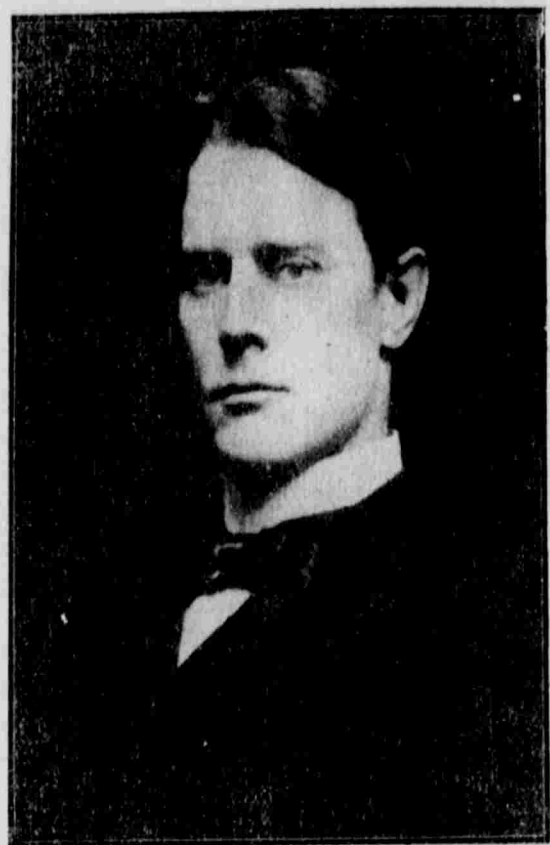


JAPAN VERSUS RUSSIA.

A TALK WITH SENATOR BEVERIDGE ABOUT THE STRUGGLE FOR MANCHURIA.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)



SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

Indiana Man Who Will Make a Fortune Out of His New Book.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—The successful man of this new century is he who has not only the ability to do things, but the foresight to prepare for them; to know a great opportunity and seize it, to fight his battles with his eyes to the front looking far into the future. That is the kind of a man Senator Beveridge of Indiana is. Endowed with the genius of success he has acquired the capacity for hard work, and his tussle with fortune has made him conservative. At the same time he is enthusiastic. His veins are full of young blood and he is wide awake. How much awake you will see when you consider who he is and what he has done since 1899.

THE MAKING OF A STATESMAN.

Senator Beveridge was born on a farm, and he had to hustle for his existence. At 12 he was a plow boy, at 14 he worked on a railroad, at 15 he was a logger, and teenager and at the same time he went to school. He managed somehow to get an education, graduated at the leading college of Indiana, and then studied law under the old Joe McDonald, the famous Indiana United States senator and politician. He had been admitted to the bar, and had made a local reputation as a lawyer and orator at the age of 35, when he was elected to the United States senate.

BEVERIDGE'S OPPORTUNITY.

All this was good, but not extraordinary. So far, many other poor boys had done as well. Beveridge's opportunity came at the time of his election. At that same time there were 59 other men members of the United States senate. Every one of them panted for a national reputation more than the hart panteth after the water brooks; but only this baby senator, this farm boy, only

road worker, logging camp laborer in the wilds of Indiana, saw the opportunity and seized it. He had just taken possession of the Philippines, and it was evident that they were the question of the future. Henry Cabot Lodge sat down and studied international law on the subject. George Frisbie Hoar waddled over to the Congressional Library and investigated the ethnology of the Malay races and their ability for self-government; dear old Senator Allen knelt down on the top rail of the fence and prayed the Lord to let him know how to jump, and John C. Spooner looked up constitutional arguments for his great speeches of the future.

And what did Beveridge do?

He alone of all the senators saw that the best way to handle the great problem is to first learn what the problem is. He realized that knowledge is power, and took the first step toward Manila. He went out with our army and saw conditions as they were. Then he crossed to China and learned something of that country, stopped a while in Japan, and came home better posted on the world than almost any other public man of the United States. As he landed he was met by newspaper reporters, and other reporters asked for his opinions in city after city of all politics, but like Mr. Rabbit, laid low and said nothing. Then he came to Washington and, not heeding the advice of the old fogies who counseled him as a young senator to tatter his mouth with empty words for the first two years, he arose, and his great speech on the Philippines went ringing around the country.

A NATIONAL CHARACTER.

That speech gave Beveridge a national reputation and put him at the front as one of the leading thinkers on international politics. Since then no one has attempted to keep him quiet. He does not speak of cities, but when he speaks in the chamber of the senate and the nation pick up their ears. Senator Beveridge has not only

gained the attention of the senate, but also its confidence. Unspooled by his success, he went to work, and he has since put in more hours than most of the senators in studying the great matters which come before that body. He has gained the respect and friendship of the older members, and is today one of the few men who are doing things in our national house of lords. He is becoming noted for his conservatism, and is, I am told, one of the most conservative counselors of the strenuous young man in the White House.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

I say this by way of introduction to an interview on the situation in the far east which I have had with Senator Beveridge today. The senator has supplemented his trip to the Philippines by others to China, Japan, Siberia and Russia. He has met the leading statesmen of all these countries, and has actually studied the Manchurian question on the ground. The interview took place in the senator's apartments in the Port and a large strip of Manchuria. My first question was: "What are the Russians and Japanese squabbling about?"

"They are not squabbling," replied Senator Beveridge. "The matter is a serious one to both parties, and, I might say, of almost national life or death to one of them. We can hardly appreciate what this struggle means to the Japanese. They regard it as the salvation or ruin of their country. The Russians look upon it as the keystone of their future. They regard Manchuria as the door to their vast possessions in Siberia and to their prospectively greater ones in China as well."

"Give me in a nutshell the story of the trouble, senator," said I.

"It is a matter of history," was the reply. "Japan fought its war with China. It licked China, and as one of the terms of peace it was granted Port Arthur, Tsingtau, and a large strip of Manchuria. The ink was hardly dry upon that treaty when the triple alliance of France, Germany and Russia sent word to the mikado that it would be a standing menace to the road of the world for Japan to occupy that territory, and they asked him to give Manchuria back to China. The request was made in polite language, but there were armies behind it, and the mikado dared not refuse. He gave it back, although the Japanese people stormed, denouncing Russia as the cause of the trouble."

HOW RUSSIA TOOK MANCHURIA.

"Well, a few months after that the German emperor of China the cession of Kinkow bay and a railroad and other rights in the province of Shantung. Their request was granted and Russia thereupon demanded the cession of Port Arthur for the term of twenty-five years and the right to extend her railroad through Manchuria to the Yellow sea. This was also granted and Japan saw the territory she had fought so hard for, and which she had been compelled to give up, handed over to the Russians, who had been the chief actors in the compulsion."

"The Japanese were angry and almost ready to fight then, but the Russians said they only wanted a place for their railroad and they promised to evacuate Manchuria within a certain time."

"The Japanese assented to this and waited. The time came and went and the Russians remained. They gave excuses for remaining, but they are there today."

"They are not only there, but have been pushing their outposts farther and farther down toward Korea, and Japan is afraid that they will cross the Yalu and go down the Korean peninsula to the bottom, where their guns might be mounted within cannon shot of the Japanese empire."

THE RUSSIANS AND KOREA.

"Does that mean that the Russians want Korea?"

"So the Japanese think," replied Senator Beveridge. "Korea is a wedge—

splitting eastern Siberia from southern Manchuria. It has better harbors than Manchuria, and if the Russians could extend their railroad into it their land would be further south. If they do not take it they fear the Japanese will and that the Japanese in Korea might be a menace to Russian progress toward the acquisition of the rest of Asia, which many of the czar's people believe to be their destiny."

"Would the Japanese be satisfied if the Russians gave up Korea to them?"

"I think so," replied Senator Beveridge. "They would, for a time at least, although this struggle was bound to come sooner or later. Both nations need territory, and the Japanese especially so. Both nations hope to control the trade of eastern Asia, and each is jealous and afraid of the other. If they could combine and become allies as to the future of China they might have peace, but that is not probable."

MANCHURIA AND THE JAPANESE.

"Tell me something about Manchuria, senator. What would the Japanese have done with it had the triple alliance let them stay?"

"They would have made a second Japan north of the Yellow sea," replied Senator Beveridge. "The whole country would have been speedily colonized by Japanese immigrants, and Japan would have probably made it a basis for the acquisition of other parts of north China. Japan is not a large country. Without Formosa it is not as big as California. Nevertheless, it has more than half as many people as the whole United States, and its population is rapidly increasing. Manchuria would have insured the possession of Korea and would have been also a base for a closer alliance with China."

A FIGHT FOR AN EMPIRE.

"But is the country worth fighting about, senator?" I asked.

"Both the Russians and the Japanese think so," replied Senator Beveridge. "Almost any nation would think so. Manchuria is an empire in itself. Do you know how big it is? It has grain-growing territory enough to feed the whole of Japan's 40,000,000, and is so rich in coal and iron that the Japanese would have made it a beehive of factories. The country is as big as France and Germany combined. It is twice as big as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England combined, and quite as rich in natural resources. Its value cannot be estimated."

THE RUSSIAN PERIL.

"But, about the Russians, senator; they certainly have enough land?"

"Have they?" replied Senator Beveridge. "It would seem so, but many Russians count time by centuries, not by days, months and weeks. They are always figuring upon the future. They have a population now of 140,000,000, or more than one-twelfth of all the people in the world. They are growing by the natural process of a production at the rate of 2,000,000 a year. Without taking into consideration the increase by geometrical ratio, in 10 years there will be 170,000,000 Russians, and in 50 years there will be 300,000,000. Indeed, the czar will need more than Manchuria to house them."

COLONIES IN MANCHURIA.

"What are the Russians doing there, senator? Are they really colonizing the country?"

"They are settling along the line of the railroad," replied Senator Beveridge. "Many of the soldiers bring their wives and families with them, the railroad engineers come to stay, and the result is neat Russian villages are growing up along that road in the wilds of the far east. I remember stopping at towns on my way south which had all the conveniences of modern civilization. There were good stores, comfortable houses and first-class restaurants with French cooks. The bands played in the parks on Sunday, and all this in striking contrast with the mud houses and filthy streets of the Chinese towns adjoining them. The Russians are building a commercial port on Talienwan bay, and their cities along the

Trans-Siberian road are rapidly growing. Indeed, there are towns along that road which have better department stores than Washington city."

THE CZARS MANCHURIAN ARMY.

"How many troops have the Russians in Manchuria?"

"Only the Russians know," replied Senator Beveridge. "The soldiers have been brought in in small parties, but they are everywhere. It was estimated there were 60,000 in 1900. When I traveled over the Chinese eastern railroad in 1901 I was told by a high military authority that the soldiers numbered 150,000, and they may have 200,000 or even 300,000 there today. With the new railroads thousands more can be rushed in. As you know, every man in Russia is a soldier, and the czar's available army numbers millions."

THE WAR A RELIGIOUS ONE.

"At the same time the Japanese troops are thoroughly well organized. There are no better soldiers anywhere and no braver. On the one side the Japanese are fighting for their homes and on the other the Russians are fighting at the orders of their father, the czar, and at the same time in the belief that it is their duty to carry the cross into China and thus Christianize the far east. That is a point that is not generally considered, but I am told the Russians believe that it is their destiny to spread their religion over all Asia."

UNCLE SAM'S POLICY.

"In the trouble between Japan and Russia, what should be the policy of the United States?"

"It should be that of a friendly neutrality," replied the senator. "We are in the happy condition of being the closest friend of each nation. The Russians have the empire and then make a real friendship for us and so have the Japanese. Russia was our friend at the time of the revolution, it aided us during the civil war, and it sold Alaska to us in preference to any other nation. In return we have done many things to cement this friendship, and especially so during the famine of a few years ago. The Russians are appreciative, and today, notwithstanding the war, they are our friends. The United States Russia's enemy, we are its strongest friend."

"It is the same with Japan. Commodore Perry, one of our naval officers, opened up that country to modern civilization, and since then we have always been fair and liberal in our dealings with it. In our diplomatic negotiations we have asked less than other nations and given more. The result is that Japan regards the United States as her friend, and if the fight between her and Russia is carried to a finish we shall be in a position to take advantage of the situation then, whatever it may be. If any nation is to receive anything from such a settlement we at least shall not be left out."

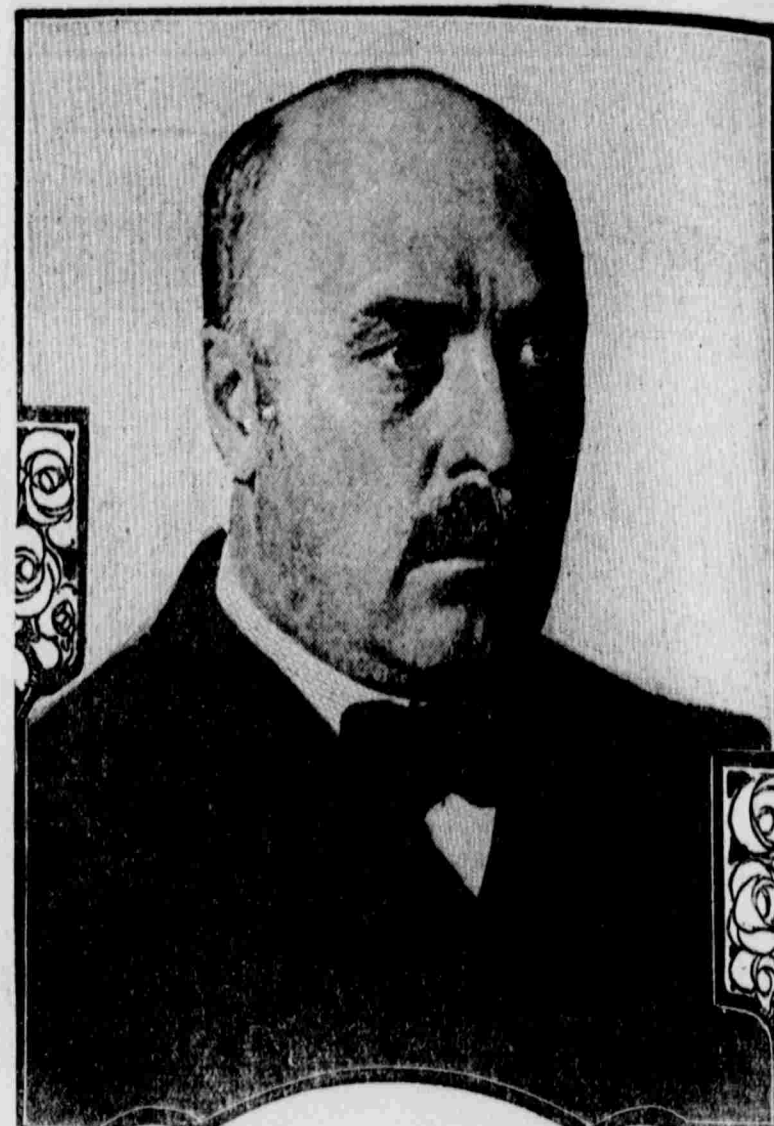
ITO AND WITTE.

"You have met both Count Ito of Japan and Sergius Witte of Russia, the greatest men of the two nations, Senator Beveridge? Tell me about them?"

"Physically they are as far apart as the poles," replied Senator Beveridge. "Count Ito is short, stocky and stocky. Mr. Witte is tall, thin and broad-shouldered. Both men are very great and very quiet. I should say that Ito is perhaps the greatest Asiatic now living, and I think one might say that Witte is the greatest Slav. Ito is the creator of modern Japan. He wrote the constitution, and he has been the adviser of the mikado since it was enacted. He is cool, calculating, conservative and perfectly fearless. At the same time he is as simple as a child."

"Sergius Witte is also simple. In fact, all really great men are unostentatious. It is only the little fellow in a big place who puts on airs. Mr. Witte makes you at home and talks to you in a low, quiet way, which is very impressive. You cannot help seeing that he is great, not feeling so when you realize what he has done. He started life as

UNDERWOOD DEFINES SKILLED LABOR.



Mr. Underwood, the brawny president of the Erie, is a great lecturer on labor matters. He has raised himself from the ranks to a very high position and should know something of his subject. He recently advertised for 1,000 skilled workmen and says that the letters he received astonished him. No one, he says, seems to understand that the skilled laborer is the man who is always in demand.

a railroad clerk at Odessa and rose to be manager of the railroads of that part of the country. He was taken to St. Petersburg and given charge of the railroads of the empire and then made minister of finance and the right hand of the czar. It is largely due to him that the Trans-Siberian road was built so quickly. He has put the empire on a sound financial basis, and he is today the power behind the throne, as to most matters in the far east. He is a broad gauge man. He sees the whole world as it changes from day to day, and he knows how to take advantage of every change for the good of Russia."

RUSSIA'S MONEY BAG.

"Speaking of Russia's financial condition, Senator Beveridge. The empire is heavily in debt. In the light with Japan will the czar have enough for his needs?"

"When war comes money usually comes also," said Senator Beveridge. "It may come more, but it comes. Russia is a land of vast material resources, which it would take many mortgages to blanket, and its government has the power of raising money without asking a congress or the people to ratify its act."

"Take the matter of the liquor business, which is now altogether in the hands of the government. Sergius Witte saw the enormous profits of the Russian rumrunners, and he sent out word that after a certain time the government would make and sell the intoxicants used in the country. That type

A NIGHT ALARM.

Worse than an alarm of fire at night is the brassy cough of croup, which sounds like the children's death knell and it means death unless something is done quickly. Foley's Honey and Tar never fails to give instant relief and quickly cures the worst forms of croup. Mrs. P. L. Corder, of Mannington, Ky., says: "My three year old girl had a severe case of croup; the doctor said she could not live. I got a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar, the first dose gave quick relief and she is now well." Sole agent, F. J. Hill Drug Co.

WHAT MEN ARE MADE OF.

The Human Body an Animated Soap, Sugar and Starch Factory.

"You will probably be surprised," said a well known professor of chemistry, "when I tell you that the most beautiful woman or the most intellectual man that ever lived is really nothing more than animated white of egg; and yet it is perfectly true that, if you only knew how to do it, you could take a few hundred of eggs—you would want well over a thousand, by the way—and manufacture a second Shakespeare or a Helen of Troy from them."

"Unfortunately—or fortunately, rather—although the materials of which man is composed are common enough, the blending of them to form a living being is far beyond any human powers. But let us just run through the constituents we are made of and see of what very ordinary materials the best and cleverest of us are composed."

"If we take a 2-stone man and deprive him of gas and carbon, there will be only five pounds of him left; while even the least intellectual man that ever lived is five-sixths gas and nothing else. Well may it be said 'we are such stuff as dreams are made of,' for truly we are just as insubstantial."

"In our 12-stone subject we shall find no less than 115 pounds of oxygen; he contains as much, in fact, of this 'vital gas,' as would fill a room 13 feet long, 10 feet wide, and a shade over 10 feet high. If we proceed next to deprive him of his hydrogen he will only lose a little over 15 pounds of his weight by the process, but the gas we procure will fill a room more than twice the size of our oxygen reservoir; for it will be 15 feet square and as nearly as possible 12 feet high, and will have such buoyancy that it could carry our patient up to the clouds."

"Another essential gas is nitrogen, of which our 12-stone man has 41 cubic feet stowed away in his body—sufficient to fill a nice little box four feet long, wide, and high. We have now deprived our man of three out of his 14 constituents, have liberated gases sufficient to fill a room, roughly, 29 feet square and 10 feet high—in which, by the way, you could pack 500 good-sized men—and have reduced his weight by a shade under 16 stone, or, to be more exact, by 123 pounds."

"There is not much left of him to account for, you see, now that the three gases are eliminated—only 20 pounds in fact, the weight of an infant—and of this a single other constituent takes the lion's share of 24 pounds. This constituent is carbon, that curious element which takes such widely diverse forms as common coal and Koh-i-noor, and is

not to be despised in the lead pencil. Just as coal keeps our houses warm and gives motive power to the steam engine, so it supplies energy and fuel to the human body."

"We have now five pounds of our man to account for, and this is distributed over nine most useful constituents. Two and a quarter pounds, nearly half of it, consists of calcium, which will be more commonly recognized as lime, and which plays a very important part in the human mechanism; and to this we must add 1 pound 11 ounces of phosphorus, from which, if you like, you could make sufficient matches to give one to every man, woman and child in Manchester. The remaining constituents of our man only weigh one pound one ounce, and consist of sodium, sulphur, fluorine, chlorine, magnesium, potassium, and silicon; while in weight they range from two or three grains to four and a half ounces."

"Naturally these 14 elements form combinations in the body in order to discharge their duties properly. Thus oxygen and hydrogen combine to form in our subject 1,075 pounds of water, which serves an infinite number of most necessary and useful offices. The chlorine and sodium unite to form salt, of which we shall find about seven ounces; and the sodium combines with carbon and oxygen to form the 'washing soda' which has been called the scavenger of the body, and which fills in its time by playing a useful part in building up our bones."

"The body is indeed a most wonderful factory, carrying on a number of useful and complicated processes at the same time. Thus it makes really first class soap by the hundredweight for its own use, and glycerine, too, as a by-product; it manufactures sugar from starch, and it makes gum, pepsin, alcohol, and other products more wonderful still."

A Thousand Dollars Thrown Away

"My wife had lung trouble for over fifteen years," writes Mr. W. W. Baker, of Flatview, Neb. "We tried a number of doctors and spent over a thousand dollars without any relief. She was very low and lost all hope, when a friend suggested trying Foley's Honey and Tar, which I did; and thanks be to this great remedy it saved her life. She is stronger and enjoys better health than she has ever known in ten years. We shall never be without Foley's Honey and Tar and would ask those afflicted to try it."

The prevention of consumption is entirely a question of commencing the proper treatment in time. Nothing is so well adapted to the lung troubles as Foley's Honey and Tar. Sole agents, F. J. Hill Drug Co.

Ring 155. Write P. O. Box 405, for distilled water. Its easily done, and



MAYOR ROBERT M. McLANE OF BALTIMORE AND TWO OF THE CONSPICUOUS BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

CLERICAL REPAIRING.

"You know Dr. George Clarke Houghton, pastor of the 'Little Church Around the Corner'?" said a New York clergyman. "Well, I heard a good story about him the other day."

"It seems that there came to Dr. Houghton to be married several years ago, a brilliant newspaper writer and a beautiful young woman. Dr. Houghton performed the ceremony duly, and, after a twelvemonth of wedded life, this couple was divorced."

"Another twelvemonth passed, and one day, looking rather shabby, a journalist and the lady reappeared before Dr. Houghton. They wished to be married again."

"I am glad that the clergyman made no open objection, but he heard to his amazement, as he was putting on his cassock: 'I shall have to add, it seems, a repairing department to my establishment.'"

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously," writes F. A. Guldage, Vercent, Ala. "I had a terrible case of piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store."

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