

JAP-U. S. RELATIONS

Baron Yoshiro Explains Objects of Japanese Commission in Interview.

AS DEVELOPED SINCE WAR

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
 Rome, Aug. 15.—Behore leaving for the United States, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, president of the Imperial Japanese commission to the economic conference of the entente powers, held in Paris recently, explained to a correspondent of The Associated Press the general objects of the Japanese commission, and discussed, from a financial point of view, the relations of Japan and the United States, as developed since the war and as affected by the new Russo-Japanese treaty.

Baron Sakatani is well known to many Americans as the financier who straightened out the ebbing finances of Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. He for a time held the position that corresponds in the United States to that of Secretary of the Treasury. He is also mayor of Tokio. The other members of the commission are S. Taniuchi and K. Yabe, with S. Idzumi acting as secretary. The commission reached Europe by way of the Siberian railway, crossing from Petrograd to London, thence to Paris, and finally to Rome.

Explains Commission's Plans.
 Baron Sakatani, who speaks English fluently, said: "The Imperial commission was appointed for the purpose of attending the Paris conference, and also of visiting those countries in Europe now our allies, and of ascertaining in a definite way how the commerce of Japan can be increased with them, what they can sell us, and what we can sell them, especially as relates to products they formerly obtained from Germany and Austria-Hungary. There is also the question of delivering goods. Japan has three large steamship lines at present and they are building as rapidly as possible more ships, as rates in the far east have risen out of all reasonable proportions since the removal of German ships from this trade. We are willing to trade heavily with Europe, since in my opinion Europe will not be so long making up its present war losses as might be thought. Of course the amount of these losses will depend on the length of the war, and that depends on the success of the Russian and other powers' offensives. But should the war end in a reasonable time, the people of Europe will have been quickened by the war spirit; they will work harder to make up their losses."

"As regards the relations between the United States and Japan, it must be remembered always that we look with gratitude upon the United States as the country which sixty years ago put us in communication with the outside world, after a period of 2,500 years of almost non-communication with any other people than those of our own islands, except a few rare instances."
Reports Are Shifted.
 "In recent years there have been world-wide reports that the two countries had conflicting interests which would eventually bring them to war. First, the United States thought we might attack her, according to these reports. Now the reports have been shifted the other way. At home

and we have too much sense to see an ally that could not help us. An alliance between the United States and Mexico would profit the latter but not the former."
 "All the Japanese want, or ever have wanted, is a fair chance to do business in China on an equal footing with England, Russia, France, the United States, or any other country. Economically, we couldn't handle the job by ourselves. Japan insists that here shall be no outside, armed intervention, like that of the Germans, who fortified themselves at the port of Kiaochow, a port which we have taken from them. Such fortified positions constitute a menace to China and to the interests of every nation wishing to do business there, and eventually bring about the trouble situation, on a smaller scale, that has so long existed in the Balkans of Europe."
 "We cannot read the future, but for the present these are the facts regarding Japan's attitude, and I am glad to state that The Associated Press has in the past permitted Japan to place the truth before the people of the United States. In so doing, it renders a service to the mutual interests of these two peoples."

Persistent Advertising of Anything That Is Really Worth-While Never Fails.
Discusses Philippine Question.
 "It has been stated we want the Philippine islands. It is far better for Japan to have the United States develop those islands. She is able to spend the money needed to do it and we are not, and it is a fine thing for us and our trade to have peaceful and prosperous neighbors, no matter who they are. It is one of the economic errors of the present, for instance, to suppose that the losses of Europe are the gains of the United States and Japan, because they happen to be selling supplies. We are sure to feel those losses in Europe in the end."
 "Now for the Russian treaty and Japan's attitude towards China. It has been freely stated that the Japanese are unfair and dishonest in business. I will admit that there is a good deal of truth in this, so far as concerns us in the past. It must be remembered that when the United States and European merchants began to trade with us, silver was worth about one-fifteenth as much as gold among them, whereas, with us, it was worth one-fourth as much, by our coinage act. These merchants took advantage of this situation and exchanged their silver for gold. Our people here got the idea that foreigners were tricky and it may be said they retaliated in kind, as a matter of self-protection. Later, however, we have started our young men to commercial schools and they have learned international ways of doing business, and I feel sure in the future we will no longer suffer for a condition which grew out of a misconception as to what business meant."

"The Russians and the Japanese have learned and well understood since the unfortunate war of 1904-05 the national characteristics of each other, and gradually we have become quite friendly. The new treaty merely puts this spirit on paper, and is not inimical either to English or American interests in China."
Explodes Alarmist Report.
 "Let me right here explode the old alarmist report that the Japanese want a yellow-race domination of the east. I'm sorry to do it, but the facts are that the Chinese are too proud to ally themselves to a little people like ours,

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JOHN C. MARTIN
 Central City, Nebraska

Candidate for Election on the Non-partisan Judiciary ballot

For Supreme Judge

MR. MARTIN is 55 years of age, was born and reared at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he read law for four years prior to coming to Nebraska. He was educated at Western University, Wooster, Ohio, and Lafayette College at Easton, Pa.
 He came to Nebraska in 1888 and first located at Columbus, where he practiced law until 1888, when he moved to Merrick County, Neb. He has devoted his entire time and energy to the practice of the law in this state ever since, excepting during the years 1899 and 1900, when he was legal adviser of the auditing department of the United States located at Havana, Cuba, under the military occupation of Cuba.
 As evidence of his conception of the duties of the office to which he aspires, and for the purpose of advising the electors of Nebraska as to his conduct in that office if elected, he announces the following:

PLATFORM
 Equality before the law.
 Remove the law's vexatious delays.
 Substantial justice unhampered by technicalities.
 Purify the courts by severe punishment for perjury.
 No politics or favoritism known on the bench.
 "To do the right as God gives me to see the right."
Would Appreciate Your Support and Will Strive to Merit Your Confidence

HERE MAN AND HIS POCKETS

Joy and Necessary of Life Abundantly Provided and Fully Equipped.

Pockets are among the most useful things ever invented.
 What a small town hick would do for a place to put his hands had he no pockets is hard to imagine.
 As long as the hands stay in their own back yard, meaning pockets, there is no trouble. But when they stray into pastures new, meaning other men's pockets, then there is the very deuce to pay—unless you are shrewd enough not to get caught.
 No man knows exactly how many pockets he has. If you don't believe

it ask the first man you meet. He can't come within four of it.
 Each suit of clothes is equipped with so many of these repositories that the average "he" can't think right off the reel how many he has got.
 Give a man a suit of clothes without a single pocket and he would be lost. Just look what a man carries around in his pockets. Half a dozen letters, a can of tobacco and a pipe, or two or three cigars (more often these are worn in his vest just over his heart), a fountain pen, a pencil or two, a photograph of a dizzy broiler he doesn't want wifey to see, a knife that won't cut anything, a key ring with fourteen keys on it, some stamps

It stuck together, a few rubber bands memorandum book, a newspaper clipping of something the local paper said about him, a watch, a few matches, a pocket handkerchief, a poker chip, a card or two admitting him to his favorite boze club, a pocket-book with some money in it, a rabbit foot, a clasp off a silk garter (never mind whose), a few cigar store-oupons, a deck of cards, a pistol, a recipe for curing a cold (the principal ingredient of it being whisky), a piece of court plaster, a dream book,

a lock of blonde hair (when his wife's is black), on and on, ad infinitum.

These are but a few of the things he carries. Of course, it requires a lot of pockets. That's why the average man has between fourteen and sixteen pockets.
 I feel sorry for Adam. He had none. What did he do?—Florida Times.

Key to the Situation—The Bee Want Ads.

Henry T. Clarke, Jr.

Chairman Nebraska State Railway Commission

Candidate for Re-Election

Henry T. Clarke, Jr., senior member of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, is the candidate of the republican party to succeed himself.

Mr. Clarke submits his candidacy, first, on his long experience in this public work, and, second, on his record while a member of the commission. His platform is simple and easily understood. He is making no promises which cannot be fulfilled. The State Railway Commission was created to settle disputes between the people and corporations which undertake to serve the people. It is to the interest of the public that these disputes be settled correctly, even should a decision be rendered in favor of the corporation.

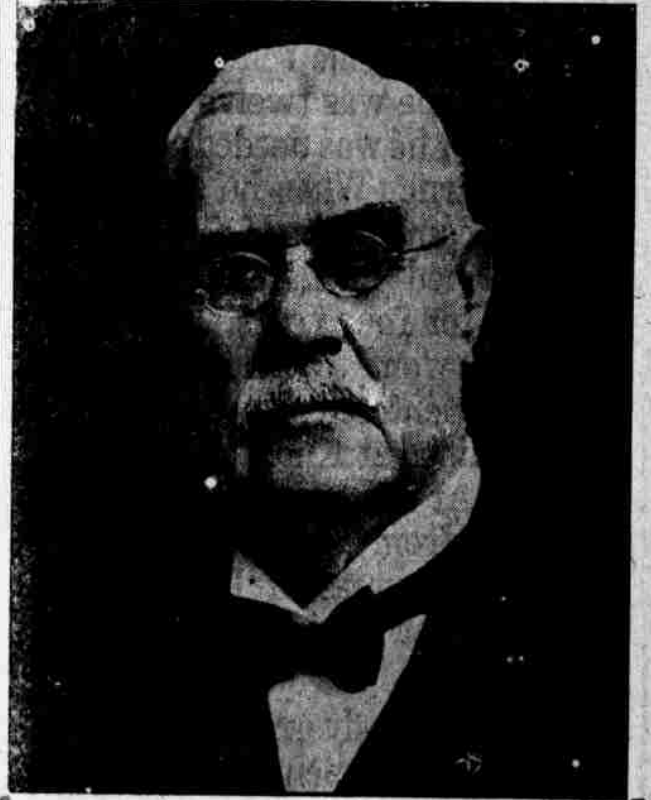


To the best of his ability Mr. Clarke has sought in the past, and will seek in the future, if elected, to carry out the intent of the people when they created the State Railway Commission—to render exact justice to all. This is the foundation principle of the great American government, and unless the State Railway Commission, with its wide powers and multiplicity of duties, adheres to this principle it fails of the purpose the people had when they passed the constitutional amendment creating it.

Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Clarke has seen much public service. He is a Nebraska product. He was born at Bellevue, Nebraska, in 1876, the son of Henry T. Clarke, Sr., a territorial pioneer and prominent citizen, who helped shape the early career of the infant state. He was educated in the Omaha public schools and later graduated from Chicago university and from the law school of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Clarke, as the anti-machine candidate, was twice elected to the legislature by the voters of Douglas county, and served in the 1905 session and the famous progressive session of 1907. He was one of the hardest fighters in that session for progressive measures put through at that time and now on the statutes of Nebraska in the interest of the whole people. He introduced and conducted the fight for the child labor law, and was the author and chief supporter in the house of the terminal tax law. He was chairman of the conference committee on the pure food bill and did much to make it an effective enactment. With other believers in fulfilling platform pledges he led the fight for the direct primary law. He was a stalwart supporter of the anti-pass law, both in the 1906 and 1907 sessions. As chairman of the house committee on engrossed and enrolled bills in that session he so performed his duties that not a mistake was made in the house committee on any law passed in that session.

Mr. Clarke was appointed a railway commissioner by Governor Sheldon to fill a vacancy of a few months. He was elected for a three-year term in 1907 and for a six-year term in 1910. Mr. Clarke played an important part in the formation of that most monumental work of the Nebraska Commission, the revision and reduction of class freight rates in Nebraska. This freight reduction order of the Commission, which has saved vast sums of money already to the people of the state, is now on trial for its existence, and it behooves the voters to continue in office men who thoroughly understand the questions involved and who are now in the midst of the fight to save the life of that order.



Jacob Fawcett

Candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Judge Fawcett was born in Wisconsin, and in 1888 came to Nebraska, locating at Omaha, where he successfully practiced law until he was elected Judge of the District Court in 1895. He was re-elected four years later. In 1908 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Sheldon. Nominated at the Republican Primary in 1909, he was elected in November and is now completing his eighth year as Judge. Four years ago he was elected by his associates as acting Chief Justice, and in that capacity has at all times presided in the absence of the Chief Justice. On the death of Chief Justice Hollenbeck, in 1915, his associates joined in a written request to the governor for his appointment as Chief Justice. He is now a candidate for that office on the non-partisan ballot.

Judge Fawcett enlisted in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry at the age of 14 years and served until the close of the Civil War. He was twice severely wounded. He is a man of vigorous health, of wide experience and fearless in his convictions. The best interests of Nebraska will be served by his election as Chief Justice.

JUDGE JAMES R. DEAN

Former Judge Supreme Court

Candidate for Judge Supreme Court



In voting for Judge Dean you are voting for a man already versed in the technicalities and procedure of the supreme court. He proved his ability as a supreme court judge when appointed in 1909. He made a splendid record. Read what other papers say about him:

Crete Democrat: "Judge Dean is an able jurist and made an enviable record while a member of the Supreme Court."
Mason City Transcript: "Judge Dean was a popular candidate at the primaries for Supreme Judge. In a field of ten candidates, where six were nominated, he crowded the high man closely for first place."
Custer County Chief: "Few judges or lawyers are better or more favorably known in Nebraska than Judge Dean, where he has lived 25 years. He is in life's prime. Ask about him and you will include his name among the three candidates for whom you can vote for Supreme Judge."

SAMUEL H. SEDGWICK

of York, Nebraska

Candidate for Re-election for

Judge of the Supreme Court

His ability as a jurist has been proven by efficient service on the Supreme Bench of Nebraska.



If returned to his high office, Judge Sedgwick will continue to render the same quality of service which has widely marked his public record to this time.



John M. Macfarland

Republican Nominee for

STATE SENATOR

From Douglas County