

WHAT SHALL THE HARVEST BE foreign territory. We are not land crazy, and we have never striven for colonial acqui-

Minister Kurino Discusses the Results of Japan's Success'ul War.

THE R. LEWIS CO.

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REVOLUTION IN ASIAT C AFFAIRS

The Island of Formosa and What Japan Will Do with It-Chinese Concession and the New Treaty Ports-Opportunities for Americans,

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Frank G. Carpenter.) There is no abler diplomat in Washington than his excellency, Mr. Shinichiro Kurino, the minister from Japan. He came to the capital at the beginning of the war between his country and China, and he has handled Japanese affairs in a masterly manner. He is a man of broad culture, is full of ideas, and he is less backward in expressing his opinions than many others of the diplomatic corps. He is a man of social qualities, and his functions at the legation have been among the most noted given there. Straight, formed and dignified, he has the features and complexion of a Japanese, but his nal appearance is such as would compersonal appearance is such as world comi-mand attention in any company of promi-nent men, and he has shown himself to be a living example of the wonderful strength and possibilities of the Japanese people. He is a man of wide experience. His father was one of the most prominent of the Sam-ural in the service of Prince Kuroda and when that prince in 1874 sent a number of Japanese youths to America to be eduwhen that prince in 1874 sent a number of Japanese youths to America to be eduwent there at the Cambridge law school about 1881. He then went bak to Japan and en-tered the foreign office, or Department of State. He has been connected with this office in different positions from that time until now, when he has come to the United until now, when he has come to the United sum of 500,000 taels in order to get them States to represent his country at perhaps to go. In the presentation of the money, it the most critical time in its history. He was for a time chief of the bureau of in-ternational telegraphs, and as such was sent given in road building, etc." to Europe not long ago to an international conference on the subject. He has been at

different times sent to Corea on diplomatic business, and he was there in 1882, and in 1884, when the revolution occurred, and he was again in Corea just before the opening in Chima. It yields great quantities of rice of the present war, having been sent there It has valuable forests, and it is said to con to report to the government as to the situ- tain fine sugar-growing territory. to report to the government as to the situ-ation. Knowing as he does all about his own country and having had a long experi-snce as to all matters connected with China, there is no man in the world who is better fitted to discuss the present situation in the far east. I called upon him the other day at the legation and nad a long talk regard-

ng the settlement of the war and its effect ipon Japan and the nations of the west. was entirely a personal one, and Minister Kurino was very particular to state that his views were those of an individual, that he spoke only for himself and not the governnient.

WHAT JAPAN GOT BY THE WAR. One of my first questions was as to what Japan got by the war, and as to what changes the war would make on the face of

He replied: "It will make changes of very important description in Asia. Japan will, of course, have the island of Formosa, but as regards the occupation of the mainland or any portion of it, the matter now being the subject of negotiation of the most delicate nature, it would hardly be proper

for me to express an opinion on the subject. "There is one thing, however, that I would like to say, and that is as to the assertion which seems to have gained some credence that the Japanese mation are segger to ag-

sition. gained from China in this direction are the egitimate results of the struggle we have waged with her, either in the extension of erritory which our geographical position renders natural or proper, or by its acquisition for purboses of necessary defense against future attacks. THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

"How about Formosa, your excellency?" I sked. "Does Japan gain much by its acquiasked. sition?

"I think it does," replied the minister "Formosa is essentially a part of a long train of the Japanese islands. These run from Yezzo down to Nagasaki, then break out a little further below in the Loo Choo islands. Formosa is a natural part of this chain. The island can hardly be called a Chinese prov ince, except in name. Its Chinese population

s not large, and a great many of the in and who have long been a menace to al strangers shipwrecked on their coasts. They have in the past killed Japanese, French English and Americans, and it is said that they eat part of the bodies of their enemies. "They are not cannibals in the ordinary sense of the word, but they celebrate their victories by feasts of this kind. They tattoo their faces and skin, and they are di vided up into tribes. These men are very ferce, and the Japanese, in taking the island, will control them. Under the Chinese rule they have been allowed to do as they pleased. You remember in 1872 a Japanese crew which was shipwrecked on their coasts was slaughtered by them. from Japan to Formosa. The savages were conquered and subdued. Our men began to Mr. Kurino was among them. He to achool in Boston and graduated make some improvements, and we instituted

sum of 500,000 taels in order to get "Is Formosa a rich country?" "Yes, it is very rich." was was the reply

and its mineral resources are as yet undeveloped. A chain of mountains runs through the island, but it has large alluvial developed. plains, and it is well watered. It is in deed a very valuable acquisition.

"What will the Japanese do with it?" "I do not know," replied the minister "But I presume that it will be colonized and developed. The government will prob-ably offer extraordinary inducements to the people to emigrate to II. Japanese capital will be organized to develop its resources, and it may be that the Japanese of the Sandwich Islands will come to Formosa and be induced to go into sugar raising there. They know all about the business, you know,

from their employment in Hawaii, and they will probably be glad to make the change. The Japanese government has hitherto en deavored to promote the colonization of th island of Yezo with some degree of succes but private enterprise, from lack of capital and, perhaps, partly from climatic reasons has not done so well there. Formosa will prove a more tempting field for immigration, especially to the inhabitants of southern

WILL JAPAN MONOPOLIZE COREA? "I suppose the Japanese will monopoliz all concessions which may be given out fo the development of Corea?" said I. all con

"It is not the intention of Japan to ask for any special favors for herself or her people Whatever concessions we may have from China in this direction are the and those of the United States will have the same chance to get concessions there as will the Japanese. The probability is that the Japanese will not invest much in Corea, and that they will turn their attention more to Formosa. What Japan has done in this Formosa. respect is to make such concessions possible

In the past the Chinese minister, Yuan, took care to prevent such concessions. I know that several big contracts were about to be let at different times to American capitalists when, from some mysterious cause, they were broken off at the last moment. I have been told that the Chinese minister was this cause." COREA'S OPPORTUNITY.

"What has Japan done for Corea?" asked. "She has established her independence and

given her a chance to do everything for herself," was Minister Kurino's reply. "From now on it can have the right to send ministers to such foreign countries as it pleases, and it will take its place throughout the world as an independent nation. As to its future, Japan expects Corea to work that out for herself. She will be ready to advise and assist, if called upon, and she has given a list of reforms to the king which she thinks should be inaugurated. The king has promised to do this, but politics are in such a condition and the state of society is but he such that his power is very limited. Already the nobles of the country are clogging his

efforts in this direction in many ways. The officials of Corea are degraded and corrupt. They have been living off the people, dislike to give up their power. Augean stables of Corea cannot be cleaned in a day, but Japan has laid out the plan, and if the Coreans follow it they will event-

JAPAN'S ADVICE TO COREA. "Give me some of the reforms which Japan

people will adopt them they will lead to a thorough reorganization of the government and to the prosperity of the people. Count

public administration should be directed by one sovereign power, the king. This was to avoid the evils which have been so prevalent

on account of the different ministers, and the queen, claiming that they had an almost equal right with the king as to certain classes public affairs. Another provision modified its power of the ikng in that it made him ound to respect and obey the laws which were enacted for the government of his coun try. Heretofore the king, at the inwaithout of his advisers, has changed the laws without metimes disregarded of criminal laws uniform in their nature They put the police authority under one di

so that heir exact authority should be fixed and hat they should work under the central government. 1.11

sign civilization. One of his suggestions re-

with law or justice, and the people did not with Japan. Does it give the Americans know what taxes they would have to expect. many more advantages than they now have?" know what taxes they would have to expect. Count inouye suggested that the expenditures of the royal household should be fixed by law, and his scheme all told, if carried out will give Corea a good modern government. WHAT JAPAN HAS DONE.

"What has Japan done as to carrying out these reforms?' "It has made it possible for the Coreans to carry them out if they will," replied Minister Kurino. "They and having the ad-vice and assistance of one of the ablest men of the far east. No statesman stands higher in my country than Count Inouve. He ranks with Count Ito as one of the greatest of our statesmen. He has held the most important positions in our gov-

when he stepped down from his high position and took the office of minister to Corea in order that he might be able to help them in the work of civilization. Count Inouye signed the first treaty of peace which Japan made with Corea, about twenty years ago, and he was connected with the country in nearly every movement in which Japan has been connected with it since then. The most of the reforms which have been proposed to the Coreans have been suggested by Count Inouye. He has been the adviser of the king and the cabinet in carrying out ideas since the Chinese were these new driven out of the country. He gives advice,

herself. her? The

ually become civilized."

advises the Coreans to make." "They are many," repled Mr. Kurino.

Inouye proposed twenty-two measures of re-form. In the first place he advised that the

sometimes disregarded the laws slitogether, Other provisions regulated the establishment rection and fixed laws against bribery and mproper taxation. They provided for organization of the local officials, so

"Count Inouye suggested the putting down of political intrigues, of reforming the army and of sending students abroad to study for-

lated to the royal household and provided that it should be entirely separated from the general administration of the government He advised that all public business should be onducted by the ministers and no one in the oyal household should have the right to in-

ernment. He is one of the chief advisers of the emperor and he sacrificed a great deal

believes that Corea should act for "Then it is not the intention of Japan to

make Corea in any respect tributary to

"No, not in the least," replied Mr. Kur ino. "The administration is left entirely with the Coreans. The king, the queen and the Tai Wen Kun, or the king's father, are all concerned in the new administration. A new cabinet has been organized, and it con-

tains ten members now instead of six, as before. It has its ministers of finance, war, education and foreign affairs. It has its secretary of the interior and other officials They are being introduced into Corea at the natigation and under the supervision of Jount Incuye, and if the country and the fernized. Others do not, and the desire for personal aggrandizement and personal profit is a strong element in every question." WHAT THE WORLD GAINS.

"What has Japan done for the world in this war?'

"I think it has done a great deal," replied the minister. "It has made a number of ex-periments in the arts of war which will ery every year." benefit the other nations in their wars of the future. It has tested the value of modern boats and guns. It has given the world a number of new avenues of trade in China. By the terms of peace, as I have seen them, the Chinese now agree to allow all kinds of machinery to be imported into their country. They consent to allow foreigners to establish and to engage in manufacturing industries. Japan did not ask these things solely for herself. She demanded them for the world, and they are more to the ad-vantage of the United States and Europe than they will be to Japan. We do not, as yet, make machinery for export. It is doubtful whether we ever will. The Amer-icans make some of the best machinery of the world, and one of their chief articles

of export is machinery. On the above lines such development as occurs in China will be largely through Europe and America. The other concessions demanded of China re also fully as valuable for the United ates and Europe as for Japan. Take the States and Europe as for Japan. deepening of the river which leads to Shanghai. The ships of all the world will sall up that river, and the opening of the new ports will give the whole world access to vast cities and to millions of people. The terfete. All taxes are to be administered by the Treasury department and no tax should be imposed upon the people under any pre-text beyond the rate fixed by law." "This fact," said Minister Kurino, "was a very important suggestion. Heretofore the king, the queen, the crown prince and all the departments of the government have been in the habit of imposing taxes. They did this

much machinery. The iron we have is of a very fine quality, but so far it has not been "Yes, indeed," replied the minister. "By citizens of the United States can go to any "By discovered in large quantities. It may be that we will find mines in Yezo.' part of Japan and engage in business. The THE JAPANESE AS INVENTORS. can establish manufactures and trade di-rectly with the people. Heretofore they have been confinel to the open ports, and the "Speaking of invention, Mr. Kurino, it is often said that the Japanese are mere copy-

most of their business had to be done through the Japanese government. They can ists, that they never invent nor improve anything, but merely copy. Is this so?" low lease property, and from now on Japar

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

They

of the Japanese people?

will be open to American manufactures.' AMERICAN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

"No, it is not. The Japanese are to a certain extent creative. The gun which is used by their soldiers today was the in-vention of a Japanese. It is true that they can copy and imitate anything, but they are "Is Japan a good field for the investment of American capital?' by no means slavish imitators. They take the best modern inventions and combine them by no means slavish imitators. "In some respects, I think, yes. Factories could be built by foreigners in Japan to use Japanese labor to make articles for export to and they form new products. remember that they knew nothing of this civilization which they have now adopted a America. The Japanese buy a great deal of machinery, and more American machinery should be shipped to Japan. What the generation ago. What you have been building up for centuries is all new to them. After they thoroughly understand it and your wants, United States needs to do business with us is lower freight rates. As it is, we use millions you may then look out for such inventions as will supply them. The Japanese are a of dollars' worth of your cotton every year our cotton mills are rapidly increasing, and our consumption of American cotton will inpeople of ideas, and they are always ready to adapt to their own wants what they find crease, as it is of a special kind, and we need it to mix with the cheaper cottons which we get from China and India. At good in others." "What about the future civilization

Japan? Will it be purely occidental?" "No, I think not. It will be a combinapresent, however, it comes to us via Liver-bool. If the Pacific lines would make special present. rates it could be shipped by San Francisco. If the Nicarsgua canal is opened the United States will probably ship direct through it. adapted to needs. We find this so in many lines. There is a strong tendency in Japan to stick to the old things wherever they are best, and am surprised that Americans do not study the Japanese market. The people here are in some directions I have no doubt but that the old is the better." to rich and they have such a vast trade among themselves that they have not yet begun to consider the trade outside of their boundaries. In order to do business "How about religion in Japan? What are with the Japanese your merchants and fac-cories must study the Japanese people and

heir wants, and when they do that they will probably supply them with many other things han machinery.

THE JAPANESE AS MACHINISTS.

"Can the Japanese use machinery equally well with the people of the United States?" "Yes," was the reply. "The Japanese are a nation of mechanics. They take naturally to machinery and use it gladly. All over thinkers. Japan foreign labor-saving inventions are creeping in. Silk is now receled and woven in Japan. They have made many converts, and it is a curious thing that the Japanese Christians prefer to have their own churches by machinery. We make our own railroad cars, and we have made some locomotives. Nearly all the arms and munitions of war which were used during the recent campaigns with China were made in Japan, and we are almost doubling our cotton machin-

ASIATIC LABOR.

"What do you think of the future of the Asiatic labor market in competition with got together and discussed it. ours? Can we successfully compete with you?

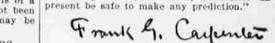
they were by far more rigid than the ponents of Dr. Briggs in their ideas of "On our and ground perhaps not," was the reply. "But I see nothing to alarm the the reply. American laborer in the possibilities of the Christian religion may at some time so future. You have been competing here for years with the cheapest labor of Europe. You have had the Belgians and the Ge mans to fight, and you have conquered again and again. The Americans are peo China.'

ale of wonderful inventive brains. No mat-"By the way, your excellency, returning the war question, how about the Sandter how cheap the labor of the rest of the world in any line of work, the American gets up a machine which will do it cheaper wich Islands? Is it true that the Japanese are seeking to acquire them?' and you have such vast aggregations o capital that you can organize undertakings Kurino. on a scale which is practically beyond com petition. Take your great iron works. Take the Carnegie works, for instance. They buy The Japanese who emigrated there did ac on the special solicitation of the government and the people of the Sandwich Islands n such vast quantities that they can cut all expenses outside those of labor to They were accorded special privileges, were told they would have the rights of citizen-ship and were assured that they would not the minimum. I believe the Americans will always hold their own. They cannot work so cheaply nor live so cheaply as we do, but be tried in the courts without an interpreter who understood their own language was there they can turn out a greater product. Anthing is that there is bound to be other great demand from Asia for American raw materials. Cotton is one of these and lumber is another. As to machinery, I doubt whether we will ever be a great machine-making nation. We have plenty of coal,

to speak for them. Japan wants nothing of the Sandwich Islands, except that they be protected in accordance with the treaty which was made at that time." "How about a possibility of a union of the Asiatic nations as against the occidental and we ship vast quantities of it to China "There may be, but it depends entirely upon circumstances, the force of which can-not at present be accurately estimated, and and India. We have not yet, however, dis-

rality.

covered large enough deposits of iron to a



PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

He was a bright Omaha boy 6 years of age, and when the doctor called on his third visit to his sick infant siter, he said to him, "Doctor, I know what will cure my lit-tle wee wee sister." The doctor naturally asked what it was and was told in reply: "If Jesus was on earth, if he only touched his hand to my little sister, she would be You must well."

> Kindly Old Gent-Ah, little girl, are you toing somewhere? Little Girl (with amazing superiority)-OR

course I am. You don't suppose I could go nowhere, do you?

"Ma, that little baby across the street hasn't any teeth." "Of course not, Tommy, You didn't have

any when you were that small. "But that baby's pa is a dentist."

ion of the best of the occident and the orient "How would you conjugate the verb to pike, pa?" asked Johnny. the Japanese character and

"Bike, boke, biking bak," said Mr. Know-"Can you remember that?" itall said Johnny. "I guess so." "Bike, buck, broken back. Is that it?"

Teacher-Can you tell me, Johnnie, why Satan goes about the earth like a roaring tion?

he missionaries doing, and is there any pros-ect of Christianity ever becoming the re-Johnnie-Cause he can't cut any lee in the ace where he lives when he's to home

Tommy's Pop-Well, my boy, how high are ou in school? 'Who can tell?'' replied the minister Tommy-Oh, I'm away up. My class is on

"The Japanese are fanatically wedded to their old beliefs. Many of the better classes, notably those who have traveled much in the top floor hristian countries, are practically agnostics

A Mount Washington school teacher told as far as either Buddhism or Christianity is concerned. They might be called free her pupils to write a sentence containing the word toward. This is what one small boy produced, after a great deal of mental exer-tion: "I tored my pants yesterday." 'The missionaries have done a great work

WHEN I AM BALD.

"A Bachelor Judge" in Chicago Citizen, and to be independent of foreigners. They like to map out their own religious lines and to pray and think for themselves. You When I am baid, and oh! how soon Will nature take from me that boon. And leave a gaping world to stare On this poor head without a hair? Let me, ere youth is gone, be called Down to the grave before I'm baid. remember the discussion of the Briggs ques-tion, which fore the Presbyterian churches of the United States almost asunder some time ago? This question found its way out to Japan, and the native Christian pastors

When I am baid the verilant spring When I am baid the verdant s To me no scenes of joy will bri Nor will the song-bird's gentle Make glad for me the summer Nor flowery dell, nor shady wa Can cheer my heart when I ar the dust out of the Thirty-nine Articles, and am bald. I think there is a possibility that the

When I am bald the mother dear Will tell her daughter look with fear Refore she plights her love to one-Unless he's rich-whose hair is gone; Before her life becomes enthralled As serf to him whose head is bald. as to be one of the great religions of Japan. Already some of the Christian churches have een discussing the sending of native Japa-Christian missionaries to Corea and

Ere I am bald, oh! let me stray in pleasure's paths my life away; But when the glaze comes on my head Then have me numbered with the dead For joy and youth can't be recalled, I know too well, when I am bald,

"No; emphatically no," typlied Minister Curino. "The Japanese news had any such dea, nor have they a desire to own Hawaii. Let me be gray, I'll dye my head in any color, black or red. But leave, ye gods' a few thin spears To crown my knob and bide my ears. Keep from this head that ugly scald That makes me old because I'm bald.

Give me rheumatics, cramps or gout, But don't leave this poor head without A hair to save it from the flies, Or shade it from the summer skies, Oht let me die ere I'm installed With wieked men whose heads are bald.

But why regret the certain fate That comes to u.ost men soon or late? Because we know that Cupid's dart Will not be pointed at the heart, When maiden's vision is appalled By hairless head that's black and bale

It is the wolf in sheep's clothing that) the sharpest teeth,