

## SAITO SUGGESTS FRANK DEALING WITH JAPANESE

'Straight From Shoulder'  
Talks Would Help,  
Envoy Says.

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WASHINGTON, April 28.—Hiroshi Saito, Japanese ambassador, proposed today that Japan and the United States deal with each other "straight-from-the-shoulder" to end mutual suspicions and attain common goals.

He said Japan's so-called "hands off China" policy is an honest effort to do that.

"We Japanese and you Americans are so much alike all that we ought not to have much difficulty with each other," he told the United Press in an exclusive interview.

You greatly admire courage, frankness, 'straight-shooting' as you call it. So do we.

"If we would be ourselves, and deal with each other frankly we would understand each other and that would be the best thing that could happen to us."

Japan, he continued, has re-stated its Chinese policy in a friendly but frank fashion, so that Japan's position might be known.

### Chinese Attitude Explained

"We simply wanted to point out," he said, "that conditions in China are such that loans, military aid and other outside assistance are likely to increase political instability. There have been some particularly disturbing indications of that recently. They arose from European and other powers proffering various assistance to China which increases or were capable of increasing threats to peace and order in Asia."

"As a very close neighbor to China with large and special interests at stake we have said this: That we ought to be consulted whenever a distant country or agency plans some advance to China that might provoke military activities or otherwise disturb the peace and order. That is a frank and fair statement."

"It is nonsense for any one to suggest such a policy is a device to give Japanese business men preferential privileges in China. If it is understood that our policy is designed only to prevent disturbances to peace and order, that question would not even arise. We fully support the 'open door' policy of equal opportunity in China. We adhere metitiously to our earlier agreements regarding China."

### Anti to Be Friendly

Mr. Saito insisted a primary point in Japanese foreign policy was to cultivate friendship with the United States, because he explained the United States is Japan's biggest neighbor and its oldest treaty friend.

"If America and Japan stand as true friends and co-operate in the maintenance of peace in the Pacific region a long step will be accomplished toward stabilizing that peace and toward stabilizing Japan's foreign policy as well."

Recurring to interests common to Japan and America, the ambassador said:

"America probably has the largest influence on the social aspects of Japanese life of any nation. I refer to sports, pastimes, movies and the like. France and Germany perhaps have the largest influence in matters of law and medicine, and Great Britain in diplomatic, political, naval affairs, navigation and commercial organization."

### Baseball Popular in Japan

"American baseball has almost replaced the national game of wrestling in Japan. American football is becoming more popular. Golf has increased in popularity rapidly. There are about 100 courses in use. Our participation in your Olympic games recently showed our interest and proficiency in your sports."

"Our newspapers are very much like yours, equally enterprising and efficient. We even have famous photographers taking pictures of notables at every step as you have."

Asked what could be done to lessen suspicion and to cultivate better understanding and friendship, the ambassador suggested attention to the complimentary trade of the two nations, stimulation of common cultural interests, exchange of visitors and the like.

### Hopes for Understanding

He explained that recurrent Japanese complaint that Americans do not "understand" Japan with the statement that Japan too often is depicted as an "aggressive nation." The ambassador said the contrary was the fact, that Japan's policy is to promote peace.

Questioned about the frequent arrest of American tourists for taking photographs in the forbidden Japanese fortified areas, the ambassador explained Japanese authorities had the same trouble with Japanese nationals.

"But the greatest thing is to understand each other in a broad sense," Saito added, "and then such small suspicions will be lessened or disappear entirely."

### TWO CITY MINISTERS TO BE TRANSFERRED

Changes Will Be Announced at Evangelical Conference.

Two Indianapolis Evangelical ministers will be moved to other churches this year, at the eighty-second annual conference of the church in Indiana at Huntingburg May 1 to 6.

The changes, made under the rule of a seven-year pastoral limit, will affect the Rev. L. E. Smith and the Rev. A. B. Aegeirter.

Bishop L. H. Seager, LeMars, Iowa, will preside. Delegates from local churches include the Rev. R. H. Mueller and Charles Hartman, First church; the Rev. F. C. Wacknitz and Herman Lindstaedt, Second church; the Rev. A. B. Aegeirter and B. F. Meyer, Berline avenue church, and the Rev. L. E. Smith and Frank Billeter, Broadway church.

Seek Long-Lost Granddaughter  
Carl Hafer, R. R. 7, Box 48, has asked police to help him find his granddaughter, Viola Hafer, who was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Heath in Indianapolis on Sept. 18, 1907. Mr. Hafer has not seen his granddaughter in twenty-six years.

## Indiana's 'Hayshakers' Open Fire on Our Mr. Pegler With Broadsides

### It Doesn't Apply

By L. P. Maddox  
Broun Receives Favorable Comment as Hoosier Readers Express Views.

"It Seems to Me," by Heywood Broun, a column running for many years in many of our daily newspapers, has reflected just the implied sort of logic expected from such a caption. But, "Fair Enough," by Westbrook Pegler, a newcomer to The Times columns, should, not only in fairness to those who care to continue reading his column, but as fair practice in this caption business, head his column, "Bellyacher."

A fair analysis for things unseen, and slightly heard from, would be, it seems to me, from readers' point of view in this locality, that Westbrook Pegler has been a professional critic all his life. It further seems, that Pegler either, in his seemingly new undertaking, pounces upon the first subject that comes to his literary brain each morning, or doesn't care to bother scanning for the scope of vital matter appearing in the daily newspapers from which he might be choosing his subjects.

Takes, for instance, Pegler's reference in his column, appearing in The Times, Feb. 16, to a statement attributed by him to President Roosevelt, to the effect that fair play and square dealing would solve most of the problems of the country. Mr. Pegler presumes, then, that that line of reasoning that a man should quit when he had accumulated his per capita share of money, estimated by Mr. Pegler to be about \$150, and leave earning money to his brothers from then unto death.

Furthermore, I can not quite understand why a good newspaper could care to have such an ingrate as Pegler.

I have one more suggestion to offer. I wonder if it could not be arranged to get Mr. Pegler with the CWA and write the people of his column, "Fair Enough."

Whether this criticism gets into the Message Center or not, you have my opinion of Pegler.

By T. M. Squawky

It is pretty nice for a judge to be a judge, jury and complainant in contempt cases, but Mr. Pegler, you didn't tell it all. The judge is not only the judge, jury and complainant, but he is not required to employ a lawyer to help him complain. Any other citizen of the United States must employ a lawyer to help him complain. Such are the laws of Indiana.

Neither can a defendant defend himself from accusations unless he has money and employs a lawyer.

What would you think of a judge who would reverse the decision of a former judge upon the filing of a complaint carrying no specific charge, only a charge of unfitness and with no reason why the defendant was unfit, without a hearing?

Any farmer who, after receiving this copy and reads the clipping, even would consider subscribing, would be disloyal and a traitor to others of his profession.

What would you think of a sheriff who would pilfer a schoolhouse for books or order a child to pilfer for books without a court order?

But that is a small matter. A school teacher can be dragged across a continent by two kidnappers, and the two kidnappers, making two witnesses, can prove the teacher a liar.

We pay fabulous sums to judges and lawyers to build up laws, and after we get them ready they tool at the wrong end of the horn.

By Claude Smith

I looked at Mr. Pegler's picture several days before I could get enough courage to read one of his articles. After reading one, I still haven't changed my mind. To me, he just looks like one of those white-collared, swivel chair, know it alls, sitting behind a highly polished desk with steam heat to toast his shins and finding fault with everything and everybody.

Jan. 16 he tried to assail the farmers. It was pitiful to me. There are a lot of problems on the farm that are too deep for the kid to solve. There are also a number for sale.

I have been in about forty-three states and strung wire in most of them for the W. U. T. Co., read a number of writers, but this kid (Pegler) can disgust me quicker than any one I ever read. I don't suppose he knows a horse from a cow, yet he may know about the canned cow commonly sold in grocery stores.

He refers to the farmer: "If he doesn't get what he wants, he will quit and starve every one to death."

If there are people who have worked below the cost of production longer than the farmers, I don't know of them. I hope not. The farmer's enough.

In conclusion, I will refer to one person on the farm for the kid to think over—milk. On the farm it is worth only 4 cents to 5 cents. Milkmen get 35 cents for taking it to town. Is the farmer overpaid?

(Editor's Note: Pegler lives on his own farm in Connecticut and writes his articles from there.)

By D. L. League

I'm one of the T. M. Squawkies, one of the hayshakers Westbrook Pegler writes about. But, please, console yourself, Peggy, if I may be so free, if many of the shakers are like me the government can't pay them much money.

I venture to say Uncle Sam would take in more money in our United States post offices for lottery tickets than for postage stamps. Every man, woman and child would buy United States lottery tickets, and I feel safe in saying Uncle Sam could run the CWA made-work proposition indefinitely.

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By L. P. Maddox

I noticed an article by Mr. Pegler, regarding the United States running a lottery scheme to raise money.

Only last week I wrote President Roosevelt, making a suggestion to him to run a United States lottery the same as the New Orleans lottery used to run in Louisiana. After the Civil war all the southern states were broke. Louisiana adopted the New Orleans lottery and paid off war debts on short notice. Every body patronized the lottery.

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