

席布官タフト氏ニ面會 祝辭ヲ述ヘシニ自分ハ
 豫テ天皇陛下ノ御知遇ヲ辱フセムコトナラズ 桂
 首相其他貴國ニ多數友人アリニ依リ將來益々兩
 小ノ親善ヲ計ルキハ勿論ニテ且自分カ先年一兩
 國ノ要務ニ干渉シテ(日露講和ノ初大統領不在
 中國務ヲ代理シ機密事務ヲ處理セシムコト)
 好意ヲ表セシハ本官熟知ノ通ナレバ貴國ニ對スル
 平常ノ交情ヲ承知アリタシトノ旨語サレヌリ

MT 1133 00054

第3門 通商
 大事

會計
 取調
 報告

七七三 暗

華盛頓費
 奉天三月六日午後二時五分

大臣

次官

政務

小村外務大臣
 第三四號 布告
 新大統領就任式後本官ロソズベルト氏ノ帰郷
 シ見送り停車場ニ到リシニ此ハ日米間交際ニ付
 タフトノソックス両氏下談合セシニ兩氏共自分ト心下
 氏ト全ク意見シ共ニ何等異ナルコトナケルハ其
 意ヲ以テ接セラレタリ殊ニソックス氏ハ上院入り外
 務委員トシテ重要ノ地位ニ立ツニハ將來兩國ノ
 問題ニ付テハ十分信頼スベキ旨懇話アリタリ

又因テ大統領就任ノ為設ケタル舞踏會列席ノ
 上、先月、之スレ

多々侍、在場之使

日米交際費

MT 1133 00053

明治四十二年三月五日

郵政務局

第三課

附屬書類添付

送第ナハク

明治四十二年三月五日

在ポルトランド領事館

領事沼野安太郎

外務大臣伯島少村壽太郎殿

日本、開港ル「エライステッドプレス」通信員ノ

言説並ニ「エライステッドプレス」新聞論調ノ改

善ニ際カレ

本年一月三十日香港発「エライステッドプレス」通信社

ノ電報(当市「カレゴ」ジャーナル)可載)ニ依ルバ過

般米極東ニ滞遊レシマリシ通信社通信員「エチ

在外公館

リ、クロトリカルゼレ」今日東京より香港ニ帰着シ日

下香港議會ニ流テ討議中ニ據日法英ニ牽聯シ

テ流布シマアル日米戦争ノ談ヲ以テ日本ノ實情ニ

暗キ言説ナリトナレ一筆仰ノ言説ヲ發表致ス

同通信員言説ノ大要ハ日本ハ日露戦争ノ結果極

端ナル重税ノ負担ニ苦シム、又ムノナルヲ以テ今後十

五年間ニ到底戦争ヲ行ハザルモノナリ且ヤ日英同盟

条約ニ在極東英國臣ノ劇烈ナル反抗アルヲ以テ條約期

間終了後再ヒ之ヲ更新絶續スルノ困難ナルコトハ日本官

場ノ一般ニ認ム所ナリ是ヲ以テ日英同盟條約終了後

ニ於テ日露兩國ニ再ヒチオツ交ハサル可カラザルニ至ルコトモ亦

日本國臣ノ豫期セシ所ナリ然レハ之ヲ要スルニ刻下日本

カ米國ト興業ヲ啓クカキコトハ絶對ニ有リ得(カラザル

MT 1133 00056

MT 1133 00055

コトナリ(エル)トナクモノ有之ヲ

本年二月三日衆刊「オレブンジャー」ハ加州議會ニ於
ケル日法案並ニ「ネヴァダ」州議會ニ於ケル日法案
案ニ關シ前記「オレブンジャー」ノ言説ヲ援用シテ右排
日論ノ不道理尤モ、日米戰爭誤ノ愚妄トテ論述
致ス該論説ノ梗概ハ左ノ如クニ有之ヲ

日本、其地理上ノ位置及ヒ天京ノ配當トヨリ米國ノ自
然的仇敵ニアラスレテ互ラテ其自然の親友ナリ、商業上ノ
競争ハ必レモ流血ヲ意味セザル日本ハ米國ノ艦隊ヲ
歡迎シ米國ノ明白ナル希望ヲ尊重シテ則日本政府
ハ日本移民ノ渡來ヲ禁遏セシメ又自ラ進ニテ太平洋
ノ平和ノ爲メ共同ノ政策ヲ執ルコトヲ米國ト得テ誓約
シタリ然ラズ則チ之ヲ日本兩國政府ノ行動ニ徴スモ時

在外公館

又之ヲ道理ノ明鏡ニ照スモ今ノ時機ニ際シ徒ラニ喧
噪ヲ動シテ一事ノ國家ニ益セザル生民ニ利ス可
ク互ラテ親協同ノ目的トスル兩國民間ニ紛争ヲ
醸生スルニ法ヲ在ル徒輩ノ真意ハ果シテ耶邊ニ
存スヤ吾人ハ實ニ了解ニ苦シムルヲ得ス云ル

右「オレブンジャー」新聞ハ前報告中屢次訛誤致置
キ通リテ末「デモクラト」党ノ機關新聞ニシテ先頃迄
「ユニナイストプレス」通信社ノ挑戰的記事通信ヲ掲載
シ排日的傾向ヲ有スモノナリレガ本官著任以來同新
聞ニ筆ヲトローブリテ「ト」屢次意見ノ交換ヲ試
シ帝國政府ノ真意ノ存スル所ヲ互覆説明シ在民
モ亦漸ク之ヲ諒トスルニ至リ茲際日米外交文書交換
ノコトアリ次テ日本移民ニ關スル帝國政府ノ大方針ヲ

MT 1133 00058

MT 1133 00057

外ニ発表セラルリテ茲ニ左社ノ日本問題ニ関スル態
 度ハ勘カズテ改善セラルニ至リタルモノト被認ス前記
 社説ノ如キモ亦甚一例ト被思ス
 右為御参考別紙新聞切抜添付此段及報告至敬
 具

在外公館

MT 1133 00059

REEL No. 1-0090

0072

ANTI-JAP MADNESS 3/2

THE NEVADA legislature smites President Roosevelt for his effort to arrest anti-Japanese legislation in California. The California senate is persistent in its purpose to pass a law preventing Japanese from acquiring lands in that state. The congress of the United States goes on arming, having appropriated, when it could not spare adequate money for rivers and harbors, \$135,000,000 for the navy for the current year, all for the purpose of fighting an imaginary war that will never come. The hysterical Hobsonites and other jingoists continue to shriek about the diabolical designs they allege Japan has on us, prophesying an invasion of this country that Japan could no more accomplish than she could by the breath of a Japanese babe turn back the sun in its course. These are a few of the every day diversions in this big United States which, by its magnificent distances, must be expected to present here and there occasional lapses of rationalism.

Meanwhile a United Press correspondent, just arrived from Tokio, tells us that Japan is the throes of a great public debt. She is impotent for battle, because she has no money. She could not carry on a war three months without national collapse. She has ceased the development of her army and navy, because standing as she does on the threshold of national bankruptcy, she cannot afford it. It will be 15 years before she can undertake a war, and when she does she is confronted with the certain knowledge that Russia, seeking revenge for the past, will be her antagonist.

Furthermore, Japan, by her position and by the arbitrament of Fate, is not our natural enemy, but our natural friend. Commercially, she will compete with us, but commercialism does not necessarily involve resort to the knife, to blood, to slaughter, to captives and to cannon. Japan met our fleet with music, with flowers, and with her school children singing American songs. Japan has respected our manifest wish, and her government is trying to arrest Japanese immigration to this country. It is scarcely two months since Japan, on her own initiative, signed with the United States an identical policy for the peace of the Pacific, a ceremony that was a triumph in diplomacy for permanent and preserved peace. Measured by the meaning of great national acts, and squared by the supreme test of reason, what is the occasion and what the excuse for all these molehill outbursts that serve nothing, aid nothing, build nothing, but merely foment trouble between two nations whose mission and ambition is comity and concord?

二月三日発行のオレゴンジャーナリ

MT 1133 0060

REEL No. 1-0090

0073

海島

第3門

明治四十一年三月八日接受

老曹政務局

第三課

附屬書庫

明治四十一年二月二十一日

第四四九

在マニラ領事館事務代理

外務書記生 龜命 金次郎

外務大臣伯島小村壽太郎殿

新聞切抜き送付件

當地、英字新聞「セイ・ケー・ズ・エース、アメリカ」
ハ本月二十日發行、新紙、於テ日本人ノ態度
在題目、下、列下、問題、關シ、論評ヲ試シ、候
間、別紙切抜き差進候 敬具

在マニラ日本領事館

MT 1133 00061

The Japanese Attitude

Those of us who know the Japanese and the Japanese question are beginning to feel uneasy again. The situation between Japan and America has not been so critical for nearly two years. The Hochi, a leading Tokio paper, says in an editorial addressed to Mr. O'Brien, the American ambassador to Japan:

"Japan is grateful to America for opening this country to commerce. Japan reveres America as a land where virtue is honored, but it fears that sooner or later repeated insults will compel Japan to resort to determined self-protection. It is recalled how at the time of the school question Japanese were objects of intolerable insult and slander, despite federal expressions of regret and sympathy. The net result did not help to protect Japanese interests and honor. Japan's yielding attitude rather seemed to tie her hands and to augment the restriction of rights enjoyed by the civilized Powers.

"Considering the fleet's visit, American generosity toward the proposed exposition, and the visits of commissioners and business men, it is highly desirable to cure the malady which attacked our friendly relations. There is an admirable opportunity to prove the true senti-

ments and to practise forbearance, despite the hostility evidenced not only in California, but the agitation to amend the immigration law in Congress."

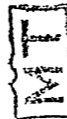
The Hochi does not credit the rumor that the American Government was the instigator of the immigration trouble, but does not attach much value to the attitude toward California. It does not desire to split hairs or make fine distinctions between federal and state conditions. The fact remains that there is no result save the constant cry to check Washington and California. The Hochi addresses the President and people of America to urge that, although the Japanese still believe in the magnanimity displayed in the past, censeless affronts are exhausting their patience. "For the sake of peace in the Pacific," concludes the editorial, "don't anger us."

Yet the California opposition to Japanese residents will not down. Though apparently the anti-Japanese bills objected to by Japan failed in the California legislature, they are bound to be brought up again.

The Cablenews believes that President Roosevelt represented to the Governor of California and to other influential Californians that the passage of these bills would mean war with Japan. The entire Japanese press seems inflamed on the subject. The New York Herald correspondent says: "The usual appeals for the intervention of the Federal Government are being made, and somewhat inflammatory language is being indulged in by the Tokio press, the words 'insults,' 'intolerable abuse' and so on being freely used. The characteristic feature of the Japanese agitation is that it is based on a false conception of the working of the American Constitution. Japan being a country which only yesterday emerged from despotic government, is still too highly centralized to realize the workings of a Federal system. It seems to imagine that the President in Washington has only to press a button in order to put the Californian State Government in movement. It forgets that the geographical situation of California makes the Japanese question eminently one of local and not of national politics."

Japan is a country with an enormous surplus population. Emigration is almost a condition of the future national prosperity. It was to obtain a débouché in Korea that Japan drew the sword on Russia. If unrestricted immigration were allowed by California, there is little doubt that the State would at once be flooded with millions of Japanese. If this influx could be evenly distributed over the whole of the United States it might be borne, but it is the tendency of the immigrant, whose means are generally limited, to settle down at the nearest point to his place of landing. California, which has already a large Asiatic population, would be of being completely swamped by the rising tide of Japan. Therefore, only natural Californians should regard this as a State and national question."

1133 00062



29 067

明治四十二年二月二十日
送第ニ十三号
在ポートランド
外務大臣伯爵山本權次郎殿

硬事沼野安太郎
東上野
田中
田中

書政務局

第三課

中

外務大臣伯爵山本權次郎殿

日米ノ國交ニ関スル大統領ノ言説トフアレゴリア
新聞ノ可論ニ関シ報告ノ件

本年二月十四日華盛頓発「アレゴリア」新聞通信員ノ可
報ニ依リ大統領ハ米國ニ於テ一度魚謀ヲ排目的法案ノ
通過ヲ容認スルカキコトアラバ日米ノ國交ハ忽チ破裂シ重
大ナル結果ヲ生ズルニ至ルノ虞アリトナシ且ツ米國ノ對日本問題

在外公館

ソ以テ現今ノ米國政治問題中ノ最重要ナルモノトシ米
國民カ其重要ナル問題ニ對シ充分ノ注意ヲ傾注セラル
概シテリトコトニ有之テ慶右大統領ノ言ニ關シ二月十
六日「アレゴリア」新聞ハ其社説ニ於テ「米國及ヒ日本」
ト題シ論文ヲ掲載シ「日本トノ國交破綻ノ毛慮ニ關
スル大統領ノ可説ハ決シテ誇張ノ言ニ非サルニナラズニテ年
以前より大統領及ヒ「アレゴリア」氏ノ胸裏ニ往來シテアリシモノ
ニシテ米國大西洋艦隊ヲ太平洋ニ回航セシメタル直接ノ原
因ナタル迄モ其動機トシテ視ル「アレゴリア」トナシ更ニ「日
本ハ自國ニ危險ヲ及ホスコトナシ又少額ノ戰費ヲ以テ米
國ニ多大ノ損害ヲ蒙ラシメテ得（シ）則チ一躍シテ菲
利賓島ヲ占領シ再進シテ一ヶ月内ニ布哇ヲ掌握シ更
ニ進シテ米國カ有カニ陸兵ヲ集中シ得ルニ先テ太平洋

MT 1133 00064

MT 1133 00063

岸諸港ニ占據シ莫大ニ代價金ヲ共等諸港ヨリ強徴
 シ又糧食ノ徵免ヲ行ヒ堅固ニ要此右ヲ起スヲ得ハレシニ
 至シテ米國ハ日本ノ艦隊ヲ殲滅スル迄ハ殆ド策ヲ施ス
 (キチノカハレシ善シ又米國ノ全艦隊ヲ擧ケテ之ヲ太平洋
 ニ移シ太平洋岸ノ防備ヲ空フセバ日本ハ一復ノ戰鬪艦
 ヲ太平洋ニ潜航セシメテ莫大ニ損害ヲ太平洋岸各地
 市ニ蒙ラシムヲ得(レ)以上ハ日露戰役ノ經驗ニ徴シテ
 日本人ノ敢テ得(ヤ)所ナリト論シ又「日本ハ目下財政ノ
 窮乏ニ苦シミテアル事實ナルモ日本ハ一弗ノ戰費ヲ以テ
 歐洲諸國ノ三弗、米國ノ五弗ノ戰費ニ相当シ得(キ)戰
 闘ヲ得(レ)米國ハ其財源ノ著シキ優勢ヲ以テ終
 局ニ於テハ日本ヲ困憊セシメ得(キ)戰役ノ当初ニ於テハ
 吾人ハ非常ニ屈辱ト財物ノ莫大ニ損失ヲ蒙ラ
 ンカラス又米國ノ海軍ミテ一戰線ニ加ルニ至ルハ
 茲ニ大海戰ヲ規ルニ至ル(ニ)ト雖ル全米國民ハ其海
 戰ノ結果ニ對シテ戰慄セサルヲ得(ル)又米國カ日本
 ノ二個軍團ニ對シテ得(キ)陸兵ヲ集中スル迄ハ約一々年
 ヲ要スルノ事トシテ知ラザル(カ)ス華盛頓政府カ二々年以來
 日本トノ國交ニ閉シ憂心忡々スル所以ノモノハ共等ノ事實
 ヲ熟知スルヲ而シテ日本ハ這般事情ヲ熟知セルト米國
 ニ比シ更ニ詳密ナルモノアリ然ルニ大多數ノ米國人ハ此小ナル
 而カモ準備スル活動的ノ國ニ對シテ軍國ノ大小ヲ以テ其
 強弱ヲ測ラントス(レ)トシ最後ニ「然レハ日本ハ今四ノ如キ
 瑣末ノ事故ヲ以テ兵大ノ動カスモノハ抗スト傳(ル)其言
 ヤ良シ而カモ米國片ハ自ラ瑣末ナリト看做セル事故ニ對
 シ日本トシテ瑣末ナト思惟スルコト(キ)ヲ忘却スルコト

在外公館

MT 1133 00066

MT 1133 00065



了(カラス)世上徒ラニ豪語シテ「吾人、日本ヲ憎ル、モノアリ
 ヤ」ト云問スルモノアリ此ノ如キハ適マ以テ其可説ノ浅薄ナルヲ
 示スモノナルニ過キス日本ハ六ナ日ハニ米國ニ對シテ多大ノ損害
 ヲ蒙リシノ得(キモノ)シテ日本ヲ擊攘セシハ米國ノ全財
 カト多ク長年月トシ要シ且ツ米國艦隊ハ其殲滅ヲ
 賄シテ日本艦隊ヲ殄シヒシカラス其結果亦ハ怖ル甚
 利害ハ永久米國ノ有リ離ルコトハ其損失ノ大小姑ク
 之ヲ措キ吾人ノ蒙ルハ辱辱ハ極ナラ深甚ニモノアリ大統
 領(コル)ガウエトレハ危険ヲ怖ルハ人物ニ非ケルナリ而レモ日
 本トノ國交ヲ維持セントスル大統領ノ苦心ハ全國民ノ俱々
 瞻念可シテ加州ノ知事及立法部ニ與(タル)教書ハ尋
 常一様ノモノニアラス大統領ハ愚者ニ非ズ又怯者ニ非ズ
 其努力ハ之ヲ力要トス(キ)一大理由ノ存スルナラハアザルナリ

在外公館

結語致ス
 右(カ)レブ(ア)ン紙ノ社説ハ当地人士ニ感カザル感動ヲ
 與(タル)モノ、如ク右社説ニ對シ批評的投書ヲ試ミタル
 モノモ有之キ、
 日米開戦ニ関スル記事論文ハ当地ニ於テハ數ヶ月來
 久シク其跡ヲ絶ケレカ今更ニ排日問題ニ牽聯シ日
 米國交ノ破綻ニ関スル大統領ノ可説發表セラレシ為メ
 「カレブ(ア)ン」紙上ニ於テ右ノ社説ヲ見ルニ至リシ次第ニ有
 之キ(右ニ関シ其他ノ諸新聞ハ黙シテ言ハス)然レモ
 該社説ハ日米開戦論ヲ再開スルヲ以テ目的トスニハア
 ラスシテ尋常ノ一面ニ於テ米國ノ愚蒙ナル民衆ニ對シ
 日本ヲ憤激セルレコトノ不利益ナルヲ露骨ニ戒飭
 ン他ノ一面ニ於テハ同紙年来ノ高論タル帝國主義ノ見

MT 1133 00068

MT 1133 00067

地より米國ノ海陸防備ノ不完全ニシテ指搦シ海軍擴
 張ト陸軍改良ノ必要ヲ暗指シタルモノト看ルヲ得ヘシト
 被存ス又左紙ノ可論中日本ヲ以テ米國ニ對シ戰意
 見テト解シ得ヘキ字句ヲ用ヒタルハ聊カ日本ヲ誣スル
 ナルニ右ハ右統領ノ言説ヨリ当然演繹シ得ヘキ結論
 ナルヲ以テ左紙ヲ以テ日米開戰論ノ鼓吹者トナスハ每
 當ナラスト被認ス然レハ排日論者ノ妄言ヨリ起ルコト
 不レシト疑慮スニ重大ニ結果ヲ餘リ露骨ニ且テ誇
 大ニ記述シタルノ日米ノ國交ニ關シ多ク民心ニ不安
 ノ念ヲ興ヘタル事ヲ(カニル)コト被思考ス
 右御考考ノ為沙報告ニ及ス敬見

在外公館

MT 1133

MT 1133 00069

第3門

藤野

903

手紙
止
の

明治三十二年二月二十七日
外務大臣秘書小村素太郎宛
在米國日本大使館

第三課
第一課

留
中
書

現任大統領ルーズヴェルト氏は本月四日に南期返取
セラルヘキ、付本使に借別ノ意ヲ表スルノ日露議
役字を畫帖全額ヲ相成ヘ去ル十七日大統領ヨリ
色紙ニ訪ヒタルニ、於ケル排日諸法案カ否決
セラレテヨリ、一週百目ノコト、テ大統領ヨリ
ノ関キ本使カ携帶セルモノハ、何カ日本政府ヨリ
贈物ニテモアルヘキヤト如何ニモ、何カ期待シ居タル
カ如ク、調子ニテ、問ヲ費セラレタル、付是ハ本使カ聊
カ大統領ニ對スル、尊厳ト借別ノ意ヲ表センカ、好
持来シタルモノ、テ、日露戰爭ノ実況ヲ採リタル
寫真ノ合致シ、レハ、紀念トシテ採納アリキ上、ト
述ヘタルニ、代ハ、之ヲ快諾シタル、後、右等ノ、情案ハ
今回ハ、先モ、減亡ニ、歸シタルモ、果人種ノ下等
労働者ヲ、亦、集ル、時ハ、至、衝、突、ハ、到底、カレ
難ク、日、本、福、民、同、題、ニ、関、ス、ル、今、日、迄、ノ、経、過、ハ、兼
テ、之、ニ、對、シ、代、カ、本、使、ニ、寄、送、セ、ラ、レ、タル、意、見、ハ、昨、年

MT 1133 00071

MT 1133 00070



オーストリア
参照(カニ)

オーストリア
参照(カニ)

大味クベシ

馬場

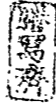
機密才一(参照)ヲ確ルル上ヨリ述ヘテ後ニ尚
 一層嚴重ニ移民ノ復テ取締ルルノ必要アルコ
 ヲ説カレタルニ依リテ使ハ氏カ右等諸法案ヲ否
 決セシムルメニ力ヲ竭サントシテ謝
 ノ意ヲ表スル旨ヲ述ヘテ使カ前日迄大統領
 面会シテ謝意ヲ表スルコトヲ教テサリシニ之カ為
 ノ排ハ孤ニ何者ノ口実ヲ籍シ種々不西自風説
 ノ信ヘラレントコトヲ顧念シタルニ依ルコトヲ語リ帝國
 政府ニテハ嚴ニ移民ノ復テ取締リリツアレハ
 此義ニ米國政府ニテモ充分安心アリタレント云ヒ尚
 別信機密才四号ノテ申シ此等通リ現行日米
 条約満期ヲ機密トシ總テ要細人入國禁止法ヲ制
 定スヘシトノ説ヲ唱フルモノモ取テ付テ使ハ述
 機密才一以テ大統領ニ對シテ三年ノ内ニ日米条
 約ヲ改正スルコトナリカハ付テ其際若シモ公使
 条約ヲ以テ移民ノ復テ取締リ止スヘシト云フカハ
 本案ヲ提出セラルル時ニ帝國政府ハ甚ク遺憾
 ナル立場ニ至ルベシ付万一新ル説ヲ唱フル議員
 等アラハ大統領ヨリ豫シメ充分説諭アリタキ
 上ヨリ述ヘタルニ夫ハ結局今後ニ於ケル帝國政
 務ハ取締リ取締ル如何ニ依ルヘシトノ言ヲ以テ答
 ハラレタ
 布使ハ次キニ機密才五号ノ圍シ大統領
 領ニテ邦漫游ノ我ヲ勸ム様閣下並ニ桂
 總理ヨリ本意アルコトヲ大統領ニ語り大統領カ
 日米兩國ノ親善ニ貢献セラレタルコトニ賞ミ少

在米國日本大使館

MT 1133 00073

MT 1133 00072





ナカラズ且ツ大統領ノ声望ヲ欽慕シ生教ヲ聴カ
 ントスルモノモ多キヲ以テ大統領ニシテ幸ニ本邦ニ
 後ナラセラル、トヨハ我皇皇室ヲ崇メ友民崇テ
 善い誅ナル欽仰ヲナスナルヘシト述ヘタルニ大統領
 離任後ニ三週百位、一為國ヲ出費シ重利利
 加、後リ約一年百猛獸ヲ為シ陽途巴里位
 林及、ゴクフオード、大案ニ至リ講演ヲ為シ之カ
 ノ六週百ヲ費シタル後、一志、陽途、順序ナ
 依リ今回ハ作遣、憾本邦、赴キ難キモ自分ハ
 日本、関レテ大、インダスト、シタル、付若シ
 才、取リテ好機會ヲ得テ優遊ヲ試ムヲハ我々
 懐ナリト答ヘラレタ

在米國日本大使館

会ナカリレカ、ありハ、幾分カ寛、ロキ、ハ、松子、見、受、ケ
 ラレ、且、第、テ、モ、電、報、ヲ、三、三、号、ヲ、以、テ、唐、領、領、ハ、海、陸
 鐵道、買、収、問題、ニ、關係、シ、所、ウ、サ、リ、レ、ヤ、之、ヲ、性、ハ、
 ハ、キ、昔、ハ、訓、令、ノ、次、才、モ、於、之、ヲ、百、本、使、ハ、レ、
 ヲ、以、テ、唐、ノ、使、命、ノ、言、及、レ、一、後、ハ、唐、ハ、四、五、千、
 弗、ノ、公、債、ヲ、首、務、其、其、考、ナ、リ、シ、由、ヲ、信、フ、ン、モ、他、ヨ、リ
 聞、ク、交、ハ、依、レ、ハ、尚、大、金、三、億、弗、ノ、三、億、弗、ノ、モ、借
 受、ケ、ント、ス、ル、希、望、ナ、リ、シ、由、ナ、カ、ル、ハ、巨、額、ノ、金、員
 ハ、何、ノ、目、的、ト、使、用、ス、ル、積、リ、ナ、リ、シ、ヤ、ト、尋、テ、
 國、ニ、テ、ハ、進、々、内、債、ノ、改良、ヲ、為、ス、積、リ、ニ、テ、之、ヲ、一、層
 於、効、ハ、實、ハ、カ、スト、ナ、レ、之、ハ、要、ス、ル、次、金、ト、シ、テ、公、債
 ス、ニ、如、カ、カ、スト、ナ、レ、之、ハ、要、ス、ル、次、金、ト、シ、テ、公、債
 ヲ、其、分、其、果、ス、ル、考、ナ、リ、ト、唐、ヨ、リ、聞、キ、所、シ、ル、由、大、統

MT 1133 00075

MT 1133 00074

東洋通商
官
の
手
紙

領に答へラレタレハ依リ或ハ女ノ金額ハ尙州牧道
 買収ノ為メニハアラサリシヤト問ヒタレハ左ル考
 アラサリシモノ、如レ自分ノ言ハテハ諸國ハ先ツ
 諸國本邦ノ改善ヲ遂ルシ充分ニ之ヲ成シ
 遂ケ独立自衛ノ実力ヲ具備シタレハ上ニアラサレハ
 外支獨ノ改善ニ着手スルモ効益ナカルヘレト信
 ス而レテ本邦ノ改善ニシテ立派ニ遂ルセリ
 ル、対ハ日本ハ必スシモ尙州ノ運付ニ異存ナカル
 ハキレ依リ今日ハ言ハラカク本邦ノ改善ニ盡シ尙州
 ノ如キハ暫クモ待テ差主クヲ以テ策トスル上ヨリ唐
 國ニ聞カセタリト答ヘラレテ唐カ尙州牧道買
 収ノ考ヲ於レタリシニハアラヤトノ本使ノ問ニ對
 シ大統領カ左ル考ニハアラサリシモノ、如レト云ハレ
 名ハ合ク大統領一己ノ批則ナルヤ又尙州ハ暫ク
 吾侯ハ差主クヲ以テ策トスル上ヨリ唐國ニ語ラレタレ
 ハ單ニ其ノ言ハテ速ヘラレタレハ止マルモノナレヤ
 或ハ又唐ヨリ尙州ノ國ハ諸國モアリテ諸
 國政府カ同知道買収ノ下心アルコトヲ知ル
 尙州ハ差主クヲ以テ附ケル方ハ策ナリトノ
 勸告ヲ受ヘラレタレモノナレヤ其ノ言ハテ諸國ハ先
 ヲ諸國モ先引キ大統領モ又忙シキ様子ニ
 見ハレ付家ニ之ヲ突留ムルコトハサリシハ貴
 憐ニ思ハレ
 然レハ尙州ノ國ハ諸國政府ノ言ハテ立止ル
 國特ガノ位ニ就テハ本使ハ先奉厚々大
 統領及諸國使長友ルコトハ先ニ諸國使長
 憐ニ思ハレ

在米國日本大使館

MT 1133 00077

MT 1133 00076

0083

人共尋り之ヲ了解段其ハ交新任大統領ヲ
 フトト代ハ其レテ之ヲ子知レテ其ルヤ其分り
 兼於ニ付大統領ルノ其レテト代ニ会見レタル
 翌日ニ閣務長官ノ受日ニ際シ同長官ハ
 氏ニ面会シテ其日大統領ト被テ其レテ
 リ其レテニ於テ其レテノ位ニ一ニ種特別ノモノナ
 レハ新大統領ニ於テ其レテ之ヲ其レテ其レテ
 交希望スルニ付テニ更任其レテ其レテ其レテ
 分下レ代ハ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 閣務長官ニ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 氏ニ依頼其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 会ノ節ニ大統領ハ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 次才其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ

在米國日本大使館

ヲ並テセラレ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 西会ノ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 厚意ヲ謝シ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 ナラサル旨ヲ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 係ハ会議ニ付スルノ考察ナキヤト同代申聞ケ
 其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 叙セントスル一派ノ樂觀者ニ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 破スルノ必要其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 大ノ内大統領ノ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 必要ナキカト一意思ヲ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ
 唐紹儀ノ使存ニ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ其レテ

MT 1133 00079

MT 1133 00078

三ノ新書の終

モノありト存し大要に去ル十九日付才ニ七号ノヲ
以テ及電報ハ一其尚お念右更ニ及具申ハ
前具

(余白)

在米國日本大使館

MT 1133 00080

三才の望一紙
アリ

ル排白運動之可言及海軍省関係
考査之別紙新聞切取及送付等尚
本使モ客年五月二十日付第百三
号(申)ノ趣旨ニ依リ當夜出席之上
同切取ノ如キ演説会設置等
右及報告等ノ教具

在米國日本大使館

MT 1133 00083



第3冊

974

明治四十二年四月五日接受

機密草紙

明治四十二年二月二十七日

在墨

持命全權公使 荒川 巳

外務大臣 伯爵 村 壽 太郎 殿



帝國施政ニ関スル墨國新聞論評切抜送付ノ件

今般當國米國機密新聞、メキシカン、ハルトド、別紙切抜、
 如キ論説ヲ掲ケ公然當國駐劄露國公使「テ、ツォーラ
 ン (Gregoire de Volant) 氏、名ヲ明記シテ同氏、著作ヲ引
 用シ兼ニ其持論トスル日米離間策ハ勿論裁之テ、
 人種問題ヲ煽動セントスル資料ト致テ同新聞紙ハ
 常ニ日米間ノ出来事ヲ載セ又之ニ関スル帝國政府ノ對
 米及對清政策、社説等ヲ掲ケテ恣ニ批評ヲ下スコト
 有之矣

在墨府日本公使館用

由來露國公使、著作タル日露戰爭當時ノ發刊ニ係
 モ、ニシテ當時ノ狀態ニ取リテ、露國ノ利益ノ為メ、或ハ
 止ラザル得カハ論説ナリシヤモ知ラカレ今ヤ戰爭ノ遠ク
 既ニ過去、事ニ属シ兩國ノ友情日ニ益々深厚ナラントス
 ル秋ニ當リ苟モ露國政府、代表官タルモ、カ其名ヲ以テ
 帝國ノ感情ヲ害スル所、如キ所説ヲ默認スルハ、事能
 輕カラカシ義ニシテ或ハ露國政府ノ政策トシテ當國及全
 米各國ニ於テ如斯キ新計ニ出デレムモノト見認メテ然
 ランカ、又右ニ全リ露國政府ノ意向ニ背キタル行為トセ、且
 教露國政府ヲシテ相當ノ注意ヲ拂ハレコト当然ト被

MT 1133 00087

MT 1133 00086

存矣

露國政府ノ代表官タルモガ斯リノ如クナルニ於テハ其本國政
府ニ於テ如何ニ其友情ノ暖カナルコトヲ希望スルモ其目的ハ
決シテ達シ得ベキナラス又右ニ帝國ノ由リ敷大事ニモ關係有
之矣同為清參考右新直切枚相添添報告申進ス
敬具

本國政府ノ代表官

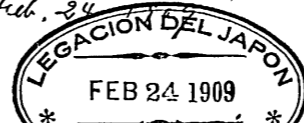
MTI 1133 00088

REEL No. 1-0090

0091

An editorial of
The Mexican Herald

Feb. 24



29 083

THE O U

Deeds Not Words Wanted.

Recently, Count Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a statement in the House of Representatives in Tokio in regard to Japan's political and commercial policy in the Far East.

He reiterated declarations which he and other Japanese statesmen have made before in regard to the "open door" and equal opportunities for all throughout the Chinese Empire.

These were, indeed, the principles which Japan invoked when she went to war with Russia and to their proclamation on all and every occasion no small part of the sympathy extended to the Japanese cause was due, though, of course it was enhanced by the undoubted competence, the high military qualities and the great bravery shown by the Japanese forces on land and sea.

But there are people in all parts of the world, in every country in fact which has commercial interests in the Far East, who have grown a little weary of this endless prating on the part of Japan's statesmen in regard to the "open door" and would like to see their professions backed up by a modicum of performance. Thus, for example, the Times of London:

"Very ample allowance for the difficulties of Japan in Manchuria during the first months after the war were freely made in this country. Assurances of the kind which the Foreign Minister has reiterated were cheerfully accepted, and it was hoped and expected that they would presently be fulfilled. But time has gone by and critics by no means unfriendly to Japan declare that in large parts of Manchuria the admirable principles proclaimed by the Government of Tokio have borne little or no fruit. Only a few days ago we published a telegram from our Peking correspondent which would seem to show that the door there is shut in some important respects as firmly as ever. Japan practically forbids the construction of the Fa-kuen railway, and to insist upon a principle which is hard to reconcile with the doctrine of the open door and of equal opportunities."

(1)

Whether such remonstrances will have much effect remains to be seen. In the meantime, it is of interest in this context, to note that what is actually happening in the Far East bears out in a striking manner the predictions made by M. de Wollant, the present Russian Minister in Mexico, in his interesting work "The Land of the Rising Sun," written just after the Russo-Japanese war broke out.

M. de Wollant prophesied that Japan, if victorious, would bend all her efforts towards monopolizing the markets of China and Korea. "The time will come," said M. de Wollant, "when Japan's sympathisers in the United States will painfully discover what Japan's advent means to the commercial interests of America. As we have already stated, Japan has cheap labor, coal and raw material at hand, and Japanese wares are much nearer to China than the American wares. It takes only a couple of days to ship goods from Japan to Korea and China and it takes twenty days and more to ship them from America. In Manchuria and all over China, goods will be carted in by Japanese merchants who are contented with cheap living and small profits."

So much for M. de Wollant's forecast of Japan's commercial policy. It has been, or is being, fulfilled.

His view of her political aims is not less remarkable and though his forecasts have not been verified by events as yet, they are worthy of attentive consideration. He declares in effect that the real aim of Japan is to drive Europe from the Far East and perhaps from the whole Asiatic continent. Russia's turn came first but the turn of other nations will follow when the opportunity presents itself, for has not Germany Shantung; England, Wei-hai-wel, Hongkong, etc?

"Let there be no illusion!" wrote the Russian diplomat. "We are living through a significant moment of human history and are contemplating the first act of the struggle of Asia against the European spirit."

(2)

明治三十二年二月二十四日
メキシコ
ニライ
社
記

1133 0089



REEL No. 1-0090

0092

29 084

明治四十二年四月五日接受

警政務局

第三課

機密 明治四十二年三月八日

女来

特命全權大使 田代 嘉吉

外務大臣 伯爵 小村 壽太郎 殿

新回大位 伏見 沙 伴

本月 曾 新 大位 伏見 官 誓 式 後 誌

作 演 説 終 了 後 夫 大 位 伏 見 福

伊 之 母 長 女 之 子 付 古 之 里 之 子 也

ハ 爲 妻 也 共 之 信 在 坊 之 赴 々 也

ハ 一 ス ベ ト 夫 之 夫 人 及 他 之 人 之 類 十

在米國日本大使館

者 共 之 特 命 全 權 大 使 田 代 嘉 吉 殿

レ 亦 布 告 之 外 身 之 事 亦 有 之 也 夫 之 送

リ 是 者 佛 氏 大 使 夫 妻 之 事 亦 有 之 也

に 夫 之 痛 苦 甚 矣 夫 之 體 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 痛

雙 眼 亦 何 時 之 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

頻 々 夫 之 原 子 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

に 名 付 キ 夫 之 種 々 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

夫 之 主 題 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

に 亦 伴 之 付 テ 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

下 下 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

余 之 心 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

夫 之 情 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

何 等 異 見 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣 夫 之 淚 亦 甚 矣

972 辨

第3

明治四十二年三月八日

MT 1133 00091

MT 1133 00090

REEL No. 1-0090

0093

討せらるゝに曰様ノ友意ヲ以テカクガキ
 接せらるゝ又ルート女に上院ニ於テお
 務委多トシテ金おた位正ヲ自ムベキ
 加致ニ今後共曰女ニ信託せらるゝノ使
 互ルベシト決ラテテ依ラ奉ニハ女ノ
 厚情ヲ厚謝シ女ノ南係ヲ改リ登ン
 おきニ不及ナカラ勢カスルノ是情ナラ
 以テ成意ヲ領セシテ就ラモツ曾ノ申入
 レル奉印漫遊ノ事ハ付ラハ更ニ執一
 考ノ与テ言レ且此登リテ言レテテテ
 スル申出サセ女ニ之ヲ計シ奈ノ既
 ニ正ノ私人ニテヤサシキ子ノ御テモ何ホ
 本玉ノ南係ノ責故スル長カルベシト
 在米國日本大使館

MT 1133 00093

MT 1133 00092



明治三十四年三月廿五日

第三門

明治三十四年三月廿五日

在ポルトランド

佐野 河野 安 あり

白鳥大西 修 吉 中 右 野 本 氏 殿

「ドクトル アンダーウード」及「ハルバート」氏等ノ

御書 拝見 謹記 之 爲 仰 謝 先 之 情

御書 概 五 年 前 予 等 之 宴 之 日 之 事 甚 多 知 之 甚 矣 然 予

等 之 間 亦 有 「ドクトル アンダーウード」 「ドクトル エグザフニ」 「ハルバート」 及

「ポール」 等 氏 之 「ポルトランド」 之 名 者 之 御 書 亦 甚 多 矣 予

等 月 前 「ポルトランド」 之 名 者 亦 御 書 之 事 甚 多 矣 予 等

之 數 百 名 之 駐 在 之 事 甚 多 矣 予 等 及 び 在 日

外務省

候 氏 等 之 名 々 一 場 之 御 書 之 誠 之 甚 矣 幸 甚 矣 亦

御 書 之 誠 之 甚 矣 幸 甚 矣 亦 御 書 之 誠 之 甚 矣 幸 甚 矣 亦

御 書 之 誠 之 甚 矣 幸 甚 矣 亦 御 書 之 誠 之 甚 矣 幸 甚 矣 亦

御 書 之 誠 之 甚 矣 幸 甚 矣 亦 御 書 之 誠 之 甚 矣 幸 甚 矣 亦

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MT 1133 00098

MT 1133 00097

白鳥大西 修 吉 殿

09 091

<p> <small>コテニ</small> 人小於、少者ノ親在リ以テ之ヲ付タサレ一カラスト海 <small>シテ</small> </p>	<p> 大為 師 其 考 及 都 告 其 色 </p>							
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MT 1133 00103

REEL No. 1-0090

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29 092

第3門

機密受第1079号

寫

機密第三号

明治四十二年四月十三日接受

明治四十二年三月十九日

在シカゴ

領事 松原一雄

外務大臣伯爵小村壽太郎殿

米國秘探偵ニ関スル件

當國政府カ各方面ニ多クノ秘探偵 (Secret Service or Detective) ヲ使用シ諸般裏面ノ事情ヲ集メテ、アルト是等秘探偵
 偵使用ノ費用増額方ニ関シ嘗テ前大統領ルースハルトカ議
 會ニ請求シタルヲアリタルモ議會ハ満足ナル丈出テ肯
 外務省

セサリシヨリルズハ其教書ニ於テ議會ノ態度ヲ批
 評シ延ヒテ右ニ對スル議會ノ對大統領偵向トナリ之ニ
 對スル大統領ノ答書ニ於テハ其議會ノ秘探事情ヲ指摘
 シタルノミナラズ其際當政府ハ是等秘探偵ヲ諸外國
 ニモ派遣シテ、アルノ事實ヲ減シタルトハ其當時新
 我等ニモ教見シ又既ニ御承知済ノト存テ今四本官
 カ當國一遠職軍人ト談話ノ際減シ向ク心ニコレハ其種
 ノ秘探偵ハ本邦ニモ入込ニ居リテ日本人ノ對米意向
 其他ニ関シ正式経路以外ノ方法ヲ以テ時諸報ノ事情ヲ
 大統領等ニ報告シテ、アルヤニ有テ其等ノ事情ヲ日米
 問題ヲ騰、當時大統領、怨否等ニ關スル新聞報ト併セ
 考ルル時ハ多少ノ趣味ニ有テヤニ存セシ夫向者念以既
 報告申進テ致具

MT 1133 00105

MT 1133 00104

REEL No. 1-0090

0101

29 093

明治四十三年四月九日

集書院

第3門

明治四十三年四月九日

七九三二

手紙の文

在東港日本領事館

印

外為大臣海軍少将村有太郎殿
 區改定國海軍少将アハシノイウニ及、
 對日讀國之新切接送付行
 竊ニ大西海軍少将アハシノイウニ及、
 米國海軍少将アハシノイウニ及、
 一、海軍少将アハシノイウニ及、
 在東港日本領事館
 年修岸旅中ノ交好日多、
 高地君有向ノ回氏令僕高地君
 切接送付行、
 水中進出致具

MT 1133 00107

MT 1133 00106

REEL No. 1-0090

0102

'JAPAN'S WAR WILL BE WITH RUSSIA'—EVANS

No Prospect of Conflict With United States, Says the Rear Admiral

Sea Fighter Favors Twenty-four Battleships for Each Ocean

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans returned to this city yesterday, not as the commander of a fleet but as sovereign citizen and lecturer. The impression made by the famous old warrior last May when the battleships steamed into the bay and its gallant commander hopped on his crutches into the St. Francis hotel was not forgotten. There was no thundering of cannon nor blazonry of military equipment to announce the return of the retired admiral yesterday, but the lack of these official manifestations in no wise dampened the enthusiasm of the welcome.

As the admiral entered the dining room of the St. Francis on his crutches he was immediately recognized. Cheers and the clapping of hands and the waving of napkins and handkerchiefs greeted him. The admiral smiled his appreciation. He was attended by Mrs. Evans and Henry T. Scott.

The crutches are merely temporary. An operation on the right foot a month ago has made them necessary for a time. Otherwise, Evans is much improved in health. He has gained about 40 pounds in the last 10 months and looks hale and hearty.

As was to be supposed the fighting spirit is still strong. He hates his crutches.

REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS



MT 1133 00109

"I intend to mutiny against the instructions of the doctor," he said yesterday, "and throw the blamed sticks away, although I have been told that I should use them for a month yet."

"You people have an awful amount of pluck," he added, looking out of a window in an apartment on the tenth floor, the same apartment, by the way, that he occupied during his stay in the city last May.

"You have builded a new city within a year."

Naturally, Evans was prevailed upon to speak about the probability of conflict with Japan and the necessity for a strong navy in the Pacific.

NO PROSPECT OF WAR

There is not the slightest prospect of a war, between the United States and Japan. Japan is preparing for war with Russia and such a conflict is inevitable. It is making friends instead of enemies. It is natural that Japan should prefer to have us as bankers rather than foes. The war on the Pacific with Japan will be of a commercial nature. It is a conflict between dollars and cents and is already on. We start beaten. In refusing to subsidize the merchant marine of the Pacific our government has practically said to Japan: "You can have the commercial control of the Pacific; we do not care for it."

"It is a game of roulette. The Japanese are doing the banking. The breaking of the American marine is only a matter of holding out so long as the odds will permit. Ship subsidies is the only sensible view and the only solution of the commercial mastery of the Pacific."

MORE SHIPS NEEDED

"As I have often declared, a strong navy is the surest guarantee of peace. We need more ships. We asked for four ships in the last congress that we might retain our position of second rank in the naval strength of the world. We only got two and consequently Germany passed into second place, the United States dropping into third place.

"England herself is responsible for Germany's naval strength. By building the Dreadnought, it put both nations on a square footing. It leveled England's superiority. Many of us navy men could see no reason for Eng-

land's action. She weakened her naval strength by building a ship of such tremendous tonnage.

"The United States needs 24 battleships on the Pacific and 21 on the Atlantic. Sixteen of these ships should be in commission on drill on either coast and 8 held in reserve. In case of trouble we could mobilize the 8 in reserve on the scene of the threatening conflict and put up a front of 32 ships. And then I guess we could make them all sit up and take notice."

"I have advocated the building of ships of from twenty-six to twenty-eight thousand tonnage, capable of bearing a good number of 12 and 14 inch guns. We came pretty near the mark in the last two ships we built, the Delaware and the Dakota, but I doubt that we will get the twenty-eight thousand ton ships that we need."

CARNEGIE'S NONSENSE

Andrew Carnegie came in for a rather severe toasting because of his recent utterances concerning the disarmament of nations.

"Carnegie made millions out of steel," Evans said, "and is now ready to quit. He never talked such nonsense to me, and I ain a friend of his. The millennium is far away and it is better, if there is any fighting to be done, that the other fellow should receive the hard knocks."

Without being irreverent, the retired admiral remarked that the peace talk of the preachers was silly, and he suggested that the shoe maker stick to his last.

He refused to discuss the necessity of further coast defenses.

"It is a matter of etiquette that a navy man do not discuss the affairs of the army and the army not interfere with the affairs of the navy," he remarked.

Evans left last evening for Yosemite, where he will remain five or six days. He will lecture on April 14 at Dreamland rink on "With the Fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco," and on the 18th on "Our War With Spain."

As a parting word the admiral remarked:

"I feel as fit as a fiddle. If I had been as well last May as I am now I would have finished the trip around the world."

四月七日 香港 新報

MT 1133 00108

Evans Here to Preach Bigger Navy Sermons Insists Coast Should Have 24 Battleships

BETTER DOCK FACILITIES ALSO URGED BY ADMIRAL

Says San Francisco Shows Remarkable Business Progress.

EAST DISTANCED

Praises Hearst for His Fight for More Warships in Pacific.

IN FINE HEALTH

Fighting Bob Has Lost His Rheumatism and Is Cheery Self Again.

IS SEEING SIGHTS.

PITHY COMMENTS BY ADMIRAL EVANS

"It's pleasant to see what an interest the people take in the navy, and how precious little they know about it."

"We should have a fleet of 24 battleships on the Pacific Coast, 16 in commission and 8 in reserve."

"When you've a sufficient force nobody wants to play with you."

"Hearst's position on naval affairs has been admirable. I wish all good Americans were of the same way of thinking."

"Building ships is easier than finding dockyard facilities. We want more on the Pacific Coast."

By Frederick S. Myrtle

IT'S pleasant to see what interest the people of the United States take in the navy, and, at the same time, how precious little they know about it," observed Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., retired. It was the same "Fighting Bob" who eleven months ago to a day steamed through the Golden Gate at the head of the great battleship fleet on its memorable cruise around the world. That is to say, it was the same personage in name and character. But the Admiral Evans whose nervous fingers gripped the sides of an invalid chair on the bridge of the Connecticut and the Admiral Evans who faced me yesterday with smiling mouth and steady, good-humored eye were two entirely different persons. "Lost all my rheumatism," said the man who, despite his protests, will always be lovingly known as "Fighting Bob." By way of explanation, as he spoke he kicked the air with a neatly gattered boot.

MT 1133 00112

四月七日 葉港 工平サニナ新

JUST SORT OF LAME.

Catching my questioning eye bent upon a pair of crutches that stood within easy reach, he laughed and said:

"Oh, that's all right. Doctor's orders, you know. You see, I got rid of it all at once. Had the cause of the trouble, the mass of chalk deposit in my foot, removed at one operation. It was like taking the roe from a shad. Made me sort of lame afterward, so the doctor ordered me back to the crutches. But no pains at all. Haven't had any rheumatism for six or eight months."

The interview took place at the St. Francis Hotel yesterday afternoon. The admiral, out here on a lecturing tour, had arrived at Oakland the night before, and had crossed the bay on a few hours' visit to hold a sort of informal reception of newspaper men and others before heading him back again and on to the Yosemite and other sightseeing wonders of California. For "Fighting Bob" is ahead of his engagements. His first lecture in San Francisco is scheduled for one week from to-night.

WANTS TO EDUCATE THE PEOPLE.

He has been lecturing since January 8th, and likes it, he says. That is what brought out the quoted remark about the interest the American people take in the navy. On this subject he went on:

"The people have \$250,000,000 of their money invested in the navy, and not one in a thousand knows how many battleships there are. If it were anything else, like flour or rails or railroads, they'd know to dollars and cents the state of the balance sheet every year."

"That's what I'm out here for. I want to educate the people, to make them take more interest in the navy, learn something about it, and so learn to know what they want. I want to get them to do what Hearst does. He's all right, is Hearst. His efforts in behalf of the navy have been patriotic to a degree; besides which, he knows what he's talking about. The whole country owes him a great deal for what he has done in this direction. I know the naval officers all appreciate it."

HEARST'S POSITION ADMIRABLE.

"Hearst's position on the navy question has been admirable from the start. I only wish more good Americans were of the same way of thinking as he is."

At this point I deemed a question regarding our coast defense in order. Evans came up strong on this. He slapped his thigh, and in his blunt, direct way blurted out:

"Twenty-four battleships at least, with all the cruisers, torpedo boats and auxiliaries that go to accompany a fleet of that size. A similar equipment for the Atlantic coast. Sixteen ships always in commission, for drill purposes, consistent with proper fleet purposes; then eight ships in reserve."

"In time of trouble you mobilize the eight ships on the Pacific and the eight ships on the Atlantic seaboard, and there you have a third fleet of sixteen ships ready to send anywhere."

"With a force like that behind you nobody wants to play with you. The limit's too high. That's absolutely a fact."

SAN DIEGO A GOOD LOCATION.

The admiral did not stop there and "building ships is easy compared to finding dockyard facilities," he said. "And you haven't got adequate facilities on the coast just now. You want more dockyards, either in San Francisco bay or down south. Personally, I am of the opinion that, strategically speaking, San Diego would be a good location. It's the point nearest to the Panama canal, for one thing. You see, when you want to dock a war vessel in time of war, you want to dock her awful quick."

"As matters stand at present, if you had a battleship two feet down by her stern with a shot-hole in her, you'd have to take her all the way up the coast before you could dock her. And with a ship ordinarily drawing 29 feet and down by her stern 2 feet—that makes 31—you'd have hard work getting her over the dock-sills."

"I remember Chrysler Beresford when he got a ship hurt in the manœuvres."

MT 1133 00111

四月七日 葉港 工平サニナ新

25.097

東京

第3門

1930

昭和四年五月七日

主官 政務局

披露アハス

明治四十三年四月九日

在ポートランド

領事 沼野安太郎

日本国

外務大臣 齋藤實 村事 大 印 殿

演説 其他ノ方法ヲ以テ米國人間ニ日本ノ真

意ヲ紹介スルノ必要ニ關スル件

日本政府及日本人ニ對シテ米國人ノ誤解ニ往來一節
ノ米國人ヲシテ日本ニ惡感情ヲ抱カレシムル一大原因ニ有
之。従テ可及的多數ノ米國人ヲシテ日本政府及日本人
ノ真面目ヲ充分ニ諒解セシムルコト日米兩國ノ親交ヲ増

在外公館

進スルニ於テ必要ナルコト、在レ本館ニ「ポートランド」市
論管內各地視察ノ途次 機会見毎ニ前記ノ目的
ニ添フキ 論題ノ下ニ各地米國人ノ集會ニ對シテ演説
ヲ試シ、及則チ本年二月十六日「ポートランド」市「コングレ
ゲーション」チャーチル教堂ニ於テ三百人ノ聴衆ニ對シテ「在本
國日本人ノ米國人ニ對シテ感想」ト題シテ演説ヲ試シ、
本年三月二十五日「ボルグアリス」農科大學講堂ニ於テ「日
米兩國間ノ貿易及親交ノ増進」ト「オレゴン州」ト題
シテ約六百名ノ大學生ニ對シテ演説ヲ試シ、又四月十一日（イリス
キーセンター）在「フレドリウアー」ハオハラハウスニ於テ日米兩
國人ノ集會ニ臨ミ、人種的偏見ニ對シテ米國思想家
及學者ノ所論ニシテ日米ノ親交増進ニ資スルモノヲ
論評紹介致ス右 講義ニ對シテハ当地新聞紙ニシテ

MT 1133 00114

MT 1133 00113

REEL No. 1-0090

0105

其梗概ヲ掲ケルモノ有之其結果ハポルトランド^{ポルトランド}其他
 市^市ヲ本官^{本官}ニ對シ講道^{講道}ヲ請ヒ来ルヲ勸^勸カス現^現ニハ
 一トシド^{一トシド}市銀行^{市銀行}書記^{書記}協会^{協会}ヨリモ同様^{同様}ノ依頼^{依頼}アリ
 對シ来五月^{五月}第三^{第三}週^週ニ於テ日本^{日本}ノ經濟^{經濟}狀態^{狀態}ニ関シ一
 ノ講道^{講道}ヲナスコトヲ約シ置^置ケル
 右^右ニ於州^州民^民漸^漸ク日本^{日本}ニ関心^{関心}セルモノ見^見レヨクニ
 キ奥^奥面目^{面目}ナル日本^{日本}ノ情報^{情報}ヲ得^得シトスルモノ増加^{増加}シ来^来ルニ徴
 標^標トシテ見^見ルヲ得^得ヘシト被^被存^存ス
 之^之ヲ本官^{本官}ノ經驗^{經驗}ニ徴スルニ演說^{演說}又^又講道^{講道}ヲ以テ日本^{日本}
 ノ奥^奥面目^{面目}ヲ米國人^{米國人}ニ紹介^{紹介}スルコトハ日米親交^{日米親交}上^上極^極メテ有
 効^効ナル方法^{方法}ト被^被認^認スルニ自^自陛下^{陛下}ニ於テ若^若シ右^右ノ方法^{方法}ヲ以テ
 発表^{発表}スルコトヲ希望^{希望}セルニ問題^{問題}有^有之クハ時々^{時々}其材^{其材}
 料^料御^御達^達自^自相^相成^成度^度ヲ勉^勉ムル上^上ハ適當^{適當}ノ機会^{機会}ニ於テ之^之ヲ本
 官^{本官}ノ言^言説^説トシテ発表^{発表}可^可致^致ス
 猶^猶又^又各種^{各種}ノ場合^{場合}ニ臨^臨席^席シ談^談笑^笑ノ間^間ニ日本^{日本}ノ事情^{事情}ヲ
 米國人^{米國人}ニ紹介^{紹介}スルコトモ亦^亦極^極メテ有益^{有益}ナル方法^{方法}ニ有^有之現^現
 本年^{本年}二月^{二月}十二^{十二}日^日アブラハム^{アブラハム}トリントン^{トリントン}誕生^{誕生}百年^{百年}祭^祭並^並ニ三
 月^{三月}十八^{十八}日^日米國^{米國}愛國^{愛國}俱樂部^{俱樂部}開^開催^催ク^クリ^リグ^グエ^エド^ド大統領^{大統領}
 紀念^{紀念}會^會等^等ノ宴會^{宴會}ニ臨^臨席^席シ坐^坐談^談中^中ニ日本^{日本}ノ真意^{真意}
 ノ米國人^{米國人}ニ傳^傳頌^頌致^致スルコトモ有^有之
 其他^{其他}新聞^{新聞}雜誌^{雜誌}等^等ニ日本^{日本}ニ利益^{利益}アル^{アル}コトヲ示^示スル^ルヲ掲^掲載^載
 スルコトモ亦^亦日米親交^{日米親交}上^上極^極メテ有益^{有益}ナル方法^{方法}ト被^被存^存スルニ
 之^之亦^亦適當^{適當}ノ材料^{材料}御^御達^達自^自有^有之クハ適當^{適當}ノ方法^{方法}則^則チ
 或^或ハ本官^{本官}ノ名^名ヲ用^用ヒ或^或ハ本官^{本官}ト親交^{親交}アル^{アル}信^信憑^憑スル^ルキ親
 日的^{日的}米國人^{米國人}ノ名^名ヲ署^署シ或^或ハ匿名^{匿名}ヲ以テ之^之ヲ発表^{発表}可^可致^致ス
 要^要スル^ル演說^{演說}談話^{談話}文章^{文章}等^等ヲ以テ日本^{日本}ノ奥^奥面目^{面目}ヲ米

在 外 公 館

MT 1133 00116

MT 1133 00115

29 099

國人ノ紹介ニツトシテ米國就中ノ太平洋沿岸ニ於テ日
米親交ノ増進上其必要有之モノト被認スルニ付右特ニ
中進多ク望ム

主
小
公
館

MT 1133 00117

REEL No. 1-0090

0107

明治四十三年六月二十五日接受

老管 政務局

第三課

今第101号
明治四十三年五月二十九日

在米

外務大臣伯耆山村壽太郎殿

外務大臣伯耆山村壽太郎殿

地方出張之件

故新島襄氏ノ曾テ游学セリ Andover
大学ニ於テ其ノ肖像除幕式等アリニ付
同大学校長 Dr. Harris 氏ヨリ在使ノ臨
場ヲ希望シ来リ又 Boston 之 Yawm Club
及 Gael Asiatic Society 等ノ Howard 大

在米國日本大使館

学内ノ Howard Metropolitan Club 等
ニ招待シ受ケテ在使ノ其何レモ無事
儀事情ノ思ハレテ之ヲ送リ而シテ出
張ノ機ヲ以テ之ヲ程下ヨリ在使ノ勸一
者旭日章ヲ Howard 大学校長
Collet 氏ニ親ニリ交付スルニ從來帝
國ニ好意ヲ表シ居ル該地方人士ノ心理
ニ好印象ヲ刻スルト益深ナルヘシト在使
又在使ノ右勳章ヲ吉田三吉書記
官ヲ隨入在月七日當市出發 Andover
越中同日夜同地大学講堂ニ於テ故新
島氏ノ事蹟ニ關シ一場ノ演説ヲ試シ
演説後同大学ヨリ L.L.D.ヲ贈ラレ

MT 1133 00119

MT 1133 00118

翌八日ホストンにて白土十一日前記 *Journal*
Notes 畫報會に於て日本貿易ノ發達
 及演後之同日夕刻に至り敬慮ノ事
 沙ヲ告ケ勲章一ツ *Dr. G. L. Smith* 氏ニ交
 付ラルニ同氏ハ此勲章ハ自己並ニ *Har-*
vard 大学ニ授ケララルヲトテ僅ニテ之ヲ
 揮賣シ優渥ナル聖恩感謝ニ堪ヘサル
 事作述 改修 昇格 中使 *Languevin*
Club ニ藏進ノ *East Asiatic Society* 一
 餐會ニ臨ムル *Massachusetts* 州 新舊
 知事 *Dr. G. Lind* 司法長官ニテ又國
 務長官 *Mr. Olney* 氏 *Post* 上 *Henry*
York 司令官海軍少將 *Smith* 氏等
 多數ノ列席者アリ中使カ其席上日本
 國家ニ關シ甚ク演説ニ別紙付居テ
 一通リト有之也 翌十者 *Forward* *bor-*
mopolitan Club 一晩 餐會ニ出席シ
 (独逸大使ニ列席) 平和ノ維持ニ關シ
 教育ニ必要ナル所以ノ趣ヲ演説シ
 翌十三日ホストン裝同夜華盛頓ニ改着
 改修
 右取報告ニ 故具

在米國日本大使館

MT

1133 00121

MT

1133 00120

MT 1133 00123

and educational societies, which are the three great factors constituting the national strength and spirit and, therefore, representing the true voice of the whole nation.

"We therefore most unreservedly appreciate the works of the Eastern Asiatic Society, for which it is organized. You may rest assured of our sympathy and support to the fullest extent. I should be only too glad to do anything in my power when you are in need of my co-operation, whether it is artistic, literary, historical, economic or otherwise, so long as your attention is directed to the peaceful progress of commerce and civilization in the far east."

Consul-General Midzuno assured the gathering that the cordial relations begun with the opening of Japan by Commodore Perry would be everlasting, despite the professional alarmists and the Jingo papers. "The Pacific," he said, "is common to the United States and Japan, and these two countries are particularly interested in it. The more armies and navies the United States has to have in the Pacific the less will be our responsibility."

Knowledge as Peace Maker.

President Elliot was then called upon. "I am fully persuaded," he said, "that we shall not win exemption from war by constantly preparing for war and by continually preparing the weapons for fighting. One of the forces which is going to free the human race from war is cosmopolitan education—coming to know each other better, coming to know each other positively well—and that is a good service which our university has rendered to Japan."

"We had the good fortune to train in the law school of Harvard University a series of young Japanese students of marked ability, all of whom became eminent in the service of their own country. They learned much about us, and carried back that knowledge with them to Japan."

"We have a Cosmopolitan Club at Harvard of nearly 150 members strong. It contains representatives of almost every nation on earth. Now I see in that club the beginning of an intellectual and a moral force which in time is going to make war impossible."

"We may seem different from the Japanese, but the two peoples resemble each other in fundamental respects. The great virtue and the source of the happiness of the Japanese people is loyalty. We are also intensely loyal. The motives which lead to human happiness are the same for all mankind. Shall we not believe that there are fundamental resemblances between the different nations of the world, and yet that looking forward over the world and observing all the tribes and nations of the world, we must recognize it as a wrong hope that all the nations are going to be alike?"

"Let us look forward to an immense diversity. There are diversities of government, but the same spirit."

Among Those Present.

- The following were present at the banquet:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Admiral Swift. | Dr. G. B. Shattuck. |
| I. Yoshida. | E. B. Haven. |
| Curtis Guild, Jr. | T. D. Boardman. |
| H. P. Merrill. | The Rev. Clay MacCaulay. |
| Prof. E. C. Moore. | Prof. Bronpers. |
| J. Murray Forbes. | M. H. Yamataka. |
| Dr. Frank Wells. | Dr. D. W. Ross. |
| Prof. E. S. Morse. | T. Mori. |
| H. S. Gray. | L. H. Lane. |
| Charles C. Jackson. | R. Yamataka. |
| Prof. M. H. Morgan. | Dr. Harris Kennedy. |
| Gardner M. Lane. | Edward C. Streeter. |
| Mr. Meadows. | |

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Harold J. Coolidge. | Dr. H. Hartwell. |
| H. D. Scott. | Theodore Lyman. |
| E. M. Forbes. | Henry L. Shattuck. |
| F. G. Curtis. | Mr. Hojo. |
| Mr. Asano. | J. F. Perkins. |
| G. A. Klitzinger. | C. S. Hamill. |
| Alpheus Hardy. | Capt. Winslow. |
| Mr. Bumstead. | Consul Walcott. |
| Prof. Blakeslee. | Mr. Howdell. |
| Mr. Tread. | Prof. A. C. Coolidge. |
| E. A. Filene. | Prof. A. Asakawa. |
| J. L. Richards. | The Rev. D. C. Greene. |
| A. L. Filene. | Dr. Otis Cary. |
| Paul Kellogg. | George F. Kendall. |
| Dr. James J. Putnam. | H. H. Procter. |
| J. B. Warner. | James H. Kendall. |
| P. D. Weston. | G. S. Chase. |
| W. R. Castle, Jr. | Arthur Warren. |
| H. A. Beale. | G. E. Bacon. |
| Ralph B. Williams. | F. S. Kershaw. |
| G. C. Shattuck. | Prof. Rhinelandter. |
| Col. Burr, Jr. | Lincoln H. Brien. |
| Mr. Aral. | R. A. Sears. |
| H. H. Merriman. | Dr. D. C. Greene, Jr. |
| E. I. Holmes. | Dr. Charles Putnam. |
| Dr. O. F. Wadsworth. | Thomas Harbour. |
| F. P. Fish. | J. D. Greene. |

Friendship of the Nations.

A few hours before the presentation to President Elliot, Ambassador Takahira received the newspaper men and talked genially of his admiration for Boston, his pleasure at meeting old friends in the city and his confidence in the continuance of the present friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

"I have always wondered," he said, "that there could be any doubt as to the reality of this friendliness. The friendship between the two countries was begun under very happy circumstances, and it has always been maintained. Now and then there came up some matters of entirely local import, but there was never any likelihood of anything serious resulting, since the questions involved were perfectly understood by those responsible in the two governments. Since then, in certain quarters, some misunderstandings were allowed to arise, and it is due to them that doubts still exist even in this centre of American progress."

"But against such incredible misapprehensions must be placed not only the views expressed by men in high position in Japan, but also the utterances of your American statesmen. As a matter of fact, these misunderstandings to which I refer never really existed between the two peoples, and the intelligent section of the American people never for a moment countenanced them."

"The same may be said of the Japanese. Of course, certain classes of our people could not understand why our children should be treated as they were on the California coast, but when they came to realize the situation they avoided putting any unnecessary stress on the matter. If you could read the Japanese newspapers, you would, I am sure be fully able to convince yourselves of the present state of public opinion in Japan."

President Elliot's Decoration.

The decoration bestowed upon President Elliot is contained in a lacquered box, about 12 inches long by 6 inches broad, of the highest Japanese workmanship, with a Japanese inscription inside the lid reading, "First class of the Order of the Rising Sun." There are two superb suns in the decoration, both examples of the choicest cloisonne work. The rays of each sun are silver, edged with gold and enamelled in white; each sun has a polished garnet for its centre. The larger sun, four or five inches in diameter, is worn on the breast; the smaller one is attached to the lower end of a sash or ribbon which passes around

the wearer's body, being suspended diagonally from the right shoulder to the waist. The ribbon is a broad band of white Japanese silk edged on each side with red. Supporting the ring which serves to suspend the decoration from the ribbon is the Mikado's emblem—green leaves and three blossoms of the Paulownia flower. A red and white button is used instead of the decoration on informal occasions. The lacquered box, which is black with designs in gold, is bound with a bright red cord.

TWO AMBASSADORS GUESTS.

Harvard Cosmopolitan Club to Entertain Takahira and Von Bernstorff.

The Harvard Cosmopolitan Club will hold its second annual dinner in the trophy room of the Harvard Union this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the prominent guests of honor will be Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador at Washington, and Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington. President Elliot of Harvard is an honorary member of the society, and will attend the dinner as such. Other prominent guests will be Bishop Lawrence, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Prof. Kuhnemann, German exchange professor to Harvard; Canon Henson of Westminster Abbey, and many members of the faculty, board of overseers and corporation.

Hans von Kattenborn, president of the club, will be toastmaster and introduce the speakers.

Count Bernstorff will be the guest of Prof. Hugo Muensterberg at a luncheon at his home in Cambridge today.

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"Boston Herald"
May 12, 1909.

HIGHEST HONOR IN MIKADO'S POWER IS GIVEN TO DR. ELIOT

Ambassador Takahira Deco-
rates Harvard President with
Order of the Rising Sun in
Recognition of His Work.

SPEAKS AT DINNER OF THE EAST ASIATIC CLUB

The decoration of the first class of the Order of the Rising Sun, the highest honor which the Emperor of Japan can give to a foreigner, was yesterday afternoon conferred upon Dr. Charles William Eliot in the name of the Mikado by Baron Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese ambassador at Washington. It was bestowed chiefly in recognition of the services which Dr. Eliot has rendered to the cause of education during the 40 years of his presidency of Harvard University, but also in acknowledgment of the kindness shown at that institution to many Japanese students educated there.

The decoration was conferred some time ago, and Ambassador Takahira's presence in Boston to attend the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Boston, enabled him to present it yesterday. The ceremony took place at 2 Raleigh street, the residence of former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin, whose guest the ambassador is during his sojourn in Boston. The proceedings were altogether private.

Speech of Presentation.

In making the presentation, Ambassador Takahira said: "Dr. Charles W. Eliot: The Emperor, my august sovereign, fully appreciative of the great services you have rendered for the welfare of human life as one of the foremost educators of the age, and for the making of many useful men of Japan who have come here to study at Harvard University during the 40 years of your presidency over that institution, thus largely contributing to the advancement of our country, has been graciously pleased to confer upon you the grand decoration of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun as a mark of his majesty's good will towards you. I am commanded to deliver to you the insignia of this high distinction and it is my most pleasing duty to carry out the imperial wishes."

Dr. Eliot's Acceptance.

President Eliot, in accepting the decoration, said: "I appreciate this honor and high distinction, which I recognize as given to Harvard University, as well as to myself. I am exceedingly glad that the services of Harvard University for the welfare of Japanese students have been so gracefully recognized by the Emperor."

President Eliot proposed the toast of the Emperor of Japan, and Ambassador Takahira offered that of the President of the United States.

Among those who witnessed the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome D. Greene, I. Yoshida, secretary of the Japanese legation at Washington; K. Nidzuno, consul-general at New York, and E. H. Walcott, honorary Japanese consul in Boston.

Asiatic Club Dinner.

In the evening the East Asiatic Club of Boston gave a banquet at the Algonquin Club house on Commonwealth avenue in honor of Ambassador Takahira. Nearly 100 members were present. Among those wearing decorations President Eliot was conspicuous at the head table. There were also present Gov. Draper, Richard Olney, George H. Lyman, C. S. Hamlin and Admiral Swift. The president of the East Asiatic Club, Thomas R. Wheelock, introduced the speakers.

The after-dinner proceedings began with the Hon. George H. Lyman's response to the toast of "The President of the United States."

"No declamations due to personal ambition," he said, "and no utterances of sensational writers can ever undermine the feelings of confidence and esteem which exist between the people of our broad heritage and the children of the Rising Sun."

The toast of "The Emperor of Japan" was received with loud cries of "Ban-zai."

Gov. Draper's Welcome.

Gov. Draper was called upon. "I bring," said he, "the greetings of the state to the gentleman who represents the great empire of Japan. We appreciate the extremely great honor that has been done to the commonwealth in the recognition of one of our great men. It gives me great pleasure to assure the distinguished gentleman here tonight as your guest that as far as this commonwealth is concerned there is nothing in the world we desire more than the friendliest relations between these two great nations."

Ambassador's Speech.

Ambassador Takahira said, in part: "We are in very happy relations as we have been always hitherto, but if the past warns us for the future, it would be well not to forget what we had to experience in the last few years. When I arrived at Washington, last February, a year ago, I had daily visits from the press correspondents of that city, who wanted to get my news and views on the far eastern questions. The open door is also my principle."

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scrupulously observed in regard to the press. I never failed to receive those visitors with open heart and arms, but when there was practically no news to give on my side I had always to tell them so.

Diplomacy and Journalism.

"A peculiar impression I had from my interviews with them was that I could never satisfy them when I had little or no news to give. It is true that at that time postal carriers and telegraph operators were quite busy in delivering letters and wiring messages regarding the Japanese attitude in the far east. Some said Japan was imposing discriminating duties on foreign goods imported to Manchuria; she was dealing with foreigners with deliberate intention of placing them at a disadvantage; she was encouraging her trade at the expense of foreign countries; Japanese spies were making pictures of American forts. All such kind of news was constantly coming, and even the most unthinkable war was talked about. It was, therefore, not entirely unreasonable for the gentlemen of the press that they could not satisfy themselves when there was no news to give out from my side; but upon inquiry I found that even the competent authorities of this country had no such information as was published in the newspapers, and I could not help thinking that the agitation of international questions was perhaps due to a want of harmony between diplomacy and journalism."

"I then began to see that the two professions have a somewhat different frame of mind. Diplomacy is always honest but rather reserved simply because of its sense of responsibility, while journalism, though it is honest, desires always to talk. I do not mean to criticize the press. There is a large number of evidences showing a great indebtedness of diplomacy to journalism. There is no question that journalism has done a great service in human affairs, but, at the same time, if it is possible for that profession to go in harmony with diplomacy at least when it works in a right direction I venture to hope that journalism will be still more appreciated."

The Welcome to the Fleet.

"I was rather surprised only a few weeks ago when I was told in your neighboring state of Connecticut that some people there still believe the Atlantic fleet visited Japan last year for the purpose of a demonstration, as though the welcome extended to the officers and men of that magnificent fleet by the Japanese government and people was a result of intimidation."

"Nothing can be farther from the truth. It was I who handed to the secretary of state the most courteous invitation of the Japanese government, who sincerely desired to take the opportunity of their visit to strengthen the traditional friendly relations between the United States and Japan. You may think that such explanation before an audience like this—so highly cultured and so well informed—is entirely unnecessary. I believe so, too. I am, however, referring to such unpleasant incident only with a view to consult with you as to the measure you might suggest in order to remove in future all such misapprehensions which otherwise would interfere with our commercial interest."

"In regard to Japan's position in the far east you are certainly aware that in the course of last year several important compact were exchanged between the United States and Japan, namely, the treaty of general arbitration, the conventions of mutual pro-

tection of trademarks, copyrights, inventions, designs, etc. in China and Korea and, lastly, the declaration of the policy of the two governments in regard to the Pacific ocean and China. Nothing can define Japan's position more clearly and definitely than these documents."

The Internal Policy.

"Perhaps you may think Japan's international position cannot be completely understood without some accurate information about her internal policy. I would therefore desire to call your attention to the imperial decree issued on Oct. 14 last, which is now commanding most unreserved respect and attention of the whole nation. I think it is not well known to the American public, so allow me to read the full text of that document."

"In view of unceasing and rapid advancement of the civilization which, actuated by the common efforts of all nations in the east and the west, contributes to the common weal of the whole world, it is our wish, while strengthening our relations of good intentions and close friendship with other powers to share fully in the benefits of general amelioration and improvement. In order to keep pace with the constant progress of the world and to participate in the blessings of its civilization, the development of the national resources is manifestly requisite and of prime importance, and I believe that our country, which has but recently emerged from a sanguinary war, calls for activities in various branches of the administration. We desire all classes of our people to act in unison; to be faithful to their callings; frugal in the management of their households; submissive to the dictates of conscience and the call of duty, frank and sincere in their manner; to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation and to inure themselves to arduous toil without yielding to any degree of indolence."

"The teachings of our revered ancestors and the records of our glorious history are clear beyond all misapprehension. By scrupulous observance of the precepts thus established and by directing assiduous and unwearied exertion to that end, the growing prosperity of our empire is assured. In the face of the actual situation we hope that with the co-operation of our loyal subjects the noble work of restoration may be augmented and the benevolent virtues of our ancestors exalted. Our subjects should appreciate the high aspiration by which we are uniformly guided."

Building Up the Nation.

"In these words the imperial will and desire in regard to our internal and external policy is as clear as day, and there is no room for a single doubt or suspicion. All actions taken by Japan, especially since the issue of this decree, fully confirm this assertion. The reduction of a large amount of the expenditures for the army and navy during the last session of the Diet, in order to increase the sinking fund to pay the war loans and to encourage commerce and industry, is an indisputable evidence. Believe me, therefore, when I say that peace is now the watchword throughout Japan, especially among the commercial corporations, industrial circles

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Education." Count Bernstorff will then be introduced, but as he will not arrive in Boston until tomorrow morning his subject is not yet known. President Elliot will be the last speaker and his subject will be "Feudal Society and Democratic Society." At the conclusion of his speech "Fair Harvard" will be sung by all the guests, the final number of the programme.

The presence of the German and Japanese ambassadors as guests of the Cosmopolitan Club will be made the occasion for the election of both to honorary membership. President Elliot is the only person who now holds such a position. In token of their election they will be presented with a parchment scroll on which will be engraved their names, together with the seal and insignia of the club, also a bronze medal stamped with the picture of two continents and attached to a white ribbon, the color of the club, and the emblem of peace and international good will.

Baron Bernstorff will arrive in Boston from New York tomorrow and will be met at the train by Professor Hugo Munsterberg, who will receive him in behalf of the Cosmopolitan Club. At eleven o'clock he will be brought to Cambridge in an automobile and will be conducted about the university and given an opportunity to visit its various departments. As Count Bernstorff has only recently come to this country as ambassador, this is the first opportunity which he has accepted to visit one of the large American colleges.

At one o'clock the count will be entertained at luncheon at the home of Professor Munsterberg. On this occasion President Elliot and President-elect Lowell, Dean Hurlburt and acting Dean H. L. Smith of the Graduate School, Professor F. G. Peabody, Professor T. W. Richards, Professor W. M. Davis, Professor W. H. Schofield, the last four of whom have served as exchange professors from Harvard at the University of Berlin, together with Professor G. F. Moore, who will go as exchange professor during the coming academic year, and Professor Kuehnemann will be the guests. In the afternoon Professor Munsterberg will again act as host and give a reception to Count Bernstorff, for which three hundred invitations have been issued.

MT 1133 00127

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Baron Takidhira, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador, made at the Asiatic Society's dinner last night just such a speech as ex-Secretary Root would have made on a similar occasion, just such a speech as Mr. Root has made on several occasions. The theme that the Ambassador set for his discourse was the understanding between nations, not the official understanding merely, but the understanding between the peoples. He spoke in some criticism, good-natured but pointed, of the misinformation disseminated by a section of the press. Mr. Root has several times said much the same thing. But there is still a large portion of the public which fails to discriminate between rumors and facts, sensationalism and information. The Ambassador's speech and the spirit in which it was uttered were received with enthusiasm by the company assembled at the Algonquin Club. So was the speech of the Japanese Consul-General. So were Mr. Olney's hits at militarism and government by Dreadnoughts.

President Elliot, wearing for the first time the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, bestowed upon him as "the foremost educator of the age," one who has done much to train useful men for Japan, and to whom the Emperor has expressed his deep sense of good will, asked

"What are the fundamental forces which will abolish war?" He believed that one of these forces, perhaps the greatest force, will be cosmopolitan education, a first-hand knowledge of nations and races. The Japanese who have been educated in America are to their countrymen so many interpreters of our ideals and character. They are powers in promoting understanding. And as Americans become better acquainted with foreign peoples, come to know them well, and as all nations come to know one another well, they will find in human nature certain strong foundation likenesses of spirit, which, when recognized as a common possession, will take them farther and farther away from war and its savagery.

Reliance upon force of character rather than upon force of arms was for more than a century an American ideal, an ideal distinctively American. Has it been superseded by reliance upon main force, by jingoism? In spite of shouters in the streets, clamors in Congress and scareheads in some sorts of newspapers, we do not believe that it has been thrust aside by reliance upon Dreadnoughts and great armies. And yet consider our expenditure for purposes associated with war! It takes sixty per cent. of the national appropriations! Is it not time for the American ideal to find expression in national policy?

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REEL No. 1-0090

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"Transcript" Boston
May 11, 1909.

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JAPAN ALWAYS FRIENDLY

Conditions in West Were Never
Misunderstood

Trouble Was Only Local, Says Baron
Takahira

Brings Beautiful Gift for Dr.
Elliot

Order of the Rising Sun to Be Presented
Tonight

That absolutely no misunderstanding exists or ever has existed between the governments of the United States and Japan, by reason of the attitude of certain western States, was asserted today by Baron Takahira, the Japanese ambassador, in an interview which he courteously granted at the home of Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, 2 Raleigh street. The ambassador is in Boston for the purpose of presenting to President Elliot the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon the head of Harvard by the Japanese emperor. He arrived yesterday afternoon and spent the night at the home of Mr. Hamlin, whose guest he is during his stay in Boston. This morning, though besieged with callers and having much correspondence to take care of, he talked for some time with the representatives of Boston newspapers.

The principal question upon which he consented to be interviewed was the relations of the United States and Japan. Replying to a question on this subject he said:

"The question you present now has been asked in many other places and I cannot think why any doubt should be felt to exist as to the friendly relations between the United States and Japan. The friendship between the two nations began under happy circumstances and has always been maintained in the same cordial condition. Even when there were some matters of an entirely local nature that arose, their nature was fully understood between the two Governments.

"There was never any idea that there was going to be serious action in regard to that matter. It was known to be entirely local, and the responsible parties acted accordingly. Everything was understood between the responsible persons. In certain quarters some misunderstanding was allowed to arise, which was a very regrettable state of things. The view of the matter that there was no misunderstanding has been frequently expressed by those in the proper positions, not only on our side but on yours. The statesmen in Washington gave the same views. If the people paid attention to what was stated by their own statesmen I can see no reason why such misapprehension should be allowed to exist. It never existed between the Governments. I think it is absolutely unnecessary in public addresses to refer to such a subject.

"There is no such sentiment in Japan. When certain classes heard of what had happened in America, they could not understand why their children were treated in such a manner. As soon as they understood they saw no necessity of putting unnecessary stress on the matter."

Baron Takahira kindly exhibited the decoration which President Elliot is to receive. It is of the first class of the Order of the Rising Sun. There are eight classes of this order, and some sixty-eight Americans have received the different classes, but President Elliot is only the sixth American to receive the first class. The decoration is a magnificent affair, "all made in Japan," as the ambassador stated. It consists of a broad, heavy, silk sash of white ground, bordered with bright red stripes, and is to be worn over the right shoulder. At the lower ends of the sash is a rosette in red and a silver clasp, to which is attached a large star of gold.

This star, perhaps three inches across, has a large blood red stone for its center, representing the Rising Sun, while radiating from the stone are the rays, in gold with white enamel cloisonné work. The star is suspended by three green leaves and flowers of the Pavlovna flower, an emblem of the Emperor of Japan. In addition to the sash and star there is another large star to be worn at the breast. This is similar to the other only larger, there being, in addition to the central stone and the gold rays, a background of silver rays. A small red and white button completes the decorations. The whole is enclosed in a lacquered box of black with gold decoration, inside which is inscribed in Japanese characters the fact that it is the decoration of the first class of the Order of the Rising Sun.

The presentation of the decoration to Dr. Elliot will take place this evening at seven o'clock, in Mr. Hamlin's house. There will be no ceremony. "I will just hand it to him," said Baron Takahira. "We are as democratic as you." The presentation will be private, those in attendance being only President and Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, honorary consul Wolcott of Boston, the Ambassador, I. Yoshida, secretary of the embassy, and K. Midzumo, Consul General at New York. After the presentation President Elliot and Baron Takahira will attend the dinner of the East Asiatic Society at the Algonquin club, where both are expected to speak.

So busy was the ambassador this forenoon that he did not have time to leave Mr. Hamlin's house. At noon, however, he went to the Tavern Club for luncheon and this afternoon visited the new Art Museum and took a short trip through the Back Bay.

Baron Takahira reached Boston yesterday afternoon, coming here from New Haven, where he spent Sunday with friends. He was met by Mr. Hamlin and Honorary Consul Wolcott and escorted to Mr. Hamlin's home. Later he enjoyed an automobile ride through the park system, stopping at the home of Mrs. Osborne Howes, widow of the former Japanese consul in Boston. In the evening he remained at the home of Mr. Hamlin, where he met some of the Japanese residents of Boston, and Japanese students at Harvard. The ambassador will remain here tomorrow and will meet Chinese Commissioner Merrill, who is in Boston. In the evening, he and President Elliot will again meet as

guests of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club, which is to hold its annual dinner in the trophy room of the Harvard Union. Baron Takahira and suite will return to Washington Thursday.

The Order of the Rising Sun of the first class is the highest decoration which can be conferred upon a foreign citizen by the mikado of Japan. Two of the recipients of the order, though not of the first class, are residents of Boston. They are Charles M. Baker, who received the decoration in recognition of his assistance to Count Kaneko in raising funds to help Japan defray the cost of the war with Russia, and Lieutenant Commander Gorō Tomonaga, a special student at the Institute of Technology, who was decorated because of distinguished service to his country in the navy during the war with Russia.

The order was founded in 1876 by Emperor Mutsuhito and is awarded for distinction in either civil or military service.

Baron Takahira takes much interest in Boston and New England. Though he has never stopped in this vicinity for any great length of time, he has a large number of friends here, whom he has made during his long service in diplomatic circles in this and other countries. He is a man of the usual Japanese stature and is fifty-five years of age, having been born in January, 1854, in the province of Rikuchū in the northeastern part of Japan. After remaining in the Kaiser-Gakko, then the only educational institution of modern style in Tokio, for a short while, in 1870 he was appointed to be attaché to the Japanese legation at Washington. In 1883 he was promoted to be secretary of the legation.

In 1885 he was transferred to Seoul, Korea, as Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese legation there. In 1889 he was appointed to be acting consul general at Shanghai, China. In 1890-91 he was chief of the political bureau in the Foreign office, and in August, 1891 he returned to America as Japanese Consul General at New York. The following year he was promoted to be Minister Resident to the Hague, and in 1894 to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Rome, where he negotiated the present treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and Italy. In 1896 he was transferred to Vienna, where he negotiated the present treaty between Japan and Austria-Hungary. In 1899 he was ordered home and appointed Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The following year he was appointed Japanese Minister at Washington, where he remained until 1905. It was in this post that he distinguished himself more than ever before in his whole official career. In 1906 he was made a member of the House of Peers of the Imperial Diet of Japan, and in 1907 was appointed the first Japanese Ambassador to Rome. In 1908 he was transferred to Washington to succeed Viscount Aoki, the first Japanese Ambassador to the United States. Among the many valuable services he has rendered to his country the conclusion of the treaty of peace of Portsmouth is probably the most important.

TWO AMBASSADORS AS GUESTS

Unique Entertainment Arranged for Dinner
of the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club To-
morrow Evening

The Harvard Cosmopolitan Club will hold its second annual dinner in the trophy room of the Union, tomorrow evening. Places will be set for one hundred and thirty guests, including a majority of the club members, beside a large number of guests, who will come to Cambridge especially for the occasion. Among these will be Bishop Lawrence and Major Higginson, other members of the corporation, the board of overseers, and the faculty. Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador, and Count Bernstorff, recently appointed German ambassador at Washington. The guests will be received by an undergraduate committee composed of A. G. Cable '00, chairman; C. Amory '12, Y. Aral '12, B. M. Cutting '10, E. F. Hanfstaengl '09, and W. Sammons, Sp. Dinner will be served at 7.30.

During the dinner the entertainment will be largely made up of a programme of international character, in which groups of foreign students will produce some feature characteristic of their native land. The first number will be selections by a quartet composed of students of different nationalities, and this will be followed by a series of imitations by an American member, W. S. Weeks, '20, E. F. Hanfstaengl and L. Warner will play a piano duet and F. R. Leland will play a violin solo. J. P. S. Harrison will sing a solo, and E. N. Perrin will play a piano solo. One of the most interesting features will be a number of native Hawaiian songs by club members. The songs will be accompanied by musical instruments brought from the islands. The time which remains between courses will be taken up with a French-Canadian recitation and a German specialty number. The menu which has been prepared emphasizes the nature of the club, there being dishes from practically every nation represented.

The trophy room will be decorated with all the national flags and emblems. The menu card has been illustrated with a unique drawing by R. C. Hallowell, '10, representing students of all nations seated on a large globe around a banquet table.

It is expected that the courses will be finished at nine o'clock, and at this time the speeches will begin. H. von Kallenborn, '09, president of the club, will act as toastmaster, and introduce the speakers. Professor Eugene Kuehnemann, visiting professor at Harvard from the University of Breslau, Germany, will respond to the toast, "Germanism and Cosmopolitanism." After each speech, the national anthem of the land from which the speaker comes will be sung by club members from that country. The second speaker will be Rev. Canon H. Hensley Henson of Westminster Abbey, London, Eng., who will express his ideas on "Patriotism and Cosmopolitanism." Baron Takahira will speak on "Peace and

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