EMPEROR OF JAPAN IS DEAD

Continued from Page One.

illustrious husband for whom I entertained sentiments of the highest personal regard.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

"His Excellency Viscount Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs:

"I offer to your excellency the expression of my personal sympathy and sorrow in the great loss which has been sustained by the Japanese nation in the death of his majesty the Emperor Mutsuhito.

"P. C. KNOX, Secretary of State."

PRESIDENT GIVES OUT STATEMENT EXPRESSING REGARD FOR MUTSUHITO

Aside from expressing to the Japanese government and to the new Emperor the condolences of himself and the American nation in the event of the death of Emperor Mutsuhito to-day, President Taft dictated for publication a statement expressing his personal sorrow and a tribute to the late Japanese sovereign as he knew him personally.

"I am greatly shocked by the death of the Emperor of Japan," he said. "It has been my good fortune to have met the Emperor as many as half a dozen times and to have come into such relations with him as his guest, as to feel that there was a personal friendship between us.

"The Emperor was a remarkable ruler. He was brought to actual power through the Shogun rebellion, and his life has assured the wonderful growth and expansion of the Japanese empire. The Emperor was a hard worker, and gave great attention to matters of government. His genius for government was shown in his selection of generals, admirals, and statesmen who have reflected glory upon the Japanese nation. Rarely in the history of the world has such progress been seen or can be so clearly traced to the ability of certain men who led in it and who were the Emperor's selection and enjoyed always his support. His distribution of offices, honors, and titles was made after careful comparison of the importance of the services rendered. No one who knows intimately the history of Japan in recent years will deny to Mutsuhito the real leadership of his people."

HISTORY OF LIFE AND REIGN OF EMPEROR MUTSUHITO

His imperial majesty Mutsuhito was the 121st Emperor of Japan. He was born at Kyoto on November 3, 1852, and was the second son of the Emperor Komei. In 1866, seven years before his father's death, he was declared heir apparent. He ascended the throne as a boy of fifteen, and on that occasion gave his solemn promise to grant some form of representative government. He fulfilled that promise in the most liberal manner and thus gave to his country its new birth. He is acclaimed by the entire world as the father of modern Japan.

Muatsuhito succeeded to the throne at the very moment of the fall of the Shogunate, that office of generalissimo which had been converted into a military dictatorship of the empire. The first two years of Mutsuhito's reign saw the successful quelling of all rebellious uprisings among followers of the fallen Shogun. The young Emperor received then a throne restored to its full dignity and authority.

Fourteen years before Mutsuhito's succession Commodore Perry had been received by the Shogun. The Daimyos, or aristocracy, had already begun their struggle against the Shogun and made his reception of the foreigners an issue. The Shogun, in attempting to revenge himself upon the Daimyos for his humiliation met decisive defeat, which resulted later in his fall.

Makes Wise Decision.

The Shogun out of the way, the Daimyos then executed what has been called one of the greatest and wisest reversals of policy the world has ever seen. The Daimyos declared in favor not only of intercourse with the Western world but of the Occidentalization of their empire.

The first great result of this decision came in 1871, when the Daimyos themselves came forward to surrender their estates and their privileges as feudal lords. The Japanese feudal system ended with this hari-kari, or suicide. The voluntary nature of this surrender by the Daimyos has characterized practically all the revolutionary changes which have taken place since them.

The constitution was a free gift from Emperor Mutsuhito. It must be continually borne in mind that in Japan all the power is vested originally not in the people but in the Emperor, who supposedly received his powers from divine sources.

Adopt Civilization.

After the death of feudalism in 1871 there followed a rapid succession of events which marked the stages in the discarding of Orientalism and the adoption of Western civilization. A centralized bureaucracy arose on the ruins of feudalism. At the same time all social disabilities were removed, Buddhism disestablished as the religion of the court and the state and religious freedom declared. Imperial mints were opened and the institution of postal, telegraph, and railway systems projected.

In 1873 came, in heterogeneous array, the use of vaccination as a preventive of the disease which had often devastated the population of Japan; the European calendar, photography, meat eating and countless other Western institutions and customs. In that year also European dress was adopted as the court attire and the wearing of the queue was interdicted. Persecution of Christians was stopped.

Not even the least important of these Western innovations was introduced without encouragement from the throne.

Receives Foreigners.

The Emperor began receiving foreigners, and that without the veil which had for ages concealed the face of Japan's sovereign from the gaze of even the noblest of his subjects. But most important was his raising of trade and labor to a dignity hitherto undreamed of. The Emperor set the young men of great families to industry and business, encouraging them to take up vocations which had for centuries been despised as unworthy of a man of blood. Commerce had been for ages in the hands of the meanest of the people, and this fact, Japanese apologists say, accounts for the sharp practices among Japanese tradesmen of which the Occidental complains.

Steamship companies were established in Japan beginning in 1875, torture was abolished soon after, financial reform was effected by the commutation of the pensions of the Samurai, or warrior class, and in 1878 a bourse and a chamber of commerce were established in Tokyo. In 1880 laws based on the code of Napoleon were introduced and promulgated by the Emperor. Three years later a supreme court of justice was established. In 1884 the teaching of English in the common schools was begun.

Take up Westernisms.

From 1885 to 1887 are described as the years of the "foreign fever," when Japan seemed about to be submerged in a flood of Occidental influences. The Japanese took up with feverish eagerness all sorts of "westernisms," some of them but fads. Thus, card playing, athletics, dancing, and foreign dress for women came in. The same period was one of change in politics. Administrative reforms were introduced, great numbers of offices abolished, and such an upheaval took place that it is now also known as the time of the "O-jishon," or "great earthquake."

The adoption of certain great and sound institutions by the Emperor and his ministers had aroused in the people a perfect mania for all things foreign. Years of breathless activity among the people ensued, and "Europeanization" was pushed to "financial details." Naturally a reaction ensued, which led to pronounced anti-foreign feeling among the people.

Constitution Granted.

Notwithstanding this reaction, the Emperor and his ministers continued on their course, and in 1889, on the 2,549th anniversary of the founding of the empire, the constitution was granted and proclaimed. It was followed by the local self-government act, and in 1896 a great step toward commercial development was taken in the granting of bounties to shipping and navigation. In the following year the gold standard was adopted. Treaty revision was finally secured in the same decade, and Japan was thrown open to foreigners for trade and residence, subject to the same laws as imposed upon the Japanese.

Meanwhile Japan had astounded the world by inflicting utter defeat upon the Chinese. In this war the Emperor went to Hiroshima, to be 200 miles nearer the forces operating in China. His return to Tokyo was such a triumphal procession as few rulers have ever enjoyed.

The popular enthusiasm was changed into rage, however, when the Powers, at the behest of Russia, stepped in and forced the relinquishment of the Liaotung Peninsula, seized from China as part of the spoils of victory. Then began that preparation for conflict with Russia, and the prejudice against Europe and in favor of the United States, which had taken no part in despoiling victorious Japan.

Grow Suspicious.

This occasion was likewise the beginning of distrust of the foreigner in Japan. From suspicion and distrust the Japanese advanced easily to the idea that perhaps the European nations were not impregnable. Far removed from the struggles of presidents and kings with refractory legislative bodies was Emperor Mutsuhito. Mutsuhito has governed exclusively through his ministers. Besides his council, he has had the privy council, with limited advisory functions, and above them both the informal body of "Genro," or "Elder Statesmen."

None of his ministers ever gave closer attention to matters of state than Mutsuhito. He always has insisted upon being informed as to every important step in the government, and allowed nothing to slip by without his knowledge and approval.

It would be incorrect to say that Mutsuhito was a popular ruler in the sense in which the term is understood in the Occident. The veneration in which the institution of Emperor is held by all Japanese places it far above such a thing as popularity. The Emperor is addressed in the devotions of the people as Tenshi, "The Son of Heaven," or Tinno, "Heavenly Emperor," or Shujo, "Supreme Master."

Name Seldom Mentioned.

Mutsuhito's name was scarcely ever mentioned in Japan, and it is doubtful, according to some authorities, if it was even known to half the populace.

Neither was his personality familiar to the Japanese, for reasons obvious from the above. Mutsuhito appeared before popular assemblages but seldom. As a matter of policy, he attended with his court such occasions as the opening of a new railway or the launching of a new battleship. Received with tremendous enthusiasm and devotion, which only of late years took on the noisy manifestations familiar in the Occident, it was his inviolable habit never to acknowledge or pay the slightest attention to the tributes of the people. The attack upon his life by anarchists some years ago arroused a popular feeling of anger and resentment beyond the comprehension of the Occidental mind.

More often did the Emperor appear at garden parties and receptions. It was within his own palace walls that foreigners have had their brief glimpses of Mutsuhito. Of unattractive demeanor, and always serious to a degree, he showed himself indifferent to and but little suited to social pleasures.

Made to Feel Reverence.

Though he was most cordial and generous in his treatment of distinguished foreigners in Japan, each one whom he received was made to feel something of the veneration and reverence which the Japanese accord their monarch. When he received foreigners the Emperor always stationed himself in an inner room of his palace, dimly lighted. The visitor advanced through an assemblage of officials in gorgeous trappings toward the throne and when at some distance from the Emperor delivered a bow so low that it was almost prostration.

Then advancing half way to the Emperor the visitor again prostrated himself. After this second bow he advanced to the throne, bowed again and then took the extended hand of the monarch. The conversation was always begun by the Emperor, never the visitor, and was usually most formal. The audience was likewise terminated by the Emperor, who extended his hand again in saying good-by. The visitor then backed away from the imperial presence and bowed again at the door. Women were never under any circumstances received by Mutsuhito. The procedure in granting audiences was but a part of the most rigorous etiquette of the Japanese court, more formal than any of the courts of Europe.

Hints of Scandal.

Hints of scandal in the private life of Mutsuhito have appeared in the press since the possible seriousness of his illness and became a matter of talk. As to that question, a delicate one in the Western world, the standards of the Orient must be kept in mind. While the Princess Haruko was his lifelong wife and the Empress, it is a fact that Mutsuhito had eight women as concubines.

They were chosen from families of the best blood in Japan, as a sort of guaranty that there should be a male heir to the throne. In fact, there never have been any children by the Empress Haruko, and all the sons of the family but one were born of the Princess Yanigawara. Yoshihito, the lawfully acknowledged successor to the throne, was the third son, the others dying soon after birth. Yoshihito was born August 31, 1879, and nominated heir apparent August 31, 1887. By the law of the Imperial family the succession to the throne must be through the male line exclusively, though he may not of necessity be the son of the Emperor preceding.

President Taft enjoyed the distinction of having been twice received by Mutsuhito. The first occasion was in 1905, when Mr. Taft headed the famous "Taft party" in its tour around the world. With the seven Senators and twenty-three Representatives in his party Mr. Taft was given not only personal audience but a luncheon by Emperor Mutsuhito. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., who was a member of this party and also accompanied Mr. Taft on his second trip to Japan, was received even a third time by Mutsuhito when he accompanied former Secretary of War Dickinson around the world.

Confers with Taft.

On Mr. Taft's first visit the Portsmouth conference was in progress to conclude the Russo-Japanese war. Emperor Mutsuhito engaged Mr. Taft in a long conversation concerning the Japanese proposal to take over Korea. Again in 1907, when Mr. Taft was on his way to the Philippines, he had another lengthy discussion with the Japanese Emperor, out of which came the solution of the question of Japanese immigration, which then seemed likely to involve Japan and the United States in a most serious dispute. In conference with the Emperor and with his ministers the suggestion was made by Mr. Taft that Japan hold in her hands a solution of the problem through her control of emigration of the Japanese.

By restricting the emigration, Mr. Taft pointed out, there would no longer be any issue so sorely to vex the two governments. This suggestion was adopted as a solution of the question, and the agreement by which Japan refuses permission to her subjects to come to the United States was renewed in the treaty negotiated with Japan last year.

Mutsuhito has cherished a real admiration for President Taft, it has been authoritatively stated, and never has forgotten his meetings with the President. The mutual understanding reached by the two men is said to be largely responsible for the refusal of either government to excite itself over jingoism in either country. Certainly the Taft administration has not shown the slightest sign of apprehension in the face of the most violent denunciation of Japan and the Japanese in the United States. The greatest confidence in Emperor Mutsuhito and his statesmen has repeatedly been expressed in Washington.

While Yoshihito will succeed to the throne of a new and a greater Japan, there is a strong belief among many students of things Japanese that the Emperor's office will never be quite what it is under Mutsuhito's reign.

JAPAN'S NEW EMPEROR.

PRINCE YOSHIHITO.

RISE OF JAPAN UNDER MUTSUHITO

1852—Born.

1867—At age of fifteen becomes Emperor. Was the 121st of his line to succeed to the throne.

1868—Abolishes Shogunate. Invites conference of foreign governments. Adopts new political constitution. Establishes deliberative assembly.

1872—First railway opened. English adopted in schools.

1873—European dress adopted. Torture abolished.

1874—Compels China to pay indemnity.

1894—Nations recognize Japan as political equal. War with China and victory.

1904—War with Russia and victory.

1910—Annexation of Korea.

Heir Apparent—Hoshihito, aged thirty-three.

Throw Away the Dress Shields!

"Absorbit" Keeps Arm Dry and Sweet

Don't wear unsanitary dress shields! Don't have disagreeable wet spots at armpits! You can be sweet smelling in most humid weather or room. Needn't fear going to church, social, theater, party, anywhere where air is "close." Dance with the most fastidious—no perspiration to offend him or you. No unpleasant memories afterward.

"ABSORBIT" is wonderfully absorbent; delicately scented. Has no equal. Apply where you perspire—use pad contained in box—perspiration troubles vanish! No more garments fading, stiffening, rotting; holes appearing, or colors running! You're safe wearing the kimono waist, finest lace dress, or heaviest fabric, without dress shields. "Absorbit" is absolutely harmless, even to tenderest face and neck. Great for sweaty feet!

Get "Absorbit" at any drug store, 25c—or send amount to Von Vogel Laboratories, Chicago, Ill. Money back if you want it. Sold in this city and recommended by Jas. O'Donnell, 904 F St. nw.

TALES of the TURKISH TROPHIES

TALE 10—THE BAD IMITATION

"MY next imitation," said the Royal Mimic, "will be that of a Turkish Trophy."

"Watch this," said the Kink, with a sly wink at the Royal Chamberlain. "I am suspicious."

"How did it strike your Majesty?" asked the performer, as he concluded his stunt.

"Punk! Just as I thought," said the Kink. "Turkish Trophies cannot be imitated. Try it again, and you shall read a page of the Congressional Record to your wife, every night for a month."

"Mercy" was a word not to be found in the dark lexicon of the Kink.

S. ANARGYROS MAKER A CORPORATION

TURKISH TROPHIES CIGARETTES

HAMILTON KING GIRLS on LEATHER and SATIN (10 X 12 in.) (7X9 in.)

GIFT-SLIP in each PACKAGE

10 cents for 10 — Why pay more?

RACE RIOTS OVER.

Trouble in Gordon County, Ga., Ends in Many Injuries.

Calhoun, Ga., July 29.—With ten negroes in jail here under heavy guard, and officers searching for a few others who escaped, the race rioting that stirred Gordon County Saturday afternoon and night, when a series of clashes took place at Plainsville, in the northern part of this county, is believed to be at an end.

Ten negroes and three white men are wounded. Some of the negroes were shot and others clubbed. The white men who were with Sheriff Johnson, who were shot in the riot, are Ernest Johnson, of Plainsville, shot in the breast, and Robert Mills, of Plainsville, who suffered a slight flesh wound.

Difference Between Rescues.

London, July 29.—John Redmond demanded in the House of Commons this afternoon to know why a distinction had been made between the crew of the Carpathia, who rescued the Titanic survivors and the rescuers of those aboard the P. & O. liner Delhi, which was wrecked near Cape Spartel, on the Moroccan coast, last December. J. M. Robertson, under secretary of the Board of Trade, replied that medals had been awarded to the Delhi rescuers because they had risked their lives, whereas those on the Carpathia had not.

STUDENT'S LOVE LANDS HIM IN JAIL

University Man Tells Sentiments in Advertisement and Angry Papa Has Him Locked Up.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 29.—Emanuel Abraham Lippman is behind the bars here to-day. Miss Edith M. Simon, eighteen years old, daughter of a wealthy contractor is being closely guarded, and the public is still regaling itself on the sixty-inch advertisement which Lippman caused to be inserted in the daily papers.

In it he advises Miss Simon that, as he has been forbidden to write to her, he was forced to avail himself of the newspapers.

Lippman is an honor man of the University of Pennsylvania, having been graduated from that institution in 1910 after working his way through. As a lawyer he was taken into the office of Eugene Raymond. Here he met Miss Simon.

Her father didn't think much of Lippman and ordered him to discontinue his attentions to his daughter. Lippman could not see it that way. He went to her home, around which is a high hedge. Over this he spent most of the afternoon throwing love notes, the endearing terms of which made Simon exceedingly angry.

"I'll have you arrested if you don't leave," yelled the irate contractor.

"Go as far as you like," replied Lippman.

Simon did and summoned a policeman, who arrested Lippman and took him to the police station. Later he was sent to a hospital, where it was declared he is suffering from mental exhaustion, due to overwork while in college.

In the advertisement Lippman tells of a book he is writing dedicated to "Her." Throughout the advertisement he calls Miss Simon "Porta." The writer has promised to send "Her" the first copy of this work. A portion of the advertisement reads: "He has been threatened with imprisonment and arrest if he does so by persons who believe in maintaining barriers between Jews and Christians. But the writer is determined to send "Her" the first copy though he hang for it."

Another paragraph in the advertisement reads:

"Ordinarily to mention personal matters, such as marriage, in an advertisement, would be improper. But the writer has been forbidden to write letters to 'Her.' He, therefore, must avail himself of the newspapers as a substitute."

Patriotic Legion Shortens Name.

The order of the Patriotic Legion and Army of Peace will be incorporated under the shortened title of Patriotic Legion. The newly incorporated order will occupy its same offices in the Southern building.

C. J. FOX CANDIDATE IN SIXTH MARYLAND

Rockville Man Enters Congressional Race on Bull Moose Ticket—Is Confident of Victory.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Rockville, Md., July 29.—Charles J. Fox, of Rockville, member of the Roosevelt executive committee of Montgomery county, this afternoon announced himself a candidate for Congress of the National Progressive party of the Sixth district. "I believe firmly," said Mr. Fox, "in the immediate success of the National Progressive party, both in Maryland and the country at large. Voters in the Sixth district are overwhelmingly for Col. Roosevelt and his policies as announced in his Columbus speech. They will follow him enthusiastically into a third party, and he will get a tremendous Democratic vote.

"We are tired of putting into office both Democrats and Republicans, who disregard the wishes of the rank and file of each party. The new party is one of protest, and we can win only as an out and out organization appealing to the reason, sense of justice and enlightened self-interest of all voters whatever their former party affiliation.

"A progressive in politics is one who believes absolutely in the ability of the people to manage their own affairs. Starting with this as a fundamental principle, and using ordinary common sense freed of party affiliations to special interests, it will be a simple matter to find immediate practicable methods of righting the social and industrial wrongs of the present day.

"My petition to go on the ballot has been prepared by a competent attorney, and I have promises of signatures from many people in all the counties of the district."

Mr. Fox has been active for Col. Roosevelt since the beginning. He led the fight for a third party in the caucus preceding the recent Bull Moose convention in Baltimore. He is a former Washington correspondent for several Republican papers.

England to Erect Wireless Stations.

London, July 29.—The Postmaster General announced to the House of Commons this evening that under the agreement between the government and Guglielmo Marconi, it was proposed to erect six long distance imperial wireless stations. The main station will be from England to Egypt; thence to British East Africa; thence to South Africa. Another station will be from British East Africa to India, and from India to the Malay Peninsula.

NEW DISCOVERY QUICKLY CURES KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

Chronic Sufferers Find Relief After Few Doses Are Taken.

If you are bothered with backache—or rheumatism, have disagreeable annoying bladder or urinary disorders to contend with—or suffer with any other of the many miseries that come from weak kidneys, here is a guaranteed remedy you can depend upon, no matter what else may have failed to cure you.

It is a positive fact that the new discovery, Croxone, permanently overcomes such diseases. It is the most wonderful remedy ever made for ridding the system of uric acid. Pills, tablets, and other remedies at the best merely stimulate the kidneys, giving temporary relief. Croxone removes the cause and cures the troubles.

It soaks right in and cleans out the stopped up kidneys and makes them filter and sift out all the poisonous waste matter from the blood. It neutralizes and dissolves the uric acid that lodges in the joints and muscles, causing rheumatism; soothes and heals the delicate linings of the bladder; and puts the kidneys and urinary organs in a clean, strong, healthy condition.

More than a few doses of Croxone are seldom required to relieve even the obstinate long standing cases, while it cures the most severe forms of kidney, bladder trouble, and rheumatism in a surprisingly short time.

You will find Croxone entirely different from all other remedies. There is nothing else on earth like it. It is so prepared that it is practically impossible to take it into the human system without results. An original package costs but a trifle at any first-class drug store, such as O'Donnell's Drug Store, 904 F Street NW., who will personally return the purchase price if Croxone fails to give the desired results the very first time you use it.