DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.

Japan's Side of the Present War With Russia.



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(Special Correspondence of the Desere: News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.) | titude upon that subject was fully de-ASHINGTON, D. C., May 16. -I give you today an interview which I have just had with Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the minister from Japan, on the situation in the far east. Mr. Takahira is one of the ablest of the diplomats at

Washington. He has for years been connected with the foreign office of Japan, and has also represented his country as minister in Korea, Holland and Denmark, Italy, Austria, Switzer-Jand and since 1900 at Washington. He land and since 1909 at washington. He actual conditions of the two nations is a man of broad education, speaking geveral languages, including English, in which our conversation was carried on. The talk took place in the parlors of the Japanese legation. My first ques-tion was as to what Japan expects to tion was as to what Japan expects to get from the war with Russia,

"That question can be answered in one word," said the minister. "Japan expects justice. But speaking more in detail I may say that she expects the war to result in such a determination, of the rights of the two countries as regards the North Asian littoral as will and be able to call out its subjects at cure her against aggression in the fu-

What do you mean by the north nean the territories of northeast ern Asia, and more especially those which border its sea coast below Siberia; namely, Korea and Manchuria. JAPAN AND CHINA.

Kogoro Takahira, the Minister from Japan to the United States, Gives and Revises Interview With Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, Special Correspondent of the Deseret News, About the Situation in the Far East-What Japan expects from the War-Not Ambitious to Control China-No "Yellow Peril"-Russia and Her Designs-The War Fund and Japanese R esources-The Country Not Over Crowded and not Fighting for Territory - Formosa in 1904-How Japan Regards the United States.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

replied the minister from Japan. "We have shown what we thought of Rus-

"What in your opinion, Mr. Takahira, does Russia want in the far east?" "That is a subject concerning which I must naturally speak with reserve."

ment of Korea,

China," continued the minister, 'is that she should follow in her footsteps in utilizing such elements of the western civilization as are suited to her needs. This would lead to the development of her great resources in industry, com-merce and trade, and in the development Japan only wishes to share equally with the other powers. What we need most is that the other nations should take the same position to-ward China that the United States has so ably maintained for the past few years. That, more than anything else, years. That, more than anything else, would help to preserve peace in the far take shown what we thought of rus-sia's designs in the cast by our present action. Whether those designs were the result of a fixed policy or the in-trigues of a faction, as has been public-ly stated, is not for me to say. It is

Then you think that China should hold its present independent position upon the map of the world?"

upon the map of the world : "I do," replied the Japanese minister, upon the map of the world?" "I do," replied the Japanese minister, "From our standpoint the preservation of Chinese independence, or what has been well termed 'the administrative entity' of the Chinese empire, is more desirable. That is one of the objects for which Japan is contending. A di-vided China means peril to Japan, and no lasting advantage to any western nation. On the other hand, an inde-I sincerely believe that it would be of no lasting advantage to any western nation. On the other hand, an inde-pendent China, with her territorial in-tegrity unimpaired, must, as her enor-mous resources are more and more de-veloped, prove a fruitful field to the commerce and industry of all patience? ommerce and industry of all nations." THE POSITION OF KOREA.

"How about Korea?" I asked.

JAPAN'S WAR FUNDS.

"Speaking generally," replied the Jap-anese minister, "I may say that we hope the same good for Korea, with the introduction of western methods and civilizing influences and the peace-ful development of its resources. At the same time, the world accompliance "But can Japan raise the money to carry on a war like this?" I asked. "Thus far she has had no difficulty." replied the Japanese minister. "The domestic loans were subscribed for at the same time the world recognizes the fact that the near neighborhood of home five times over, and the careful estimates of our financial experts in-dicate that there will be no difficulty in Korea to Japan and the strategic im-portance of Korean territory, so far as regards the maintenance of the securour raising funds chough to carry on the war for some time to cume. We have no foreign debt of any great amount and so far we have made no efity of the Japanese empire, naturally give Japan what was called in the ante bellum negotiations a 'prependenating interest' in Korea. In saying this I do not mean that Japan has any designs fort to secure any large sum of money from abroad." "But will not the war impoverish

upon the independence and territorial integrity of Korea, nor any purpose of excluding from Korea the industries or commerce of other nations nor hamper-ing foreign enterprise in any way. I your people?" "It will undoubtedly impose heavy burdens upon us," replied Minister Ta-kahlra, "hut I do not think it can pos-sibly impoverish the nation. It is a war of self-defense, not of aggression; and while the expenditures will no mean that Japan cannot, with due re-gard to her own safety, perulit any oth-er nation to absorb Korea, or to use Korea as a vantage point from which to attack the Japanese empire." doubt be enormous I am sure there will be no extravagance or recklessness. I believe that Japan will display great recuperative power and that after the war is over her position will be much "But even if Japan does not nominal-ly own Korea, Mr. Takahira, will she not eventually control it by her pre-dominance of trade and her ownership of the railroads, much as England con-evident that Japan would certainly be-come impoverished if Manchuria and Korea were occupied by Russia. In that case she would be excluded from

sive ownership of the railroads. The arrangements under which the Fusan railroad is being built have been pub-lished, and they show that Korean rights are guarded in the minutest parthe fields where her industries and com the helds while here have the best chance for peaceful development, and she would have to maintain a state of national defense, which in time could not fail to be a fatal drain upon her rights are guarded in the minutest par-ticulars. The arrangements are, I may say, far different from those under which the Eastern Siberian railway has been constructed. As to other conces-sions, one of the most valuable in Ko-rea, the gold mines in the northern part of the empire, are owned by an Amerinational resources.

"The Chinese-Japanese war was fol lowed by a period of depression. Baro Shibasawa,one of our most noted finar Barer ers, states that as in every country ere are waves of prosperity followed by waves of depression, so in the econ-omic history of Japan since the restor-ation there have been five or six such waves. He adds, however, that such changes do not necessarily injure the real firancial condition of the counthe real firancial condition of the coun-try. As he states, the resources of Ja-rau are varied and fair in quantity. We have an abundance of raw silk and tea and valuable mines of coal, copper and silver. We are rich in our water supply and water power, which may be used in the cheapening of the cost of production. Coul oil has been found in several parts of the empire, and this will doubtiess take the place of coal to large extent. In Yeso there are coal

will doubtless take the place of coal to large extent. In Yeso there are coal and silver mines and oil fields, while Formosa is rich in gold." . "On the whole," concluded the Japan-ese minister, "I think our outlook for commercial and industrial expansion is bright. We are not rich as compared with the United States, but our re-sources are as yet to a great extent up. with the United States, but our re-sources are as yet to a great extent un-developed. Our progress along modern lines is a matter of comparatively re-cent date, but within that time the country has made marvelous strides." "What is the size and population of datane" Laskad

was 47,600,000.

NOT A FIGHT FOR TERRITORY.

"That is more than half as many people as we have in the United States," said I. "Is not Japan overcrowded, and is this war not after all a fight for ter-demarght." ritory

"On Japan's part most certainly not." "On Japan's part most certainly not." replied Minister Takahira. "We have distinctly declared that we are not con-tending for territorial aggrandisement, and even if we had not made that sol-emn pledge there is no necessity for us to acquire territory for our surplus pop-ulation for we have abundant outlets

is a strain of the second strain seco increasing population, although the emigration of the Japanese is not as yet directed to those parts of the em-pire. Take Yeso and Formosa, for ex-ample. The Japanese government has pire. 'I ample. systematically endeavored to develop the resources of those countries, it has met with fair success, but the climate in both territories has been an obstacle to their rapid development and that es



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PROF. RALPH V, CHAMBERLIN, Young Salt Lake Scientist Who is Distinguishing Himself.

Ralph V. Chamberlin, the young educator referred to in the telegram given below, as one of the successful candidates for the degree of Ph. D., in Cornell university at the next commencement exercises of that institution, is well known in this city, having been born and reared in this state. Though only 25 years of age, Mr. Chamberlin has already made a record as a student and as an original investigator in scientific lines. He was a student in the L. D. S. college and in the State university 10 years ago. After graduating from the university with the degree of bachelor of science, he was engaged for several years as teacher in the Latter-day Saints' university of this city. Here the young professor pursued a line if investigation in local entomology, making several discoveries of species new to the scientific world. Upon President Paul's recommendation he was given a leave of absence for two years, and immediately received a fellowship in Cornell, where for the last two years he has been pursuing higher work with such success that on May 17 the "News" received the following telegram from Ithaca

"Mr. Ralph Chamberlain, B. S., Salt Lake City, is a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Cornell university. He is the author of a valuable scientific work called "Studies on North American Spiders of the Family of Lycosidae," the best book of the kind ever published."

wherever they go.'

ndustrious, making excellent citizens | lived in Formosa for many years, says: He writes that in considering Formosa it must be remembered that when the Japanese took possession of it in 1895 they found the people everywhere in arms against them, and that they had to fight their way from north to south hence they could establish a settled

could establish a settled

having failed to obtain the assent of the Russian government to those pro-posals or to any other proposals likely to establish a firm and enduring peace in the extreme east, nothing remained

but to offer forcible opposition to the completion of plans which not only threatened Japan's commercial and in-dustrial interests in China and Korea, but even her national safety." Japan?" I asked. "The empire contains about 161,000 square miles. It is about four times as large as your state of Ohio. Its popu-lation, as shown by the census of 1900, was 47 680 000."

to their rapid development and that the pecially in Formosa, where the most degrable parts of the island are un-healthful. The government is improv-ing sanitary conditions there, and in time Formosa will be a desirable place of residence for both Japanese and for-

"But how about China, your excel-lency? Some people speak of the war as one for the control of China. Is Japan ambilious to control China?"

Distinctly and emphatically no!" replled Minister Takahira. "Japan's at-

Japan admire the Chine cople for their scholarship, commer. ia) integrity and other high qualities, we realize that they are not a military ower, and we question whether they vill be so in the ages to come. This This being the case, there is no fear of any

fined in the negotiations which preced-ed this war. In those negotiations she

insisted upon a mutual engagement between herself and Russia to respect

the independence and territorial integ-

rity of the Chinese and Korean empires, and also upon a mutual engagement to

maintain the principle of equal oppor-tunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in those countries."

THE YELLOW PERIL.

"Will there ever be an alliance of

could Japan gain strength by an Alli-ance offensive and defensive with Chi-

na? It is an established principle of modern political science that the power which is to hold any weight in the

world must be able not only to defend itself from outside nations, but also to

any time to its support in all matters of national defense. Every one knows

that China is not in this condition; and

such aggressive alliance as you suggest and hence no 'yellow peril,' as such a possible alliance has been called." AN INDEPENDENT CHINA.

"What Japan would like to see as to why American and European enterpris-

JAPAN'S WAR WITH CHINA.

"What was the effect of the Chinese Japanese war upon your industrial and I financial condition?"

the cabinet, the active command in the present war fell on Togo. The more the Japanese naval cam-paign about Port Arthur is examined tween Korea and Japan. The convoy-the Russian cruisers Variag and Ko-

the day before the Japanese announced nent line of communications not so ing Port Arthur, Togo signaled to the

lockyard at Malzuru and still later vice matic relations with Russia, Vice Ad- campaign was based on that portion of inflicted further injury. Keeping out

admiral. As the admiral "little Ito"— miral Togo received orders to be ready not the marquis, by the way—is held in Japan to consult with the emperor and Then he was very briefly commanded. With the one object in view of putting men and that the Russians are ineffi-

the more are its daring, brilliancy and ing of the troopships was a simple mat-skill brought into relief. On Feb. 5, ter: the establishment of the perma-Admiral Uriu to destroy them. Reach-the harbor. The second was to keep

their intention of breaking off diplo- isimple. The subsequent part of the eighteen destroyers: "Go and sink the bardment while his torpedo boats dar-

s. The same may be said of Yeso has undeveloped resources and which will support a large population. There will always be an outlet for a certain part of our surplus on the Asi-atic continent. Many Japanese will settle in Korea and in the other adjacent regions on the same terms as the citizens and subjects of other nations, and such settlement will be to the ad-

Admiral

Togo.

"Formosa is rapidly improving," re-plied Minister Takahira, "Since it be-came a part of the Japanese empire its revenue has been increased by 600 per cent. It has been charged that our government has done nothing for the development of the island nor for the betterment of its people gince it became a part of the empire. This is not true. In connection with it I eannot do better than to quote what the Rev. W. Campvantage of the countries, inasmuch as than to quote what the Rev. W. Camp-our people are naturally peaceful and bell, a Scotch missionary, who has

Having failed to entirely destroy the

Russian fleet. Togo's next attempt was

to bottle it up. The first move was the

the harbor. The second was to keep the Russian forts busy with a bom-

ingly planted mines in the mouth of

the channel. Both of these attempts

were at least partially successful. Sub-

sequently he inflicted still further dam-

age on the enemy's fleet and on the harbor and town of Port Arthur by a

series of well directed and terrific bom-

bardments. In all of these actions against the boasted "Gibraltar of the

east" the Japs suffered but trifling

The end is not yet. The world will

hear more of this man who showed

himself such a persistent, intrepid and

resourceful fighter in the Chino-Japa-

nese war and who in the present strug-

gle has exhibited such ability as a tac-

ready calling him "the Nelson of Ja-

Heihachiro Togo was born on Oct. 14

1857. He comes from the famous Sat-

suma clan that has furnished all the

naval heroes of the kingdom. He was

educated in a war college at home, then went to England, where he spent two

years, 1873 and 1874, in the Incorporat-ed Themes Nautical Training college, which was conducted on board the

Worcester. He also spent some time at

the Greenwich Naval academy and

served for one voyage on an English

sarship. Returning home, he gradual-

worked his way up until he precipi-

tated the war with China by sinking

In appearance he is very much of a

Jap, with a rather sparse mustache and

beard and very little of the proverbial

priental slant of the eye. He is short,

almost stout, rather reserved and is

limitation to which every Jap does

not subject himself. From this union

there are four children, three sons and one daughter. The two older sons are

already being trained to enter the navy.

cool, keen, alert and determined. Admiral Togo has one wife, which is

the Kowshing.

clan that the English papers are al-

losses,

pan.

Heihachiro Togo, the "Fighting Admiral" of Japan

GENERAL or an admiral is judged by results. Measured by this standard Togo is entitled to be classed among the great captains. He is the kind of man who says little and does much. There is nothing of the spectacular about him. He goes through no preliminaries and gives few orders. But he strikes. Aftor that the other fellow does the talking, provided he is able.

That was a choice bit that Togo got off when he made his modest report of the attack that so nearly put the Russian Port Arthur fleet out of business. He said he thought "the moral effect" on the Russians would be good. It was good; so was the remark. The world has about decided that the delicious humor contained in the phrase was unintentional on Togo's part. After looking at the rather grim face and the gleam in the eye of the man one is inclined to wonder if it was not premeditated after all-a sort of sly attempt at rubbing it in, as it were. The "moral effect" on St. Petersburg was decidedly demoralizing; so much so, indeed, that Admiral Stark was forthwith removed account of "illness," and Makaroff, the ice breaker, was put in his place. subkaroff has more whiskers than Togo any rate and more avoirdupois. Likewise he talks more and, one would magine, louder. But he lacks that litt'e gleam in the eye that is so noticeable in the Jap commander.

Togo's face is worth studying. He looks like Christian De Wet. One can imagine that he is a little, rather retir-ing sort of a man, not at all the sort that would be picked out for an admiral, at least not until you got acquainted with him. But these quiet men are deceptive. There was Grant; also the De Wet before mentioned. There is a certain class of quiet man and then sees nothing else until that rything else, is secondary. It is possible that a physiognomist would see are in his character.

This is Togo's second war. It was suma samural, and that was not his also his privilege to strike the first idea of war. But he did send a boat blow against China. He was captain and save the life of the half drowned of only one little ship then, not even British captain, who had been a schoolan armored vessel in the modern sense | mate in England,

of the term. It was a second class After the war Togo was promoted to cruiser of 3,727 tons carrying two ten- rear admiral and placed third in cominch guns, six five-inch, ten Maxims mand in the Japanese fleet. Later he and two nine-pounders. This was the was made commander in chief of the

Togo at the Age of 20.

Naniwa, of which Togo remained captain throughout the war. It saw the most fighting of any ship of the line.

It was on July 25, 1894, before the ac-tual declaration of war, that the Naniwa ran afoul of the British steamer Kowshing loaded with Chinese troops and military stores bound for Korea. A gun boomed on the Naniwa as a signal to stop. The Kowshing stopped. Togo signaled, "Remain where you are or take the consequences." The Kowshing remained. Shortly afterward came another signal to follow the Naniwa. The British captain started to obey, but here the Chinese balked, even who sees a certain thing to be done threatening to kill the captain. Togo hesitated not an instant. Warning the thing is accomplished. Perceiving the Europeans to leave the Kowshing, he objective point, he goes toward it with the least possible delay and in the In the language of one of the European most direct manner. Human life, ev- officers of the Kowshing, "the day became night; pieces of coal, splinters and water filled the air. Then I believe these things in the face of Togo. At all of us leaped overboard and swam." any rate his acts have shown that they Togo made no attempt to rescue those In the water. He was the son of a Sat-

Admiral Togo's

Wife and Children

A, Jojo

enemy's squadron. success to you." That was all. But the world knows the esult. The Czarevitch, the Retvizan result of the torpedo attack, the Japa-nese admiral steamed in next day and a man." FRANCIS W. GIBBES.

fore they government. As soon as this was done they sent out surveyors and scientists to report on the resources of the newly coded territory. A complete census of the population was taken in 1897, and at

this time 800 miles of roads were made Takow to Sin-tek. This was followed by the building of a railway from Ke-lung to Takow, about half of which is now open for goods and passenger traf-fic. Three cables were laid down con-necting Formosa with Japan, China and the Pescadore Islands, and a telegraph and telephone system so improved that ind telephone system so improved that immediate communication is now pos-sible with every important inland center. There are now one hundred post-offices in Formosa and at the close of 1899 one hundred and twenty-two government educational institutions had been established, of which one hundred and thirteen are for natives. There are ten government hospitals on the Island, where 60,000 patients are annually treated without charge; and at the same time free vaccinatic s and other sanitary precautions have become so general that the dangers of smallpox and the plague have been much re-dured." duced.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES,

The conversation here turned to the relations between Japan and the Unit-ed States and 1 asked his excellency as to how his nation regarded us. He re-

"It is not saying too much to declare that no nation holds a higher place in the Japanese estimation than the United States. This is not alone because if was the United States that opened Jawas the United States that opened Ja-pan to intercourse with the western world, but also because during the whole of that period, which may be termed the transition period in Japan's national life, the United States has consistently and disinterestedly been the helpful friend of cur empire. As you know one of the most important events in Japanese history since the time of the restoration was the conclu-sion of treaties whereby Japan galned time of the restoration was the conclu-sion of treaties whereby Japan gained a foothold of perfect equality with all other nations. This marked an epoch in the history of international relations between the cast and west, and no na-tion did more in assisting Japan to bring it about than the United States." "You have been singularly fortun-ate," continued the minister, "in your representatives in my country, and as

ate," continued the minister, "in your representatives in my country, and as I call them to mind, names stand forth which I am sure will always have a foremost place in the history of Japan. Commodore Perry, Townsend Harris, John A. Bingham, and others I might mention, are names to conjure with in my country because they represent in its fullest sense that considerate ati-helpful kindness that has always been shown in the conduct of the United shown in the conduct of the United States for Japan. I feel certain that as American enterprise extends farther and farther across the Pacific to those countries which now offer the best fields for its energies, the industrial, com-nercial and financial interests of the two nations will be woven more and more closely together. That this result may not be long delayed is. I can as-sure you, the ardent wish of the great HASS OF MY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Juggling With D-namite

Jugging with D'hamite Ja no more dangerous than to neglect tidney disorders. Foley's Kidney Curo corrects irregularities and has cured nany severe cases after other treatment has falled. It builds up the worp out de-ves and restores health and vigor. 'I vas troubled with kidney complaint for bout two years,' writes A. H. Davis of di Sterling, lowa, 'but two bothes of foley's Kidney Cure effected a permanent ure.'' F. J. Hill Drug Co.

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Somehow, every Japanese command-er that comes to the front seems a vinner. Either somebody at the head of affairs in the Flowery Kingdom is very discriminating as to the men he chooses, or the whole nation is made up and two other Russian vessels were se-riously crippled. Without knowing the Whichever is true, the outlook is not