

NEW JAP DEMANDS PROSTRATE CHINA

Baron Hayashi Asks Republic to Give to Japan Much Police Power.

HIGH PRICE FOR SHOOTING

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Peking, Oct. 29.—China was stunned by the Japanese demands presented by Baron Hayashi as a condition upon which his government was willing to settle the Chengchiatun incident, which resulted in the death of a number of Japanese and Chinese soldiers. The Japanese minister presented these demands on September 3. Part of the demands were written, but part were verbal and given with a request that they be held secret. Consequently the full importance of the Japanese demands was not known for many days. In fact the full import of the demands is not now generally realized as the language of a number of them is so indefinite that they are capable of very broad interpretation. The two demands of greatest moment are those which insist upon China granting police power to Japan in Eastern Inner Mongolia and Southern Manchuria, and upon the employment of Japanese military instructors in military colleges and schools throughout entire China.

Elusive Words. The first of these demands was written, but in such general terms that its meaning was indefinite and capable of the broadest sort of interpretation. It exacted the right to establish police stations in a part of eastern Inner Mongolia and southern Manchuria where Japanese reside, the number of the stations to be fixed in the future. The treaty of 1915 between Japan and China granted the Japanese the right of residence in south Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia. The Japanese under this treaty are to be limited to ports open to foreign settlement. At present only five ports are open, but others will be open from time to time when Japan sees fit, and eventually the Japanese will be able to reside legally in all more important southern Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolian cities and towns. Japanese are now living all over southern Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia without legal right. The Chinese insist that granting the Japanese demands for police power in eastern Inner Mongolia and southern Manchuria would amount to the surrender of sovereignty in those places. This view is also shared by all Europeans living in China. However, China is in no position to refuse this demand. The financial needs of the Chinese republic are so pressing it must depend upon Japan for money, and this situation renders the Chinese foreign office helpless.

Jap War Tutors. The unwritten demand for the employment of Japanese military instructors in all Chinese military col-

leges and schools, is extremely distasteful to China and has provoked wide discussion in the Chinese press, which believes that the granting of this demand will eventually give Japan domination of the military party in China and practical control of national politics. From the first of the negotiations concerning the Chengchiatun affair, Japan has assumed that its original statement of facts is correct, and has proceeded on the theory that the Chinese troops and the Chinese commander at Chengchiatun were wholly in the wrong. This assumption has been very offensive to the Chinese press, which constantly reminds the Japanese that their troops were in Chengchiatun wholly without legal right, as eastern Inner Mongolia is not even open to Japanese settlement. The entrance of Japanese into southern Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia is denounced by the Chinese press as an invasion of Chinese sovereign right. Furthermore, Chinese officials held that the Japanese troops were aggressive in the Chengchiatun incident, and should have expected a battle when they attempted to invade the headquarters of the Chinese military detachment.

Six Other Demands. The six other demands concerning the Chengchiatun incident relate chiefly to the military officers and troops in eastern Inner Mongolia and southern Manchuria, and do not have the international import of the two demands first mentioned. The Japanese insist upon the removal of Colonel Chang, who commanded the Chinese detachment at Chengchiatun when the clash occurred. They also demand the punishment of Lieutenant General Feng Teh-lin, who commanded the entire division of troops, of which the Chengchiatun detachment was a part. The Japanese also demand the posting of official notices through southern Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia, warning Chinese troops against further clashes with Japanese troops. Payment of compensation to the families of the Japanese soldiers who were killed is also demanded, and an apology from General Chang Tso-lin, at Mukden, the military-governor of Fengtien province, is insisted upon.

Woman Fractures Skull in Bad Fall

Mrs. Joseph Clout, residing a mile and a half north of Florence, suffered a fractured skull when she fell from a street car at Sixteenth and Dodge streets. She was attended by Dr. Shook and taken home. Her condition is serious.

Benson Presbyterians Are Planning to Build Church

Benson Presbyterians are going to build a church. The purchase Tuesday of a lot east of their present church site indicates their intentions. W. S. Wright of Benson sold the lot for \$1,400. The elders plan to move the present church and build on the combined lots a modern edifice.

THE NATIVE THIRST

Americans Spend a Billion and a Half a Year for the "Soft Stuff."

BIG CALL FOR SODA WATER

Recent statistics compiled by a trade organization in New York have brought to light some interesting facts in regard to a business which is truly American, and of which the rest of the world knows little or nothing, with the possible exception of Australia. According to these statistics, soda water and its kindred beverages have become a virtual necessity to the American people and last year the sweet-toothed people of this fair land dug down into their pockets for a sum amounting to over \$1,500,000,000 to satisfy their craving for soft drinks. The soda water and soft drink business has developed its millionaires in recent years, just as the steel, automobile and other industries have.

In 1876, when the Centennial exposition was held in New York, a marble soda water fountain was placed on exhibition in one of the buildings and proved to be one of the many curiosities of the exposition. Before that time sodas had been sold in isolated sections of the country, but from then on soda water became an American byword, unknown anywhere else in the world. The business grew and soda water fountains became adjuncts of the drug stores. Then the bottling business came into existence, and now it is estimated that two-thirds of the business is handled by the bottlers. The statistics show that there are 13,316 bottlers of soft drinks in the United States, 9,622 in the north, 1,938 in the south and 1,956 in the west.

Public regulation of soda fountains has followed the growth of the business. Health boards in various cities have adopted laws which have the object of preventing disease through unclean glasses. In New York the health department demands that all glasses, spoons and other utensils be properly cleaned and all soda dispensers must pass a physical examination so that none who are diseased may be employed at the soda fountains.

An American Institution.

This country is the greatest soft drink country in the world and the growth of the business in the last few years has been little short of marvelous. It is a distinctly American institution, and investigations have resulted in the statement that extremes of heat and cold, common throughout the country, are an important factor in the development of the industry, causing the people to consume enormous quantities of these drinks. In proportion the "dry" states have used slightly more than those in which alcoholic beverages are sold. In many places where prohibition is in existence the bars have been turned into soda fountains, and, in some, the soda fountains and dealers are re-

quired to pay a tax such as was formerly imposed on liquor shops.

The United States government has come to recognize the importance of the soda fountain, and the bureau of chemistry has made important studies of fruit juices for soda water. After the growth of the industry became an assured fact and its permanency certain, other drinks began to make their appearance. These were of many varieties, mostly derived from fruits, plants and nuts. One large company, which markets a popular 3-cent drink through soda fountains, does a business of millions of dollars annually. Grape juice has been greatly popularized through the soda fountain. Logganserry juice, which is being made in the Pacific northwest from loganberries, which have been developed from a combination of blackberries and dewberries by the Burbank method, is being investigated by a government expert, who stated that he regards the future of the soft drink business as having enormous possibilities. Nut juice forms one of the main ingredients of the kola drinks, which derive their name from the kola nut, a large nut imported from Africa and South America.

Big Money Pulled Down.

There are about ten cities in the south in which these drinks are manufactured. During the last eight years this business has increased by leaps and bounds, and the statistics compare so favorably that the year estimate 30,000,000 gallons have been consumed from January to the present time, showing an increase of 1,800 per cent since 1898. Last year the retailed volume of these beverages amounted to \$250,000,000. Considerable mystery surrounds this drink, and its entire business is closely guarded, but the statistics show that several million gallons were sold within a radius of 300 miles of Philadelphia.

While America spends more money than the rest of the world put together on sodas and soft drinks, many other countries are beginning to evince an interest in American soda water, especially Australia, where the business is conducted very much as it is here. Americans have been largely instrumental in its successful introduction there. To a smaller extent, England has become interested in our soft drinks, but there has never been a natural demand in England for cooling beverages and refreshments, because England hasn't the extremes of heat and cold that we have here. Even English ice cream is made largely of water and is more like American sherbet or water ice.

Altogether the soft drink, candy and ice cream business in this country, three of the luxuries that Americans must have, take a stupendous amount yearly out of the pockets of American citizens. The money they spend on these items amount to a staggering sum. According to the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers' statistics, 200,000,000 gallons of ice cream have been consumed this year. One of the largest innovations for ice cream and soda water service is being tried out by a railroad, which has placed small fountains on some of its trains out of Chicago as an experiment, and if it proves to be successful it will become a regular feature.—Philadelphia Record.

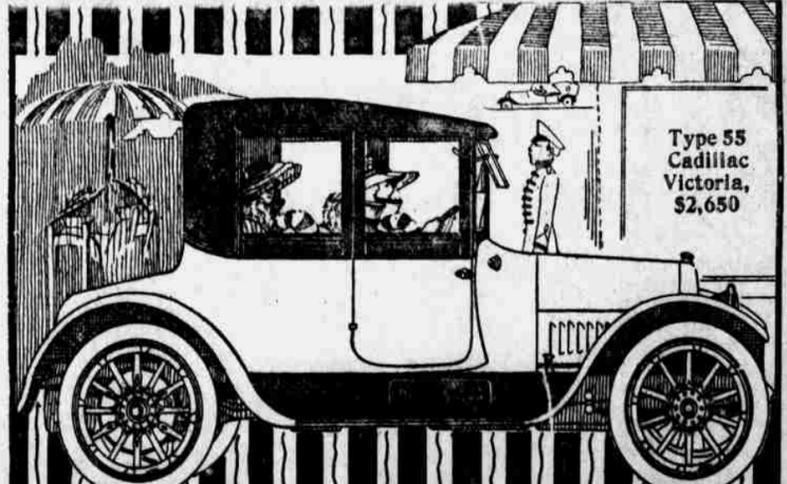
Central State Bank Fights for Charter

Within sixty days the officers of the new Central State bank of Omaha expect to have a final decision from the supreme court of the state on their mandamus suit to compel the State Banking board to issue them a charter. President Albert S. White said yesterday. The case, he said, would take precedence over other cases in the supreme court. The officers won their

mandamus suit in the district court of Lincoln, but the state board appealed it to the supreme court. Meantime the quarters at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Dodge streets, long arranged for the new institution, are idle until the case is decided. The Central State bank completed its organization many months ago, even before the American State bank of Omaha completed organization, but on some technicalities the charter was held up by the State Banking board and was dragged into court.

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NEBRASKA JOBBERS GIVE REASONS

Why HENRY T. CLARKE, Jr., of Omaha, Should be Re-elected to the State Railway Commission

TO THE VOTERS OF NEBRASKA

The people of Nebraska are facing right now the serious danger of heavy increase in freight rates and passenger rates. The fight is only fairly begun. The people must be wide awake to retain the advantage they now have. It is to be largely a battle in the courts. That battle is now under way.

The railroads hire the most experienced men they can secure. They are experts in their lines. They are retained as long as possible by the corporations because it pays to keep them. If the people are to be successful in defending themselves they must have skilled and experienced representatives on their side.

Henry T. Clarke, Jr., fills the bill. He has seen much active service on the railway commission. He has led the fight for rate reductions. He has defended the rates after reduction. He is a rate expert as well as a trained lawyer. He is familiar with every phase of railroad rate making. He has matched his skill and experience against the railroad experts successfully. He is fitted to take up the burdens of the fight now beginning and to represent the people's side. The railroad experts know their case. Are the people willing to put up against them an untried, inexperienced man, any more than the railroads will do it on their side? Is it wisdom? Freight rates effect the man who produces on the farm. They affect the merchant and the jobber who handle these products. They affect the consumer who finally pays. They affect every citizen of Nebraska.

Are reasonable rates worth fighting for? To keep

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| Chas. B. Towle, Lincoln, Chairman. | C. D. Marr, Fremont. | Chas. Kelsey, Norfolk. |
| Robt. M. Joyce, Lincoln. | W. S. Wright, Omaha. | J. D. Lau, Lincoln. |
| L. A. Kinney, Hastings. | J. S. Brady, Omaha. | Edmond Simmons, Scottsbluff. |
| C. C. Quiggle, Lincoln, Treasurer. | C. B. Dempster, Beatrice. | John Donald, Grand Island. |
| H. B. Grainger, Lincoln. | C. H. Pickens, Omaha. | J. H. Allen, Lincoln. |

them, have trained men on the people's side. Henry T. Clarke, Jr., has had more training and experience than any other man the people can get. The railroads have the other men who are his equal.

Ability counts for the corporation; it will count for the people.

Would you, in your business, fire a well tried expert salesman and hire an inexperienced clerk to handle your important transactions?

"It has always been conceded that it is a mighty poor policy to swap horses in the middle of the stream." This saying applies with tremendous force as to the man who shall fill the office of railway commissioner for the next six years.

The retail dealer should remember that Mr. Clarke's services should be continued if the over charges collected by the railroads of Nebraska are to be returned to the consignor.

It was Mr. Clarke's bold and aggressive actions in the 1915 western advance rate case, that prevented the railroads from increasing the freight rates on every bushel of grain shipped out of the state of Nebraska.

Do not forget rate advance cases are already in Federal court. If you are to win you must select your officials wisely.

A non-partisan organization of Nebraska manufacturers and jobbers has been organized for the protection of Nebraska shippers and they are paying for this advertisement.



Committee.

Vote for HENRY T. CLARKE, Jr., for Railway Commissioner