

What Does Your Mirror Say to You

If Your Face Is Not Fair You Are Not Fair to Your Face. Use Stuart's Calcium Wafers and Hand-Pimples, Etc.

Before beauty can ever be realized it must have a complexion that adds to its beauty, that makes a magnificent face contour radiate an artistic color. The charm of all beauty rests chiefly in the clear skin, the pure red blood, the soft cream-like complexion.



It is an exquisite joy to look in my mirror. My Stuart's Calcium Wafers have cleared my complexion.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers act directly upon the sweat glands of the skin, since their mission is to stimulate the excretory duct. They are an excretory perspiration, but cause the skin to breathe out vigorously, thus transforming perspiration into a gaseous vapor. The calcium substance of which these wafers are composed, consume the germ poison in the sweat glands and pores, hence the blood makes a new, smooth skin in a surprisingly short time.

You will never be ashamed to look at yourself in a mirror, since you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Nor will your friends give you that biting look, as much as to say—for goodness sake, get rid of those pimples.

There is no longer any excuse for anyone to have a face disfigured with skin eruptions, when it is so easy to get rid of them. Simply get a box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store and take them according to directions. After a few days you will hardly recognize yourself in the mirror. The change will delight you immensely. All blemishes will disappear at 50 cents a box. A small sample package mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 1000 North 16th St., Marshall, Mich.—Advertisement.

\$1,000,000 TAILOR WORK SINCE 1900

Dresher The Tailor Says: "All Ready for the Spring of 1915."

Nelson, Premier Designer-Cutter, Produces New Idea Coat for Ladies.

Rather stunning figures for a "tailor shop" are they not? But it's a fact: Dresher, The Tailor, has tailored \$1,000,000 worth of clothes for Omaha men since 1900.

Must be that Dresher satisfies Omahans immensely, else why should all this trade "stick" to this one concern. Dresher in this announcement reminds you that Easter will be on hand April 4th this year, giving you just time enough for a leisurely selection of fabrics and excellent workmanship on whatever clothes you may order.

J. W. Nelson, the very able cutter and designer at Dresher's, is responsible for much of the Dresher success. There are hundreds of men right here in Omaha who would scarce wear clothes designed by any other man than Nelson.

Just now in the window at the Dresher establishment, 1515 Farnam St. one may see an evidence of versatility in the shape of a Ladies' Coat designed and made up by Mr. Nelson. Women who care for the extremes of style will find much to inhale over in this garment.

The newer fabrics for Spring, 1915, are here—the latest style plates are here—better see to it that yours is a "Dresher" tailored suit this Spring, and know that you "took" the part as well as "feel" it.

Warners Safe Remedies

Has proved their worth as superior medicines by more than 37 years' world-wide use. They have given remarkable results in the treatment of numerous and almost hopeless cases. Warners' Safe Remedies are carefully prepared and absolutely pure.

If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, we will send a sample free, or you may procure full size packages from your druggist. Following are the remedies: Each for a purpose.

1-Warners' Safe Remedy for the Kidneys and Liver. 50c and \$1.50
2-Warners' Safe Rheumatic Remedy \$1.25
3-Warners' Safe Headache Remedy \$1.25
4-Warners' Safe Nerve Remedy 50c and \$1.50
5-Warners' Safe Asthma Remedy .75
6-Warners' Safe Cough Remedy .50

Warners' Safe Remedies Co., Dept. 288, Rochester, N. Y.

SOUTH OMAHA HIGH WINS

Takes Two-to-One Decision Over the Debaters from Omaha High.

OTHER RESULTS IN THE STATE

South Omaha High school debaters were successful over the Omaha High school debating team Friday at the local high school auditorium on the question of government ownership of railroads. The judges decided the contest by a two-to-one verdict.

The South Omaha team consisted of Frank Broadwell, Ralph Goldberg and Frank Fax. Omaha's team was made up of Arild Olsen, Allan Street and Edward Perley. The judges were Edwin Maxey and E. L. Aylesworth of the University of Nebraska and W. E. Nichols of Bellevue.

Stanton Wins from Winner. WINNER, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram)—Stanton defeated Winner in debate last night by a decision of two to one on the state debating league question involving the government ownership of railroads, in which Winner had the affirmative. The teams were: Winner—Leonard Galbraith, Lloyd Rolfe and George Gross.

Stanton—Grant McFarland, Edith Post and Bruce Orre. The judges were: A. L. Burnham, J. C. Hoey and A. Sotley, all of the Fremont college.

Result at Edgar. EDGAR, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram)—Debating teams from the high schools of Edgar and Fairbury met here last night and settled the question of railroad ownership. The question for debate was:

"Resolved, That the government should own and operate the railroads." Winner—Edgar had the affirmative and won the decision of the judges, being 3 to 0 in favor of the locals.

Lincoln Wins from Wilber. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram)—At the interhigh school debate between Lincoln High and Wilber High held here last night Lincoln won from Wilber. The question was:

"That Government Ownership and Operation of Railroads Should be Adopted." Lincoln had the negative. Wilber's team was William Storkan, Millie Zwonechek and Milo Beck; Lincoln's, Forrest Estes, Leonard Trester and Aaron Spier. The judges were Superintendent Simons of Fremont, Prof. Heyhoe of Doane college and Rev. Mr. Calvert of Crete. The result was two to one in favor of the visitors.

Blue Springs Wins. BLUE SPRINGS, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram)—Diller and Blue Springs high schools met in debate last evening. Diller taking the affirmative side of the government ownership of railroads question. Decision of the judges was unanimously in favor of Blue Springs.

Diller debaters were: Kitty E. Taitman, Paul Beckwith and Will Sandman. Blue Springs debaters were: Jessie Lewis, Venus Brubaker and Leonard Kline. The judges were Rev. T. A. Carmany, Wilber; Prof. J. O. Jensen, University Place, and Attorney Clifford Phillips of Beatrice.

Blue Springs will enter the second contest for honor with the winners of the Guide Rock-Red Cloud-Superior debate.

Red Cloud Wins at Guide Rock. RED CLOUD, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—One of the series of elimination debates, in which the government ownership of railroads was discussed by high schools of the state, was held at Guide Rock, Friday evening. The negative of the subject was supported by Red Cloud, whose debaters were Homer Felty, Lawrence Johnston and Nettie Spritzer, and who were awarded the unanimous decision of the judges. Guide Rock was represented by Harley Sticker, Clyde Roberson and Howard Ferguson. The judges were Attorney Summa, Prof. Novak of Superior and Superintendent E. S. Hansen of Chester. The winner of the debate will next contest with Superior.

Bellevue Wins from Weeping Water. WEEPING WATER, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—Bellevue High school won in the debate from Weeping Water High school by a unanimous decision of the judges here last night, the federal ownership and operation of railroads being discussed. Weeping Water upheld the negative. Its speakers were Marie Neuschaefer, Grace Station and Alva Marshall. The Bellevue debaters were Jack Phelps, Frank Day and Randall Birt.

North Bend Defeats Schuyler. NORTH BEND, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special Telegram)—North Bend High school debating team defeated Schuyler team here last night, receiving the unanimous decision of the judges on the affirmative of the question of the government ownership and operation of the railroads.

North Bend was represented by Mira Howe, Russell Robinson and James Lee. Schuyler by William Novak, Murrel Payne and Lola Burkhard. The judges were Prof. J. L. Ray, Fremont college; Principal A. R. Congdon, Fremont, and Superintendent A. M. Walton, Wahoo. North Bend's next debate is with the Omaha High school.

Nebraska City High Wins. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—Nebraska City High school won the debate from Stella last evening on three points on the railroad question. Stella's team was composed of Misses Mildred McMullen, Lydia Wolf, Beryl Baldwin; Nebraska City team, Misses Hazel Fullridge, Sarah James and Olga Alban. The judges were Everett Peacock, principal Antioch school at Auburn; Prof. Mattie Ellis and Prof. Catherine Woods of Peru Normal.

MYMENEAL Myers-Byron. GOTHENBURG, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—The marriage of one of Gothenburg's leading young women, Miss Myrtle Edna Byron, to Charles Benjamin Myers of Benedict, Neb., was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents here Thursday. Miss Dorothy Holmes, a classmate of the bride, was bridesmaid, and George Hopkins of York, best man.

The bride graduated from the Gothenburg High school in the class of 1912 and returned from the state university at the close of the last semester. She is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Byron of this city. Mr. Myers, known as "Seven," at the state university, was captain of the 1913 track team and center on this year's basketball squad, leaving the university to take charge of one of his father's farms. He holds the world's championship for the running high kick. Mr. and Mrs. Myers will make their home near Benedict, Neb.

Beckman-Windels. WEEPING WATER, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—At the home of the bride's parents, southwest of here, yesterday took place the marriage of Miss Margaret Windels to John Beckman of Athol, Kan. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and

Will Give Concert at Swedish Auditorium



Igna Orner

The Norwegian Singing society, Uor, is arranging an interesting musical event for Sunday evening, March 7, when it will present Miss Igna Orner of Christiania and Miss Jean Undeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Undeland, of this city, in joint concert. The singing club will also give several numbers.

Miss Orner is a young lyric soprano who has already won an enviable position in the musical world, having sung in the Covent Garden, London, and with the

Mrs. Henry Windels, long time residents of Northbranch precinct.

On Wednesday of this week another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Windels, Miss Alma, was married to Edward Steinhoff of near Syracuse.

Brauer-Stover. TECUMSEH, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—Thomas J. Brauer, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Brauer, and Miss Caroline Stover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Stover, were married at the home of the bride, near Howe, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Brauer reside on a farm south of Howe.

Schwab-Hull. EDGAR, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—Miss Olive Fern Hull of Edgar and John O. Schwab of Exeter were married at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Hull. The ceremony was read by the bride's father, who is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Bridewell-Gillespie. EDGAR, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—Charles Bridewell and Miss Bertha Gillespie went to Superior Thursday, where they were married at the home of the bride's aunt. They returned to Edgar and will make their home with her grandmother, Mrs. Robert Mallory.

DEATH RECORD. Eli Van Waagen, late of 1815 Clark street, died recently at his home near Straubers, Neb. The funeral was held February 5 from E. L. Dodder's parlors and interment was made in Fairview cemetery, Council Bluffs. He was born in New Paltz, N. Y. He married Miss Louise Vradenburgh, daughter of Rev. John Vradenburgh. Four daughters and one son were born to them. Mr. Van Waagen was with the American Smelting and Refining company, Omaha and Mexico. For the last seven years he was with the Adams & Kelly company. He was a member of the First Methodist church and of the Woodmen of the World.

William Lindsey. NEHAWKA, Neb., Feb. 27.—(Special)—William Lindsey was buried yesterday in the old pioneer cemetery of Mount Pleasant. His death was due to grip and dropsy. Mr. Lindsey was 79 years old and was born in England. He came to this country in 1870. With no capital but his hands, but with faith in honest labor and Nebraska he accumulated about 1,000

JAPAN'S MOTIVES ARE PURE

Okuma Says Nippon Has No Designs Against Independence of China.

WILL KEEP THE DOOR OPEN



Jean Undeland

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

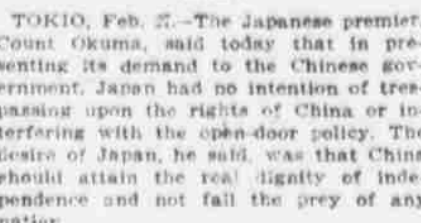
Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

JAPAN'S MOTIVES ARE PURE

Okuma Says Nippon Has No Designs Against Independence of China.

WILL KEEP THE DOOR OPEN



Jean Undeland

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

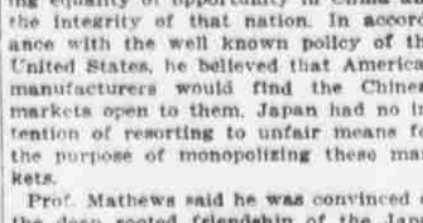
Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

JAPAN'S MOTIVES ARE PURE

Okuma Says Nippon Has No Designs Against Independence of China.

WILL KEEP THE DOOR OPEN



Jean Undeland

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steamship Mongolia, having completed their mission to Japan under the auspices of the federal council of Churches of Christ in America. In the judgment of the Japanese press the work which they have done in fostering cordial relations between Japan and the United States is of historic significance and will prove to be most helpful in maintaining the friendship of the two nations.

Japan's Motive. Count Okuma stated to Prof. Mathews and Prof. Gulick that the integrity and prosperity of China not only were to the advantage of Japan, but that they constituted the sole guaranty of peace in the Orient. To secure this peace, he said, was the underlying motive of Japan's diplomacy. Japan had no thought of infringing upon the rights of other nations and acceptance of its demands by China would involve no such infringements.

Efforts recently have been made to invent some plausible reason for a dis-

ruption of the relations between Japan and America; the premier continued. "These attempts having failed the mischief-makers now look to China as a field in which the two powers may be made to clash. I see no reason for such a conflict."

Have Understanding. Count Okuma stated with emphasis that Japan and Great Britain possessed a well grounded understanding concerning equality of opportunity in China and the integrity of that nation. In accordance with the well known policy of the United States, he believed that American manufacturers would find the Chinese markets open to them. Japan had no intention of resorting to unfair means for the purpose of monopolizing these markets.

Prof. Mathews said he was convinced of the deep rooted friendship of the Japanese for America.

Count Okuma's remarks were made to Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago and Prof. Sydney L. Gulick of New York as they were taking leave of the premier. They sailed for San Francisco on the steam