

"No Picnic To Take Kiaochou," He Says

Mr. Nakamura, Japanese Consul General, thinks Place More Formidable than Port Arthur.

(New York Herald.)

The taking of Kiaochou will be no "picnic" in the opinion of Mr. Takashi Nakamura, Consul General for Japan in New York according to his expression recently.

Though the Consul General believed Port Arthur was much more inaccessible than Kiaochou and that the natural advantages of Port Arthur for defensive purposes were greater than those at Kiaochou, he still believed Germany to be in the forefront in constructing defense works and in the use of artillery. For this reason, contrary to the general opinion here, Mr. Nakamura considers that the taking of Kiaochou would be a more difficult task than the taking of Port Arthur. He said he was only expressing a private opinion and that he had no official knowledge of the strength of the German position.

Mr. Nakamura was officially notified recently through the Japanese Embassy in Washington that a state of war existed between his country and Germany. The message said: "The Imperial government not having received from the German government any answer to its ultimatum, Japan has entered into a state of war from noon August 23."

Count Okuma has well set forth the position of Japan in his communications to the Japanese Parliament, and said Mr. Nakamura, "Japan is going into this action as a matter of duty and in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese agreement."

He said, "Naturally the action was taken after full and frank communications between the governments of the two allied countries. The agreement I believe, has made for the peace of the Far East and will continue to do so."

Port Arthur Incident "Forgotten."

Asked whether Japan was glad to have the opportunity to "get back" at Germany for the action that country took regarding the occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese at the close of the China-Japanese war, Mr. Nakamura said that the incident had been "forgotten."

"At the time Japan greatly resented the action of Germany and had to howl to the inevitable. Since that time, however, many Japanese teachers and professors have been educated in Germany, and the Japanese understand the Germans well and find their work admirable in many ways."

When German occupation of Kiaochou dates back from 1897. In November of that year a German fleet seized the port, and a year later the harbor and district were transferred to Germany by China under a ninety-nine years' lease. The district was declared a Protectorate of the German Empire. It has been administered by the Navy Department, the Governor being a naval officer. The ostensible reason for the seizure of the port was the murder of two German missionaries in the province of Shantung, in which province the port of Kiaochou is situated.

"To Kiaochou" a British Verb.

The seizure of Kiaochou was resented in Great Britain and the verb "to Kiaochou" was introduced into the language there to mean "to seize unlawfully."

British action was taken by counter action by seizing Weihai-wei, a port in the Shantung peninsula near Chefoo. It developed later that Weihai-wei had not the necessary natural advantages for a naval base. It was never fortified and was abandoned as a naval station by Great Britain at the beginning of the present war.

Kiaochou itself is situated inside the bay of Kiaochou, a fine harbor of about two hundred square miles. The area leased to Germany is about two hundred square miles exclusive of the bay. The native population in the leased area is nearly two hundred thousand. The number of Germans there is normally about five thousand.

During the continuance of the lease Germany is to exercise all the rights of territorial sovereignty, including the right to fortify. Over a further "neutral area," comprising a zone of about thirty miles from any point on the bay, the Chinese government was not to exercise any regulations with-out German consent. The area of the neutral zone is about two thousand five hundred square miles, and the population of it about one million two hundred thousand. The Germans built a railway 270 miles long from Tsingtao, the port at the entrance of Kiaochou Bay, to the capital of Shantung province in the interior.

Will Make Military Attack.

No information is available regarding the exact nature and extent of the German fortifications. It is known that a great deal of military work has been done there, and it has been said that several millions sterling have been spent. Apart from the fortifications the Germans have made one of the best foreign developments in China.

Back of the fort the land has been developed to insure a large and constant stream of supplies. The naval defences front on the bay, which is large and deep, and admirably suited for the manoeuvring of a fleet. The German strength in ships is not, however, large, and it is expected that the ships, mine the harbor and its entrance and depend on the defences of the fort. It is therefore expected that an attack on Kiaochou will be more of a military operation than a naval movement.

The incident responsible for Japanese resentment against Germany occurred about two years before the taking of Kiaochou. At the conclusion of the war with China, Japan made a treaty with that country which contemplated the cession to Japan of part of Liao Tung, the peninsula of which Port Arthur is the key. Port Arthur had been taken by the Japanese from China, and was to have been part of the spoils of victory.

Got Only Money Indemnity.

The treaty for the transfer was signed and Japan was about to take possession when a demonstration was made in Chefoo Bay by a fleet of German, Russian and French warships. Japan was advised that for the sake of peace in the Far East the transfer had better remain uncompleted. Japan had to forego possession of the stronghold she had taken and to be content with a money indemnity instead.

Japan, it was said, could understand the position taken by Russia, a power on the continent of Asia, and that of France, Russia's ally. At that time Germany, however, had no Chinese interests, and was believed in many quarters to have taken the initiative in the action which robbed Japan of part of the spoils she believed legitimate.

Later Port Arthur was leased by China to Russia and was retaken by Japan from that country near the end of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, after a siege which lasted 157 days and cost about 70,000 Japanese lives. Port Arthur is now in the hands of the Japanese.

ON NEUTRALITY AND KILLING OF INNOCENTS.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Soon after the European war broke out the President of the United States urged the people of that country to observe the strictest neutrality in action, in speech and in thought. In the last two weeks the newspapers have been filled with reports of the violation of Belgium by the Teutonic hordes and of their advance into France, the destroying of historic property which can never be replaced, and criminal acts such as the slaughtering of women and children by sword and by dropping bombs over cities and villages. Such savagery is bound to revolt any and all persons who have hearts in their breasts. It seems incredible that white brothers and sisters are being slaughtered by the thousands and Americans should be called upon to observe neutrality, that we should be expected to attend our daily task with calm and unconcerned minds. When the cause of civilization and humanity is in danger of being destroyed it is time for all who profess to be civilized and human to rise as one man and make serious efforts to defeat that cause by word and deed.

LONDON WILL NOT KEEPING UP THE HEALTH OF THE EUROPEAN ARMIES

FIX A MINIMUM CONSOLS PRICE

Never has the medical department of armed Europe been confronted with such a ghastly task as it now faces, in keeping soldiers healthy on the march, in caring for wounded and in reducing mortality by preventive measures.

On the other hand, the fearful destructiveness of modern artillery and infantry fire makes the average of wounded higher. There is a pretty fiction to the effect that war has become more "humane" and that the modern "humane" bullet splinters bones, carries clothing into wounds and makes mischief in the human body.

But military surgeons do not confirm these stories of neat bullet holes, which merely cripple, but do not mangle. Germany uses a steel-jacketed bullet which lacerates. France shoots bullets of copper and zinc which, terribly ripping and tearing, in brief, even, compared with shrapnel fire, which does frightful execution. Even the common shell explodes into heated fragments that burn, cut and tear.

On the whole the military surgeon fails to be impressed with the "humane" side of the present war.

Statistics show that disease has heretofore killed more men than bullets, cannon fire or bayonets. In the peninsular campaign in Spain, 60,000 French soldiers were killed in battle, but disease took 400,000. In the Boer War disease claimed over 14,000 British soldiers a year for the two years and eight months of the conflict. Nearly 3 per cent of the British army in South Africa was constantly sick.

It is cheaper to keep the soldier well than to cure him after he falls sick. The commander of the army demands soldiers who can fight, not invalids, which are a drag on those who are fit.

After accepting the soldier the medical staff gives him a set-up of drills and exercises, in cooperation with the equipment authorities, just what he shall wear. Shoes are an important item. It is an army maxim that a soldier is no better than his feet. England keeps her "Tommy" comfortably shod, with socks to wear, as does the United States. But continental soldiers must "find" their own shoes. Germany, so exact and up-to-date in most military matters, is weak on shoes. The German soldier is called in his diet, however, that the medical staff scores heavily. It deals in calories. A calorie is a standard heat unit. It is the amount of

heat required to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from zero to one degree. Centigrade. The daily field ration of different soldiers is as follows:

Russia—4,240.
France—3,340.
England—3,292.
Germany—3,147.
Austria—2,630.

Thus the calorie allowance in the dual alliance is lowest of all. While the Russian soldier gets the most calories in his daily food. Whether his government is more liberal or whether the "Moujik" requires more remains to be explained.

Military medical men declare, however, that this lowest calorie rate will tell against the Dual Alliance in the end.

The British ration, which stands midway in calorie value, includes one pound of bread and three-quarters of a pound of meat or 17 ounces of preserved meat. He is allowed 12 cents a day to buy vegetables. For drink the Britisher has his beloved tea—twenty-two hundredths of an ounce daily. The European soldier prefers coffee. The French soldier even lugs a little coffee mill.

The soldier lugs on the march or in battle the following equipment:

Rifle and bayonet (nine pounds). Ammunition. Trenching tool. Uniform. Change of underwear. Identification disk. First-aid kit. Food, including emergency ration. Water bottle. Mess tin, knife, fork and spoon. Knapsack, belt and braces. Great coat. Hair-shedder tent. Toilet articles and spare linen.

On the British soldier this weighs forty-seven pounds. German thirty-eight, French forty-four, as the Briton carries never less than one hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition. But the Russian soldier, who usually has longer distances to march, sets out with four days' rations and extra ammunition, so his entire equipment weighs seventy-five pounds.

The first-aid kit is the medical staff's pet provision. It is a sealed tin box, containing bandages, gauze and adhesive plaster. It is packed so that when the soldier applies it, his hands do not come in contact with any part that rests on the wound.

It is to prevent infection. It also checks hemorrhage, the third great cause of battle deaths.

If the soldier is killed outright, or dies of his wound, the medical staff can do one thing more for him—bury him scientifically.

AMIENS, STRONG GARRISON TOWN, OFTEN HAS BEEN PRIZE OF WAR

The city of Amiens—pronounced Om-ion—near which desperate fighting is going on at present, is the capital of the department of Somme. It is situated on the left bank of the River Somme, and is an important garrison town. It is the headquarters of the Second army corps, the troops quartered there being the Seventy-second line and Eighth chassours a pied regiment, the Nineteenth chassours a cheval, legion of gendarmes and the entire staff of the Second army corps, including commissary, sanitary and quartermaster troops.

Amiens occupies the site of the ancient town of Samarobria, the capital of the Ambiani, who were conquered by Caesar. Christianity was introduced there in the fourth century by Bishop Pirmin. During the middle ages its territory formed the county of Amiens. In the twelfth century the citizens gained enfranchisement. In 1115 the fief became a dependency of the French crown, when Philip of Alsace, Count of Flanders, ceded it to Philip Augustus. The city has more than once passed out of the power of the French. In 1435 by the treaty of Arras, it came into the possession of Burgundy, who held it until 1477.

The Spaniards surprised the city in 1597, and the French besieged it. Henry IV. finally recaptured it after a long siege. Until 1790 Amiens was a part of Picardy. The treaty of Amiens, between Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland, was signed in the Hotel de Ville, March 25, 1802. During the Franco-Prussian war Amiens fell before the invaders, November 28, 1870.

The city has a population of 80,000. It is a manufacturing place of some importance, the principal industries being wool, cotton, silk, hemp and flax spinning. Manufactures of machinery, chemicals, blacking, polish and sugar, and printing, dyeing and bookbinding are also carried on. It is also known for its pastry.

It is the seat of a Bishop, a Prefect, a Court of Appeal and a Court of Assizes. The educational institutions include lycées, training schools, a school of medicine and textile schools.

The Cathedral of Amiens is considered one of the finest churches of Gothic architecture in France. It was erected in 1220. The central portal has a remarkable statue of Christ dating from the thirteenth century. There is also in the city a rich library and fine collections of paintings, sculptures and antiquities in the Museum of Picardy.

WOMAN IN TERRIBLE STATE

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Cape Wolfe, Canada.—"Last March I was a complete wreck. I had given up all hope of getting better or living any length of time, as I was such a sufferer from female troubles. But I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am in good health and have a pair of twin boys two months old and growing finely. I surprised doctors and neighbors for they all knew what a wreck I was."

"Now I am healthy, happy and hearty, and owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies. You may publish this letter if you like. I think if more women used your remedies they would have better health." Mrs. J. T. Cook, Lot No. 7, Cape Wolfe, P.E.I., Canada.

Because your case is a difficult one, and doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has remedied many cases of female ills, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and it may be exactly what you need.

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1307 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.—"My eczema first started when I was a baby, on my face and scalp. It seemed dry and when I scratched it, it came out in scales, and I itched very badly and I was obliged to have my hands tied up so as to prevent scratching my face. Little white watery pimples came on my hands and face and I had to stay home from school for nearly two weeks. It caused my face and hands to look badly. The eczema took a very bad form, appearing on my face in little watery ulcers so bad that I could hardly bear to be touched. My hair being naturally very thick I found to be getting thinner and wondered what could cause it to fall out."

"My mother tried and and spent no end of money trying to get me better but it did no good. At last a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my mother used them. We applied the Cuticura Ointment to my face, head and hands and washed with the Cuticura Soap and the eczema began to disappear. Before six months had passed I was completely cured." (Signed) Miss Constance Jean, May 28, 1913.

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