

CONSUL NUMANO'S ADDRESS TO OREGON FRUIT GROWERS

One of the most interesting addresses made before the Oregon fruitgrowers' convention this afternoon was that of Y. Numano, imperial Japanese consul in this city. Mr. Numano, who by his long service as a diplomat in Europe and the United States, is particularly well informed concerning the political and trade relations of Japan and America, took for his topic "The Brilliant Prospects for Trade With the Far East," saying:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—It affords me a great pleasure to have this opportunity of speaking before the large assemblage of representative members of the Northwest Fruitgrowers' association. It is the purpose of my present address briefly to describe Japan's economic development in recent years, and to give a sketch of the immense natural resources in the outlying territories of Japan and also in Korea, Manchuria and North China, and lastly to account for the hopefulness of the trade with the far east, especially with Japan and her allies.

In surveying the history of Japan within the last 50 years, from her awakening to the present time, one is naturally attracted to the quarter which Japan has continually been guided during the half century by the national policy which aims at the peaceful development of her commerce, industry and agriculture. This policy of peace has always been upheld by the successive governments of Japan, and may be regarded as the most important underlying cause which brought about the far-reaching success of the nation, and wrought one of the most striking achievements of the nineteenth century.

It is true, however, that this reign of peace in Japan has been unfortunately interrupted by two great wars, one with China and the other with Russia. But these two wars were brought about either because Japan's national existence was threatened or because she was subjected to a grave provocation. Under these circumstances any nation could not do otherwise than defend herself by an act of self defense. The Japanese are patriotic people, but at the same time are essentially a peace-loving nation, bent towards the economic expansion with her whole energy.

Development is Remarkable.

The development of the Pacific coast of America has of course been undeniably rapid, but Japan's development is equally marvelous. Her population has increased from 30,000,000 in 1871, to 40,000,000 in 1907, and her revenue from other sources than the revenue of a fair sized business company, has been steadily increasing, and it now stands at \$130,000,000.

Thirty-five years ago there was no railroad in Japan. Now we have over 6,000 miles of railroad open to traffic, to say nothing of the lines under construction, and 2,000 locomotives, 6,500 passenger and 30,000 freight wagons are now used on the lines. The length of railroad in Japan is owned by the government. Besides, there is a railroad in Manchuria, 1,000 miles long, and another in Korea, 1,000 miles long. Further extension of the railroad system in Japan has been regarded to some extent, owing to a consideration of the national finance, lines now under construction and projected lines will be pushed to the limit.

An international exposition will be held in Tokio.

Japan's Merchant Marine.

In less than 40 years Japan has created a large fleet of merchant marine. The total tonnage of Japanese steamers at the end of last year was 1,115,850, and that of sailing vessels was 365,553, and we have direct steamship services with Europe, Australia, the United States, Canada, China and Siberia. Japan's shipping has since 1893 shown a steady increase, and already the country possesses 477,450 tons of steamers and 170,894 tons of sailing vessels, and they have been more than doubled in the last 10 years.

I shall now proceed to describe the development of Japan's foreign trade. Through foreign trade Japan has opened Japan more than 300 years ago, not only were the seas voyaged far from safe, and the means of communication were very primitive, but the extremely restricted manner in which foreign trade was conducted prevented its making any marked progress.

In 1853, however, commercial treaties were concluded with the United States of America, and the opening of the country to the world was enabled to be freely carried on also brought about its rapid development. Nine years later, in 1862, the feudal system of Japan was radically swept away and in its place the present system of monarchical government was established.

With this restoration of the present emperor to the imperial power and the return their attention to various industries. Meanwhile the opening of the country to the world made readily accessible to the orient, and railways were built across the United States to the Pacific coast; these and other causes combined to stimulate Japan's industries and to quicken the expansion of the volume of her foreign trade.

Give Good Government.

Still later, a constitutional government was established on a firm basis, and both government and people concentrated all their efforts upon productive industries, with the result that our foreign trade showed a steady increase. In 1894, the war with China and Japan and yet our trade remained in a prosperous condition, and when peace crowned our victories in the following year, the industrial enterprises of all kinds sprang up with extraordinary vigor. The event opened a new era in the development of Japan's foreign trade, and the total volume of imports and exports exceeded \$100,000,000 for the first time. In 1897, the government carried out a monetary reform and adopted the gold monometallic system.

Since then our trade has been entirely free from the losses which it had formerly sustained from constant fluctuations in the ratio of silver to gold, and the trade with the gold using countries has become unwavering and made remarkable progress. During 10 years following the Chinese-Japanese war, Japan's foreign trade was troubled, and in 1904 it amounted to \$180,000,000. In February of that year, however, the strained relations between Russia and Japan unfortunately resulted in a rupture which led to the outbreak of hostilities.

Prospered During War.

During the war our trade continued its prosperity, contrary to the expectations. At the close of last year, the volume of trade was \$200,000,000, with \$215,000,000 of exports and \$247,000,000 of imports, and therefore I may conclude that Japan's foreign trade is as a whole making steady progress year by year.

If we look at Japan's commercial relations with various countries for 1907, we shall find that the country which carried on the largest trade with Japan is the United States. Japan's exports to the United States for 1907 amounted to over \$65,000,000, which represents about 30 per cent of the total volume of Japan's export trade. American people are, therefore, the best customers of Japanese commodities, most of which consist of silk, silk goods, tea, cotton and other staple products of Japan.

With respect to Japan's imports, the United States contributes the largest amount, exceeding Great Britain, with \$40,000,000 worth of machinery and general merchandise. Thus, the total volume of trade between America and Japan exceeds that between America and any other country, which is more than one-fifth of the total foreign trade of Japan. If we look back 10 years we find that Japan's exports to the United States were only \$25,000,000 and the United States exports to Japan stood at the comparatively insignificant amount of \$13,000,000. In a decade, therefore, the

volume of trade between the two countries has been nearly trebled.

Must Allow for Panic.

This rapid and noteworthy increase in the Japanese-American trade would appear more remarkable if we make allowance for the panic of last fall and Japanese trade depression of last year. So much for the development of the trade in years gone by, it has still more brilliant prospects in the future. The rapidly increasing population of Japan in years gone by, it has still more brilliant prospects in the future. The rapidly increasing population of Japan in years gone by, it has still more brilliant prospects in the future. The rapidly increasing population of Japan in years gone by, it has still more brilliant prospects in the future.

clusion of all other nations, I must categorically deny this groundless allegation. Recent attitudes of Japan towards this country and China must have cleared any lingering doubt as to Japan's sincerity in the matter. This fact has been best demonstrated on the occasion of the recent visit to Japan of the American battleship fleet. In view of these facts I may conclude that the industrial development of Japan in her territories, the awakening of China and the opening of her immense natural resources and the progress of Korea on the one hand, and the completion of the Panama canal on the other, undoubtedly open a new era of trade with unlimited possibilities in the Pacific ocean. I am also convinced that this expanding trade across the Pacific will constitute a solid foundation upon which rests the whole structure of peace in the Pacific, and will continue to be the defender of civilization, humanity and good will among nations bordering this peaceful ocean.

No More Birthday Bells For Him

"Hello."
No answer.
"Hello, hello, hello!"
No answer.
"Well, this phone business is on the bum," said Henry Griffin, as he tried to connect with the Elks club, calling up Joe Day to congratulate him on his seventieth birthday.
"Hello." This time a voice answered. "Day in 'n' house again?"
"What day, day, before yesterday?" came the query.
"No, Joe Day, you know Joe! prominent in ex-detective and retired capitalist!"
"You mean Joseph Day, Esq., the father of the wren's of life, the youngest old man in the world?"
Griffin scratched his head and tore his hair, then answered: "You tell that old baldheaded calamity stricken member of the herd that this is Griffin calling to offer him congratulations on his birthday and if he doesn't answer this phone he can go to St. Johns—there!"
Henry Griffin was about to close up the phone when he heard a familiar voice and a loud laugh, then the solution: "You go plim across the city and take a running jump at yourself, you old second cousin to an Indian blanket, blank. Don't you know that Oser hasn't got any more of those?"
Henry Griffin says that phone went out of order again under the surprising strain to which it was subsequently subjected.

ters were granted in February, 1905. The suits are entitled, respectively, J. E. Hart, plaintiff, and appellant, James Haven and L. B. Peter, plaintiffs and appellants, and Floyd Garrison, plaintiff and appellant, versus the county court of Malheur county, B. C. Richardson, judge, and W. J. Scott and G. B. Glover, commissioners, defendant in each instance.

The first entitled cause is from Westfall, the others from Vale, and in each G. W. Hayes represents the appellant and J. W. McCulloch the state state.

Companies Incorporated.

Salem, Or., Dec. 2.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the offices of the secretary of state as follows:

National Cold Storage & Ice company; principal office, Portland; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, D. G. Felton, William Reid and Charles Smith.

The Medford Development company; principal office, Medford; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, C. H. Pierce, Guyton F. O. Kimball and B. H. Kirby.

Bragg Mercantile company; principal office, Hood River; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Albert J. Graham, Robert B. Bragg and John Leland Henderson.

Circus Said to Be Bankrupt.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—That Clarence L. Norris and Hutton B. Rowe, proprietors of the Norris and Rowe circus are in financial difficulties is the allegation in the petition filed in the United States district court by the Donaldson Lithographing company. The claim against the circus amount to \$44,000. The cause of the alleged bankruptcy has not been revealed but it is believed the circus has been unable to meet the expense of its winter quarters at Santa Cruz.

KENTUCKY TO TAX S. P. INTANGIBILITIES

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 2.—The Kentucky state fiscal court has directed the state board of valuation and assessment to reassess and assess the intangible property of the Southern Pacific railroad. This order means that the board must assess the property at \$175,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000, which has been the custom for years. It means, then, that the railroad company will pay into the state treasury taxes aggregating \$1,000,000.

As the Southern Pacific is a Kentucky corporation, its home office being at Bessemer, a suburb of Louisville, the case cannot be taken to the United States supreme court. The railroad has taken the position that the assessment of its intangible property should be nominal.

The decision of the state supreme court, it is predicted, will drive the company out of Kentucky.



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386 E. MORRISON ST., Just Below Grand Ave. BOTH PHONES

Third District Fair Officers Re-elected

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Dec. 2.—President C. E. Roosevelt, Judge Thomas Pitts, Gen. S. A. Knight and A. H. Knight as treasurer, will continue their respective duties in the management of the Third District Fair, Oregon, next year, having been re-elected Saturday at a meeting of the new directorate. At a meeting of the stockholders in the association held Saturday afternoon, E. W. McComas was elected director to succeed Lee Teutsch. The election of the new directorate was successful. The association is organized as follows: President, C. E. Roosevelt; secretary, Thomas Pitts; treasurer, A. L. Knight; directors, C. E. Roosevelt, E. W. McComas and Leon Cohen, elected by the stockholders from Umatilla county; M. H. Cockburn and Frank Frasier appointed by the governor from this county, and R. F. Hynd, elected by the stockholders and Addison Bennett appointed by the governor from Morrow county.

President Roosevelt will be ex-officio chairman and with Messrs. Cohen, Frasier and McComas will compose the executive committee of the association.

Three Attacks Upon Local Option Law

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., Dec. 2.—Three separate attacks upon local option in Malheur county were filed yesterday with Major Lee Moorehouse, clerk of the supreme court, for hearing at the May session of the court in this city.

In each case the action is based upon a city charter passed since the prohibition act of 1904, which provides for city regulation of the liquor traffic. Two cases are from the town of Vale, the third is from Westfall. Both city charters are as follows:

A PECULIAR WARNING.

Of the foot or ankle may produce a very serious sprain. A sprain is more painful than a break. In all sprains, cuts, burns and scalds, Ballard's Snow Liniment is the best thing to use. Relieves the pain instantly, reduces swelling, is a perfect antiseptic and heals rapidly.

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Skidmore Drug Co.

Develop New Fields.

A large company was organized in Korea last summer for the purpose of developing the lands which have hitherto remained untouched. If this company successfully carries on its objects, and the western civilization spreads among the Korean people, the hermit kingdom will surely become one of the most prosperous countries in the far east.

Manchuria is another promising market in the orient. The south Manchurian railway, which traverses the heart of this fertile country, connects Mukden, capital of Manchuria, to the port of Dairen, and constitutes the part of the grand avenue of railroad between the orient and European continent. The South Manchurian railway has been already completed from the southern extremity of the peninsula of Manchuria to the northern extremity of the Siberian and Mongolian trade with all parts of the world.

Awakening of China.

China is the theatre of the greatest movement now taking place in any part of the globe. I mean the awakening of China. China is a vast empire with hundreds of millions of teeming population. The network of railways to be constructed; immense natural resources are to be opened up; the arts are beginning to imitate and assimilate the western civilization and there is scarcely a country in the world in which the consequences of such a change are likely to be more momentous. This huge market of China must always be kept open for all the nations in the world. Japan and the United States are the champions of this policy of "open door" and the equal opportunities in China for all nations.

Until quite recently Japan has been often misrepresented by a greedy nation for her own exploitation, to the ex-

Brick a Great Favorite

Can any property owner in Portland read the following and then still feel justified in keeping vitrified brick out of Portland as a competitive material with stone block?

CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
STREET DEPARTMENT

October 29, 1907

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.,
411 Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your favor of the 23rd inst. I enclose statement of streets laid during 1904-05-06.

Respectfully,
(Signed) JAS. C. TRAVILLA,
Street Commissioner

STREETS LAID IN 1904-05-06				
Year	ASPHALT	BITULITHIC	G GRANITE BRICK	
Miles	Yards	Miles	Yards	
1904	4.44	109058.38	9.27	252110.89
1905	9.17	203640.33	4.93	134242.33
1906	2.78	56477.77	3.35	87517.33
Total	16.39	369176.48	17.55	469870.55

NOTE—About 55 brick to the square yard.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO
BOARD OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Columbus, Ohio, October 30th, 1907

SUBJECT—PAVEMENT LAID IN COLUMBUS

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.,
Seattle, Washington

Gentlemen:—Responsive to yours of the 23rd inst. with reference to the yardage of miles of pavement of the various materials laid in the City of Columbus, beg to advise as follows: Asphalt 414,393 sq. yds. Stone Block 175,123 sq. yds. Misc. Brick 1,821,338 sq. yds. Trusting the above information is what you desire, I am Yours truly,
(Signed) HENRY MAETZEL,
Chief Engineer

CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Detroit, Mich., October 30, 1907

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.,
Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:—Complying with your request of Oct. 23rd I have to say that to January 1st, 1907, the total amount of Brick and Asphalt is as follows:

	Miles	Sq. Yds.
Brick on Concrete	58.80	1,256,688.22
Sheet Asphalt on C.	48.42	978,684.43
Block Asphalt on C.	2.83	46,840.07

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. H. M'CORMICK,
City Engineer

CITY OF CLEVELAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1907

Denny-Renton Clay & Coal Co.,
411 Lowman Building, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of the 23rd inst. would say, that during the past three years we have laid about seventy-five (75) miles of pavement in this city, 33 miles of asphalt, 2 miles of Limestone Macadam and 40 miles of brick pavement. Yours truly,
(Signed) J. P. BAYNE,
Asst. Engineer, Paving

Two-Thirds of New Streets in St. Louis Are Brick


The following from St. Louis correspondence in the May, 1908, "Clay Worker," is of interest:

"The St. Louis Street Commissioner recently made public a statement of street improvement work to be done under contracts let by his department. The work aggregates \$1,500,000. The length of the aggregate improvements are 31.24 miles. All of the contracts for the work have already been arranged for. The class of improvements follows:

	Construction	Reconstruction
Asphalt	76 Miles	3.81 Miles
Brick	21.56 Miles	63 Miles
Bitulithic	1.78 Miles	3.36 Miles
Granite	2.36 Miles	3.36 Miles
Wood Blocks	3.36 Miles	3.36 Miles

This shows that nearly two-thirds of the street improvements will be of brick."

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SAM E. WERTHEIMER, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Our First Clearance Sale Is on in Full Blast

1-2 off on Millinery

1-3 off on Tailored Suits

25% off on all Furs

There is no reserve. If you are interested in the above merchandise, it will pay you to call and examine the extraordinary values we are offering.