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CHINA FOR THE CHINESE

Will Build Her Own Railroads—All Foreign Concessions to Be Recovered

Hong Kong—There have been several important changes among the high officials in China recently. That which most interests the people of the United States is the appointment of Wang Tahsich, now minister in London, as the head of the foreign office in the place of Tong Shou-yi, who has been transferred to the head of the newly created bureau of communications, which has jurisdiction over railways, telegraphs, telephones and steamship lines. Mr. Tong, while not anti-foreign in disposition, is the recognized leader of the "China for the Chinese" party, and since he has been at the head of the foreign office has asserted his convictions as well as his individuality in a manner that has caused the members of the diplomatic corps to sit up and open their eyes. He is perhaps the most aggressive, impetuous, uncompromising and independent of all public men in China, and loves a "scrap" as much as any Irishman. Mr. Tong did not please the diplomatic corps by his attitude during the boycott. Mr. Rockhill, our minister, was very much dissatisfied with his independence. He took the liberty to tell the envoy of the United States that if the Americans were not willing to receive the Chinese in their country, they ought not to complain if the Chinese refused to buy American goods, for what was sauce for the goose was usually considered sauce for the gander.

Mr. Tong does not know anything about railroads, telegraphs or steamships, but that is not considered essential in China. He has under him in the bureau of communications several transportation experts, who look after the details while he directs the general policy of the government, which is to grant no more concessions to foreigners and recover as many as possible of those that have already been granted. Hereafter the Chinese will build their own railroads; they will develop their own mines; they will establish their own industries, and will do all of their own business as far as possible. There are several new railway projects and they will be carried out by the Chinese themselves with local capital so far as it can be furnished, under their own control and for their own advantage. The future policy is "China for the Chinese." It is expected that they will make many mistakes, but the experience will be valuable and national pride and patriotism will be gratified.

Count Boni Gets Job

Paris—Count Boni has a job writing for Figaro at the rate of \$100 for each article. The first article appeared this morning. With this money and

his salary of \$3,000 as a member of the chamber of deputies, the former husband of Anna Gould thinks he will be able to buy three meals a day. Several divorce suits are again threatened as a result of the letters read in the Castellane divorce proceedings.

ARE JAPANESE SEEKING A QUARREL WITH CHINA?

They Are Preparing to Back Corea's Claim to a Disputed Island Province

Victoria, B. C.—Extensive military preparations are being made by the Japanese in Northern Corea, according to advices received by the steamer Antiochus, with the object of the enforcing of Corea's ownership of Kand., the island province inclosed by the headwaters of the Tumen and Yalu rivers. Advices from Vladivostok say that these preparations are causing alarm there.

The Korean Daily News says: "The existence of large garrisons in the north, the frequent arrival of Japanese troops on the east coast and General Hazzewa's recent tour of inspection, all offer excuses for the fears of the Vladivostok people."

The News believes that the operations indicate a Japanese intention to pick a quarrel with China.

Weale, a well known writer on East Asia politics, telegraphs to a Shanghai paper that the Vladivostok garrison has been increased to twice that of Port Arthur. Regarding Manchuria he says that Chinese authority should be strengthened and settlements made internationally; otherwise the growing rivalry and animosity of the powers will cause Manchuria to share Poland's fate.

MILLION ACRES FOR THE SALVATION ARMY

Land is in South Africa and is Offered Free for the Purposes of Colonization

London—A report was current today that the British South African company had offered to give the Salvation Army a million acres of land in Rhodesia for colonization purposes, with the stipulation that if the colonization scheme failed the land should revert back to the company.

General Booth admits that there is a certain amount of truth in the rumor, but says the plan has been prematurely disclosed, for it may fall through.

INDORSE THE PRESIDENT'S ACT

Telegrams and Letters, Mostly from North, Approve of Dismissal of Negro Troops

Washington, D. C.—Scores of telegrams and letters have been received by President Roosevelt commending his course in dismissing without honor the members of the three companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, some

of whom were engaged in the trouble at Brownsville, Texas. They come mostly from the north and include many persons who served as officers and privates during the civil war and who have served with negro troops.

It is expected that as a result of the criticisms of the president which have been made a resolution will be introduced in congress calling for all the information in the war department, together with the president's action in the case.

Meanwhile any further statement from the president on the subject is said at the White House to be unlikely.

JAPAN NOT NEEDING MONEY

Government Has Over Two Hundred Million Dollars on Deposit in London

Tokio—In spite of the pessimistic feelings on the subject of Japan's financial conditions which prevail in certain quarters by reason of Mr. Takahashi's mission to London, it is stated on the best of authority that Japan is not at present pressed for funds or in great need of money.

Japan has a deposit in London of \$260,000,000, and it is confidently expected that the balance of trade at the end of the year will be a favorable one. Next year's budget will be framed so as to meet the expenditures in excess of receipts, with the surplus of the war tax, amounting, it is believed, to \$50,000,000, and with the surplus in the general account of \$10,000,000. Administration expenses will also be curtailed. Finally the sum for prisoners' expenses due from Russia will amount to at least \$17,500,000. There will be necessity for a fresh loan or for increased taxation.

MILLER ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Disclaimer Desired From the Consul General

Washington—Henry R. Miller, United States consul general at Yokohama will be given an opportunity by the state department to affirm or deny a published interview, in which he is quoted as saying that the Japanese are organizing their army and navy to fight the United States.

A clipping of the alleged interview has been forwarded to Mr. Miller and the statement is made that if he denies it his answer will be accepted by the state department as conclusive.

PEARY CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Exchange of Cordial Greetings at the White House

Washington—Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer called on the president by appointment. He was heartily congratulated by Mr. Roosevelt on the achievement he has made in his latest Arctic exploring trip.

Waller Wellman, who hopes to reach the Arctic regions by means of an airship, was at the executive offices when Commander Peary arrived. The two exchanged cordial greetings.

CONGRESS IS IN SESSION

Precedents Smashed in Senate by Introduction of Resolutions and an Executive Communication

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—At noon on Monday of this week both houses of congress were called to order and the second session of the Fifty-seventh congress was regularly in session. Hardly had the chaplain of the senate uttered the last word of the opening prayer when Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania took the floor and offered resolutions calling upon the president for all information available as to the discharge of three companies of the Twenty-seventh infantry (colored), growing out of rioting last August at Brownville, Texas.

Vice President Fairbanks, taken by surprise, mildly offered the suggestion that it was customary to await word from the executive at the beginning of a session before proceeding to any real business. But Senator Penrose insisted on having his resolution read. Then up popped Senator Foraker, with a long resolution on the same subject which he had intended to keep in his pocket until formal word for the wheels to begin turning was given, but he now proposed as a substitute for the Penrose resolution.

The Foraker resolution directed the secretary of war to furnish all facts, letters, telegrams and statements bearing on the negro soldier affair for the purpose of ascertaining if constitutional rights had been violated through an executive order inflicting punishment.

To cap the climax the president, without waiting to receive the usual joint committee notifying him that congress was ready to receive messages from him, and without official knowledge that congress actually was in session, sent in a long list of vacation and other appointments, including the cabinet changes announced shortly before election. It was the first time within the memory of the oldest senators that a president had sent nominations to congress in advance of his regular annual message.

Before the surprise subsided Senator Cullom relieved the tension by a motion to go into executive session, which emptied the galleries of the crowd that had been holding down seats for hours during the forenoon. The open session ended so quickly that the spectators departed much like an aggregation that had traveled hundreds of miles to see a championship pugilistic contest that ended in a knockout in the first round.

"We seem to be started in backward," was the comment of a senatorial warhorse. "The president has begun that way and so has the senate."

Outside of the White House and possibly a few senators, the opening of hostilities over the negro soldier question was entirely unexpected. The