MARQUIS KATSURA

Special Correspondence

OKIO-It is a great thing to be a mighty general and lead your

soldlers to victory in war. It is greater still to be at the head of a nation during a war and manage its finances and government in such a way as to bring that way to a sucressful conclusion, and greater than all to be able to take hold of the government when the war is over and direct it along the lines of prosperity in the arts of peace.

THE STORY OF KATSURA.

THE STORY OF KATSURA. All these things form a part of the gast life and the present situation of Marquis Taro Katsura, who is now the premier and also the finance minister of the Japanese empire. Born in 1847, when James K. Polk was president of the United States, and only six years before Commodore Perry made his first expedition to Japan, he fought as a boy for the emperor in the civil war which made his majesty the real ruler of the Japanese people. Shorily after that he was sent to Germany to study military science, and when he returned was made vice minister of the war department.

war department. When the Japan-China trouble broke When the Japan-China trouble broke out Katsura was made the command-er of a division, and in 1900 he became war minister and held that position under several premiers. As such, he has had much to do with bringing the army to its present efficiency; and when the war with Russia broke out, he in the meantime having been elevated to the premiership, was of the greatest value to his country in carrying on that great struggle. He was still in office when peace was declared, but there was such public discontent over the farms of the peace that he retired, pacommending the Marquis Salonji as his successpor. his successfor.

THE PREMIER OF JAPAN.

THE PREMIER OF JAPAN. That was in 1906. Now, only three years later, we find the great warrier marquis again at the head of the gov-ernment. The emperor and his chief advisers, including the chief states-men and financiers of Japan, have decided that the country is going too fast and that its business needs reor-ganization. They find that they have an enormous national debt growing out of the war, and that the revenues and expenditures of the government must expenditures of the government must be reformed. As their leader they have picked out Katsura, and he again holds the premiership. There is no man in the empire so well fitted for the posi-tion. He appreciates the military ne-condition of his country to the full and tion. He appreciates the military ne-cessities of his country to the full, and he has at the same time a working knowledge of its financial require-ments. He has already inaugurated a policy of retremelment, economy and reform which has raised the value of the Japanese bonds in all of the great markets of the world, and which in time, if carried out to a conclu-sion, will probably make the Japanese one of the creditor malons of the of the creditor nations, of the

It was to talk with Marquis Katsura It was to talk with Marquis Katsura about the financial situation and its prospects that 1 called upon him at his official residence this morphine. Each of these high Japanese officials has an official residence in addition to his private home. That of Marquis Katsura is back of the state depart-ment and right next the Chinese lega-tion. It is a large house, built in for-eign style, and it was in a big parlor, furnished in red, with a red carpet-and red walls, that I was received by the premise. His excellency does not speak English and Mr. Sussamo of the department of foreign affairs acted as our interpreter. as our interpreter.

as our interpreter. But let me toll you how the premier height, which is considerably under that of the average American. He is straight and well formed, having a big round head firmly set on a pair of broad shoulders. He has a high fore-head, short black hair and a thin black mustache. His even are very bright but mustache. His eyes are very bright, but hey grow serious now and then as he

quis Knisura, "and largely so because the world felt that Japan's cause was the world felt that Japan's cause was a just one. The other nations realized that our war was defensive, and that we were forced into it. We had not expected it and had made no more than our ordinary military preparations. Could we have had time we might have been in much better shape; but we had to take our army and navy as they were and to arrange for such additional ammunition and food supplies as were nmunition and food supplies as were

Where were your bonds chiefly placed

"Mostly in the United States and Eng-land."

"What is the financial situation of the empire today"" "It is not bad." replied the premier. "This country has abundant resources and our people are generally well off. There is no great suffering in a busi-ness way, and the times are no harder here than in most other countries. The curtaliment of business has been large-ly due to the world panic which began in the United States more than a year ago, and which has affected every trad-ing nation. The chief trouble is not as to our condition, but as to our meth-ods of regulating the revenues and ex-penditures of the government. Japan is abundantly able to pay all its obli-gations and to carry out all its hopes of development for the future: but it must go slowly and along different of development for the future: but it must go slowly and along different lines from those of our past administra-tions. What we expect to do is to take more time to making national im-provements and thus spread the cost over a greater number of years. In the pust we have been regulating our revenues by our expenditures, making up the deficits, if any, by loans. We shall issue no more loans for the pres-eot, but shall decide what our revenues are to be and regulate our expenditures are to be and regulate our expenditures by them. We expect, also, to reduce the national debt at least 50 millions a

Will your new policy curtail the size

"Will your new policy curtail the size of the Japanese army or navy or its plans for the future?" "No: the present establishment will be continued; but we shall economize where possible, and as to the ndlitary works which have been planned, in-cluding the increase of our navy, we shall delay the completion of them so as to spread the payments for them out over more years. For instance, we have extended the period of six years allowed for such works to one of il years. The sum of money thus post-poned amounts to about \$100,000,000. A BUSINESS JAPAN.

A BUSINESS JAPAN.

"Along what lines is Japan to be developed from now on? Will it devote liself to the attainment of military glory, or to commercial and business prosperity?" "Most emphatically the latter. No pation can be prosperious in any other

"Most emphatically the latter. No nation can be prosperous in any other way. Our aim is to develop our agri-cultural, manufacturing and commercial possibilities to the full." "What are you doing along agricul-

tural lines?

tural lines?" "We are trying to learn how to make two blades of grass grow where one has grown before. We are studying intensive farming, and by artificial fer-tilizers are materially increasing our rice and other products. We are plant-ing forests and are bringing under cul-tivation a great deal of land which has until now been idle. We are also edu-cating our farmers, and we have many experiment stations as well as some agricultural schools."

FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIP SUB-SIDIES.

with the rest. As to the incress of our trade, in 1877 our exports were a little more than 23,000,000 yea. Thirty

How the Nation Will Handle Its Finances-Its Foreign Trade and How Its Ship Subsidies Pay-Japan and Outside Capital-A Business People Whose Companies Pay Big Dividends-Japan's Foreign Policy. "Peace, Peace, Always Peace"-Korea And Manchuria-An Autograph Message to the United States.



MARQUIS TARO KATSURA, JAPAN'S GREAT WARRIOR STATES MAN.

THE PREMIER OF JAPAN TALKS TO FRANK G. CARPENTER ABOUT THE POLICY FOR THE EMPIRE.

"They are not good just now. Both countries are in need of money, and they have but little for undertakings outside their own tearitories. There is a union of Chinese and Japanese capital as to the exploitation of large tracks of forest along the Yula river, and this promises to pay well. As to Manchuris itself. It is an enormous terrifory, with vast tracts of rich land and great mineral possibilities. The country has not been carefully pro-spected, and no one knows what it contains. It has a targe population, and ff will eroninally be a voluable market. We are anxious to see this market. We are anxious to see this market. We are anxious to see this market. We are anxious to see the country develop, and we want, of course, to get as much of the market. BAGHALIEN.

market. We are anxious to see the country develop, and we want of course, to get as much of the market as possible."
SAGHALHEN.
Tell me something about your possessions to Saghalien, that part of the biand which the Japanese got from the the light of the war. Is it of any value?"
"We call that territory by the name of Karafuto," said Marquis Knewr, by are considered valuable, and this to separate trotection of the open door." A MISSAGE TO THE UNITED STATES.
"We call that territory by the name of the filendilost nature, We have had the country but a short time, and are not able to say a yet what it is worth. The fisheries are considered valuable, and this is copecially so of herring and trout. We are experimenting there along agricultural settlers have been quirtered in certain localities and have been supplied with seed and domestio animats. We have also established in coal, and there is considerable and that we can grow not only barley, wheat and potostoes, but peak and the size along agricultarial rest and there is considerable and fired that the foot and there is considerable and fired that the foot on the stand is right in coal, and there is considerable and a messiage to the United States, in coal, and there is considerable and a messiage to the United States, include the the meak and potostoes and a messiage to the United States, include the first and an messiage to the united states, include the presention of the realities and and the size is here giving in a nutshell wast here the second the the second particle is a should be. He replied that here is a sould be the size and there is a sould be any anable."
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SILK MANUFACTURERS

Silk science is changing. If the silk

no elaborate tests to show the supe-

This usually is due to the fact that slik yarns now are frequently treated

with metallic salts, such as tin chloride, which are readily absorbed, forming insoluble compounds, and thus in-

creasing the weight of the fiber, So

prevalent.did this practice become some

years ago that even the manufacturers

frecognized the necessity of putting

Apart from the fact that one is buy-higher examples of silk with a metal distead of pure silk, this treatment fre-quently causes the libers to become ten-der, especially after exposure to direct

der, especially after exposure to direct sumlight. From Herr Stranhlenert's experi-ments it was found that taking the strength of genuine silk at 50 to 55, the strength of a sample of loaded French silk containing 140 per cent of added material was only 7.2. Not only does the weighing process reduce the ten-acity of the fiber and often destroy the dye stuff, but it also is a frequent cause of the appearance of mysterious spots

some limit to it.

riority in strength of the older mate-

THE TRICKS OF

FORMOSA AND THE PHHAPPINES, "How are you getting along with Formos? You were once governor general of that province?"
"Yes, I went there in 1857, at the close of the military administration, and did something as to reorganizing the island. It was my aim to make it pay its own expenses, and this policy has been carried on by my successors, Baron Nogi, the late Vis-

) the handling of the yarns by the work-

Special precautions are now taken to eliminate this source of injury, and the disintegrating action of the fin suits upon the fibers also is reduced by dresses of 50 years ago are compared with many of the slik articles manu-are stronger than their predecessors of factured at the present day it requires a rew years back-Chicago Tribune

FREE TO THE

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain,

Danger or Loss of Time.

I have a new Method that cures rupture and

I have a new Method that cures rupture and want you to use it at my expense. I am new dying to sell you a Trues, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all trues wearing and danger of stranguistion fore-tor never rupture or one following an operation, your age nor how hard your work, my Method we never the true of the start of the start your age nor how hard your work, my Method wend it free to those apparently bopeless cases where all forms of truesse, treatments and opera-tor start of truesses, treatments and opera-tor start of truesses, treatments and opera-tors where sold truesses, treatments and opera-tors weap energy that my Method will end all on the same that the show everyone at the start to negler the My free offer is too important to negler is a topic of the to-day.



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talks. "FOR PEACE, PEACE, ALWAYS PEACE."

During the conversation I referred to him as a military hero. He replied: "I do not care to be considered as a man of war. I am for peace, peace, siways peace. It is wrong to look upon the Japanese as consumed with mill-tary ambition and a lust for conquest. We are a peaceful nation and we have only fought because we have had to do so. We did not want the war with Russia, and we tried in every honorable way to keep out of it."

"Your excellency had much to do with financing that war. You raised about \$500,000,000 during the struggle. That seems to me a wonderful feat." "It was not difficult," replied Mar-



y The Drink Mania And Scones This Vanish, Dr. Haines' A 'an Remains M III Tracit

e endorsed by temperance work-does his work as allently and at while the severed wife, sis-uariter looks on, the draukard ned even signing his will and the knowledge, Many have been in a single day.

FREE TRIAL COUPON. free trial paskage of the wonder-iolden Remedy will be sent you and in plain wrapper, if you will in your name and address on a time below, cut out the compen-mult it at once to br. J. W. en. 3664 Clien Building, Chiefas-Ohto.

A free triat package of the wonder- ful Golden Remedy will be sent you by mail in plain wrapper if you will all in your name and address on blank these below, cal sout the couper and mail it at once to Dr. 4. W. Malnes, assi clien Building. Chiefa- nati, Onto. You can then prove to yourself used, and what a God-send it will be to you.	thing." "It is true that the most of the offi- ees of the sovernment and the admin- teration of affairs are in the hands of what you might call the military par- ty." said Marquis Kataurs. "But the military party of Japan is different from that of any other nation. This is naturally so from our history. Be- fore the restoration, which marked what might be called the practical be- ginning of the New Japan, we had a fendal system consisting of several distinct classes. There was the upper class, ombracing the failinyos and their rotainers, who practically governed the
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namey is easy to get our people are table to run into all sorts of specula lans, and that always means paolo

THE MILITARY PARTY.

"Is there not a commercial party de-aloping in Japan? I understand that he military party still controls every-

and financial disaster.

but trade, in 1311 our outputs were a little more than 23,000,000 yen. Thirty years later they were more than 432.-000,000 yen. In that period they rose from 34 cents to \$4.45 per head. This increase of our exports has continued. and in 1899 they reached more than \$100,000,000 per year. They have show exceeded twice that amount in several years, and they will probably amount to more than \$200,000.000 in 1909. As to our imports, in 1577 they were al-most \$14,000,000, and in 1907 they ap-proximated \$250,000,000. The increase in these thirty years in our foreign trade, including both exports and im-ports, aggrogates more than \$75,000,000 yen, or almost \$440,000,000. I see no reason why this increase should not cut off the heads of such individuals of the common class as displeased them. When the time of the restoration came it was this military class that did the fighting, that reorganized the govern-Ingiting, that reorganized the govern-ment, and that practically made the Japan of today. It was the educated class and, necessarily, it was given the chief of the official positions. Theo-retically, all men were equal, and the inerchant or mechanic had an equal chance with the others, but in reality it was not so, on account of his anteit was not so, on account of his ante-cedents, training and education. This has been the case until recently, but members of the other classes are rap-idly coming into the government, and what you might call a commercial party is being developed. reason why this increase should not "Has your foreign trade been much

"But you must not consider the words military party in the sense that the officials composing it are all sol-

"This your toreign trade with math benefited by the subsidies which you give your merchant marine?" "Yes, we must have shipping, and with a country like ours it is impos-sible for us to build up a merchant marine without subsidies. We think the officials composing it are all sol-diers, and hence anglous to direct Ja-pan along military lines. They are merely the descendants of soldiers, adu-cated to civil administration. It is true that many of them are members of the army, but their aim is the de-velopment of Japan along the lines of mance." marine without subsidies. We think it has paid us to give them, and they will be continued for some years to come. When the shipping interests are strong enough to stand alone they will be withdrawn. JAPAN AND KOREA. JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.



profitable?"
"Yes. Most of our banks are paying good dividends, and they have been doing so for years. It is the same with many of our factories and with our street car lines and other such in-stitutions. We are doing what we can to encourage combinations of capital, and the bigger the combination the better it will please us. We believe such things to be necessary to our home and foreign trade, and to our commercial development. At present that is always so in a new and fast growing country. We have a high interest rate. I should like to see it reduced, but not too much, as when money is easy to get our people are SECURITY Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



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CURE SICK HEADACHE.