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# ADAMS Chiclets

## JAPANESE FINANCIER EXPLAINS SOME OBJECTS

Of the Commission and Discusses Relations of the United States and Japan.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)  
ROME, Aug. 22.—Before leaving for the United States, Baron Yoshio Sakatani, president of the Imperial Japanese commission to the economic conference of the Entente powers held at 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 ailing 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 treasury. He also was mayor of Tokio. The other members of the commission are S. Tenzumi and K. Yabe, with S. Itzourka, 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.  
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, especially as relates to products they formerly ob-

tained 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' offensive. 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 twenty-five hundred years of almost non-communication with any other people than those of our own islands except a few rare instances.  
"In recent years there have been world-wide reports that these two countries had conflicting national interests which would eventually bring

them to war. First the United States thought we might attack it, according to these reports. Now the reports have been shifted the other way. I have many American friends and of course we discuss these things. All of us know that there are all reasons for both nations to be friendly. The whole body of this talk would be ridiculous in the extreme if it were not that such reports lead to the maintaining of expensive fleets, to the building of coast defenses. I have had some experience in war costs, I think, and I know what such foolishness means in money.  
"I sincerely believe these reports have a German origin since Germany

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has never wished us well and would like to see us in difficulties with the United States, but the United States and Japan are too far away from each other to have the same jealousies that exist among the nations of Europe, with neighboring frontiers.

"On the other hand, there has sprung up a large commerce between the United States and Japan, and it has steadily grown since the present war, since we have been unable to buy in European markets many supplies formerly obtained there. With both countries prosperous, our buying has led to return buying in silks and many other articles on the part of the United States. Our own foreign commerce, export and import, reached an average of seven hundred million dollars yearly before the war and I expect it is better now.

"It has been stated we want the Philippine islands. It is far better for Japan to have the United States develop those islands. It is able to spend the money needed to do it and we are not, and it is a fine thing for us and for 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. Latterly, however, we have started our young men to commercial school 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 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.

"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, and we have too much sense to seek to 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 ourselves. Japan insists that there shall be no outside, armed interventions, like that of the Germans who fortified themselves at the port of Kiao-Chow, a port of which we have taken from them. Such fortified positions contribute a menace to China and to the interests of every nation wishing to do business there, and eventually brings about the troubled 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."

## SAVES STEILOW FROM ELECTRIC CHAIR BY DELAYED CONFESSION



Irving King.

March 21, 1915, Charles Phelps and Margaret Wolcott were shot to death at night at their home in West Shelby, N. Y. Charles F. Stielow was arrested and charged with the crime, and private detectives produced a confession which they swore Stielow made. Stielow was convicted and four dates set for his execution, and twenty minutes before his execution, after he had donned grave clothes and had his head shaved, Irving King confessed that he and not Stielow did the shooting. After the proper legal formalities have been satisfied Stielow will go free.



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The westerners were not chary of showing their unbounded hospitality by simply allowing Judge Hughes to go to the bottom of one of their mines and talk politics, but they allowed Mrs. Hughes, the candidate's wife, to go along, fully equipped as a miner and dressed for the occasion. Mrs. Hughes enjoyed herself immensely and was an interested listener while explanations of the working parts of the great mines were in order.

## READ THE TELEGRAM CLASSIFIED ADS.

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From April, 1916, American Journal of Clinical Medicine

## Grape-Nuts

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