DIET WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Japanese Parliament Enjoyee 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

(Copyright by New York Herald Co., 1904.) TOKIO, Japan, March 30, 1904.-(From a Special Correspondent of the New York Herald.)-The Twentieth Imperial Diet ended its labors yesterday afternoon and awaits only the formal closing seasion 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.

The session now closing was summoned to do certain clearly defined work. Several imperial ordinances had been issued on account of the war. They conferred extraordinary power on the military and naval authorities under certain circumstances and provided for the expenditure of large sums of money, the total appropriations thus affected being about 156,099,-600 yen. These ordinances were to be approved in order to make them of continuing force and a number of bills to be enacted into law providing the ways and means for carrying on the war.

Members of the Diet.

The Imperial Diet consists of the House of Peers, appointed and hereditary, 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 129, 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 offected a sort of working alliance on 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 with the government.

crease of taxation along several lines, lieve in Japan's final victory. Some of this increase was acceptable to titude was well expressed by Count speech he made at the preliminary meeting of his party. He said in part:

"The dissolution of the last (nineteenth) scrutiny. session of the Diet was apparently due to the words, 'policy of temporizing at home and failure to rise to opportunities abroad," 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 conour whole energy for the attainment of a conclusive success in the present war. There are three great problems which the war; second, the financial administra-

Furthermore, shipping business will be monopolized by foreign vessels, and, moreover, farming will suffer greatly. It is, end to the war as quickly as possible.

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 give rise to serious grievances in the will be victorious throughout. It is a rule of the world that those who obey its general tendency will prosper and those who between civilization and barbarism, and Japan follows the general tendency of



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Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Lung Trouble, Catarrh of Throat or Stomach, Chronic Stomach Trouble, Indigestica, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility. It is Especially Beneficial to Weak and Alling Children, Curing Summer Complaint and Cholora Infantum and Bullding Up Their Systems.

MILKS

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.

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 com-menced 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 Milk's Emulsion to all my friends.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. HENRIETTA SCHMITZ, 608 Cherry St.,

January 23, 1903.

The Milks' Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.: Dear Sir—Allow me to write you a few lines in reference to your dicine. 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 no return of asthma since I took the

Yours truly, FRED WALTERS, 702 Harbor St. Conneaut, Ohio.

READ THESE TESTIMONIALS:

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 affected. 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 Vandalia Freight Depot April 17, 1903. Terre Haute, Ind.

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 E. ANDERSON, 121 Hiler St., colds or lung trouble. Conneaut, Ohio.

The Milks' Emulsion Co., Terre Haute, Ind.:

Gentlemen-For a long time I had been troubled 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. STERN, May 22, 1903. Noblesville, Ind.

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. FINN, Grocer, 546 W. Wash. St., December 12, 1902. Indianapolis, Ind.

Your druggist will refund your money if you do not get results from the first bottle.

Especially Beneficial for the Ills of Children. Price 50 Cents.

MILKS' EMULSION CO., Terre Haute, Indiana. GUARANTEED AND FOR SALE BY

BOSTON STORE DRUG DEPARTMENT, OMAHA, NEB.

The government acheme included an in- the world. This is the reason why I be- of Representatives in which he said: the parties and some of it was not. It was of the patriotism of the nation, and its re- of the position of 100 empire by means of

patriotism of the nation, but as we are not sure that they will make no mistakes we should try to minimize their faults by our experience. Hope sustains present future hope. It is our duty, therefore, to bear the post bellum measures in mind."

Budget for the War.

The draft of the war budget submitted tures on account of the war would be about tion during the war, and, third, the practice 575,000,000 yen during the fiscal year, which these negotiations, anxiously desirous of a ends on March 31, 1965. Of this amount 156 .-"We should endeavor to bring the present 000,000 yen had already been appropriated war to a close as early as possible. Japan under imperial ordinances issued during kind. should dispatch at least \$00,000 troops to the time the Diet was not sitting. The Manehuria to fight the Russians, and the greater part of this sum had not been deprived of the producing power of these actually been paid out. The budget pro-As a result of the war, various posed also to provide for an extraordinary business undertakings will be suspended, war expenditure of 380,000,000 yen and a general depression will prevail throughout special reserve fund of 40,000,000 yen. To commercial circles, numerous workmen will meet these requirements the government be unemployed and prices of commodities proposed to raise 68,000,000 yen by increased will rise, while the nation will have to taxation, to transfer 50,000,000 yen from bear the cost of the war as it drags on. special accounts and to raise 411,000,000 yen by public loans and what they called "temporary accommodations."

They also figured on saving 47,000,000 therefore, urgently necessary to put an yen from the estimates for the current fiscal year for expenses outside of the war. Of this \$5,100,000 yen is to be saved from future. I believe that our army and navy purpose, curtailment of expenditure in the troops to China, owing to the Boxer outgo against it will decline. The war is a 156,000,000 yen appropriated by the imperial declared that the occupation was for the porary accommodations." bonds have already been four times overtaken at home, 35,000,000 being subscribed at prices above that fixed by the govern-

200 yen. The extraordinary war expenditure of 280,000,000 yen the government proposed to meet by taxation and loans. The increases a treaty whereby the evacuation of Manof taxes were to fall on land, incomes, churia was decided upon. It then began mining and exchanges. There was an in- which was only partly carried out. It was crease proposed in certain customs duties in April, last year, that it suddenly and a new tax on salt consumption and changed its attitude. Not only did it the consumption of allk and woolen fab- cease the evacuation, but it made several rics. A new tax on kerosene oil was also new demands on China. The reason for proposed. The government also proposed such an abrupt change in its attitude was to authorize the issue of premium bearing obvious. It was because the section of bonds of small denominations by the sav- the Russian government that advocated ings department of the Industries bank, it the permanent occupation of Manchuria being the idea of the cabinet that during was victorious in its struggle for asthe 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 pro- by the imperial government, for the indeposed. This proposition caused much disand a great deal of opposition,

especially among the bankers. Policy of the Empire. When the Diet finally met for the transaction of business Count Katsurs, the

"It is impossible that the authorities are imperial government, by the command of so disloyal and perfidious as to abuse the his majesty, engaged in July last in negotiations with the Russian government. Russia, however, not only failed to meet our proposals with sincerity, but also continued all the more to defiantly resort to hardships. Our nation must be upheld by actions which were calculated to injure our national rights. Hence Japan, in selfdefence, was compelled to terminate the negotiations and take independent action and it is confidently believed that already will necessarily arise in connection with to the party managers indicated that the all the world has fully recognized the justhe war-first, the foreign policy attending government estimated that the expenditive and patience uniformly exercised by the Japanese government in carrying on

is no doubt that all the subjects of his imconsequence is that the country will be spent, in fact, only some 60,000,000 yen had perial majesty all over the country are of one mind in their endeavor to secure in obedience to his majesty's will a speedy restoration of peace by gaining such a conclusive victory as to attain the object of the requirements of a belligerent state, has formed a financial program and by imperial the budget and various projects of laws. that you shall after candid deliberation

peaceful solution and mindful of the woeful

consequences which war brings upon man-

Komura Explains.

Baron Komura, minister of foreign afthe ordinary expenses and 11.900,000 yen fairs, also addressed the House, reviewing from the extraordinary, the savings being the course of negotiations with Russia, the result of a balance unexpended from which cover more than three years. In an appropriation already made for another | the summer of 1900, when the powers sent administrative departments and the sus- break, Russia sent a large army into Manpension of some undertakings in the de- churia and occupied the whole of that partments of war and the navy. Of the country. At the time Russia repeatedly ordinance, 103,600,000 had been alloted to purpose of suppressing the insurgents in the War department and about 48,000,000 Manchuria and not for territorial conto the Navy department. It was proposed quest. It said that it would respect to provide this sum by treasury bonds. China's sovereignty in Manchuria and its transfers from special accounts and "tem- territorial integrity, and that the occupa-The treasury tion of Manchuria was only a temporary measure. In spite of all these assurances subscribed, and more. The issue was all Russia more than once pressed China to conclude an agreement inconsistent with Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria and with ment for the issue, and 43,000,000 by per- the treaty rights of the powers. When sons who applied for sums not exceeding these proposals were made the Japanese government warned both the Chinese and Russian governments.

At length, in April, 1902, Russia concluded soy, sugar consumption, to make preparations for the evacuation. cendancy over another more peaceful section. These developments of the Manchurian question were carefully watched pendence and territorial integrity of Corea were absolutely necessary for the safety the traditional policy of Japan.

In the event of Russia annexing Man-

far east would become unstable. For "The maintenance of permanent peace in these reasons the government deemed it "The victory of the war is an outcome the extreme Orient and the consolidation necessary to arrive at a friendly settlement with Russia in regard to Manhere that they undertook to show the sults ought not to be misappropriated by a promoting friendly relations with the treaty churia and Corea, where the interests of government their independence. Their at- few persons who represent the people. powers and respecting their legitimate the two countries were likely to conflict, The cost of the war must be obtained from rights and interests is the established na- and thus sweep away all causes that Okuma, the leader of the progressives, in a the public debts, as has been done by all tional policy of the empire. But owing to would disturb the peace of the far east the foreign powers. A scheme of raising the fact that the schemes and actions of in the future. So the cabinet decided to war funds by pettifogging taxation needs Russia in Manchuria and Corea were open negotiations with Russia, and inwholly incompatible with this policy, the formed the Russian government to that effect on July 28, last year. To this Russia consented and the negotiations were opened.

Failure of Proposals.

Baron Komura then described how Japan and Russia made proposals and 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 break off negotiations on February 6.

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. This was the White Book made public by the Japanese legations abroad simultaneously with its presentation to the Diet.

At the conclusion of Baron Komura's adthe war. The government, in order to meet dress Baron Sone, the minister of Finance, addressed the House of Representatives or the subject of the financial proposals of the command has already laid before the Diet government. In all, forty-six bills were presented by the government to cover the It is the earnest desire of the government situation. With one exception these were alleged that he was living at a rate con the only bills presented during the session. They were promptly referred to special committees and the work of the session tions. He declared the charge to be ridic

The procedure in the Japanese Diet is rapid to an extent that is astonishing to cation of the editorial criticising the govone acquainted with their methods and ernment, and the result was that he was used only to the practices of our own more deliberate legislative bodies. No time is wasted at all. If any man begins to talk business session to have his principal acabout something that does not appeal to cuser also put out by alleging that this some of the members they pound their man had brought unfounded and baseless desks and laugh and talk loudly and keep charges against Mr. Akiyama, but this up a continued shout of "Uselessi" It proposal was hooted down. usually is. The rules provide for three readings of a bilt.

As a matter of fact, one or two is usually ufficient. These financial bills were settled in almost every case by the committees. They were read first upon their presentation to the House. Upon coming out of the committee they were read again. asked those who favored the bill to stand cording to their sections. When a vote is taken the secretary of each section counts those of his men who stand up. If there is all told a majority the bill is passed; if not, it fails. The other side is not called.

Action Upon Bills. There was very little modification of the government bills. The proposal for a tax all that the government desired. on sait and silks and woollens 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 6,500,000 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 is- It was written on the finest terra cottis sue of small denomination savings bonds he could find. Page number three struck was amended to provide that the issue father, who was asleep on a bench, and and peace of Japan. This has always been should not exceed \$6,000,000 yen in one year, now he and Herbert are throwing my love and that the law should remain effective letter back and forth with all their might, only during the operation of the special tax and unless a policeman comes pretty soon churia the existence of Coren would be law, which has been limited to one year I don't believe I'll over know a word of prime minister, made a speech to the House | constantly threatened and the peace of the | after the close of the war. With these ex- | what was in it:"—Washington Star.

ceptions the government plan went through unscathed. There was just enough change to emphasize the fact that the Diet could make changes if it so desired.

But the real excitement of the session was furnished by a matter that did not originate with the government. There was elected to the House of Representatives Mr. Akiyama, the editor of the Niroku Shimpo a newspaper of Tokio which has the reputhe misfortune to publish during the critan article evidently inspired from Russian sources, which gave the Russian view of the situation in the far east. The article appeared simultaneously with the article southern Italy. ical stage of the negotiations with Russia appeared simultaneously with its publication in several other papers of greater o less Russian proclivity in the far east. It attracted much attention at the time and considerable unfavorable comment upon the loyalty of the editor of the Niroku Shimpo. That article alone, however, might have been passed by without action by the Diet, but on March 16 the Niroku Shimpo published a leading editorial severely arraigning the government. This brought about the downfall of the editor. His paper was prosecuted in the local courts and ordered to be suppressed. His appeal from that order is now pending and the paper is going on under that appeal. Early in the session one of the members of the lower house brought forward a bill

looking to the expulsion of Mr. Akiyama and alleged that it would be clearly shown that the editor was a Russian spy. It was cited in proof of this charge that he had been in communication with General Kourtopatkin at the time the Russian composition of the Russia mander was in Japan last year, and it was siderably beyond his apparent income. Mr. Akiyama vigorously denied these accusaulous, and apparently it was. He accepted, however, full responsibility for the publiforced to resign his seat. Thereupon one of his friends made an attempt at the last

One other interesting incident was brought out by the session. One of the proposals of the government was to take over a monopoly of the tobacco business throughout the empire. It was proposed to pay to the present dealers a sum equal to 20 per cent of their gross receipts for a period of three years in return for the seiz-Then the chairman of the committee re- ure of their business. At a preliminary ported the opinion and recommendation of meeting of the party managers with the the committee. The president of the House government the manager of one of the most important parties in the house made up. The House is divided in sections, and a vigorous fight to have the payment to president and manager are apointed for the tobacco companies extended one year, each section. The members are seated ac- making it four instead of three years. The publication of this attitude on his part brought very promptly the inevitable talk of scandal, with the result that all the parties hurried to cover and the original proposal was allowed to stand. So the twentieth session of the Imperial

Diet ended with a practical agreement to OSCAR KING DAVIS.

An Early Tragedy. The Assyrian maiden was in tears! What is the matter?" asked her girl

"Herbert wrote me a seven-page love letter and threw it over the garden wall. OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The cost of the Spanish-American war was \$350,000,000; that of the Boer war, \$1,400,000,000.

tation of being decidedly yellow. It had heat and vitiates the atmosphere but half

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 Sickly, who died recently at Medicine Springs, Okl., willed \$100,100 to near relatives. Her trunk she left to the physician who has been her medical adviser for twenty years. Upon opening the trunk the other day the doctor was horified to find it full of pill boxes and all the medicine he had prescribed for her in twenty years.

His recovery is considered one of the most remarkable on record. The current was so strong that it melted the soles of his rub-ber boots.

The cost of the Spanish-American war was \$350,000,000; that of the Boer war, \$1,400,000,000.

The Filipinos 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 vitiates 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 now amounts to \$22 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

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 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 'p-f' and 'p-i-e?'

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

