

FACTS ABOUT RUSSIA AND JAPAN ARRANGED FOR READY REFERENCE.

IF THIS PAGE BE FILED AWAY WITH THE TRIBUNE'S WAR MAP, PRESENTED WITH TO-DAY'S ISSUE, THE TWO WILL PROVE AN EFFICIENT AID TO ALL WHO WISH TO FOLLOW INTELLIGENTLY THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Russia.

Russia embraces one-sixth of the land surface of the world. It is more than fifty times larger than Japan, and has a total area of 8,630,000 square miles. Half of Europe and the whole of Northern Asia are included within its boundaries. It has a greater continuous area than any other nation in the world. The Arctic Ocean lies to its north and the Pacific to its east. On the south lie Manchuria and Corea, over which Russia is now battling with Japan; China, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, both in Asia and Europe, and Rumania. On the west Russia adjoins Austria-Hungary, Germany, the Baltic Sea and Sweden.

There are four distinct parts to the Russian Empire which mark its growth and development. These are (1) Russia in Europe, including Poland and the Grand Duchy of Finland; (2) the Caucasus provinces, including Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia; (3) Siberia, and (4) Russian Central Asia. The extreme southern latitude of the empire is the same as that of Charleston, S. C., and its northernmost parallel passes through the unexplored regions of Northern Greenland. European Russia has an area of 2,005,610 square miles, about thirteen times greater than that of Japan.

In population the Russian Empire surpasses Japan nearly threefold. According to the census of 1897 the empire had 129,562,718. Within the last half century the increase in population has been tremendous. In 1815 it was estimated at 45,000,000. At the present time it is nearly 150,000,000. According to its different divisions the population was distributed by the census of 1897 as follows: European Russia, 107,000,000 (including 9,500,000 Poles and 2,500,000 Finns); Caucasus governments, 9,300,000; Siberia, 5,730,000; Central Asia, 7,200,000. In European Russia the average annual increase of births over deaths, according to the New International Encyclopedia, is 2,000,000 souls. The empire has seven cities with a population of over 200,000, and they are: St. Petersburg, 1,489,570; Moscow, 1,147,245; Warsaw, 641,936; Odessa, 414,218; Lodz, 316,145; Riga, 200,717, and Kiev, 255,639.

The Russian navy at the beginning of the war with Japan consisted of eighteen battleships, five armored cruisers, nineteen cruisers, protected or otherwise, seven torpedo gunboats, twenty-six destroyers, fifty-three torpedo boats (built or building) and several submarine torpedo boats. A certain portion of the fleet is confined to the Black Sea, so that Japan will be opposed by only eight battleships, five armored cruisers and eight protected cruisers, representing a total tonnage of 131,173, or seven-tenths that of the Japanese fleet. Russia also has in Eastern waters a few torpedo boats and destroyers. The Russian ships do not throw as great a broadside as do the Japanese. Russia has no dockyards in the East where she can repair her ships, except at Vladivostok, which is still locked in ice. In the Russian navy there are 10 admirals, 28 vice-admirals, 37 rear admirals, 102 captains, 252 commanders, 1,542 junior officers, 503 engineers, and other officers and men to bring the total up to sixty thousand, or nearly twice the war footing of Japan.

Russia has always boasted of her army. It has been estimated that the total war footing of the Russian army after calling out all the reserves amounts to 5,250,000 men, or more than ten times that of Japan. In times of peace 1,200,000 young men are annually liable to military service. For military purposes the empire is divided into thirteen districts, each under a high general officer. The soldiers are drawn from the ignorant peasant class, and the officers from the governing ranks of society. Should Russia call out all her troops she will have 78,827 officers, 5,180,958 soldiers, 613,400 horses and 4,000 cannon. Germany is the only nation that exceeds Russia in its military equipment, the German war footing being 65,862 officers and 5,585,000 men. In case of dire necessity, however, Russia could call on the remainder of her male population, and thus produce an army that would be the greatest the modern world has ever seen.

The wealth of Russia has increased most rapidly in the last twenty years. The chief financial institution of the Russians is the Bank of Russia, which has 113 branches throughout the country. The paper currency of the empire is issued by this bank. Its capital is \$26,600,000, and its total issue of paper in January, 1903, was \$315,000,000, with a guarantee fund of nearly \$500,000,000. The estimated stock of Russian gold for last year was \$746,000,000 (twelve times more than that of Japan), and of silver, \$104,600,000 (three and one-third times more than Japan's). The records of all the various banks show 4,517,342 depositors; \$491,317,622 in deposits, with an average deposit for each inhabitant of \$3.48.

Much of Russia's internal trade is still carried on at great fairs, of which seven are still held annually, at Moscow, Kharkov, Poltava, Yelbavetgrad, Kursk, Irbit and Nishni-Novgorod. The exports and imports from other countries for the whole empire in 1900 amounted to \$727,000,000,

or nearly three times those of Japan. Of this trade the imports into European Russia amounted to \$322,700,000, and into Asiatic Russia to \$24,000,000. The exports across the European boundaries amounted to \$369,200,000, and the Asiatic \$11,220,000. Among Russia's chief imports are raw and half-manufactured articles, of which cotton, metals, coal, wool, silk, leather, hides, skins and chemicals constitute one-half. Cereals and flour comprise half of Russia's exports, others being timber, naphtha, flax and hemp, oil cake, oil grains, and other raw materials.

Russia deals most largely with Germany, as the following figures for the year 1900 show: Russian exports into Germany, \$96,632,625; imports from Germany, \$111,614,405; Great Britain, exports to, \$74,971,640; imports from, \$65,450,320; France, exports to, \$29,586,750; imports from, \$16,295,595; Austria-Hungary, exports to, \$13,523,960; imports from, \$13,886,460; Turkey, exports to, \$9,404,515; imports from, \$3,725,850; United States, exports to, \$1,760,785; imports from, \$22,739,310; China, exports to, \$589,675; imports from, \$8,339,335. It is thus seen that Russia buys thirteen times as much as she sells to the Yankee.

Russia's "ordinary" revenue for 1900 was \$852,000,000, with an expenditure of \$778,000,000. Her extra or "extraordinary" revenue brought up the total to \$868,000,000, six times that of Japan's, and her "extraordinary" expenditure made the total state expenses \$840,000,000. Russia obtains her income from direct taxes on lands, forests and capital and sale of trade licenses, \$65,000,000; indirect taxes from custom duties and imposts on spirits, tobacco, sugar, etc., \$340,000,000; duties from passports, railroad taxes, etc., \$57,000,000; state monopolies in mines, posts, mints, telegraphs, telephones, liquor, \$110,000,000; rentals from crown lands, mines, earnings of state railroads, \$240,000,000; sales of domains, \$370,000; redemption of land by payments of ex-serfs, \$44,000,000; miscellaneous, \$38,000,000. Chief among the "ordinary" expenditures are the interest on the state debt, the army, \$160,000,000; the navy, \$46,000,000, and departments of justice, including the transportation of exiles, \$23,000,000. One of the "extraordinary" expenditures is the building and operating of railroads, of which the empire has 36,500 miles, including the 5,388-mile Siberian railroad.

Agriculture has been the main support of the Russian people from the earliest times. Four-fifths of its inhabitants till the soil. There are great areas still uncultivated, even in European Russia, the forests covering about two-fifths of the arable land. One-fifth of Russia, including the tundras in the north and the salt steppes in the south, is too barren to grow crops, and swamps cover about 15,000,000 acres in West Russia. Accordingly, only one-fifth of European Russia is under cultivation, including about 215,000,000 acres. With the forests razed and the swamps drained Russia would have nearly one billion cultivable acres.

European Russia produces two-thirds the oats and one-half the rye of Europe. The chief crops of cereals in bushels for the entire empire average annually as follows: Wheat, 419,000,000; rye, 802,000,000; oats, 800,000,000; barley, 252,000,000. The beet sugar industry is being rapidly developed, and 1,000,000 acres are now under cultivation in connection with this industry. Four-fifths of the flax tow of the world is supplied by Russia, and in 1899 4,000,000 acres yielded 357,000 tons of fibre and 17,300,000 pounds of linseed. In Russian Turkestan and the Caucasus the cotton fields yield about 800,000,000 pounds a year. Russia produces about 100,000,000 pounds of tobacco a year from Bessarabian plantations. Russia exports timber worth \$50,000,000 a year. Cattle raising is carried on extensively, and it is estimated that in the whole empire there are 26,000,000 horses, 43,000,000 head of cattle, 70,500,000 sheep and goats, and 14,000,000 hogs. Russia produces more wool than any European nation except Great Britain.

Manufactures have been backward in Russia, and until 1820 the Muscovites bought nearly everything made from other nations. A recent high tariff, averaging about 35 per cent of the value, has encouraged home industries, so that at the present time about 2,000,000 people are employed in Russian factories west of the Ural Mountains, which turned out in 1897 a total product worth \$1,500,000,000. Most of the Russian factories are small, and are scattered through the country. In the winter they give employment to many peasants who would otherwise be idle on their icebound farms. The manufacture of linen, woollen goods, leather, house utensils, pottery and hats is still conducted largely at home by peasants, who sell them at the great fairs. The capital invested in 1898 in Russian enterprises was estimated at \$895,000,000. Shipbuilding is a comparatively insignificant industry. Russia has most of her warships built abroad.

In minerals Russia is one of the richest nations of the world. Her mines are still largely undeveloped, although they contain great quantities of gold, silver, iron, copper, platinum, zinc, salt and coal. Iron and coal are found together in Poland and the Donetz coal basin. There are also iron mines near Moscow, in Finland and in the Ural Mountains. Pig iron is produced to the amount of 3,000,000 tons a year. In 1899 the production of steel amounted to 1,318,000 tons. The coal in European Russia is laid in horizontal strata that are hard to work, and although the mines produced 12,000,000 tons in 1899 Russia is compelled to buy coal from her neighbors. Gold is found chiefly in Siberia.

Japan.

Nearly four thousand islands comprise the empire of Japan, with a total area of 162,153 square miles. Only five hundred islands, however, are inhabited, the remaining isles being mere heaps of rocks. The chief islands are five in number, the Hondo, or "Main Land," with an area of 87,771 square miles; Shikoku, south of and separated from Hondo by a shallow channel, with an area of 7,030 square miles; Kiushiu, west of Shikoku, with the Bungo Channel between, area 15,587 square miles; Yezo, north of Hondo, with an area of 30,143 square miles; and Formosa, off the coast of China, area 13,418 square miles.

The Japanese Archipelago occupies the same latitude as that part of America between Savannah and Halifax. Formosa, which Japan obtained as the result of the Chino-Japanese War, lies between the same parallels as Tampa and Havana. The chief group is separated from the Philippines to the south by the Bashi Channel, from China by the Formosa Channel, ninety to a hundred miles wide; from Corea by Broughton Channel, less than twenty-five miles wide; from the Russian island of Saghalien by La Perouse Strait, twenty-five miles wide, and Kamchatka by the Kurile Strait. Between the Japanese Archipelago and the Asiatic coast of Corea and Manchuria lies the Sea of Japan.

The population of Japan was estimated at 43,152,998, according to the last census, taken in 1898. There are four classes, in the following proportions: Imperial family, 53; nobility, 4,551; gentry, 2,195,696; common people, 41,050,568. In these figures are included 17,573 Ainu, of Hokkaido, 70,801 Japanese living abroad, and 12,664 foreigners. In addition, however, are the 3,000,000 inhabitants of Formosa, so that the present population is estimated at 50,000,000. Hondo, the chief island, is the most densely populated part of the empire, having 381 people to the square mile, and its southern districts have 475 inhabitants to the square mile. Of recent years there has been a rapid concentration of population in the cities. There were seventy-eight towns, according to the census of 1898, having a population of 20,000 or over.

Because of the insular character of their home the Japanese in recent years have taken a greater interest in their navy than their army. They have added to their fleets as rapidly as their means would permit, so that at the beginning of the war with Russia they possessed ships having a total tonnage of 200,000. Aside from four torpedo gunboats, twenty torpedo boat destroyers, with ten building, forty-six torpedo boats, with many more building, Japan's fleet has a displacement of 111,974 tons. It consists of six battleships, six armored cruisers and fourteen protected cruisers. Of the battleships four have a displacement of more than 15,000 tons each. The remainder are of more than 12,000 tons. All are supposed to have a speed of eighteen knots an hour. The armored cruisers are of the same size, just a little less than 10,000 tons. The protected cruisers range in size from 2,700 to 4,700 tons displacement. One has a speed of twenty-four knots an hour. Japan has the great advantage of being able to use her own fortified ports as naval bases. She has four well equipped dockyards, capable of both constructing and repairing ships. In the Japanese Navy in 1902 there were two admirals, nine vice-admirals, twenty-five rear admirals, sixty-five captains, 119 commanders, 167 lieutenant commanders, 220 lieutenants, 305 sub-lieutenants, besides other subordinate officers, and 31,688 sailors.

The Japanese Army has a war footing of 421,000 men. Military service is compulsory, and the army, so far as military instruction is concerned, has adopted Germany as a model. The army is divided into three groups, the permanent establishment, consisting of 7,500 officers and 190,000 men; the reserve, of 35,000 additional men; and a "territorial reserve" which would bring another 200,000 men into line. The artillery numbers 1,200 guns, and the cavalry 90,000 horses.

Since Japan was opened to the world, it has been rapidly growing in wealth. Six great banks and 1,802 smaller institutions carry on the banking business. The Bank of Japan, founded in 1882, has a capital of \$15,500,000. In the 681 banks there were deposits in 1900 amounting to \$139,534,330, or \$79 per capita. The unit of circulation is the yen, worth 50 cents, which is divided into 100 sen. Smaller coins are 5, 10, 20 and 50 silver sen pieces.

Fivefold has been the increase of the foreign trade in the last five years. Japan's imports and exports in 1901 amounted to \$272,406,000. The leading countries from which Japan obtains her imports, and the value of the commerce, are as follows: England, \$35,656,800; United States, \$31,224,600; China, \$14,890,200; Germany, \$14,491,800, and British India, \$11,703,000. The United States leads as the market for Japanese exports, and in 1900 bought \$26,145,000 worth. The British island of Hong Kong stands second with \$19,521,600; China, \$15,880,200; France, \$9,511,800; England, \$5,577,500, and Corea, \$4,930,200. Among the chief imports into Japan

from this country are raw ginned cotton and kerosene oil (which form about one-half the total), engines, locomotives, electrical apparatus and other kinds of machinery.

From all parts of the world Japan imported in 1900, according to "The New International Encyclopedia," cotton and seed worth \$29,581,200; iron, steel and manufactures, \$15,786,600; sugar, \$13,296,600; cotton manufactures, \$12,798,600; woollen manufactures, \$11,703,000; petroleum, \$7,021,800; arms, machinery, etc., \$6,822,600; spirituous liquors, \$4,033,800; pulse, \$2,390,400; tobacco, \$298,800. Japan's exports in 1900 consisted of raw silks, \$24,302,400; cotton yarn, \$10,209,000; floss silk and manufactures, \$11,703,000; coal, \$9,960,000; copper, \$6,374,400; tea, \$4,482,600; textiles, \$3,286,800; drugs and colors, \$2,639,400; rice, \$1,792,800.

The total revenue of the government from all sources in 1901-'02 amounted to \$138,748,500, and the expenditures to \$137,943,712. The revenue is raised chiefly from the land tax, taxes on sake and other liquors, customs duties and an income tax. Among the chief expenses ranks the army, for which \$19,000,000 was appropriated in 1900; the navy, \$10,000,000; administration of justice, \$5,000,000; education and pensions, \$3,125,000; executive and legislative departments, \$1,500,000. Yet Japan's entire income is not half as large again as that of this city. The national debt now stands at \$255,000,500. The stock of gold is estimated at \$62,600,000. The total amount of silver in circulation is \$30,400,000, and the paper money amounts to \$61,300,000.

Rice, the chief food of the Japanese, is the most important crop, and in 1900 205,667,080 bushels were produced. Rice land is worth nearly three times other arable land, and in 1900 nearly 7,000,000 acres were cultivated as rice fields. A great quantity of rice is used in the manufacture of sake, and in 1900 173,051,000 gallons were produced from 27,789 establishments. Barley was raised in 1900 on 1,579,096 acres, yielding 42,591,056 bushels; rye on 1,697,850 acres, yielding 37,176,867 bushels; wheat on 1,147,747 acres, yielding 21,006,776 bushels. In 1900, 736,933 acres were devoted to the silk culture, and 120,702 acres to tea, which produced 63,210,100 pounds. Japan raises more cereals and other food products than she needs herself, so even should she be cut off by Russia from the rest of the world she could support her armies as well as her own inhabitants.

The soil is held for the most part by the people who work it, since the abolition of the feudal system. The average holding is about one acre, which is valued at about 180 yen. The sum of \$23,500,000 was brought into the treasury in 1901-'02 from the land tax, which is 2½ per cent, and which amounts to three times the amount derived from the customs. The rearing of cattle for dairy purposes was introduced in recent years into Japan. In former times these animals were used only as beasts of burden. As a result of the Buddhist teaching the people never ate beef, and regarded butter, milk and cheese as poisonous. Since the opening of Japan to the thought of the West, the government has sought to encourage the establishment of dairies and the breeding of cattle, horses and sheep, so that in 1899 there were in Japan 1,451,530 head of cattle and 1,500,000 horses.

Spinning and weaving have been the most important industries of Japan since time immemorial. Before the introduction of machinery there were spinning wheels in nearly every home. Osaka is now the centre of the cotton industry, where there have been erected so many factories that it has been called the Fall River of Japan. The amount of raw cotton imported into Japan has increased fivefold in the last five or ten years. In 1900 there were 1,135,111 spindles in operation in seventy-nine different spinning mills, employing 12,170 men and 43,375 women. The present high price of cotton in this country has hurt the industry, so that now some of the spindles are idle. About \$100,000,000 are now invested in Japanese cotton mills. The following figures show how silk, cotton and other textile manufactures have increased: 1886, \$14,240,000; 1896, \$55,492,100; 1897, \$60,955,200; 1898, \$71,562,600; 1899, \$85,456,800.

Although China is the original home of lacquer work, Japan now excels in this art and has driven out Chinese wares from many of the world's markets. In 1899 the value of the output of lacquer finished goods amounted to \$2,820,114. Japanese porcelain has also brought wealth to the island empire, and the value of this product in 1899 was nearly \$3,000,000. The Japanese are also dexterous in working in metals, and especially in bronze, and in 1899 the bronze and copper product was \$691,875. The manufacture of paper employs a greater proportion of the Japanese people than it does in any other country. Japanese paper has proved superior to that of many countries of a far older knowledge of its manufacture, and the 65,514 paper establishments of Japan in 1899 turned out a product worth \$8,272,754.

The mineral deposits of Japan are not especially rich. Coal beds have been found sufficient to supply the Japanese themselves for centuries to come. The best coal is from Takashima, Karatsu, Miike and in other places on the island of Kiushiu. The coal output in 1899 amounted to 6,700,000 tons. From the iron mines in the same year 51,000,000 pounds were taken. Copper, gold and lead are also found, but in no great quantities.