

# JAPAN'S CONTENTIONS

The Causes of Her Threatened Rupture with Russia.

A GREAT FIGHT FOR HER LIFE

Sees Danger of the Bear Absorbing Northern Provinces of China—Corea Not the Real Cause of the Trouble.

WHAT is it all about, this rumpus in the far east that fills the columns of the press of the world with theories and rumors; that keeps the bulls and bears of the stock pits clawing at each other; that is helping to regulate the price of eatable commodities? Is it a specter invented for the satisfaction of man's lust for gold, or is it a reality?

By all means it is a reality. A reality founded upon a condition that has in it nothing that is new in the world of international economics, nothing the world has not seen before. The press one day tells us that Japan has issued what is virtually an ultimatum to Russia; another the news is cabled from Peking, from Hong-Kong, from Nagasaki or other seat of the enterprising scribe, that new negotiations are on foot and a settlement seems near. A settlement of what? What are the negotiations about? What was Japan's ultimatum? What is the rumpus all about anyway?

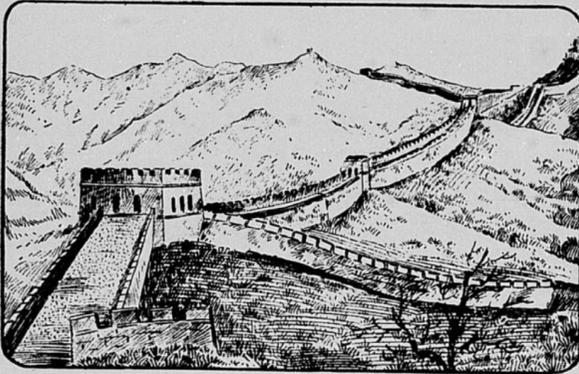
It is one little nation fighting for its life, its future, its prosperity. It is more than that—it is this one little nation fighting for the life of another little nation and a big nation near her borders, and for the commercial rights of other big nations of Europe and America. Japan is saying to Russia: "Corea must not be stepped upon; it must remain a free and independent people; the seal of the czar must not lock its doors. That is what is said in words. What is said in meaning is that Japan must have a chance to live, a chance to grow, a chance to sell the products of her accumulating factories. That the

dare not move a hand. The peaceful policy of the United States forbids more than sympathy with the little combatant.

And the menace that is seen is closed ports in a developing market. No, little Corea, with its 82,000 square miles of territory, is not the only bone of contention. If it were the question so far as Russia and Japan are concerned, would be easily settled. Russia is quite willing to concede the independence of Corea as demanded, upon the condition that Japan acknowledge Russian sovereignty in Manchuria. What Japan demands is that Russia concede Corea independence, and the Bear agree to keep his paw off the hermit nation without asking conditions, for Japan is too wise not to know that the acknowledged control of Manchuria is but another step in the scheme of Russian aggrandizement, the full object of which is the control of all the great northern provinces of China containing the very best markets now open to Japan, markets the gates of which would be closed and locked with Russia in control.

There is a peculiar political situation back of this lone fight of little Japan to prevent the disruption of the Chinese empire. Every commercial nation of Europe and America has cast covetous glances upon China, either upon its territory or its markets. Had not the Washington government stepped in at an opportune time the great empire would undoubtedly have fallen a prey to the territorial greed of the nations of Europe, but with American mills, American machinery and American genius back of these the Washington government could see a better opportunity for this country in an undivided China with open ports than in a divided China with closed ports. That this country could share in the distribution and division of the empire was not, or is not, to be considered, and even if it could, it would be valuable only from the commercial standpoint, and undivided China offers a better opportunity than any small part of the empire this country might, by any possibility, secure.

The wise heads of England look upon the subject in much the same way as do the officials at Washington. Though England might share more largely in the territorial spoil than could this country, yet England cannot afford to



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

greed of the Russian Bear must stop before it has cast the shadow of its hoary paw over all that semiconscious nation, a nation worse than helpless, on the mainland that means to Japan life, future, opportunity, prosperity.

As a matter of necessity, Japan has set up a Monroe doctrine of her own in Asia. The little empire is not large enough for the awakened activities of its people, and there must be room for commercial expansion. Long before Japan was awakened by Commodore Perry and his followers, Yernak had crossed the Ural mountains and the Russian Bear began his migration eastward. Before Japan had awakened he had reached the Pacific and found—a sea of ice. He tarried there, and it was not until Japan had awakened and rubbed the sleep of centuries from her eyes that he tired of his sea of ice and began casting covetous glances southward to an open sea. Those glances in-

see the disruption of the Chinese empire. Lord Curzon put the case tersely when he said: "It is only in the east, and especially in the far east, that we may still hope to keep and create open markets for British manufactures. Every port, every town and every village that passes into French or Russian hands is an outlet lost to Manchester, Bradford and Bombay."

Russia is not a competitor with the other nations of Europe in the world's markets. She wants only exclusive markets, and to get these she must control territory. The development of Siberia lacks nothing but a market for its products. What better is at hand than North China. French politicians at least are willing to help Russia get what she wants if in turn she may have her pick of the southern provinces bordering her already large interests in Cochin China. But republican France is not so easily handled as a more stable monarchy. The intentions of the French politicians may be all right, but Russia mistrusts the temper of the French people. The military alliance with that country cannot be counted upon too strongly for such a purpose as the dismemberment of the Chinese empire in opposition to the wishes of Japan and the United States, and so Russia has carried favor with Germany, who covets territory in the provinces lying to the south of Peking. Just how much Russia is willing to grant in return for the assistance she needs is hard to say, but she will probably be quite generous in promises if such are necessary.

The smaller nations of Europe which can in no way hope to profit in territory by the distribution of China at the hand of the czar, sympathize with Japan in the struggle she is making, but, like the United States, their help can go no further than that of sympathy, and this neither buys warships or wins battles.

Thus it is that Japan is left virtually alone to fight for the maintenance of the Chinese empire and for the open door policy of which we have heard so much. It is the mikado and his army and navy that must keep the Russian Bear out of Manchuria, out of Corea, out of Mongolia, out of Peking, if he is to be kept out, and the ports of this section of China remain open to the commerce of the world. If she is not successful, the great wall of China will be moved south some several hundred miles to mark the new Siberian frontier, and Russia will have secured new and exclusive markets which she so much desires. That these markets will still remain open to the trade of the world is an idle dream.

DANIEL CLEVERTON.

# Modish Turnovers, Stocks, Ties



AMONG women one of the favorite forms of Christmas remembrance during the season just past was the stock or tie, or some other of the many forms of attractive neckwear.

"Is this in style?" asked many a receiver of these dainty little trifles.

To be sure they are. It is practically impossible to get anything in this line that is not stylish and approved by Dame Fashion. There are countless numbers of varieties of them, seemingly so great in variety that every woman might have an individual one if she wished.

Every day of the New Year is bringing out new variations on the ordinary themes, and each variation presents beguiling possibilities. One can get along with few blouses, but no normal woman can to-day be content with few collars, stocks and scarfs, and the appetite comes with eating—the mania comes with buying.

First the foremost are the turnovers, and even that one division of the subject opens up infinite variety. One may buy a linen turnover for 25 cents, or one of real lace for \$15, and between the two extremes are many gradations.

The single or double tab collar in various designs is perhaps prime favorite, but deep turnovers, almost as deep as the stock and cut with straight lines, are liked, particularly in sets of collars and cuffs and in the heavier materials, such as crash, cotton, tannine, etc. These heavy collars and cuffs are frequently embroidered in Russian or Bulgarian cross stitch, and are exceedingly smart.

White with black embroidery is popular and for elderly women or women in black, white collars and cuffs with narrow black hems attached by fagoting are fashionable.

One point about the turnover is trying to the soul of the wearer and it is odd that no effort has been made to remedy the fault. Almost all of the stocks or dress collars over which the turnovers will presumably be worn are curved out in front for comfort sake. The turnovers are cut straight and the result is that the turnover invariably musses sadly just in front.

Many of the new hand wrought collars are not turnovers at all but merely supplementary collars with tabbed or pointed fronts. These are usually curved at the top in front, and are worn flat over a foundation or dress collar, or without any support.

Linen collars of the stiff sort are in again after a season of disfavor, but while the severely plain linen collar is seen, the modish stiff collar bears an embroidery of dots or tiny flowers or scrolls. Sometimes its edge is scalloped and buttonhole, sometimes its narrow

stiff linen hem is joined to the collar with open work, and altogether it is a linen collar of a distinctly coquettish type that is with us now.

In Paris the stiff linen collar, slightly pointed at the bottom in front and opening in the back, where it fastens with two jeweled studs, has found much favor.

Severe mannish ties are often worn with these collars, but the preference is for soft scarfs, and the day of masculine feminine attire seems, at least for the moment, to have gone by.

A bewildering array of scarfs in soft silk and in crepe is offered, and these are either tied in a loose bow knot with long floating ends or tied once in a small bow knot and then knotted loosely again at the bust line. Many of the crepe scarfs are fringed, and a few of the silk scarfs also have fringed ends, but the prettiest of the silk scarfs for ordinary wear are in foulard or a very supple surah with bandanna, scroll or dot designs in contrasting color.

Dark blue and light blue is a favorite combination, dark blue with a design in white and black, in white and red, or in white and light blue is popular; red scarfs have white and black designs, and there are daring combinations of dark blue, white, black and orange, which might be most effective with certain blouses.

The silk stocks are legion, and an attempt to describe them would be futile. Hand work is, of course, the keynote of the more elaborate type, but these fussy silk or chiffon and lace stocks are much less practical than their less pretentious kindred, and seldom finish a dressy blouse satisfactorily, while they are certainly out of place with a blouse of any other kind.

With the dressy blouse it is necessary that the stock should look like an integral part of the blouse, and as the ready made fussy stocks seldom achieve this effect it is far better to have a stock made to order to match the blouse.

Trim, smart tailor stocks of stitched taffeta in black or color have flaring bows or some of the many variations upon the tab finish and are appropriate for wear with tailor blouses and under dainty turnovers more becoming next the face than the dark silks. Very narrow stiff linen turnovers are also used with these stocks and are arranged to button upon them so that there need be no annoying pinning.

Tailor stocks of plaid taffeta, piped with white, are among the new things and are very attractive when worn with a plain blouse in one of the colors predominating in the plaid.

A set of little gold or jeweled cuff and collar pins is almost indispensable for wear with stocks and turnovers.

# Dinner and Evening Gowns



THAT which we may call the semi-evening gown, the gown which in the city is worn at the fashionable restaurants or at the hotel dining rooms, and in the smaller towns is adapted to either evening or afternoon reception wear, is astonishing us with its multiplicity of design and elaborateness.

And speaking of these gowns let us look at the colors. Pale blue is preeminently the color for use with the omnipresent moleskin, although some shades of yellow and orange furnish an excellent relief to the soft darkness of the fur, and a moleskin toque trimmed in marigolds shading through the yellows and orange is a thing to conjure with. Yellow is one of the dominant color notes this winter, especially in the realm of evening and house attire, and some of the shades are remarkably beautiful. Banana is a favorite shade, particularly in the soft velvets, and is not so trying as many of the yellows.

Pineapple is another popular yellow, and there is a new golden yellow which, while not universally becoming, has an exquisite warmth and softness, especially when used in many thicknesses of chiffon. This golden yellow is charming, too, in the lustrous satins, and some of the ultra-fashionable milliners are using soft gold yellow felts or beavers, or shapes covered with many folds of gold yellow chiffon and almost invariably trimmed in dark fur or velvet.

Tulle in many shades of yellow or of pink, one thickness over another, is selected for many evening frocks, and the shaded tulle and chiffons are greatly liked.

The fichu is more and more in evidence, and nothing makes a prettier fichu than white mousseline and creamy valencienne several inches in depth. Ready-made fichues are for sale in the shops, and some of them are dainty and fine, but they are seldom cut exactly according to one's requirements, and any fichu needs very skillful and artistic adjustment by means of folds and plaits and gathers.

Flat surplice pieces of real lace in the heavier varieties appear upon many of the new evening bodices, bordering a V shaped decolletage and crossing surplice fashion in front. The lace is broad upon the shoulders and tapers toward the points, and this shape is newer and more desirable than the cape collar.

The surplice idea is carried out in many ways and on everything from street gowns to evening toilets. One expression of it developed in many materials is illustrated in the gray chiffon velvet frock sketched here, whose bodice is almost entirely covered by a surplice pelerine of heavy lace bordered by bands of chinchilla fur.

One Kind.

"Say, pa, what's 'multum in parvo'?" "Those three dumplings you have just eaten."—Chicago Record-Herald.

# SENATE PURCHASES

What the Distinguished Statesmen Buy with Contingent Fund.

SOME VERY ODD NECESSITIES

They Find Official Use for Wrist Bags, Corkscrews, Timothy Hay, Pocket Knives, Patent Medicines and Countless Other Things.

THE average American citizen would not readily perceive any connection between toothpicks, playing cards, manicure sets, wrist bags, pocket knives, pine lumber, bottle goods, timothy hay, etc., etc., and statesmanship and legislation, but there does exist a relationship—which is closer in some cases than second-cousinship—between the aforementioned articles and senatorial statesmanship and legislation is clearly evident, if the contents of the contingent fund pie served up every year to the hungry senators be investigated. This article of culinary statesmanship rivals everything in the way of mystery from boarding house hash to New England mince pie. The external appearance of this remarkable production would not excite undue attention or challenge investigation, for to be told that the expenses of the senate of the United States were a million and a half of dollars would not, perhaps, be considered excessive.

But break through the crust and, mixed up in rich profusion with those things which one would expect to find there—such as stationery, printing, desk, library and office supplies of all kinds, telegrams, furniture and equipments, repairing and cleaning, etc.—are articles which not even a Philadelphia lawyer or ingenious New England Yankee would be able to account for. However, the astute and dignified and venerable and hard-working senator would probably be able to convince the most inquisitive constituent, who would be daring enough to poke his interrogatory nose into the expense account of the senate, of the reasonableness of every item, and trace the connection between such articles as Rogers' table knives, gentlemen's toilet



SENATORIAL FREDDY GEBHARDT.

cases, glove cases, opera bags, nail nippers, etc., etc., and the profound and weighty laws and measures enacted by that body.

The contingent fund of the senate for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, covered expenses of \$1,419,883.35, and a glance through the pages of the itemized report brings many singular items to light, ranging in variety and value from the good, old-fashioned quill toothpicks to the latest thing in the fashionable world, the wrist bag, one more choice and artistic than its fellows costing \$30.50. Just which one of the senators of aesthetic tastes is wearing this gorgeous article we are not able to say, but that he is the envy of all the other senators it is quite safe to imagine. A majority of the senators must be addicted to the wrist bag habit, for 55 of these handy adjuncts to statesmanship were purchased during the year. They ranged in price from 90 cents to the \$30.50 one aforementioned. It is probable that some new and unsophisticated member was put off with the cheap 90-cent bag.

With the demand for wrist bags came the need of pocketbooks, of which 121 were purchased, ranging in price from nine cents to a more expensive article of \$14.25. Now, inasmuch as there are only 90 members of the senate, some of the more opulent of them must require two pocketbooks to contain their ready cash. Five chateleine bags were purchased, ranging in price from \$3.25 to \$12.20. It took 114 card cases to satisfy the demands, and some of them must have been magnificent, for it took \$16.75 right out of Uncle Sam's bank to pay for the most expensive one.

But if we let you into all the singular secrets of the contingent fund we must hurry on. Here are a lot of items taken at random, and they are only a few among the many: Pasturing horses, \$108.26; gallons of neat-foot oil, mustang liniment, gargling oil, axle grease, tons of timothy and clover hay, meal, middlings, bran, etc., all these items clearly indicating that some senators at least enjoy good horseflesh and want it well taken care of. Photo mappers, nearly 400; five handkerchief cases, photo frames, eight and one-half dozen Rogers' table knives, scores upon scores of paper weights and thermometers, 22 coin boxes, 14 whole hides, \$92.97.

Articles which show that the health of the senators was closely looked after are as follows: One dozen boxer lax-

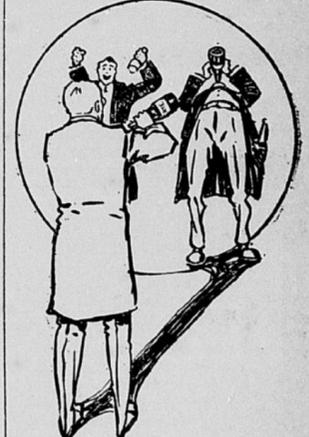
ative bromo-quintine, one dozen Lotties Jamaica ginger, one dozen packages of court plaster, dandruff cure, absorbent cotton, tonics, bayrum, castor oil, camphor, alum, Cuticura salve, thousands of quinine pills, hundreds of cases of the most expensive mineral waters, in fact enough medicines and drug sundries to set up a well equipped apothecary shop. Tooth brushes, blacking brushes, hair brushes by the gross; manicure sets by the dozen, nail files, perfumes by the gallon, daintiest of soaps by the box, manicure scissors in quantities and clean towels varying in number from 279 dozen in September, 1902, to 924 dozen in January, 1903; all go to testify to the cleanly and exquisite habits of the dandy senators. It takes a book of 455 pages printed in nonpareil type to give all the items of expenditure of the senate, and these given are but a hint of the scope and variety of the senatorial appetites and tastes.

If one was to judge from the number of knives bought for the senators—870



AMUSEMENT DURING A TIRESOME SPEECH.—ranging in price from cheap ones at 33 cents each to the best grades at \$3.60 each, we might conclude that the laws of the land were literally whittled out by the busy senators. But taking another item of expense from the contingent fund report, that of 1,863 feet of white and Virginia pine and 5,000 feet of California red wood, it is easy to see the connection between the two. Evidently the brainy senators who have learned to think great thoughts, have not forgotten to whittle as in their boyhood days. When time hangs heavy on their hands, the inspiration to whittle becomes uppermost, and jackknife and pine boards soon are in juxtaposition, and the senatorial whittling begins there and there. And such of the 870 knives which are not in use in the hands of the senators are perhaps kept in reserve for the friends of the senators who may drop in for a quiet chat and a little whittling. But the knives are not the only articles of cutlery which the senators enjoy, for 309 scissors were bought for their use, ranging in price from 30 cents to \$3.21 per pair.

Dozens upon dozens of corkscrews were purchased for the senators last year, and this expenditure may be accounted for by the closing of the capitol bar. No longer is it possible for the thirsty senators to have his liquid wants supplied by the professional and he has been forced to pull his own corks and serve his own tonic. Every senator carries his own corkscrew, or at least he might do so, for enough of the stopper-pullers were purchased to more than go around, and judging from the number of cases of mineral (?) waters reported purchased for use in the senate to float important measures safely into port, it may be inferred that the aforesaid corkscrews were kept busy. And we cannot help noticing in connection with the purchase of corkscrews, and mineral waters, that of glasses. Dozens and scores and hundreds of all shapes and sizes were purchased, and it must be concluded that they met an early fate and their young careers shattered, or else they walked



EVERY SENATOR HIS OWN BARTENDER.

off as souvenirs under the gently persuasive touch of the senators and their guests.

In connection with the corkscrews, knives, etc., we must not forget to mention the playing cards. Why the senators who ordered these were so honest as to put them in the report as playing cards and not something else is not clear. Packs of playing cards and shrewd senators is a combination hard to beat. The contingent fund continues to liquidate many singular extravagances of the senate, and inasmuch as it is not known who the purchasers of the singular items scheduled in the report are, the senators wink knowingly at each other, continue to buy whatever meets their fancy and the public is left to wonder, and to suffer.



ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF.

The Representative of the Czar in the Far East and Commander of the Russian Forces There.

cluded Corea, then claimed by China as a dependency, a claim which the world scarcely recognized. In Corea, too, Japan saw an opportunity, and she was then but beginning to look for opportunities, and she grasped at it. Europe wrung from her what she had fairly earned by defeating the Dragon in open warfare, but she insisted, at least, upon Corea's independence.

The Bear, in the meantime, moved southward. Policy forbade him meddle with Corea, for a time at least, and with wily smiles and fair promises he won favor with tottering China and a foothold on the open sea. Japan has watched the menace grow, and proposes to stop it. China, when it is too late, sees the danger opening before her, but is powerless. The nations of Europe, for very fear of each other,