DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.



each

Its New Factories and Cotton and Woolen Mills-A Land Without Beggars, Whose People are Rich on 25 Cents and Less a Day-Money in Japan's Banks and Railroads-A Steamship Line Which Pays 25 Per Cent-The Increase of American Trade and the New Treaties-"His Citizenship in Heaven"-Japan and China-What the Russians Are Doing and the Danger of a Russian-Japanese War-How Japan is Preparing for the Struggle and How Her Spier Are Patrolling the Corean and Chinese Empires.

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penter. Osaka, Japan, January 15, 1900. I first visited Japan ten years ago, ad it then had on the seven-league ous of modern industrial progress. I one again just before the war with hins and found that the country had gain made giant strides. Since then has been growing like s business showball rolling down hill, and it is one of the great manufacturing ations of the globe. New mills of sany kinds are going up. Here at saka are two score large cotton facories operating more than one million sindles and last year eighty million unds of cotton yarn were exported to subdy or conton yarn were exported to mag. A great part of the cotton used a Japan is made here, and the business so growing that in the case of the subset of the second the second the avision of China among the powers, his region will be turned into one vast stan mill for making clothes for the

lust above Osaka is Kioto, where ere are now modern silk mills run by there are now modern silk mills run by thetrkity developed by water power and about here and below at Kobe are befores which are making matches by the millions of gross for shipment to thing. Corea, India and Australia. In Takia, three hundred miles to the cast-out some Japanese have, that com-Tokio, three hundred miles to the east-and, some Japanese have just com-pleted a woolen mill, and have now in hands employed in making cloth o supply the Japanese demand for ramer clothing, and at Nagasaki, the me western port of the empire, a ilding yard has been established, thich is making 6,000-ton steamers as too as any constructed in Europe or he United States.

JAPAN GROWING RICH.

The Japanese are, in fact, growing in-

a rich nation. They are already the holds of the orient, the richest of the live races of the far east. I do not cein that they are wealthy in compariseen that they are weather in the Euro-wa with the American or the Euro-sens, but they are far ahead of any scople of their own kind. There are no segars. I have not been asked for ims once during my stay in the counand I see no unemployed. Since Japanese-Chinese war wages have reased from 50 to 100 per cent, and n who were working before that ime for eight and ten cents a day are now getting twenty and twenty-five, and more than double the prices paid the same class of labor in China and Wages are steadily rising and in the sums paid our workmen, they re enough to be riches to the people working people are saving money. They are so high that many of he working people are saving money.

experimenting now with a the to refu-and have sent several of their ships to Mobile and New Orleans to test wheth-er it will not pay them to import our raw cotton for their mills here in their own steamers. Last year the Nippon Yusen Kalsha added six veasels to its line, the six aggregating a tonnage of \$4,000, and it now has twelve steamers which average more than \$,000 tons

Japan is very anxious to see the Ni-caragua canal built, and will undoubtedly have its regular lines to New York as soon as it is finished.

At the same time there are scores of other steamships from the great lines of Europe and the United States in the Japanese ports every month. The trade is so increasing that all want their share of the freight. One of the latest in the field is the North German Lloyd, which now has regular steamers from Europe to Japan, and which is said to be about to put on a service of fine ves-sels to ply between Hongkong and San Francisco. Today the freight between these ports is congested. The Japan-ese merchants tell me they cannot get their goods promptly, and that they have to wait for months for the filling of their orders.

of their orders. THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

There is a steady increase going on in our trade with the Japanese. I see American goods in all the cities and nearly every steamer brings over com-mercial travelers who have come for the first time to work the trade. By the new treaties foreigners can now do business and sell goods in any part of the empire. Before they went into ef-fect they were required to have passports from the government if they went outside the treaty ports and all of the business was done by Japanese mid-dlemen. Our drummers can now take

interpreters with them and take their orders direct. As to the foreign trade of Japan, it now amounts to enough to be well worth our consideration. It was more than \$220,000,000 last year, and of this the largest share of the exports went to the United States. We take, in fact, about one-fourth of all the goods Japan sells to foreigners, and it is only Japan sells to foreigners, and it is only lately that we have been selling here anything like our share in return. We buy more of Ler raw silk than any other nation, our exports of this alone footing up more than \$12,000,000. We pay her more than \$2,000,000 a year for the only an equal amount for silk goods. pay her more than \$3,000,000 a year for tes and an equal amount for silk goods, while we annually buy a million and a half dollars' worth of Japanese mat-ting. We send \$300,000 a year to Ja-pan for drugs and chemicals and a large amount for curios, porcelain and other such things. We have more and

lines which make regular sailings for Scattle and San Francisco. They are experimenting now with a line to Peru, and have seen to the the third to be an experiment and customs

that he was forced to resign. He remained in Japan, however, found other means of making a living here, and was regarded as one of the mem-bers of the American colony. Now, it is the custom of the Americans of Japan to unite together and give some kind of a celebration on the Fourth of Tab her mean the more was approached. July, but when this man was approached for his portion of the contribution last year he drew himself up and replied. "I have nothing to give. You ask for

"I have nothing to give. You ask for the money from me as a citizen of the United States. I do not claim citizen-United States. ship there. My citizenship is in heav. en This was before the new treaties had gone into effect, and it was only a few days after the occurrence that the man

wanted a passport of Minister Buck, in order that he might go into the cooler regions of the interior. When he preregions of the interior. When he pre-sented himself at the legation, how ever, Mr. Buck told him that he could only apply for passports for citizens of the United States, and as he had denied having any such citizenship he would respectfully advise him to apply for a passport through the powers of the locality in which he said his only citizenship existed. The result was that the ex-missionary remained a

home At the same time our minister is o strong friend of the active missionaries and is doing all that he diplomatically and consistently can to further their work here

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Colonel Buck tells me that the Japanese are anxious that American cap-italists should come here and look over the ground with a view to uniting with them in building factories to capture the great market of China as soon as that empire is opened up by the powers. They believe that such a combination would be immensely profitable and say that the cheap labor and undoubted skill of the Japanese would enable goods to be made here more cheaply than in the United States. The proximity of Japan to China and the knowledge which the Japanese have of Chinese which the Japanese have of Chinese tastes, their ability to deal with them and the ownership of this as the base of operations, they claim, would be very important factors in the problem. One such combination has already been made, and it is believed that many oth-ers will follow. There is no doubt but that the Jap-anese will work for their share of the

Chinese trade. They must do so in or-der to keep their people employed. They have now in the neighborhood of 45,000.-000 people scattered over nearly four thousand islands, which, all told, have an area not much greater than Califor-nia. Of this area not more than one-

plishment. They said that Russia wanted Manchuria as a breeding ground to raise Russian soldiers and a Russian raise Russian soldiers and a Russian population to raise food and supplies for the great war of the future. The army will soon be followed by emigrants, and Russians are already coming in along the line of their new railroad. There are regular emigrant steamers which come from Gassa bringher colouders to Sifrom Odessa, bringing colonists to Si-beria. These will soon be directed to land their passengers at the Russian port on the Yellow sea.

At present the Russian soldiers are, I am told, bringing their families with I am told, bringing their families with them and are colonizing all along the line of the Russian-Chinese railroad. The invasion of troops has been going on since 1897, and it is claimed that there are now 150,000 Russian soldiers in Mafchuria and eastern Siberla. The Russians take the lands along the line of their road, paying their own prices of their road, paying their own prices for them, and all their actions go to show that they consider Manchuria their own territory. They look apon Mongoila in the same light, and in these two great countries have normal these two great countries have perhaps the most valuable provinces of China, Manhuria is naturally rich. It has great areas of good wheat lands, and it will in the future be one of the bread baske! the future be one of the bread baske's of Asia. It contains valuable minerals and deposits of gold and silver. Mon-golda is said to be rich in its agricul-tural and mineral resources. It is the chief horse-breeding ground of east Asia, and as such will be of value to Durate as a factor for her converse. Russia as a feeder for its cavalry,

THE RUSSIANS IN COREA.

At the same time the Rusisans are working their way more and more into Corea, and it is this that the Japanese most object to. The Russians do all they can to secure the friendship of the Coreans, a feeling which would na-turally go to Japan, had its people not angered the Coreans by their rude treatment of them after they had de-feated the Chinese. The Japanese have been very conceited in their actions At the same time the Rusisans are been very conceited in their actions toward the Coreans. They are domi-neering and at times very insulting. The Russians, on the other hand, are conciliatory. They are employing the Coreans along the northern boundary of the country and are doing all they can to gain their good will.

JAPAN'S FREPARATIONS FOR WAR

But what is Japan doing? She is by no means idie, I can tell you. Her preparations are going on both openly and in secret. She is perfecting her military organization, and she could fill Corea with troops within a few weeks. She has today one of the best fleets of war vessels afloat, and is, it is believed here, far better prepared for a long struggle than Russia. But what is Japan doing? than Russia. Japan has her spies all over the

Chinese empire. They are Japanese who understand and speak the Chinese as the natives iguage

Kidney Troubles Are the Most Dangerous Ailments That Affect Mankind.

11

Dr. D. Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY

The Greatest Kidney and CURES!

Mrs. Hiram Yeager, of Salt Lake City, writes:

"My little boy lingered along for six years under the doctor's treatment, suffering from gravel in the bladder and stomach trouble. The doctor performed an operation upon him, but it did not produce the desired effect, and my little boy was no nearer recovery than before. DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY was, at this critical time recommended and used; the pains in the back ceased, the urine resumed its natural color, the distressed feeling in the head and stomach disappeared, and the use of only a few bottles of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE KEMEDY cured him."

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY speedily corrects and cures not only all Kidney and Bladder Diseases, but also the many disorders of the liver and blood. It is a health-builder and a health-keeper. It makes men and women well and keeps them well. It is the greatest medicine you ever saw for constipation.

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FREEI A Sample Bottle Free, by Mail if you wish it; send your full address to the Dr.

here are now more than \$12,000,000 on spain in the postal savings banks, med by about 1,200,000 depositors, notwithstanding the people ady invest their savings in other

BIG THINGS IN JAPAN.

As to the growth of wealth among scapitalists and the business classes dis is still more remarkable. There is m and of factories, banks and comsizes of various kinds which are sying good dividends. The Nippon fuen Kaisha Steamship company, for asiance, is paying 25 per cent, and there is a horse rallway in Tokio shich is paying 35 per cent. The road is the only one in a city of a million and a half population. Its owners were cently asked to increase their capital and equip it electrically. They refund, saying they were doing very well and they doubted if they could pay a ligger percentage by the electric sys-im. There is no doubt, however, but bey will soon have to make the change The railroads of Japan are paying, even those which belong to the gov-unment. There are now between two and three thousand miles of track in the empire and more have been pro-

As to banks they are to be found ev-sywhere, and as a rule they are doing well. Two per cent a month is not an ommon interest rate, and the banks is a rule pay interest on deposits. The total amount of native capital now used in this way foots up more than \$125,000,-00, the Bank of Japan alone having a upital of 30,000,000 yen, or \$15,000,000. The banks do business just as our tanks do, keeping their acounts and inding money in the same way. They to to "thank you" business of any kind, and charge their customers for any and thery favor. There are large stock ex-thanges in Tokio and Osaka and the relow, almond-eyed bulls and bears ight here over the rise and fall of focks just as our white, straight-eyed tes do in New York and Chicago.

MONEY IN STEAMSHIPS.

In their steamship lines the Japanese ite making wonderful progress. They now have lines of steamers which go bearly every great port. They have welve big steamers which give them a ishily service to Europe via the canal, a line of large ships to Aus-Suez canal. tralia via Hongkong and Manila, reguat steamers to all the Chinese, Corean and eastern Siberian ports, and two | sionary by the Christian or Campbell-

that our sales have largely increased. WE ARE AHEAD OF THE BRITISH.

At present we are gaining more rapidly in the Japanese markets than any other nation. Twenty years ago we furnished only about 5 per cent of the

Japanese imports and England fur-nished over 50 per cent. Now we are supplying 15 per cent of all that Japan s and the English have lost about half their trade. During the past few years the Americans have been sending locomotives and railroad machinery to Japan, and our exports of iron and steel manufactures now amount to more than \$2,500,000 a year. We are having an increased trade in wheat and flour, some of the Pacific coast mills being run almost entirely to supply the Japanese markets. The people are be-Japanese markets. The people are be-coming bread eaters as well as rice eaters, and in the army bread has been lately introduced as one of the rations. A great deal of flour is used for paste in the fan and other manufactures of paper so that the demand for the now doing. paper, so that the demand for the American article is six times as great

now as it was ten years ago. THE NEW TREATIES AND THE AMERICANS.

As to just how the new treaties will

work, the Americans here are undecided. Minister Buck thinks they will be to the advantage of our trade, and seems to have no idea but that foreignwill have their rights and justice in the Japanese courts. He sent out a notice to the American residents at the time the treaties went into effect asking them to observe the new regu-lations and complimenting the Japanese government on its generosity in opening up the empire to foreigners. Inasmuch as none of the other ministers had the foresight or courtesy to do this the act has been greatly appreciated by the Japanese. Minister Buck, by the way, has made

Minister Buck, by the way, has not only himself very popular here, not only with the Japanese, but also with the foreign colony, by his plain, practical common-sense Americanism. He becommon-sense Americanism. He be-lieves in the United States, and is always doing what he can to advance its interests, and he has no sympathy with interests, and he has no sympathy with any American who does not manifest the same disposition. I heard a curi-ous story the other day of his treat-ment of one of our citizens who tried to go back on his country. The man was entimally sand out here as a miswas originally sent out here as a mis-

will have to rely on the outside markets for their support. The population is increasing, and it will soon be a question where to find work for the surplus. JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

In this connection comes up the strained relations which are said to exist between the Japanese and the Russians. The people here are very bitter, and they feel that they will have to and they feel that they will have to fight Russia sooner or later. Many of them would like to see war declared now, before the trans-Siberian railroad is finished, and while France has her hands full with the international ex-hibition at Paris. There is no telling that war may not come between now ord mark ballows next summer, and many believe that the Japanese are not only prepar ing for it, but that they will force it rather than let Russia go on as she is

THE RUSSIANS IN PEKIN.

I have met within the past few days several men who have just returned from Pekin. They all speak of the assurance and air of proprietorship which the Russians now stationed there how. They go about as though they dready owned the Chinese empire, and show. they put their fingers into everything that the government does. They are also at Tientsin, and are making themves felt as far south as Hankow, in the Yangtse valley. One of the European diplomats who has lately visited Pekin tells me the

Russians already practically own Man-churia, and that they have forbidden the Chinese to give concessions to any but Russians for mining and manufac-turing there. The Chinese government has been warned that Manchuria be-longs to Russia, and that any inclination to permit others than Russians to come into it will be considered as an encroachment upon Russia's preserves, and will be treated accordingly. Not long ago an American attempted to get some gold mining concessions in Man-churia, but was told that they could only be secured through the Russians. THEY WANT ALL ASIA.

This American traveled extensively through Siberia and spent considerable time among the Russians in Manchuria. He found that the common feeling among the Russians was that all Asia was bound to come into their hands, sooner or later, and that they were now moving along the road to that accom- I

point of usefulness, yet the war de-

partment, which depended upon it so much, has increased the number of in-

struments over those used at that time.

The long distance telephone was constantly in use during the war. Colonel

vho wear pigtails like the Chinese and are supposed to be Chinese. The great variety of dialects and features in the different provinces of China makes such spying comparatively easy. These spies are in the employ of the Japanese government, and make regular reports to it. Some of them are supposed to

be Chinese merchants; others are em-ployed in the Chinese ships, and they are to be found even in Pekin. I heard yesterday of a curious incl-dent which shows how widely these spies are scattered. It occurred at Tongku, the port of the Yellow sea Tongku, the port of the Yellow sea where passengers from the steamers embark for Tientsin and Pekin. An American who spoke Japanese found here a party of twenty young Japanese students of a commercial college who had been traveling with their professor about the ports of Corea and China. They were being entertained at Tongku by what was supposed a Chinese merby what was supposed a Chinese mer-chant of the town. The American ad-dressed the professor in Japanese and he was taken into the party. He soon saw that the Chinese host spoke perfect Japanese and he charged him with being a rapanese. The man ac-knowledged that he was so, and from the circumstances and surroundings there was no doubt but that he was a Japanese spy. Later a boat was needed to go out to the steamer and a Japanese sailor, who wore a pigtail and was dressed as a chinese, com-manded the boat. Both were probably stationed at that important point to report to the government, the sailor from his knowledge of the waters being ready to act as a pilot for the war ves-

sel in case of need. JAPAN AND COREA.

I am told that Japan has for some time been sending men into Corea, and that she has already soldiers there in disguise. She has, I know, a large number of Japanese at all of the ports. A large part of the business of the sea-coast towns is now done by Japanese. The high officials of Japan claim that these people are in Corea merely for trading purposes, but the whole world has not a more patriotic nation than the Japanese, and the mikado knows that he can call upon any of his sub-

jects in time of need. The Russians may conduct them-selves so discreetly that there will be no excuse for war, but any overt act on their part may precipitate it at any time, and there is a strong likelihood

EXAMINATIONS FREE OF CHARGE that it will come sooner or later.

We are exclusive opticians. Our entire time is devoted to the correction of defects of vision with soltable lenses, properly adjusted frames etc. We will give you skill and er-perience unexcelled at a great saving in time and money. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota is getting more letters than he and his clerks can answer. His many and vi-UTAH OPTICAL CO., ious attacks upon the administra-

Under Walker Bros. Bank, Salt Lake City tion's Philippine policy has at least borne fruit in one direction. The

Miserable indeed are the afflicted who carelessly permit disease to gain a fatal hold while relief

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"JUDGES" AND "SQUIRES."

"I'll have to call you judge," said Senator Cockrell to a friend in the cor-ridor who has passed the stage of flesh gathering which entitles him to flesh gathering which entitles him to enter the fat man's class. "Down in Missouri," continued the senator, "when a man gets as much of a front protuberance as you, we call him 'judge' or 'squire.' All our big, heavy men are so called, which accounts for so many 'judges' in Missouri who have never been on 'he judicial bench."

HIS BUSY WINTER.

"When do you ever find time to do anything?" asked Senator Depew of Senator McMillan of Michigan. "Why, I am going from early morning until late at night, looking after this thing and that, and I have no time even to Senator Depart." and that, and 1 have no time even to read the papers." Senator Depew finds that a man representing a great State like New York in the Senate has plenty to do, but there are many other demands upon his time outside of offi-cial duty, so that he has at once be-come one of the busiest men in the Sen-





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Special Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 5 .- The bill for a partment of commerce and industries ill so through the Senate. It has for its sponsor one of the most tireless workers in the body. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has all the persistence and energy possessed by any person living He has interested himself in the tew department measure and reported a substitute for the original bill introused by Senator Frye. Having taken hold of it, he will not leave it alone and it has passed. He did the same with the bankruptcy bill. He introduced a bill, but the Senate judiciary amittee reported another measure. He had his substituted, and then by

townson warman warman warman warman speaker, Mr. Henderson. He will push the department of commerce bill with the same energy. He favors it because he believes a cabinet officer at the head of such a department, educated and trained for carrying on the work and with time to give to it, will accomplish a great deal in the way of increasing tem of exchanges in the department. While the executive departments all make great use of the telephone, the capitol is also well supplied. There our commerce and industries. Such a are exchanges in both the Senate and House wings and the offices and princidepartment will relieve the secretary of the treasury of much heavy work. There is no reason why there should be pal committees are connected by wire in the treasury department the bureau so that business is now transacted by of statistics, navigation, supervision of wire which only a year or two ago was steam vessels, light-houses, marine hoscarried on by the slower process of the messenger. While most of the official pital service and others which have nothing to do with the revenues and finances of the government. Almost all telephones are promptly answered and kept in good order, there is yet enough of these pertain to commerce and with some others might be far better manslackness about the private teleph to keep up the average amount of hysaged if under such a department. terics among the women and profanity THE TELEPHONE. As a part of the official life of Wash.

among the men, for which the phone seems to be especially fitted. Instant hard work he drove it through the Senate. He fought out a long con-lest with the House conferees, the chairman of whom was the present war it seemed to reach the highest seems to be expected in the MAIL. Instant hard work he drove it through ington the telephone cuts a mighty fig-ure and is continually being more and more utilized. During the Spanish chairman of whom was the present war it seemed to reach the highest seems to be expected in the MAIL. It does not require such a very great effort to start the letter writers going.

ready letter writers have found a man to whom they can address the products of their pens. Many of the letters commend him for his position and ask Bird, who had charge of transporta-tion, seemed to be engaged nearly half of the time talking with the quarter-masters in New York, Philadelphia and masters in New York, Finiadephia and other points as well as with the pas-senger offices of the big railroad lines of the country. While a war means constant and increased use of the tele-graph, the telephone supplemented telfor copies of his speech. In fact, near-ly all are of this kind, although there are the usual number of persons who strike at him at long range, through the mail, by anonymous communica-tion. Some of these are threatening egraphy and was even more rapid. All the different offices of the war deletters and others simply abusive. partment were connected by telephone Private telephone wires connected the executive mansion and war depart-ment as well as all other departments. Telephones were placed upon the desks of every officer and clerk whose ices were constantly needed, and direct communication was arranged by a sys-

