

三井商須知



三井家來歷



三井家初始，出於關白藤原道長，後爲武臣，世領大和國三井村。因氏焉，其後裔有三井高俊者，在於伊勢國松坂始業造酒，因其父高安爲越後守名官，以越後屋爲舖號，自是歷代襲用焉。至高俊長子俊次時，遷居京都，且於江戶東京之舊稱也設一商店，專售綢緞棉布，俊次弟稱高利，善繼兄業，實心經營，貨高價廉，以廣招徠，於是顧客鬻至，店前爲市，聲震于遐邇，是爲三井家中興之祖。

高利經營江戶商店之外，又於各華富之區，或設銀號以辨滙兌事務，或創立脚行以便遞送書信運輸貨物，後又在長崎設一商店，專辦中外通商事務。當時因我邦仍復閉鎖各埠，僅開長崎一港，藉通海外事情，因自外國貿易者甚稀，高利乃慨然而起，奮圖振興，以是功績最著。官家屢賜恩賞，高利子孫亦能恪守父祖基業，爾來已二百餘年，家道

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益興、名譽愈彰、

臻明治維新之後、屢奉官府之命、或代招公債、或代頒鈔票、以資國用、兵餉之周通、皇家嘉其功勞、特封總本家三井八郎右衛門爲男爵、晉列華族、其餘支屬十家、賜位有差、其十一家姓名開列于左、

總本家 男爵 三井八郎右衛門

本家 三井元之助

本家 三井源右衛門

本家 三井高保

本家 三井八郎次郎

本家 三井三郎助

支屬 三井清子

支屬 三井守之助

支屬 三井武之助

支屬 三井養之助

支屬 三井得右衛門

三井家古來設有家法、即祖先高平制定也、同族中如有欲創興事業者、必得遵照家法、得同族贊助而後始能興辦、然此家法制定已久、因其間稍有與時世不合者、遂於明治三十三年、酌加改訂、俾後世奉爲圭臬、

三井家經商概略

三井家經營事業雖有各種，而大致分爲二種，列後。

第一、係三井家獨力經營者。

銀行業、棧房業、開礦業、外國貿易業、綢緞業、製造機器業、漁業等類。

第二、係與他人合資經營者。

紡棉線業、紡糸業、製紙業、織毛業、脚行業、鐵路業、製糖業等類。

第二事業因係株式會社合股公司組織，不出三井之名。至於第一事業，因係合名會社組織，即三井家之獨力經營，統冠三井之名焉。屬第一事業者分爲四種，曰三井銀行，曰三井物產商行，曰三井礦務局，曰三井綢緞莊。世所稱三井四商店者是也。

三井銀行

本行昔稱三井兩替店，即銀號之改稱也。其創始距今已二百有餘年，當延寶年中（清國康熙初年）專辦滙兌事務，資本最厚，辦理信實，而三井銀號之名，已著於當時矣。迨至明治維新以後，皇家新定銀行律例，乃遵照新章，改兩替店而為銀行。厥後，皇家重訂商法律，本行即復遵照新律例，經營事務，不遺餘力。現今本行居內國最大銀行中之一，其孚信久洽於中外矣。

本行之意旨固在利國便民，其經理也深切，其交易也便利，較諸各銀行之所舉辨，則得失岐異，良非淺鮮也。茲列明經理諸目。

一 所有有價證券宜按揭也

一 各色商貨宜按揭也

一 所有揭票須折准也

一隨時附貯又隨時代墊均須妥辦也

一匯銀電匯押匯及代收賒銀均須辦理也

一定期貯銀須收存也

一旅客應用銀單須頒行也

一各項公債券股票及金銀等之買賣均須經理也

本行又在東京及神戶兩處均有自己棧房方能收貨此等貨棧均係西式建造堅固無比存貨固屬合宜

現在三井高保君充本行總董之職總理事早川千吉郎君理事波多野承五郎君幫辦行務一切妥協

本銀行之總行及枝行居址列明于左

總行 設在東京日本橋區駿河町第壹號門牌

枝行 大阪、京都、橫濱、神戶、名古屋、廣島、馬關、函館

大津、和歌山、四日市、長崎、
 小樽、足利、深川、三池、
 門司、

茲將明治三十五年下半年清結呈報註明於左、

借 款

- 一、現存金元連金銀算入 三百十五萬六千三百八十圓、
- 一、國家及地方公債券 千四百二十九萬零二百八十八圓、
- 一、各項股券并債票 六百八十七萬二千二百零八圓、
- 一、押借款 二百八十八萬七千四百八十二圓、
- 一、放貯及借墊款 千三百三十二萬六千零四十二圓、
- 一、揭票折扣 五百十七萬四千五百七十八圓、
- 一、所有總枝行房產并傢伙價值 九萬千四百零五圓、
- 一、他銀行與本行未結帳目 五千六百八十三圓、
- 一、雜款

四千五百八十萬四千零六十六圓、

共計
欠 款

五百萬圓、

五百二十五萬圓、

三千四百七十二萬六千九百三十七圓、

十一萬九千七百六十二圓、

二十萬三千三百五十八圓、

四千三百七十六圓、

五十萬零六百三十三圓、

四千五百八十萬四千零六十六圓、

- 一、資本
- 一、公積
- 一、存款
- 一、銀票未清
- 一、本行與他銀行未結帳目
- 一、雜款
- 一、本期淨益

共 計

三井物產商行

本行開創以來迄今二十餘年，專意經營內外貿易事務，廣與歐美華韓及印度濠洲諸國通商，凡一年間貿易總額，幾越七千萬圓，實占我邦貿易全額七分之一、

今將其貿易物品詳明于左、

煤炭、銀、鐵、銅、鉛、硫黃、各樣機器、鐵路需用器具、棉花、棉紗、棉布、糸、米、豆、餅、麵粉、糖、人參、洋火、羊毛、洋灰、鴉片、木料、珊瑚、洋油、紙、藥材、顏料等類、

以上商務之外，尙能辨理後開事務、

一本行代辦歐美各國有名之商工公司事務，其品目概畧如左、

兵船、輪船、軍火、紡織機器、染色機器、消火機器、濾水機器、輪船火車機器及器具、耕田機器、製紙機器、印書機器、鋼

材橋梁、電氣機器、麵粉、皮革等類、

一本行代內國最要煤礦、織毛、鉛管、洋灰、紙料等、各公司司理商務、

一本行代辦各國有名保險公司事務、

一本行自置輪船六隻以資搬運貨物之用、

劍山號 四千二百二十九噸

彥山號 三千七百噸

有明號 二千九百七十五噸

富士山號 二千零四十三噸

愛宕山號 二千零四十三噸

阿蘇山號 一千七百零二噸

一本行於北海道各處、設捕魚場、專供肥田之料、

現時充本行總董之職者爲三井八郎次郎君、總理事益田孝君、理事

渡邊專次郎君及飯田義一君、幫辦行務、悉臻妥善、

本行之總行、枝行以及小枝行居址開列于左、

總行、設在東京日本橋區駿河町第壹號門牌、

枝行、橫濱、名古屋、大阪、神戶、門司、長崎、口之津、臺北、天津、

上海、香港、新嘉坡、孟買、倫敦、紐育、

小枝行、橫須賀、吳、舞鶴、若松、三池、唐津、杵島、佐世保、北海道、

臺南、韓城、仁川、營口、旅順口、芝罘、漢口、廈門、廣東、馬

尼刺、爪哇、西土尼、桑港、漢堡、

三井礦務局

專辦金銀銅鉛煤炭及硫黃等開採事務並製造各種機器、

三井家所屬之礦山遍及內國各處均係礦苗豐美今將其最著名者開列于左、

三池煤礦

在於福岡縣與熊本縣兩邑交界處所縱橫共計四百里日本里數為日本第一之大礦、

每日出煤三千噸煤質佳良熱力旺盛可以供機器之用又可以製焦炭、

田川煤礦

在於福岡縣面積五百七十九萬九千餘坪每日出煤一千五百噸煤性堅緻可以

供火車輪船之用、

山野煤礦

在於福岡縣面積四百零八萬六千餘坪、

每年出煤約十二萬餘噸煤亦堅緻可以供火車輪船之用、

神岡礦山

在於岐阜縣面積七十二萬餘坪出銀鉛之外尚有各種礦產、

茂住礦山

在於岐阜縣面積五十六萬九千餘坪出銀之外尚有各種礦產、

劍山礦山

跨在岩手縣及秋田縣兩界面積六萬九千餘坪每年出硫黃約一萬餘噸、

岩雄登礦山

在於北海道面積三十二萬六千餘坪每年出硫黃約一萬餘噸、

以上各礦均照西式純用機器開採合宜產出日盛、

現時三井三郎助君總理局務、總理事工學博士團琢磨君、理事高橋義雄君、幫辦局務一切妥當、

總局及分局居址開列于左、

總局、設在東京日本橋區駿河町第壹號門牌、

分局、筑後國三池郡、豐前國田川郡、

筑前國嘉穗郡、飛彈國吉敷郡、

陸中國西磐井郡、北海道後志國岩內郡、

機器局設在東京芝浦、專造輪船機器、火車器具、開礦器具以及各樣
電氣機器、延請有名工師、悉心督造、精益求精、品質堅固精緻、與泰西
所製之物、並無軒輊、

三井綢緞莊

舊稱越後屋、開創以來、已歷二百餘載矣、舖行開設在東京大阪等處、專售各式各樣綢緞棉布疋頭等貨、凡發售各貨牌記眞價不扣不折、童叟無欺、兼定做四季男女時樣衣服、工料精美、銷路甚廣、近來另設陳列場一所、將各種頂上純絲棉毛絨織各貨駢羅陳列、以資客商博覽、又設有休憩之處、可座啜茗、

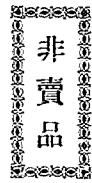
現充本莊總董之職者爲三井源右衛門君、理事高橋義雄君爲之幫辦、

總莊、設在東京日本橋區駿河町第七號門牌、

分莊、大阪高麗橋二丁目、

以上所臚列之各種事業均係三井氏宗族共同經營、如貴客賜顧者、祈請移玉至各總行枝局面議或寄信知會均可、

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ERRATA.

- p. p. 9, 21, 28 'Director' should be 'Managing Director'
p. 9 'Reserved' „ „ 'Reserve'
p. 21 'Honkow' „ „ 'Hankow'

誤 正

除削ハ'船輪區所司公産物井三' 中眞寫號明有
ノ誤ノ'採挖'ハ'採摺' 中眞寫礦黃硫山劍



景内行總行銀井三
An Interior of the Main Office of Mitsui Bank
at Tokio.

行枝濱橫行銀井三

The Branch Office of Mitsui Bank at Yokohama.



行枝川深京東行銀井三

The Branch Office of Mitsui Bank at Fukagawa (Tokio).

行枝阪大産物行銀井三
The Combined Branch Office of Mitsui Bank and
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Osaka.



行枝崎長行銀井三
The Branch Office of Mitsui Bank at Nagasaki.

行枝戸神産物井三

The Branch Office of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Kobe.



行枝戸神行銀井三

The Branch Office of Mitsui Bank at Kobe.

三井銀行門司支店
The Branch Office of Mitsui Bank at Moji.



三井物産門司支店
The Branch Office of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Moji.

三井銀行所屬
東京深川貨倉
The Warehouse at Fukagawa (Tokio).

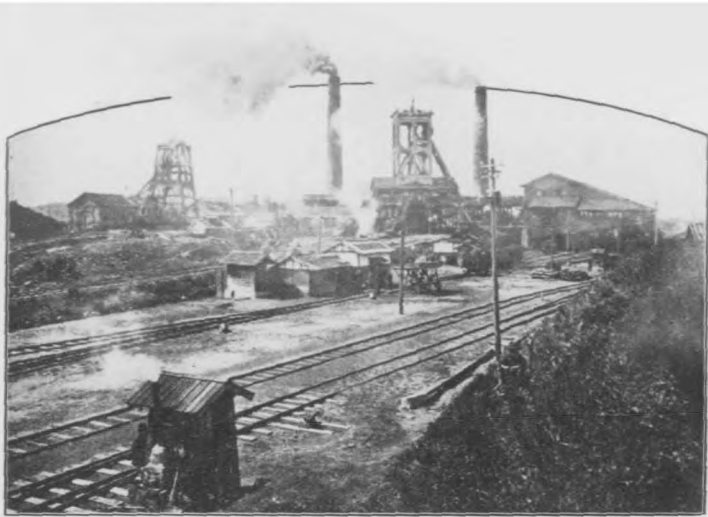


三井銀行所屬

三池煤礦萬田窖捲起機器



Manda Mine (Pit), Miike Colliery.



三池煤礦宮原窑

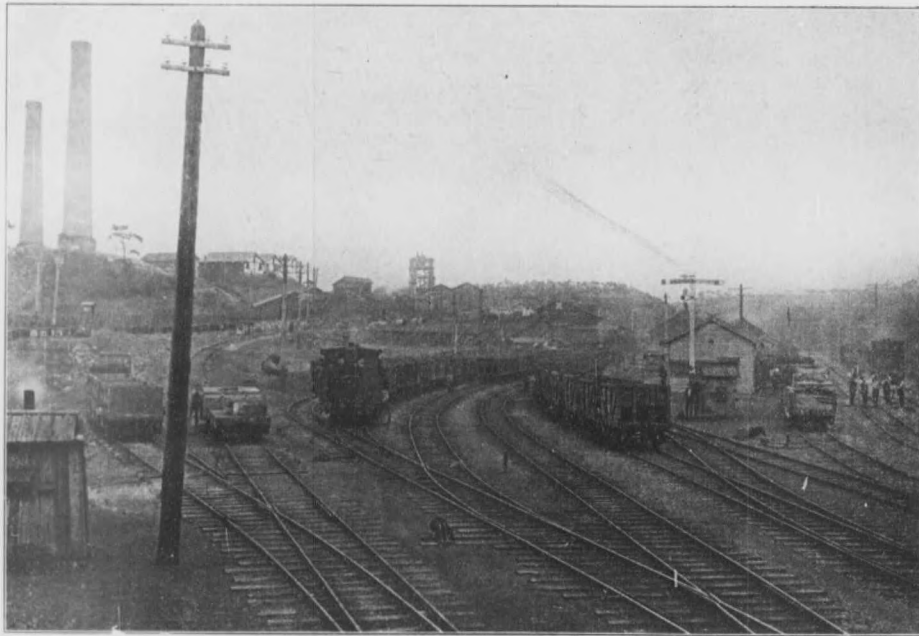
Miyanoharu Mine (Pit) ,Miike Colliery.



三池大牟田全圖

Omuta, The future Shipping port of Miike.

路鐵煤運浦七礦煤池三



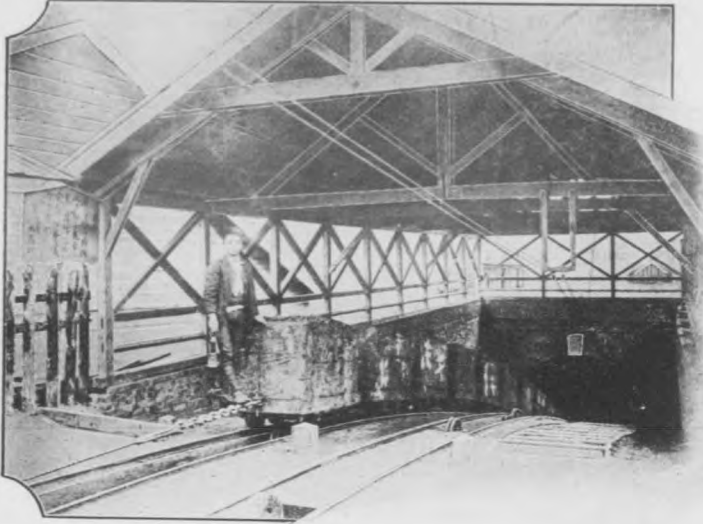
Central Railway Station at Nanaura, Miike Colliery.

三池煤礦載煤船塢



Wet Dock for Coal Loading, Miike Colliery.

田川煤礦大藪窑



Oyabu Incline, Tagawa Colliery.

田川煤礦伊田窑



Ita Incline, Tagawa Colliery.

山野煤礦第一窰及附近全圖



Screen House and Loading Station, Yamano Colliery.

劍山硫磺礦採掉之圖



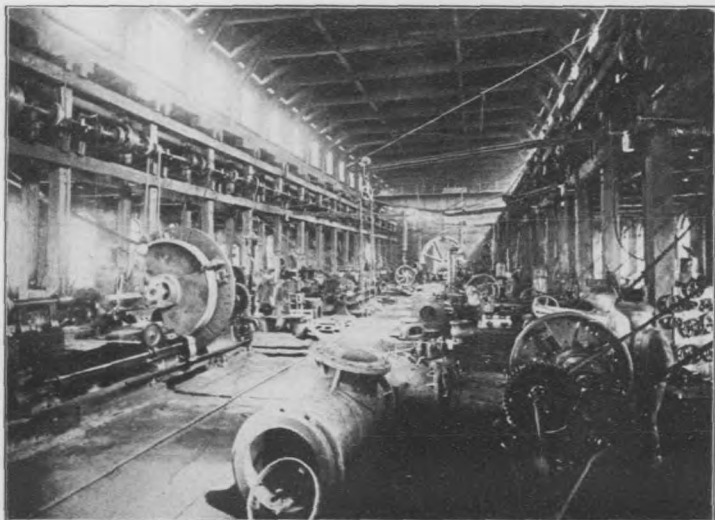
Mining Sulphur Ore by Open Work at Tsurugishita,
Tsurugizan Mine.

神岡銀礦熔煉房



Smelting works, Kamioka Silver Mine.

三池煤礦機器局



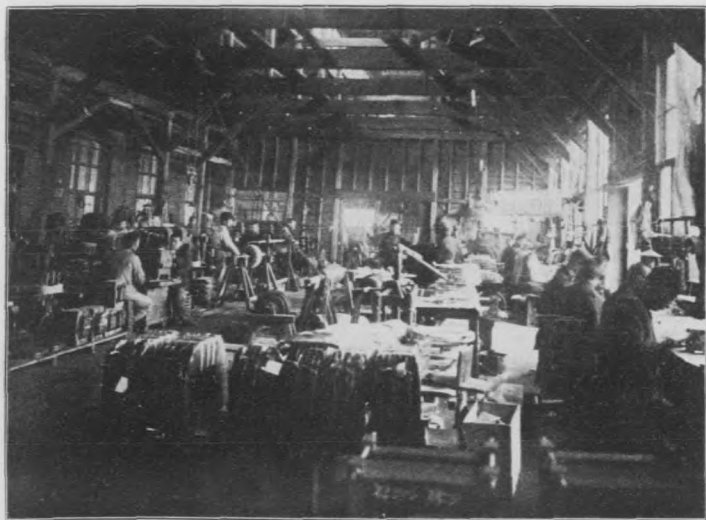
Interior View of Machine and Fitting Shop, Mitsuike Engine Works

房作一第局器機浦芝



No. 1 Workshop, Shibaura Engineering Works.

房作二第局器機浦芝



No. 2 Workshop, Shibaura Engineering Works.

三井綢緞莊總行門之景

The Entrance of Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores (Tokio).



三井綢緞莊總行前之景

A Street-Scene in front of Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores (Tokio).

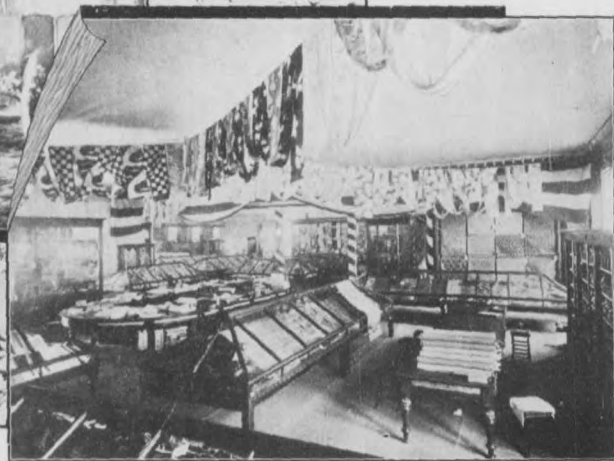




井 三
行 總 莊 緞 綢
廳 客
A Reception Room
of
Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores
(Tokio).

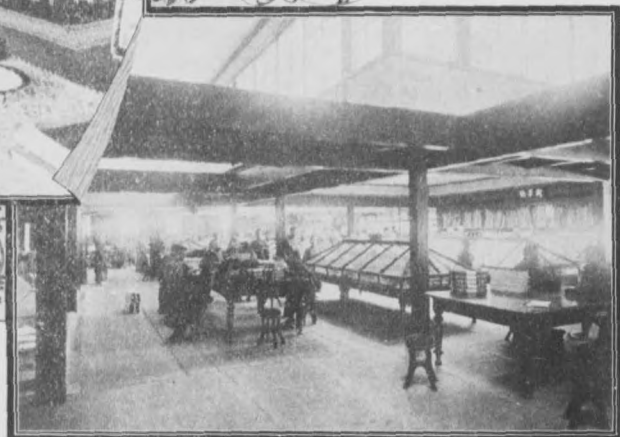
井 三
行 總 莊 緞 綢
景 內

An Interior of
Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores
(Tokio).



三井緞莊大阪分莊客廳

A Reception Room of Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores (Osaka).



三井緞莊大阪分莊內景

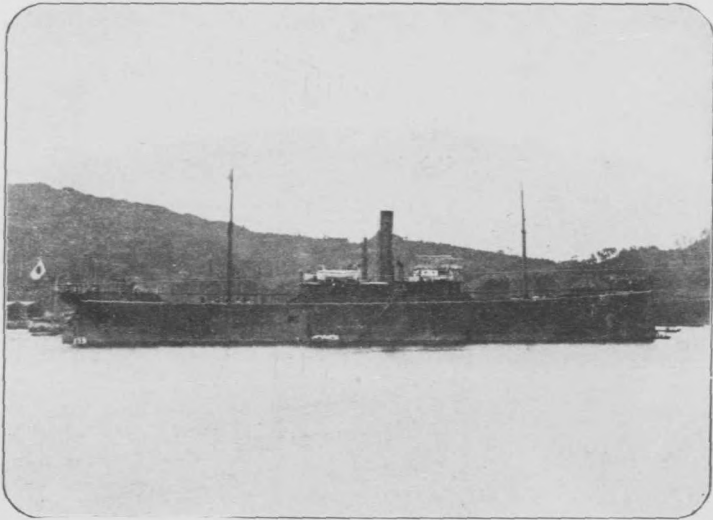
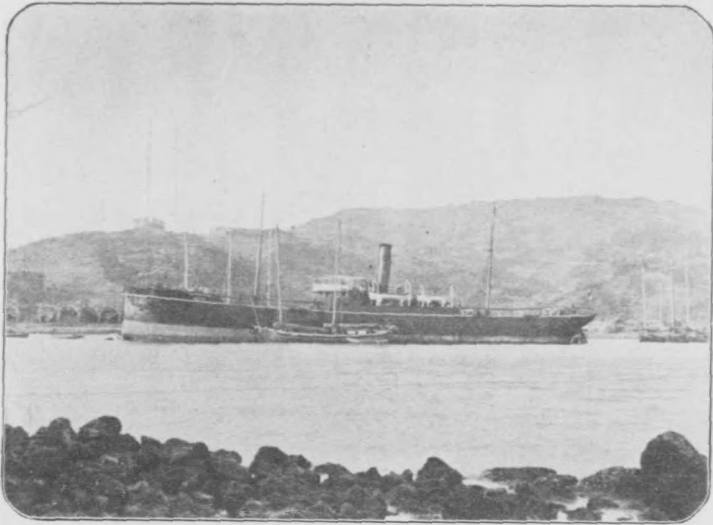
An Interior of Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores (Osaka).

號 山 士 富

噸三四〇二數噸總

S. S. "Fujisan Maru"

Gross Tonnage 2,043.



號 山 劍

噸九二一四數噸總

S. S. "Tsurugisan Maru"

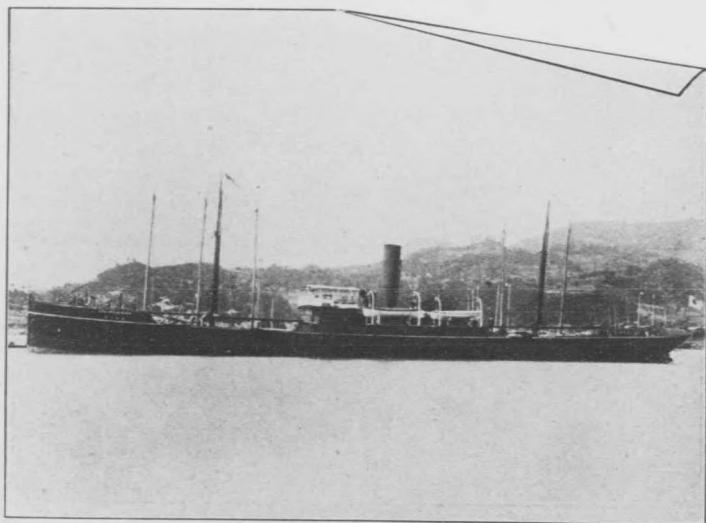
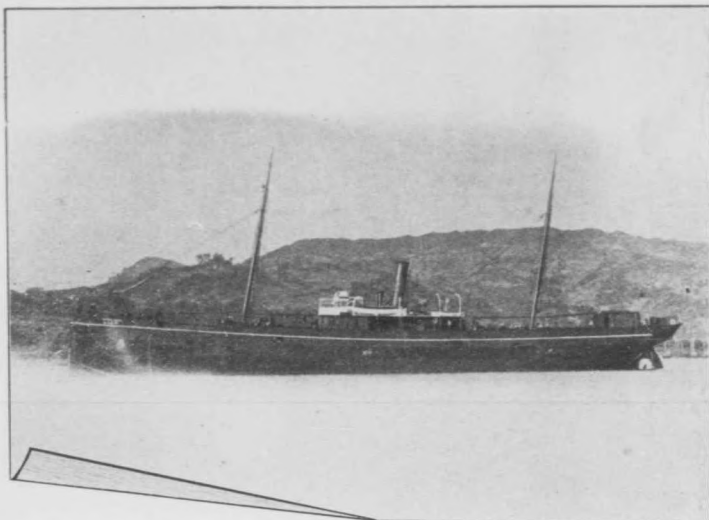
Gross Tonnage 4,129.

號 山 蘇 阿

噸二〇七一數噸總

S. S. "Asosan; Maru"

Gross Tonnage 1,702



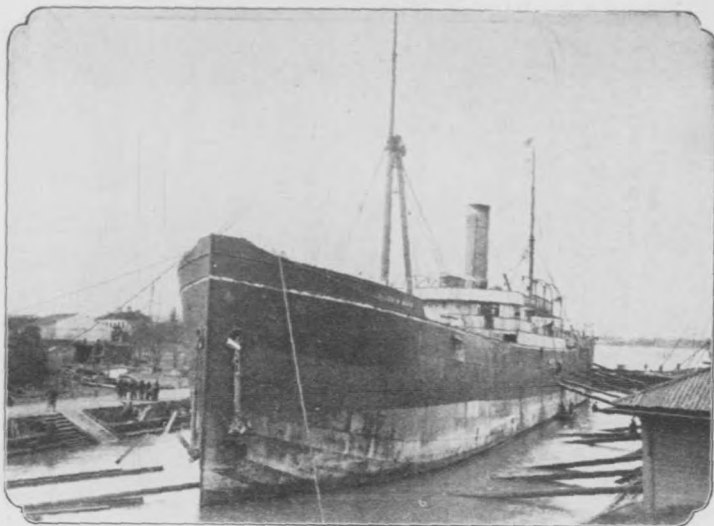
號 山 岩 愛

噸三四〇二數噸總

S. S. "Atagosan Maru"

Gross Tonnage 2,043.

號 山 彦
噸〇〇七三數噸總
S. S. "Hikosan Maru"
Gross Tonnage 3,700.



船輪屬所司公產物井三
號 明 有
噸五七九二數噸總
S. S. "Ariake Maru"
Gross Tonnage 2,975.

三井公司總務及支店國內居住

CHART MAP OF JAPAN

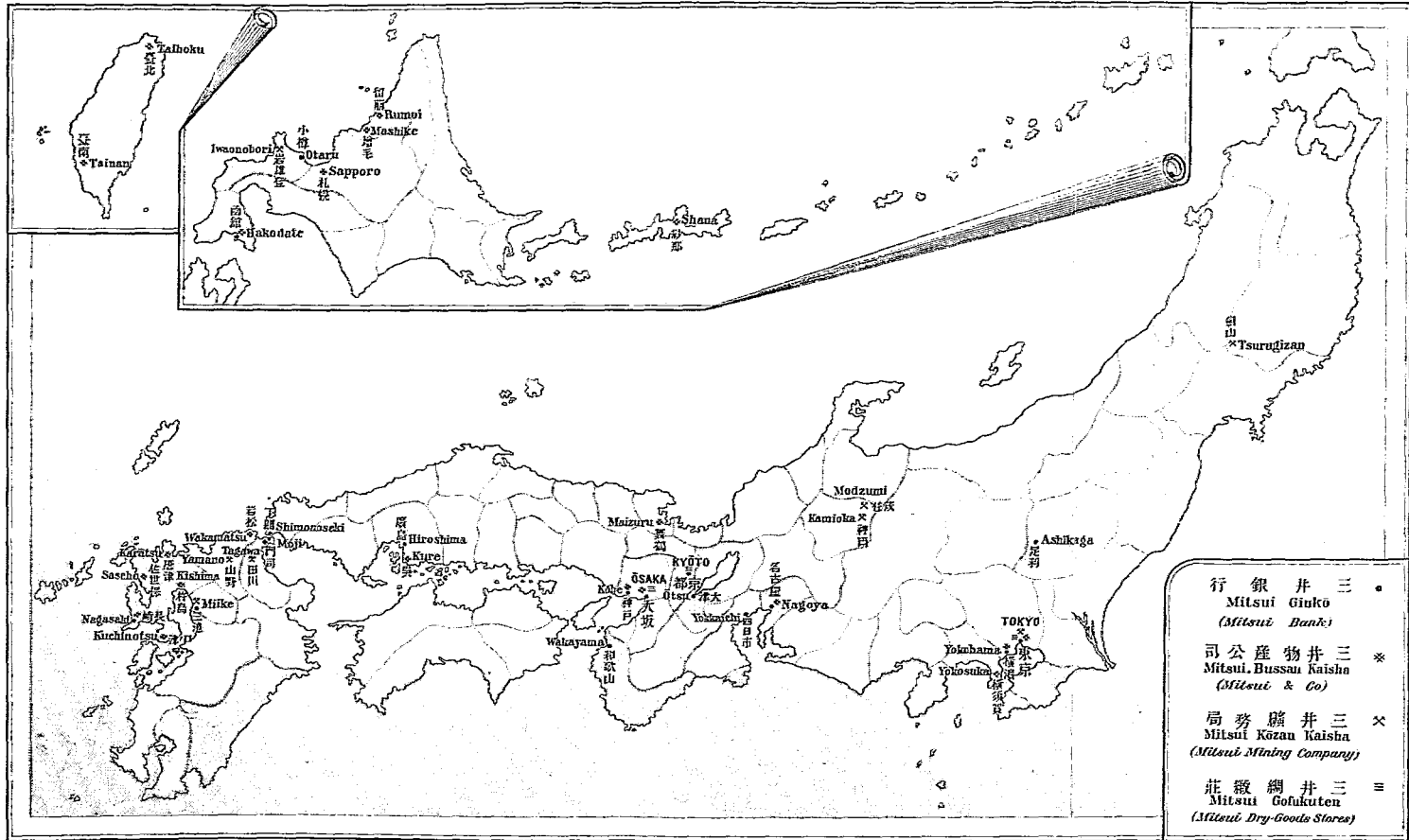
LOCATING THE MAIN AND BRANCH OFFICES

OF

FOUR BUSINESS DEPARTMENTS

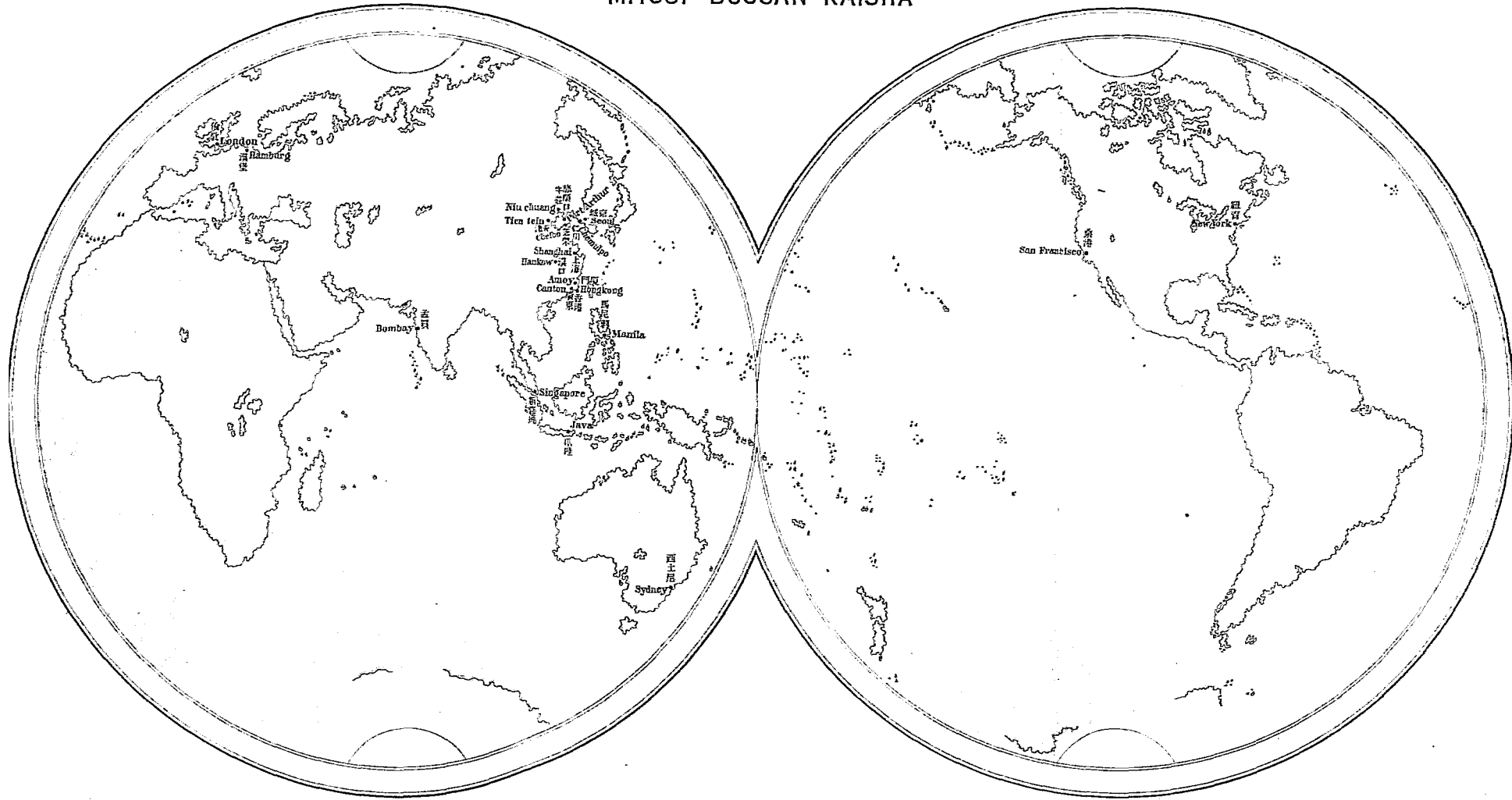
OF

THE HOUSE OF MITSUI.



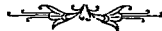
三井物産公司海外支店位置圖

CHART OF THE WORLD
LOCATING BRANCH OFFICES
OF
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA



Tokio Street-Tramway Co.
Japan Mail Steam Ship Co.
Tokio Marine Insurance Co.
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.
Oji Paper Mill Co.
Formosa Sugar Refining Co.

These shares together with those of numerous other companies, amount to the face value of over ten million yen. The Mitsuis have their representatives on the Board of many of the above-referred companies, and needless to say, their advices have special weight in the management of the various concerns. It is a note-worthy fact that the Mitsuis whose foundation dates back to the 16th century, were saved from falling into complete conservatism which dooms so many industrial undertakings at the present day. Thus the Mitsuis, while preserving their family traditions, at the same time are never asleep to keep up all their undertakings with the progress of the World introducing changes whenever or wherever they are found necessary.



CHAPTER IV.

ITS INFLUENCE UPON GENERAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The works which are at present undertaken by the sole power of the Mitsui House are, as already stated in the previous chapter, in themselves of such magnitude that they embrace nearly all branches of Japan's economic concerns. From this fact alone, we may draw an obvious inference as to the influence of the House upon the general economic society of the country. We think that by enumerating some of the noted joint-stock undertakings with which the House is more or less connected, we shall best enable our readers to form some idea of its influence. The Mitsuis are one of the big share-holders of the following companies viz :

Bank of Japan.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
The First Bank.
Hokkaido Colliery & Railway Co.
Sanyo Railway Co.
Nippon Railway Co.
Kiushiu Railway Co.

HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 7, Surugacho. Nihonbashiku, Tokio.

OSAKA BRANCH.

Nichome, Koraibashi-Dori, Higashiku, Osaka.

SUPPLY-DEPOTS.

Kioto.

Kiriū.

Hachioji.

Fukui.

company, and accordingly the stores were reconstructed into spacious show-rooms after the Western system. There, every kinds of silk and cotton articles, for which the country has a world-wide repute, are exhibited to the best advantages. There, the gorgeous colours of silk-crepes are intermingled with the richest embroideries worked by skilled hands. In spring and autumn of each year, there are held the special exhibitions of the new goods of latest designs, which attract the most fashionable society to the premises. Special catalogues of the new designs for each season are published at intervals. Reception rooms tastefully decorated are ready to welcome the customers who may be disposed to rest a little time after or before inspecting the goods. Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores are the first in the country to introduce automobiles for transportation of their goods in the city. Thus no money or trouble is spared in order to make the stores quite up to the date.

time Takatoshi opened his stores called Yechigo-Ya at Surugacho, Tokio. He introduced his system of cash-retailing, which the people regarded as a revolution in business methods. However, owing to its obvious advantages and conveniences, it soon found favour with the public, so that in a short time his stores became the largest and the most fashionable house in the capital of Japan. Lately many improvements have been made including at one time a foreign tailoring department which was, however, closed just eight years ago. In the year 1893, the stores were formed into a company upon the unlimited liability system under the Companies Act and at the same time, the name of the stores was changed into the present "Mitsui Gofukuten."

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Contrary to the usages of the West, Japanese shops do not as a general rule, display their merchandises to the fullest advantages by exhibiting them for the free inspection of customers. The defect was long felt by the

HISTORY.

The Mitsui Dry-Goods Stores, formerly known as Echigoya, was inaugurated, as previously stated, by Takatoshi over two centuries ago for the retailing of silk and cotton piece goods in general. They were the foundation upon which has been built the magnificent structure of the firm's undertakings in Japan, the germ from which has sprouted the business enterprise of the House of Mitsui. Although compared with other undertakings of the House, the business done by this Department is of small importance, it is nevertheless pursued energetically for the purpose of keeping active the historical traditions of the firm. During the last quarter of the seventeenth century, the Government of the Tokugawa was at last firmly established and the constant warfare of long centuries came to an end. With the establishment of peace, commerce commenced to flourish and science was revived. The people were awakened to an appreciation of luxury and comfort, and everywhere signs of prosperity and animation were discernible. At this

noted throughout the Far East, for their excellent workmanship and their efficiency. The principal productions of the works are:—boilers, earthquake-proof steel chimneys, railway bridge-materials, pumps, mining machineries, saw-mills, dynamos electric-motors, electric machineries of every description, etc.

**Head Office and Branches of the Mitsui
Kozan Kaisha.**

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 1. Surugacho, Nihonbashiku, Tokio.

BRANCHES.

Miike	Tagawa	Yamano
Kamioka	Tsurugisan	Iwanobori

Shibaura Engineering Works.

SECTION IV.

MITSUI GOFUKUTEN.

(MITSUI DRY-GOODS STORES.)

OFFICERS.

President.

Mr. Genyemon Mitsui.

Director.

Mr. Yoshio Takahashi.

from the Kamioka mine are silver, lead and copper. There is another mine called Mozumi Mine close by Kamioka producing about same kinds of ores as the former.

The total outputs of the Kamioka mine for the year 1902 amounted to 145,089 ounces of silver, nearly 14 tons of copper and 791 tons of lead.

Tsurugisan Sulphur Mine:—The Tsurugisan Sulphur mine is situated in Rikuchu in the prefecture of Iwate. The total outputs of refined sulphur from this mine for the year 1902 amounted to 2,909 tons.

Iwanobori Sulphur Mine:—The Iwanobori Sulphur Mine is situated in Iwanai in the island of Hokkaido (Yezo). The total outputs of refined sulphur from this mine for the year 1902 amounted to 2,674 tons.

Shibaura Engineering Works:— The company also superintends the Shibaura Engineering Works situated close by the Shimbashi railway station in Tokio which are ranked among the best machinery works in Japan. Engines and boilers of the best descriptions are made at the works; the electric machineries manufactured there are well

Yamano Coal Mines:—The Yamano concession is situated in Chikuzen in the island of Kiushiu, covering an area of 4,086,808 tsubo or nearly 3500 acres. This colliery is also connected with the branch line of the Kiushiu Railway. The Yamano coal has a bluish-black tint, and is classified as the first quality of the Chikuzen coals. It is worked from the two seams of 5 and 8 feet thickness, both of which are of similar and even quality. This coal is very popular on account of its easy firing and its high evaporating power.

ANALYSIS OF THE YAMANO COAL.

	Yamano 5 ft. seam.	Yamano 8 ft. seam.
Water.....	2.99	3.06
Volatile matter	44.38	41.13
Fixed carbon	46.04	49.03
Ash	6.59	6.78
Sulphur.....	0.72	1.00

The total outputs of the Yamano mine for the year 1902 amounted to 129,767 tons.

Kamioka Silver and Lead Mine:—The Kamioka mine is situated in Hida in the prefecture of Gifu, covering an area of 721,392 tsubo or nearly 600 acres. The products

Kiushiu, covering an area of 5,799,697 tsubo or nearly 5000 acres. The Tagawa coals are transported by the Kiushiu railway line to either Moji or Wakamatsu for shipment. The outputs from the Tagawa mine are well-known in the market as the Tagawa 4 feet and the Ida 8 feet coals. The Tagawa 4 feet coal is considered to be the best steam coal in Japan and is extensively used in the Japanese Navy and the Government railways. Ida coal is inferior to the Tagawa soft coal as is shown in the annexed table but on account of its cheapness in price it is popularly used by both home and foreign consumers.

ANALYSIS OF THE TAGAWA COAL.

	Tagawa 4 ft. seam.	Ida 8 ft. seam.
Water	1.4000	1.5500
Volatile matter.....	40.8500	44.2000
Fixed carbon	53.2455	46.8170
Ash.....	4.5045	7.4330
Sulphur	0.2586	0.2896
Spec. gravity	1.3140	1.3140

The total outputs of the Tagawa mines for the year 1902 amounted to 366,520 tons.

In the Miike colliery there are six mines working which conjointly turn out more than three thousand tons daily, or annual production of over 1,000,000 tons. Each mine is provided with the most improved type of machinery for haulage, ventilation, and drainage, and everything is done to protect the lives of the miners and to maintain uniform output with a minimum amount of handling. Connected with the mines, there is a large well-fitted workshop employing over 600 workmen. The coal is conveyed by upwards of two hundred schooner-rigged barges, carrying from one to two hundred tons each to the shipping ports of Kuchinotsu, Nagasaki, Misumi etc. To Moji the most important coaling station in the East, the Miike coals are transported by the Kiushiu railway line, to which the mining railway is joined. Over 5000 miners and workmen are employed at the colliery. Their health and comfort, their amusements of home life, their children's educations, are studied and looked after by the firm.

Tagawa Coal Mines :—The Tagawa concession is situated in Buzen in the island of

mine and to make it what it now is, one of the largest mining enterprises in the world. A reference to the pumping plant of this mine is cited in the tenth edition of the "Times Encyclopaedia" under the heading of "Coal."

Several seams of coal occur in the Miike coal-field, but the first and the second seams only are capable of being economically worked. The first seam averages eight feet in thickness of pure solid coal. The appearance of the coal is not quite black, having a tinge of reddish brown color, and its character is that of a highly bituminous caking coal. On account of its great calorific power, the Miike coal is universally recognised as the most economical coal procurable in the East, and is regarded as a standard coal in the Asiatic markets.

ANALYSIS OF THE MIIKE COAL.

Miike 8 ft. seam.

Water.....	0.350
Volatile matter	40.100
Fixed carbon	53.217
Ash	6.333
Sulphur	2.235
Phosphorus	trace
Spec. Gravity	1.275

HISTORY.

The mining business of the firm was conducted only on small scales by Mitsui Bank or Mitsui Bussan Kaisha till the firm has bought the well known Miike coal-mine from the Government in 1889 and thus the business was greatly expanded. As the result, the Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (or the Mitsui Mining Company) was established in 1892. Its mining industry has a comprehensive scope, including silver, copper, lead, sulphur, and coal mines.

MINES.

Miike Coal Mines:—The Miike mining concession is situated in Kiushiu, on the border of the provinces of Chikugo and Higo, and is easily accessible from a station called Omuta by the Kiushu Railway. It comprises an area of 16,000 acres, or roughly 25 square miles. Since the mine passed into the Mitsui's hand, no expense has been spared by the company in providing the very best and newest mining appliances to develop the

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES.

At Home:—

Yokohama	Yokosuka	Nagoya
Osaka	Kobe	Maizuru
Kure	Moji	Nagasaki
Miike	Kuchinotsu	Karatsu
Sasebo	Wakamatsu	Kishima
Hakodate	Sapporo	Taipei
Tainan		

Abroad:—

London	New York	Hamburg
San Francisco	Sydney	Manila
Bombay	Amoy	Hongkong
Canton	Sourabaya	Shanghai
Honkow	Chefoo	Tientsin
Port Arthur	Chemulpo	Seoul

SECTION III.

MITSUI KOZAN KAISHA.

(MITSUI MINING COMPANY.)

OFFICERS.

President.	Mr. Saburosuke Mitsui.
Managing Director.	Mr. Takuma Dan.
Director:	Mr. Yoshio Takahashi.

	Steamer.	Built.	Net-Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage.
s/s	“ Ariake Maru ”	1890	2,193	2,975
„	“ Fujisan Maru ”	1897	1,267	2,043
„	“ Atagosan Maru ”	1897	1,267	2,043
„	“ Asosan Maru ”	1890	1,241	1,702

With the exception of the “Kachidate Maru” and “Ariake Maru,” the above steamers are subsidized by the Japanese Government under the Marine Encouragement Act. Although equipped with the powerful means of transportation, by which over half a million tons of merchandise are carried annually, the company find it insufficient to transport all its own goods, and it is a well known fact that the company is one of the great charterers of steam and sail tonnage in London and in the East.

Head office and Branches of the Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha.

HEAD' OFFICE.

No. 1, Surugacho, Nihonbashiku, Tokio

The company also acts as agents in Japan for the undermentioned Insurance Companies, viz:—The Atlas, the British America, the Guardian, the Palatine and the Royal Exchange. And in India, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan, viz:—the Meiji Fire and Tokio Marine.

SHIPPING BUSINESS.

The company owns a fleet of seven efficient steamers, all 100 A I, of gross tonnage aggregating over 20,000 tons. They are almost exclusively engaged for the transportation of the company's own merchandise to and from Shanghai, Hongkong, the Philippines, the Strait Settlements, Rangoon, Java, China and other Eastern ports.

The steamer's names and tonnage are as under:—

Steamer.	Built.	Net-Tonnage.	Gross Tonnage
s/s. "Tsurugizan Maru"	1899	2,560	4,129
„ "Hikosan Maru"	1892	2,295	3,700
„ "Kachidate Maru"	1888	2,180	3,486

cakes, malt, paper, canned-meats, wheat, flour, opium, leaf-tobacco, drugs, raw materials for artificial manure, steel-materials, pig-iron, iron materials, wires, lead, tin, zinc, machineries of all kinds, railway materials and equipments etc.

AGENCY BUSINESS.

The company represents several well-known English, European and American firms in Japan, and some in China and Corea as well. Among them we may mention the following :—

American Bridge Co. Ltd.....	New York.
Carnegie Steel Co. Ltd..... ..	Pittsburg.
General Electric Co. Ltd.....	New York.
Vickers Sons & Maxim Ltd.....	Burrow-in-Furness.
John Musgrave & Sons Ltd..... ..	Bolton.
Mather & Platt Ltd.....	Manchester.
Belliss & Morcum Ltd.....	London.
Platt Brothers & Co. Ltd.....	Oldham.

Etc.

Etc.

lions of tons yearly, or just one third of the whole annual coal production of Japan. The coals they deal with are all of the best quality for steaming and other purposes; they comprise among others, those of Miike, Tagawa and Yamano mines owned by the Mitsui Mining Company and such noted coals, as Kanada, Ohnoura, Hokoku, Hondo, etc., of which the Company has the sole agency. The Company's speciality in the coal business, is what are called the "London Bunker Contracts" for the supply of bunker coals to steamers at all the coaling stations in the Far East, up to any quantity they may require. These yearly contracts embrace nearly the whole of the European lines of steamer that ply in the Asiatic Seas, and owing to the superiority of coals and the quick despatch in delivery, they are giving every satisfaction to the ship-owners.

Cotton yarns are exported to Hongkong and to most of Chinese ports. In 1902, the Company exported to the value of nearly six and a half million Yen, or about one third of Japan's whole export of cotton yarns.

IMPORT TRADE.

The principal articles imported by the company are; steamers, war-ships, ordnance, locomotives, steel-bridge, electrical machines, cotton, wool, cotton cloth, woolen cloth, rice, raw and refined sugar, indigo, beans, bean-

ness transacted for a year being nearly *Yen.* 90,000,000 out of which the amount of foreign trade alone figuring 70,000,000, that is, one seventh of the whole foreign trade of Japan.

EXPORT TRADE.

The principal articles of the company's export trade are : coal, cotton yarn, raw silk, habutai, rice, cotton cloth, copper, silver, camphor, coral, cement, timber, railway-sleepers, sulphur, matches etc.

Raw silk is chiefly exported to the United States where the New York branch office transacts this business. During the past two years, nearly ten thousand bales valued at about twelve million Yen have been exported by the Company.

Japan Rice is exported to Marseilles, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, etc., through the London Branch office, and to the United States through the New York office.

The Mitsuis were one of the pioneers of rice export business, and the experience of over twenty years has fully established the Company's reputation as an important firm in this line of business.

The Company's transaction in the coal trade are of a most extensive character, dealing as it does in three mil-

their fullest extent, and by which the name of Mitsui is principally known to the Western nations. The Mitsuis, while engaged in banking and other business from the time over two centuries ago, were constantly projecting to extend their hands to the foreign trade especially in those parts of the world very little known to this country. Thus in 1876 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha or Mitsui & Co., as it is styled in Europe and America, in its present form was first established, Takenosuke and Yonosuke Mitsui representing the family interests at that time assisted by an able staff. Since that year, the Company's business has been extended in every directions so as to produce the present flourishing condition.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha engages in almost every kind of export and import trades, having branches in nearly every part of the world, the aggregate amount of busi-

BRANCHES.

OSAKA.	KYOTO.	YOKOHAMA.
KOBE.	NAGOYA.	HIROSHIMA.
SHIMONOSEKI.	HAKODATE.	OTSU.
WAKAYAMA.	YOKKAICHI.	NAGASAKI.
OTARU.	ASHIKAGA.	FUKAGAWA (Tokio.)
MIKE.	MOJI.	

Hakozaki Warehouse (TOKIO).
Onohama Warehouse (KOBE)

SECTION II.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA.

OFFICERS.

President.	Mr. HACHIROJIRO MITSUI.
Managing Director.	Mr. TAKASHI MASUDA.
	Mr. SENJIRO WATANABE.
	Mr. GIICHI HIDA.

HISTORY.

It is in this department that the power and resources of the firm are put forth to

BALANCE SHEET 31st. Dec. 1902.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Paid up Capital ^{yen.} 5,000,000.	Cash at Bank of ^{yen.}
Reserve Fund5,250,000.	Japan & on hand ...3,156,380.
Deposits.....34,726,987.	Bonds, stocks etc ..14,290,288.
Drafts to be paid ... 119,762.	Loans & advances 6,872,208.
Due to other banks 202,358.	Overdrafts on cur-
Miscellaneous Ac-	rent accounts2,887,482.
counts 4,376.	Bills Discounted ...13,323,042.
Profit & Loss A/C... 500,633.	Due by other banks 91,403.
	Bank Premises,
	Ware-houses, Pro-
	perties, Real Es-
	tates.....5,174,578.
	Sundry A/C..... 5,683.
<u>Yen 45,804,066.</u>	<u>Yen 45,804,066.</u>

HEAD OFFICE & BRANCHES.

The Mitsui Ginko has its office in the following places.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 1, Surugacho, Nihonbashiku, Tokio..

7. Purchase and sale of bonds, stocks and bullions.
8. Safe deposit, exchange etc.

The Mitsui Ginko also owns the Hako-zaki Warehouse in Tokio and the Onohama Warehouse in Kobe, which are open to receive general free and bonded goods for storage at very moderate charges. These buildings in Tokio and Kobe are the largest solid fireproof buildings in the country and have been constructed with all the latest architectural improvements, and with special regard to the protection against dangers of all kinds, so that they afford the greatest possible safety for goods stored in them. Goods stored in these warehouses are handled with every care, and prompt attention and perfect satisfaction are always guaranteed.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The following is extracted from the bank's balance-sheet for the half year ending the 31st Dec. 1902 :—

ganized upon a joint stock system ; and in 1893, by the enactment of the Commercial Code, it was remodelled to an „unlimited liability concern. It is the oldest, and by far the largest private bank in Japan, standing foremost among the banks of Japan in the magnitude of its business and its unrivalled credit.

THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The Mitsui Ginko conducts all descriptions of banking business, in conformity with the practice of home bankers with general storage business, of which the more important items are as follows :

1. Loans against approved securities, and advances on merchandise.
2. Discounting bills.
3. Opening current accounts, and granting overdrawings thereon.
4. Remittance by drafts, telegraphic transfers and collection.
5. Receiving deposits.
6. Issuing circular notes.

largest banking establishments in Japan, has grown out of the Mitsui Exchange Houses founded at Kioto, Osaka and Yedo (now Tokio) by Takatoshi Mitsui over two centuries ago. In 1871 three years after the Meiji Restoration, the firm contracted with the Government for the issue of convertible notes amounting to three million yen, and, subsequently, for that of Hokkaido notes of two and a-half million yen. At the time the Mitsuis had already been projecting the transformation of its exchange house into a central bank of Japan. But just at the same period, the Government deciding in favor of the American banking system, the regulations for the establishments of National Banks were enacted. When, therefore, in 1872, the first National Bank was established, the Mitsuis became its principal share-holders and handed over to the Bank the premises they had been intending for their own banking establishment. Thus although the Mitsuis had to abandon their original project for a while, the Mitsuis took a prominent part in the foundation of the first National Bank in Japan. In 1876 the Mitsui Bank was or-

Warehouse Business, Retail Trade, Iron and Engineering Works.

The aggregate registered nominal capitals of the four companies amount to eight and half million yen all paid up, and their reserved funds stood on Dec. 1902 at over sixteen and half million yen.

These are the cash capital invested in the business as represented by the Banking, Trading, Mining and Dry Goods. There are besides, a central fund controlled by the Family Council as well as private funds and properties owned by each partner.

SECTION I.

MITSUI GINKO.

(MITSUI BANK.)

OFFICERS.

President.	Mr. TAKAYASU MITSUI.
Managing Director.	Mr. SENKICHIRO HAYAKAWA.
Director	Mr. SHOGORO HADANO.

HISTORY.

The Mitsui Banking Firm known as the Mitsui Ginko, which is one of the oldest and

CHAPTER III.

ITS WORKING.

The sphere of influence which the Mitsuis possess in the economical world of Japan is so vast and extensive that it is difficult to give anything like a comprehensive survey of it. The undertakings of the Mitsuis are, however, divisible into four distinct departments, namely, Mitsui Ginko (Banking Department), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Foreign and Domestic Trading Department), Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (Mining Department), and Mitsui Gofukuten (Drygoods Department).

They are solely owned by the eleven partners of Mitsui conjointly, who assume an unlimited responsibility for the liabilities of the above mentioned four companies. They comprise nearly every branch of business and enterprise in the commercial and industrial worlds of this country—Banking, Mining, Home Commerce, Foreign Trade, Shipping, Fisheries, Agency Business,

Mr. GENNOSUKE MITSUI.

Mr. GENYEMON MITSUI.

President of Mitsui Dry-Goods Store (at present.)

Mr. TAKAYASU MITSUI.

President of Mitsui Bank (at present.)

Mr. HACHIROJIRO MITSUI.

President of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (at present.)

Mr. SABUROSUKE MITSUI.

President of Mitsui Mining Company (at present.)

Miss SUGAKO MITSUI.

Mr. MORINOSUKE MITSUI.

Mr. TAKENOSUKE MITSUI.

Mr. YONOSUKE MITSUI.

Mr. TOKUYEMON MITSUI.

oldest to the youngest there is no particular property to which each can enter his absolute claim. The properties of the Mitsuis are all their common properties. It is necessary to reiterate this in order to understand the Mitsui Family Rules and the Board of the Mitsui Family Council. These rules are based strictly on those laid down by Takatoshi and his son, but Japan has undergone so many complete and revolutionary changes since their death, that necessarily in many cases some of the rules should have passed out of date. Moreover the promulgation of the New Civil Code made it necessary to make certain amendments. It was therefore, decided to reframe these rules, and accordingly in 1900 a new constitution of the Mitsui families was declared before the full assembly of the families.

The names of the present Heads of the families or partners, by whom the whole affairs of the House are conducted, are as follows :

BARON HACHIROYEMON MITSUI.

President of the Family Council. (at present)

CHAPTER II.

ITS ORGANIZATION.

The Mitsui House is a collective body, a joint association consisting of eleven families or partners, which work with the collective capital of the eleven families, in their joint name, and under the system of unlimited joint liability. That they enjoy almost unbounded confidence and credit both at home and abroad is assuredly due to this system of business organization.

According to the social institution of Japan, the unit of the Society is the family and not the individual as in the Western Society. The latter is wholly subservient to the former; the interests of the former far outweigh the rights of the latter. Again, by laws and customs of inheritance, the estate of the father descends to the first-born by primogeniture. The younger sons must be adopted into another family, or failing this, independently make their own fortunes. In case of the Mitsui House, however, from the

the reform and amelioration of their business undertaking somewhat on the model of western procedure.

In 1876 the old Exchange House was transformed into a bank on a joint-stock system; this was the first private bank established in this country. In the same year a new, yet a most important undertaking was organized for the purpose of general trading, and more particularly, for that of foreign trade. The firm well-known as Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in the East and as Mitsui & Co. in Europe and America is the outcome of this enterprise. In 1889 the House acquired from the Government the concession of the Miike Coal Mines, and accordingly Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (the Mining Department) was established in order to control this and many other mines owned by the House. Thus has the business of the Mitsuis been developed gradually but progressively, to the present flourishing condition.

his five brothers pledged themselves to form a collective body of partners working with a collective capital. This agreement drawn up by Hachirobei Takahira is the very same Family Rules upon which the whole undertaking of the Mitsuis is worked today.

With the restoration of the Meiji Era, an importance epoch was opened in the history of the firm. While the new Government under the direct control of the Crown was in process of consolidation, the Mitsuis acted as its principal financing agent and it was in a great measure due to this that the country was enabled to bridge over a great crisis with which it was then threatened from within and without. As the rewards for these financial and other public aids they rendered to the country, Baron Hachiroemon, Mitsui, the present Head of the House was created a peer and other members or partners were all given various kinds of titles.

After rendering a vigorous aid toward the state and thereby passing through a financial strain, the Mitsuis now applied themselves with new energy and vigor to

the son of Takayasu became a merchant entering upon altogether a new career. His son, Toshisada moved the firm to Kioto and also started a dry-goods store, the present Mitsui-Gofukuten in Tokio. It was not however till the time of Hachirobei Takatoshi that the business of the firm was fully extended so as to lay the foundation for the present flourishing state of the Mitsui House. Takatoshi invented and introduced the system of cash-retailing; further, he organized the system for the collection and remittance of money, and also the carriers' business and this, be it remembered, when economic science was but in a very rudimentary condition, when monetary transactions were almost unknown in the country. In 1687 the Mitsuis represented by Takatoshi were especially appointed by the Tokugawa Government as its purveyor and public exchange controller, and were conferred in recognition of these services, an estate in Yedo. In 1723, observing the verbal will of Takatoshi, his son Hachirobei Takahira laid down in writing the Family Rules so valuable to the History of the Mitsui House, by which he and

CHAPTER. I.

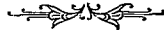
ITS HISTORY.

The Mitsui families originating from the famous Fujiwara clan, can be traced from Takashige Mitsui titled the "Echigonokami", who lived as the feudal lord of Namadzuye castle in the 15th. century toward the fall of the Ashikaga Shoguns. During the continuous civil wars which marked the last part of the Ashikaga period, Takashige sided himself with the noted Sasaki clan and fought against Oda Nobunaga. However, these battles having ended mostly against his favour, Takashige gave up his domain in Namadzuye and retired to a village called Ishiki in Ise, becoming the lord of the neighbouring district. Takashige was succeeded by Takatsugu, but Takayasu the son of Takatsugu, moved to Matsuzaka also in Ise where he settled as a private citizen, laying the foundation of the present Mitsui firm. In the middle of the 16th. century, Sokubei Takatoshi,

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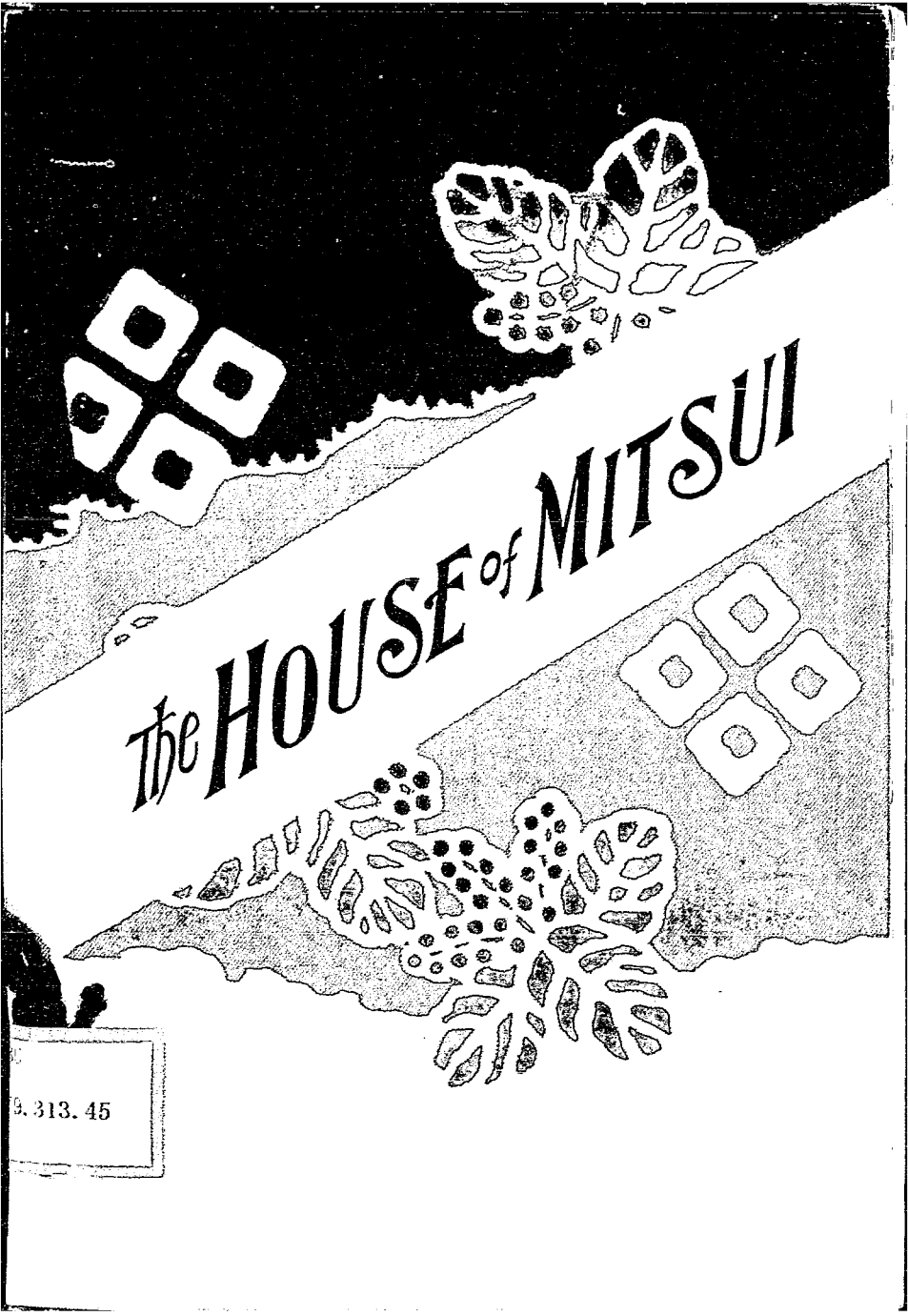


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