DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY JANUARY 9 1909

EMPIRE OF JAPAN IN 1909

OKIO, Japan.-Come. By with me across the Pacific and take

a bird'score view of the little yellow giant of the other side We shall look at him globe. as he stands on his island empire, off the coust of East Asia, and me his work along the lines of our civilization, which is stirring up this whole con-We may even hear the stamping of his feet which is enusing out own country to wake up and take not tice, and the whistle of his steambours and the din of his factories which are now competing with us for the trade of the world.

JAPAN IN 1909.

It is now twenty years since I wrote my first newspaper letter describing the new Japan. That was in 1888, two decades after the Shogan or commander-in-chief of the foudal regime had been overthrown and the emperor

made the real head of the government. Japan had then adopted a conetitution, organized a parliament and started to build railroads, telegraphy and schools. I was given a guide by the government, and had a good chance to see the army, the courts and such other institutions as were then in their beginning. Today I am able to lool at the same things, and to mark their wonderful progress.

JAPAN'S NEW RAILROADS.

The country then had only 400 miles of railway and 400 miles more were under construction. The chief road ran from Tokio to Kloto and I had to make most of my journeys through the country by jinrikisha. Every part of the empire can new be reached by

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cards and 18,000,000 newspapers a year. Japan had then begun to make its own postage stamps, and I saw 106 Japa-ness girls at work in the bureau of "maraving and printing. Today this country manages its post-offices quite as well as we do, and it has many improvements which we have

has many improvements which we have not. Last year it carried more than 1.200,000,000 pieces of mail, and of these 200,000,000 pieces of mail, and of these immut 300,000,000 were letters. Its post-(cards numbered about 700,000,000 and to books were built as many as the hole population. Japan has now a stai-purcel system, which is carrying 5,000,009 packages every year, and it as postal savings banks all over the mpire with millions of dollars of de-

posits, As to telegraphs they are also under the government, and their rates are far lower than ours. I can wire any one in this eity for 5 cents a message, and can send 15 words anywhere in Japan for 10 cents. The rates are low to other countries and especially to Korea and China. It costs 75 cents a word to Manila, and \$1.80 a word to Washing-ton, D. C. The latter high rates are nuised by the foreign dable systems. A NATION AT SCHOOL.

One of the greatest advances which Japan is making is along the lines of ducation. All Toklo seems to be going

The streets swarp with boys and girls a school dress, and this is so in all the towns in the country. The government requires that all schoolchildren that wear uniforms. The boys have s ort of divided skirt which fails to be-

shall wear uniforms. The boys have a sort of divided skiri which fails to be-low their knees, and above this may be a jacket or a kimono and a cap. The girl's wear plum-colored skirts with heavy plaits and kimonos tucked in-side. They go bareheaded. At certain hours of the day the streets are thronged with such students ranging in age from six to young men and women of 29. There are more than 50,000 students attending universities, academies and special schools in Tokio alone, and there are other colleges in other parts of the empire. There are night schools in the cities for the work-ing classes, and technological night schools as well. Altogether about 5,-000,009 students are attending the ele-mentary schools of the empire, and there are also 3,000 special and technical schooly. There are kindergartens with 800 teachers. There are industrial schools of many kinds, schools for the deaf, dumb and blind and also a girls' university and industrial schools where girls are taught. girls are taught.

A LAND OF BOOKS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

At this same time a great publishing industry has grown up. About all the books used in the schools are made in Japan, and an enormous quantity of all kinds is imported. Last year some-thing like 23,000 books were published and the periodicals numbered 1,500. Japan has more than a hundred public libraries. The Imperial library, at To-kin, has now almost half a million volnow more than thirty trains each way every day between Tokobama and Tokio. The distance is 18 miles, and I traversed it yesterday in 27 minutes. JAPAN'S BIG POSTAL SERVICE. At the time of my first visit to Ja-pan the new postal system had been American named Bryan, who was com-nected with our postoffice department at Washington, and all of the mechin-ery and other arrangements were mo-dehed after our own. The system was then three years old and it was car-rying 57,000.000 letters, 40,000,000 postal

The Financial Conditions of Japan and Its Future-A Talk With the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs-Japan's First Business Will Be to Pay Its War Debt-Friendly to Uncle Sam-How the Country is Progressing-Big Banks and Their Dividends-Hard Times Caused by Our Panic-Japan's New Smokeless Coal-How Its Doctors Analyze Tear Drops-The Changes of Twenty Years.



A NATION AT SCHOOL

chief daily journals are those of Osa-ka, several there having as much as 100,000 circulation each.

JAPAN'S SMOKELESS COAL

JAPAN'S SMOKELESS COAL The Japanese have often been called a nation of imitators and copyists. They understand how to pick out the beet things of our civilization, and they are taking the cream of them. I find that they are now waking up along the lines of invention, and that this is especially so as to war matters. Their troops are equipped with a special rifle invented by a Japanese and they use field guns invented by one of their gen-crals named Arisaka. These guns are manufactured by Krupp, but the de-signs were sent from there to Ger-many.

Among the surprises of the Russian war was Japanese amokeless powder of great explosive power, invented here and they are now making cosal, which will enable their naval vessels to move about without a sign of fire or smoke. This coal was first proved during the Chino-Japanese war and was again used in the war with Russia. It is made from coal dust which comes from inseq in the war with Russia. It is made from coal dust which comes from mines hear Nagasaki. The dust is first washed with water to remove the mud and sand in it and is then manufac-tured into bricks, which are said to have greater heating power than the coal of Cardiff, England, or from any coal of the United States. The brick coal of the United States. The brick factory is at Nagasaki and it is now turning out 50,000 tons of the bricks every year, all of which are purchased every year, all of which by the navy department.

The brick coal is of two shapes, round and square. The square bricks are used in the battleships and cruisers and they are crushed before they are thrown into the fire. The round coal is for the destroyers and the torpedo boats. This coal is now bringing over \$9 a ton and the government pays more than a half million a year for it. The mines from which the coal comes are small. The year now used is only.

The mines from which the coal comes are small. The vein now used is only-three feet deep, but it is said that an-other mine has been discovered in the Hokkaido, where the vein is larger and the quality of the coal is better. It would pay the United States to investi-gate these deposits and find whether we have not a coal which can be made to burn without smoke. Such fuel would be of enormous benefit toward the cleanliness of our cities. A large part of Japan's coal is com-

The cleantimess of our cities, A large part of Japan's coal is com-ing from the Hokkaldo, the island at the north, which we know as Yezo. It is one of the least developed parts of the empire, and it may add consid-erably to its mineral wealth. Mines were opened there about 24 years ago, and they are now producing 1000 000 were opened there about 24 years ago, and they are now producing 1.000,000 tons or more a year. The empire al-together yields 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 tons and practically supples the coal for all the ports on this side of the Asiatic continent. It will probably have a great increase of its coal supply through its new possessions in Korea and Formosa. The Korean mines are said to be especially valuable, and sooner or later they will be the pro-perty of the Japanese. It is surprising how fast Japan is ad-vancing along hygienic lines. The na-

The brick coal is of two shapes, round nd square. The square bricks are used a fle battleships and cruisers and bey are crushed before they are brown into the fire. The round coal s for the destroyers and the torpedo art. This coult is now principal over from disease than that before experi-enced by any great army in any great war. They had their food arrange-ments so systematized that the troops were kept healthy; and their hospitals were so many and so good that most of the siek got well. The doctors showed themselves able to deal with the situation, and they carried their investigations far beyond those of the ordinary surgeon. In certain cases they even analyzed the tears of the soldiers in order to learn more about their condition. their condition.

soldiers in order to learn more about their condition. A nation must be healthy to increase in population and that especially in a land that has no immigration. There are almost 20 per cent more people in Japan now than when I was here in 1888, and there has been an increase of 13,000,000 since 1872. The nation is stronger now than it was then. The people look healthier, They stand more firmly on their feet, their shoulders are broader, owing to their millitary exercises, and it is claimed that they have materially in-creased their average of height by sit-fing on chairs and henches such as are used in the schools, instead of on the floor as formerly. From data given by an army surgeon, showing the ex-amination of the several hundred thou-sand men who have been drafted into the army in each of the years from 1892 to 1960, it is proved that the aver-age height of the people is steadily in-

THE NEW MOVEMENTS GOING ON IN THE LAND OF THE MIKADO.

reasing. This is furthered by special exercises which all school children nust undergo.

THE WEALTH OF JAPAN.

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ent on the dally balances of its de

Another Japanese bank, the Dai Ichi Ginko, the president of which is Baron Shibusawa, has a capital of 10,000,000 yen and there are foreign banks with capitals ranging up to \$20,000,000 and with enormous re-serve funds. Among these is the In-ternational Banking Company of New York, which has a capital and surplus of \$6,590,000.

of \$6,590,000. As to Japanese banks, they are to be found all over the country. There are more than 2,000 of them, and their capital, all told, amounts to more than a half billion yen. Nearly all the leading banks of Tokio are paying dividends and some very large ones. The One Hundredth bank in 1906 mail 30 per cent. An odd thing 1065 paid 30 per cent. An odd thing about these banks is that each has its seal at the head of its advertise-ment. The seal of a man or a business firm is more important than the sig-nature and payments are chiefly made by scal.

JAPAN AND OUR PANIC.

JAPAN AND OUR PANIC. I called this morning on the vice minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Ishii, and had a short chat with him over the linancial situation as it exists here today. He says that the hard times will not be of long continuance and that the new arrangements which have been made by the government will lead to a rapid improvement. Said he: "One of the chief causes of our present lack of prosperity is the depressed condi-tion which has prevailed in the United States during the past year. Your coun-try is our best customer. Our trade with you amounts to more than \$200,-000.000, and in ordinary years we sell you more than \$100,000,000 worth of

Japanese goods. In 1906 our exp the United States amounted to than \$125,000,000. Your panic year has materially decreased mand for our goods and this cause of our financial distr-deed, our scientism. area of our mancial distri-feed, our relations with you dose that we feel any change business situation in your coun

JAPAN IN MANCHURIA JAPAN IN MANCHURIA. The conversation here turned Manchuria, and F asked Mr. 1 whother it was so that the Japa were capturing all the trade of

country? "It is not so," was the reple-"It is not so," was the reple-deed, our trade in Manchork small that we are ashamed of a are doing all we can to get there, but are not succeeding should. Our exports are less \$1,000,000 in value, which is small part of the foreign trade. "Have the Japanese are "Have the Japanese any advantage over other nations as to that trade?" "No. I think not."

"But, Your Excellency." said have understood that your steam are carrying Japanese goods at a tally low freight rates and that tles are given on such of yo factures as are exported churia."

"That is a mistake." said Mr. "We have no such bounties. Our go have to stand on their own footing is true that we are subsidizing steamships; for we believe that it p us to increase our merchant m JAPAN FRIENDLY TO UNCLE SAM

"What is the feeling here as to t United States?"

"It is of the friendliest nature talk about war and ill feeling found in the yellow journals of a countries, and especially in u America. Our friendship with y gan with the opening of Japan days of Commodore Perry, and grown steadily. I believe th best of feeling exists between the ter classes of both countries and such a feeling will continue."

"What do you think of the boycott of Japanese goods !"

"It was somewhat of a surprise us, as it was to the United States w the Chinese boycatted American go It seems to me that this is one of elements we shall have to reckon w in our Asiatic trade of the future." 'hinese have learned the Chinese have learned the pow-such combinations, and I believe they will use them more or less ag other nations with whom they trading. Indeed, I see no remed such a situation except that af tration. One cannot fight an ind ual because he refuses to bu goods."

JAPAN'S FUTURE.

"What is to be the future of Japa Is she to go on fighting with other a tions, or will she now devote herself the arts of peace""

the arts of peace?" "As to that," replied the vice min-ter, "I would say that we are a mit-of peace rather than of war, and y hope that our career will be along a lines of peace and commercial prosp-ity. We have plenty to do at hor without engaging in trouble with a other nation. Our first business w be to reduce our war debt, and wh doing that we want. If possible, make for ourselves an important pla in the commerce of the world. We a situated between two of the world great markets. On the east we has the United States, the richest of all all consuming nations, and on the market and the trained between the on the situated between the situated betwe the United States, the richest of all in consuming nations, and on the way the vast population of China, whe trade promises to increase enormous with the introduction of western civi-ization. We have one of the best is cations of the commercial world, an we shall do all we can to take ou rightful place in its trade."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

I fug the work in many instances, and DRUGS AND INTOXICANTS INCREASE DEGENERACY bad men and worse women.

That American women of the large cities, through the use of drugs and intoxicants, are causing an increase of degeneracy in children was the warn-

bad men and worse women. "Children who have been well born and should have been well reared find their way into the schools for delin-quents, the jails, penitentiaries and in-sane hospitals. The heredity of many of these children is appaling and their environment does the next



THE PRIDE OF JAPAN

delivered by Mrs. Ophelia Amigh. head of the state training school for girls at Geneva, Ill., in an address to the West End Women's club, says a dispatch to the New York World from Chloago.

Chicago. "America for years has furnished conditions peculiarly favorable to de-generacy." declared Mrs. Arnigh. "The strenuous life of the average American citizen has many aspects bearing on degeneracy in general, and vice and crime in particular. Lust for wealth, desire for social supremacy, ambition for fame, love of display, late hours, lack of rest, excitement, the consump-tion of alcohol-especially by women-all these factors combine to cause a distinctly American disease. "The American woman of the fash-font alcohol-especially by women-all these factors combine to cause a distinctly American disease. "The American woman of the fash-fundies set lives in a whirl of unhealth-ful atress and excitement. She sleeps too lifte and keeps her nerves con-stantly on the qui vive. She tipples and drags for headaches and insommia, due to her unhygienit mode of life. She is often a degenerate and the mother of a degenerate if Indeed she be a mother at all. "This drinking among women is get-willing to be unore common than we are willing to believe, and it is one of the 'America for years has furnished

ting to be more common than we are willing to believe, and it is one of the greatest dangers with which we are confronted today. "The hurry and fret of American life

are furning out degenerates at a rate hat will one day stagger the world. "Ignorance and bad parentage are do-

Did You Ever See a Baldheaded Indian?

(北方)的 医白细胞的 在他的

Use Sage Brush Hair Tonic. NATURES rem. edy for DANDRUFF and FALLING HAIR.

Prepared from the leaves of the Western wild sage (Sage Brush) to which has been added the best germacide known to science and enough perfume to make it a delightful dressing for the hair.

UNDOUBTEDLY the best Hair Tonic ever discovered.

GUARANTEED TO DO ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT OR YOUR MONEY RE-FUNDED.

Who ever heard of guaranteeing a hair tonic before? But that is just what the manufacturers of this preparation are doing.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST.

environment does the rost. "We have received more than 1,400 girls into our school, and with few exceptions they have been children of al-cohol inheritance. Are they to be blamed for the circumstances surrounding their young lives? Not at all. "The number of moral imbeciles that come to us is simply appalling, and you

have object lessons enough right here in Chicago, New York and other citics. Degenerate theatricals has much to do with it."

You would not delay taking Foley's Kidney Remedy at the first sign of kidney or bladder trouble if you real-ized that neglect might result in Bright's disease or diabetes. Foley's Kidney Remedy corects irregulaties and cures all kidney and bladder dis-orders. F. J. Hill Drug Co., ("The Never Substitutors.") HARD COLDS.

People whose blood is pure are not nearly so likely to take hard colds as re others,

Physiology goes into the reason. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mu-cous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organs and func-

This great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other does.

LEFT HANDED BARBERS.

"Of course, left-handed persons are carce anyway," said the man who car-ies his habits of observation even into the barber's chair, "but they are mighty ce among barbers; in fact, I have m but two or three in my experi-

But you are sure to notice it when ou do find one. He does just as ef-cient work, but it is the way he does that attracts your notice.

The barbor as a rule stands at the ight of the customer while shaving him making little trips to the back and to left only when necessary. Natural 1 suppose, the left-handed barber just the opposite; he stands most

the time at your left. For that reason you won't find a left ded barber in the middle of a lip barbers. His chair has to stand a , end or the other so that he won' ap into the right-handed one next to

like most left-banded persons his it hand is more destinous than the hand of right-banded persons usual is. He shaves you with either hand prefers the left. He strops a raz-nist as a right-handed one daes, how, , and that is about the only point similarity."

TOO MUCH FACE.

You feel as if you have one face too any when you have Neuralgta Dou't out Save the face you may need it; it set rid of the Neuralgia by apply-g halturd's show Linimeut. Finest ing in the world for rheumatism, orralgia, burns, cuts, scalids, have back of all pains, sould by Z. C. M. I. Drug tore, 12 and 114 South Main St. If

A. G. MCINTYRE-BOYAL TAILORS Special \$22.00 and \$25.00 Suits. Call and see what we can do for you-303 Judge Building.

First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

\$17,500,000

Due August 1, 1955

Interest payable February 1 and August 1

Redeemable as a whole to August 1, 1913, at 105 and interest, and thereafter at 110 and interest. Denominations: Coupon, \$1,000; Registered, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and multiples of \$10,000. Coupon bonds may be registered as to principal or exchanged for fully registered bonds, which may be reconverted into coupon form.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY (New York), Trustee.

The Undersigned will Receive Subscriptions for These Bonds at 921/2% and Accrued Interest Payable \$50 per \$1,000 bond on application and the balance on allotment.

E. T. Jeffery, Esq., President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, in a letter giving a full description of the issue, states in substance that :

These bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the properties (over 2.500 miles of road) of the consolidated Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western railways, and by a pledge of the entire outstanding issue of second mortgage bonds and two-thirds (\$50. 000,000) of the stock of the Western Pacific Railway Company, making them in effect a lien on the Denver & Rio Grande-Western Pacific system of about 3.556 miles.

The average net income of the Company for four years has been fully double the fixed charges-interest, rentals, etc.--aud the surplus income during the same period has averaged over four times the annual interest on the bonds now offered.

Dividends of five per cent, per annum have been paid since 1901 on substantially the amount of preferred stock now outstanding, \$45,779,800.

During the last twelve years the tonnage of the railway lines has increased about 242"e; gross earnings per mile of road have practically doubled; and expenditures from Profit and Loss and Income for improvements and additions have averaged over \$1,000,000 MT YEAR.

The subscription will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, or earlier, without notice, and the right is reserved to reject any application or to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the Exchanges of New York, London and Amsterdam

William Salomon & Co. Wm. A. Read & Co. Blair & Co. 25 Broad St., N. Y. 25 Nassau St., N. Y. 24 Broad St. L.Y. January 7, 1909

