

JAPAN'S POLICY IN KOREA

Building of Railways in the Latter Country.

BANK TO BE ESTABLISHED

Far-Sighted Plans of Japanese Statesmanship—Lines for Emergency Use Will Be Permanent—Japanese Colonists Along the Lines. Purposes Regarding Government.

What a calamity would have befallen Japan had the Russians been permitted unmolested to push the boundaries of their zone of influence down through Manchuria to the sea on the south and east, is made clear. The well-matured plans of Japanese statesmanship, the fruit of many years of patient thought, based on the perception that the Japanese archipelago would not for an indefinite period afford elbow-room for the Midako's subjects, were doomed to failure if Russia were to carry out her apparent policy of making Korea to all intents and purposes a Russian dependency.

The Korean railways are being built and equipped with American steel. The first of them, running between Seoul and Chemulpo, was constructed in 1899 by an American concessionaire, but just before completion it was sold to a Japanese syndicate, which has made it a commercial success, and has just completed a branch line, begun in 1901, from Seoul to the southeasterly point of Fusan, a distance of about 268 miles. This branch line, aided by a modern ocean ferry, has established quick communication between Seoul, the Korean capital, and Japan. Under the old system of transportation, the journey from Tokio to Seoul occupied seven days; now it is made in fifty-six hours. The construction of a railway between Seoul and Wiju, the northern border city of Korea, was begun in 1902 by the Korean government. This line has since been taken over by the Japanese government, which is now finishing it under military direction. It will be 300 miles long. A line to connect Seoul with Gensan, the Korean eastern treaty port, is now being constructed, also by Japanese military engineers. These lines, although for emergency use, are to be permanent, and few trunk lines in the United States are provided with a higher grade of steel or a more substantial roadbed.

In connection with the Fusan line, the two branches referred to will connect the northern and southern extremities of Korea with the east and west coasts, besides traversing the interior. The entire railroad scheme is financed by the Japanese government, which has not only guaranteed the necessary capital, but subscribed \$1,245,000 on its own account, provided the lines are brought in operation by a certain date. The authorized capital was insufficient for the purpose of constructing the Fusan line, and so \$1,350,000 was borrowed from the banks at Tokio. The interest on this loan has been paid but the government has since been compelled to come forward with \$300,000 more, which completed the line before the first of last January.

Japanese colonists have been scattered all along these Korean railways. Furthermore, three large Japanese immigration companies are already announcing new openings for settlers in Korea. Having been financed by Japan, these railways will remain perpetually under Japanese control. No further loans on them can be made without the consent of the Japanese minister at Seoul. The monetary system used by these railways will be Japanese, and ultimately it is believed that the smaller coins of Korea will pass out of circulation. A central bank is to be established at Seoul to facilitate this movement.

It is said to be the purpose of Japan to establish a model administration in one of the Korean provinces, fully modern in its appliances and policies, and calculated to develop the province in the shortest time. Should this experiment prove a success, it will be extended to the entire peninsula. Should Korea express the desire to have Japan watch over her foreign interests, the Korean ministers and consuls will be recalled, the ministers of foreign countries at Seoul will return home, and only the foreign consuls will remain. The Korean army will at the same time be reduced to a nominal size, and the military system of the country will be merged with that of Japan.

This, in brief, is the Japanese policy in Korea. The Russian occupation would have overturned all this, and Japan would have remained an island empire, crowded to the point of suffocation.

From the view point of the Japanese, Korea is a prize worth fighting for. Its possession is one of the necessities of the Japanese situation, even though a nominal Korean government may continue in existence. Its control by Russia meant without any question the rude awakening of Japan from her dream of becoming a world power.

To Restore Black Satin.

Boil three pounds of peeled potatoes in a quart of water until reduced to a pulp. Strain the water through a hair-sieve, and after spreading out the satin carefully on an old board, dip a soft brush in the water and brush the satin over, moving always in the same direction. Next fold the satin, and allow it to remain three hours before ironing on the wrong side.

Success always stands for itself. Failure needs an explanation.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH?

Experiments Proved Men Gained Strength on Half Rations.

In a general way we may speak of foods as of three classes, fats, carbohydrates (starch, sugar, etc.), and proteids of albuminous substances. These serve essentially two purposes; first, a supply of fuel or energy for the body, and second, to replace the materials of the body structure which are constantly wasting away as long as life goes on. Under normal conditions the fats and carbohydrates are used as physiological fuel, although the proteids may also serve in this capacity; to replace the body waste only proteids can be utilized, and in consequence they are absolutely essential for life. An excess of fats or carbohydrates in the diet may cause a laying on of fat, but, aside from possible digestive troubles, can produce no harmful effects. An excess of proteid food may, and often does, prove harmful because of the physiological effects of certain of the proteid decomposition products which float around in the system before being excreted. A number of dietaries are to be found in the literature of nutrition, expressing the amounts of the various classes of foods which go to make up a well balanced ration. In these dietaries the quantities of fuel furnishing foods are always made dependent upon the amount of exercise which the individual is accustomed to take, just as in any machine the more work, the more fuel. The quantity of albuminous constituents required is more fixed and the authorities give amounts varying from 100 grams (3.5 ounces) to 130 grams (4.6 ounces) per day. The figures in these dietaries are not obtained from observations of the quantities required by a man, but from the tabulated figures of what men actually do eat; it by no means follows that these quantities are the required amounts, they may be much in excess of the actual needs. Moreover, there are a number of observations on record of men and women in perfect health subsisting on amounts of albuminous foods far below the so-called standards. On account of the absolute necessity of proteid food of some kind, it is a matter of no small moment to find out by careful experiment the amounts actually needed for normal life.

To get some knowledge of this point a comprehensive investigation was carried out under the direction of Professor R. H. Chittenden, the Director of the Scheffle Scientific School. The subjects of the experiments were of three groups, men whose pursuits were chiefly intellectual, including two professors, two instructors and one clerk at the university, a detail of soldiers from the hospital corps of the United States army; and a group of eight athletes from the Yale gymnasium. The investigation lasted for many months, involving a great amount of analytical work in the physiological laboratories. The data obtained show the blood condition, the weight, strength, and mental alertness of each of the subjects of the experiment as well as an accurate account of the amounts of food eaten and nitrogen, uric acid, and phosphorus excreted.

The results show that the dietary standards given by the writers on nutrition are seriously at fault in respect to the amount of albuminous food required by active men. The subjects of this investigation cut down their intake of such food materials to at the most a half, and in some cases to as little as one-third, of the "standard" quantities. No inconvenience resulted, and in many cases there was a positive benefit, the system showing the good effects resulting when it was not overloaded with an excess of food. In the case of the soldiers, who spent two hours each day at the gymnasium under the supervision of its director, Dr. Anderson, the gain in strength was phenomenal, albeit these men were living on what might be called half rations. It should be said, however, that not every one will benefit by cutting his rations in two, for not every one is indulging in a marked excess.—Collier's



The Sultan of Zanzibar, Who made a visit to King Edward and renewed friendships of his college days at Oxford.

A Hint From the Baron.

Upon a client complaining to Baron Rothschild that he had lent 10,000 francs to a person who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt, the baron said: "Well, write to him and tell him to send you the 50,000 francs he owes you." "But he only owes me 10,000," objected the other. "Precisely," rejoined the baron, "and he will write and tell you so, and thus you will get his acknowledgment of it."—Exchange.

CHINAMAN AT HIS EASE.

Celestial Dignified When He Casts Off the Care of the World.

With the summer weather the Chinaman comes before us prominently in his artistic silks and in his native nakedness. His temperament also becomes a noticeable feature to the observant foreigner and the manner in which he takes his pleasure contrasts marvelously with that of the energetic occidental human being. In the early hours of the morning, when the rays of Old Sol are tempered with the dissipating dews of night, the wealthy native, as well as the worker of low degree, may be seen carrying the cage containing his favorite singing bird to the native gardens in contemplative ecstasy to the joyous creations which his caged great pours forth to the coming glory of the day.

As soon as the golden beams become oppressive he retires to his domicile whether to labor or sleep 'tis hard to tell. In any case, he is wise, for has he not caught the beauty of the grandest part of a summer day, the majesty of dawn? Again, when sunset's glow has fallen dead in the west, the Chinaman pours forth to his diversion. To stand for hours with waving fan on the curb of our city's thoroughfares watching the procession of vehicles and pedestrian traffic a Londoner can obtain from a Lord Mayor's show, daily repeated, while a volunteer parade brings him forth in numbers proportionate to the metropolis' myriads called out by a royal pageant.

Thus, in dignified, contemplative manner does the Chinaman display his idiosyncrasy of pleasure-taking. Again the native of younger blood, imbued with a tinge of foreign taste, rushes madly through the streets on the whirling wheel or drives, luxuriously reclining in his smartly appointed carriage, behind the fastest trotting pony, steered by a reckless native jehu, which his means are able to procure.

The visitor to the various public resorts of the Chinese in the settlements will invariably gain an interesting insight into the Chinaman and his pleasure taking, and one striking feature cannot go unnoticed. Whether coolie, merchant, office boy or mandarin, in public the Chinaman at play is invariably respectable. One hears much of the native immorality, but decorum when in the public eye, and absolutely moral behavior characterize even the biggest rakes among the Chinamen of our settlements. Drunkenness is a vice which is usually kept within doors, as are all other reprehensible practices.

Quarrelling is almost an unknown thing in public resorts. Never does one witness anything approaching the college student of Europe on the rampage or 'Arry and 'Arrlet on a bank holiday tear. The Chinaman takes his pleasure as he takes his business, with a calm, calculating philosophy, which constitutes one of his greatest variations from the habit of mind of the vivacious European.—Shanghai Times

A Plague of Rats.

There are all kinds of rat stories coming in from the country west of Springfield. From what the farmers say the Pied Piper of Hamelin would have his work cut out for him if he should attempt to wheedle all the rodents into Spring Creek. A well-known farmer, in speaking of the plague, for such the incursion has become, says that they simply overrun the fields and that many farmers have been forced to sell their corn because the rats invaded the cribs in such numbers that the stored corn was rapidly being destroyed or rendered unfit for use. One man living near Farmingdale who tore down a crib, with the aid of two dogs and a revolver slaughtered over 200 rats in a space of time so short that it seems almost impossible. This seems to be a "rat year" in the country as well as in the city.—Springfield (Ill.) News.

Importance of Mental Rest. Not more than one person in ten knows how to take a real rest. Most persons, if they have allowed the body to relax, neglect to have their minds do so. There is so much energy wasted, and life is so short, and there is so much real work to be done!

It is not an easy thing to learn this lesson of mental relaxation, particularly for the woman subject to "nerves," but it must be mastered if one is to get the full measure of life which is her rightful heritage.

Nor can any one teach this art. It must become a habit, just as awakening at a certain hour in the morning becomes a habit. After you have sought the couch crowd out all the annoying thoughts with pleasant ones. Lull yourself to sleep as you would a baby.

In Memoriam.

Mark Twain has had this little verse cut in the modest block of marble which marks the resting place of his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira, New York:

Warm summer sun,
Shine kindly here.
Warm southern wind,
Blow softly here.
Green sud above,
Lie light, lie light.
Good night, dear heart,
Good night, good night.
—Harper's Weekly.

Honor is the quality that pays the gambling debt by standing off the launderman.

UTILIZING OLD BICYCLE TIRES!

Has Become a Profitable Industry in Germany.

Hundreds of thousands of bicycle tires are produced annually, and the majority of them last but little more than two seasons, if the rider gives them a fair amount of work; at the most they will not last more than three seasons. What becomes of all the rubber when the tires are discarded?

The best kind of rubber has to be used for bicycle tires and it costs the manufacturer about \$1.50 per pound; but old tires go for 40 cents a pound, and this old rubber is employed for making almost everything but tires.

Rubber in its pure state would not answer the purpose of the bicycle maker, because it has not sufficient elasticity; it will bend under pressure, but it will not rebound as required and it is, therefore, necessary to mix sulphur with it. The sulphur mixes chemically with the rubber to such an extent that it cannot be separated, and this gives the desired elasticity. It is really sulphide of rubber which is used for tires.

Old tires are torn to pieces in a masticating machine and are reworked into common rubber sheeting, door mats, dolls, rubber noses and a thousand other articles.

No other material is made into such a diversity of objects as rubber. The rubber toy trade is in the hands of the Germans, and British dealers have found it profitable to ship old rubber by the ton to Germany for the production of the squeaking doll.

The production of cycle tires has assumed such huge proportions that rubber is a dear thing to buy, and the toy makers have to look largely to old tires for the supply of the raw material required in the business.

When you are wiping your boots on a rubber mat, when your baby is playing with a doll that jerks out a sound that is supposed to be "Papa," or "Mama," at your own voice, or when you are told that Mr. So-and-So is wearing a rubber nose, you can never be certain that it did not at one time form part of the tires of your bicycle.

How to Choose Wall Paper.

When we are confronted with the question as to what color we wish our rooms to be we have a very hard problem to solve. We know how often mistakes are made, and many find out too late the reasons for them. Yet there are special laws that govern the application of color which should always be chosen with reference to the quantity and quality of light which pervades the room. A north room needs bright, warm treatment—reds, golden browns, and yellows, and a room with a southern aspect requires cool, light colors, such as pale blues, spring greens, and silvery gray tones.

The number, size, and position of the windows will greatly affect the intensity of the color to be used, therefore it is necessary to consider the color you have decided on in a strong light and also in shadow. By artificial light a paper will usually look darker than one expects, so when you are at the paper purveyors be sure you ask to see your choice under whatsoever conditions it is to be used, either with gas, electric or lamp light.

There is no need for curtailing in the choice of colors for rooms that east or west, as practically any color can be used successfully. But here it should be realized that a narrow striped paper gives an effect of height to a room, just as a large design having more width than depth serves to make a room look smaller and lower; and moldings, friezes, and dados also exercise the same effect.

Bison Beef in England.

The latest delicacy to tempt the appetites of British epicures is a compromise between buffalo-meat and beef.

A couple of 2-year-old bullocks, the result of cross-breeding between a North American bison and Highland cattle, were sold at Newcastle cattle market yesterday. They had been bred by Mr. Leyland, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, who has been engaged for several years in experimenting in this direction.

The animals were exactly like their North American cousins in appearance, except that they were stronger and thicker in the hindquarters. They had been reared and fed as wild cattle, so great difficulty was experienced in conveying them to market.

Although they were accommodated in special boxes, their fury was so great that one broke its neck on the journey, and the other had to be shot in the market.

The beef, it is said, will be found of a richer quality than that obtained from a buffalo, and if kept for a month or so more palatable than that of an ordinary bullock.—London Mail.

What the Band Played.

Once, during his second term, Grover Cleveland was asked to speak at a function in a certain town, and when he arrived at the depot the wind was blowing a gale, sleet was driving and hail-stones nearly as large as marbles were fiercely falling.

Of course, the inevitable brass band was there, and at the sight of the President the performers struck up with all the strenuousity at their command. "That is the most realistic music I ever heard," remarked Cleveland. "What are they trying to play?" asked Secretary Olney, who accompanied him. "Hail to the Chief!" replied the President, with a cheerful smile.—Exchange.

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