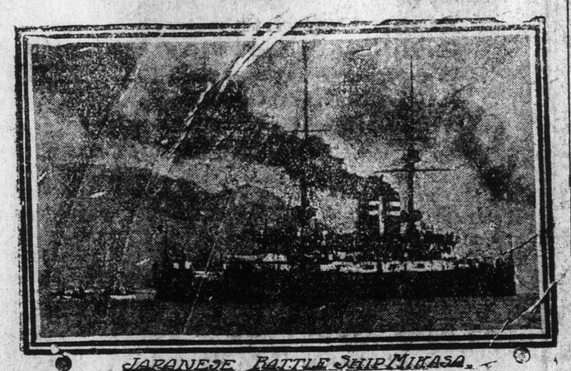
HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE

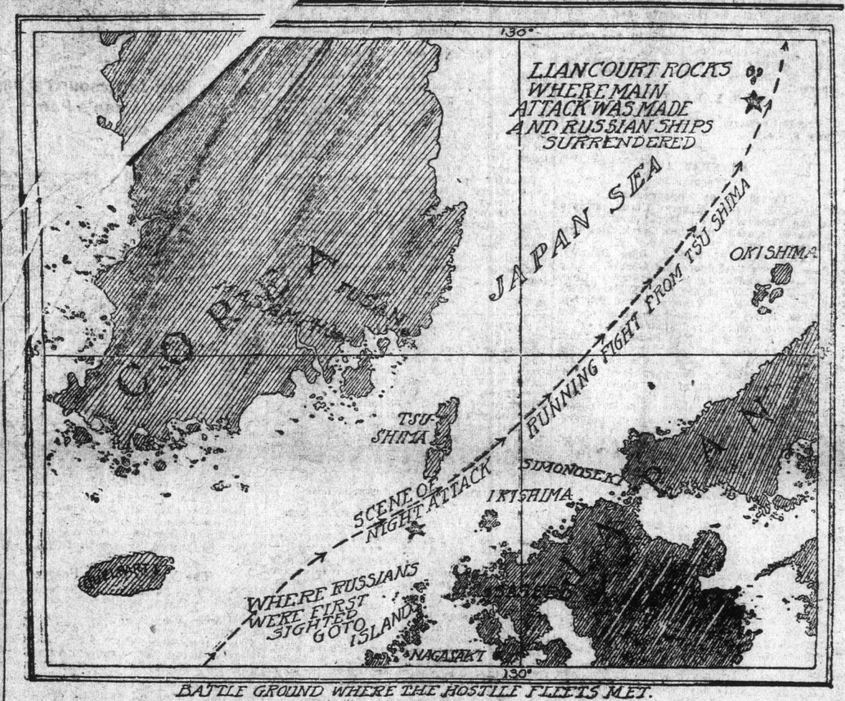
Admiral Togo's Flagship



JAPANESE BATTLE SHIP MIKASA.

One of the most interesting papers of the season, says a despatch to the Montreal Daily Star from Boston, was that presented by Mr. Yogoro Kato at a recent meeting of the Dorchester Social Club of Women. Mr. John Ritchie, Jr., in telling something about the speaker, said that he was one of Japan's people, and his story was not that of a superficial globe-trotter, viewing in a moment the whole history of a nation, nor yet that of a statesman or politician trained to give only the political aspect to the subject, but that of an intelligent, educated Japanese, and the voicing of the feelings of the Japanese people themselves.

Mr. Kato, who is in America as a research-assistant at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was attired in the costume of his people, and won at once the interest of his audience by his simple language, his remarkable control of English, and the evident sincerity of his statements and opinions.



BATTLE GROUND WHERE THE HOSTILE FLEETS MET.

Mr. Kato made no pretence at covering the whole of Japan's history, but he outlined the Japanese as "not simply playing with their fans under the paper lanterns, as many suppose, but a strong and active people." For about 260 years before the beginning of her modern history Japan was divided into many sections, each one governed by a lord. This ruler had soldiers to defend his territory, and to keep order within its boundaries. It was indeed a feudal condition of the country. For some 2,500 years Japan has had an emperor for the central power in the state, and although he has from time to time lost his ruling power, still he has always occupied the highest position over his people. The soldiers under the lords were hereditary, and, as has been quite usual under similar conditions elsewhere in the world, the soldiers were of the highest rank among the people. Thus commerce and industry, which are the essence of modern civilization, were in the hands of the secondary and subordinate people. Under this condition there was lack of security in property, and these two elements combined to form an obstacle to Japan's progress. There was no spur to ambition among the commercial people, and without ambition who can win? Another element was the seclusion of Japan from the Western world; her people had no opportunity to learn what was being done outside of their own country.

Character of the Soldiers.

In consideration of the conditions existing at the time, Mr. Kato mentioned the purity of motive and the knightliness of character of the soldiers, relating the story of a brand of knights who avenged their master's death, sacrificing social position and their fortunes to avenge him. Then, when he was avenged, they repaired to his tomb, informed him of their success, and with one accord committed suicide. "If you look at this act with critical eye," said the speaker, "you will find many points to be condemned. Revenge is out of date now. But if you look at their sacrifice of everything, even life, for the love of their dead master, you will find something noble in their conduct."

Although this condition of living did not afford much encouragement to manufactures, it did give to the people of Japan an opportunity to make progress in fine arts and literature. "I expect the time will come," said Mr. Kato, "when the treasures of Japanese literature will be revealed to the world's eye just as a part of their art and of their military skill have come already.

ADMIRAL TOGO ON HIS FLAGSHIP.

For a few minutes the speaker dwelt on the method of living of the older Japanese, giving some details of their houses, gardens, and the out-of-door life. He noted the comparatively simple decoration of the rooms, but showed that there was more than simplicity in the matter. One matter is the arranging of natural flowers. It might take an hour or two to arrange a decoration of flowers in a basin, "but," he argued, "if it is an art to arrange objects of natural beauty on a canvas, it must be equally an art to arrange the flowers themselves and leaves and branches in a graceful and beautiful manner."

Mr. Kato passed rapidly over the items of household economy, the food and the dress of his people. As to the social position of the women, it was not equal to that of man. But the history of the people shows that long ago in the past, woman was man's social equal until the Buddhistic religion and influences came in from China. "The Buddhists," said the speaker, "were kind to animals, but not to women."

Seeking Solid Foundations.

The speaker came rapidly forward to the time of Commodore Perry, when Japan's eyes were first opened to the progress of the western world. The first object of the people was to seek knowledge abroad for the purpose of establishing the solid foundation of an empire. Many institutions, and among them typical factories of the highest type, were established by the government. Every kind of school was established, because the rulers saw very quickly that education was the most effective way in which to raise the people. In this way the Japanese were led, and that very quickly, to a position in which they were competent to conduct for themselves the government affairs. So successful was this system of education and advancement that in a very short time Japan had laid the foundation suitable for the very highest modern civilization.

In 1868 the feudal despotism ended, and the emperor, or Mikado, as he is termed in this country, was restored to his ancestral rights as the actual sole monarch of the empire. Later he bound himself that all the government affairs should be decided by public opinion. This was the first step towards a constitutional monarchy. In 1889 the constitutional document was promulgated, which took Japan entirely out of despotism and placed her government on the plane of those of modern times. "In other countries, as you know," said the speaker, "such a great change was not brought about in any such quiet way. In England, for example, the document was wrested by the blood of the people from an unwilling monarch. But in Japan the kind emperor willingly granted to his people the right to conduct public affairs. The emperor now exercises his rights only according to the constitution."

The Form of Government.

The speaker outlined the form of government, the two houses corresponding to those of England, and the local self-government agreeing well with that in practice in our country. One item, however, is notable, that the members of the House of Commons are elected by those people whose national tax is not less than five dollars.

In 1894 there came a time when it was necessary for Japan to put to the test what had been accomplished since the adoption of modern civilization. It was the Chino-Japanese war. The country which had ten times the population of Japan was easily defeated. Since the war especial progress has been made in education. The number of schools has been increased two or three times, until now Japan, in addition to universities and higher technical and commercial schools—the peer of our own in this country—has provided so liberally for the younger ones that the elementary schools are fitted to accommodate ninety-two per cent. of the children of school age. Ample provision is also made for the education of women and girls.

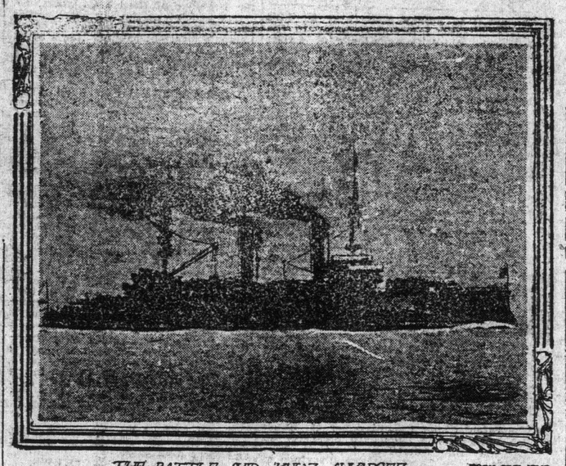
The establishment of typical factories of modern type, by the government, and the higher technical education have given and are giving additional impetus to Japan's manufactures. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from America or India, and spun and woven and then exported to foreign countries. Japan has a copper smelting furnace, which, according to American estimates, is the largest in the world. The Japanese engineer makes rails, the railroads, locomotives, engines and merchant ships which sail in American and Europe. It has begun the manufacture of the battleship, which is the most advanced machine in the world, and in size it has under construction in its own yards and by its own men the largest battleship in the world.

In minor manufactures almost everything is made which is needed to place it in the same class with the other civilized nations. After a tribute to Great Britain, which in 1902 recognized Japan as an ally, Mr. Kato went on to the causes of the present war. In 1895, after Japan's war with China, a combination of European powers deprived her of the fruits of her victory, and for the insuring of "peace in the East," the territory which she had captured was taken from her. Japan had fought with China for the independence of Korea, an independence of other powers, which was necessary for the maintainence of the Japanese monarchy. Without being satisfied with depriving Japan of her victory, Russia began to endanger the independence of Korea. Russia ignored Japan, and Japan was not given that treatment to which its importance and its true rank entitled it. Russia's policy has always been the extension of her area. Siberia has been acquired little by little by annexation. Vladivostok belonged to China and Russia took it for a naval base. Then there was built that enormous trans-Siberian railroad, which terminated in Vladivostok. This, however, was not an ice-free port, it was closed to navigation during the winter months at least. Then Russia sought a seaport free from ice, and taking advantage of China's helplessness it borrowed Port Arthur, which it converted into an impregnable fortress. Then Russia asked Korea to lend the port of Basanho for a naval base, an island situated close to Japan. From this it may be seen how much Russia has extended her territory in the Far East recently. The natural consequence of her expansion would be to endanger the very existence of Japan. The latter evidently could not wait until Russia was fully prepared to propose a Japanese port for a Russian naval base, for the sake of peace in the Far East, so she was oblized to protect herself before the Russians gained a firmer hold on the adjacent coasts. The struggle of Japan is for her existence as a nation.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S CHILDREN

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

Admiral Rojestvensky's Flagship



THE BATTLE-SHIP KNIAZ SUWAROFF

ENORMOUS COST OF THE WAR.

Statistics of the war loans issued by Japan and Russia are appended, with comparisons of the daily war expenses and of the public debts of both nations. Exclusive of losses in material and ships, it would appear that nearly $737,000,000 already has been expended by both countries in carrying on hostilities, and that the war expenses of Japan are about $203,000,000 less than those of Russia. The loans obtained by Japan are also $270,000,000 less than those procured by Russia.

Loans Made by Russia.

Date of Loan—	Amount.
1905—France, 5 p. c. interest	$160,000,000
1904—Treasury, 5 p. c. interest	75,000,000
1904—Germany, 4½ p. c. interest	125,000,000
1904—France, 5 per cent. interest	160,000,000
1905—Internal, 5 p. c. interest	100,000,000
*1905—Germany, 5 p. c. interest	150,000,000
Total	$770,000,000

*To be expended in Germany in constructing vessels.

Interest requirements annually, about $38,500,000.

Cost of war daily, about $1,200,000.

Russia's total interest-paying debt exceeds Japan's national debt by $3,442,524,000.

According to the estimates of M. Drux, the financial expert of the Echo de Paris, the cost of the war to Russia for the year ended February 14 last was $365,000,000. Figuring on the same basis for the 105 days since elapsed, the war to date has cost Russia (exclusive of ships and material destroyed) $470,000,000.

Money Spent by Japan.

Date of Loan—	Amount.
1904—Internal, 5 p. c. interest	$140,000,000
1904—Imperial government sterling loan, 6 p. c. interest	110,000,000
1905—Internal, 6 p. c. interest	50,000,000
1905—Imperial government loan, 4½ p. c. interest	150,000,000
1905—New loan, issued in May, 5 p. c. interest	50,000,000
Total	$500,000,000

Interest requirements yearly, about $25,000,000.

Public debt at the beginning of 1904, $283,000,000.

War expenses daily, about $850,000.

The figures that are obtainable as to Japanese expenses show that up to the end of July last—the first six months of the war—the outlay for hostilities was $100,000,000. On this basis the cost for the ten months since elapsed would be about $167,000,000, making the total war expenses to date $267,000,000.

Excess of Russian expenses over those of Japan, $203,000,000. Count Oku informed the associated banks at Tokio last October that if the war should last for two years more its cost would be between $600,000,000 and $650,000,000

CONQUEROR AND CONQUERED.

Pen Picture of Rojestvensky the Dandy and Togo the Homely.

Mall and Empire.

Dead or alive, this is the time for Rojestvensky's obituary. It is hardly possible that the Russian admiral will ever again obtrude upon the public eye. Another great naval battle in the present war is almost impossible; that Rojestvensky would be permitted to play a part in it is still more unlikely. Before Russia is able to undertake another war, the ill-fated admiral, if he is not already dead, will be an old man. In any event, he has played his part, and the scene shifts. He will be remembered by his colossal failure, though perhaps his feat of navigating a great fleet around the world will be held a notable achievement. It is not impossible that he may go down in history as a mere catspaw of the war party in St. Petersburg. Time may reveal the secret of his voyage. It may have been an attempt to embroil other powers in the war which has shattered Russian prestige for a generation.

Rojestvensky, the Dandy.

Rojestvensky has furnished us with no facts upon which to found an intelligent opinion of his prowess as a warrior. He has fought one fight, and his defeat has been final. We can only repeat incidents known of him before the beginning of hostilities, and let them speak for themselves to anyone curious to know what manner of man he is. That he has been a stern disciplinarian is well understood. He is also a taciturn man, and was called in the fleet "the silent admiral." We should judge that he would be most punctilious about such things as dress and deportment, as his personal tastes are dainty and even sybaritic. His office in the admiralty is described as a boudoir, filled with pretty trifles. His admirers have insisted that a love of luxury has never weakened the tough fibre of the man, and they point to the solitary cruises and long swims which have been his delight. Personally, Rojestvensky is a good sailor for a Russian, which after all is like saying a man is somewhat blonde for a negro. If there is a race of water-haters on the earth, it is the Russians, and this national trait in no small degree influenced the fight in the Straits of Korea.

His Personal Bravery.

Rojestvensky's personal bravery seems vouched for by the St. George's Cross, which he wears. This was won by two signal feats of bravery in the war with Turkey. Of his sea-going career these incidents alone have been remembered. Until 1903 he served in the Black Sea and Baltic fleets, slowly but surely winning his way to the top; but after the exploits of 1877-78 no unusual deed stands to his credit. His promotion seems to have been largely a matter of form. For twenty-five years he never saw a sea fight, nor a shot fired in anger. In 1905 he was made chief of staff, and undoubtedly as an administrator he ranks high. It might be remarked in parenthesis that it is not usual for a great fighter to be a great administrator—hence the managers of pugilists. Rojestvensky made his department as efficient as he could, which again is faint praise; but it distinguished him in Russia, and pointed to his selection as the commander of the second Pacific squadron. We have not heard it suggested that there was a better man left behind.

Togo, the Homely.

Turning now to his conqueror, Togo, we find a short, homely man, in an ill-fitting uniform. A grizzled beard, and eyes only slightly slanted, are not characteristics of the Japanese, and Togo is not a typical son of Nippon externally. With all his English speech, his English training and his English naval ideas, he remains at heart a Jap. His victories are invariably ascribed to the virtues of the Mikado, and at the services in honor of those of his countrymen who had fallen at Port Arthur he made a speech which no one but a Jap could have made. He said:

"As I stand before your spirits I can hardly express my feelings. Your personality is fresh in my memory. Your corporeal existence has ceased, but your passing from the world has been in the gallant discharge of your duty, by virtue of which the enemy's fleet on this side of the world has been completely disabled. Our combined fleet retains the undisputed command of the seas. I trust that this will bring peace and rest to your spirits. It is my agreeable duty to avail myself of the occasion of my presence in this city, whither I have been called by the Emperor, to report our successes to the spirits of those who sacrificed their earthly existence for the attainment of so great a result. The report is rendered most humbly by me in person, Heihachiro Togo, admiral of the combined fleets."

An English-Trained Seaman.

The Nelson of the East was educated, as we all know, at Woolwich, and, returning home, was employed in various sailorly capacities until the beginning of the war with China. In this war Togo fired the first shot. It was excellently directed, and shattered the engine-room of the Kowshing, a Chinese ship filled with troops. The Kowshing thereupon sank, and the fleet tally in the yellow war went to Togo, then a captain, just as the first score in the present war was chalked up by the admiral at Port Arthur. It the Chinese war he saw much fighting, and took part in it. At the conclusion of hostilities he was made a rear-admiral, and promoted to the third in command of the navy. When the Mikado's advisers were considering what officer should be despatched to reduce Port Arthur, Marquis Ito said: "Send Togo; he struck first at the Yalu; he will strike first and hard at Port Arthur."

A Modest, Unassuming Man.

A most charming feature of this wonderful man is his modesty. One scans in vain his official reports for any sign of elation or pride. He refused to accept a welcome in Tokio after Port Arthur, on the ground that it would be premature. His home life is equally simple. One servant is kept. Togo has neither a horse nor an automobile. Not even a bicycle or a rickshaw belongs to him. When not on a great battleship, he walks quietly to and fro, insists upon a precedence, and cares little or nothing for applause. A wife, son and two daughters he has, and they, it is said, are as unmoved by Togo's fame as he is himself. They can afford not to show their pride. The millions in Japan will make the contrast.

A CANADIAN DANDY.

From M. A. P.

The smartness and fashionableness of the stage and private dress of Mr. Arthur Roberts frequently brings the wearer of it such inquiries by post as one can imagine the writer of a men's fashion column is in the habit of receiving. In one of the musical pieces at the Prince of Wales' theatre, the popular comedian, playing the part of a man very much about town, appeared in a frock suit made of a dark brown material, thinly striped with white, after the style of the summer lounge suit which was so fashionable, or general, a few years ago. This extraordinary get-up strongly took the fancy of a dressy Canadian "in front" one night, and he wrote to Mr. Arthur Roberts, asking him whether it represented the latest London fashion. He received an answer to the effect that it represented only a mild form of the newest thing in frock suits, the real article, such as those worn by the "smart set" of the West, having much broader stripes on it, and sleeves turned over at the cuffs with brown velvet!

A few weeks later after providing this useful information Mr. Roberts was walking one afternoon along Bond street, when his attention was drawn to a little scene which induced him to make a quick and complete alteration in his course. A tall and well-proportioned man, with a very angry expression in his eyes, was coming towards him attired in a coat somewhat resembling that of the zebra, and behind him walked a party of small but critical boys, who were evidently engaged in making comments of an uncomplimentary character; while, to add to the poor man's embarrassment, the promenaders of the fashionable thoroughfare were staring at him in amused wonder as he passed them. "This is no place for me," said the comedian to himself, on beholding the tragic result of his joke, and he disappeared down a side turning with more than his usual alertness of step. In the evening he received a message from the Canadian, complaining that he had been down Bond street, but had not seen the smallest confirmation of the fashion he had been induced to adopt, and asking for an explanation. It being the last night of the musical comedy in which he was playing, and his intention being to leave London on the morrow for a rambling holiday, Mr. Arthur Roberts replied to the Canadian dandy's hotel that he would be well countenanced by striped frock suits if he went into Hyde Park in his on the following afternoon. Mr. Roberts has not heard what became of him there.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY.

News-Advertiser.

The completion of the negotiations between Mr. Dunsmuir and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—which we are able to announce today—for the acquisition by the latter of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway and land grant, will doubtless be a source of satisfaction to the people on Vancouver Island. In the hands of the larger corporation the development of that portion of British Columbia should advance apace and the vast natural riches of the Island be the basis of great commercial and industrial activity.

MAKING AN IMPRESSION.

Bookman.

A man from some obscure town in California, whose effusions had been repeatedly rejected, invented this delightfully ingenious scheme for making his friends believe that at last he had found his way into magazines. In forwarding his manuscripts he wrote the editor thus:

"Dear Sir—This is a small place where I live, and whenever a story of mine comes back the whole village knows it. Now, I know you don't want the enclosed manuscript, but I'm sending it along, just the same, together with a post card, which I beg you to remail to me. The postmistress will read it, of course, and I need not tell you that within three hours the news of what is on it will be all over the town. I will know when it comes that my manuscript is rejected, and you need never return it to me. But please mail the card to me, and with my everlasting gratitude."

The postcard has been carefully typewritten and self-addressed. It bore these words:

"Dear Sir—Your manuscript received, and accepted. Will write you fully regarding it as soon as possible. Is $100 a satisfactory price? Yours truly

—Publishing Co.

Princess May From Skagway

C. P. R. Liner Brings News of the North—Empress Will Carry Beef to Japs.

Minnesota Will Come to Victoria With Chinese Crew for the Steamer Dakota.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, reached port yesterday morning from Skagway, via Port Simpson. There were 25 passengers; ten for Victoria. News was brought by the steamer that water is now high in the Yukon and steamers are making good passages. Navigators expect that the season of low water will come earlier this season, however, and efforts are being made to hurry the movement of freight. The White Pass & Yukon Co. had about 3000 tons of accumulated freight, but this is being hurried forward. The White Pass Co. will have its entire fleet in commission this season, and will handle all freight shipments promptly and as soon as they arrive in order that there may be no accumulation on hand when the busy season opens in the early fall. The big barges operated by the company have proven a most happy solution of the rushed freight question.

The first of the river steamers to reach White Horse this season from Dawson was the La France. Among the passengers who came up the river by that steamer was A. J. Morris, traveler for J. Piercy & Co. of this city. He came south by the steamer Dolphin, which sailed from Skagway two days prior to the Princess May.

News was received that White Horse is being rapidly rebuilt. Contracts have been let by Capt. Sleweird, Capt. Martin, Mr. Racine of the White Horse hotel, P. Burns and others whose premises were destroyed, for the construction of new places of business. The frame for the railway depot to replace that lost in the fire was in position when travelers who came by the Princess May left. This building, while it will cover less ground than that burned, will extend further into the climate and will have more accommodation on the second floor. The people of White Horse seem to have the vigorous spirit. They held a holiday in the same week that fire destroyed the city. A special commission is now sitting at White Horse to investigate charges of incompetency preferred against engineer Ludger Roy of the fire department.

BEEF FOR JAPANESE.

Empress Will Carry Canned Beef for Japanese.

The Dominion government's fishery cruiser Kestrel left Vancouver for the north yesterday on a cruise to the fishing grounds. Before leaving Vancouver, the old small arms of the Vancouver warship were exchanged for stands of the Ross rifle, the superior arm which was adopted by the Canadian militia department some time ago. The Kestrel is already armed with a quickfirer. When the admiralty moved out from Esquimalt, the department of marine and fisheries telegraphed to Capt. Gaudin to purchase seven of the Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns at Esquimalt. This was done and one mounted on the Kestrel. But there is no ammunition on the Kestrel for the gun!

THE WARLIKE KESTREL.

Small Arms Replaced by Ross Rifle on Board Fishery Cruiser.

Steamer Empress of Japan, which will sail for Yokohama and her usual ports of call in the Orient tomorrow evening will take part of a shipment of twenty-carloads of canned beef which has been received at Vancouver from Chicago consigned to the Japanese government. The entire shipment was booked for the steamer Athenian, which is scheduled to sail from this port for the Orient on June 26, but it has been decided to forward a part of the consignment by the white liner which sails tomorrow. The Empress of Japan will also carry amongst other freight 250 tons of flour shipped from United States mills. The war duty on flour is to come into force on July 1, and the shipment by the Empress of Japan, small in comparison with the amounts that have gone forward, will be the last sent to Japan before the war duty comes into force. Four hundred tons of the Chicago beef has already been received at Vancouver for shipment by the C. P. R. liners and more is to follow. It is reported that the beef is intended for the commissariat department of the Japanese army. It has been a popular superstition that the Japanese forces subsist upon a vegetarian diet, but this is far from being the fact. Thousands of tons of canned beef, sweetened according to the taste of the Japanese, have been shipped into Manchuria during the war from Manchuria, and considerable canned salmon, mostly the cheaper grades of Alaskan salmon, has been also forwarded to the Japanese soldiers.

Steamer Athenian, of the C. P. R. line, is now on her way from the Orient and is due to reach this port on Friday next. The steamer Minnesota is to follow the Athenian. The Hill liner will bring among her steerage passengers about 140 Chinese stokers and deck hands who were articled by Robert Jack, the stevedore and shipping agent of Hongkong, for the new steamer Dakota, which is due at Seattle a week from next Tuesday. The Minnesota is due at this port on July 1. She will on her inward trip from the Orient arrive here to land the Chinese for the Dakota. Under the laws of the United States the steamer cannot take the men to Seattle or another United States port, but they can be landed here in bond, and the steamer Dakota will call here on her first outward trip to the Orient to ship the Chinese.

PROGRESSIVE CANADA.

The Canadian Grocer states that "the outlook for Canadian trade was never brighter. Work is plentiful and wages are good, a condition which applies to the cities and large towns no less than to the rural districts throughout the country. That confidence is felt in the industrial outlook is amply shown by the new industries that are starting into life almost every day. The ceaseless tide of immigration that is flowing into Manitoba and the Northwest provinces has opened up a field for manufacturers that would seem to be almost inexhaustible. Last year the influx of settlers was remarkable. This year it promises to eclipse all previous records. Canada stands forth, if not as a land flowing with milk and honey, at all events as the country par excellence for ambitious, intelligent and industrious workers. If Canada has substantial attractions for the settler, not less are the inducements she has to offer to the manufacturer, and this fact is beginning to be recognized. American capital especially is being employed to build factories and establish trade in the Dominion, and traveling representatives of American concerns are as common in Canada as pebbles on the sea shore. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been guilty of a prophecy, but it is a prophecy of which the seeds of fulfilment have already taken root. He said: 'The nineteenth century was the century of the United States. The twentieth century will be the century of Canada.'"

DREADED THE STEEL.

Moscow, June 9.—Police with drawn swords charged a mob of 2,000 workmen, wounding many of them. The mob stood fire from revolvers, which were filled with blank cartridges, but scattered when the police charged them with swords.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 30