

Part I. — The Immigration from Japan

~~The~~ The Regulation of Emigration in Japan.

In shaping the destiny of the future Empire of Japan her statesmen have not hesitated to incorporate in their policy the ideas and practices which have made for national greatness and expansion among the nations of the world. The example of Germany is apparent in Japan's military organization; England's ~~example~~ in her navy; that of the United States in her commerce. Permeating all is a spirit of intense patriotism, a devotion to emperor and country, so profound as to constitute a religion. An appreciation of this is essential to an understanding of the question of emigration from Japan, ~~both~~ as it affects <sup>not only</sup> ~~both~~ those who determine and are controlled by its policy, <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ the countries to which Japanese emigrants may come. It accounts for the extent and effectiveness of regulation in Japan, and helps to explain the ready submission accorded the central authority, upon which the successful working of Japan's whole emigration policy so completely depends. We can neither appreciate the causes which have induced the emigration of the past year, its significance, the means by which it has been carried out, or the determining factor in its restriction without a glance at this system of control.

Japan is divided for purposes of its administration into prefectures, presided over by governors appointed at Tokio; ~~the prefectures are subdivided into counties, with their cities, towns and villages.~~ <sup>are identified with the prefectures to which they belong.</sup> In every municipality a registry of families is kept. As births, marriages and deaths occur, the family register is altered accordingly, new entries are made, the nature of the happening recorded. If a daughter marries the fact is shown on the register of her family; it is also entered on the register of her husband's family. If a resident of a village in one