

DIET WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Japanese Parliament Enjoins the War and Votes the Means.

STORY OF THE SHORT SESSION AT TOKIO

Full Report of the Proceedings by Which the People Gave Consent to Operations Against Russia.

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TOKIO, Japan, March 30, 1904.—(From a Special Correspondent of the New York Herald.)—The Twentieth Imperial Diet ended its labor yesterday afternoon and awaits only the formal closing session this morning. In the main it has been an obedient Diet, doing with fair show of good will and with surprising celerity almost all that was asked of it. The points selected for the demonstration to the government that the Diet is still an independent body were few and not of commanding importance. The imperial rescript which called it into being gave it a life of only ten days, and there was prepared for it work which could have taken a United States congress about as many weeks. Yet in half a dozen sessions, none of them four hours in duration, all the real work was finished and time found for some spectacular and hysterical side play.

Projects of law originate in Japan either with the government or in the Diet. If the Diet is not in session the project is likely to take the form of an imperial ordinance, which gives it the effect of law until such a time as it is approved or rejected by the Diet, which might be at the next session after the promulgation of the ordinance. If approved it becomes law. Disapproval has the effect of repeal.

Members of the Diet.

The Imperial Diet consists of the House of Peers, appointed by the emperor, and the House of Representatives, composed of 377 members, elected from all over the empire. These 377 are divided among seven parties, the largest of which numbered only 123, far from a majority. There are conservatives, progressives, imperialists, liberals and independents, with two factions that did not dignify themselves with a party name, but call themselves "clubs." Before the opening of the sessions there were repeated meetings or caucuses of the various parties, at which plans of action were threshed out. All agreed that they must support the government loyally in all matters connected with the war. Each took its own kind of private fling at the government, which is not at all popular, but announced that although the cabinet is notoriously weak and unsatisfactory this is not the time to attack it. The two parties strongest in point of numbers effected a sort of working alliance, the cardinal matters. It was fairly well understood when these preliminary party meetings were held what went to the government's financial scheme. In fact, an outline of the proposed budget was submitted to the party managers at a general conference of them on the 25th of March.

Speech of Okuma.

The government scheme included an increase of taxation along several lines. Some of this increase was acceptable to the parties and some of it was not. It was here that they undertook to show the government their independence. The attitude was well expressed by Count Okuma, the leader of the progressives, in a speech he made at the preliminary meeting of his party. He said in part: "The dissolution of the last (nineteenth) session of the Diet was apparently due to the defects, policy of temporizing, and some failure to carry out the resolutions which were couched in the lower House's reply to the speech from the throne. The present is not the time to deal with the government regarding its domestic and foreign policy in the past. We must concentrate our whole energy for the attainment of a conclusive success in the present war. There are three great problems which will necessarily arise in connection with the war—first, the foreign policy attending the war; second, the financial administration during the war, and, third, the practice of economy."

Reasons for Confidence.

"I do not entertain any pessimistic views about the war, but I am bound to declare that any abuse of the nation's patriotism will rise to serious dimensions in the future. I believe that our army and navy will be victorious throughout. It is a rule of the world that those who obey its general tendency will prosper and those who go against it will be crushed. The war is a strife between civilization and barbarism, and Japan follows the general tendency of the world. This is the reason why I believe in Japan's final victory."

Budget for the War.

The draft of the war budget submitted to the party managers indicated that the government estimated that the expenditures on account of the war would be about 575,000,000 yen during the fiscal year, which ends on March 31, 1905. Of this amount, 60,000,000 yen had already been appropriated under imperial ordinances issued during the time the Diet was not sitting. The greater part of this sum had not been spent, in fact, only some 30,000,000 yen had actually been paid out. The budget proposed also to provide an extraordinary war expenditure of 200,000,000 yen and a special reserve fund of 40,000,000 yen. To meet these requirements the government proposed to raise 50,000,000 yen by increased taxation, to transfer 50,000,000 yen from special accounts and to raise 41,000,000 yen by public loans and what they called "temporary accommodations."

Extraordinary War Expenditure.

The extraordinary war expenditure of 200,000,000 yen the government proposed to meet by taxation and loans. The increase of taxes were to fall on land, incomes, business, sake, soy, sugar consumption, mining and exchanges. There was an increase proposed in salt consumption duties and the consumption of silk and cotton fabrics. A new tax on kerosene oil was also proposed. The government also proposed to authorize the issue of premium bearing bonds of small denominations by the savings department of the industries bank, it being the duty of the cabinet that during the war large expenditures would be made, most of which would go to the people of the poorer classes. It was to get at this money again that this scheme was proposed. This proposition caused much discussion and a great deal of opposition, especially among the bankers.

Policy of the Empire.

When the Diet finally met for the transaction of business Count Katsura, the prime minister, made a speech to the House of Representatives, in which he said:

ASTHMA CURED

IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED TO CURE Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Lung Trouble, Catarrh of Throat or Stomach, Chronic Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility. It is Especially Beneficial to Weak and Ailing Children, Curing Summer Complaint and Cholera Infantum and Building Up Their Systems.

MILKS' EMULSION CURES LIKE MAGIC

This great remedy has never before been advertised. It has simply been sold to people who have heard of it through their friends and thousands of persons in Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Evansville and other Indiana towns have been cured of the above complaints inside a few months. We do not find it necessary to go to Maine or California for testimonials, for our home people are glad to tell of the good Milks' Emulsion has done them and the person who commences using it is the best advertising medium we can employ.

READ THESE TESTIMONIALS:

The Milks' Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Gentlemen—I have been troubled with asthma and bronchitis for five years, causing me to suffer continually from a choking cough and difficult breathing. At times I could hardly get my breath and would cough continually. It weakened my entire system until I was not able to do anything. I doctored continually, tried all kinds of remedies but got no results until Mrs. Mary Schapker told me of Milks' Emulsion, which had relieved her of the same troubles. I got the L. C. Bomm Drug Co. to send to the Milks' Emulsion Co., at Terre Haute, Ind., for some and the first box gave me immediate relief. It stopped that awful cough and I have not had a return of asthma since I commenced using it. I cannot tell how I suffered from that cough and I consider Milks' Emulsion a godsend to me. I have no more bronchial trouble or asthma and have recommended Milks' Emulsion to all my friends. Yours respectfully, MRS. HENRIETTA SCHMITZ, 608 Cherry St., Evansville, Ind.

The Milks' Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Gentlemen—I was troubled with asthma and catarrh since 1892, and doctored with the best physicians in Chicago, also taking an eight months' treatment with the best specialists in Louisville, but they gave me no permanent relief. I also took one case of Peruna, consisting of twelve bottles, but got no relief from this, and thought of giving up the task, until Gabe Young, a moulder at Prox & Brinkman's foundry, got me a box of Milks' Emulsion and I could notice a relief after using the first box. After taking seven boxes a complete cure was effected. I have recommended Milks' Emulsion to at least fifty people, and it gave the desired results in every case where it was used. It has cured my wife of a severe case of chronic stomach trouble and I can't say too much for this valuable remedy. I always keep it in the house and find it a sure cure for colds and coughs. Yours respectfully, JAMES E. PERDUE, Checkman Vandalla Freight Depot, Terre Haute, Ind.

The Milks' Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Gentlemen—For a long time I have had trouble with asthma and constipation and never found any relief for these diseases until I used Milks' Emulsion. I now feel that I am permanently cured of constipation and I am getting great relief from asthma. I am going to continue the use of Milks' Emulsion until I am cured. I feel that it is the only remedy on the market that will do just exactly as it is advertised. Hoping that Milks' Emulsion will have an ever increasing sale, I remain, Very truly yours, MARY E. STRAN, Noblesville, Ind.

The Milks' Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Dear Sir—Allow me to write you a few lines in reference to your medicine. I have been bothered with asthma for several winters and I find that Milks' Emulsion is a first-class medicine and is all-right. The first box gave me relief. Have taken four boxes and would not be without it, as I have had a return of asthma since I took the first box. Yours truly, FRED WALTERS, 702 Harbor St., Conneaut, Ohio.

Mr. J. E. Milks: Dear Sir—My wife being troubled with a severe cough for several years failed to find any relief until she used Milks' Emulsion. Has used two boxes with good results. Have ordered six boxes more and would recommend it to everybody in need or afflicted with cough or colds or lung trouble. E. ANDERSON, 121 Hiller St., Conneaut, Ohio.

The Milks' Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Gentlemen—For eight or ten years I have had catarrh of the throat, have doctored almost continually but without any permanent relief. A friend persuaded me to try Milks' Emulsion, for which I am very grateful. Have taken one box and am now taking the second. It is with pleasure I say Milks' Emulsion has helped me more than anything I have ever used. Yours respectfully, D. W. FIRM, Grocer, 546 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Especially Beneficial for the Ills of Children. Your druggist will refund your money if you do not get results from the first bottle. Price 50 Cents. MILKS' EMULSION CO., Terre Haute, Indiana. GUARANTEED AND FOR SALE BY BOSTON STORE DRUG DEPARTMENT, OMAHA, NEB.

Failure of Proposals.

Baron Komura then described how Japan and Russia made proposals as counter proposals; how Russia indulged in the policy of procrastinations and delay, while making warlike preparations with astonishing activity; how Japan was compelled to choose between war or submission, and how the government was compelled to accept the negotiations. Baron Komura concluded by submitting to the house the text of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, during the process of the negotiations. A correspondence which reveals clearly the course of the negotiations. The White Book made public by the Japanese legation abroad simultaneously with its presentation to the Diet.

Komura Explains.

Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, also addressed the House, reviewing the course of negotiations with Russia, which covered the period from the summer of 1903, when the powers sent troops to China, owing to the Boxer outbreak, and occupied the whole of that country. At the time Russia repeatedly declared that the occupation was for the purpose of suppressing the insurgents in Manchuria and not for territorial conquest. It said that it would respect China's sovereignty in Manchuria and its territorial integrity, and that the occupation of Manchuria was only a temporary measure. In spite of all these assurances Russia had not once pressed China to conclude an agreement inconsistent with Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and with the treaty rights of the powers. When these proposals were made the Japanese government warned both the Chinese and Russian governments.

Action Upon Bills.

There was very little modification of the government bills. The proposal for a tax on salt and silks and woolsens was rejected and in its place was substituted an increase of the tobacco tax. This was accepted by the government, although it cut down the estimated revenue about 5,000,000 yen. The government announced that this sum would be made up by additional administrative economies and by diverting money from other sources. The bill authorizing the issue of small denomination savings bonds was amended to provide that the issue should not exceed 50,000,000 yen in one year, and that the law should remain effective only during the operation of the special tax law, which has been limited to one year after the close of the war. With these ex-

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The cost of the Spanish-American war was \$300,000,000; that of the Boer war, \$1,000,000,000.

The Philippines eat large quantities of dried grasshoppers, and also prepare them in confections.

The Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company control the products of Japan in their respective lines. An alcohol lamp gives off but half the heat and vitilates the atmosphere but half as much as a kerosene lamp of the same illuminating power.

Money sent back to Italy by Italian laborers in the United States is the financial salvation of many communities in southern Italy.

The cost of maintaining the English navy amounts to \$25 a year for every family in Great Britain, or more than two weeks' wages for the great body of the working people.

Half a century ago five times as many men committed suicide as women. Now the proportion is two and a half to one. The number of suicides among children is increasing rapidly.

Intoxicants affect men in various ways. When a Frenchman has drunk too much he wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, an Irishman to fight, and an American to make a speech.

Mrs. Mary Steady, who died recently at Medicine Springs, Okla., will be buried in her relatives. Her trunk went to the physician who has been her medical adviser for twenty years. Upon opening the trunk the other day the doctor was hurt and died. It was found that the trunk was full of pill boxes and all the medicine he had prescribed for her in twenty years.

After receiving one current of 45,000 volts and another of 25,000 and falling forty feet to the ground, Harry Elsey, an electric lineman, is alive, with the loss of two toes the only permanent injury. Elsey has returned from Kalamazoo, where he has been six weeks in a hospital recovering.

His recovery is considered one of the most remarkable on record.

The current was so strong that it melted the soles of his rubber boots.

By swallowing a false tooth Dr. Orville Westall of Brooklyn saved his life. He was asleep when the tooth dropped down his throat. The pain it caused awoke him, when he found the gas in his room was escaping. In a suffocating condition he managed to shut off the fluid in time to save him from complete asphyxiation.

Ten farmers grubbing trees on William Tyrer's farm, adjoining Duck Hollow, near Waterloo, Ill., a wilderness of forest and rock caves, chased six dogs after a wolf pack. The dogs returned, followed by eighteen angry wolves, and the men were attacked and had a fierce battle for their lives. Three men were badly bitten, four dogs were killed, and five wolves shot and two killed with axes, the remainder fleeing.

The wolves have killed many sheep, hogs and cattle, and the farmers fear they will attack children going to school. Five dollars state bounty is paid for each wolf killed.

Difference Between "Pi" and "Pie."

When type that has been set up is accidentally overturned or mixed, the jumble and its results are technically known as "pi." Some years ago, Joel Chandler Harris, the author, was playing whist at Warm Springs, Ga., with three women. The latter had bothered "Uncle Remus" considerably by talking throughout the game and by asking him foolish questions. Finally one said: "Oh, Mr. Harris! Please tell me what is the real difference between 'pi' and 'pie'?"

Carefully adjusting his eyeglasses, Mr. Harris slowly replied: "The latter is the foundation of the wealth of New England and the basis of indigestion. The former is the raison d'etre of profanity and the sine qua non of dialect stories."—Success.

Advertisement for Barker Collars and Cuffs. The ad features a large illustration of a chain-link collar and cuffs. Text includes: "ALL 'Barker' COLLARS and CUFFS ARE STAMPED Warranted Linen. You can get them at many reliable dealers in Omaha." It also lists various cities where the product is available, such as VACUUM, GARAGAS, and others.

Advertisement for Blatz Wiener Beer. The ad features a logo with a key and the text: "Blatz Wiener BEER Bottled Goodness. Milwaukee's Banner Brew. It isn't talk that counts, it's quality—Quality that stands out at all times, for honest beer is the most popular of all beverages. Blatz Wiener is due to its pronounced individuality—that indelible, honest flavor that always makes 'Blatz'—that delicious Blatz Wiener 'smack' that goes straight to the spot. Drink it for beer character—For health's sake drink it, as for it does town. Send a case home. ALWAYS THE SAME GOOD OLD 'BLATZ' BREWERY. BLATZ MALT & BREWERY, BREMEN, GERMANY. W. H. BLATZ BREWING CO., Milwaukee. OMAHA BRANCH, Tel. 1084, 1412 Douglas St.