THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE: JANUARY 31, 1909.

Premier of Japanese Empire Outlines Working Policy of His Country



(Copyright, 1969, by Frank G. Carpenter.) panic which began in the United States Our aim is to develop our agricultural, OKIO-(Special Correspondence more than a year ago, and which has af- manufacturing and commercial possibilities filed by the subsidies which you give your military party still controls everything." of The Bee.)-It is a fected every trading nation. The chief to the full."

great thing to be a mighty trouble is not as to our condition, but as

war is over and direct it along the lines improvements and thus spread the cost of land which has until now been idle. We of prosperity in the arts of peace.

Story of Katsura.

All these things form a part of the past ficits, if any, by loans. We shall issue no life and the present situation of Marquis more loans for the present, but shall deand also the finance minister of the Japa- regulate our expenditures by them. We increasing?" nese empire. Born in 1847, when James K. expect also to reduce the national debt at Polk was president of the United States, least \$50,000,000 a year." and only six years before Commodore "Will your new policy curtail the size of the whole world has been spending less combinations of capital proving profitable?" Perry made his first expedition to Japan, the Japanese army or navy or its plans than usual. The hard times have cut he fought, as a boy, for the emperor in the for the future?" civil war which made his majesty the real "No; the present establishment will be Japan has had to suffer with the rest. ruler of the Japanese people. Shortly after continued, but we shall economize where As to the increase of our trade, in 1877 our that he was sent to Germany to study mili- possible, and as to the military works exports were a little more than 23,000,000 we can to encourage combinations of captary science, and when he returned was which have been planned, including the in-

Katsura was made the commander of a di- instance, we have extended the period of in 1899 they reached more than \$100,000,000 velopment. At present the dividends paid vision, and in 1900 he became war minister, six years allowed for such works to one per year. They have since exceeded twice are very high, but that is always so in a miers. As such, he has had much to do postponed amounts to about \$100,000,000. with bringing the army to its present efficiency, and when the war with Russia broke out, he in the meantime having been on that great struggle. He was still in office when peace was declared, but there was such public discontent over the terms tion can be prosperous in any other way. not go on." ing the Marquis Satonji as his successor.

Premier of Japan.

general and lead your soldiers to our methods of regulating the revenues lines?" still to be at the head of a is abundantly able to pay all its obligations two blades of grass grow where one has sidies. We think it has paid us to give quis Katsura. "But the military party of nation during a war and manage its fi- and to carry out all its hopes of develop- grown before. We are studying intensive them, and they will be continued for some Japan is different from that of any other nances and government in such a way as ment for the future; but it must go slowly farming and by artificial fertilizers are years to come." to bring that war to a successful con- and along different lines from those of our materially increasing our rice and other clusion, and greater than all to be able to past administrations. What we expect to products. We are planting forests and are take hold of the government when the do is to take more time in making national bringing under cultivation a great deal

> past we have been regulating our revenues have many experiment stations as well as part of my policy to curtail rather than in- bracing the daimyos and their retainers. by our expenditures, making up the de- some agricultural schools."

Foreign Trade and Ship Subsidies. Taro Katsura, who is now the premier cide what our revenues are to be and "How about your foreign trade? Is it "It has been doing so almost steadily

"What are you doing along agricultural

down the purchases of every nation, and

or to commercial and business prosperity?" "Most emphatically the latter. No na- I see no reason why this increase should

"Has your foreign trade been much bene- oping in Japan? I understand that the nerchant marine?" "It is true that the most of the officer

"Yes, we must have shipping, and with a country like ours it is impossible for us of affairs are in the hands of what you to victory in war. It is greater and expenditures of the government, Japan "We are trying to learn how to make to build up a merchant marine without sub- might call the military party," said Mar-Japan for the Japanese. "Does Japan need foreign capital?"

"If you mean foreign loans, I should say system consisting of several distinct over a greater number of years. In the are also educating our farmers, and we no," replied Marquis Katsura, "It is a classes. There was the upper class, emcrease our foreign indebtedness. We wish who practically governed the empire, and to cut down our national debt and to put there were the common people, consisting ourselves in the way of gradually paying of the farmers and those engaged in manlargely at home."

"Tell me something about your banks "Yes. Most of our banks are paying good dividends, and they have been doing so for years. It is the same with many of our factories and with our street car lines and other such institutions. We are doing what yen. Thirty years later they were more ital, and the bigger the combination the made vice minister of the War depart- crease of our navy, we shall delay the com- than 432,000,000 yen. In that period they better it will please us. We believe such pletion of them so as to spread the pay- rose from 34 cents to \$4.43 per head. This things to be necessary to our home and When the Japan-China trouble broke out ments for them out over more years. For increase of our exports has continued, and foreign trade and to our commercial de-

"Along what lines is Japan to be de- proximately \$250,000,000. The increase in those to run into all sorts of speculations, and elevated to the premiership, was of the veloped from now on? Will it devote it- thirty years in our foreign trade, including that always means panic and financial dis-

Military Party.

of the government and the administration nation. This is naturally so from our history. Before the restoration, which marked what might be called the practical beginning of the New Japan, we had a feudal retainers went about with swords and they cut off the heads of such individuals of

&development of Japan along peace lines." was this military class that did the fighting, that reorganized the government, and Japan and Corea. that practically made the Japan of today. The conversation here turned to Corea, It was the educated class, and, necessarily, and I asked Marquis Katsura whether it it was given the chief of the official posiwas the intention of the government to tions. Theoretically, all men were equal, make the Coreans independent under Japaand the merchant or mechanic had an nese protection. He replied that it was; equal chance with the others, but in reality that the Japanese did not want to crowd it was not so, on account of his anteceout the Coreans, and that they hoped that dents, training and education. This has Corea would be able to govern itself with been the case until recently, but members of the other classes are rapidly com-Japanese are overrunning the country and ing into the government, and what you might call a commercial party is being deforeign trade.

I asked him if the Japanese expected to "But you must not consider the words colonize any part of the country. He re- tries are in need of money, and they have military party in the sense that the of- piled that they did not, and that they but little for undertakings outside their ficials composing it are all soldiers, and would only attempt to fill up the unoccuhence anxious to direct Japan along mili- pied spaces and develop the waste lands. Chinese and Japanese capital as to the extary lines. They are merely the descend- He spoke highly of Marquis Ito's work in ploitation of large tracts of forest along "Is there not a commercial party devel- ants of soldiers, educated to civil admin- Corea, and he evidently thinks that the

ing to rule apparently, even in Russia, and

in England completely possessed of the leg-

islative seat of real power, the House of

Commons, though a remnant of aristo-



MARQUIS TERA KATSURA, JAPAN'S GREAT WARRIOR STATESMAN.

istration. It is true that many of them are country will rapidly improve under his admembers of the army, but their aim is the ministration.

Our next subject was Manchuria, concerning which I asked his excellency if Japan expected to maintain the open door there. He replied:

"Most assuredly so. We hope that the trade of Manchuris will be free to all nations. It is so now. Indeed, the greater part of the trade there is in the hands of nations other than the Japanese. Both the United States and Great Britain do conthe advice of Japan. He denied that the siderable business in Manchuria."

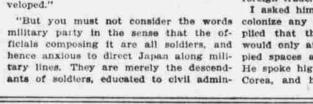
"What are the prospects of the Chinese said the door there is practically open to combining with the Japanese to furnish capital for its development?" I asked.

"They are not good just now. Both counown territories. There is a union of the Yalu river, and this promises to pay well. As to Manchurit itself, it is an enormous territory, with vast tracts of rich land and great mineral possibilities. The country has not been carefully prospected. and no one knows just what it contains. It has a large population and it will eventually be a valuable market. We are anxious to see the country develop, and we want, of course, to get as much of the market as possible."

and held that position under several pre- of eleven years. The sum of money thus that amount in several years, and they will new and fast growing country. We have probably amount to more than \$200,000,000 a high interest rate. I should like to see in 1909. As to our imports, in 1877 they it reduced, but not too much, as when were almost \$14,000,000, and in 1907 they ap- money is easy to get our people are limble

greatest value to his country, in carrying self to the attainment of military glory, both exports and imports, aggregates more aster. than \$75,000,000 yen, or almost \$140,000,000.

it. 1 would like to see our bonds held more ufacture and trade. The daimyos and their until within the last year. During 1998 and industrials, your excellency. Are such the common class as displeased them. When the time of the restoration came it



That was in 1906. Now, only three years later, we find the great warrior marquis again at the head of the government. The emperor and his leading advisers, including the chief statesmen and financiers of Japan, have decided that the country is going too fast and that its business needs reorganization. They find that they have an enormous national debt growing out of the war, and that the revenues and expenditures of the government must be reformed. As their leader they have picked out Katsura, and he again holds the premiership. There is no man in the empire so well fitted for the position. He apprecintes the military necessities of his country to the full, and he has at the same time a working knowledge of its financial requirements. He has already inaugurated a policy of retrenchment, economy and

of the world, and which in time, if carried Mr. Tillman plowed up the lawn in front

It was to talk with Marquis Katsura about the financial situation and its pros- his faithful "Woolhets." whose lack of peets that I called upon him at his official fineness was only equalled by their lack back of what eyes could see. Long after- ing his actual epinions of senators, repre- Human Life. His ability as a lawyer of tions has been almost miraculous, and has

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state. Mr.

"Woolhats."

high Japanese officials has an official residence in addition to his private home, the humbug side of Mr. Tillman. A rail-That of Marquis Katsura is back of the way lawyer, Mr. Spaulding, came up from State department and right next the Chi- Atlanta to talk with Governor Tillman nose legation. It is a large house, built in foreign style, and it was in a big parlor, furnished in red, with a red carpet and red walls, that I was received by the His excellency does not speak English and Mr. Sassano of the Department of Foreign Affairs acted as our interpreter.

But let me tell you how the premier "adleu." looks. He is of medium Japanese height, which is considerably under that of the average American. He is straight and well formed, having a big round head firmly set on a pair of broad shoulders. He has a high forehead, short black hair and a thin black mustache. His eyes are very nothing of the kind. You railroad lawyers The man who came to perform this task bright, but they grow serious now and then needn't think you are going to run the as he talks.

"For Peace, Always Peace." During the conversation I referred to him as a military hero. He replied:

"I do not care to be considered as a man It is wrong to look upon the Japanese as couple of "Woolhats" peering in the door. consumed with military ambition and a just for conquest. We are a penceful nation and we have only fought because we have had

way to keep out of it." Your excellency had much to do with 000,000 during the struggle. That seems to me a wonderful feat."

"It was not difficult." replied Marquis Katsura, "and largely so because the world name he showed at times something of the felt Japan's cause was a just one. The other nations realized that our war was defensive and that we were forced into it. We had not expected it and we had made no more than ordinary military then it was a like brooding on the troubled preparations. Could we have had time flood of human society and government we might have been in much better shape; that enabled him to see and utter truths all but we had to take our army and navy had felt, no doubt, and yet none but he had as they were and to arrange for such expressed so surely. It is true he did not additional ammuntion and supplies as were care for the word "ideals," and did not keep needed.

"Where were your bonds chiefly placed?" "Mostly in United States and England."

Japan's Financial Condition. "What is the financial situation of the they saw or did, without allegiance to empire today ?"

"It is not bad." replied the premier, This country has abundant resources and There was a touch of another imaginaour people are generally well off. There tion in him that sometimes appeared when is no great suffering in a business way, he was out of doors. A scene of sylvan and the times are no harder here than in beauty in the springtime, especially when

Told Tales About People in Public Life Imely

Tillman as a Woolhat.

Business Japan.

hack again, moved him to deep silence. "I turned at nightfall, covered with clay, with servants have carried their master's in- blasts which has changed the political R. TILLMAN understands poll- can't find a word for it," he said quietly clothing torn and skin barked in countless teresting mots to the newspapers, for the face of all Europe and is now apparently M South_ Carolina there are two from? Do you know what I mean? It is dian, \$5; bruised shins on the way to dead politics. There are the too good for us. Do you understand me? Indian, \$10. Report: There was no dead tribes 30 who live on the rich flat- It is something we don't deserve." Well, if Indian." aristocrats. lands in the eastern or seaboard half of one of our acknowledged esthetes had said the state, and there are the "Woolhats" \rightarrow this to anybody we should not soon hear rude moutain people, these-whose range the end of it,

They tell this story. It serves to exhibit He had felt it all.

Mark Twain and the Indian.

The days when "Sam" Clemens "stuck concerning outrages, which, for his glory type" on the Hannibal Union are recalled with the "Woolhats," Mr. Tillman mediby this anecdote. One morning "Sam" tated against Mr. Spaulding's clients. The came into the office very thoughtful, hung two were acquainted, and while Governor Tillman, alive to his own "Woolhat" needs of politics, in no wise abated his anti-railroad attitude-had a highly pleasant chat. Mr. Spaulding was about to leave. Mr. Tiliman stood waving him an affable "Good-bye, Jack." Mr. Tillman was say-

ing, when, like a flash, the beaming smile was supplanted by a perfect thunder cloud of a frown, the friendly voice changed to a growling threatening roar.

"No, sir!" Mr. Tillman shouted. "I'll do the state of South Carolina while Ben Tillman's at the capitol. Get out of my office, sir, and tell your scoundrel railroad clients that Ben Tiliman is neither to be

of his contract he was to write ment to the press that the story teller has bribed or bullied. Mr. Spaulding made no reply. When he of war. I am for pelce, p ac , alw ys prace, wheeled to go he was not surprised to see a

Cleveland's Imagination.

Some have thought Mr. Cleveland a man to do so. We did not want the war with without imagination. His Princeton life Russia, and we tried in every honorable does not confirm this. The fact that the main business of his life was practical statesmanship, and the further fact of his financing that war. You raised about \$800. own unlikeness to the dreamer or zealot or artist, may be the ground for the criticism. But he had hidden depths and imaginings of his own. Call it by whatever

> in the Century. If we concede high imagination to the man of science, brooding on the deep till some truth of nature emerges to his sight, is only 17 years old. his own on parade, but well in the background. Yet he said again and again that

a man or a community or a tusiness firm or a university or, most of all, a free people, without standards of right beyond what something unseen above them all, would

work the little lady has been awarded. soon sink below their own level. Some time ago, in her home town, she carried off a prize as the nicest and neatest apron maker in the county. Bhe is as modest as she is successful with her needle most other countries. The curtailment of the apple blossoms were coming into flower and the honors she has won rest lightly business has been largely due to the world amig the greenery, and the songbirds were upon her.

tics, which is the art of arous- on just such a day, after a flood of sun- places by falls of rock. He sought out the president often talks quite as freely in extending itself to the hitherio stagnant ing the ignorance of mankind," shine had burst through a light April chairman of the committee that employed their presence as when he is alone with east. We may set down in some measure writes Alfred Henry Lewis in shower. "What makes it so beautiful? him and silently delivered to him this his invited guests. Some day or other in to the same account the overthrow by he New York American. "In There is no word good enough. 'Ravishing' statement: "Mileage in looking for dead the distant future many of these inter- civil war of the same power in the United his ratilesnaks pulmetto state comes nearest, I think. Where does it come Indian, \$20; reading story about dead In- esting and very pungent bits of phrase States. and characterization will be carefully col- The impelling force everywhere has been lected and published, but probably not democracy, generally triumphant, advanc-

> -A Popular Book.

out to a conclusion, will probably make the of the executive mansion, and where his it all, as if spellboand. There was a look the most irreverent pungency of phrasing, way. Japanese one of the creditor nations of effete predecessors had raised flowers he of joy in his face like that Fenimore Cooper the table talk of Mr. Roosevelt is extraor- The Standard Oil, which has made so Not less, but rather more. momentous sowed a crop of oats. These heroic feats gives in his novel to the old huntsman dinarily interesting. No matter who hap- many men famous, and not a few in- than the political movement, and fraught

> ward he spoke of it, and with hesitation. sentatives, public men in general, ambas- mark brought him before the public eye carried mechanical invention with it. Mesadors, and even foreign potentates, in a long before his connection with the Oil chanical invention, with steamship, rail and way that makes one's head swim with as- trust, although his brilliant defense of this telegraph, is bringing the nations into far

tonishment.

worked diligently for several hours with- of this extremely piquant talk to fill a vol- his fame. out any copy on his small cap case in ume. The extraordinary part of it all is front of him. He was setting up the story that very few, indeed, of those to whom Rosenthal graduated from the Michigan tween nations or the appeal to violence my aim to make it pay its own expenses, of a wonderful find he and some of his he talks have yet betrayed his confidence. omrades found in McDougal's cave the Of course, they tell other people, but only Sunday before. The narration was to the those, who like themselves, can keep these effect that a crowd of boys, while explor- blazing indiscretions from getting into the

ing the great cave on Sunday afternoon, pages of the newspapers. ran across a petrified Indian. The citizens In a few instances, to be sure, table were greatly worked up over the story and guests of President Roosevelt have in they hired a scientist from Quincy to look perfect innocence revealed some of his caredead Indian in the face and report. less words; but then he has promptly enrolled them in the Ananias club and everywore gray mutton chop whiskers, a thing has gone on as though nothing at all thoughtful brow, and spectacles of course. had happened. Where in Europe there He was an unemotional chap and he looked would be issued in some gazette an offilearned and the committee was satisfied of his ability. By the terms cial dementi, our president gives out a state-

possible feature of the discovery for his- and absolutely false."

Champion of the United States

A Standard Oil Lawyer. One can imagine a book which would be is the rough, hilly western half of the Then another incident. One bright, still well worth \$500,000 to any publisher who One hundred thousand dollars a year as cratic control still retains a precarious ex-Tillman belongs with the day in September he was fishing on a clear could get hold of the necessary material a retainer, and \$1,000 a day when he is istence in the House of Lords. lake circled by hills covered with the green for it. This would be a volume containing actively on the job, isn't half bad as a The United States now, instead of being It was as populist, not democrat, that forest, and only here and there were the Mr. Roosevelt's table talk-or some of it- salary for a 4i-year-old lawyer, is it? the vanguard of democracy, might almost reform which has raised the value of the Tillman took his seat as governor. Evinc- leaves touched with crimson and gold. It since he first came to the presidency, says That's what Moritz Rosenthal, the Stan- be said to be its rear guard, the power of Japanese bonds in all of the great markets ing the sturdy sort of his populistic virtue, was too much for him, and he stopped fish- Harry Thurston Peck in the Forum. For dard Oil attorney, once of Chicago, now of the president and the senate making the ing. Then he gazed long and tranquilly at frank indiscretion, absolute bluntness and New York, has to struggle along on, any- constitution in some respects the most con-

> walking through the sunlit woods in calm pens to be his guest, the president always famous, did not have to serve as a public- with ultimate change, is the advance of communion with something beyond and speaks without the slightest reserve, giv- ity promoter for Moritz Rosenthal, says science, which in two or three genera-

> > corporation during the many law suits, closer communication and making of them

One might name at least half a dozen especially the recent most threatening one, in some respects almost one commonpersons who are by no means the especial where John D. Rockefeller and John D. wealth. intimates of the president, but to whom, Archbold were subjected to a grueling or- In one way, unhappily, invention has up his coat and went to the frame. He nevertheless, he has blurted out enough deal of testimony, has certainly augmented been retrograde. It has always been in-

> university in 1888, and after studying law and destruction. at Dixon, was admitted to the bar in 1890. The growth of physical science, or the He went to Chicago in 1891 to hang out increase of its influence over the mind, General Kodama and General Sakuma. A his shingle, and formed a partnership of has had the most momentous effects in great work was done in the civil adminis-

Moses, Rosenthal & Kennedy, which still another sphere. Those Christmas chimes, tration by Baron Goto. The Island has exists, despite the death of Judge Moses when the child first heard them, spoke to now been brought into thorough subjection. several years ago. Early in his legal all hearts alike, both of home and the Its finances have been reformed and its career, from 1894 to 1897. Mr. Resenthal church. To not a few they now speak resources so developed that it is now paywas assistant United States attorney in of the home alone. This change has come ing its own way. It is a valuable territory Illinois and fought the very trusts he is rapidly and startingly over the intellectual and will become more and more so as time

saved Chicago from a hold-up epidemic. The child when still a youth heard a sending twenty or more thugs to the peni- great professor of physical science strug- any ambition to posses them?" He especially represented the gling to reconcile geology with Genesis. city of Chicago in the traction fight, and Now he reads the work of a religious that the Philippines belong to the United was associate counsel with John S. Miller writer, such as Gladstone, struggling to

Intolerable regret, crumbling all the vital

healthy open air. Those who knew Win-

Grief Kills Strong linn.

torical preservation. The investigator re- It is odd that none of the White House with violation of the Sherman anti-trust ber two things: First, that evolution cannot have evolved itself; second, that un-

His defense of Inspector Lavin of the like brutes, humanity, as we have been Chicago police department, charged with here noting, advances, and we cannot tell being an accessory to burglary and other what the end will be, whether it may not pregularities, was one of the most specta- be the final ascendency of the spiritual cular and sensational cases in the history over the material in man. Man, let the of the Chicago bar, and he also attained evolutionists remember, advances and door."

some note, but little public esteem, by rises. The beast does not. serving as attorney for the owners of the Iroquols theater, and saving them from prison after the fire which cost 500 lives. Soon after he became associated with the Standard Oil company, and was one Judge Landis assessed the \$29,000,000 fine.

Inez, Crookston equaty, Minn. Wingren, Besides the federal suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company and the \$29,000.000 who was only 27 years old, was strong and to Japan, that your country and ours fine case which is now pending in the healthy until a few weeks ago, when he upreme court. Mr. Rosenthal is also as, shot and killed a neighbor, his closest friend, in mistake for a deer. The official acciated at present in another case of nareport of Wingren's death stated he died tional importance, that of the United Railof apoplexy, a rare complaint for a young ways company of San Francisco. man who has lived his whole life in the

Eighty Years' Retrospect.

gren best say he died of a broken heart. old English town, writes Goldwin Smith in few weeks ago, and his remorse was so a nutshell what he thought the relations the Cornell Ers. a little boy was lying in keen that, after giving himself up, he of the two countries should be. He rebed listening to the Christmus chimes, pleaded guilty to a charge of manshaughter plied that he would do so, and send it to perhaps to the last call of the watchman as soon as he was brought to trial. He me. The message, in Jananese, beautifully on the street, and looking at the servant was sentenced to a term in the reformatory, written in his excellency's own hand on lighting the fire with the flint steel and but public opinion was so strong that he a wide strip of white slik, lies before me. tinderhox of the olden time. Since that was morally innocent that petitions in his It is signed with the seal of the marfavor poured in, and the pardon board, quis. Translated it reads: morning what changes!

The main storm of the French revolu- taking into consideration the needs of his tion may be said to have ended at Water- family, which was left destitute without tual Friendship and Mutual Harmony." But there have been a series of after- him, released him on parole a week ago,

Saghalien.

"Tell me something about your possessions in Saghalien, that part of the island which the Japanese got from Russia as a

result of the war. Is it of any value?" "We call that territory by the name of Karafuto," said Marquis Katsura. "We have had the country but a short time. and are not able to say yet just what it is worth. The fisheries are considered valuable, and this is especially so of herring and trout. We are experimenting there along agricultural lines. There is considerable land fitted for farming, and since 1906 agricultural settlers have been guartered in certain localities and have been supplied with seed and domestio animals. We have also established government experiment farms, and we find that we can grow not only barley, wheat and potatoes, but peas and beans of all kinds. The island is rich in coal and there is considerable alluvial gold. The forests also are valuable."

Formosa and the Philippines.

"How are you getting along with Formosa? You were once governor general of that province?"

"Yes, I went there in 1897, at the close of creasing the construction of new instru- the military administration, and did some-Born at Dixon. Ill., May 4, 1866, Moritz ments of war, the incentive to enmity be- thing as to reorganizing the island. It was and this policy has been carried on by my

successors, Baron Nogi, the late Viscount goes on

"How about the Philippines? Has Japan

"No," said the premier, "Japan is glad States, and we believe that it means much to the peace of the Orient and to the peace of the world that it is so. This sentiment is common among all classes of our people from the highest to the lowest. We are gind to have the United States in the Orient, and we feel that the fact that is there is a great protection to our trade and to the presenvation of the open

- Andrews

Meange to the United States. "What is the feeling in your country as to the United States?"

"It is of the friendliest nature. We look forces of his being, is believed to have upon you as our friend and feel that your of the attorneys in the case in which caused the death of Charles Wingren, who interests and ours are along the same fived with his wife and seven children in lines toward the presernvation of peace. It means much to the world, as well as should continue to have friendly relations. Any war that would involve us would involve the whole world, and what we both want is peace.

With these words the interview closed. As I rose to go I usked the premier if he would not through me, send a measage Wingren shot his friend when hunting a to the United States, just a line giving in

"For Japan and the United States-Mu-FRANK G. CARPENTER



until many men now living have died.

now defending. As a state attorney he world, tentiary.

complete report, detailing every uttered what he knew to be "outrageously in administering the internationally famous reconcile Genesis with geology. immunity baths to the packers charged Let the evolutionists, however, remem-Ir ws.