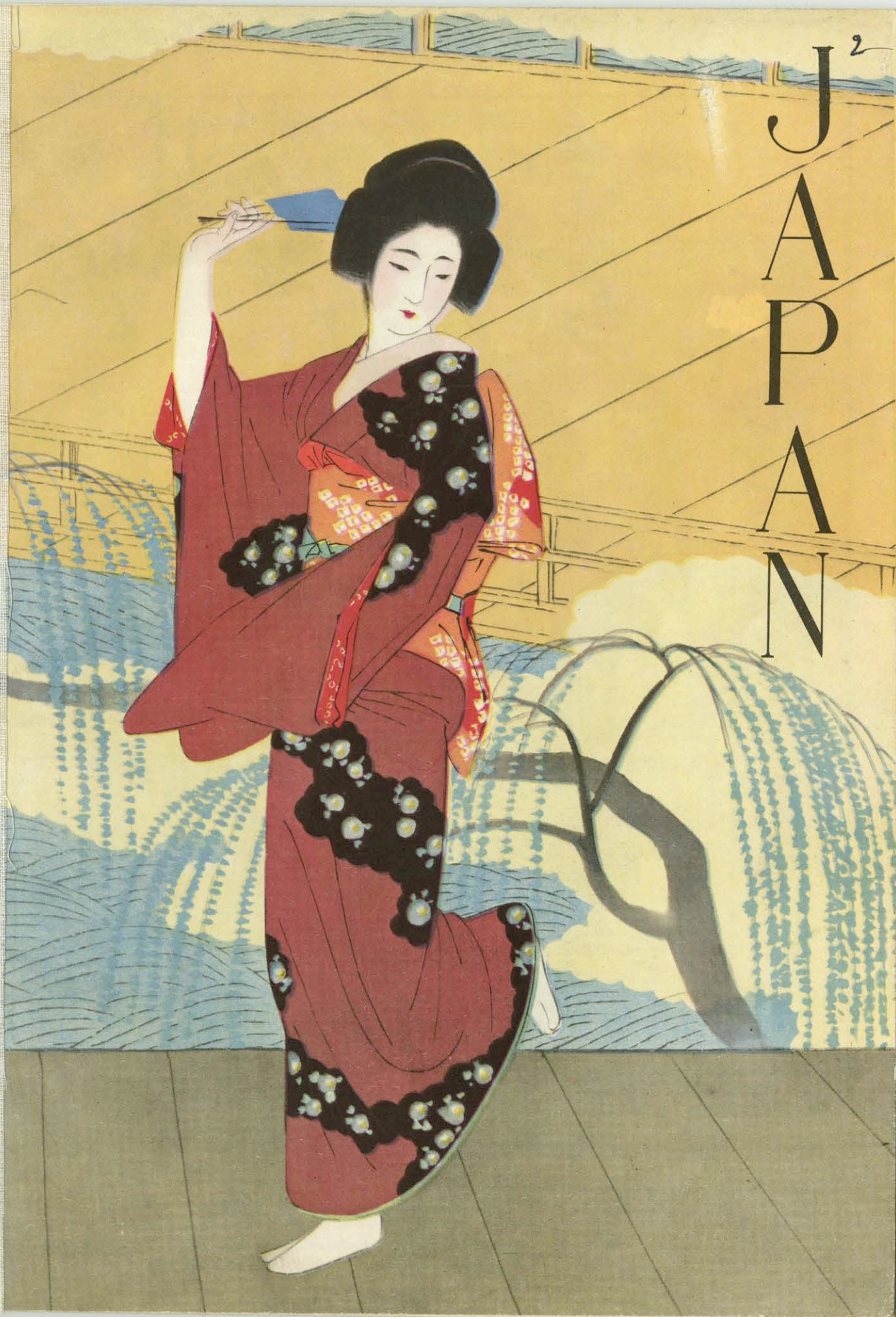
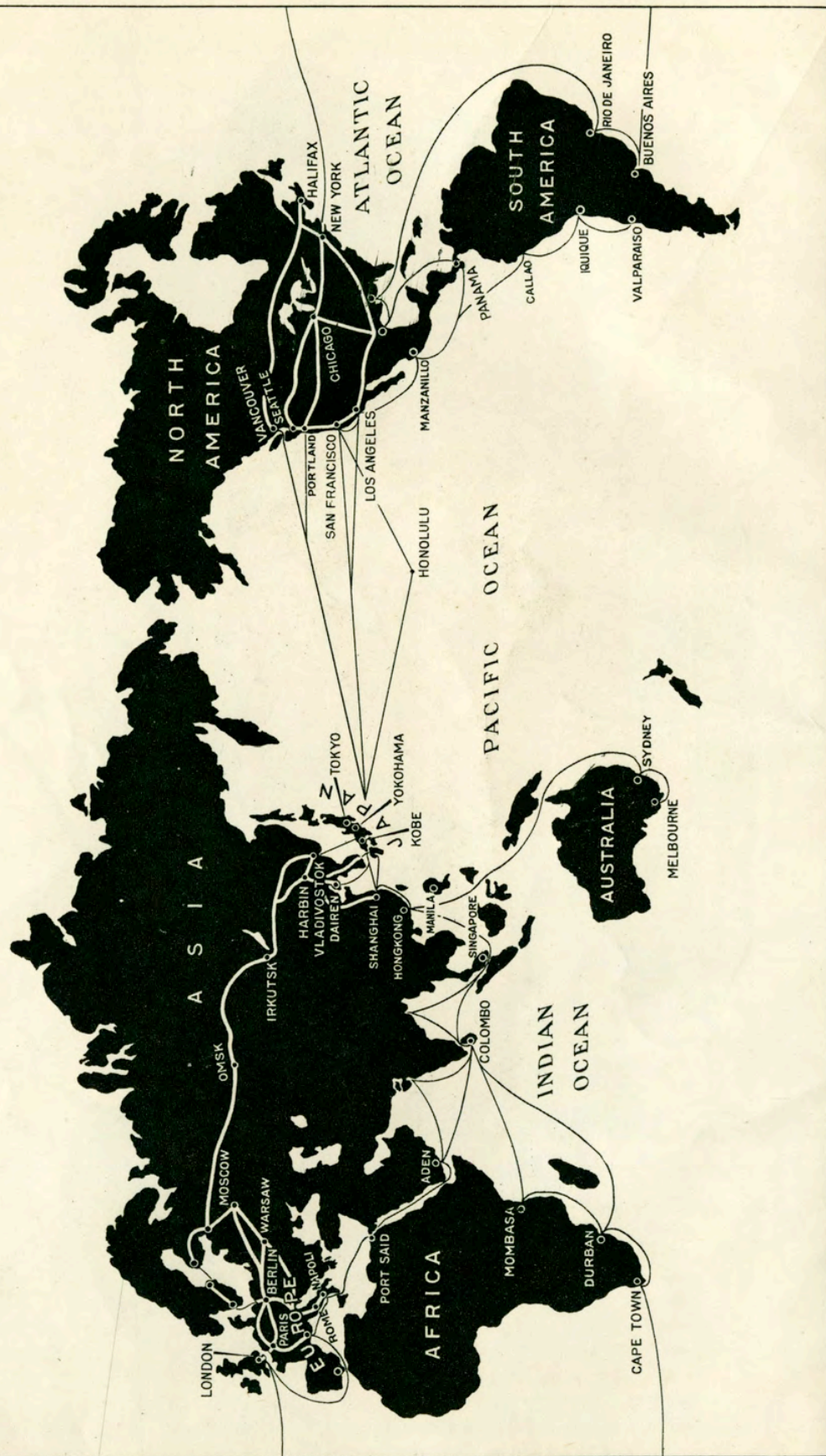


# J<sup>2</sup> A P A N





## WORLD ROUTES TO JAPAN



With her temperate climate and hospitable children, and a thousand and one other attractions, Japan is indeed a "Land of Color, Courtesy and Charm." It is an ideal holiday-land, fit to visit at any and every season of the year; it is the land where East and West meet in perfect accord, where the characteristic manners and customs of the East are kept intact, where the Oriental fine arts and ancient relics are seen in perfect repairs, and where the modern culture of the Occident is tempered by Oriental civilization.

Available throughout Japan are the latest travel facilities from automobile to airplane, plus rikisha and palanquin, which assure the tourist a delightful trip at minimum cost of time and money.

This booklet aims to give prospective visitors a short but faithful pictorial interpretation of present-day Japan, and a peep at the life of her people.





A view from the air. The lake at the foot bears a flawless reflection of the wonderful cone.

# MT. FUJI

Fuji-yama, the sacred mountain of Japan, is known all the world over for its perfect shape line. This symmetrical cone, at its highest point in summer, rises to the noble height of 12,467 feet, and presents a different aspect according to the change of climate or point of view.



Across the field of golden harvests.



Seen through the blossoming branches of the sakura.

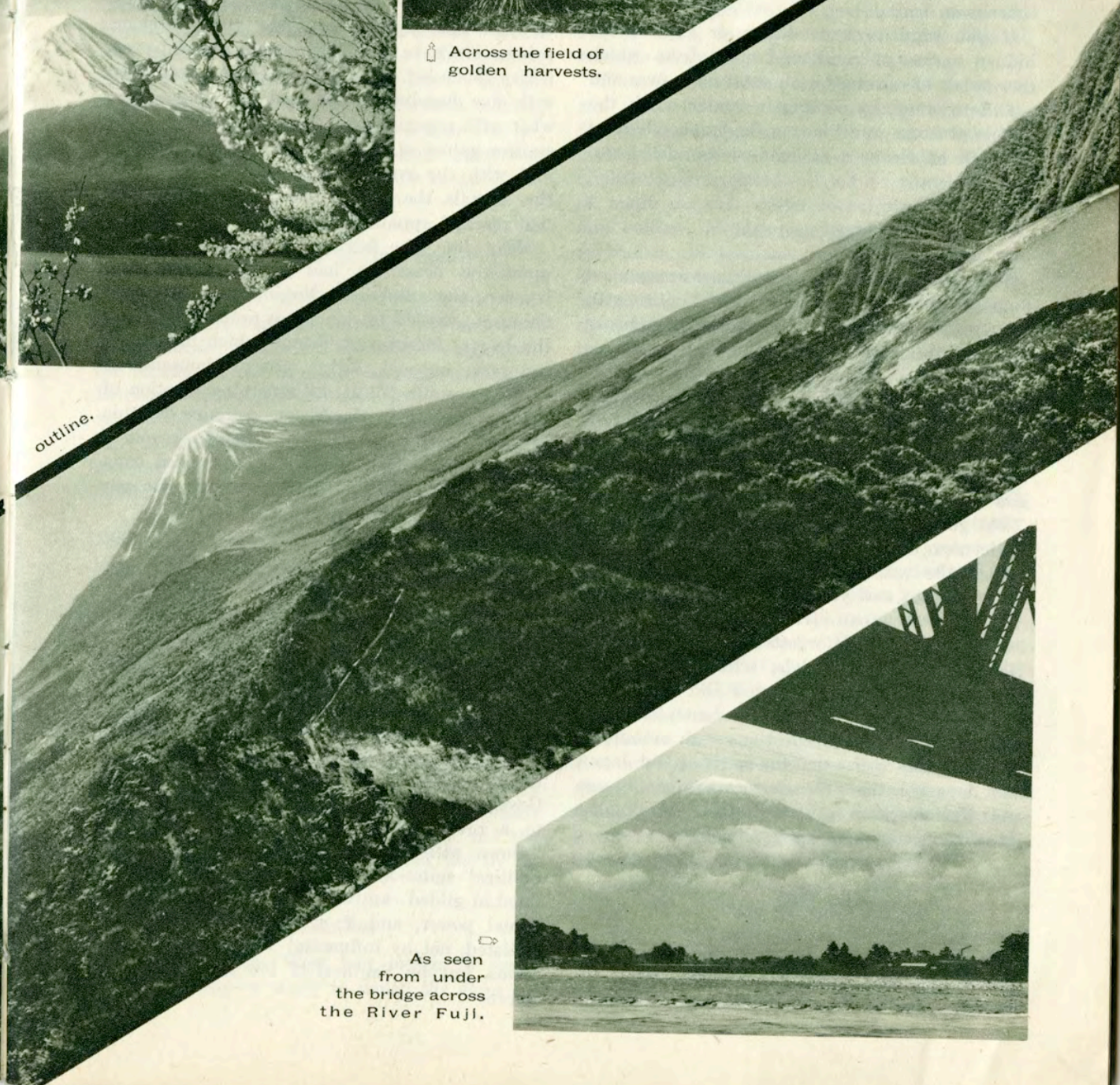


outline.

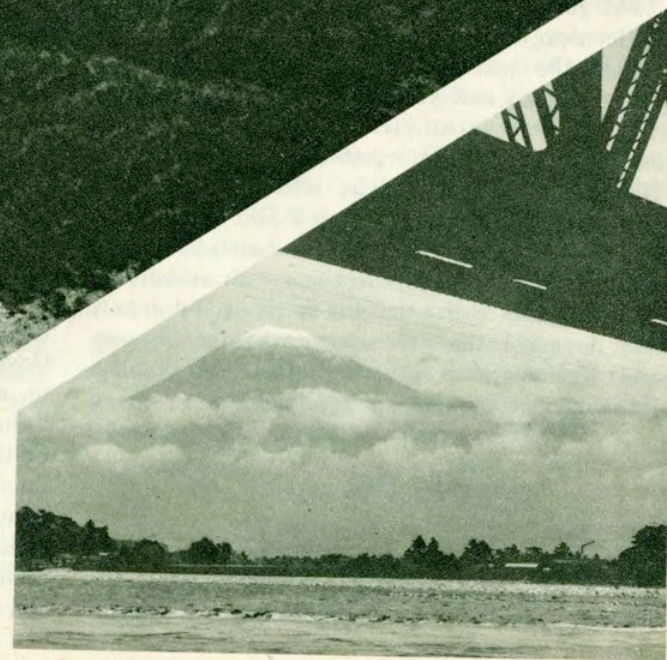


"Floating Fuji," as seen from across Lake Motosu.  
PHOTO: TOKYO ASAHI

A full view of the mountain with the majestic sweep of its



As seen from under the bridge across the River Fuji.





# JAPAN A CENTURY AGO AND TODAY

The keynote of Japan's civilization is that it is both very modern and very ancient. Like its emblem the cherry-tree, its roots lie deep in the soil, with legends thousands of years old, but its branches bear blossoms as young as spring. It is a mysterious blend of the old and new, and therein lies charm of the nation. It also explains why Japan is so much adored on the one hand, and on the other, criticized and suspected, sometimes even feared.

If you want to know Japan, or explore the hidden sources of cause and effect from which the nation has evolved, you must come over and see the country, by coming in contact with the people at home and viewing the bamboo-blue of Japanese landscape in all its varied and colorful environment.

## New and Old

Then you will see much that you are accustomed to see in the most modern of modern cities, with its palatial banks and business houses, its schools, colleges, libraries, its austere government offices and towering department stores, as well as fashionable rendezvous of pleasure and recreation where the cigarette-smoking youth and cocktail-drinking flapper often form a voluptuous triangle with philandering middle age amid the jingle of jazz music.

But go for a while out of the main avenue of modernism, and saunter into the quiet lanes, say, behind the wooded Ueno in Tokyo, or up the hills of Kyoto, and you will see something reminiscent of old Japan—scenes which seem to have leaped out of the unforgotten pages of Lafcadio Hearn or Lord Redesdale, telling tales of unadulterated and unsophisticated Old Japan, the hidden source from which New Japan has inevitably sprung. No more do the garish symptoms of modernism prove that the spirit of Old Japan has departed than the skyscrapers of Chicago and New York are the sign that America has given her soul to material splendor.

## A Century Ago

One hundred years ago Japan as a nation was spell-bound with a Rip Van Winkle sleep. Internally, she had troubles, social and political,

but externally, it was the same thing to her if the rest of the world was non-existent. It was in the era of Tempo, in the reign of the eleventh Shogun, Iyenari, when the ruling Tokugawa dynasty had apparently reached the zenith of power and prosperity, the Shogun being honored with the highest rank the Mikado could bestow, which no other of his predecessors had ever enjoyed.

It was, however, only among the ruling classes of high office-holders of Yedo and merchant princes of Osaka that leisure and material prosperity abounded. The Shogun's harem was filled with five hundred ladies and concubines, and what with nepotism and favoritism, playing the sinister games of intrigue and counter-intrigue and with the avarice, luxury and indolence of the officials, the expenses of the Administration had reached appalling figures.

Meanwhile, the burden of taxation pressing upon the peasantry had grown heavier and heavier; the number of Ronin, or unemployed Samurai, swelled to dangerous proportions; and the fearful famines of Tempo which had lasted for years on end, killed tens of thousands of luckless people till at last this concatenation of woes culminated in the famous uprising of Oshio in 1838, which was nothing less than the revolt of an ex-police-official and his two-sworded comrades, inciting mobs of hungry wretches to acts of pillage and plunder.

## Commodore Perry

Then followed sixteen years of hectic reform and counter-reform in which laws of Draconian severity alternated with the expedient rule of "drift"—when the nation was shocked to find Commodore Perry with his "black ships," rapping at its closed door. It threw the whole country into a panic, revealing the helplessness of the Government in a lurid light, and gave an impetus to a revolutionary movement with its cry of "Down with the Shogunate!" So began the political agitation to restore the Emperor, confined in gilded captivity in Kyoto, to the seat of actual power, and it was a popular movement initiated, not by influential vassals of powerful Clans, but by Samurai of low rank, especially Ronin.

## The Fall and the Re-birth

Another sixteen years, and the proud house of Tokugawa which had prospered for 265 years, together with the system of military feudalism, inaugurated by Yoritomo in 1192, came crashing to the ground (1868). The end of the Tokugawa regime marked the end of its age-old national seclusion, and the start of the vigorous march on Western lines, the beginning of New Japan.

The progress Japan has since made is phenomenal, which many Western critics consider as unparalleled in history. Reform, innovation and improvement followed one after another with breathless rapidity. The dominant principle of the new rulers of Japan during the first ten or fifteen years was embodied in the motto, "Down with the old evils!" Destruction must precede construction. In their ardor for reform and reconstruction, our early Meiji reformers seemed, in many a case, to have gone a little too far, destroying such things as would better have been preserved. Sacrifice was inevitable in an era of headlong progress.

## Westernization at Top Speed

The old style of head-dress for men was abolished in 1871, together with the two swords of the Samurai. Army and navy were reorganized, the former on the German and the latter on British models. Universal conscription was adopted in 1873 to replace the old privileges of Samurai. Young government officials and students were sent abroad to study the arts and sciences of the West.

A Constitution was granted by the Emperor in 1889, and the first Parliamentary session was held in the following year. Side by side with the law-making of the Imperial Diet, developed industries of all descriptions as well as trade and commerce. The whole land was covered with cobwebs of railways and telegraph wires, cables and electric poles. Schools, hospitals and libraries cropped up everywhere, and, in short, within half-a-century of the opening of the national door in 1868, Japan had acquired all the paraphernalia of a modern State. The war with China in 1894-5 aroused the world's attention to the existence of this prodigy in the Far East, and the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5) placed her in the front rank of the Powers.

## A Reaction

By this time the West had begun to study Japan seriously—a study in which the Japanese

united with patriotic zest—to discover the secrets of her phenomenal achievements, which were attributed to causes deeper than mere adoption or imitation of Western civilization. The result of it was a revelation that there was in Old Japan the seed of culture and strength that went to make the greatness of New Japan, and that the isolation of feudal Japan, while it had done incalculable harm in retarding progress, had enabled the people for over two centuries to enjoy uninterrupted reign of peace, so propitious to the development of native arts and crafts. In other words, the soul of Old Japan was found to be the creator of the new and the spirit of revolt which caused her sons to rise and destroy the Tokugawa regime, was, in the last analysis, the same as the constructive genius that made the era of Meiji, for it demonstrated the national courage of action in a crisis.

Thus, the pendulum began to sway in the opposite direction of conservative nationalism; the former attachment to the West was somewhat cooled, and the re-examination of the Eastern civilization stimulated. It led to the discovery of many an old master in various lines of art and culture, hitherto neglected, and also to a revival of old fashions, festivals and other observances which were regarded as obsolete, even barbarous, in the early years of Meiji, among them the Tea Ceremony, the "Nō" drama, and the picturesque annual festivals.

## Japan's Two Faces

The same tendency to attach new values to things of old prevails today, and it may be said that, anomalous as it may sound, we of 1933 have better facilities and opportunities to study Old Japan than our fathers had fifty years ago. Hence the double aspects of Japan, new and old, as we said at the outset. In other words, Japan has two faces; the colorful, mysterious and romantic Japan of Lafcadio Hearn, of blossoms, geisha and Mount Fuji, is only one side of the show whose facade is a World Power equipped with puissant army and navy, together with Press, Parliament, and net-works of railways and ubiquitous motor and bus services. It is impossible to give a complete picture of such a country in a booklet of this kind, but we will briefly survey some of the principal features, commonly regarded as landmarks of a civilized nation.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



## COMMUNICATION ORGANS

Up to the Restoration, ere the modernizing process commenced, Japan had been no better off than she was ten centuries before, with her sedan chairs and ponderous, creaking ox-driven wooden carriages. The change in modes of conveyance and communication came with startling rapidity. The ancient system of street-carriers gave place to the modern postal system in 1868. The sedan chair carried by two naked coolies was supplanted by the railway in 1872. The first steamship company was established in 1870, followed by another in 1871, the two pioneer establishments subsequently to be popularly known as the N. Y. K. and O. S. K.

The first telegraphic apparatus to be seen in Japan was brought by Commodore Perry on his second visit (1855), but it was in 1869 that its first communication took place between Tokyo and Yokohama. Japan joined the International Postal Convention in 1877, and the International Telegraphic Convention in 1879, while the telephone service was started in 1890 and the domestic parcel post service in 1891.

The electric tram came to Japan rather late. The first electric car was run in Kyoto in 1895, followed by that of Nagoya in 1898, and Yokohama in 1899; and Tokyo last of all in 1903. Today there is scarce a city but has electrically-propelled street cars.

The first automobile was seen in Japan in 1897. The Japanese were shy of the innovation at first. During ten years only 16 automobiles had been imported. It was after the World War that their number increased with leaps and bounds. The 1932 census registered 110,000 automobiles in Japan proper.

## MACHINE INDUSTRY

It is easy to understand that in a country where fifty years ago every native industry was carried on by hand, the development of machine industry should be of quite recent date. Organs of communication and transportation had to be perfected before machinery could be used. So, except in filature, spinning and weaving, so indispensable to the silk industry, the use of machinery was in a primitive state. It was after the Sino-Japanese war that real progress came.

The pioneer of modern industry was undoubtedly the Government Iron Works, established in 1897 at Yawata, Kyushu, with a plant capable of producing 90,000 tons of pig iron and steel, which was doubled in a short time. In 1903 the

Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Kobe, was completed, followed by Japan Steel Works, in Hokkaido, in 1907, and so on.

The ship-building industry in this country had a fairly long history, traceable to the days of the Bakufu. For many years after the Restoration, this branch of industry had been under Government control as most other industries had been in their initial stages. But between 1884 and 1886 all the Government dockyards were transferred to private management, and in the thirty years that followed ship-building made signal development, due partly to the liberal subsidies annually given by the Imperial Government. Between 1907 and 1911, three modern turbine boats of 13,000 tons were built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki. These constituted the trio of the N. Y. K. Line's California-Orient service till the super-modern trio, namely, *Asama*, *Chichibu*, and *Tatsuta*, all home-made motorships of 18,000 tons, were placed on the service in 1930. During the World War, 335 new dockyards sprung up and the total building tonnage in 1919 amounted to 630,000 tons. These figures will explain the rapid development when compared with the 50,000 tons in 1913.

## ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Japan, deficient in natural resources, is favored with abundant water-supply, and well adapted for the white-coal industry. Hence its brilliant future prospects. Even at present there is hardly a village throughout the breadth and length of the Empire which does not see the white light of electricity. Yet it was only in 1878 that the first electric light was turned on, when the captain of a warship, built in England, returning to Japan, ordered the electric lights to be put out while she lay near the shore, lest the villagers should be frightened at the "magic" display.

After the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) the electric industry received a strong impetus, but its solid foundation was not laid until after the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), when a special Government commission completed an investigation of the national water-power resources, and an important step was taken towards the electrification of all advancing industries.

In 1915 the Inawashiro Water Power Company succeeded in transmitting 115,000 volts for a distance of 150 miles, which at that time was third among world records. At the end of 1931 the electric lamps registered numbered 36,839,607, while the total capacity of generating power amounted to 3,188,000 kilowatts.

## EDUCATION

It is true that the Tokugawa Government had not been wholly indifferent in the matter of education, but it was at its best inadequate and unsatisfactory, the subjects taught being confined to reading, writing and arithmetics plus Chinese classics and national history. Female education had been sadly neglected. It was after the Meiji Government that education received really serious consideration. The Emperor Meiji, mindful of the value of education, declared in one of His rescripts, "henceforth there shall be not an illiterate family in a village nor an illiterate person in a family throughout Our realm." Such was the ideal of our popular education, and the Government has since been exerting all its powers to fulfil the Imperial decree.

The problems of female and technical education, which had been somewhat neglected up till 30 years ago, began to be seriously studied about the time of the Russo-Japanese war, and the next question to be solved was "democratizing" the educational organs. In the past the Government had given almost exclusive attention to the official schools and colleges; and the non-Government institutions enjoyed little or none of the privileges granted to Government schools. Owing, however, to the remarkable progress effected by many private schools, the Government were prevailed upon to accord the same honorable status to the more prominent of them that is enjoyed by the best Government institution. The census of 1929 gave the number of educational institutions as:—42 universities; 259 colleges of different descriptions; 2,481 middle schools; 25,626 primary schools.

## MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Medicine was a convenient channel, so to speak, through which Western civilization first flowed into this land of self-imposed isolation, and medical students were among the first to behold the light of Western culture glistening on the far horizon. It may be remembered that during the Tokugawa regime of over two centuries Christianity as well as foreign intercourse was taboo, and no foreign books save those of medical science were allowed within Japanese shores. Thus, the Christian missionaries came in the guise of doctors, and many an ambitious youngman athirst after Western learning took to the medical profession.

Therefore, of all Western sciences since developed medicine is admittedly one of the most highly-

advanced in Japan, many of its votaries having attained world-wide distinction. However, Japan is in no small measure indebted to the tuition of foreign scholars and physicians, notably, to American and German. Among others, mention must be made of Dr. A. E. Hepburn, the famous compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary, and Dr. Eldridge, who rendered valuable assistance in framing the regulations and training the officers pertaining to the quarantine service. Among the German scholars Dr. E. Baelz and Dr. T. Scriba were most prominent.

It is hardly necessary to point out that in all the large cities throughout Japan are to be found great modern hospitals, either privately administered or under Government control, while the number of licensed physicians in all departments of the medical profession is steadily on the increase.

Statistics for 1930 show that there were 65,746 physicians and 2,128 hospitals, including many charity hospitals, maintained either by the Government or by private donations.

Sanitation and the administration of the health service are under the direct control of the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Office, to which all matters pertaining to public hygiene are referred. Subordinate to it are a number of institutions and laboratories devoted to the promotion of sanitary conditions and the health of the nation. Ample water supplies and sewage works are installed in all the principal cities, the first modern waterworks being completed in Yokohama in the eighties.

## JAPAN

Japan, emerging slowly from the shadows of the past,  
Awakes at last!  
Opens her eyes, her sleepy eyes, in glad surprise,  
upon a world so vast—  
A world wherein her future lies—  
The die is cast!  
She can not, if she would, go back.  
The black, dark night of superstition ends!  
Buddha lives on—but Life has won!  
Life, with its vigor and its thrills!  
Life, with its thousand, thousand ills—  
But none that bind as did the old, old chain!  
Oh, never more the dim, dark days, never again!  
The bound soul has been freed!  
In Freedom's warm, strong arms, it gathers strength!  
No more the ancient way—the new life charms—  
The new ways win!  
Japan, with lifted eyes, has entered in!

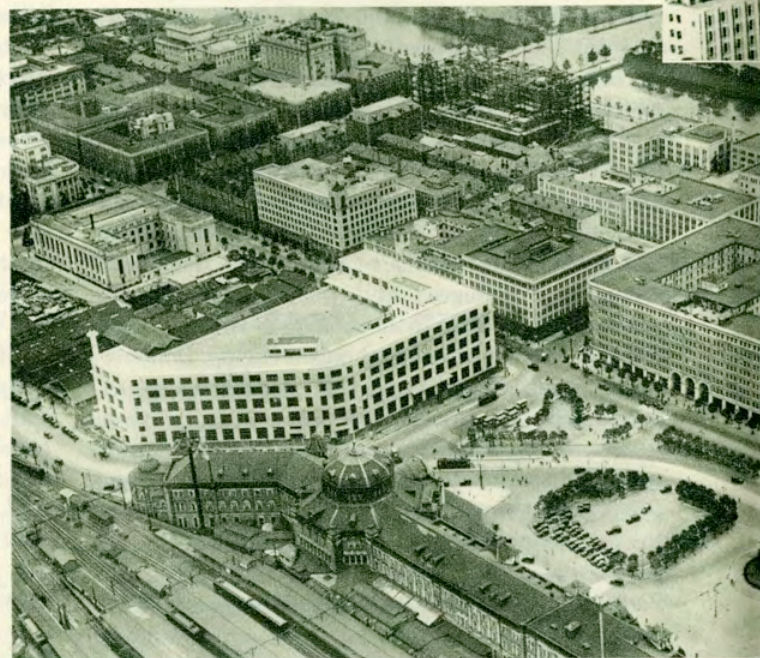
—By Jean Palmer Nye



# GREATER TOKYO



New building of  
the Imperial Diet.



Marunouchi I—  
Tokyo Station,  
Central Post Of-  
fice and other  
buildings.



Kwannon temple  
(dedicated to the  
Goddess of Mercy),  
fronted with two  
rows of souvenir  
shops, Asakusa.  
PHOTO: TOKYO NICHINICHI



Marunouchi II—Press and Theatre Center.



Ueno Park in  
cherry-blossom time.  
PHOTO: TOKYO ASAHI



Bridges over  
the River Sumida.

On October 1, 1932 was born Greater Tokyo with its population of nearly five million, as a result of the incorporation of many towns and suburban districts within the municipal area. The great fire and earthquake of 1923 destroyed the best part of the capital, but proved a blessing in disguise. There was something heroic in the strenuous efforts made by the Government and citizens to effect this colossal reconstruction.

It is inevitable that there should be certain irregularities and lack of uniformity in the size and shape of the buildings which had to be constructed in haste, but large, solid, graceful structures on broad modern streets are being built, and it is, we hope, only a question of time before Tokyo will become one of the most handsome cities in the world, worthy of being the capital of Dai Nippon. In point of population Greater Tokyo may boast of being second only to the greatest city in the world, as the following table shows:

City	Population	Area (sq. miles)
New York	6,930,000	309.00
Greater Tokyo	4,971,000	217.00
London	4,397,000	116.00
Berlin	4,333,000	341.00
Chicago	3,376,500	204.00

Once upon a time, Basil Hall Chamberlain wrote: "The prospect of a Japanese city from a height is monotonous. Not a tower, not a dome, not a minaret, nothing aspiring heavenward, save in rare cases a painted pagoda half-hidden amidst the trees which it barely tops,—nothing but long, low lines of thatch and tiles, even the Buddhist temple roofs being but moderately raised above the rest, and even their curves being only quaint and graceful, nowise imposing."

So much change has come over the surface of Tokyo since Professor Chamberlain wrote this over thirty years ago, especially during the past ten years, that he would find the above description quite out-of-date and inaccurate, as he would find many of his articles in his well-known work, "Things Japanese."

From the roof garden of one of the modern department stores of which the Ginza, the Fifth Avenue of Tokyo, boasts half-a-dozen, one gains an impressive view of a great city, not unlike any other great metropolis in the world, in which huge, towering buildings of solid granite are cropping up here, there and all over the vast expanse.

The business section known as Marunouchi, especially in the vicinity of the Palace Moat with its "green banks and spreading pines," is strikingly Western, one gigantic office-building, known as "Maru-buil" containing a mobile population of over 10,000 people. The river flowing through the city, the Sumida, is spanned by many beautiful bridges of post-earthquake construction, some of which are regarded as triumphs of engineering, and a tribute to the Japanese engineer.





Mausoleum of the Tokugawa Shogun, Shiba Park.



Entrance to the Imperial Palace.



Meiji Shrine, dedicated to the Great Emperor Meiji.

One of the modern department stores in Tokyo.

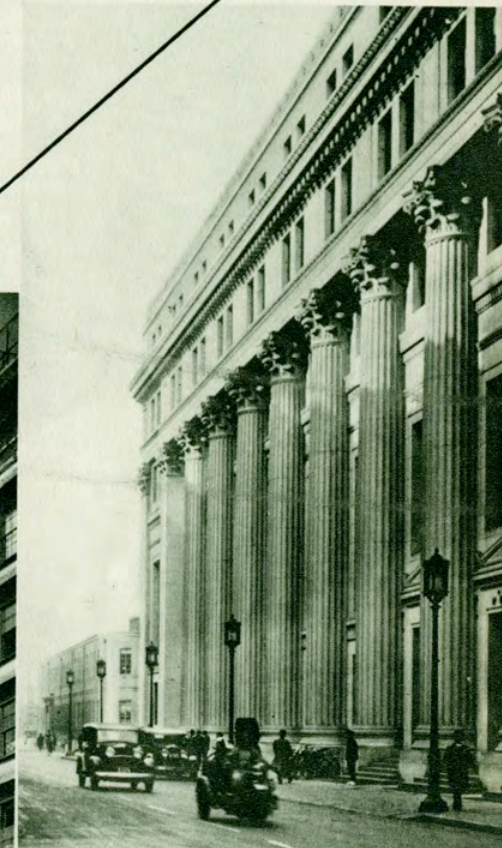
Ryogoku Bridge over the River Sumida.  
PHOTO: MASAO HORINO



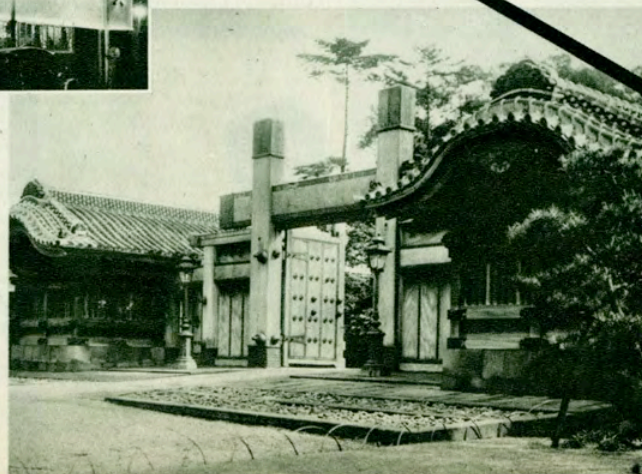
One of the big cafés in the Ginza Street, the Fifth Avenue of Tokyo.  
PHOTO: YOSHIO WATANABE



Old and New on the pavement.



A bank building.



Feudal atmosphere still lingers in modern Tokyo.



# SCENIC BEAUTY

## 1.

☞ Lake Chuzenji  
& Kegon Water-  
fall, Nikko  
A "National  
Park."



☞ Lake Towada,  
a "National  
Park" in north-  
eastern Japan.

A pastoral  
scene in  
Hokkaido.



☞ Japanese Alps  
soaring above  
the clouds.



☞ A winter scene  
at Matsushima  
or Pine Islands.

A picturesque panorama of Lake Toya, Hokkaido. Natural hot baths,  
golfing, boating and fishing are added to its scenic attractions.







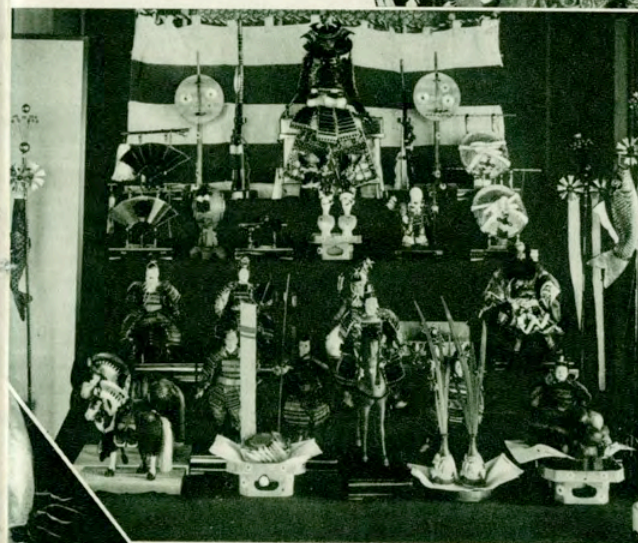
◀ Folk-dance at the Feast of Lanterns.



# Annual FESTIVITIES

▶ Reviewing the firemen (in January). Acrobatic feats by chosen firemen.

▶ Gorgeous display of mailed warrior dolls on Boys' Festival Day.



▶ "Torino-ichi" market for decorated bamboo rakes, believed to



have a miraculous power of gathering fortunes.

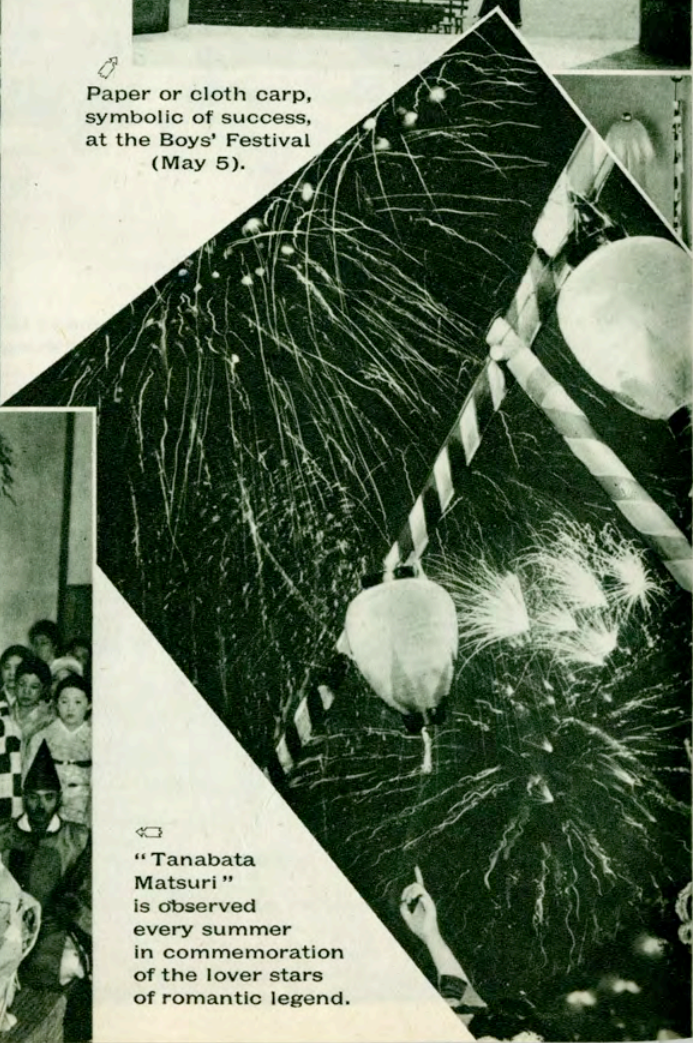


▶ Paper or cloth carp, symbolic of success, at the Boys' Festival (May 5).

Girls' Doll Festival, on March 3.



▶ "Tanabata Matsuri" is observed every summer in commemoration of the lover stars of romantic legend.



▶ Fireworks on the River Sumida, Tokyo, known as River Carnival, attracting immense crowds of spectators.



▶ Playing battledore and shuttlecock at New-Year-tide.



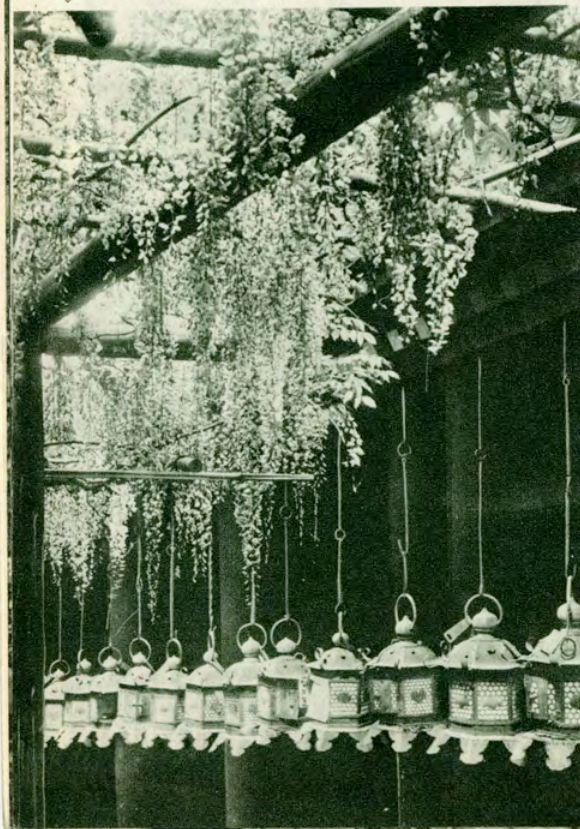




A cherry-tree in full blossom before a Shinto shrine. (April)

A Plum-grove in the countryside. (February)

A canopy of wistaria above a long row of bronze lanterns. (May)

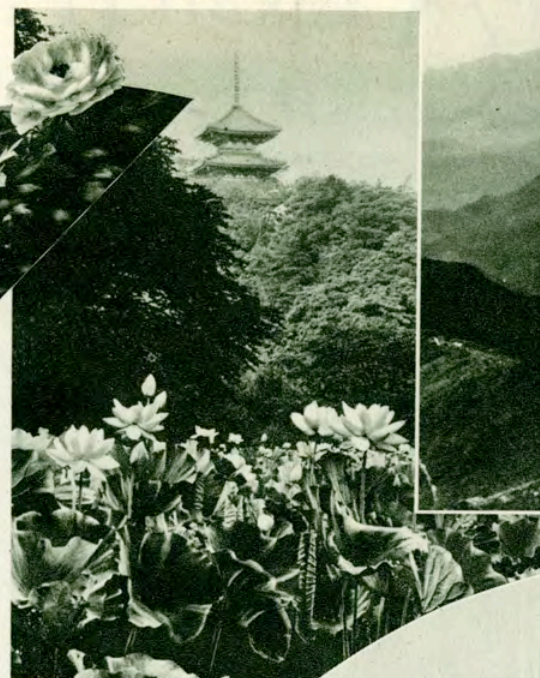


Azaleas in profusion. (May)

Tree-peonies. (May to June)



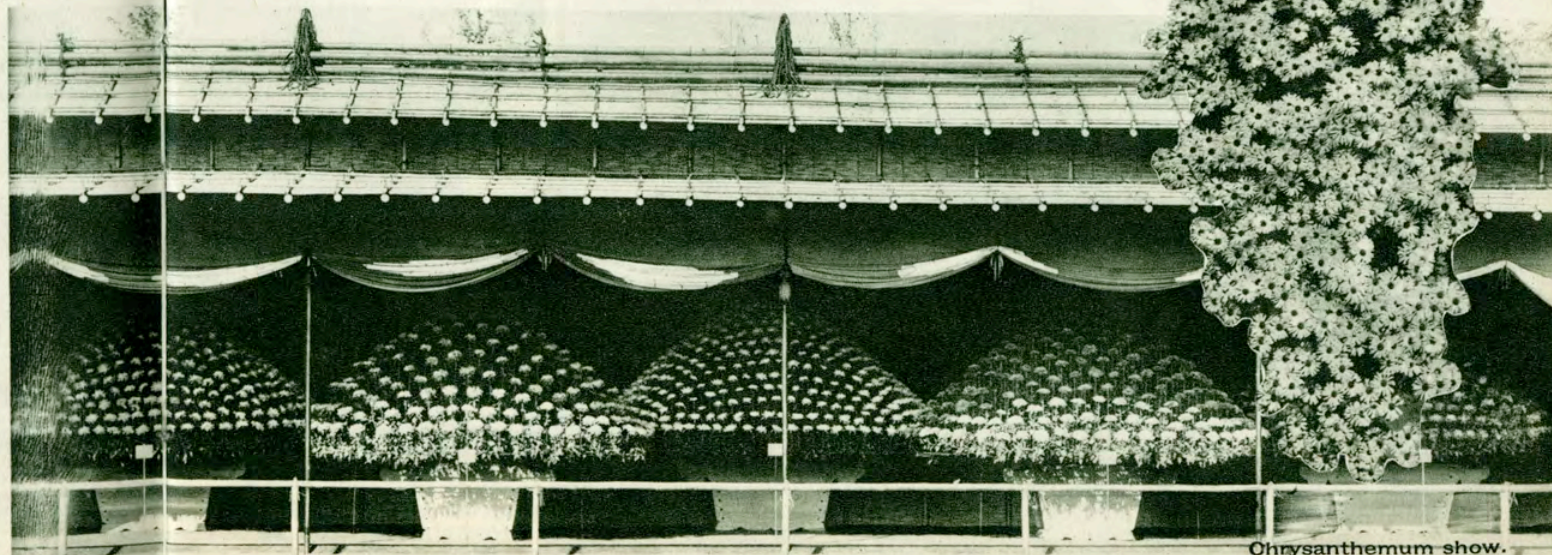
Lotus flowers. (August)



Silver thaw at Unzen.



In an iris garden. (May)

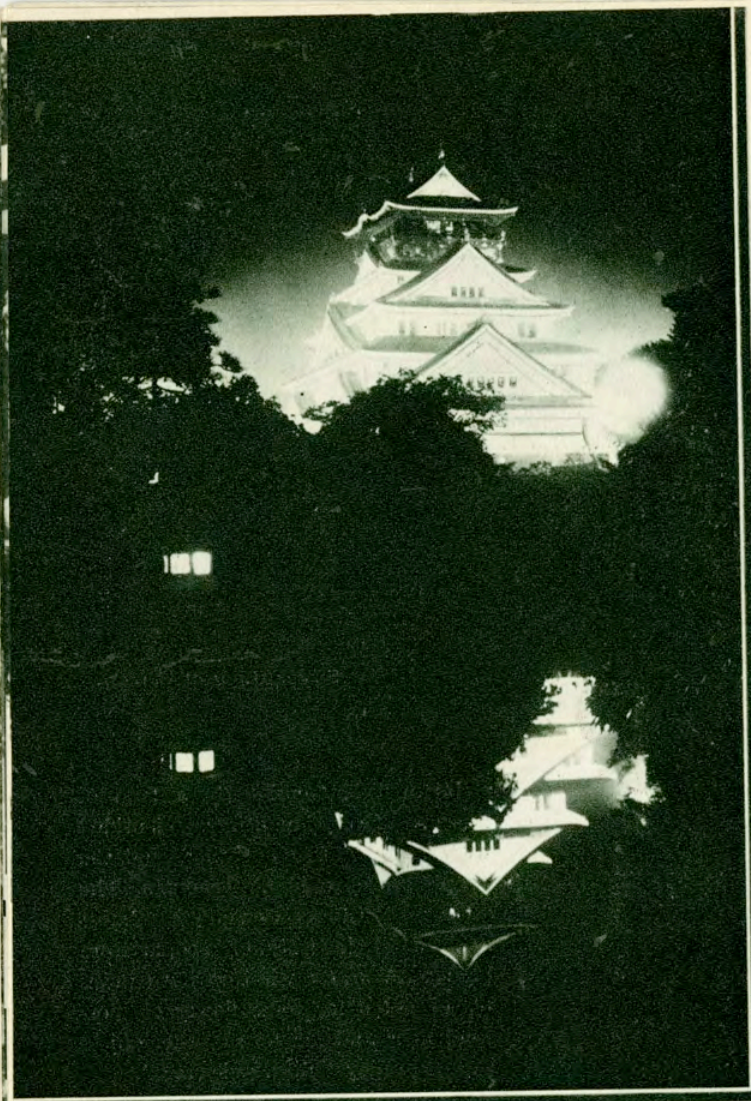


Chrysanthemum show. (October to November)

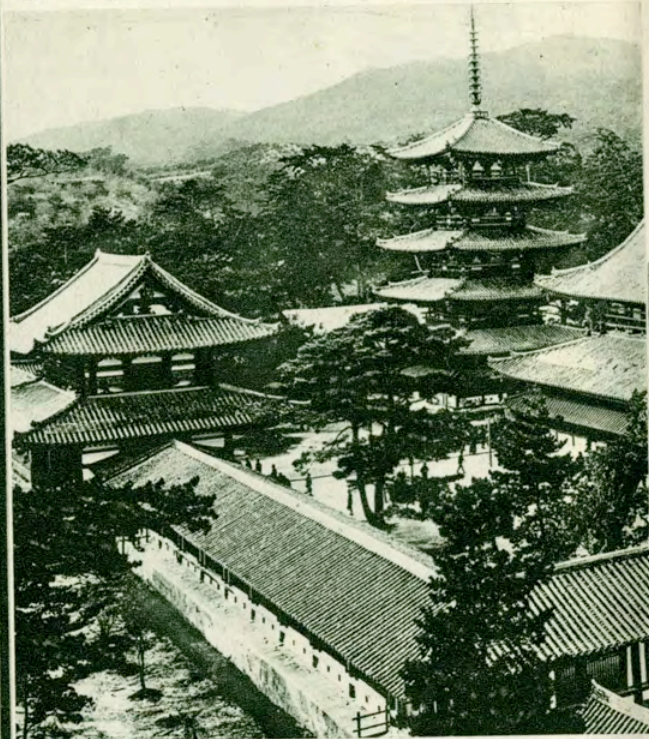
Japan is pre-eminently a land of flowers. Every month is identified with some flower or other, and the people are devoted flower-lovers. The "hanami" (flower-viewing) is almost a national institution: people from highest to lowest will turn out to visit places noted for some flower or blossom, near and far, for no other object than to enjoy "flower-viewing."



# ARCHITECTURAL



⌚ A striking nocturnal view of an old castle, with its reflection in the water.



⌚ Kiyomizu-dera, one of the famous Buddhist temples in Kyoto.

⌚ Horyuji temple in Nara (built 1,300 years ago), the oldest wooden structure in the world.

# MONUMENTS



⌚ Kintai-bashi or "Brocade Bridge," near Miyajima, is famous for its unique structure, built in 1673 without nails.



⌚ Daibutsu or "Great Buddha" of Kamakura.  
PHOTO : MASAO HORINO



⌚ Yomei-mon of the Toshogu Shrine, Nikko, the most famous temple-gate in Japan.

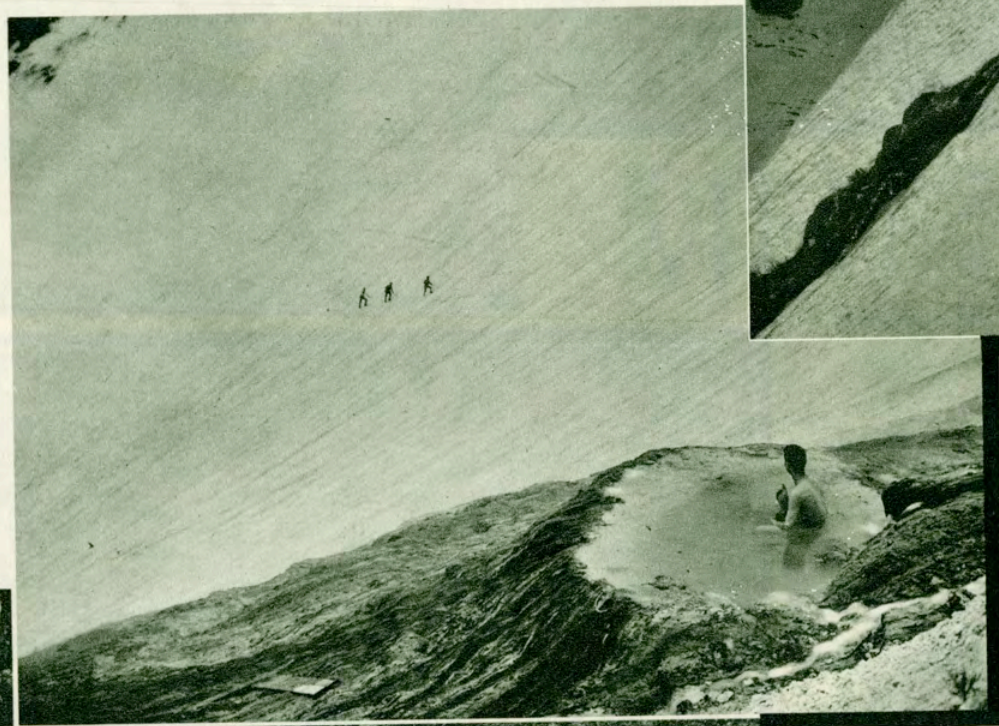


The rugged ridges of the Japanese Alps.



Shooting the Hozu Rapids, near Kyoto. Handled by skilful boatmen, the punt sweeps down through the steep gorge.

A welcome gift from the god of mountains, located at an altitude of 5,000 ft. in the Japanese Alps. PHOTO M. YAMAGUCHI



The Deer Park at Nara, the ancient capital of Japan (709-784 A.D.). The city abounds in old monuments and relics.



# SCENIC BEAUTY 2.

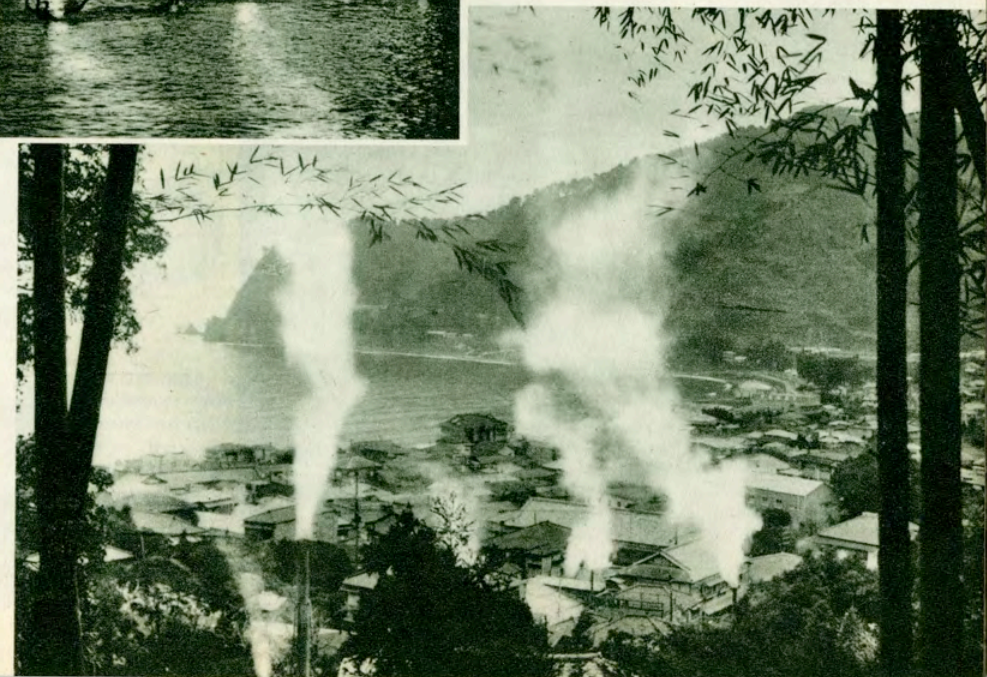


Lake Hakone, a gem of the Hakone district, which is wellknown for its hot springs and exquisite mountain scenery, good motor roads and fine hotels. Two hours from Tokyo.



Cormorant fishing on the Nagara. The birds, dexterous divers and fishers, can catch more than 100 fish in an hour (season: mid-May to mid-Oct.).

Atami spa, one of the famous watering resorts in Japan.

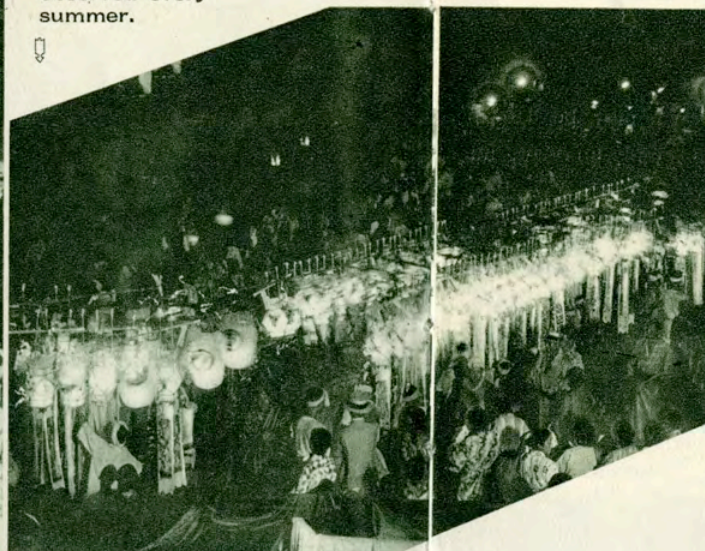






Shrine Car, one of the chief attractions of the Shinto festival. The car is carried through the gaily-decorated streets by scores of men attired in uniform dress.

"Festival of Lanterns," a Buddhist fête in honor of the departed, observed every summer.



The anniversary of death of Nichiren, a Buddhist saint, is observed by tens of thousands of zealots, making pilgrimage to the temple.



Aoi Festival of the Kamo Shrine, Kyoto (May 15).  
PHOTO: TOYO OKAMOTO

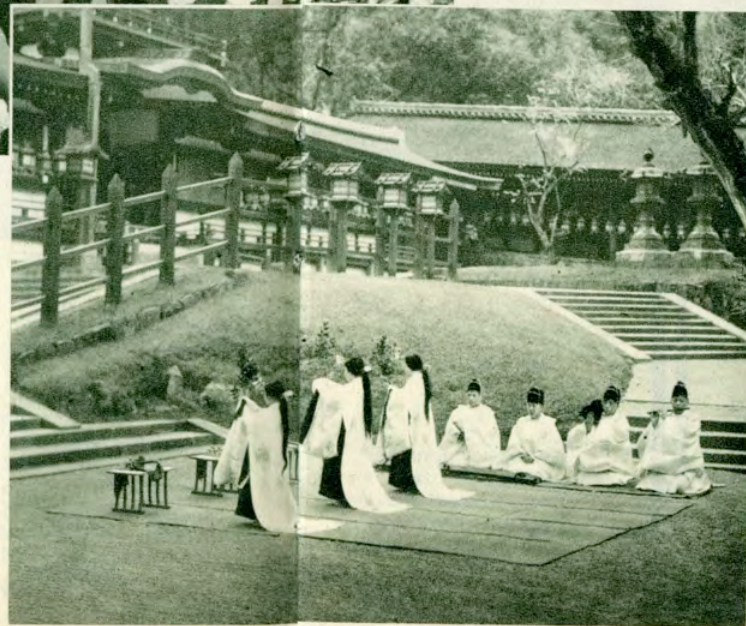
# FESTIVALS



One of the procession-cars, lavishly ornamented, parading through the open streets during the famous Gion Festival, Kyoto (July 17-24).

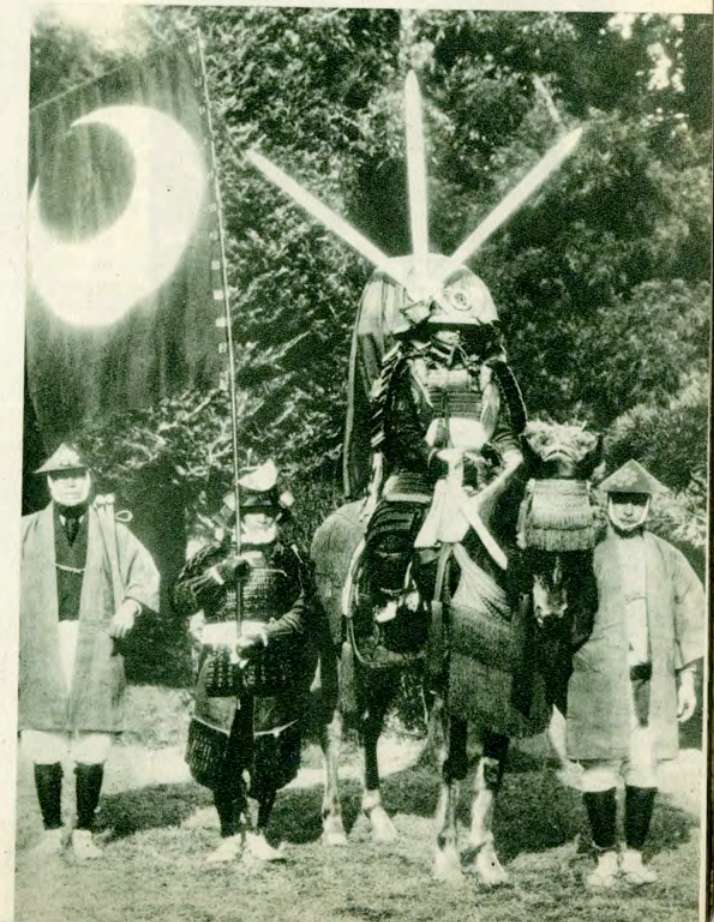


Sacred Shinto dancing in the courtyard of the Kasuga Shrine, Nara.  
PHOTO: OSUI YAMADA



Japan is a land of myths and legends, and hardly a day passes but some festival or other is celebrated somewhere in the country. Most festivals and many other annually-recurring events are a constant source of enjoyment to foreign visitors.

Nomaoui at Soma: "Armourclad Cavalry Parade" is the chief attraction of this festival, annually held near Haranomachi (July 11-13).





# Landscape gardens

The whole of Japan may be described as one great natural garden. In it are found, however, numerous smaller gardens, public and private, designed to produce exquisite effects. The chief characteristic of these gardens is the reproduction of their attractive features on small scales, and they are clear ponds, miniature hills, murmuring brooklets, oddly-shaped trees, moss-covered rocks, stone lanterns and bridges, etc.



Ritsurin Park, near Takamatsu, containing within its extensive area six large ponds and thirteen hills.



Garden attached to Okuma Hall, Tokyo.



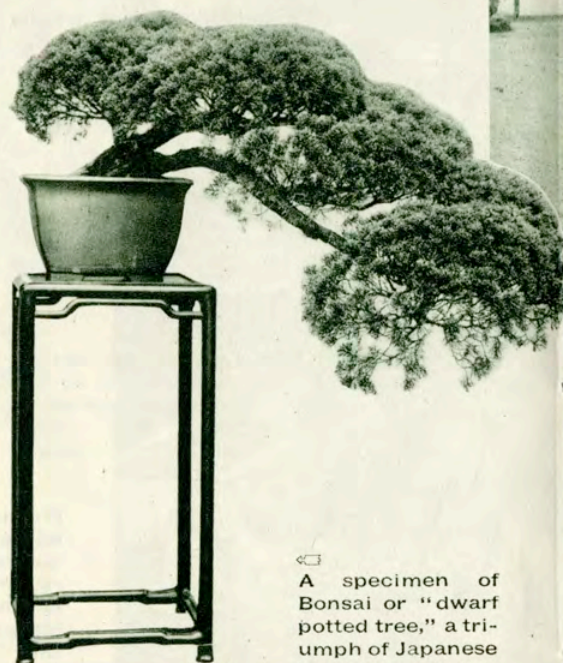
Kinkakuji garden with its famous "Golden Pavilion," Kyoto.  
PHOTO: TOYO OKAMOTO



The frost protection is necessary to some trees, but not altogether unaesthetic.  
PHOTO: TOKYO ASAHI



A corner of a private garden, representing a mountain spring.



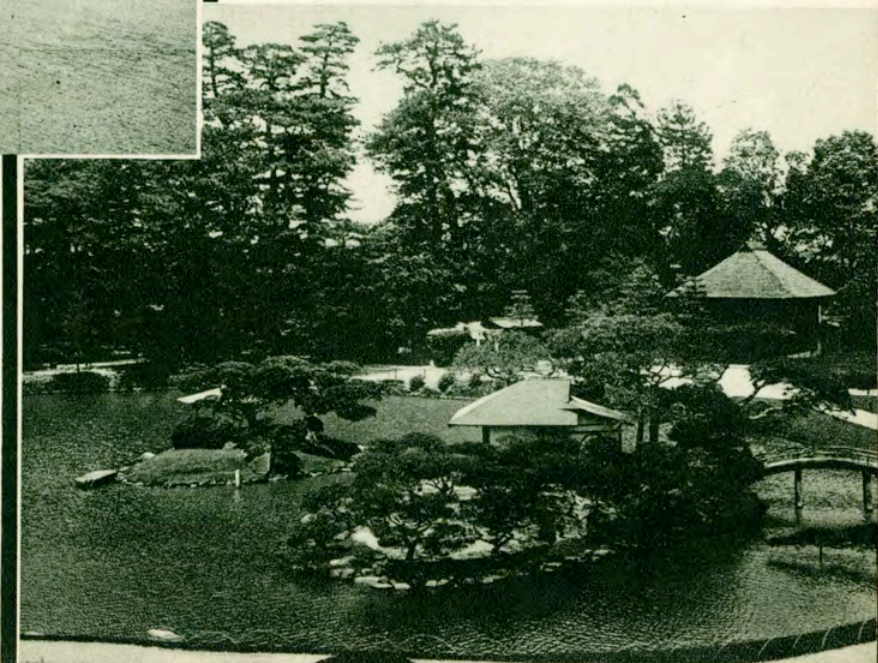
A specimen of Bonsai or "dwarf potted tree," a triumph of Japanese horticultural art.



A view of the Ryuanji garden, Kyoto, one of the famous classical gardens.



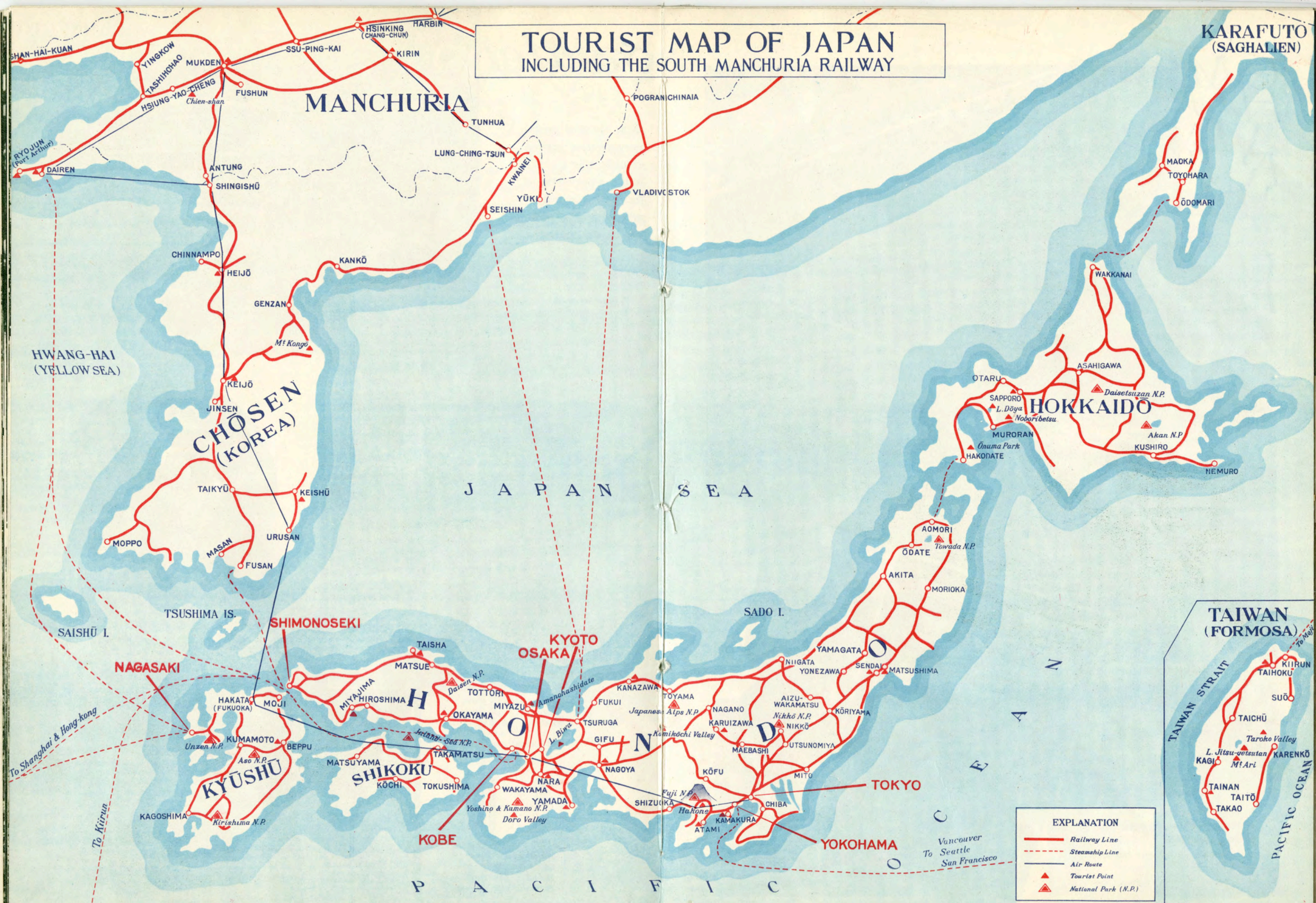
A stone lantern and stepping stones.



Korakuen garden, Okayama, one of the three most famous gardens in Japan.

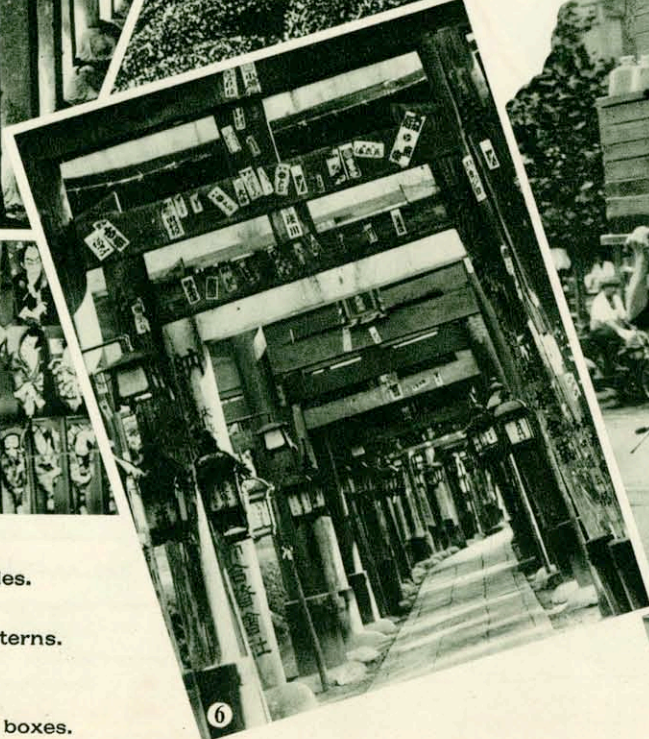
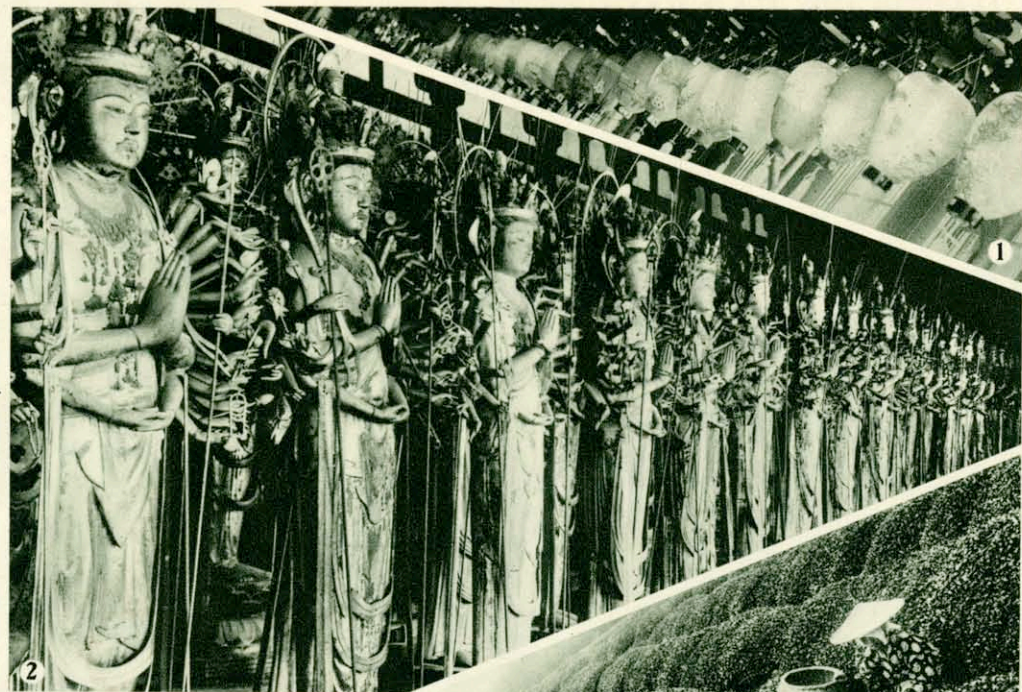


# TOURIST MAP OF JAPAN INCLUDING THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY



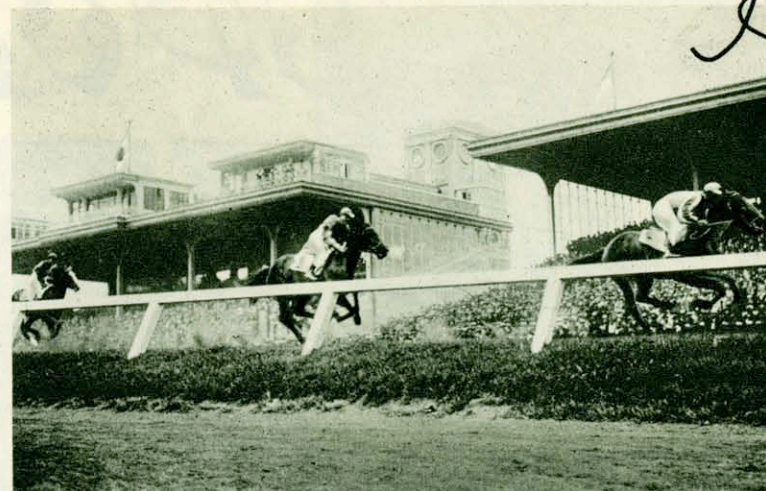


# CHARM OF CULTURE

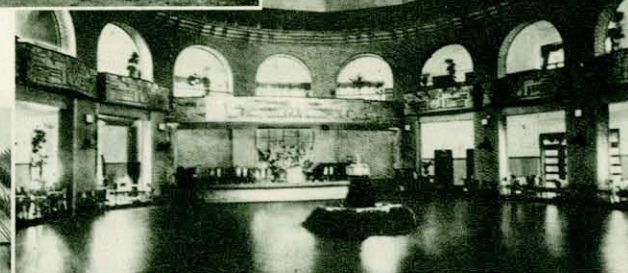
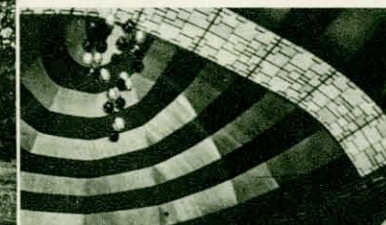


- ① Paper lanterns.
- ② Images of Buddhist deities.
- ③ Tea plantation.
- ④ Promenade of stone lanterns.
- ⑤ Battledores.
- ⑥ Tunnel of shrine gates.
- ⑦ Pile of soba (vermicelli) boxes.

# Amusements



During spring & autumn the horse race is held at several places.  
PHOTO: TOKYO ASAHI



Takarazuka Dancing Hall, near Osaka.



At a Japanese café—pretty waitresses ready to wait on patrons.

Many specimens of water-fowls and upland birds are abundant. Season: mid-Oct. to mid-April.

Catching fish with a net.

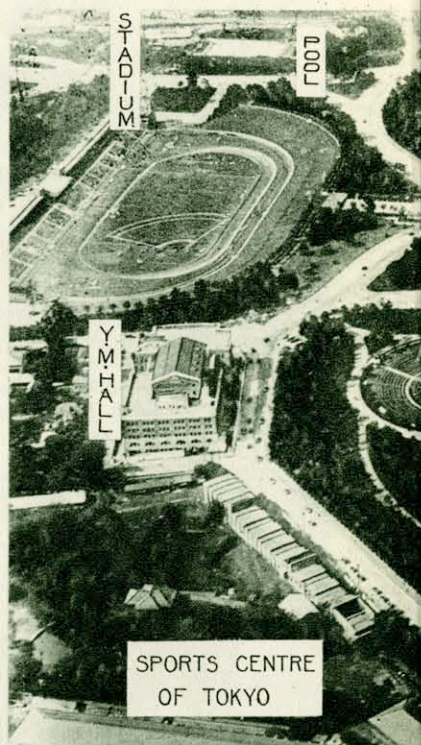


At Kamakura beach.

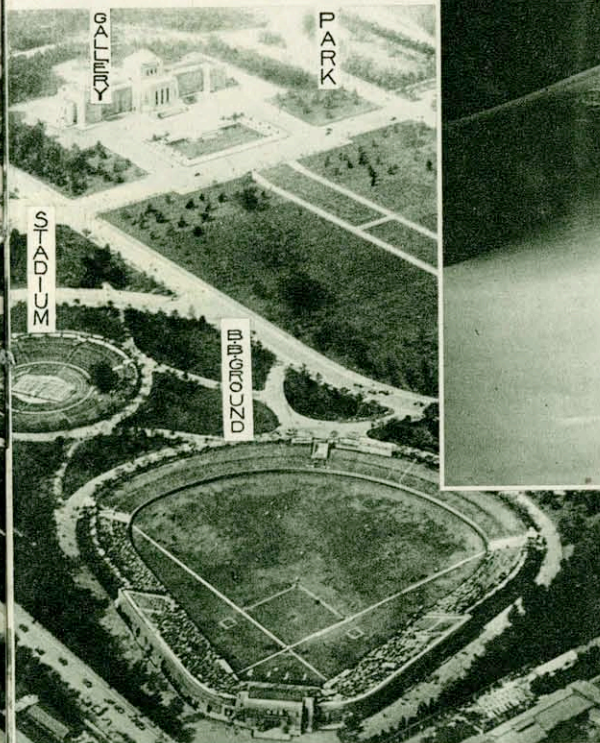


# SPORTS

Skiers on  
Mt. Tateyama,  
Japanese Alps.  
PHOTO :  
S. NAKANO



SPORTS CENTRE  
OF TOKYO



A view from  
the air of the  
Meiji Shrine  
"Outer Gar-  
dens," Tokyo.  
PHOTO : TOKYO ASAHI



Sculling on  
a placid sea.  
PHOTO :  
TOKYO ASAHI



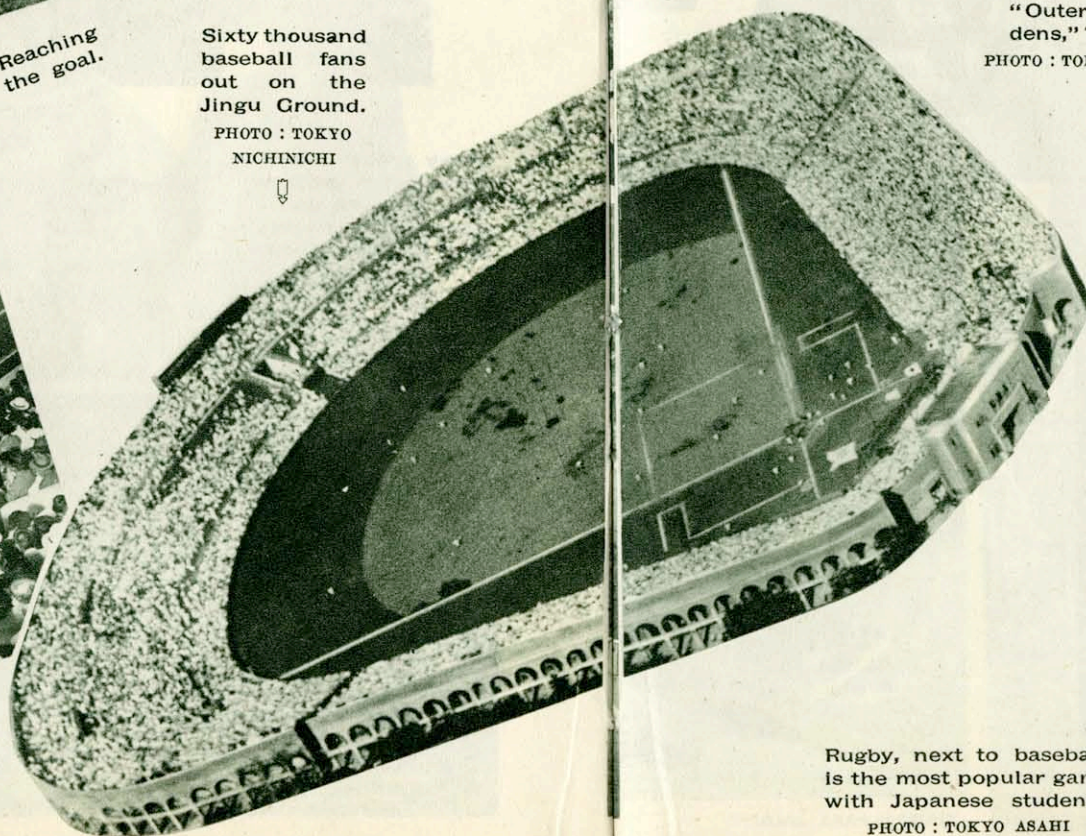
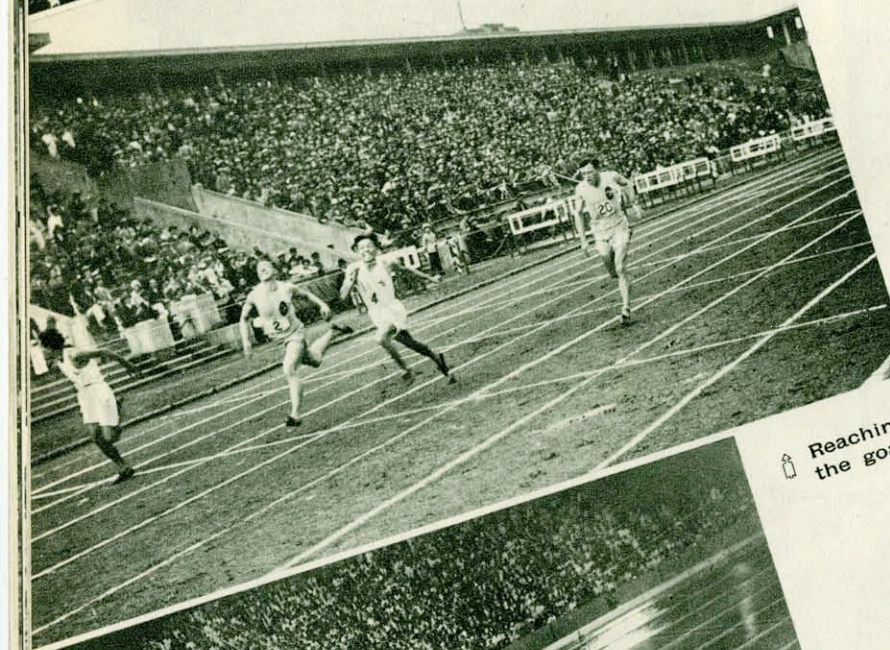
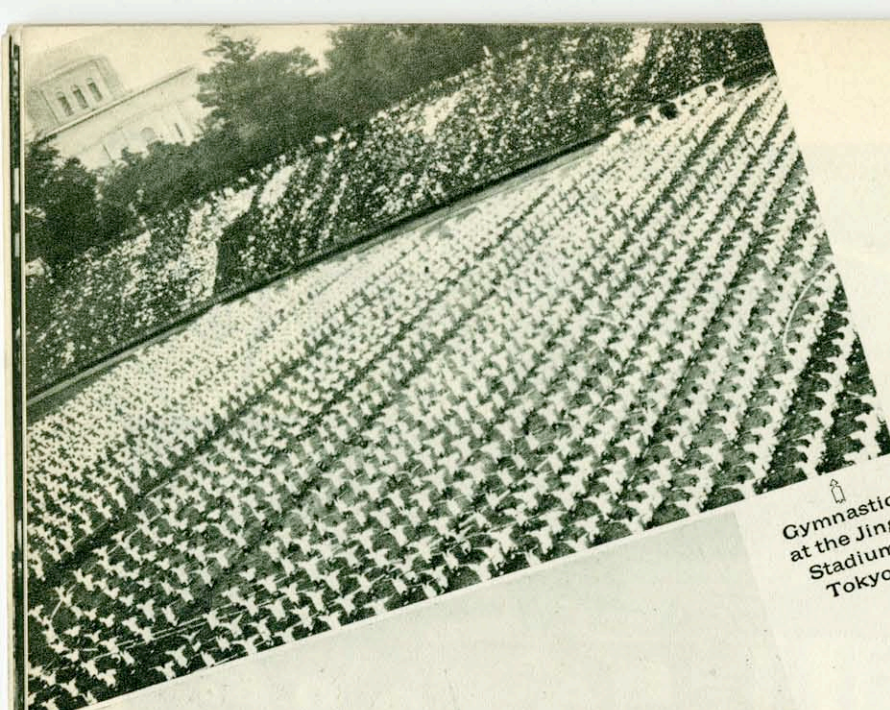
Rugby, next to baseball,  
is the most popular game  
with Japanese students.  
PHOTO : TOKYO ASAHI

Gymnastics  
at the Jingu  
Stadium,  
Tokyo.

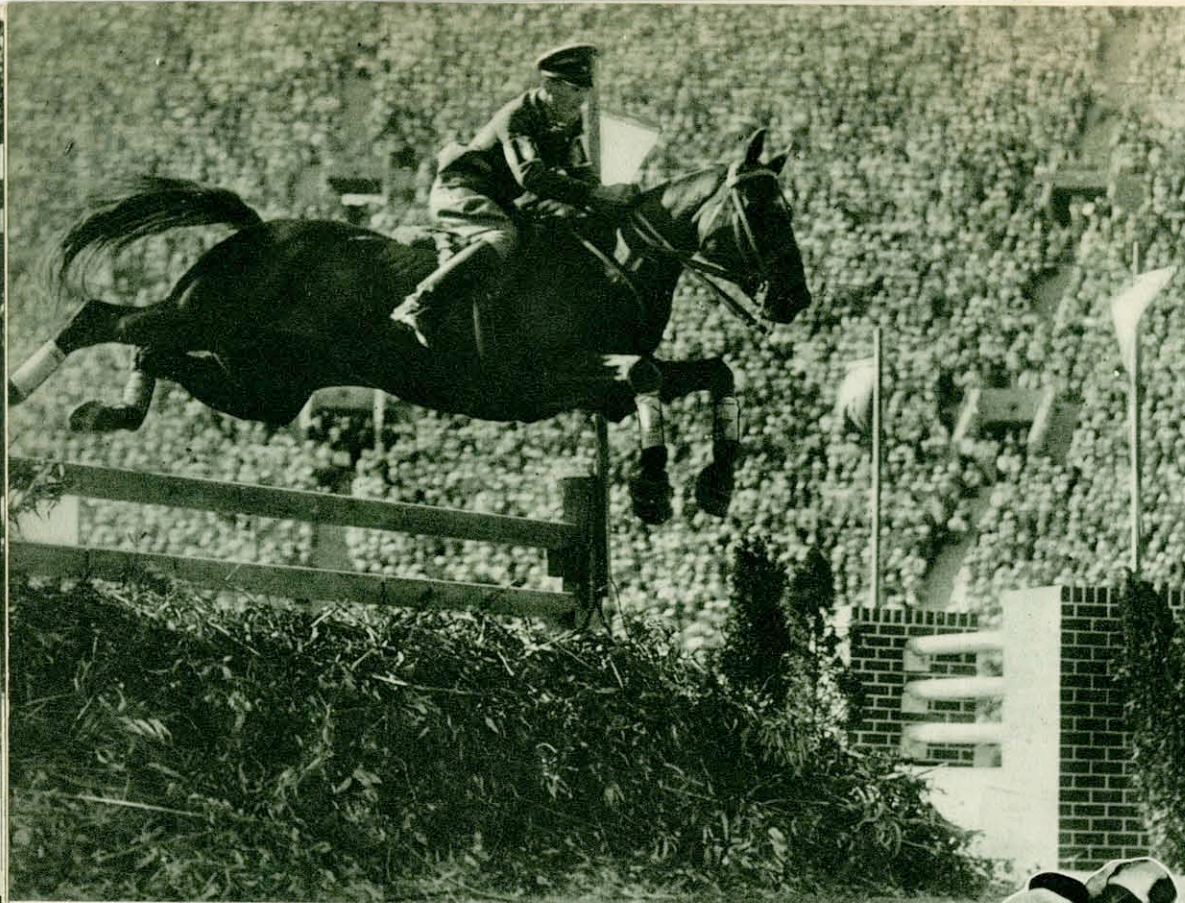
Reaching  
the goal.

Sixty thousand  
baseball fans  
out on the  
Jingu Ground.  
PHOTO : TOKYO  
NICHINICHI

Swimming is a great  
Japanese sport.

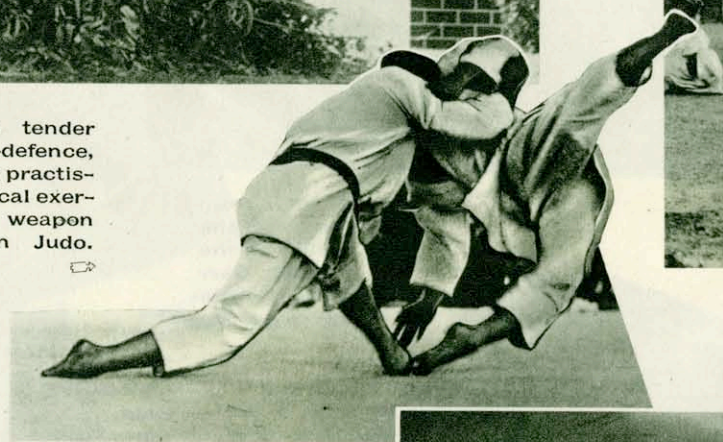




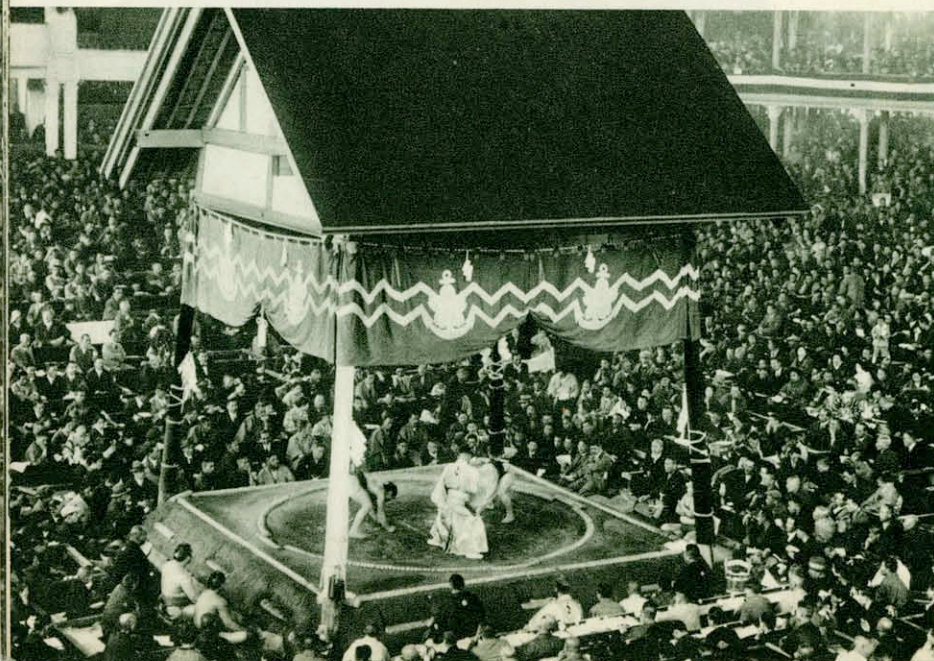


Lieutenant Nishi, winning the "Prix des Nations" at the 10th Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

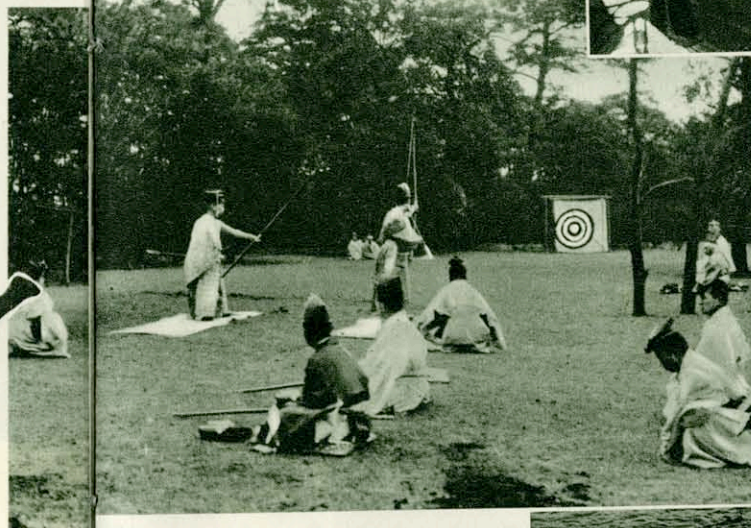
Judo, the tender art of self-defence, universally practised as physical exercise. No weapon is used in Judo.



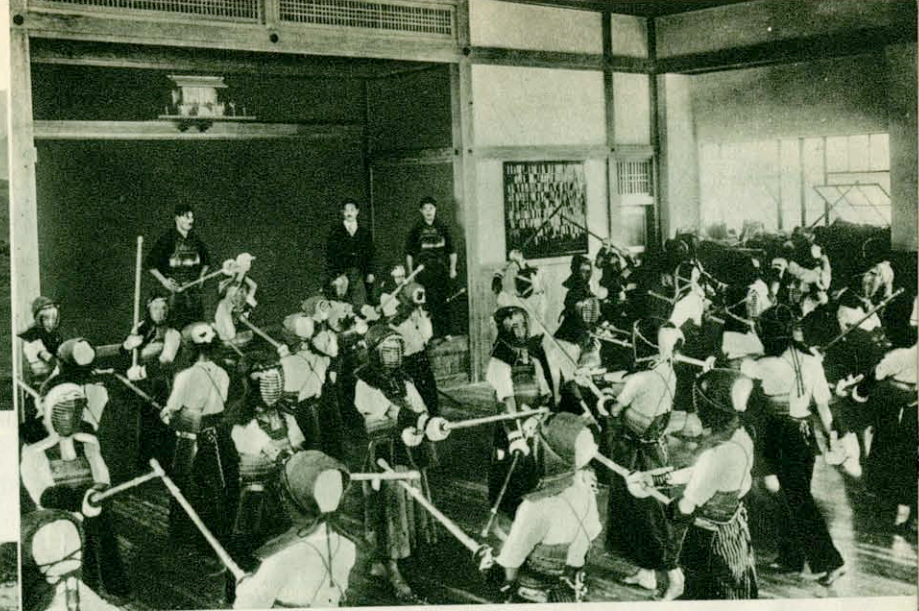
Sumo, or Japanese wrestling, is an old national sport. Professional wrestlers are often great giants, possessing enormous strength.



Golf is fast gaining favor, especially, among wealthy and leisured classes. There are now over 10,000 players and about 50 links.



Contests in archery; the archers are dressed in olden costumes for the special occasion.



Even in these days of popular Western sports, old Japanese fencing still prevails, notably among students.



Intercollegiate regatta on the Sumida, Tokyo.

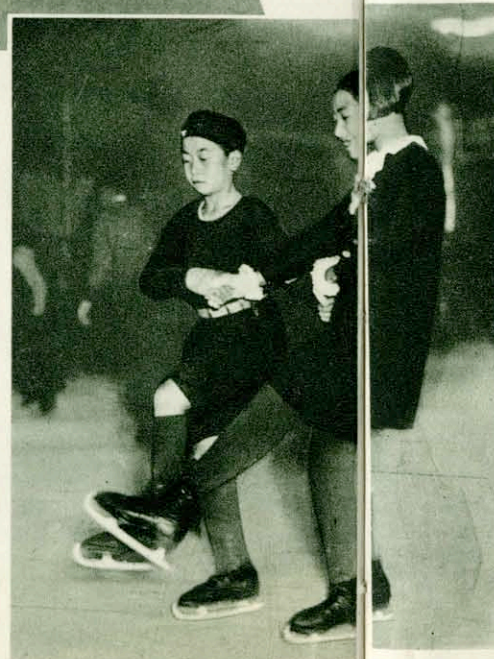
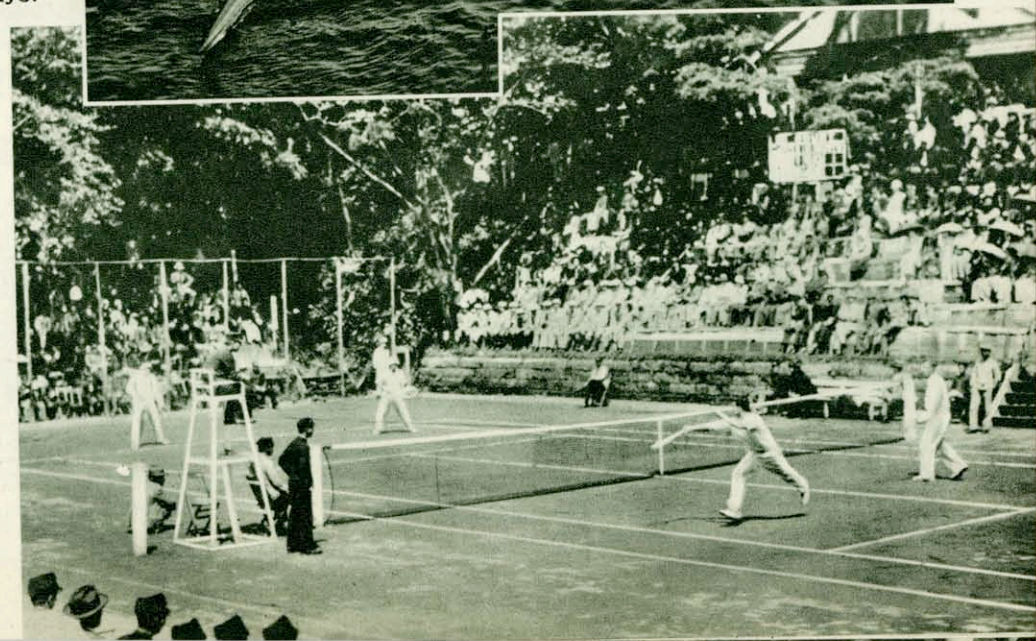


PHOTO : OSAKA ASAHI

Lawn tennis match.





# Stage & Screen

Besides the modern has her own time-honored stage arts, of which the most popular are the Kabuki or classical play, Ningyo Shibai or puppet play. The popularity of these old performances is growing in parallel with modern amusements like revues and motion pictures. Colorful geisha da

dramas introduced from the West, Japan has her own time-honored stage arts, of which the most popular are the "No" or classical dramatic dance and The popularity of these old performances is growing in parallel with modern amusements like revues and motion pictures are, of course, universally popular.



Facade of Kabuki Theatre, Tokyo.



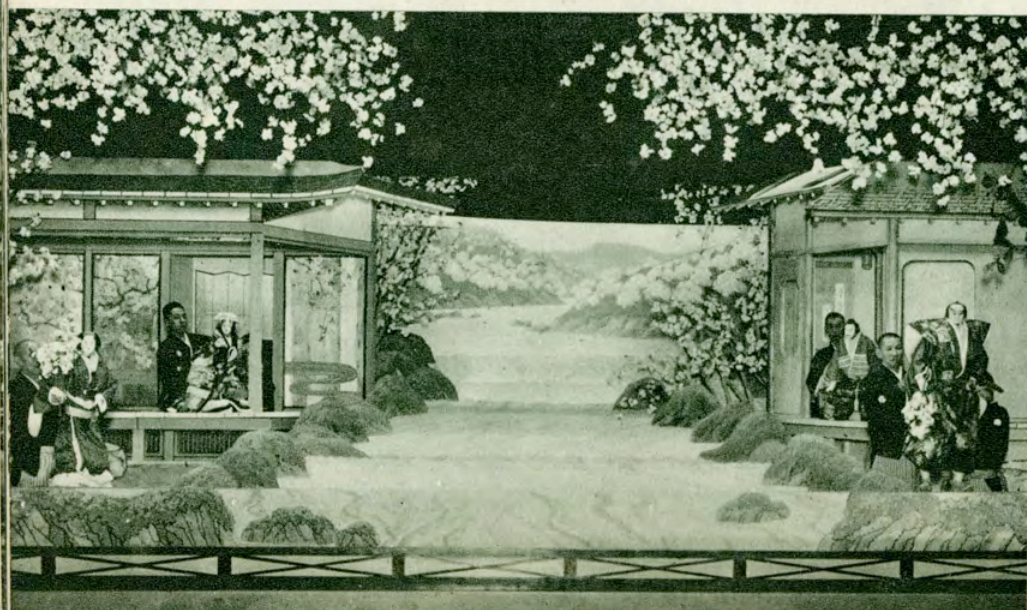
Kabuki play with gorgeous stage scene and costume.



The "No" dance, a solemn lyrical drama, consisting of music, dancing, and recitations.

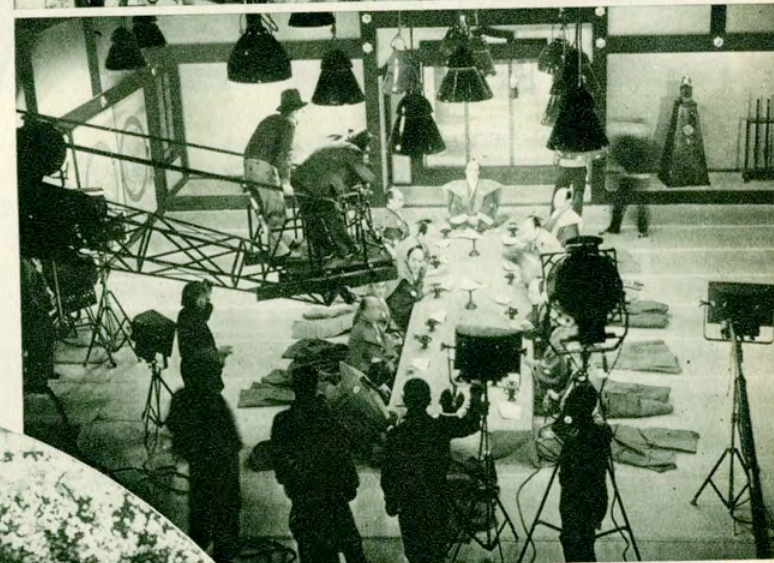


Theatrical dance called "Musume Dojoji."



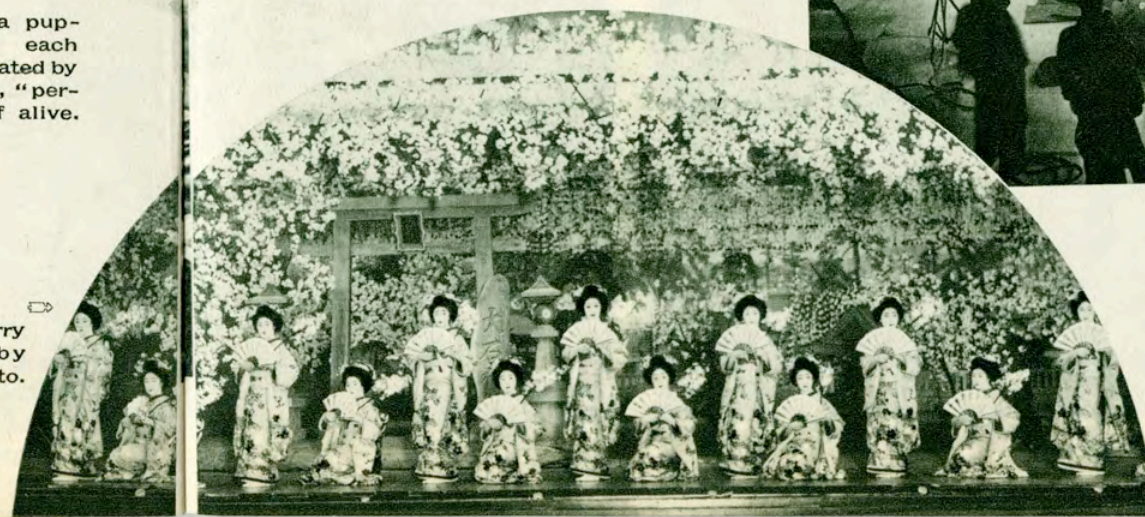
A scene in a puppet show: each doll, manipulated by three players, "performs" as if alive.

The "Cherry Dance" by geisha, Kyoto.



(Upper) A scene from a modern revue.

(Below) A Japanese film in the making.





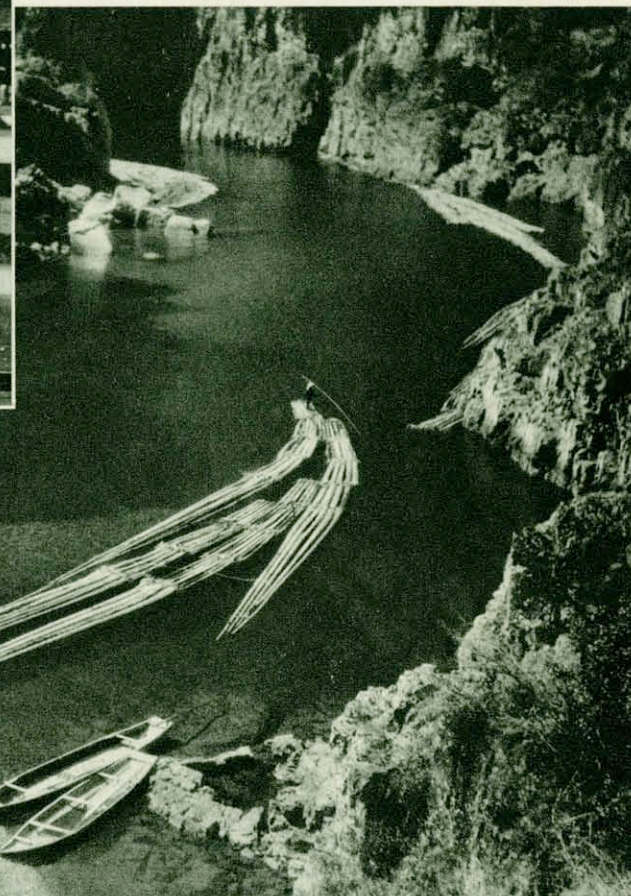
# SCENIC BEAUTY 3.

A general view of Unzen spa (alt. 2,400 ft.), near Nagasaki. A favorite summer resort noted for beautiful scenery and sport facilities.

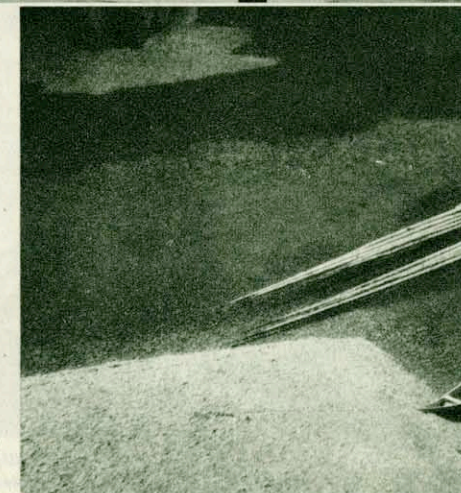
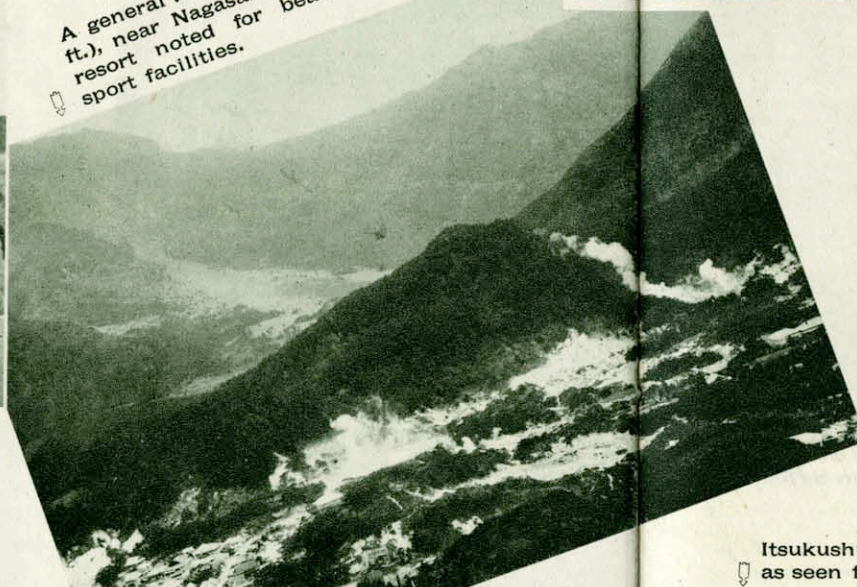


Miyajima or "Shrine Island," one of the most beautiful shrine sites in Japan. Itsukushima shrine appears at high tide to be floating on the water.

Doro gorge, a marvel of nature's handiwork, extended for miles along the River Kumano.



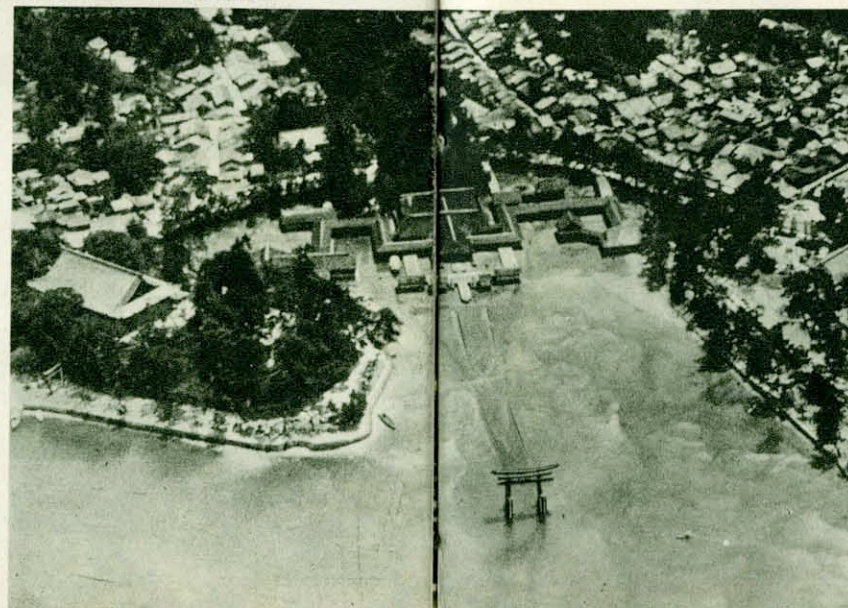
Mt. Aso, an active volcano, with its adjacent mountains and valleys, constitutes one of the foremost tourist centers in Japan.



Tomo, a typical fishing port. The sea abounds in great variety of fish. PHOTO: KOYO OKADA



Itsukushima Shrine, as seen from above.



Yashima near Takamatsu, Shikoku, one of the most beautiful spots on the shores of the Inland Sea.







"Flower Arrangement," an esthetic art considered one of the important accomplishments for the Japanese lady.



A young lady at needle work. All Japanese clothes are sewn by hand.

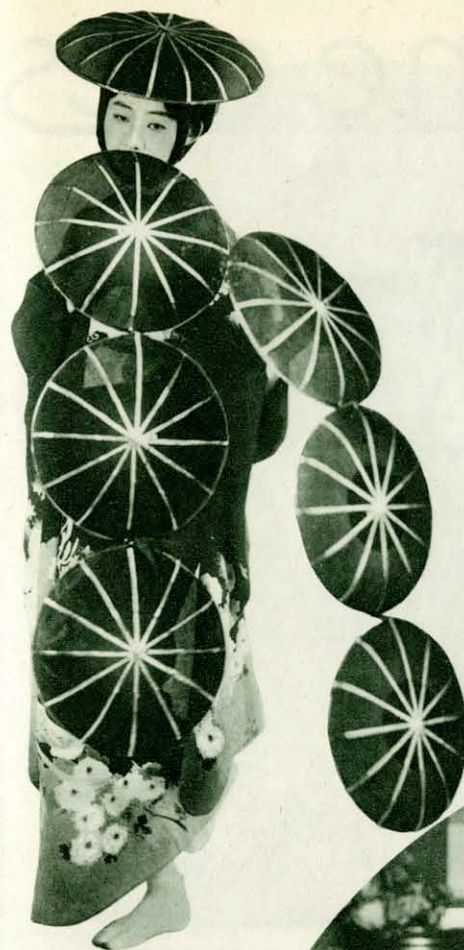
## GLIMPSES OF WOMEN'S LIFE



Tying the Obi (12 ft. long), a characteristic feature of Japanese woman's dress, adding to its charm and grace.



Making tea, à la "Chanoyu," or Tea Ceremony.



The Japanese posture dancing.



A girl singing to the accompaniment of Samisen, a three-stringed instrument.

Bonseki, the art of producing landscape effects on a tray.  
PHOTO: TOKYO ASAHI



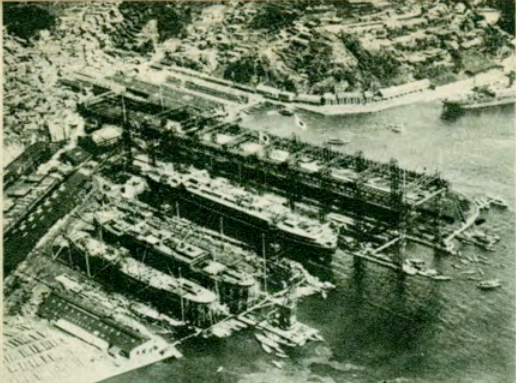
Writing a letter with a brush on a roll of letter-paper.



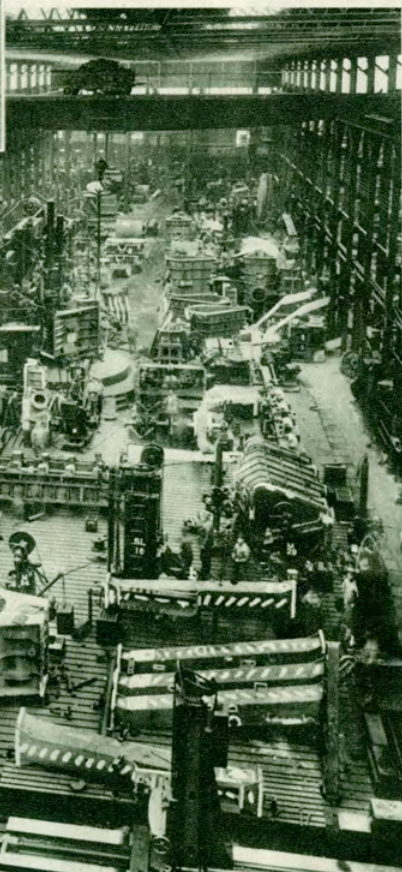
Bride and Bridegroom at their wedding feast.



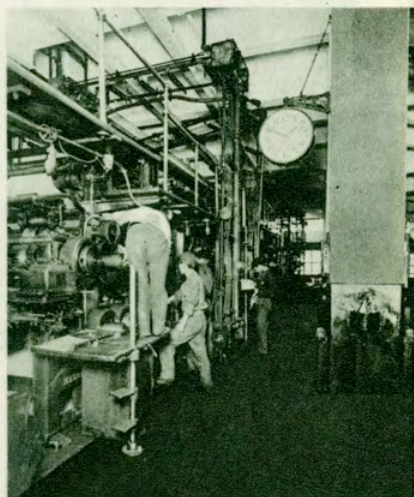




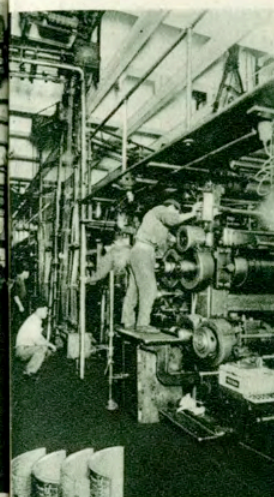
A Dockyard and a machine shop. In the past half-century shipbuilding has made marvelous progress.



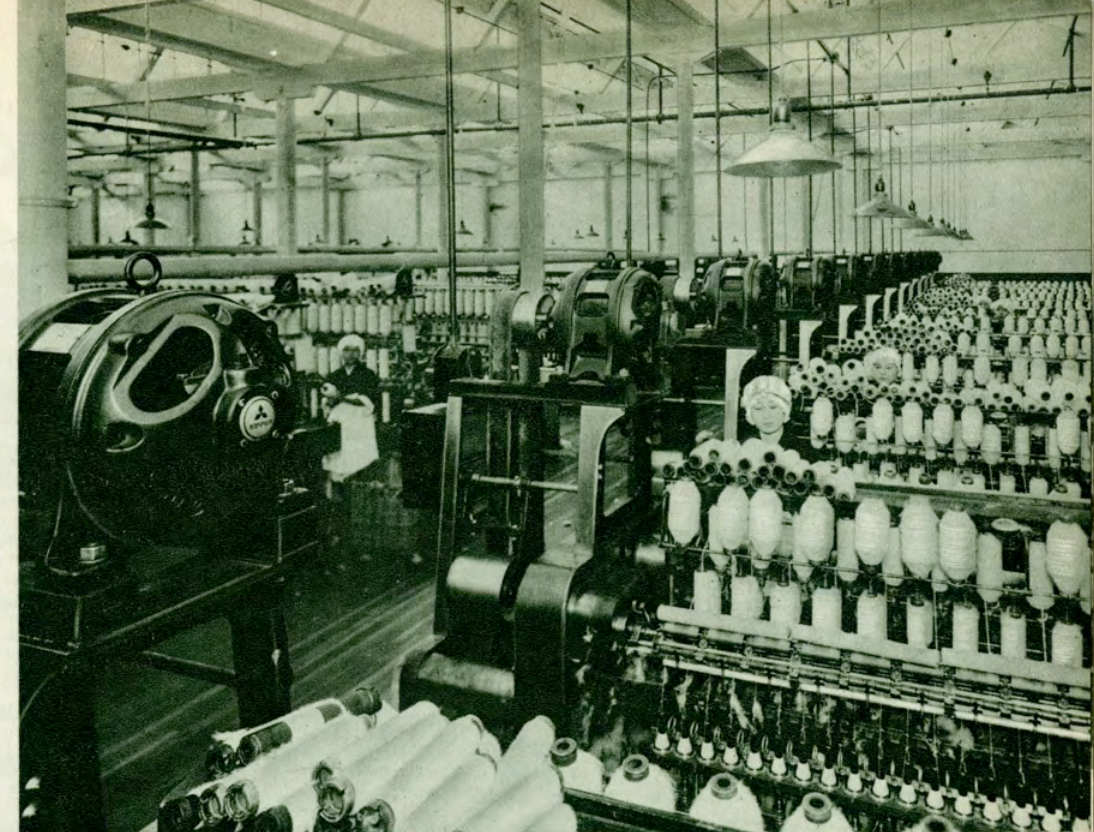
# MODERN INDUSTRIES



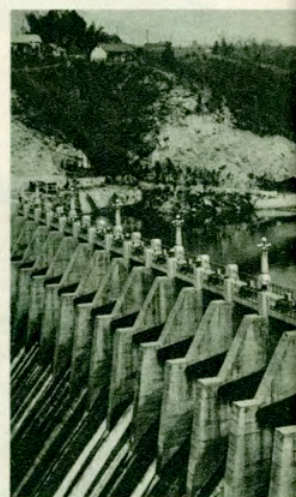
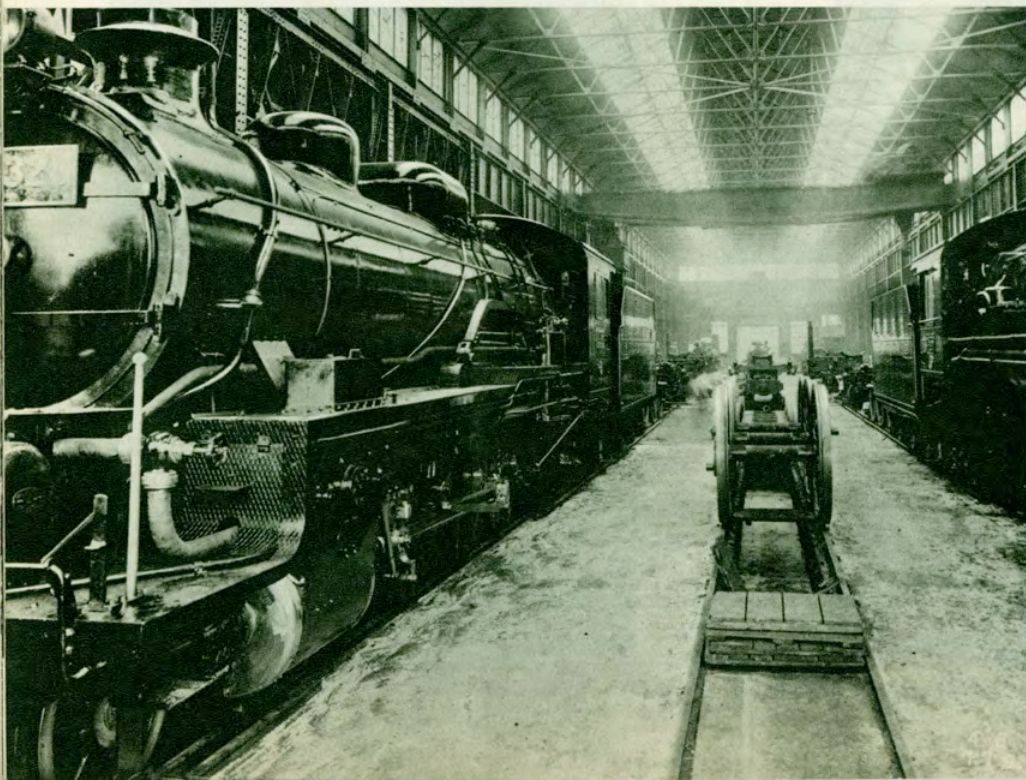
Though journalism sense is little over are now about 1,310 a total circulation of



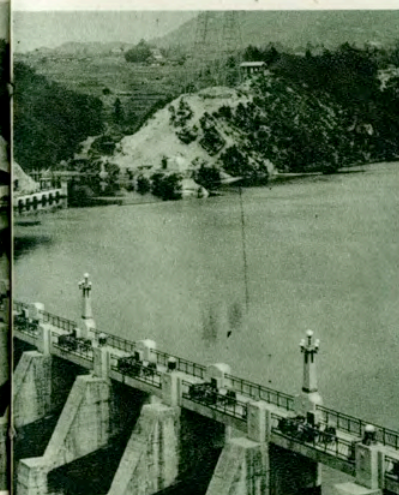
in Japan in its modern fifty years old, there daily newspapers with about 5 million.



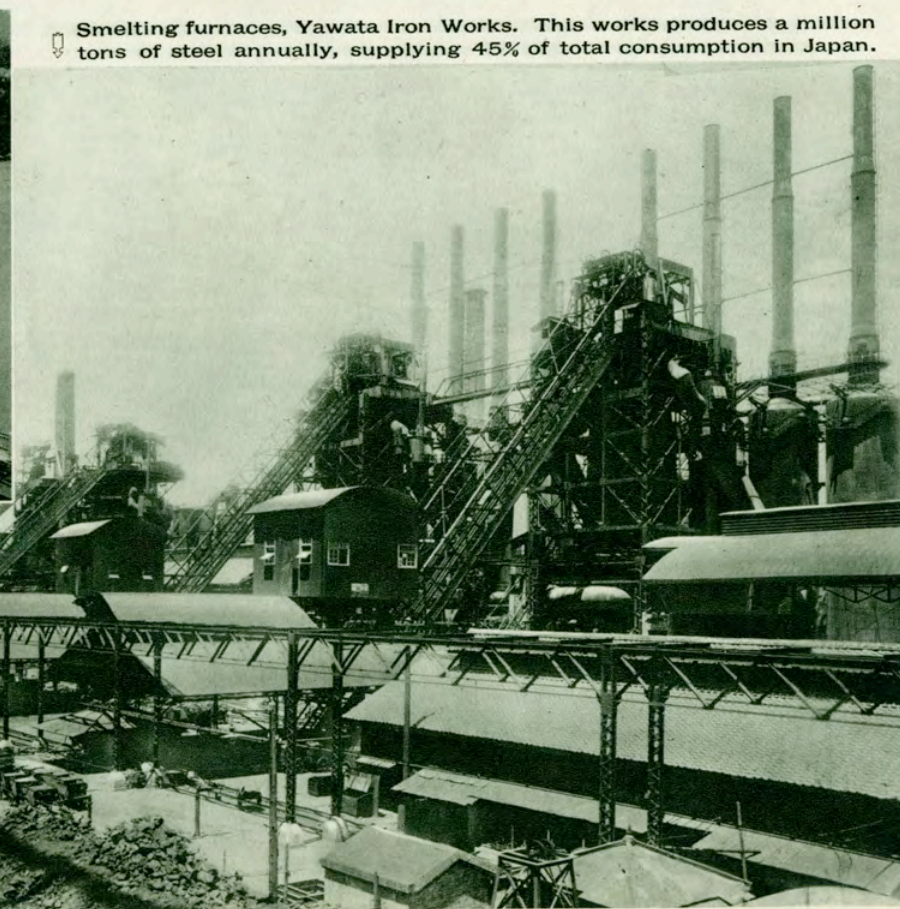
A cotton-spinning mill. Reeling, spinning and weaving of silk and cotton are among the oldest arts of Japan. In the past seven decades the silk and cotton industries have made signal development, counted among the principal sources of national income.



Intake dam of water The electric industry is making wonderful



power plant. of Japan progress.



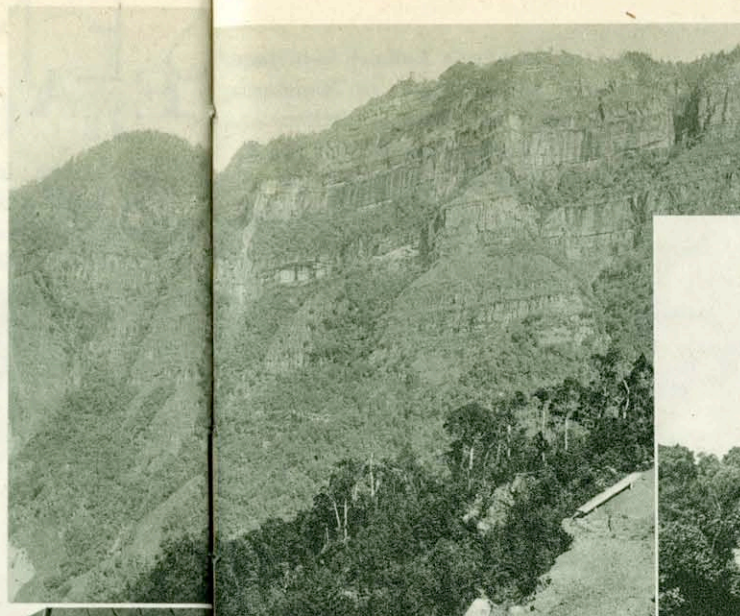
Smelting furnaces, Yawata Iron Works. This works produces a million tons of steel annually, supplying 45% of total consumption in Japan.

A section of the locomotive erecting shop. Railway carriages and locomotives are built and repaired in works under Government control.

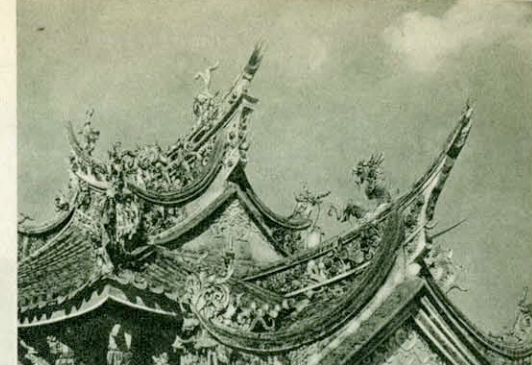


# TAIWAN FORMOSA

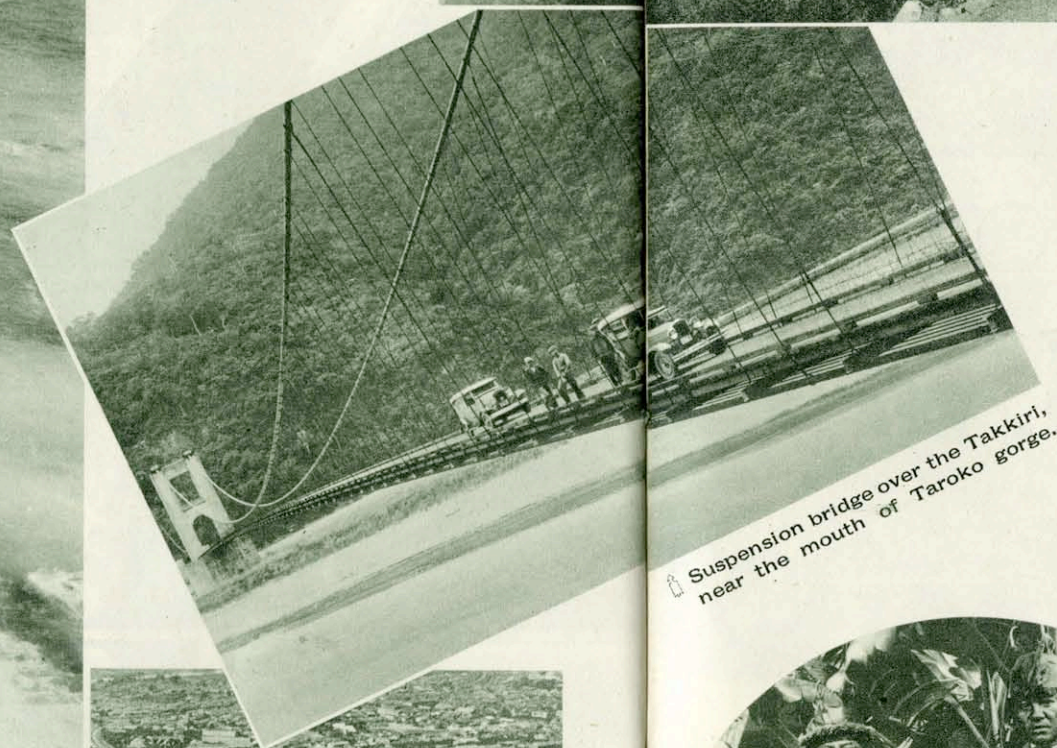
Taiwan is a semitropical island, 750 miles S.W. to Kyushu. The island is rich in natural resources, covered with luxuriant vegetation all the year round. The majority of the inhabitants being of Chinese origin, the Chinese atmosphere seems to prevail everywhere.



Arisan, one of the most celebrated peaks in the Central range.



Kentan-ji, a typical Chinese temple dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, in a suburb of Taihoku. Note its gorgeous roof decorations.



Suspension bridge over the Takkiri, near the mouth of Taroko gorge.

Government Museum, Taihoku.

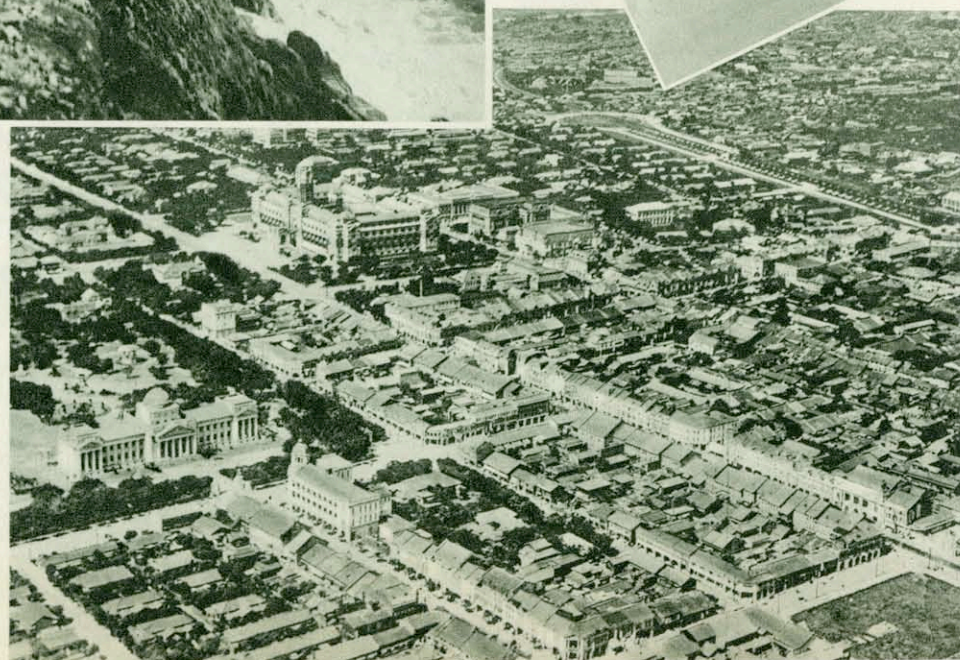


Aborigines in their native costume.

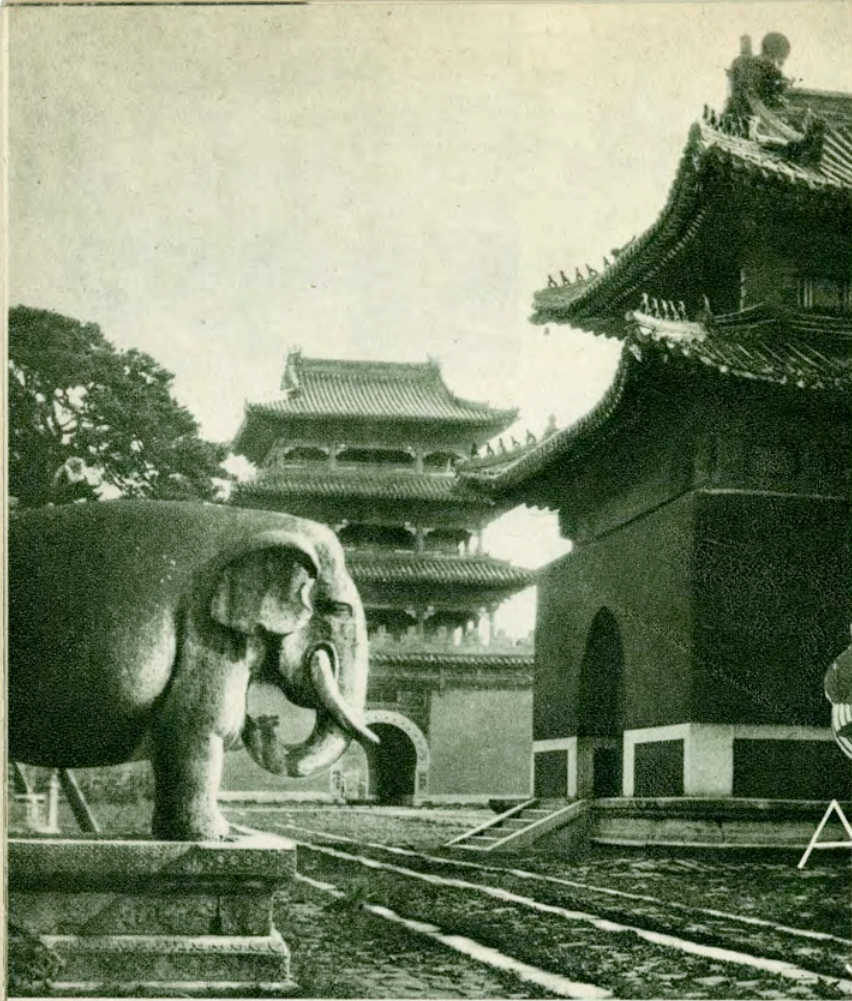


Motor road out through high cliffs on eastern coast, leading to the picturesque gorge of Taroko.

An airplane-view of Taihoku, the seat of the Government-General.

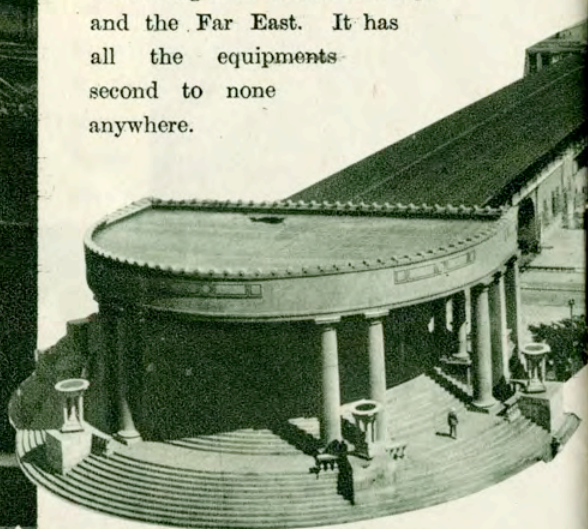






Pei-ling or North Mausoleum, near Mukden, built in 1643 to mark the grave of Emperor Tai-tung Wen, the 2nd ruler of the Manchu Dynasty. Famous for its magnificent buildings, approaches and environment.

The South Manchuria Railway is of paramount importance in the administration of Manchuria. It furnishes the trunk line between Dairen and Hsinking (439 miles), traversing the fertile central plains of Manchuria, and is the connecting link between Europe and the Far East. It has all the equipments second to none anywhere.



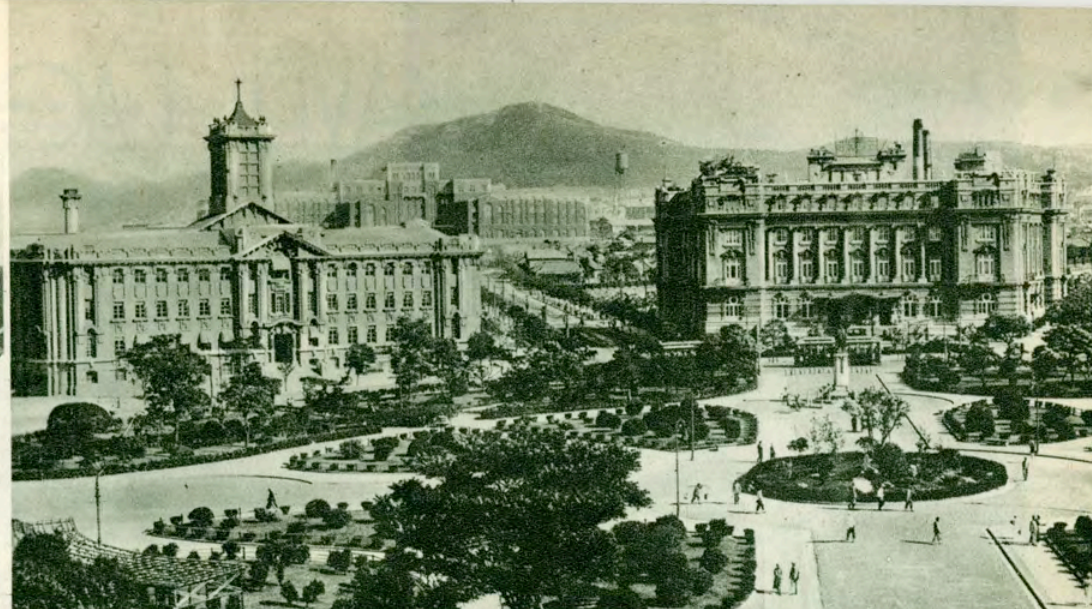
Passenger Pavilion at the main wharf of Dairen.

# ALONG the S. M. R.

Grand Fair of the Niang-Niang-Miao at Tashihchiao.



Open-air storage of soya beans, the staple product of Manchuria.

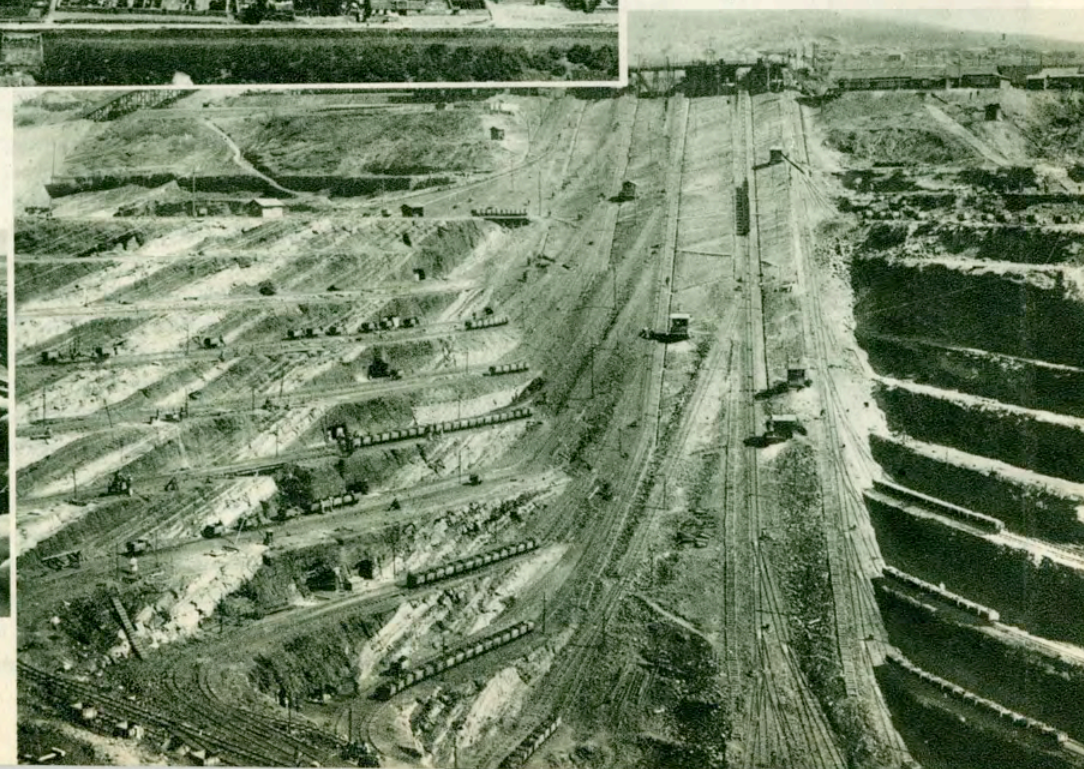


Business center of Dairen, the foremost trade port in Manchuria.



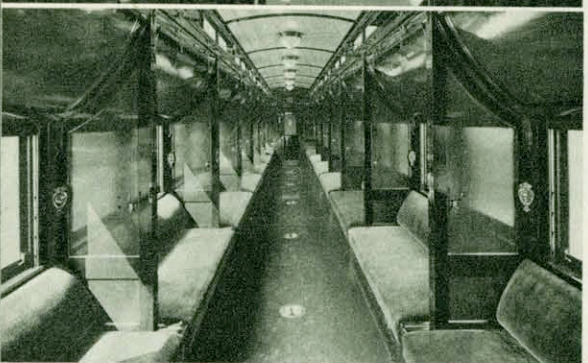
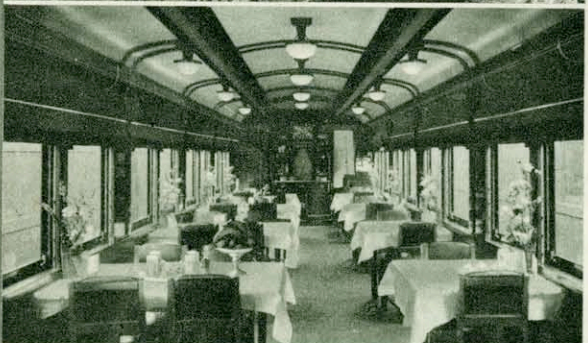
An aerial view of Chinchou, a typical Chinese walled-town, 20 miles N. of Dairen.

"Open-cut" workings in the S. M. R. Fushun Colliery, near Mukden.





# TRAVEL FACILITIES



## Government Railways

The Japanese Empire has an extensive system of Government railways of thoroughly modern character, which may be divided into four categories, namely, Japanese Government Railways (9,598 miles in Japan proper); Taiwan Government Railways (620 miles in Taiwan or Formosa), Chosen Government Railways (1,817 miles in Chosen or Korea), and Karafuto Government Railways (186 miles in Karafuto or Saghalien). Principal places of interest for scenery or historical associations in the territories mentioned are accessible by rail, and all the long-distance express trains are equipped with comfortable sleeping and dining cars, in which excellent foreign food is served. Limited Express trains have luxurious observation cars attached for the use of first-class passengers. On these trains English-speaking guards are on duty for the convenience of foreign passengers. Each car is made delightfully cool in summer by electric fans, and warmed in winter by steam or electric heater.

Electrification of railways is proceeding steadily over interurban lines and in mountainous sections, which makes travel all the more pleasant and comfortable. There are in Japan 269 miles of electrified lines.

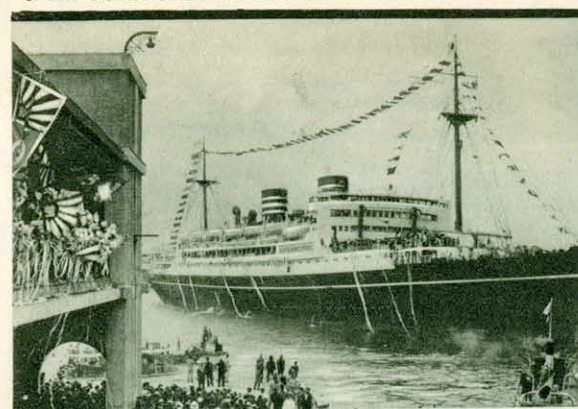
The Japanese Government Railways operates several ferry-connection services, as between Shimonoseki and Fusan, Aomori and Hakodate, Moji and Shimonoseki. Motor-bus services in connection with the railways are universal.

## Private Railways

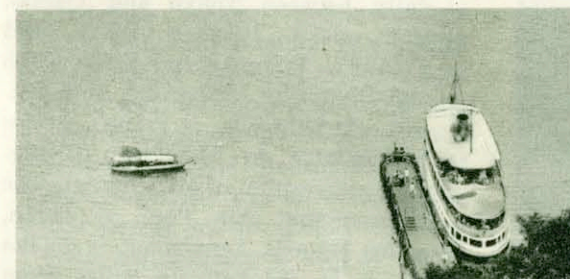
Apart from the Government Railway system, a large number of privately-owned railway companies maintain excellent interurban and local lines. Especially those connecting large cities, or running to famous travel resorts, mostly electrically-operated, afford a rapid means of transit with the most up-to-date types of cars, equipped with broad glass windows, soft cushioned seats, cooling and heating apparatus and automatic doors. In order to mitigate the discomfort due to overcrowding of cars, and to ensure faster and more frequent services, several parallel lines are run between Tokyo and Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto, etc.

There are many cable and other railways in this mountainous country. All famous resorts are within a few hours of the great centers of population. Underground railways, of quite recent construction, are being operated in Tokyo (4 miles), and they are being extended, similar lines being contemplated in other cities.

N.Y.K. liner starting to U.S.A. from Yokohama harbour.



Yokohama harbour.

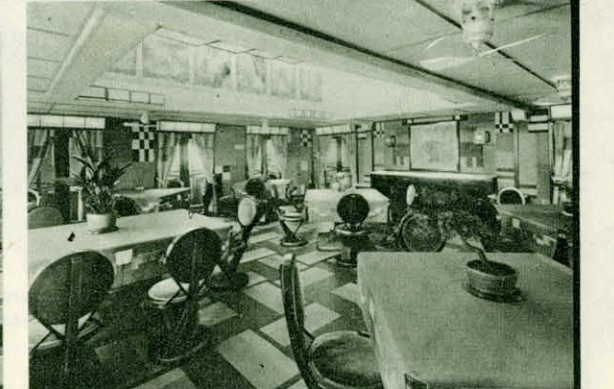


An excursion boat on Lake Biwa.

## Local Steamship Services

There are innumerable local steamship services, connecting ports, large and small, and seaside resorts. These well-patronized routes are served with modern types of steamers and the following may be mentioned: Kobe-Bepu Line (O. S. K.), through the world-famous Inland Sea, Kobe-Shanghai Express Line (N. Y. K.) via Nagasaki, Kobe-Dairen Line (O. S. K.), and Kobe-Kiirun (Formosa) Line (O. S. K. and K. Y. K.). A circular tour on the picturesque Lake Biwa is made by excellently equipped boats.

Kobe harbour.



O. S. K. liner on the Inland Sea service.

## Motor-cars and Jinrikisha

Jinrikisha, rikisha for short, which may be translated man-pull-car, is a characteristically Oriental mode of conveyance which cannot fail to give foreign visitors an exciting and novel experience. Unfortunately, however, they are fast disappearing from the cities, replaced by noisier but more rapid modes of transport. The tremendous growth of motor vehicles of all sorts is largely responsible for the increasing congestion of street traffic. Motor-buses are in service everywhere throughout the land.

Japan had, once on a time, an unenviable reputation for bad roads, but this defect has been in recent years removed, broad, clean, macadamized roads running from one end of the country to the other, connecting all the principal towns, and affording opportunities of delightful motoring. Japanese chauffeurs are skilful and reliable, the charges being moderate.



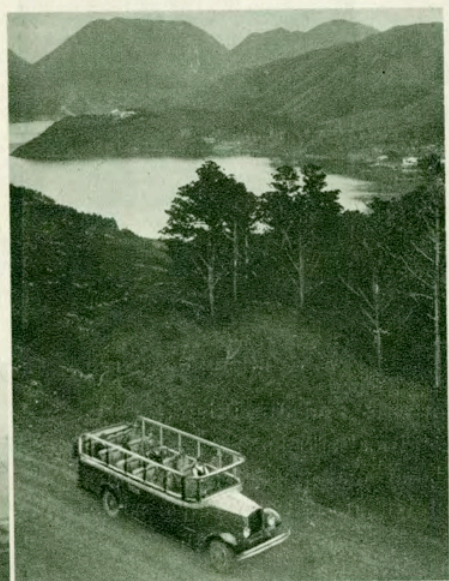




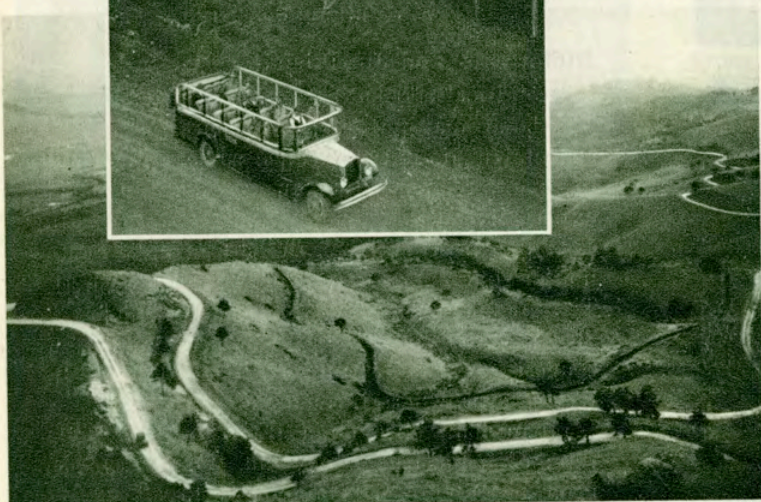
Haneda air port, Tokyo.



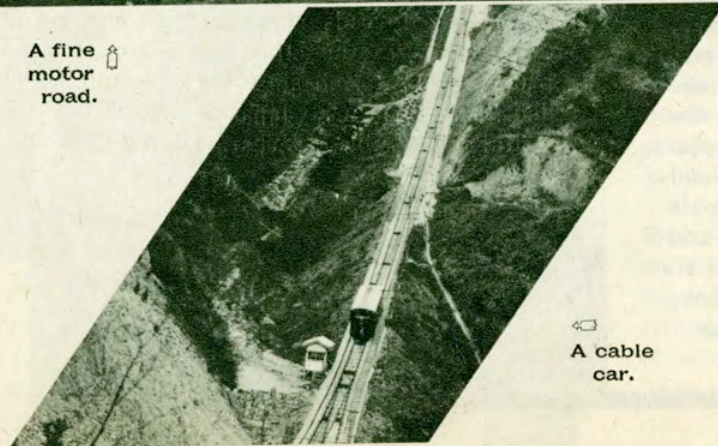
A ropeway.



An excursion motor-bus.



A fine motor road.



A cable car.

### Air Routes

Passenger air services, though of recent origin, are making rapid headway, the total distance being 1,878 miles. The principal services maintained by the Japan Air Transport Company are as follows: Twice daily between Tokyo and Osaka; Once daily between Osaka and Fukuoka; Fukuoka and Keijo, Keijo and Shingishu, Shingishu and Dairen. At Shingishu, a branch service is available to Hsinking (Changchun) the capital of Manchukuo. The International Air Port of Japan, called Haneda Aerodrome, is on the shores of the bay six miles from the center of Tokyo.

### Tourist Agencies

Besides the offices of the well-known American Express Co. (Yokohama) and Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. (Yokohama and Kobe), the Japan Tourist Bureau, a semi-official and non-commercial organization, offers free, but highly efficient, services to foreign visitors through local offices, well distributed throughout Japan, Manchuria and China. In order to save time and trouble, travelers are recommended to avail themselves of the facilities provided: supply of information and travel literature, making of itineraries and

estimates of traveling expenses, reservation of cabins, sleepers and seats, booking of all kinds of railway, steamer and air service tickets. The Japan Tourist Bureau has branch offices and agencies all over the world. Its branch offices in U.S.A. are at Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., New York and at Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

### Hotels and Ryokan

It is almost superfluous to say that a fair number of first-class hotels, as good as the best anywhere, may be found in Japan. In fact, there is a well-organized Hotel Association (its office being in care of Traffic Bureau of the Government Railways, Tokyo), with 44 member hotels. Foreign-style hotels are well distributed in the cities and principal tourist centers catering to foreign visitors.

There are, of course, thousands of native hotels, "ryokan" known as Japanese inns among foreigners. The use of these will give foreign patrons familiar glimpses into Japanese life. First-class "ryokan" are more than inns, being often housed in splendid buildings of classic style, and provided with all the comforts and luxuries acceptable to native taste as well as furniture and utensils of tasteful and frequently expensive character. The foreign tourist should not omit from his program a stay at a good "ryokan."

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