imitators. This might be mentioned as one stage of our progress. In studying a foreign civilization, the first step is imitation, then adaptation, then organization. Our Japanese experts have made a thorough research and study of every detail of their business as carried on in almost every country of the world. Such instances of clever originality are shown in the remarkable success of smokeless powder invented by Major Shimose. This powder is, by actual test, five times as strong as the European powder. When a shell filled with the English lyddite is fired it will break into ten or fifteen pieces, whereas the same shell, filled with the Shimose smokeless powder, when exploded bursts into 2,000 or 3,000 pieces. It is now considered the most powerful smokeless powder ever invented, and its inventor is a major in the Japanese army. Again, in the realm of science we have already reached a stage of originality by Prof. Kitasato's discovery of a new bacteria. He discovered it in Germany, and was decorated by the German government; and Dr. J. Takamine, who is now living in New York, discovered adrenalin, a medicine which is used to stop bleeding, particularly by oculists in operations on the eye, and which has been used with marked success during the Russo-Japanese war. Next comes Baron Ito, whose untiring investigation in botany made his name recognized by both American and European scientists.

"In the organization of our army we copied the German system, and in our navy the English and American. In our code of laws we imitated La Code Napoleon, and afterward the German principle and method. Our first paper money was made in New York, and if you will take up those old Japanese greenbacks you will find them exactly the same as yours, except in the writing. If you examine the constitution of Japan from the first article to the last you will find it quite different from those of American or European countries, yet its frame and foundation are in accordance with the principles of the western constitutions. Therefore, I might say that the constitution of Japan is a living monument of the organization of Japanese statesmanship.

"I am often asked, what are the aims and aspirations of the Japanese people. To this I would say that our national ambition is, by engrafting the western culture and science upon our own institutions, to blend together and assimilate the two types of civilization—Oriental and Occidental—and by doing so to bring forth a new type of civilization, in which the culture and science of the two hemispheres will meet, not in conflict, but in harmony, so as to enable us to share the inheritance of Christian religion, Oriental philosophy, Greek art, Roman law and modern science. Thus we hope in the course of the twentieth century to have at least one fruit of our earnest and persevering efforts to contribute to the progress of mankind."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Coffee grounds—Brazil.

AGE OF SMUGGLING HAS PASSED.

Vigilance of Revenue Officers Has Reduced It to a Minimum.

For years the department was nonplussed to discover ways and means of snatching or giving the professional smuggler without persecuting the innocent tourist. As a first step in the reformation the hundred-dollar limit was incorporated in the tariff law. Since the law went into effect—1857 to 1905—the aggregate amount collected by Uncle Sam on personal effects has been \$3,670,000, roundly speaking. Contrast this with the estimate of \$100,000,000 worth of merchandise previously brought into this country in the guise of personal effects on which no duty was paid and the revolution in revenue tactics may be better realized.

In the chief cities of Europe the treasury department employs secret agents who keep track of sales made to Americans by all of the big jewelers and exporting houses. There are five of these in Paris, four in London, three in Berlin, and so on, each receiving \$5 a day and expenses. They receive ready co-operation from the foreign merchants, who do not wish to see the smuggler undersell them in their legitimate importing business. Certain big houses abroad immediately notify the treasury agents when an American has made a purchase of diamonds, silks and other valuable goods. One noted tobacco house in Havana regularly gives the same sort of warning. Moreover, the treasury agrees to divide the value of seized goods with disinterested persons giving a clue to a departure of smuggled articles purchased abroad.

In addition, there are always employed to go back and forth on the big ocean liners traveling "spotters," who receive \$10 a day and expenses, and whose business it is to ingratiate themselves with passengers and learn what they can concerning their foreign purchases.

Russian furs have, indeed, become so relatively scarce by reason of the Russo-Japanese war having paralyzed the industry that the high prices they bring inspire periodical attempts to smuggle them into this country in homeopathic quantities. Arriving on the Hamburg-American liner Blucher recently, a Cleveland furrier and four members of his family quite forgot to inform the customs officers of some \$2,000 worth of sable, silver fox and mink coats and muffs.

By mere chance Deputy Collectors Coney and Norwood, known in the service as the men with Roentgen ray eyes, observed the quintet coming down the gangplank, and decided that the young women of the party were of amazing physical architecture. The family was permitted to proceed unchallenged to the letter H, and were delving in search of their baggage when the action of the little melodrama began. Gently tapping the head of the family on the shoulder, they requested the honor of a few minutes in private with him. By way of denouement, a woman inspector tapped a rich vein of furs in the lining of their gowns, while Deputies Coney and Norwood made a similar discovery on searching the leader of the party. When the five Ohioans finally disembarked they had shed enough weight to create considerable astonishment among such acquaintances as they had formed during the voyage.

Excepting women, and occasionally men, who are detected trying to evade the payment of duty on articles of relatively small value, smuggling on an extensive scale is generally limited to dressmakers and out-and-out professionals. Sometimes where a person is well known the inspectors are constrained to take his or her word in lieu of a searching examination. And it is seldom that any advantage is taken of the courtesy, although, as in the recent case of a California magnate, it were an easy matter to hoodwink the customs officers. Asked if he had brought back anything dutiable, the wealthy Californian indicated a small parcel done up in an ordinary shawl strap. Upon examination it was found to be an \$8,000 tapestry, upon which \$3,000 revenue was cheerfully paid.

An Electrical Phenomenon.

According to the American Electrician, a peculiar effect on patients while being electrically treated has, under certain conditions, been observed. While under treatment the hands and faces of patients sometimes become black, especially in cold weather, and, on examination, it is found that this condition only occurs when the chair on which the patient is seated is electrically positive and the crowd of the head negative. "In the room were open fireplaces, and in them were placed oil heaters to keep the room warm; and it was discovered that the minute carbon particles given off by the burning oil in these lamps, although too minute to be visible in the air, was the cause of the hands and faces of the patients becoming dark. When the polarity of the chair and the crown of the head were reversed, the phenomenon could not be obtained, nor could it be produced on days when the oil stoves were not burning."

How One Bet Was Paid.

A Moscow man made a curious wager. As against 500 roubles bet by his opponent, he agreed to eat his boots if Russia did not force Japan to sue for peace last summer. He lost and carried out his agreement. Cutting a small strip daily from his footwear he masticated and swallowed it. It took him nearly five months to complete the operation.

The Mikado's Daily Fare.

The mikado's daily fare is strictly Japanese. His breakfast consists of bean soup and a few other dishes, but his dinner is an elaborate one of twenty courses. His banquets are European and expensive.

MAGIC POWER OF RADIUM

Diamonds Made to Glim Like Stars in the Darkness

FILLED WITH NEW JOY

Technology Club Toasts Alma Mater in Radium Cocktails at the University Club.—Liquid Sunshine Was the Label for Wineglasses.—No Headache Next Day.

Strange as it may appear, not a man who attended the Technology Club dinner at the University Club last evening reported either indigestion or "katzenjammer" this morning. The occasion, though dignified, was a merry one. It was a feast of "radio-activity," as well as wit and substantial viands, and a new quality of radium was demonstrated. This was a "liquid sunshine" cocktail, prepared by Lester D. Gardner, and drunk as a toast to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Liquid sunshine" was the label that adorned a wineglass of strange liquid at every cover, and every one of the 125 scientists and their guests was eager to quaff its contents, but this was part of the "radium show" scheduled for late in the evening.

At last Mr. Gardner was given the floor amid total darkness. Before exhibiting the strange qualities of radium, he told of a strange mistake made by a doctor who administered interior sunshine to a patient. A few days later the doctor found that the patient had a tanned liver. He communicated with Dr. Morton, and was scored for not providing a parasol with the radium sunshine.

The liquid sunshine, according to Mr. Gardner, was prepared from water and Esculin, or an extract from horse chestnut juice. In each glass containing the solution he had every guest stir for a few minutes a tube filled with radium. The rays of the radium, it was said, would excite the Esculin into luminescence. This done, the merry diners lifted their glasses high in the darkness, and as little flashes of sunshines gleamed therefrom, they longed to quaff the sparkling nectar, but the entertainer had another aim in view.

"Nay, nay," he said, "leave this for the last," and producing some more radium, he brought its rays near a diamond, a kunzite, and willinite until they gleamed like stars in the darkness.

At this point the radium pains was exhibited. To the awe of the guests the skeletons of the founder of Technology and of old John Harvard appeared in the darkness above the head of Dr. Pritchett, in close conference. But they were quickly disturbed by two roosters which, covered with radium paint, burst into effulgent view and by their crowing warned the ancient scholars of the approach of dawn.

Again the diners wished to quaff their liquid sunshine, but were deterred by the appeal of Mr. Gardner who went on to explain that he was going to furnish Commissioner McAdoo with radium paint for the policemen's shields. Golf balls, too, were to be painted with it for night play.

After the speaker had explained the workings of the perpetual motion machine he lifted his glass of "liquid sunshine" and said: "Now let us drink a toast to our alma mater. I have kept this glass till the last, because the rays of radium entering the system will excite into fluorescence every part of the body. Thus, after your dinner tonight, you will awake in the morning glowing with sunshine; you will feel no fatigue from the loss of sleep, but bright and cherry you will go to work for your body will be bathed in liquid sunshine."

In hearty accord the glittering liquid was drunk. Through the magic power of radium water was again made wine as in the days of old, and the guests who drank thereof were not drunk, but filled with a new joy.

Too Busy to Make a Noise.

A Kansas City teacher of a kindergarten was incapacitated from work one day last week by the following incident. The subject of the lecture and object lesson was animals, birds and then more animals.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "I want each of you to think of some animal or bird and try for a moment to be like the particular one you are thinking about, and make the same kind of noises they are in the habit of making."

Here was the command. Here the finale:

Instantly the schoolroom became a menagerie. Lions roaring, dogs barking, birds singing and twittering, cows lowing, calves beating, cats meowing, etc., all in an uproar and excitement—all, with one single exception.

Off in a remote corner a little fellow was sitting perfectly still, apparently indifferent and unmindful of all the rest. The teacher, observing him, approached and said:

"Waldo, why are you not taking part with the other children?"

"Waving her off with a deprecating hand and wide, rebuking eyes, he fervently whispered:

"Sh—sh—sh, teacher—sh! I'm a 'ooster, and I'm a-layin' a aig!'"—Kansas City Star.

Stubb—No, I can't get along with my wife. Everything I say she reports: "I beg to differ with you!" Penn—You are lucky, old man. My wife just differs without taking the time to beg.—Chicago News.

YERBA-MATE.

The Paraguayan Substitute for Tea and Coffee.

What tea is to the Englishman and coffee to the American, yerba mate is to the native of Paraguay. Yerba mate is an infusion of the dried and powdered leaves of the species of holly tree that grows in Paraguay, and for centuries it has been the national beverage of the countries of South America, while in Paraguay and Argentina it forms the sole stimulant of the working classes. It is usually drunk as a very hot infusion through a metal tube, but it can be taken as we take our tea or coffee, with milk and sugar.

Most people, however, acquire the native habit and prefer to drink it without admixture. So prepared it is very bitter, but those who drink it soon learn to consider it an agreeable and palatable beverage. Some natives drink it as an infusion made with cold water, and it is then known by the name of "terere." The working classes especially favor "terere." The stimulating and sustaining effects of the beverage are remarkable.

Workmen carry the drink with them wherever they go, and from time to time take sips of it, and seem as a result to be infused with a degree of energy not usually credited to the South American. Woodcutters will start work at daybreak, and go on seemingly without fatigue until the midday meal, five or six hours later; and this midday meal is the first solid food eaten so long as they can get mate.

Those who have investigated the properties of mate say that the invigorating and sustaining powers are different in character from those of either tea, coffee or cocoa. Taken as a stimulant for night or for prolonged brain work, it is said to convey an energy and a sensation of lightness that make duty a real pleasure. The peculiar feature of such a result is that analysis shows nothing in the drink to account for it. The percentage of caffeine and the amount of volatile oil are very much less than that contained in tea and coffee, and none of the unpleasant effects that follow the excessive use of either of the latter beverages seem to attend the immoderate use of mate. In rare instances very nervous individuals and those suffering from nervous prostration find their symptoms aggravated by over-indulgence in mate drinking.—Montreal Gazette.

An Appeal to the Sheriff.

When Senator Joe Blackburn was a struggling young lawyer, as all really great statesmen must have been at some stage in their career, he was called upon to defend a negro charged with murder. Mr. Blackburn did the best he could—made an impassioned address to the jury and all that sort of thing—but the defendant was sentenced to pay the extreme penalty.

Mr. Blackburn was then taking his first dip into politics, running for some small local office. He had a hard time getting people to attend the meetings at which he was advertised to speak, and luck generally appeared to be against him. Well, hanging day came and the doomed man was told that he would have fifteen minutes in which to say his last words. Mr. Blackburn accompanied the man to the scaffold, and as his eyes wandered over the several hundred of his fellow citizens who had come to witness the spectacle—more than he could ever hope to attract by his own eloquence—his brain was lit up by a flash of genius.

He had a few hurried words with his client, in which he painted the waste of words it would be for the unfortunate man to talk at such a time and impressed upon him what a godsend would be to him, Blackburn. The negro somewhat reluctantly agreed to let him go ahead. Thereupon, much to the surprise of the auditors, Mr. Blackburn launched into an effort on the issues of the hour. He was proceeding to his own entire satisfaction when he felt a tug at his coat tails. Glancing around he encountered the pained expression of the negro. "Say, Massa Joe," he whispered, "dat speech wud yuh made tuh de jury was bad nuff to hang me, but dis yuh one"—shaking his head sadly—"Mistuh She'll, please pull dat rope."—Washington Star.

Lest They Catch Cold.

An incident of the royal visit to Chatsworth is worthy of permanent record. The King was given as a guard of honor at Rowsley Station fifty men of the volunteer battalions of Derbyshire. His Majesty inspected the rank and file in company with the Duke of Devonshire, and, after completing the circle round the men, the King delivered a short address, which all could plainly hear. His Majesty congratulated the men on their smart appearance, and said he was specially pleased to see that a number of them had done service for their King and country in the recent war in South Africa. Then, turning to the officer commanding, the King asked if the men had overcoats. The reply was in the affirmative, with the additional remark that they were not wearing them because it was thought they would look smarter. His Majesty's reply was, "Give an order for the men to have their overcoats at once. I don't want them to catch cold." The air was very raw, chilly and damp at the time.—London Times.

"Sarcastic-Like."

"Was it the gentleman with the mustache who served you?" inquired the polite shop walker of the complaining peevish. "No," replied the sarcastic lady, "it was the nobleman with the bald head."—London News.

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a bottle image and text: '900 Doses', 'CASTORIA', 'Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN', 'Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.', 'Fac Simile Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitcher, NEW YORK.', '16 months old', '35 Doses - 35 CENTS', 'EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.'

Advertisement for Castoria: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fitcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CERTAIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.'

STATE HAPPENINGS

Mrs. Albert M. Markley, of Wayne, last week notified the police that she was robbed of \$4,000 worth of jewelry in the women's waiting room of the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia. Mrs. Markley, who, up to a few days ago, was a resident of New York, had just returned from that city where she superintended the moving of her household effects. She entered the waiting room and placed the satchel on the floor while she fixed her veil. When she went to pick up the satchel it was gone. There is no clue to the thief.

The Neversink Mountain Hotel located on the summit of Neversink Mountain on the outskirts of Reading, was destroyed by fire Friday evening. The building, a large four story frame structure was erected twelve years ago, at a cost of \$100,000. How the fire originated is not definitely known. The hotel was closed a month ago and was turned over to a watchman. There was an insurance of \$40,000.

Mahale Latimer, of Wilkes-Barre, wife of Harry Latimer, of the Provident Investment Company, of Philadelphia, who disappeared at the time of the exposure of the concern has begun proceedings for a divorce. She declares that they were married in Charlestown, in 1879, and that they lived together until 1861, when he deserted her and has since then failed to provide for her support. He was some time ago married to a Danville woman who is now known as Mrs. Latimer. The petition states that his present whereabouts is not known and that he is a fugitive from justice.

Every water company in Pennsylvania will be asked by State Health Commissioner Dixon to patrol its watersheds as a precautionary measure against outbreaks of typhoid fever similar to that at Nanticoke. This practice is in vogue in Maine, where it has proved very successful.

Gouldsboro, Lackawanna county, which was named for the late Jay Gould, who was the founder of the town, he having operated a tannery at that place before he became either rich or famous, is a deserted village. According to the report of School Superintendent Taylor, of Lackawanna county its public school has dwindled to the paltry attendance of fifteen pupils and its tanneries and sawmills have entirely disappeared.

I Give Honor to Whom it is Due.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Bright's disease and Gravel. Four of the best physicians had failed to relieve me. I have recommended it to scores of people with like success, and know it will cure all who try it.—Mrs. E. P. Mizner, Burg Hill, O. Price \$1.00, all druggists; 6 bottles \$5.00.

Buy at Home.

One of the big mail order houses recently sent us their catalogue. We don't know why they did. Probably because they send them to everybody, and we are somebody after a fashion. A business man came in to get our prices on a job of 500 note heads, and laid a price list from a printing firm in Norwalk, Ohio, to show us how cheap he could get them there. He could save 35 cents on the order, pay 25 cents express, and be ten cents ahead of the game, but what an inferior grade of paper, and decidedly cheap work. We had just told him that probably he needed that ten cents, and he had better send away for his work, when his eyes rested on the catalogue from Cut & Gashum, of Chicago. "So, that is where you get your goods is it?" he asked. "Well, it does seem to me that people in this town ought to patronize home merchants. We pay taxes, rents and insurance here, and help to build up the town, and it is discouraging to have people right here under our nose send away for goods. Well, I'd like to give you this order, but of course, if you can't meet the prices from elsewhere I'll have to send it where I can get it the cheapest. This mail order business is making hard times for us all." And the funny part of it is, that that man did not see the inconsistency of his position. Rather than buy goods from a merchant in another line, in the same town he sends to a mail order house himself for what he does not carry in stock, and claims a dealer's discount. If he saves up a few hundred dollars he buys lots in North Orange, Buffalo, with it, and when that land boom falls through he is man and talks poverty and growls about people sending their money away. The fact is that everybody ought to trade at home, and invest their money at home, and this applies to the merchant just as much as it does to the farmer.—Dushore Review.

Here is Relief for Women.

If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble, and want a certain, pleasant, sure remedy for women's ill, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe monthly regulator. At druggists or by mail order. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 9-21 46.

Ghosts would frighten many people who are not afraid of germs. Yet the germ is a real danger. If this microscopic animalism could be magnified to a size in proportion to its deadliness it would show like a giant python, or fire breathing dragon. The one fact to remember is that the germ is powerless to harm the body when the blood is pure. It is far easier to keep the germ out than to drive it out after it obtains a hold in the system. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the most powerful and perfect of blood purifying medicines. It increases the quantity as well as the quality of the blood, and enables the body to resist disease, or to throw it off if disease has obtained a footing in some weak organ. Whenever the digestion is impaired, the nutrition of the body is diminished, for the blood is made from the food which is eaten, and half digested food cannot supply the body with blood in quantity and quality adequate to its needs. For this condition there is no remedy equal to "Golden Medical Discovery." It cures ninety-eight out of every hundred persons who give it a fair trial. When there is constipation Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will promptly relieve and permanently cure.