

戦前期英文日本年鑑 コレクション・シリーズ

Pre-war Japan: A Collection of Yearbooks in English

英文日本年鑑 1905-1931

The Japan Year Book 1905-1931:

Complete Cyclopaedia of General Information and Statistics on Japan and Japanese Territories 1905-1931

第1回配本：1905-1911 全6巻

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ジャパ~~ン~~・イラストレイテッド 1934-1938

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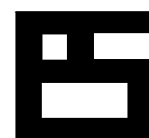
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Edition Synapse

グローバル化を目指した 20 世紀日本の世界への発信—

英文日本年鑑

The Japan Year Book 1905-1931

【復刻版】

Edited by Takenobu Yoshitaro 武信由太郎

Published by The Japan Year Book Office

New Introduction by Peter O'Connor

(英文序文：ピーター・オコーノ 武蔵野大学教授) ※第 1 巻中に収録



○同時代の海外での反響○ — Press comment on the 1910 edition:

This very useful manual should be of greater service than ever this year, on the one hand, of the steady expansion of business between Great Britain and Japan and, on the other hand, of the interest which is now being directed to Anglo-Japanese matters by the exhibition at Shepherd's-Bush. ... The book should prove extremely useful to those who desire information with regard to anything "Japanese". From *Financial Times* (May 30th, 1910)

Those who are interested in the Japanese Empire will find this little book of great value. It is to a larger extent what it claims to be - namely, "a complete cyclopaedia of general information and statistics on Japan". The editor, Professor Y. Takenobu, of Waseda University, formerly editor of The Japan Times, is a well-known economist and writer. He has apparently spared no pains to include in the fifth annual volume of his publication the most recent data, and in many cases the figures have been brought down to 1909. Not the least important feature of The Japan Year Book is Chapter V., which comprises a "Who's Who in Japan". In the compilation of the Japanese number of The Times frequent reference has been made to Mr. Takenobu's work, and in nearly all instances the information sought has been found. From *The Times* (July 19th, 1910)



● Pre-war Japan: A Collection of Yearbooks in English シリーズ刊行状況 ●

Series 1 : 英文日本年鑑

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Japan Illustrated, 1934-36 in 6 volumes (既刊)

本体セット価：¥168,000- (+税) ISBN: 978-4-86166-165-5

Series 5: ジャパン・イラストレイテッド

Japan Illustrated, 1937-38 in 4 volumes (既刊)

本体セット価格：¥128,000- (+税) ISBN: 978-4-86166-166-2

The Japan Year Book ● 英文日本年鑑

1905年に武信由太郎ジャパン・タイムズ副主筆や同紙の編集人が中心になって創刊された、初の本格的な対外向け年鑑である本書は、戦後まで刊行が続き海外への影響力を長く維持した英文の日本情報集で、政治、経済、社会、文化などあらゆる分野における最新の日本の動向をまとめ、詳細な統計資料とともに掲載しました。

日露戦争後世界列強に肩を並べるためにメディア戦略を鮮明にする日本の一つの象徴でもあったこの年鑑は、ロンドン、ニューヨークに販売代理店を置き海外でも広く販売され、日本への関心が東洋の幻想の国から、国際政治のライバルであり、同時にビジネスの投資先でもある現実の国へと大きく変わるこの時代に、日本の「真実」伝える出版メディアとして広く活用されました。また、台湾、朝鮮、樺太や満州など当時の植民地に関する章も設けられ、極東アジアに関する対西洋の情報の発信源としても役割を果たしました。

このように出版史上、20世紀初頭の日本と海外の関係を知るうえで最重要な資料であるにもかかわらず、本年鑑をまとめ所蔵する図書館、機関は極めて限られています。

広告を含む全頁を読みやすい拡大複製にて全巻を刊行する本シリーズは、日本と西洋の関係史だけでなく、国際政治、メディア・ジャーナリズム、日本企業の海外進出史など経済・経営学等、いま必要とされている世界的な視点での日本近代の研究、教育に必携の基本文献と言えます。大学図書館、関連分野の研究機関に広くお薦めいたします。

●主な項目●

Diary / Geography / Earthquakes and Seismic Disturbances / Population / Imperial Court / Politics / Local Administration / Finances / Banks and Banking Business / Economics Corporations / Education / Religions & Religious Works / Charity & Relief / Justice / Police and Sanitation / Army and the Navy / Communications Post Telegraph and Telephone / Contemporary Worthies / Diplomacy and Diplomatic and Consular Services / The Press / Agriculture / Forestry and Fishery / Manufacturing Industry / Patents Designs Trade Marks / Foreign Trade / Home Trade / Mercantile Establishments / Mercantile Marine / Railways / Progress of the War / War Finance / Art & Craft of Modern Japan / Who's Who in Japan / Formosa / Korea / Korafuto South Manchuria / Import Tariff List / Leading Exporters and Importers / Index

●主な執筆者●

池田謙三（第百銀行頭取、東京貯蔵銀行頭取を務め、日本興業銀行、台湾銀行の創立に参画。） / 岡村司（明治・大正期の法学者・弁護士。京都帝国大学教授。） / 木下淑夫（鉄道官僚。観光産業の重要性を説き、ジャパン・ツーリスト・ビューロー（日本交通公社）の生みの親となった。） / 呉文聡（統計学者。内務省、農商務省で統計の開発・整備に当たる。） / 桑田熊蔵（社会政策学会を創設した経済学者。中央大教授、内務省社会局参与などをつとめた。） / 煙山専太郎（西洋史学者、政治学者、早稲田大学教授。国際・外交問題専門誌『外交時報』の数多くの論文を寄稿し執筆面を支えた。） / 小崎弘道（牧師。熊本洋学校で学んだ後、同志社に転入、新島襄と出会い伝道をと同行う。霊南坂教会を創設し、同志社第2代社長（総長）、日本組合基督教会会長、日本基督教連盟会長などを務めた。） / 阪田貞一（工学者。欧米で機械工学を研究したのち帰国、東京高等工業学校（東京工業大学）校長をつとめた。） / 阪谷芳郎（大蔵官僚、政治家。大蔵大臣、東京市長、専修大学学長を歴任。） / 佐藤昌介（札幌農学校第1期生としてクラークに学び渡米。新渡戸稲造らと初の農学博士の称号を授与。札幌農学校校長、東北帝国大学総長を歴任後。北海道帝国大学の初代総長。） / 下田次郎（女子教育家。女子高等師範学校（お茶の水女子大学）教授。大日本女子教育会を設立し女子の教育の振興に大きな功績を残した。） / 頭本元貞（伊藤博文や渋沢栄一に重用され国際的に活躍したジャーナリスト。衆議院議員。） / 添田壽一（大蔵官僚、銀行家、官庁エコノミスト。日本法律学校（日本大学）の設立に加わった。） / 高田早苗（政治家、教育者、法学博士。文部大臣、早稲田大学総長などを歴任。） / 武信由太郎（『ジャパン・タイムズ』創設に参画した、明治・大正期を代表する英語学者。早稲田大学教授。日本初の本格的な和英辞典『武信和英大辞典』を編纂した。） / 留岡幸助（感化院教育、社会福祉の先駆者。） / 中松盛雄（特許局長、日本基督教会理事長、化学工業協会会長などを歴任した官僚、弁護士、弁理士。） / 二階堂保則（統計専門家。内閣統計局で「人口動態調査」や国勢調査局で第1回国勢調査の実施に当たった。人口統計、統計学に関する論著多数。） / 本多静六（林学博士、造園家。東京農林学校（東京大学農学部）教授。日本の「公園の父」といわれ、日比谷公園はじめ明治神宮、北海道の大沼公園、福岡の大濠公園など多数の公演の設計に携わった。関東大震災からの復興の原案作成したことでも知られる。） / 和田維四郎（鉱物学者、書誌学者。大学東京大学創設にあたり、ナウマンの助教として理学部地質学科に加わる。農商務省地質局長、鉱山局長、地質調査所所長、東京大学教授を歴任。）

● サンプル頁 ● (複製版紙面を約 50% 縮小してあります。)

▶ 満州、台湾、朝鮮など植民地を含めた最新の情報

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

DIARY OF 1906.

Jan. 7. Saionji Cabinet (the present Ministry) was created. Viscount Aoki (to U. S. A.) and Mr. K. Inouye (to Germany) appointed Ambassadors.	the Emperor at Shimbashi Station, Tokyo.
" 14. Triumphant Entry into Tokyo of General Nogai, Commander of the 3rd Army and Commander of Port Arthur.	Feb. 20. Investiture of the Emperor by Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Order of the Garter at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo.
" 19. Announcement of the elevation of the Japanese Legation in Washington to an Embassy from the 7th January.	Decorations of Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum.
" 23. Mr. T. Sugita nominated to the President of the House of Commons.	State Banquet at Palace given by the Emperor in honour of the Garter Mission.
" 24. Announcement of the ratification of the Peking Treaty on 23rd January.	" 26. Farewell visit of the Emperor to Prince Arthur at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace.
" 26. Dr. I. Motono appointed the Minister to St. Petersburg.	Mar. 2. Resignation of Mr. Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
" 29. Mr. K. Kurino appointed Ambassador to France.	" 15. Mass Meeting in Tokyo to protest against the proposed increase in the Tramway fares.
Feb. 1. The Residency-General at Seoul opened.	" 16. Farewell tiffin given by the British residents of Yokohama in honour of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Garter Mission. Prince Arthur and suite embark on board the <i>Princess of Wales</i> .
" 11. Arrival of Austro-Hungarian Minister to Japan H. E. d'Ambois Adamov at Kobe.	
" 14. Terms arranged for forth-	

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MANCHURIA.

THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG.

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government-General (Zichofu) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it and issued on Sept. 1st '06 the Governor-General (*Towon*) is to be filled with either a Lieutenant-General with the highest official rank (*shimada*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and protects and controls the railways in South Manchuria, has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter, however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign

Affairs. He is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relating to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than 200 yen. The Government-General consists of Military Department and Department of Civil Administration.

The Government-General's Office.

Governor-General
Chief of the staff
Dir. Civil affairs
Chief Judge
General Adviser

General Baron Yoshimasa Oshima.
Maj.-General Mitsumori Kamio.
Zeko Nakamura.
Ujindo Hiraisaki.
Baron Shimpei Goto.

THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG.

(Liaoyang Pen.)

General Rules.

The regulations issued by the Kwantung Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are substantially identical with similar regulations in force in Japan and make minute provision about reports to be sent in by the captain on his entry

"Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Taicun. This does not apply to Chinese junks and steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwantung." The supplementary rules contain this

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KOREA.

Residency-General.	
Resident-General	Marquis H. Ito.
Director-General	Takichiro Tsurukawa.
Director of Agr., Ind., and Commerce	Jushiro Kato.
" of Financial Affairs	Tametsuo Megata.
" of Police Affairs	Kihichiro Oka.
" of Foreign Affairs	Keijiro Nishikawa.
" of Railway Affairs	Gampai Oya.
" of Post and Telegraph Affairs	Jaichiro Ikeda.
Chief of Judicial Affairs	Komatsuo Konaka.
Japanese Advisers to Korean Government.	
Adviser to the Court	Masao Kato.
Financial Adviser	Tametsuo Megata.
Military Adviser	Maj. Gen. Kato.
Legal Adviser	Kenji Doi.
In Charge of Medical Affairs	Dr. S. Doi.
Educational Adviser	Dr. V. Doi.

EXPENDITURE OF STATE.	
Ordinary.	Yen.
Imperial Household	1,399,000
Elders' Council	17,913
Cabinet	62,987
Privy Council	12,642
Home Department	1,295,116
Foreign	—
Finance	4,282,876
War	1,523,209
Justice	146,116
Education	266,853
Agr. Com. Ind'y. Dept.	277,353
Communications	—
Total	9,214,390

Extraordinary.	
	Yen.
Cabinet	77,953
Home Department	1,013,050
Finance	3,114,437
Justice	28,000
Education	267,015
Agr. Com. Ind'y. Dept.	168,190
Total	4,478,645
Grand total	13,693,035

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REVENUE.	
Ordinary.	1907.
Taxes	8,181,653
Land	5,856,109
House	269,404
Carriage service	105,000
Fishery	1,590
Salt	11,540
Marine product	1,600
Vessel	12,390
Mining	40,000
Harbour	1,270,000
Stamp	128,000

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK	
1902...	2,339
1903...	2,308
1904...	4,129
1905 (Est'te)...	4,766
1906 (")...	5,382
1907 (")...	5,889

FORMOSA.

CHAPTER XXX.

FORMOSA.

FINANCE.

The success of our colonial policy in Formosa is conclusively demonstrated in the Revenue Column given below. The item of "Subsidies from Central Government" that was steadily diminishing finally disappeared from the estimates for '05-'06 year, while, on the other hand, the amount of Ordinary Revenue made a corresponding increase.

REVENUES.	
(Y. 1,000.)	
Subsidies from	
Fiscal year.	Ordinary Revenue.
1898...	7,493
1899...	10,158
1900...	13,062
1901...	11,714
1902...	11,876
1903...	12,396
1904...	16,170
1905 (Estimate)...	20,280
1906 (")...	25,364
1907 (")...	26,660

OTHER ITEMS OF ORDINARY REVENUES.	
(Y. 1,000.)	
Receipts from public under-taking and State profit.	
Fiscal year.	Inland taxes.
1898...	907
1899...	1,481
1900...	1,567
1901...	1,534

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK	
1902...	2,339
1903...	2,308
1904...	4,129
1905 (Est'te)...	4,766
1906 (")...	5,382
1907 (")...	5,889

EXPENDITURES.	
(Y. 1,000.)	
Fiscal year.	Civil Admin'tive Expenses for special undertakings.
1898...	8,008
1899...	10,304
1900...	12,032
1901...	11,837
1902...	10,972
1903...	12,457
1904...	14,916
1905 (Estimate)...	16,233
1906 (")...	19,467
1907 (")...	20,571

LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL	
Count Adm. Sukenori Kabayama...	App
Count Gen. Taro Katsura...	May
Baron Gen. Kiten Nogai...	Jun
Late Visc. Gen. Gentaro Kodama...	Oct
Visc. Gen. Samata Saikuma...	Feb

POPULATION.	
At end of	Males. Females.
1900 { Japanese ...	24,467 13,487
{ Natives ...	1,512,969 1,289,950
Total ...	1,537,436 1,303,437
1901 { Japanese ...	26,770 15,354
{ Natives ...	1,552,518 1,330,430
Total ...	1,579,288 1,345,784
1902 { Japanese ...	28,769 18,308
{ Natives ...	1,584,473 1,368,561
Total ...	1,613,242 1,386,869
1903 { Japanese ...	30,930 20,005
{ Natives ...	1,591,854 1,382,766
Total ...	1,622,784 1,402,771
1905 (Oct.) ...	1,610,609 1,430,843

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

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Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm., '97 and was Com. of Kure Army during the late War; transferred to Com. of Port Arthur, '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War.
Add. Kani-Rokubancho, Koj., T.

SHIMIZU, Yei-ichi, Baron, (er. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Marquis Inoue) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), pioneer of national banks in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health; shares equally with the late Mr. Yano the honour of having carried business education to the present state of prosperity. Also took part in city administration. Before he fell seriously ill some

enterprises after peace his name is associated with the promotion of a large number of companies. He frequently travelled over to Korea where his bank enjoys a great credit and acts as banker to the Korean Court and Government. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered in the cause of public well-being. Travelled through Europe and America in '02.
Add. Kaimoto-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

SHIGA, Shigetaka, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86 on board a naval training ship and by his "Affairs in the South Seas" written soon after his return he acquired a wide reputation for charming style; joined the Progressives '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor Foreign Office, '98 left the Progressives '00 and joined the rival party; was one of the few civilians who were allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late War and was on the Saghalien demilitarization commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical.
Add. Keimanzaka, Ak., Tokyo.

SHIGENO, Ane-ki, Bungakukai shi, mem., House of Peers, b. '92 in Saitama; held for a long while a chair in the Coll. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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Sweden.

Yokohama.....A. Gerdtz (Acting Vice Consul).
Kobe.....O. Skybak (Acting Consul-General).
Nagasaki.....S. M. Officer (Acting Vice-Consul).

Switzerland.

Yokohama.....Dr. Paul Ritter (Consul-General).
Kobe.....E. Thiel (Consul in Charge).

U. S. A.

Yokohama.....Henry B. Miller
E. G. Babbitt (V)
Kobe.....John H. Swedgren
Walter Gassett (V)
Nagasaki.....George H. Seidman
Charles Miller (V)
Makodate.....Edward Julian M.
Seoul.....Thomas Buchanan
Tientsin (Dahly).....Carl E. Deichmann
Kogor S. Greene (V)

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND CONSULS

Austria-Hungary

Embassy in Vienna
Ambassador.....Baron Yasuya Uchi
1st Secretary.....Genshiro Nishi
2nd Secretary.....Takamatsu Okada
Military Attaché.....Lieut.-Colonel M. I.
Attaché.....Seiji Okuyama

Consul.

Trieste.....Georg Huettenlof (H)
Vienna.....Felix Fischer (H)

France.

Embassy in Paris
Ambassador.....Baron Shin-ichiro I.
Councillor.....

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Financial Attaché.....G. Wilenskin.
Military Attaché.....Colonel Samoiloff.
Naval ".....Lieutenant Voskressensky.

U. S. A.

Ambassador.....Thomas J. O'Brien.
Councillor.....Peter Augustus Joy.
2nd Secretary.....P. Wheeler.
3rd Secretary.....L. Harrison.
Interpreter.....Randford S. Miller.
Student-Interpreter.....Charles J. Arnell.
Student-Interpreter.....Edwin L. Noville.
Military Attaché.....A.-Col. James A. Irwin.
Naval Attaché.....Com. John A. Dougherty.

B. FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

Argentina.

51-c, Tanki.
Chargé d'Affaires.....Hakomero Garcia-Sagastume.

Belgium.

Kijimachi-ku Utsu-Kawamatsuki. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3188.)
Minister.....Baron d'Anethan.
Secretary.....Charles de Royer.
Interpreter.....Albert Iltan.

Brazil.

Ambassadeur, Rio-de-Janeiro. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3331.)
Minister-Resident.....
Secretary.....Louis Guilmanes.
Naval Attaché.....Capitain Oliveira de Sant'Anna.
Interpreter.....W. Otaka.

China.

Kijimachi-ku Nagatsubo-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 808.)
Minister.....Hu Weitch.
1st Secretary.....Lu Yung-Ming.
2nd.....Chang Ushuen.
Interpreter.....Hwang Hwa.
Attaché.....Lu Tsung Chieh.
.....Chang Tan Lien.
.....Chang Shao Luen.
.....Wang Tsuen Kai.

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THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only six officers were honored with appointment to the Council, they being:—

Marshal Marquis Yamagata.
Late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu.
Marshal Marquis Oyama.
Late Admiral Marquis Saigo.
General Count Nodzu.
Admiral Viscount Ito.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF WAR.

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late war, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are entitled to the membership in virtue of their official position.
At present the Council is composed as follows:—

Marshal Marquis Oyama.
General Terauchi, War Min.
Vice-Adm. Saito, Min. of the Navy.
Admiral Togo.
General Baron Kuraki.
General Baron Oku.
Admiral Baron Inoue.
H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi.
H. I. H. General Prince Arisugawa.
General Count Katsura.
Admiral Baron Yamamoto.
Admiral Viscount Ito.
General Baron Nogri.
General Baron Kawamura.

—Marshal Marquis Yamagata.

LIST OF FULL GENERALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Marquis Arimoto Yamagata.....	June, 1890.
" Iwano Oyama.....	May, 1891.
Count Michitsuna Nodzu.....	March, 1895.
Viscount Somata Sakuma.....	Sept. 1898.
Count Taro Katsura.....	"
Baron Ito Kuroki.....	Nov. 1903.
Baron Holwa Oku.....	"
Baron Yushinichi Hasegawa.....	June, 1904.
Baron Kwanjiro Nishi.....	"
H. I. H. Prince Fushimi.....	"
Baron Sei Okazawa.....	"
Baron Kiten Nogri.....	"
Baron Matsui Ogawa.....	Jan. 1905.
Baron Kageshira Kawamura.....	"
Baron Yoshinaka Oshima.....	Oct. 1905.
Baron Hisanaka Oshima.....	May, 1906.
Baron Sholin Osako.....	"
Seiki Terauchi.....	Nov. 1906.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

Locality of Garrison of Various Corps.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Engineers.	Medical.	Telegraph.	Signal.	Post.	Transport.	Other.
Yokohama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kobe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nagasaki	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Makodate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seoul	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tientsin (Dahly)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

POPULATION

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PLACES WHERE OVER 100 JAPANESE ARE LIVING

	1901.	1905.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asia.....	71,244	69,880	21,037	14,281	35,318
China.....	15,512	19,410	10,216	9,196	19,412
Hongkong.....	600	620	324	292	616
Singapore.....	1,298	1,377	415	381	796
Europe.....	181	133	612	78	690
France.....	15	107	262	35	301
Germany.....	79	79	91	17	108
North America.....	—	—	184	7	191
U. S.....	33,829	53,710	72,891	6,211	79,102
New York.....	2,188	1,866	87	—	87
California.....	10,007	32,911	42,974	3,476	46,450
Washington.....	6,677	7,306	8,203	626	8,829
Canada.....	3,808	3,622	4,204	613	4,817
Mexico.....	416	406	1,244	50	1,294
Philippines.....	2,652	2,475	1,525	600	2,125
Hawaii.....	65,098	50,652	47,138	12,514	59,652
Australia.....	71,129	1,834	8,120	151	8,271

Note.—In 1903 Japanese in Korea are excluded in the above figures.

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

At end of.....	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901.....	10,318	3,280	13,598
1903.....	9,908	3,806	13,714
1904.....	11,560	3,928	15,488
1905.....	12,503	3,985	16,488
1906.....	14,881	1,403	16,284

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY DISTRICTS.

District.	1901.	1905.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tokyo.....	8,210	4,212	5,127	438	5,565
Kyongsewa.....	5,641	5,745	4,158	1,587	5,745
Aichi.....	61	50	31	19	50
Miyagi.....	65	76	14	24	38
Kyoto.....	105	135	102	29	131
Osaka.....	105	135	102	29	131
Hyogo.....	3,294	3,222	2,528	1,123	3,651
Hiroshima.....	66	72	31	31	62
Yamaguchi.....	65	73	33	15	48
Nagasaki.....	1,579	1,514	1,004	469	1,473
Fukuoka.....	88	98	40	25	65
Hokkaido.....	212	214	175	39	214

CHAPTER V.

POLITICS.

THE SAIONJI MINISTRY.

The Saionji ministry was created under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. When the retiring Premier Count Katsura recommended Marquis Saionji to the Emperor as his successor, it was on condition, as it is now understood, that the post-bellum measures elaborated by the Count and his colleagues should be adopted in the main by their successors. The ex-Premier approached Marquis Saionji, not in his capacity as leader of the "Seiyukai," but as an individual statesman of tried ability and acknowledged prestige. Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such momentous transfer of power in a constitutional country like Japan. These foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, and can not be regarded in a similar light as they are in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgment, on the contrary they are even held with abhorrence by a large section of influen-

tial circles, notably by the military clique led by Marshal Marquis Yamagata and his lieutenant Count Katsura, and also by the great majority of Peers and some other quarters. Then Japan at that time lacked a political party able to command an absolute majority in the Lower House, let alone the other House. A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from the conservative military clique and their friends the Peers. Moreover, Marquis Saionji declined to accept the conditional transfer of power, who knows that a ministry equally uncongenial to the progress of party politics as the retiring ministry was may not have been formed.

Formed under circumstances so unusually complicated and delicate, the composition of the Saionji Cabinet could not but be heterogeneous. Only two "Seiyukai" leaders Mr. Hara and Mr. Matsuda, were given chairs and the other portfolios were distributed among those identified with Prince Yamagata's clique and neutrals.

MEMBERS OF THE SAIONJI CABINET.

	Appointed Jan. '06.	Appointed Jan. '08.	Appointed Mar. '08.
Prime Minister	Marquis Saionji	—	—
Foreign Minister	Count Hiyasubi	—	—
Home Minister	Mr. K. Hara	—	—
Finance Minister	Baron Sakurai	Mr. M. Matsuda	—
War Minister	Gen. Vis. Tanuchi	—	—
Navy Minister	Vice-Adm. Saito	—	—
Justice Minister	Mr. M. Matsuda	—	Baron Sengé
Education Minister	Baron Makino	—	—
Agri. and Com'ce Minister ..	Mr. K. Matsuda	—	—

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CASES OF CONCILIATION DEALT WITH AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases.	Successfully settled.	Failed.	Withdrawn or rejected.	Cases remain- ing in hand.
1904.....	1,441	312	735	340	45
1903.....	2,056	353	1,104	542	57
1902.....	3,400	385	1,283	653	77
1901.....	3,220	498	1,814	808	100
1900.....	4,141	670	2,214	1,147	110

NATURE OF CONCILIATION CASES.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings & supp.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1904.....	262	236	59	517	47	129	66	180	1,396
1903.....	219	344	123	702	43	185	89	295	1,999
1902.....	275	362	132	864	58	159	119	314	2,301
1901.....	358	548	115	1,300	45	255	161	409	3,120
1900.....	432	686	170	1,604	110	308	202	519	4,031

CASES OF INSOLVENCY AND NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED. CASES OF REHABILITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

	Insolvency.	Rehabilitation.
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STATISTICS OF PROTESTANT CHURCH IN JAPAN (1906).

Total No. of Churches and Preaching Places.	1,204
Churches wholly self supporting.	115
Churches partly self supporting.	349
Total Missionaries (including wives).	886
Native Ministers.	1,172
Total Membership.	64,621
No. of Schools of all kinds.	1,115
No. of Teachers and Pupils.	88,760
No. of V.M.C.S.	79
Orphanages and Homes.	23
Hospitals and Dispensaries.	8
Church of Christ in Japan.	16,346
Methodists as recently united.	13,280
Nihon Seikō-kwai.	13,012

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Japan, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Japan, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '73 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement

which is enervating Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed. The following shows data of Catholics for 1907.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1908-9).

	Expenses.
The Department Proper	487,357
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	2,175
International Geodetic Committee	9,428
Central Meteorological Observatory	67,996
Provisional Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes	7,562
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacutists	77,803
Institutions under direct Control of the Dept	4,164,980
Salaries for the Directors of Local Normal Schools	81,651
Grant for Elementary Education	
Grant for Technical Education	
Construction of various schools	
Equipment of above	
Founding of an Engineering School	
" " the North-east	
" " and Higher V	
" " " A	
" " Sericulture School	
" " 5th High School	
" " 8th High School	
" " Technical School	
" " 6th Medical School	
" " 7th Technical School	
" " Mining School	
Others	
Total	

THE JAPAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901 its roll already numbered 514,735 at end of July '06. The League owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura, (d. 5 Feb. '07) founder of the League, twice visited North China on the occasion of the Boxer trouble 1900, and in connection with the comfort mission of the Higashi Hongwan Temple. What she witnessed at that time, on one hand the scenes of horror and distress suffered by the poor helpless Chinese people, and on the other the strict discipline and high efficiency shown by the Japanese troops, — these made such a profound impression on the mind of the old lady, that she internally vowed to try in some suitable way to point out to her 20 million sisters at home how much they owed, for their present security and peaceful home life, to the efficient and patriotic service of the soldiers and sailors, and how, to show their appreciation of that service, they should try to do something calculated to promote the common welfare and happiness of the nation. On her return home she started the movement with zealous devotion almost bordering on fanatical enthusiasm. Her motto was "Economicize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the League's badge bears a mark of a

scarf. Among many notable persons to whom she represented her cause, she found in the late Prince Konoye one of the earnest supporters. Through his influence a large number of ladies in higher circles were enlisted in the service, and at least the Ladies' Patriotic League has been carried to a success such as rarely seen in recent times. The acquisition of members during the last financial year ending April '06 numbered no less than 135,290, and in that year alone a sum of over Y. 150,000 was added to the stock fund. Every year the League grants Y. 2,000. In the last year alone over Y. 50,000 was received as donations from foreign countries, among which a donation of Y. 10,000 by a Chinese was conspicuous. The regular yearly contribution by a number of an ordinary kind is 2 yen. The League's stock fund amounts to over Y. 457,000, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before it will reach millions. It need hardly be stated that the part which the League played during the late war in giving comfort to soldiers and sailors and giving aid to their needy families gave a profound impression to the general public. At present, with H.I.H. Princess Kenta as Patron, the Board of Directors comprises, Pres. Princess Iwakura; Managers, Princesses, Ichijo, Tokugawa, Konoye, Shimazu, Dowager Princess Mori, Marchionesses Oyama, Nabeshima, and Yamamoto, and Viscountess Tani.

JUSTICE, POLICE

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Not guilty.	11,614	11,313	12,007	12,530	11,788
Penal servitude.	1,207	1,211	1,253	1,277	1,277
Imprisonment with labor.	12,851	12,530	11,788	8,777	5,786

SENTENCES CARRIED OUT.

	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment with labor.	Confinement.
1900	33	104	149
1901	29	149	216
1902	28	216	216
1903	41	229	216
1904	45	217	216

CHARITY AND RELIEF.

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How far the work has born fruit may be seen from these figures:—

	Male.	Female.
Under Protection at the Home	47	8
Self-Supporting in Tokyo	155	23
" " the country	252	31
Death	73	2
Whereabouts unknown	119	22
Escaped	36	14
Escaped and re-convicted	70	13
Total	753	113

Of the 461 coming under the head of self-supporting, 155 children have been cared of 323 returned ex-convicts who married. It may be noted that

Besides those described above the other principal charity institutions existing in Japan are:—

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Aichi Ikai-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yabu, Nagoya.
Aichi Jizen-kai	Ch.	Osamachi, Nagoya.
Aizu-kai	Ch.	Mita, Tokyo.
Akita Discharged Convicts Home	Ch.	Akita City.
Bosho Kojin (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.
Exton-kai Kojin (Orphanage)	Bud.	Kunakichi, Ohtayama.
Onikan-jin Yaku-in Asylum	Bud.	Nagano City.
Daishin (charity treatment society by 33 doctors in Tokyo).		
Elime ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Toppo-cho, Matsumura.
Elime Jizen-kai	—	Matsumura City.

AINUS IN HOKKAIDO.

The Ainu population shows an increase rather than decrease, as reported by the Hokkaido authorities. This phenomenon is regarded doubtful by some, who explain that the authorities must have included in their calculation children born of

mixed marriage between the Ainu and emigrants from the other places in Japan proper, and that the pure Ainu race must be decreasing. It is in the province of Hidaka that pure Ainu community still exists.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Hiroshima Ikai-in (Or)	1872	7,964	7,377
Hiroshima Kojin (Or)	1887	8,546	7,198
Haku-in Orphanage	1892	8,452	7,148
1902	1902	8,480	7,374
1903	1903	8,669	7,783
1904	1904	8,645	7,776
1905	1905	8,598	7,632

豊富な産業、貿易データや企業情報を海外に提供

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FOREIGN TRADE.

LEADING JAPANESE EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS AND FOREIGN FIRMS IN YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

IN TOKYO.

(Abbrev. As—Asakusa-ku. K—Kojima-ku. Kyo—Kyoto-shi-ku. N—Nishi-Shinjuku-shi. Sh—Shinjuku-shi.)	Name.	Kind of Business.
Asano & Co.	Shippo ware.	A
Aoki, Tadamasa	Cotton yarns &c.	H
Asano & Co.	Petroleum, cement, etc.	H
Asanuma & Co.	Photo., other instruments	H
Bancho-do	Old Japanese curios	S
Fujioka & Co.	Cotton yarns, &c.	S
Fujita-Ya.	Silk and cotton yarns	S
Fukazawa	General imp. and exp.	S
Fukuyama & Co.	Cheeriness and druggists.	S
Furukawa Mining Co.	Jewels &c.	S
Gyokko-do	Jewels &c.	S
Haneda Jo-ichi	Marine products, &c.	S
Hanashiro, Shinichi	Hats, caps, toilet goods.	S
Hattori, Kitaro	Watches and jewels.	S
Hattori & Co.	Art porcelain.	S
Hayashi, Keikichi	General imp. and exp.	S
Hiro, Sempai	Toilet goods.	S
Hirata, Tansu	Silk hand.	S
Hirata, Tansu	Artificial flowers, etc.	S

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

Kaiki Ya.	Unbleached	Q
Kaji & Co.	Metal wares	Q
Kakimura & Co.	Cotton yarns	R
Kameda, Yuzo	Provisions, etc.	H
Kame-Ya	Provisions, liquor, &c.	G
Kanigata-Ya.	Stamps, picture cards	G
Kawata Densetsu	Lamps, &c.	H

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THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

President.—Baron Shibusawa.
Managing Director.—Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu; Ryoan Kume.
Head Office.—Nishiki-cho, Kanaka-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Seijo-Kawatsuta. (Tokyo Woolen Mill Co.)—Estab. in 1887; Capital ¥ 1,000,000 (paid-up); Net profit in 1904, ¥ 114,804; dividend rate 12% per annum.

President.—Iwasaki Miyako.
Head Office.—Oji near Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry.—Estab. in 1872; Capital ¥ 100,000 (paid-up); dividend rate in 1904 13%.

Managing Director.—Tokuo Naniwa.
Head Office.—Tsukiji, Tokyo.

ENGLISH PAPER AT THE TREATY PORTS.

The publication at the treaty ports of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of Japanese journalism. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is high, comparatively speaking.

Japan Advertiser (est. '95).
Ed.—A. M. Knapp. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.
Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).
Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Office.—Sakaya-machi, Kobe.
Japan Gazette (est. '67).
Ed.—L.D.K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

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NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was in 1880 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March 1889 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance control and in 1908 the Law for Insurance Business and the control and supervision of insurance companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either by a joint stock company or under the "mutual system" must have a capital of not less than 100,000 yen. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

LAST INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	No. of Co.	Capital. (¥ 1,000)	Paid-up. (¥ 1,000)	Reserves. (¥ 1,000)	Premiums. (¥ 1,000)	Pay- ment. (¥ 1,000)
1881	1	100	40	8	12	—
1880	4	840	280	474	343	—
	9	2,200	721	2,782	1,674	538
	40	3,705	2,801	16,239	8,121	3,491
	37	8,505	2,602	16,587	7,751	2,526
	38	8,735	2,606	19,087	8,822	2,841
	35	9,405	2,983	22,255	9,506	3,003

No. of Assured at End of Year.

New Contracts.

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FOREIGN TRADE.

Takashima-ya	Kiassu, embroideries etc.	Shikamo, Banten-dori.
Tanaka Iro.	Copper and iron goods.	Motomachi.
Tanaka, Shigeru	Silk	Sakai-cho.
Tanaka, Shinichi	Silk	Otsu-cho.
Yano, Takaharu	Furniture	Minami-Otsu-cho.
Yasuda, Y.	Stationery and fancy goods	Minami-Naka-dori.
Yasuda-ya	Porcelain	Nishama, Banten-dori.
Tamaki Shoten	Druggist	Sakai-cho.
Tanji, Tokubei	Indigo, etc.	Sakai-cho.
Tanji & Co.	General imp. and exp.	Honcho.
Tanji & Co.	Marine products	Benten-dori.
Tanaka, Hei-cho	Silk goods	Shikamo, Otsu-cho.
Tanaka & Co.	Wine goods	3-chome, Minamimachi-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk goods	3-chome, Minamimachi-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk, etc.	Honcho.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk	Benten-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Marine products	Motomachi-cho.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk goods	Nishama, Banten-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Marine products	Sakai-cho.
Wakabayashi, R.	Porcelain, earthenware.	Nishama, Banten-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk	Honcho.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk, pyjamas, etc.	Benten-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk goods	3-chome, Minamimachi-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Silk	Sakamachi, Banten-dori.
Wakabayashi, R.	Fish oil	Ichibana, Zaimokuchu.
Wakabayashi, R.	Sugar, etc.	Otsu-cho.
Wakabayashi, R.	Provisions	Sakai-cho.
Wakabayashi, R.	Tea	Motomachi-cho.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN YOKOHAMA.

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THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(In ¥ 1,000.)

Countries.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Asia —					
China	40,590	45,458	54,800	56,618	37,396
British India	40,300	69,894	68,111	90,226	66,145
Hongkong	2,454	2,739	2,485	1,128	614
Corea	2,657	8,019	6,999	6,130	8,992
British Settlements	1,674	1,212	1,215	3,307	—
Russian Asia	5,961	8,207	4,527	7,726	—
French India	5,649	15,579	17,399	10,747	—
Dutch India	3,168	10,842	17,614	14,516	—
Philippine Islands	1,492	2,410	843	1,507	—
Siam	1,593	3,226	5,785	4,656	—
Total	110,353	169,165	189,538	187,160	
Europe —					
Great Britain	50,354	48,235	74,097	115,750	—
France	4,245	5,907	3,134	5,170	—
Germany	25,618	26,058	28,667	48,129	—
Italy	186	211	673	502	—
Belgium	6,077	7,575	6,164	11,602	—
Austria-Hungary	2,376	3,076	1,324	1,195	—
Switzerland	1,051	2,037	1,090	2,024	—
Holland	779	824	499	393	—
Russia	101	291	1,095	29	—
Sweden & Norway	441	310	664	2,510	—
Spain	154	304	100	169	—
Turkey	1	2	79	16	—
Denmark	18	12	92	24	—
Portugal	11	17	16	15	—
Total	93,616	96,214	130,585	138,343	
America —					
U. S.	48,652	48,773	53,116	104,260	—
British America	517	499	317	732	—
Mexico	1	4	9	166	—
Peru	—	15	8	3	—
Total	49,170	49,291	53,450	105,161	
All Others —					
Australia	1,672	1,199	4,379	5,004	—
Egypt	2,413	2,471	2,416	2,797	—

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

Sagami & Hida	"logical"	4% Yamashita-cho.
Berrick Bros.	""	7% "
Bethell Bros.	"riveria"	7% "

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RAILWAYS.

Receipts.	Average Account per Day.		Receipts.	Average Account per Mile.	
	Yen.	Profit.		Yen.	Profit.
1902	50,237	24,839	25,398	16,184	8,802
1903	54,944	27,047	27,992	15,684	7,719
1904	58,647	25,029	32,718	15,489	9,548

As calculated at end of March 1905 on average of ¥ 74,656 per mile. The aggregate cost of construction of the private lines was ¥ 251,640,590 with the staff numbered 41,014 persons.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS IN 1905-6.

Name of Company.	Open Mileage.	Cost of Con'cn. (in ¥ 100)	No. of Loco.	No. of Carriages.	No. of Wagons.	Ave. Cost per Mile.
*Itoya	39	2,049	4	38	95	52,010
*Chugoku	48	3,942	8	147	80,874	80,874
*Gun-yetsu	23	899	4	28	53	38,097
*Gun-yetsu	49	2,586	6	23	112	52,315
*Hankoku (1)	94	6,379	17	87	298	90,954
*Hokkaido	158	10,479	22	63	120	65,923
*Hokkaido Colliery	207	11,513	71	102	1,505	55,451
*Hokuyetsu	85	7,129	17	74	298	83,688
*Kawagoe	18	390	4	12	29	21,185
*Kobu (2)	27	3,494	13	80	266	125,632
*Kosuke	21	556	6	17	63	26,490
*Kuwana	280	27,238	102	603	1,069	97,120

FOREIGN TRADE.

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Japan —					
Total	4,713	1,607	8,884	9,074	5,711
Other Countries	3,495	282	1,102	3,336	4,074
Unknown	691	673	979	493	2,215
Grand Total	711,731	317,435	37,999	485,538	418,154

STEAM-VESSELS THAT ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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(MITSUI & CO. IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.)

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Contractors to the Government, Army and Navy, Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works.

General Commission Merchants for Export of Coal, Cotton yarns, Cotton cloth, Copper, Cement, Corn, Matches, Matting, Paper, Rice, Raw silk, Silk goods, Railway sleepers, Sulphur, Silver, etc., and Import of Beans, Bean cakes, Cotton cloth, Flour, Hemp, Iron, Steel, Indigo, Lead, Machinery, Opium, Phosphate, Pulp, Rice, Railway materials, Sugar, Tin, Wax, Wool, Zinc, etc.

JAPAN SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Public Phosphate Co., Ltd.
Real Estate Co. & Co.
San Insurance Co.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Victoria Steam & Marine, Ltd.
Canadian Assurance Co.
Belton & Harrow, Ltd.
Edinburgh & Co.
Foster & Chalmers, Ltd.
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推薦文

吉見俊哉（東京大学大学院情報学環教授）

グローバル化のうねりの中で、日本から海外への英語での情報発信に関心が集まる。これは、今だけの話ではない。日清、日露戦争に勝利し西洋列強と肩を並べたと人々が考え始める20世紀初頭には、英文メディアの重要性が認識され、日本人による初の本格的英字新聞である *Japan Times* が発刊されていくのである。これは、100年前の出来事だが現在につながる。その後、同新聞の創設にも参画した武信由太郎による英文年鑑 *Japan Year Book* の刊行が始まり、日本からの情報の速報と蓄積機能を併せ持つメディアとして海外に広く頒布された。戦前期にはこれ以外にも英文日本年鑑が何種類か刊行されたが、その中でも写真図版を多数掲載した大判の本書 *Japan Illustrated* は特に注目される。発行元の日本電報通信社は1901年に創業、広告・通信社として大きく成長するが、戦前期には国のメディア戦略の一翼も担い、「国家の宣伝」ともいふべきこの英文年鑑を手掛けることになった。今日風には、ソフトパワー戦略といふべきか、統計データや時事情報に加え、美術工芸品のカラー図版や文化行事の紹介にも多くのページを割いている。本年鑑は1934年から38年までの数年間しか続かないが、すでに戦争への道を突き進んでいた日本にあって、広報戦略と軍事戦略の両面性という観点からも、今日にもつながる出版事業だったといえるだろう。メディア史のみならず、近現代史、文化史研究の様々な側面の資料として推薦したい。



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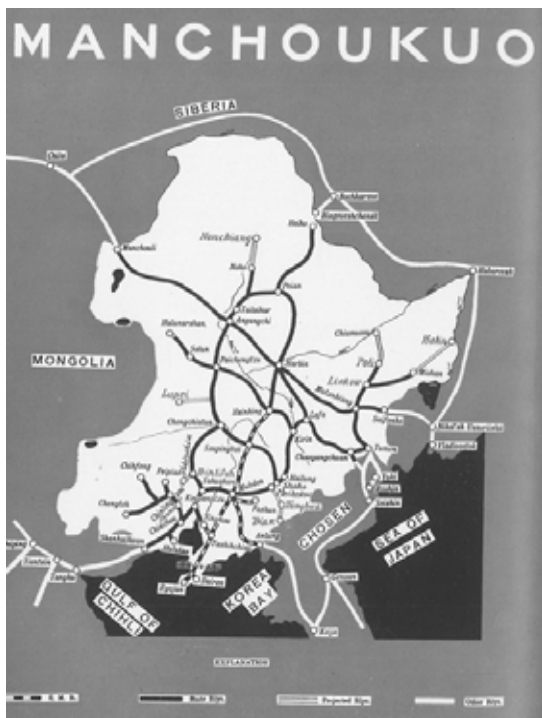
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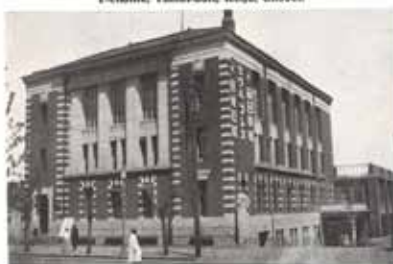
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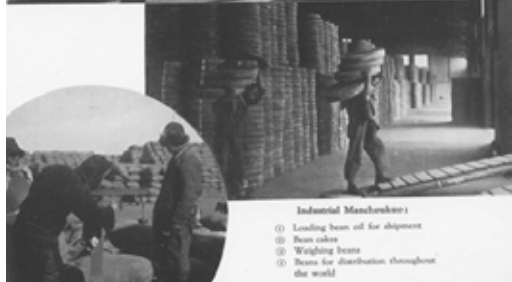
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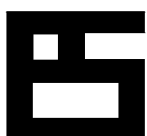
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