

## AVERAGE MARKET VALUE IN TOKIO IN 1881.

	Price in paper currency.
Foreign raw cotton. per picul.....	18.45 yen
Domestic raw cotton. per picul.....	33.76 „

The cost of the hand-made yarns manufactured from domestic raw cotton is as follows:—

	in paper currency
Price of raw cotton. per picul.....	33.76 yen
Cost of labour. per picul.....	44.40 „

One woman receiving wages at the rate of 10 *sen* per day can twist 36 *momme* of cotton. It requires 444 days' labour to spin one picul of cotton. Accordingly the native hand-made yarns cost,

	in paper currency
per picul.....	78.16 yen
and foreign cotton yarn. per picul.....	53.04 „
or 47.36 per cent cheaper than the domestic yarns.	

The above comparison will show that domestic cotton yarns cannot compete with foreign yarns, unless the cost of production and manufacture of the former is greatly reduced. This cannot, however, be expected, because the soil and climate of Japan are more suited to the production of cereals, such as rice and wheat, as well as of tea and silk, than to the raising of cotton.

For these reasons, it is confidently believed that an additional duty of 5 per cent can be levied upon cotton yarn without diminishing the consumption of the same.

COAL,

PEAS AND BEANS,

RICE,

TEA LEAD.

These are articles of necessity, and a duty of 5 per cent will, it is believed, not affect the demand.

## PROTOCOL No. 7.

MEETING OF APRIL 5, 1882.

Present:

- For Japan,  
Mr. Inouye and Mr. Shioda;
  - For Austria-Hungary,  
The Chevalier Hoffer von Hoffenfels;
  - For Belgium,  
Mr. Scribe;
  - For France,  
Mr. Guillaume de Roquette;
  - For Germany and Switzerland,  
Mr. von Eisendecker; and as Second Delegate for Germany, Mr. Zappe;
  - For Great Britain,  
Sir Harry S. Parkes;
  - For Italy,  
The Chevalier E. Martin Lanciarezi;
  - For the Netherlands, for Sweden and Norway and for Denmark,  
Mr. van der Pot;
  - For Russia,  
Baron Rosen;
  - For Spain,  
The Chevalier Don Luis del Castillo y Trigueros;
  - For the United States,  
The Honourable John, A. Bingham.
- Mr. Tony Conte, being about to take charge of French interests as *Chargé d'Affaires*, was also present.

Protocol No. 6 was signed.

Mr. Inouye observed that the exchange of views that had taken place since the present Conference began had so fully demonstrated the good feeling which animated the governments represented, and their sincere desire to arrive at a result which should be equally advantageous to all parties, that he felt encouraged to offer some observations, before proceeding with the discussion of the Tariff, upon the concessions which the Japanese Government proposed to make with the object of extending the relations of Japan with foreign nations. His desire to do this without delay was increased by the knowledge that the Minister of the French Republic was shortly to take his departure, and he was anxious that the latter on his return to France should be enabled to acquaint his government with the views of the Japanese

Government on this important question. He begged leave therefore to read the following memorandum embodying a general statement of the principles on which the proposed concessions were based, reserving the details for discussion on a future occasion.

## MEMORANDUM.

"I have been obliged to let some time pass, since the opening of this Conference, before entering upon the subject of the extension of the rights of foreigners in Japan, because the proposition I shall have the honour to make to you, is of so important a character as to have necessarily required the most careful consideration on the part of His Majesty's Government.

"I may be allowed to say that since the first treaties were entered into by Japan with the Western Powers there has never arisen a question of wider bearing on the whole character of our relations than the proposition I shall have to submit to you to-day. In announcing to you that His Majesty's Government are disposed, in the interest of the fullest development of commerce and with a view of strengthening the ties of friendship which so happily exist between our respective nations, to open the whole of Japan, under certain conditions, to foreigners, I doubt not you will agree with me that this is in fact, almost the only valuable concession within the power of this Government to make.

"Unexpected as this announcement may come to you, it is however only the natural consequence of the policy pursued by the Imperial Government since the Restoration of His Majesty's authority. To every one who has studied attentively the policy pursued from the commencement by this Government, it will have become evident that the latter have invariably kept in view one paramount and exalted object, the assimilation by our country of the universally acknowledged principles of Public Law and Morals, so as to render it more and more fit for holding its place among modern states.

"Many of you, gentlemen, have been actual witnesses of our first efforts in this direction, and have followed us through the various stages of our reforms, but you all are aware of the difficulties by which this Government have been surrounded, and how steadfastly they have persevered in the course they had entered upon. I need only allude to the abolition of the feudal system with its inherent inequalities of individual rights, to the reforms effected in all branches of the administration, to the separation of the judicial and administrative branches of the public service, to the important measures taken for the advancement of public education, and to the policy of toleration adopted with regard to the Christian faith. I may also refer to the material progress achieved through the introduction of foreign science and mechanical appliances, to the establishment of an effective postal service and our entry into the International Postal Union, to the construction of telegraphs and railways and to the lighting of our whole coast. Especially also I may draw attention to the reforms in our Laws and Judicial Procedure, guaranteeing the security of property

and person, by the enactment of codes of Criminal Law and Procedure in conformity with modern ideas. And I must not omit in closing to recall to your memory, that the eventual introduction of representative institutions, which has been lately sanctioned by Imperial decree, is the crowning act of a policy of gradual progress in that direction.

"You are all aware, gentlemen, that in this long and difficult task, in which we have been happily supported by the patriotic efforts of our people, we have had before us the results of European and American culture, and it was this example of western morals, polity and administration that served us in the course of our reforms as a model, as far as circumstances admitted, for the improvements adopted. I should be neglecting the duty of gratitude if I allowed this opportunity to pass, without expressing in the name of my country a deep sense of obligation for the moral and material assistance hitherto afforded to the Japanese Government by the Foreign Powers in the performance of their important task. But I feel proud to be able to assure you, that the course you have assisted us in entering upon is irrevocably fixed, and will, I trust, be hereafter a cause of gratification to those Powers who first aroused us to a sense of the disadvantage of our past isolation. I may affirm that, far from relaxing in their efforts, the government and people of this country will continue the work of reform thus inaugurated through your assistance, and in future common moral and intellectual aims, as well as common practical interests, will more and more unite Japan with foreign nations.

"But unfortunately there remain still in this country certain barriers which prevent the free and intimate intercourse between foreigners and the Japanese people. By the existing Treaties foreigners are only admitted to reside within narrow limits and trade in certain open ports. These remnants of the past policy adopted under different circumstances and conditions should, in the opinion of my Government, soon be removed. The whole course of the development of our foreign relations and the progress achieved by this country point to the desirability of removing these barriers, and prove that as long as foreigners and natives are separated by different administrative and legal systems, the real interests of commerce are paralyzed and the growth of friendly feeling is restrained.

"The Government of His Majesty the Emperor have always looked forward to the time when they could confidently take the initiative, and declare that, in the interest of the fuller development of friendly relations and commercial intercourse, these obstacles should be removed.

"This time has in their opinion now come, and they propose to open the whole country to foreigners, and to grant them admission, subject to Japanese law, to any part of the Empire. I beg to inform you therefore that the Imperial Government are prepared to admit that foreign subjects shall be free to travel to, and to reside at, any place they may choose, to acquire real and personal property, to carry on trade and exercise any other calling, under the same conditions as Japanese subjects. In making this communication to you I request your friendly and enlightened assistance in enabling this Government to carry out their purpose.

"I confidently rely on your sense of equity and justice to admit that under these new arrangements it would only be right that foreigners should come under another system of jurisdiction than that applied hitherto in the few open ports on the sea

coast. Public order and security require the application of the Territorial Law of Japan equally and uniformly to all who enjoy its hospitality, but it will at the same time be my endeavour to offer you such guarantees and exemptions in favour of foreigners as seem just and reasonable, and which will I trust remove all doubts from your minds as to the security they will enjoy under the proposed condition of things.

"I shall hereafter in a special statement give you the fullest information regarding the measures proposed by the Japanese Government, which have been conceived with the greatest regard to the interests and safety of foreigners, to whom every possible privilege as to jurisdiction will be granted.

"In case we agree on these extensive changes, subject to the conditions alluded to above, I then propose the adoption of a period of transition extending over a few years, during which foreigners would be admitted to travel freely in the interior for purposes of trade. During this period the Japanese Government would not claim jurisdiction to the extent they would eventually require when all the rights above mentioned should be conceded, but they would propose only to exercise it as far as they should deem necessary to maintain public order and security, and to ensure the practical administration of justice in civil and criminal matters arising between Japanese and foreigners in the interior. This period of transition would afford the Japanese Government time to complete its judicial and administrative systems, and it would also give foreigners an opportunity of preparing for the new order of things.

"Gentlemen, the proposition of which the Imperial Government now places the general outline before this Conference opens an entirely new field for unrestricted and, it is hoped, mutually advantageous intercourse; it renders extensive markets more accessible to foreign imports, it tends to promote industry and commerce by rendering possible the introduction of foreign capital, and, it will, I trust, also strengthen the bonds of mutual friendship and common interest. It is in this spirit that I confidently submit this proposition to your friendly and enlightened appreciation."

The British Minister remarked that he had listened to the statement of the President with the deepest interest. He believed that the high principles upon which his comprehensive proposals were based would meet with general approval, and he felt assured that his Government would cordially sympathize with every effort made by the Japanese Government to conform the standard of their nation to that of western powers, to promote the liberties both of their own people and foreigners, to bring the former into more intimate relations with the latter, and to develop the commerce upon which the material prosperity of Japan depended. It would be impossible for him to express a definite opinion on the wide measures contemplated by the President until he had studied the special statement which the latter was engaged in preparing, and which no doubt would supply the necessary details. He would give to those details, as soon as they were presented to the Conference, his most earnest and friendly attention, and would now only venture to observe, that great reforms needed time both for consideration and application, and that their success depended upon their practicability and on their suitability to the circumstances of the time.

The Minister for Germany said that on his part he could only welcome the President's words with sincere pleasure. He was particularly glad to hear that the Government of His Majesty the Emperor contemplated opening the whole of Japan to foreign intercourse, and although, the proposition being a new one, he had no special instructions in regard to it, he felt confident that the declaration just read must be received with satisfaction by the Governments he had the honour to represent. He quite agreed with the British Minister that the details of the proposed measure would be looked forward to with much interest by all, and would no doubt receive the most careful and earnest consideration at the hands of the Treaty Powers. A proposition of such magnitude and importance must, he well knew, necessarily involve practical difficulties, but he was willing to help to the best of his ability in overcoming them, and with the assistance of his Colleagues, aided by mutual goodwill, he confidently trusted that a satisfactory understanding might be arrived at. He believed that His Excellency's plans, as far as he was able to understand them without the details, if carried out carefully and with due regard to all interests concerned, could not but prove beneficial to the further development of friendly relations and commercial intercourse.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister desired to state that he fully associated himself with the views expressed by the German Minister.

The Minister of the Netherlands and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires expressed their concurrence in the views of the German Minister.

The French Minister observed that he took note of the declaration made by Mr. Inouye on the part of the Japanese Government, and cordially recognized the liberal spirit by which it was dictated. The announcement would without doubt meet with the best reception in France. He concurred in the opinion of the British Minister on this subject, pending the detailed explanations to be given hereafter by the Japanese Government as to the guarantees which they proposed to offer for the practical realization of the project just presented to the Conference.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Spain declared his adhesion to the observations made by the French Minister.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Italy remarked that in presence of the declaration just made by the President it only remained for him most cordially to congratulate the Japanese Government on the eminently liberal measure which they had resolved upon. He believed he was only speaking the sentiments of his Government in declaring that the announcement of this measure, which was calculated to remove barriers no longer in accord with the spirit of the age, and which he would lose no time in reporting to his Government, would produce the best impression in Italy. Not being as yet acquainted with the conditions to be attached to the opening of the country, he associated himself with the declarations made by the Ministers of Great Britain and Germany, and he would feel happy if, within the scope of his instructions, his personal efforts would facilitate the realization of so liberal a measure.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Belgium declared that he adhered to the remarks made by the Ministers of Great Britain and Germany.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs rejoined that he experienced great satisfaction at the favourable reception accorded to his proposition, and that it would afford him

much pleasure to be able to report to His Majesty the Emperor the friendly expression of the sentiments entertained by the Delegates. He was well aware that a scheme of such magnitude could only be carried into execution with their friendly assistance, and he trusted therefore to meet with their cordial cooperation. As had been observed in some quarters, it was a very large and comprehensive measure that had now been placed before them. He had been for a long time occupied in considering what concessions would be most conveniently offered by his Government, and had formed the opinion that no small or partial concessions recommended themselves so much as a measure of a large and liberal character. His reason for this view was that in order to enable his Government to carry out even such minor concessions, they would have found it necessary to ask the Foreign Powers to surrender a certain portion of their jurisdiction, and he thought that minor concessions, when made subject to that condition, would be less practicable than the liberal measure which he now proposed, and in which mutual concession was more equally balanced. He believed that the present time was the most suitable for the adoption of such policy, for which in his opinion Japan was now better prepared than she was for entering into foreign intercourse, when she first opened her ports nearly a quarter of century ago. He hoped therefore that he might count upon the enlightened cooperation of the Delegates. He hoped to be able to put his detailed proposals before the Conference at an early date.

The British Minister remarked that the order of the day was the consideration of the Draft Tariff. The Foreign Delegates had considered the draft and were prepared to give a general opinion upon it. But in view of the intimate connection which existed between the concessions demanded in the way of increased duties by the Japanese Government and those which they would propose to offer in return to the Treaty Powers, he thought that it might be more convenient to the President that the discussion on the Tariff should be deferred until another meeting. He begged to inquire whether the President wished to state to the Conference his proposals in respect to Light and Tonnage Dues.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that he was not yet prepared to lay the proposals under that head before the Delegates.

On the proposal of the German Minister it was agreed that the Delegates should defer giving their general view on the Proposed Tariff until the ensuing meeting, which was fixed for the 20th April.

The French Minister took this opportunity of presenting Mr. Tony Conte as his successor at the Conference in the quality of Delegate for France.

The President begged to thank Mr. Roquette for the spirit of conciliation and goodwill uniformly displayed by him at the meetings of the Conference, and to express his regret at the prospect of his departure from Japan. He begged to welcome Mr. Tony Conte as Delegate for France.

The British Minister in the name of his Colleagues expressed their sincere regret at being deprived of the assistance of Mr. de Roquette, and offered to Mr. Conte a cordial welcome on behalf of all present.

The Conference adjourned at half past three o'clock.

## PROTOCOL No. 8.

MEETING OF APRIL 27, 1882.

Present:

- For Japan,  
Mr. Shioda;
- For Austria-Hungary,  
The Chevalier Hoffer von Hoffenfels;
- For Belgium,  
Mr. Scribe;
- For France,  
Mr. Tony Conte;
- For Germany and Switzerland,  
Mr. von Eisendecker and as Second Delegate for Germany,  
Mr. Zappe;
- For Great Britain,  
Sir Harry S. Parkes;
- For Italy,  
The Chevalier E. Martin Lanciare;
- For Russia,  
Baron Rosen;
- For Spain,  
The Chevalier Don Luis del Castillo y Trigueros;
- For the United States,  
The Honourable John A. Bingham.

Mr. Shioda, second Delegate of the Japanese Government, observed that the meeting fixed for the 20th instant had been postponed on account of the indisposition of the President, and he regretted to have to announce to the Delegates that owing to the same cause Mr. Inouye had been obliged to leave Tokio for change of air. According to the order of the day arranged at the last meeting the Delegates of the Japanese Government were to communicate at the next sitting the details of their proposals relative to the opening of the country, but as the Minister for Foreign Affairs desired to do this in person, Mr. Shioda begged to propose that the statement in question should be deferred until the return of Mr. Inouye, and that the Conference should pass on to the consideration of Group VIII, Light, Harbour and Shipping Dues.

This proposal having been unanimously agreed to, Mr. Shioda proceeded to make the following observations.