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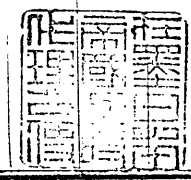
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紐方月「タイムス」に見ハレタル家、永凡ノ

言論ニ関スル件

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在墨國日本公使館

米大機密第一号

大正六年四月一日

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臨時代理公使 太田 爲吉

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在米

特命全權大使 佐藤 愛磨 殿

紐育「タイムズ」に見ハレタル家永氏ノ

言論ニ関スル件

三月二十日發刊ノ紐育「タイムズ」新聞ハ WANTS AME-

RIGIDS, MEXICO MAY STRIKE.....

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部ニ於テ試ミタル趣ノ演説ヲ掲載致シ居リ其内ニハ

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ノ不利益乃至是レカ不快ヲ惹起スベキモノナル以上其論議ヲ慎重マシムルコト適當ト存候間此義我々ニ得共ニ注意スヘバ同氏ヘ一應注意方閣下ニ於テ御覽相煩ニシ度此段及照會候 敬具

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本信寫送付先本省大臣

参考

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外務省

REEL No. 1-0095

0486

First Course of Six Lectures.

Oriental Capitals: Their Social and Political Significance.

- I. Tokyo: Exponent of Western Liberalism.
- II. Osaka: Japan's Commercial and Industrial Metropolis.
- III. Peking: Battlefield between the Old and New.
- IV. Hankow: Chicago of the Far East, or Centre of New China.
- V. Teheran: The Koran and the Constitution.
- VI. Manila: The United States in the Orient.

Note.- All of the above lectures will be illustrated.

Second Course of Six Lectures

Progress and Problems of the Far East.

- I. The Orient and the Occident.
- II. The Far East and the Powers.
- III. Awakening of China.
- IV. Manchuria - Past and Present.
- V. Japan After the War.
- VI. Japan and the United States.

Note. - The above lectures will not be illustrated.

- 2 -

Third Course of Six Lectures.

Japan: Her People and Institutions.

- I. The Land and Sea of the Mikado's Empire.
- II. Old Japan.
- III. Bushido: the Soul of Japan.
- IV. Women of Japan.
- V. The New Japan.
- VI. Retrospect and Prospect.

Note. - (1), (2), (4), Lectures will be illustrated.

the speaker is not responsible for the report

Altoona Times Jan. 25

# Eastern Scholar Contrasts Two Civilizations

DR. IYENAGA COMPARES CONDI-  
TIONS IN FAR EAST  
AND WEST.

## PRACTICAL VERSUS IDEAL

ASIAN SOCIETY IS INTENSELY  
INDIVIDUALISTIC, WHILE THAT  
OF MORE MODERN STATES IS  
COMMERCIAL OR FAMILY, DE-  
CLARES SPEAKER.

After being introduced to a large gathering of the University Extension society's members and supporters by Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, at the Altoona High school last night, Dr. Iyenaga delivered a strong and convincing lecture on "The Orient and the Occident."

Dr. Iyenaga is a Japanese professor of broad views and his accent is almost perfect. He dwelt, first, on the Russian-Japan war and its influence on the attitude of disinterested nations toward Japan and its civilization and its potentialities. He said: "Japan fought the war, not only for her own cause, but for the cause of the Russians as well. It has enlightened the world as to Japan's status among civilized nations. The great destiny of Asia hung on the issues of the conflict. Had the Russians been victorious, Asia would have been in bondage."

"The west was taken by surprise by the outcome of the war, which showed the underlying intelligence and moral fibre of Japan."

Dr. Iyenaga then contrasted the intellects of the east and the west and showed how the race subject was bound to come up. "The barrier between the races is as strong in color as it is in religion," he said. "You call us 'yellow pagans,' and the Chinese refer to you as 'white devils.' Your Christian dogma and brotherhood of man and democracy have been unable to break down the fortress of white and yellow civilization. It is not so much the physical difference, but the mental difference, that causes aversion. The equality of man cannot be stretched to cover the white and the yellow race."

"The white man in his struggle for life has been always progressive. It made his civilization grow. But the yellow man had the isles of Nippon and there he had plenty of food and no great struggle for existence."

"Unless an acknowledgement of the equality of the yellow race be made, there can be no further advancement. When you refuse to recognize them, you will not understand them and the gulf becomes impassable."

"While the animal passions are the same in both races, yet when the thoughts, feelings and ideals are different the contrast is striking and scientific scrutiny is necessary. The white man may say that the oriental writes backward, thinks upside down and inside out and hangs his sign boards perpendicular instead of horizontal. The eastern life is restful, with no worry about the strenuousness of existence. The western civilization is nervous, excited and calls for great speed trains, automobiles, etc. It calls for the keeping up of the vitality by outside exercise. An easterner does not care to knock a base ball so far into the horizon that another man cannot find it or to throw a ball so swiftly as to kill a poor man who is on a base."

Dr. Iyenaga commented on our free and easy way of addressing our great men. He said: "You call your presidents 'Teddy' and 'Bill' and your speaker 'Uncle Joe.' In Japan every superior is addressed as 'the honorable' and everything in his house is honorable. But even the Japanese are becoming demoralized. A London laundry Jap was annoyed by the barking of a neighbor's dog. He wrote a note which said: 'Honorable sir: If you do not stop your honorable dog from his honorable barking, I will knock his head off.'"

"The history of Japan is the history of her religion. And the dominant note of the east is peace. Even the gun powder discovered in China was used only for making fire-crackers. It was the west that first used it for killing people. In the east in twenty-five centuries, Japan has had only three foreign wars, not including the Russian war. The United States has waged four wars and one great intestine war."

"The sum of the whole race difference is that the eastern civilization is individualistic and the western commercial or family. The keynote of the situation is here. In China as a man begins so does he end. His life is planned and in a measure foreordained. The society of the west is practical, of the east ideal."

the speaker is not responsible for the report

Feb 1, 1911  
Jan 25, 1911

E ALTOONA TIMES, ALTOONA, PA.

# China a Land of Contradictions

DR. IYENAGA. DISCOURSES ON  
AWAKENING OF CHINA.  
ITAL EMPIRE.

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga delivered the second lecture in the University Extension course last night in the High school auditorium, his subject being, "The Awakening of China." Dr. Iyenaga's former lecture, "The Orient and the Occident," aroused considerable interest, and a large audience greeted his efforts last night. He said:

"The question of China is so vast and complex, and so beset with contradictions, that it is appalling when faced by the student. The immensity of her natural resources are testified to by eminent scientists. Her soil even produces three crops a year. But China is a great mass of contradictions and her constitution is almost beyond understanding. She is the most despotic power in existence and the foe of politics. The people are at one time the most peaceful, law-abiding and tolerant in the world and again China is the land of 'boxers' and cold blooded tortures and executions. The city of Peking is most beautiful to gaze upon and yet the ugliest city in the world. One can never tell the truth in China without telling a lie at the same time."

"Every Englishman is an island, every American a copy of the Declaration of Independence, and every Chinaman is an epitome of a score of emperors and thousands of ancestors living in heaven—or elsewhere."

"The causes of the awakening of China may be dealt with in six phases."

"From 1848 to 1894 China was able to present to the world a haughty and arrogant attitude against the powers. Then the Chinese-Japanese war in 1894-5, revealed the weakness of China. From 1895 to 1900 the Russian dominative over China was manifesting itself. Then came a rivalry of nations for concessions, Germany, Russia and France allying themselves on one side and United States, Japan and Great Britain representing the policy of the open door, on the other. Finally, the last phase is patent, when America seems to have elected herself the sole guardian of China."

"In a way China cannot be blamed for her arrogance. Her national pride and caste was laid before the pyramids and the scepter of China has held sway over practically all Asia. She can gaze complacently at her glorious past as she nourishes her unbridled pride and conceit."

"The Chinese-Japanese war was a revelation to the nations, disclosing, as it did, the weakness of China. The road to Peking was opened and the consequences were momentous. No one before had attempted to tear from China what could be had by persuasion. A great scramble for territory and concessions took place among the powers."

"Russia then organized a coalition of three powers to drive Japan out of China. Russia posed as the friend and protector of China and at the same time arranged for China to borrow 400,000,000 francs from France and took in return the right to construct railroads through Manchuria."

"The midsummer madness of 1900 served to arouse the spirit of China and its awakening is assured. In 1913 China will have a representative government and will have her opportunity to take her place among the enlightened nations of the world."

She is, I believe, not responsible for the paper -

John G. S. ...

She is, I believe, not responsible for what she writes -

New York Press  
Feb 9, 1911

# SEES PERIL IN AMERICA'S GRIP ON CHINESE AFFAIRS

Japanese Professor Thinks It Will Arouse His Nation.

Manchuria, and not the Philippines, will be the cause of ill feeling between Japan and the United States, Professor Togo Iyanaga predicted yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Japan Society in the Hotel Astor. He was frank in his exposition of America's intrusion in Chinese affairs, and said the effect would be to enflame the Russians and the Japanese against this country. It also would put China in the position of a dependent of the United States, he said, under a protectorship like this Nation exercises over the South American republics.

The United States, he admitted, was justified, for diplomatic, political and industrial reasons, in seeking to gain a grip on the railroad systems in the Chinese Empire, but it would not excuse her usurping the territory that Russia and Japan had won in their conflicts with and over China.

"By acquiring the Philippines, the United States became a Far Eastern Power," Iyanaga said, "but it places her in exactly the same position that Japan occupies in China. America has covered its acquisition with the cloak of liberty and insists that the islands were taken over as an accident. It is rather too much for common sense to believe, however, that after this country had paid \$20,000,000 for the Philippines and had spent \$500,000,000 more, its purpose is simply the administration of doses of liberty."

"As regards the Chinese question, America entered that country with exactly the same object for which Japan now is working, the political and material development of its own interests. America is believed to be an angel, however, but Japan is thought to be worse than a devil. I am at a loss to see any difference in their status."

He referred to the repayment of \$11,000,000 by the United States to China as un-awarded claims after the Chinese empire had granted this country \$25,000,000 for its losses in the Boxer uprising. It was a shrewd move on the part of the United States, he asserted, because the interest of the fund is used for the education of 400 Chinese youth in America. The chief instruments in cementing the friendship between China and the United States, in the opinion of the lecturer, were the college education of the young men of China, the American missions and hospitals in that country.

"President Taft has set on foot a new policy," he went on; "he has introduced the German method of pushing trade by every legitimate industrial and diplomatic means. Knox's Manchurian policy becomes intelligible to us. It was simply his intent to take Manchuria out of politics. The theory was ideal, but lacked appreciation from the Russian and the Japanese points of view."

"It meant the derangement of the whole status of Manchuria. It was as if America, after spending all its own money to cut through the Panama Canal, had to stand by when other nations asked for the neutralization of the waterway. Japan has too many interests in Southern Manchuria to permit the interference of America in its plans. Therefore, the world is no loser by the defeat of Knox's scheme."

The professor said the project had aroused the suspicion of Japan and had brought with it much ill feeling against this country. This prejudice, he predicted, will die out as soon as the disinterested motive of America is realized fully.

"It is thought in my country that China and the United States have linked their forces to attempt to drive Russia and Japan out of Manchuria," he continued. "China has been anxious for such an opportunity. It looks to America as its champion. It is simply a recurrence of the old Chinese diplomatic trick of setting one Power against another to its own advantage."

The speaker said Japan wants the friendship of America for many reasons, the most important of which is that the United States takes about \$10,000,000 to Japan annually. It will assiduously cultivate this friendship, and will take no step that might break it off, he asserted. "If the friendship is to be preserved," the professor asserted as he finished, "the United States will have to recognize the status of Russia and Japan in Manchuria and keep its hands off."

New York Tribune  
March 22

# JAPANESE WAR TALK SILLY

Dr. Iyanaga Says It Should Be Treated as a Joke.

At the end of his lecture on "Japan and Great Britain" at Cooper Union last night Dr. Toyokichi Iyanaga, of the University of Chicago, was asked by a man in the audience what Great Britain would do if the United States should send a fleet and take any of Japan's possessions away from her. Dr. Iyanaga replied that in view of the defensive and offensive alliance which Great Britain signed with Japan at Portsmouth in 1905 Great Britain would be placed in a very embarrassing position.

"The cloud which was hovering over Japan and the United States," said Dr. Iyanaga, "has been completely dispelled by the treaty that was signed between the two nations last month. The talk of a war between the United States and Japan is sheer nonsense and ought to be treated as a huge joke."

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# JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

Prof. Iyanaga Says There Are No Ugly Relations Between Them.

At a meeting of the Japan Society of New York yesterday at the Hotel Astor Prof. Toyokichi Iyanaga, Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), professor of Oriental history in the university extension lectures of the University of Chicago, made an address on "The Positions of Japan and America in the Far East." The Japan Society has adopted a new policy and has appointed a committee on literature and art, and from time to time will hear lectures and give exhibitions of these subjects. The committee consists of Alexander Tison, K. Midzuno, M. Honda, Howard Mansfield, George W. Knox and J. Takamine.

After he had been introduced by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Prof. Iyanaga mentioned three factors in the talk of estrangement between Japan and the United States. He said that the first factor was the reaction after the Russo-Japanese war, when at first Japan had the sympathy of the world and things Japanese became fashionable. Then followed a strong reaction, and with it came the Japanese labor trouble in California Prof. Iyanaga said:

"When their direct interests are affected Americans don't hesitate to denounce even angels."

The second and third factors, he said, were the exclusion of Japanese and the American love for excitement, which demands war scares, and as England, Germany and France are no longer good for war scares the United States must turn to the Far East.

"What is the situation to-day?" asked Prof. Iyanaga. "America wants Chinese integrity maintained. So does Japan, for the sake of China and her own sake. Japan, however, has greater political interests in Manchuria than the United States and she wants the maintenance of the status quo there which was guaranteed by the Portsmouth treaty. Why is the warring 'Manchuria' justified? War wouldn't be worth the candle. As to Manchuria, let Japan, China and Russia fight it out among themselves, the three most interested parties."

"I have been asked not to speak about the ugly things in the relations of the United States and Japan. There are no ugly things. It is only a nightmare, the belief that there are. Trade with the United States brings Japan 120,000,000 yen yearly. Why should we throw away this benefit? You may rest assured that Japan will cultivate most assiduously America's friendship."

"Also, China is one of Japan's greatest customers, and it would be reckless to antagonize China about Manchuria, but we do want the status quo maintained. We wish that China would carry out her economic and political rehabilitation. We heartily agree with President Taft that the United States will welcome and encourage China to take long steps in the improvement of her people and the development of her natural resources. This is the position of Japan in the Far East, and such is, if I am not mistaken, the position of the United States."

Brooklyn Ecstacy, March 24, 1911

# PROF. IYENAGA CALLS WAR TALK ABSURD

Closes Institute Course on International Relations.

# ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Many Reasons Given as to Advantage of Its Continuance and Appeal Made for Its Moral Support by People of United States.

In a lecture on "Japan and Great Britain," Professor Toyokichi Iyanaga Ph.D., of the University of Chicago, last evening closed his Brooklyn Institute course on "International Relations and the Present Conditions in the Far East." Concisely, yet with sufficient detail to place the present international situation plainly before his hearers, Prof. Iyanaga reviewed conditions which have led up to those now existing.

Taking up the discussion in regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said that the fear some Englishmen might have had of being embroiled in a war with America because of it ought to have vanished when the recent treaty between American and Japan was concluded. As Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, said, the treaty has removed the last vestige of trouble between the two nations. Alluding to the possible fear of the pessimist that at some future time events may arise to provoke war, he said that Japan will do almost everything in her power to avoid a conflict which is so shocking to her ally as to herself. "I have so often said as to make you tired of it," said he, "that such a war talk between America and Japan is sheer nonsense, only fit to be treated as a huge joke. And I assure you that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, instead of helping to bring about the realization of such a fear, on the contrary, acts as a strong check to prevent such a calamity. Americans have also, I believe, a good cause for rejoicing over the continuation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

Many reasons were given as to the advantage of its continuance one of them being the cause of Anglo-American civilization. "I hope you will not charge me with egotism or self-conceit when I say that the influence of Great Britain, America and Japan is at present paramount in large portions of Asia," said Dr. Iyanaga. "This is the matter of deepest importance to the future of Asia. I do not of course, venture to speak anything derogatory of the German civilization, or of the Russian. Each is great in certain respects. But the militarism and bureaucracy are not to my taste. I love, I prize, a thousand times more, liberty, equality, justice and order, the principles that rule the Anglo-American world. I believe the majority of my fellow countrymen will accord to what I say. Nay, I am confident they will join with me in the loud chorus of 'Banzai! Banzai!' for the Anglo-American civilization. For upon it have been shaped the salient features of modern Japan, with such modifications as her intrinsic characteristics demanded. We want, therefore, our Asiatic neighbors to do the same thing. In Asia, more than in any other continent, the political factor is the strongest lever. And the continuation of this political influence depends entirely upon the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

In conclusion, Dr. Iyanaga said that for the reasons he had given, "in the name of peace, for the security of China, for the cause of Anglo-American civilization in Asia, I have no hesitation to advocate most strongly for the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Will the United States unequalled in her opulence and prosperity, unbounded in her measure of vigor and freedom, great in deeds of peace and justice, a great conquering nation by its virtues, an arbiter of nations—will she say also, 'Yes.' We rejoice over the continuance of the alliance. We will give it our most enthusiastic moral support. In heart we are one with you."

## PROF. IYENAGA LECTURES ON CHINA AND POWERS

Institute Course on the Far  
Eastern Situation.

VIEWS AMERICA AS FRIEND.

Intimate Relations Between China  
and Japan Shown—An Association  
Which Should Increase with  
the Growth of Prosperity.

In speaking of "China and the Powers" last evening in lecture hall, Academy of Music, as second of his Brooklyn Institute course on "International Relations and the Present Situation in the Far East," Professor Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph.D., spoke of "the Powers who would hold the door open—but it is the door of China. They will not hold their own door open any wider than they wish." China, he said, is again taking to her old tricks of playing off one nation against another, and, among the powers who are members of the Land Grabbing Association, she is looking for some power to set against Russia and Japan. Or, it may be, she will turn to America. "Now, whose turn will it be next?" Dr. Iyenaga asked. "Is it up to you, my American friends?"

Because of what America has done to cultivate China's friendship, Dr. Iyenaga said that China has come to view America "as her sole friend, as her protector, as her champion. This is all well enough," said he, "for there cannot be a particle of doubt that America is among China's best friends." But is it not too premature for China to jump to the conclusion that America's friendship can be gained at the expense of other powers—in other words, to think it is safe to manipulate America against Russia and Japan?"

In a study of Chinese history he showed how close are and must be the relations between China and Japan, and, looking into the future saw this intimacy increasing as mutual prosperity increased. "Is it not time," Dr. Iyenaga asked, "to recognize the truth that Japan is as much a friend to China as America is? The sooner the better for all that this principle of reciprocity is acknowledged as the true and only sound political axiom of the Far East by all parties—China, Japan and America as well."

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN NOW WARM FRIENDS

Toyokichi Iyenaga Lectures Before  
Institute on Far East  
Situation.

SEES NO PROSPECT OF WAR.

Prof. Clark Describes Historical  
Section of France.

"Among the kaleidoscopic changes that are daily taking place in the Far East, nothing is more remarkable than the one that has come upon the attitude of Russia and Japan towards each other. The bitter enemies of a decade ago have already agreed to let the bygones be relegated to history. They have shaken hands and become fast friends."

This was said by Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph.D., in opening a Brooklyn Institute lecture on "Russia and Japan," third of a series of six on "International Relations and the Present Situation in the Far East," given in lecture hall, Academy of Music, last evening. The situation in the Russian Empire after the Russo-Japanese war was set forth as preliminary to the understanding of the reason why these two nations have become friendly, and then some of Japan's experiences were discussed, especially her relations with China, whose changing attitude was noted.

"The greatest blow to Japan, however, was the waning of America's friendship," said the speaker. "Neither Washington nor Tokio was responsible for the emigration troubles on the Pacific coast; neither of them was responsible for the feeling that their future naval ambitions in the Pacific Ocean might seriously conflict. But the loss of America's friendship, together with the growth of America's naval power and the construction of the Panama Canal, quite altered international conditions and prospects for Japan."

He spoke of the "Yellow Peril" war scare of Russia and this country, Japan's need for territory to accommodate the increase of her fifty millions of people, increasing at the rate of 600,000 a year; of the situation in Manchuria and in China, and of the positions, differences, and yet intimate connection of the interests of the foreign powers in the Far East, all of which interrelation "compels us to think in terms of continents and oceans rather than in terms of isolated problems as of old."

In closing, the speaker declared, after speaking of possibilities of wars, etc.: "That is why the Manchurian understanding not only means an additional security of importance to Japan and Russia in the next decade, but means one of the strongest guarantees for the continued peace of the world."

## JAPANESE RULE IN MANCHURIA

Prof. Iyenaga Explains Situation  
There Since the Portsmouth  
Treaty.

UNJUST CRITICISM HERE.

Prof. Charles Upson Clark on  
"The Rhône Valley."

Under head of "The Situation in Manchuria Since the Portsmouth Treaty," Prof. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago, last evening continued his Brooklyn Institute course on "International Relations and the Present Situation in the Far East." He spoke in lecture hall, Academy of Music, and in giving the history of the Russian advance across northern Asia, said of the men who accomplished it:

"Some of them were rich merchants, some enterprising explorers, but the most of them were outlaws, the men whom Dante would have seriously pondered where to place in his different circles of the nether world."

How this advance was curbed by Japan was then described and admiration was expressed for the gallant Japanese soldiers and sailors as the battles they won were enumerated.

With the aid of a map and of black-board drawings very careful detailed explanation was made of the present railway situation in Manchuria, with description of the Japanese administration of the railway zone, which comes as leasehold with the branch of the South Manchurian Railway.

Which they acquired as a result of the Treaty of Portsmouth. Prof. Iyenaga had several times during the lecture spoken of the attitude of some of the yellow journals of the United States toward Japan, and when telling of the administration of the road he replied to a report that the Japanese were spreading the bubonic plague along this railway by alluding to the care taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease, which, he said, is reminiscent of the faultless care exercised by the Japanese Army Medical Corps throughout the war.

On the railway line at seven stations there are always in readiness two covered freight cars containing beds and appliances for disinfection. On one occasion when several horses for the Fourteenth Division were taken ill en route the cars in which the animals were being carried were disinfected, the inner furnishings and harness burned and the cars withdrawn from further use for the transport of horses. "In view of such precautions taken in ordinary days, it is needless to say that at the present day the most strenuous measures are taken to prevent the bubonic plague, now ravaging other parts of Manchuria, from entering into the Japanese sphere of influence."

"Such newspaper reports as I read can only fool the fools of the world," said Dr. Iyenaga.

*The speaker, not so far from  
style for the reports.*

*Prof. Iyenaga, Ph.D.*

## NOW JAPAN CURBED ADVANCE OF RUSSIA

Lecture by Professor Iyenaga  
in Institute Course.

MODERN SANITARY CARE

Every Precaution Being Taken to  
Prevent Spread of Bubonic  
Plague Into Parts of Manchuria  
Which Are Under Jap Control.

Under head of "The Situation in Manchuria Since the Portsmouth Treaty," Prof. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago, last evening continued his Brooklyn Institute course on "International Relations and the Present Situation in the Far East." He spoke in lecture hall, Academy of Music, and in giving the history of the Russian advance across northern Asia, said of the men who accomplished it, "Some of them were rich merchants, some enterprising explorers, but the most of them were outlaws, the men whom Dante would have seriously pondered where to place in his different circles of the nether world." How this advance was curbed by Japan was then described and admiration was expressed for the gallant Japanese soldiers and sailors as the battles that they won were enumerated.

With the aid of a map and of black-board drawings, very careful detailed explanation was made of the present railway situation in Manchuria, with description of the Japanese administration of the railway zone which comes as a leasehold with the branch of the South Manchurian railway, which they acquired as a result of the Treaty of Portsmouth. Prof. Iyenaga had several times during the lecture spoke of the attitude of some of the yellow journals of the United States toward Japan, and when telling of the administration of the road, he replied to a report that the Japanese were spreading the bubonic plague along this railway by alluding to the care taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease, which, he said, is reminiscent of the faultless care exercised by the Japanese Army Medical Corps throughout the war. On the railway line at seven stations there are always in readiness two covered freight cars containing beds and appliances for disinfection. On one occasion when several horses for the Fourteenth Division were taken ill en route, the cars in which the animals were being carried were disinfected, the inner furnishings and harness burned, and the cars withdrawn from further use for the transport of horses. "In view of such precautions taken in ordinary days, it is needless to say that at the present day the most strenuous measures are taken to prevent the bubonic plague, now ravaging other parts of Manchuria, from entering into the Japanese sphere of influence. Such newspaper reports as I read can only fool the fools of the world," said Dr. Iyenaga.



...American is not responsible for  
...that the reporter writes -

... (Pa) Times, Feb. 2, 1911

## Japanese Resent American Policy

ANGERED AT EXCLUSION ACT  
AND ALIEN TOWARD  
CHINA

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga delivered the last lecture in his series, last night, in the High School auditorium, before the University Extension society. His subject, "Japan and the United States," promised surprising developments, and Dr. Iyenaga, by his frankness and thorough grasp of the pertinent subject, delighted his attentive audience.

He said: "Until recently the friendship of the United States for Japan has been marked. This country has acted the part of a godfather toward Japan, watching her growth and, in the late struggle with Russia, lending her moral and substantial aid.

This old time feeling is now tinged with suspicion. This was first manifested in the United States and fomented by the so-called 'yellow journals,' and later extended by the anti-Japanese movement on the Pacific coast. Japan, at first saw extenuating circumstance and swallowed the pill through it was bitter. Since Mr. Knox's Manchurian proposal fell on their ears, they have been dumbfounded.

"It is evident that a proper understanding of their respective positions can only come after a most frank and unreserved expression of each others' minds. My personal views on this matter follow: Let us reach the causes of this estrangement. First, was the inevitable reaction after the war, a natural psychological phenomena? Japan had risen to great glory and the United States and Great Britain said that, in truth, Japan was fighting her battle. Japan's virtues were extolled and her defects and short-comings obscured by the war. Hers were the eccentricities of genius. Race prejudice was set aside. Then came the end of the sanguinary struggle and the fall of Japan from her pinnacle of fame was sudden and swift. The wave of reaction had set in.

"In America fads and fashions follow each other with amazing rapidity. No one subject or person can occupy the limelight for any length of time.

"So the anti-Japanese propaganda swept over your country, and an attitude of suspicion resulted. In California Japanese labor came in contact with American labor, and lived and worked cheaper than the American laborer.

This is the position of the United States. The fundamental basis of their international conduct has been the open door—in other countries. They don't wish the lower standard of Japanese labor to affect the present standard of American labor; they can not understand Japanese ideals.

"Japan's position is this: While

she recognizes the sovereign power of the American nation, saying what aliens shall be admitted and what refused, yet Japan feels that she has demonstrated her worth and that international equity demands her admittance. She has been discriminated against.

The truth of the matter is that Japan is anxious to keep her people at home and is loath to jeopardize her trade by labor disputes.

"Another strong factor of the estrangement, is the policy and attitude of the United States toward China, and its effect upon China. The Chinese-Japanese war affected this country as a hippodrome would. Then, suddenly, in 1903, the United States became a world power by acquiring the Philippines. The Americans have been very skillful in masking their expansion policy under the cloak of liberty. They came to save the people from oppression and spent \$20,000,000 to administer the rites of freedom.

"That the Americans have grasped the opportunities for commercial advancement in China is plain. Thirteen million dollars of indemnity was waived by the United States. American colleges, theological schools and medical schools dot the Celestial empire.

"The interest of Japan is no less vital in southern Manchuria than that of the United States in Panama. The Manchurian proposal practically excluded Japan and one of the great causes of the recent suspicion came from this proposal. It looked as though China and Japan held hands to drive out Japan. America has championed China." I say let Russia, Japan and China solve the Manchurian trouble."

... is available for the reporter.

## WAR SCARE IS GROUNDLESS

Japanese Lecturer Declares His Country  
Does Not Want  
to Fight Us.

### THIRD OF PRESENT COURSE

Delivered by Dr. Toykichi Iyenaga, Under Auspices of  
University Extension.

Dr. Toykichi Iyenaga, the Japanese scholar who has delivered the first three lectures in the University Extension course, in the high school auditorium, last evening gave the last of his talks, speaking on "Japan and the United States." He showed that the war scare really had no grounds and showed that Japan does not want to fight us because it would interfere with commerce.

In the time of the recent Russo-Japanese war, the United States, he said, gave moral and financial support to Japan. Now this one-time friendship has been replaced by a sort of enmity on the part of America. The yellow journals were the cause of this latter feeling, especially those of San Francisco. There is really no misunderstanding between the two powers, but the American people have not yet realized this. The American fleet and the ships of American merchants visit Japan and are well treated. The same is true of the great Japanese that come to this country.

The United States and Great Britain showed greater interest and sympathy in the Russo-Japanese war than any other nations. Japanese virtues were extolled to the skies in this country, while faults were forgotten. In the outburst of admiration race prejudice was set aside. But finally the Japanese fell from this pinnacle of fame. The momentum of the fall is always greater than the momentum of sudden rise and this was true in this case.

Japan is still a child in industries and commerce and it is not difficult to see how her merchants cannot compete with those of other nations. Their business methods are crude and some are trickish. These trickish merchants went to Manchuria and acted the same there as the carpet-baggers of our own country in the south after the Civil war. The war correspondents, when tired of extolling Japanese virtues, told of the crimes of these merchants in Manchuria. America read and believed and judged the Japanese nation by

this one class. Then America concluded that Hawaii and the Philippine Islands were in danger of a Japanese raid and the California papers took up the labor questions arising from Japanese immigration. These causes lead to the ill feeling that followed the friendship for Japan. The United States holds that the fundamental basis of good conduct on a nation's part is the policy of the open door. This was the true policy in the opinion of the speaker. But we also assert that this is a white man's land and we don't want it overrun by yellow men, who work for less and will reduce the price of labor.

Japan, on the other hand, says it has shown its right to be treated the same as the other nations, and if there is an exclusion act against Japanese immigrants, there ought to be one against the immigrants from all other nations. Japan was not blind to the labor conditions on the Pacific coast; but she wants to keep her children at home as much as America wants them to stay there. A labor war is not wanted. It will interfere with the commerce between the two nations. He spoke of the trouble with the schools on the Pacific coast and said that the outrages of the hoodlums and of the California press so far as the Japanese were concerned did not do anything to foster friendship between this country and his.

He spoke of the growth of the commerce between China and Japan and this nation and reviewed the way the United States started to expand. Quoting from an American capitalist and a foreign writer, he said that they thought it was not sentimentality that caused this nation to take over the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Cuba, etc., so much as a desire for commerce. He gave this as his idea also. So far as China was concerned, Japan and the United States were actuated by the same motives in their relations to her, but China looks upon America as an angel and Japan as a devil. Japan is too small to interest America; China is big and rich in resources. He told how this country had gained the friendship of China by diplomatic moves and the establishment of schools, until now there are 200 American colleges and schools in China.

Speaking of the American desire that Japan give up her hold on Manchuria and give all nations a chance there, he said it would be the same as if Japan asked the United States to do this same thing with Panama. He told of the evil effects yet existing as the result of the mere mentioning of this desire. Speaking of China, he told of his belief in her wonderful future and spoke of the great fight she will have to make for her rights as a nation. America wants the integrity of China; so does Japan; not for China's sake but for the sake of all of us.

He ended with telling why Japan did not want war with us, showing the amount of commerce that exists between the countries.

After the lecture he answered several questions asked by members of the audience. A good crowd was present.

... (Pa) Times, Feb. 2, 1911

*The speaker not responsible for the report*

*Morning Tribune, Altoona, Pa.  
Feb. 11, 1911*

# "AWAKENING OF CHINA."

University Extension Lecture—Says Chinese Resent Mission Work.

"The Awakening of China" last evening was discussed in the Altoona high school auditorium by Dr. Toyochichi Iyenaga, the Japanese scholar, who is delivering three of the six lectures in the University Extension course.

China has three crops a year, he said, and has natural resources that make her a point of envy of the outside world. She has a population of 420,000,000 and an area of 425,000,000 square miles, surpassing all Europe in extent and population. Different languages are spoken in different parts of the empire and there is a new tongue for every day in the year.

There are six causes for the awakening of China. He named five and said he would bring out the other in a subsequent lecture. The five named were: The China-Japanese war, the revolutionary war, the Boxer uprising, the intervention of the powers, and the bitter struggle over China by Germany, Russia and France on the one side and Great Britain, the United States and Japan on the other, the latter coming out victorious.

He showed for how long a period no provision for the administering to foreign affairs was made.

Egypt was born the same time as China, but has fallen from her state; proud Greece, a contemporary, is no more; Rome, another nation in power at the same time, has gone. Yet China remains in spite of her wars. The reason for her haughtiness and arrogance for a half century following foreign intervention was that China was reported to be a strong nation, with a large army and navy. This sham was shattered by the Manchurian war. The China-Russia war came as a surprise to the former nation. Russia turned her gaze from Turkey, the sick man, to China, a sicker one. She found China easier to govern.

Russia, Germany and France formed an alliance to fight China and Japan and Japan tried to enlist the aid of England, but the latter would not assist. Japan was forced at that time to bow meekly and for the time Russia became her protector, Russian statesmen reaping a harvest. Russia, Germany and France then proceeded to apportion certain districts of China among themselves, and the discussions of this in the European press caused much indignation among the Chinese. The Boxer uprising should not be considered a disgrace to the country, for the authorities were not behind it.

The speaker said that the Chinese people resented the attempts being made to force Christianity on them. They were satisfied with their religion and considered it an insult that a strange faith, one with new ideas of worship, should be forced upon them. The posting of sentries outside foreign legations also is considered an insult.

He showed how the Boxer uprising awakened the land and said that now it is getting public graded and high schools, railways, new industries, etc. Peking had no newspaper in 1900; now it has ten. Now it has electric lights, carriages and uniformed police. The country is promised constitutional government and in 1913 a parliament will convene. It is a great struggle between the reformers and the conservatives, but it is hoped that the former will win. The speaker promised in his lecture, "Japan and the United States," to bring out some statements with which the audience might not agree.

A. W. Beckman had introduced the speaker, and he read extracts from papers to show what may be expected of John Cowper Powys, who will deliver the last three lectures.

Last evening Doctor Iyenaga was entertained by W. H. Hahman.

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