

## A Noted English Philosopher Sounds Warning of the Imminent Peril from An Awakened Asia

(Continued from page 2)

bined with all the persistence and astuteness which Asiatics admittedly possess. Yet so slow were we to appreciate the changed conditions that, when the war began, it was quite commonly believed, not only in the west but in the east, that the "little Japs" had undertaken a task far beyond their capacity, and that the huge, unwieldy bulk of China, controlled by the imposing figure of Li Hung Chang, would overwhelm the adventurous islanders.

Even when the war was over, and the victors had gathered in their spots, Europe still failed to appreciate the significance of what had occurred. The contempt for Japan with which the Chinese had contrived to imbue foreigners in the treaty ports along their coast, faded slowly. That contempt did not trouble the Japanese and their rulers at all. They had decided upon a definite policy and they proceeded to carry it out without haste and without rest.

As they became more closely intimate with Europeans they decided that they were people to use and not to be used. English, American and other merchants dealing with Japan soon found out that they were face to face with artificers, manufacturers and traders who were as efficient in the field of industrial and mercantile competition as they had proved themselves in warfare. Japanese raised money in Europe, built vessels in Europe, ordered machinery in Europe, sent students to Europe and America. But all with one object, to dispense as soon as possible with European and American aid and to rival the white men in every department of human effort.

Capitalism of the most ruthless description, controlling perhaps the cheapest and most easily trained labor on the planet, obtained complete domination of the Japanese workers who were handled from the commencement as the German working class have been handled to further the projects of their government. As far as social conditions were concerned, Japanese statesmen, so careful to make use of the most scientific knowledge for the benefit of their troops, have been quite indifferent to western legislation in favor of their new wage-earning class. The Chinese were organized by peace for peace; the Japanese were organized by war for war. They proved this to demonstration in their war against Russia, which was their next serious step toward the

attainment of the position at which they aimed. Even then, there were still Europeans who failed to estimate their chances of success aright.

Whether by refusing to entertain proposals of peace and holding on after the battle of Mukden, Russia could have won Japan out need not now be discussed. The Treaty of Portsmouth settled that. Thus, in a manner which could not be explained away, the Russian Empire, long the dread of Western Europe, was thoroughly beaten by a comparatively small Asiatic State, and Japan became still more formidable on the mainland as well as upon the ocean.

The final addition of Korea to the Japanese possessions, in 1910, gave the Mikado a total population of between 70,000,000 and 80,000,000 inhabitants under his direct rule. With a constantly growing army and navy, kept up to the highest point of efficiency, with a rapidly-expanding commerce and fine lines of steamers) with a future for her manufactures not confined to Asia, and holding an international position which enabled statesmen to enter upon treaties with Great Britain whose meaning has hardly been fully appreciated by her co-signatories—Japan took her place in the forefront of civilization.

All Asia felt the blow. For the first time since the decay of the Ottoman Turks, an Asiatic State had, single-handed, defeated a European Empire of at least three times its own population and of vastly greater extent.

No wonder the Japanese said, "We have been sending you our works of art, our silks, our jewelry and decorations for generations, and you still regard us as mere barbarians. We show ourselves at least your equals in scientific butchery and at once we are admitted to your council tables as civilized."

Now turn and read the two treaties with England just referred to. England is herself a great Asiatic Power, controlling on that continent 315,000,000 of the human race. Nevertheless, she binds herself to Japan in the instruments of 1905 and 1911, both based upon the agreements of 1902, and probably supplemented by other secret agreements—as the custom of our Foreign Office is—which are not disclosed to the English people. These within certain limits constitute an offensive and defensive alliance up to the year 1921. Even at that date there is no finality.

The objects of the Alliance are set forth in the preamble as "(a) The con-

solidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India. (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of nations in China. (c) The maintenance of the high contracting parties in the region of Eastern Asia and of India and the defense of their special interests in the said regions."

Remembering that Japan had and has, to all appearance, nothing whatever to gain by upholding our domination in India, the broad language here used is capable of the interpretation put upon it in many quarters, that, namely, in return for this at least probable support from our ally, in case of an Indian rising, some other considerations are involved.

Article II, which speaks of common action in case of war, has been read in that sense in more than one quarter. Japan is, at the time of writing, acting as the good and loyal ally of England in the great war, and has rapidly swept Germany out of her corner in China. But when the House of Lords cheered Lord Lansdowne so enthusiastically for his treaty of 1905, while the Russo-Japanese War was still going on, its members appear to have overlooked some other elements in the arrangement which can scarcely fail to lead this country into a difficult situation in the near future.

However that may be, it is quite clear that these serious diplomatic instruments place Japan on at least an equal footing with England in the Far East. They also give the impression that should we be unable for any reason to maintain our empire in Hindostan, then we are entitled to look to Japan until 1921, and probably for a longer period, to assist us in keeping up an alien rule in India. It is a strange position indeed for a proud country such as England, especially strange when we remember the attitude of British colonies to Japanese immigrants.

But this brings us back to the extremely complicated and awkward question of Asiatic emigration generally and the claims made by Japan that Japanese immigrants should be treated on equal terms with American citizens in the United States. Things are very different from what they were in 1875, when, as already said, the United States and the British colonies carried matters with a high hand against Chinese immigrants.

China itself has undergone a complete political transformation. The Mongols have gone. Pigtails, the sign of subservience to the Tartars, have disappeared. The Chinese race proper is in control of its own territory. Railways, chiefly constructed with foreign capital, and for the time under

## AT THE NICKEL—"Always Worth While."

A Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature in Five Parts:

### "PLAYING DEAD."

The story by RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. A beautiful society dramatic offering, presenting MR. and MRS. SIDNEY DREW, DONALD HALL, MR. HARRY ENGLISH and ISADOR MARCIL. A tale of a man's love and sacrifice. A splendid production.

"A TRAVELOGUE TRAVELLER" "JANE'S HUSBAND," a comedy.

### "A MAN FOR ALL THAT."

A thrilling two-part detective story produced by The RELIANCE PLAYERS.

Wednesday—"THE GREAT RUBY," by Cecil Raleigh, with Octavia Handworth; produced by Barry O'Neil, five acts. Coming—Maurice Costello, in "THE MAN WHO COULDN'T BEAT GOD," in five acts. "THE DUST OF EGYPT," Edith Storey and Antonio Moreno, seven parts.

foreign control, now connect many of the great cities and their ports. But Chinese engineers and managers are steadily replacing the outsiders, and projected lines, deprived by the war of their skilled superintendents from Belgium and other European countries, are now being carried forward by Chinese engineers. Mines and other industries are being developed. Armies also are being raised and armed and trained according to European systems.

The eagerness for progress is being manifested in all directions. Much as they dislike the Japanese, the Chinese are ready to learn from them, and thousands of Chinese students flock to Japan for that purpose. Thus 400,000 of this remarkable people, all reading the same language, are now moving along the same lines which have brought the very differently constituted Island Empire to its dominant position. Whether China acts under Japanese leadership, or under the guidance of her own educated class, the whole question not only of Chinese emigration but of Chinese influence generally must ere long be seriously considered by western nations.

At the time of the Tae-Ping rebellion a sort of proverb was current in the Chinese cities. "First the Tae-Pings, then the Mohammedans, and Mohammedans have long since been swept lastly the Foreign Devils." The Tae-Pings and Mohammedans have long since been swept away. It is quite possible the turn of the Foreign Devils may be close at hand.

Meanwhile, Japan has the lead and seems likely to keep it. The majority of Englishmen, and even the majority of Americans—who are still more closely concerned than its ally, the English, with the policy of this powerful and ambitious State)—have but a superficial idea of the possible spread of its influence in the near future.

Yet this is not for want of warn-

ing. These would be more than human in their self-control and caution if they failed to obtain a diplomatic, or forcible, victory from such a state of affairs.

They have concluded, rightly or wrongly, from the conduct of the United States Government during the war that Americans, as at present organized and ruled, will put up with any insults and outrages and surrender anything demanded of them rather than directly threaten or put themselves in a posture to threaten hostilities. It does not need the shrewdness and first-rate information which the Japanese possess to see what this means to them. Nor does the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which would render British intervention on the side of the United States very difficult, if not impossible, improve the outlook for the Republic, even if the exhaustion of our nation did not preclude us from any action in this sense.

Asia is awakening indeed. We ourselves must not imagine that India is still asleep because perfect peace reigns throughout Hindustan, and—as they tell us—Indians are eager that British rule should endure for ever—so eager that they voluntarily supply fighting forces in the field to the extent of tens of thousands of men. This is not so.

India is stirring too. The Andaman Islands, our modern counterpart of Van Dieman's Land, are overflowing with political prisoners, shipped off there without trial, and even without accusation, under an obsolete law.

The wholesale hangings at Lahore, solely on police evidence, have been strongly condemned by Anglo-Indian officials themselves. Bengalis were long derided by us English as a people incapable for centuries of resisting oppression in any shape. We have contrived to rouse such a spirit among them that anarchists and assassins are openly cheered when living, and treated as martyrs when dead, even in Calcutta itself. There can be no doubt whatever that disaffection is growing throughout Hindostan; though the population being entirely deprived of arms, any organized insurrection is not to be anticipated. But India demands self-government and requires that the drain of £30,000,000 yearly to England from the poorest population on the planet without any commercial return should be stanchcd.

An empire which declares that it is fighting a world-war for the maintenance of national rights and national freedoms cannot in decency keep one-fifth of the human race in subjugation to foreign despotism and liable to the exaction of a foreign economic tribute on a huge scale. If England persists in this fatal policy there can be little doubt as to the ultimate result. Not even the legions of Japan would suffice to keep India permanently enslaved. The movements in China and Japan itself have already had their influence throughout Hindostan. However desirable also it may seem to the great Indian Feudatories to exhibit their loyalty to the dominant power to-day, it is inconceivable that they can fail to know what is taking place around them, or that they fail to share in the general Asiatic feeling against the supremacy of the white race.

When the war is at an end and peace is at last proclaimed all the leading European nations will be well-nigh bled to death, alike in men and in money.

It is a well known fact that there is no more delicious beverage than

**Cleveland's Health Cocoa.** We should like housekeepers to know that for Frosting Cakes, Flavoring Ice Cream, Puddings, Sauces, Candies, Fudge,

**CLEVELAND'S HAS NO SUPERIOR.**

If you use it, you'll see why.

**J. B. ORR CO., LTD.,** New Martin Building, St. John's. sep27,w,t

## THE CRESCENT PICTURE PALACE.

EVERY AFTERNOON 2.15. EVERY NIGHT AT 7.15.

Presenting Mary Anderson, supported by George Stanley and Corinne Griffith in

### "LA PALOMA."

A Broadway Star Feature in 3 Acts produced by Vitagraph.

### "Selig Tribune."

The World's Greatest Newsfilm. To-day's issue contains a whole lot of interesting news items.

### "Winning the Widow."

A Ham and Bud Comedy with Lloyd V. Hamilton and Bud Duncan.

PROFESSOR McCARTHY playing the Piano. SAM ROSÉ, Baritone, singing Newest Ballads & Novelty Songs. A New and Classy Musical Programme, Drums and Effects.

## SCHOONER FOR SALE

### Schr. "Mary Kate,"

36 tons, 11 years old.

Schooner may be seen at Port Rexton. Apply to

**JOHN GUPPY,** Port Rexton.

## UNION MEN

ask for **WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE**

at the Union Store. **UNION STORES** ask for a supply of

**WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE** from St. John's Headquarters.

**UNION TRADING CO.** Please phone requisitions of Union Stores for

**WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE** TO

**P. E. OUTERBRIDGE** (Sole Agent for Nfld.) Commercial Chambers, Telephone 60. sept7,th,sat,tues

## Neyle's Hardware

STABLE PRONGS, 4, 5 & 6 tine. SEINE LEADS. CAST NET BALLS.

**CUTLERY** POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES AND FORKS. TEA SPOONS, cheap, med., good. DESSERT SPOONS, cheap, med., good.

**AXE HANDLES.** MEN'S AXES, 3 to 4 1/4 lbs. WHITE'S COOPERS' TOOLS. BRASS TAPS, 1/4, 3/8, 1 inch. SHOE RIVETS, Wire Washed Brass, Solid Brass. HORSE SHOES (for winter use). SLIDE SHOES. CURRY COMBS. WHIPS. HARNESS DRESSING. CANVAS COLLARS. WINKERS. SLIDE PADS. CART BREECHENS. CARRIAGE BREECHENS.

## NEYLE'S HARDWARE

## HAMS AND BACON!

We smoke our own Hams and Bacon, and are prepared to quote you the lowest possible price on same.

**H. J. Brownrigg** Phone 469.

## LADIES' COATS

For FALL and WINTER

Now showing at

## BLAIR'S.

Our Values are absolutely the best obtainable.

This year's style in Coats is distinctive. The Coat with the Flare (or Wide Skirt) is the Fashion. Coats this year are either without belts or come with a belt effect. This is quite different from last season's Military Coat which had a belt all round and was much tighter in the Skirt. Despite increasing cost of Coats, through rising prices of materials, and the Fashions demanding more cloth in each, we are able to offer you the **newest goods** at the lowest prices. This we are enabled to do by our early contracts and consequent good buying as also by the moderate margin of profit we put on these goods, which has built us up such a successful coat business, as it is well known our values are the best procurable. Our Prices for the Newest Styles (we don't talk old styles) or jobs) are:—

**\$4.90, \$5.90, \$6.90, \$7.90 and upwards.**

We are also opening a Full Selection of

## Misses', Children's and Infants' Coats,

which you can depend on will be the best values obtainable.

N.B.—Customers by mail for Ladies' or Misses' Coat, please specify height, bust measurement, and length of sleeve from under arm, and enclose extra money for postage.

## HENRY BLAIR.