

over, occupied Manchuria, under the pretext of protection; and, from her ground of vantage on the Yalu River, cast envious glances at the Korean Peninsula. This occupation was supposed to be a temporal one, though the hungry Bear evidently intended to make it perpetual. When the Czar gave no signs of any intention to withdraw his troops, there was a general protest made by the other nations, but none came forward to demand the integrity of China except Japan, then, to all appearances, a nation only in embryo, but, as the future was to show, possessed of those qualities that go to make a great power. Its people, with foresight worthy of those of more experience, saw clearly the purpose of the Czar's plans, and decided, after fair warning, to endeavor to forcibly frustrate them. Japan could never have been considered safe while there was a possibility of Russia occupying Korea. The Japanese fully realized the truth of this, and, on the strength of it, declared war against the Russians. They defeated them and compelled them to retire from Manchuria; and, thus, through one bold move, loosed themselves from the grasp of the huge Bear. The success of Japan in this war caused her to be recognized as a very strong factor in the problem of the East.

In peace Japan is proving herself as active and able as in war. She has learned her lessons in the most modern schools, and has profited very much from them. Progress is growing apace, in education, in finance, and agriculture, while there is no branch of national life that does not show signs of advancement. The nation is bent upon developing her resources, and, at the same time, is endeavoring to preserve peace with all other nations in order to enable her to pursue this object. She has had a successful past, and the prospects are that she will have a still more successful future.

E. BYRNES, '09.

LIFE.

A little joy, a little pain,
A little loss, a little gain,
To take of each as best he can,
This is the lot of every man.