

明治三十五年八月廿一日發

公効一〇五号

ニルカス島ニ関ス新聞社誌

一〇二七五

本日表リノ多起。ホースト及但音サン紙上ニマ
ルカス島事件ニ関ス社誌ニ掲載有リ。此等
由考テ、マダお紙切核ス。但、査員、此等未
諸新聞紙中者多。政府ヨリモ、軍艦派、云々
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明治三十五年七月廿六日

在米

特務大使高平小五郎

外務大臣男爵小村寿太郎殿

Is Our Flag Over Marcus Island?
 Sentimental interest is excited by reports of a great triangular race in the Pacific, in which the participants are the American navy, the Japanese navy and that well-salted Yankee navigator, Captain A. A. ROSEHILL.

Which contestant will be the first to reach Marcus Island? What will happen when all three arrive? What sovereignty covers the remote Micronesian speck, with its guano deposit, three thousand miles from Hawaii, two thousand from the Philippines, a thousand from Yokohama and about as far from our historic Guam?

The legal and international aspects of the case are neither complex nor obscure.

Captain ROSEHILL landed on Marcus in June of 1889, hoisted the United States flag and filed his discovery claim in a bottle, the usual registry of deeds in such transactions. Then the enterprising captain sailed away, leaving no representative. Subsequently, at a date of which we are not informed, the island was occupied by Japanese, and they are said to be working the guano beds.

The law regulating the relation of the United States to guano islands, and the rights of United States citizens in the same, is that of August 18, 1856, forming the whole of Title 72 of the Revised Statutes.

The provision as to the extension of American sovereignty to such islands is here quoted:

"Whenever any citizen of the United States discovers a deposit of guano on any island, rock or key, not within the lawful jurisdiction of any other Government, and takes peaceable possession thereof, and occupies the same, such island, rock or key, may, at the discretion of the President, be considered as appertaining to the United States."

Further provisions require the discoverer to notify the Department of State of the fact of discovery, occupation and possession, to verify the same by affidavit, and "to furnish satisfactory evidence to the State Department that such island, rock or key was not, at the time of the discovery thereof, or of the taking possession and occupation thereof by the claimants, in the possession or occupation of any other Government or of the citizens of any other Government." This must be done before the island can be considered as appertaining to the United States.

Beyond this, the discoverer and claimant, or his heirs or assigns, must file with the Treasury Department a bond, in such amount as the President may require, to charge only a certain specified price for the guano, and to take the same from the island and sell it only for the use of citizens of the United States, or of persons resident therein. In other words, the proprietor cannot at the same time enjoy exclusive rights under the protection of this Government and carry on a guano trade designed to promote the fertility of other countries. If he fails to observe the conditions of his

bond, he forfeits all rights under the law. How much more clearly does he forfeit his title by failure to furnish any bond whatever.

The statement regarding Capt. ROSEHILL is that although he promptly notified the State Department of his discovery and claim in 1889, he has never actually occupied the island or worked its deposits, and has waited thirteen years, that is, until last March, before filing the required bond. Meanwhile the Japanese took possession.

It is reasonably plain that under the provisions of the law from which we have quoted the island could be considered as appertaining to the United States, under any circumstances, only in case the President saw fit, in his discretion, so to consider it.

Now, it is a fact that five years after Capt. ROSEHILL had notified the State Department of his discovery and claim, the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States was not considered to have attached to Marcus Island. On Sept. 18, 1893, the guano islands appertaining to the United States and bonded under the act of Aug. 18, 1856, were rounded up in an official list furnished to Assistant Secretary WIKE by First Comptroller BOWLER of the Treasury. The list contained not less than sixty-six such islands and groups of islands. Marcus was not among them.

As to the question whether ROSEHILL'S visit to Marcus, and the burying of the bottle there, constituted an "occupation" of the island such as lawfully to keep alive his claim for thirteen years and bar out occupants of any other nationality, there happens to be a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, defining "occupation." This was in a case concerning Navassa, another guano island. The court said:

"By the law of nations, recognized by all civilized states, dominion of new territory may be acquired by discovery and occupation, as well as by cession and conquest; and when citizens or subjects of one nation, in its name or by its authority, or with its assent, take and hold actual, continuous and useful possession (although only for the purpose of carrying on a particular business, such as catching and curing fish or working mines) of territory unoccupied by any other Government or its citizens, the nation to which they belong may exercise such jurisdiction and for such period as it sees fit over territory so acquired. This principle affords ample warrant for the legislation of Congress concerning guano islands."

In view of the plain terms of the law of 1856 and of this exposition of that law by our own Supreme Court, we infer that the despatch of any American war vessel to Marcus Island will indicate a desire to prevent ROSEHILL from getting us into trouble with Japan rather than a purpose to support the cause of that enterprising but at the same time procrastinating explorer and claimant.

This Government is not so poor in islands of the seas that it can afford to strain the law to the injury and offence of Japan, one of our best friends among the nations of the earth, for the sake of Captain ROSEHILL'S lapsed title.

七月廿一日
 閣下
 御意
 奉
 答

The Latest Island Controversy.
 Capt. Andrew Rosehill has a surname which strongly suggests cemeteries and dead men, but he seems to be a very live citizen nevertheless. He believes that he is entitled to Marcus Island, a guano depositary 800 miles southeast of Yokohama, by right of first discovery, and he is making his way thither as fast as a Yankee schooner can carry him. The need of haste grows partly out of the fact that he has had to wait a good while already to perfect his claim as discoverer according to our American code, and therefore must make up for lost time; but it is emphasized by the conduct of Japan in sending a man-of-war to the same island, which she declares one of her people to have discovered originally, and which she therefore annexed four years ago.

Our Department of State has warned the captain not to try conclusions with the man-of-war. This is wise advice, and we trust that he will have the good sense to heed it. In the first place, if he should disobey the order of his own government he would have no right to fall back upon it for protection if he got into trouble, and would only prejudice such action as it might wish to take in his behalf peaceably. In the second place, the island would do him no good, though his title to it should prove ever so clear, if he had been sent to Kingdom Come meanwhile by having his schooner shot to pieces under him. One living and kicking Rosehill, we beg to assure him, is worth two guano islands, with a parchment deed thrown in.

Finally, although the United States government might take the ground that he had vitiated his rights by insisting on taking the law into his own hands against its express request, and therefore drop his case from its diplomatic calendar, a disagreeable friction might yet be stirred up between ourselves and the Japanese, for such incidents do not blow over with the mere decision not to press a matter to its conclusion. There is an abundance of friendly feeling now which it would be a pity to disturb needlessly.

A man who sees, in the civil community where he lives, certain things going on that infringe his rights can safely put his foot down on one of them and leave it to the aggressor to carry the question into the courts. There the main issue and all the tributary issues can be patiently thrashed out, a judgment reached in accordance with the testimony, and a writ issued to the proper officer of the law to see the judicial mandate executed. Even though the affair may have begun with a constructive collision and an arrest pro forma, nobody's blood is shed, and nobody's property destroyed, and no large number of persons' ire raised to boiling point by it.

But where the untimely and angry insistence upon an individual's rights, to the extent of violence, brings two nations into a warlike attitude toward each other, it is impossible to guess where the thing will end. There are emergencies in which no other course offers itself. The defense of Martin Koszta against the Austrian fleet, for instance, was one. But no such distinctive character invests the present case. If Capt. Rosehill will bide his time and be patient, our government will undoubtedly lay his claim before the Japanese government, which is not amenable to our courts, but has never yet shown itself unwilling to do what is fair toward settling controversies, and then the whole matter can be cleared up without trouble.

For it must be remembered that, although our American claimant feels very sure of his ground on its equitable side, there may be more to the Japanese version than appears on the surface.

十月廿六日
 閣下
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 局ニ政府ノ主張ヲ肯認スルニ躊躇セザン

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明治三十五年七月二十五日

在米

特命全權公使高平小五郎



外務大臣野村嘉平外殿

(別紙有略)

此ノ本頁ノ下ニ、必要長官ノ手交シタルニ、是レハ
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上奏
 者

NO WAR SHIP TO MARCUS ISLAND

Diplomacy, Not Bloodshed,
Will Settle the Ownership
of the Islet.

CAPTAIN ROSEHILL'S TITLE

Washington Officials Inclined to
Sustain the American Navi-
gator's Claim.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Diplomacy, not bloodshed, will settle the ownership of Marcus Island, in the Pacific, if the Department of State can have its way.

Official Washington is watching with increasing interest the race for the island between the Japanese war ship and Captain A. A. Rosehill in an American schooner. As the American navigator and his title to possession may prove very important factors in settling the nationality of the little strip of land, officials here are inclined to sustain him.

Japan's memorandum, now on file in the State Department, says that country has laid claim to the island for twenty-five years; that it is within the jurisdiction of Japan, and that for a score of years it has been on all of the Japanese maps. So far as known here, however, the only information that any flag was ever planted on the island is contained in the report of Captain Rosehill to the Department of State that, in 1889, he nailed the Stars and Stripes to a coconut tree and left in a bottle under the flag a written claim to the land, which stated that he had taken possession as provided for by the statutes of the United States.

All these questions will come up for discussion in international negotiations, and it was said to-day the question will undoubtedly be satisfactorily settled by arbitration.

NO WAR SHIP SENT

Pacific Ocean weather will probably enable the Japanese war ship to reach the island before Captain Rosehill's schooner. In that case the Americans will be met by the letter from Minister Buck, carried by the Japanese commander, containing instructions from the State Department to Captain Rosehill to commit no overt act that might involve this country in international complications and to suspend all operations until the question of possession is settled in the regular diplomatic channels. No American war ship has been ordered to the island, and it was said to-day none would be necessary.

The first report of Marcus Island was received from Captain Gelett, of the ship Morning Star, who reported in 1884 having passed the island. His report contains no statement of having landed.

The island was passed in 1874 by the United States ship Tuscarora, then in command of Rear Admiral Belknap, which was making deep sea soundings of the Pacific Ocean in the first American search for a cable route from America to the Far East. Rear Admiral Belknap only reported passing the unknown island. He reported abundant vegetation, but did not go near enough to observe any signs of human life. He did, however, see great clouds of birds.

The French ship Eclair reported passing

Marcus Island in 1885. The last report received at the Hydrographic Office was made by Captain C. J. Brugure, of the army transport Grant, who passed the island in 1901, but made no effort to land. This report says a village was seen on the southern end of the island, and natives were observed in other parts as the vessel passed.

LITTLE KNOWN OF ISLAND.

Marcus Island, or Weeks Island, lies in latitude 24 deg. 14 min. north and longitude 153 deg. 4 min. east. It is almost in a direct line between Yokohama and the centre of the Marshall group, one thousand miles southeast from the former and fifteen hundred miles northwest from the centre of the Marshalls. It is only a mile and a half long, running north and south, and two-thirds of a mile broad. At its highest point it is sixty feet above the level of the sea and thickly covered with vegetation, including some tall trees. The water all about is very deep, except that a reef extends about half a mile eastward, while at the western end there is a short sand shoal.

Little is known of Captain Rosehill in Washington, except that he has been a navigator of the Pacific for many years. The records of the State Department show that he filed his bond of \$50,000, as required by law, less than three months ago, or thirteen years after his claim to discovery was announced. In the meantime the Japanese had gone to the island and established a village.

Captain Gelett, of the Morning Star, Discoverer of Marcus Island.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, July 1, 1902.—To Captain Gelett, of the missionary brig Morning Star, belongs the credit of discovering Marcus Island. His attention was attracted in December, 1884, by a surprising number of land birds, and on December 17 he made out Marcus Island, about three miles distant. The place was densely covered with trees and shrubbery. Breeds were seen all around the island. There was a reef on the northern coast, but as there did not appear to be a safe anchorage, Captain Gelett did not explore the island.

Captain Rosehill was in command of a little trading schooner, which boasted a crew of four men in addition to the master. The party had been trading in the South Seas, and as their trip had not been specially profitable Captain Rosehill decided to visit Marcus Island. It was in June that Rosehill stepped upon the island. He found a ravine running through the middle of the island, flanked by two plateaus. There were quantities of coconut trees in the ravine and numerous trees and other verdure on the plateaus.

The captain had an idea that it might prove profitable as a coconut island, but he had not been there more than a couple of hours when he realized that its wealth was in guano. The ravine was caked with guano and phosphates of a very high character, and Captain Rosehill thinks there must then have been at least 150,000 tons of the stuff in the ravine.

Captain Rosehill says he found evidence of the place having been inhabited by man. He made a flagstaff of a piece of scantling and fastened an American flag to it. He lashed this ensign to the top of the tallest coconut tree on the beach, and in a fork of the same tree placed a bottle, in which was a notice, signed by Captain Rosehill and his crew, announcing his seizure of Marcus as a guano island, under act of Congress.

The crew constructed a small hut, planted garden seed, and turned pigs and chickens loose on the island. Captain Rosehill left one of his crew and a native wife on the island, after providing them with provisions to last a year. It was the intention of Rosehill to return to the island for his representatives, but circumstances prevented this being done, and the couple were finally taken off by a passing vessel.

Captain Pierce Knows Nothing About Captain Rosehill's Claim.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday.—Captain Pierce, marine superintendent of the transport service, said to-day that he had passed Marcus Island several times, but never visited the place. He said he knew nothing about the alleged rights of Captain Rosehill to the island. If Captain Rosehill had used his name in any way it had been without his sanction.

Statutes, and in that case, you can point out that there was neither discovery, possession nor occupation of the island on the part of Captain Roschill, and that the island is within the jurisdiction of Japan and is occupied by her subjects.

Japanese Government are sending man-of-war to Marcus Island purely as a measure of precaution to prevent any disturbance or acts of hostility on the part of inhabitants upon arrival of Captain Rosehill. Mr. Ishii, Secretary of the Foreign Office who is on the man-of-war takes at the request of the United States Minister to Japan a letter from him to Captain Rosehill which he prepared under instructions from his Government to advise the Captain not to engage in any conflict and to await diplomatic correspondence between Japan and the United States.

Instructions received from Japanese Government on the 15th July, 1902 and presented to the Honorable the Secretary of State by the Japanese Minister the next day.

Marcus Island which is situated at 24 degrees 14 minutes north latitude and 154 degrees east longitude was included in the group of Ogasawara Jima (known as Bonin Islands) under the name of Minami Tori Shima (South Birds Island) and placed under jurisdiction of the local Government of Tokio in 1898. Public notification was issued to that effect on the 24th July of the same year and the island was leased to a Japanese subject named Midzutani who had been engaged in catching birds and fish in the island since several years ago. Some forty or fifty Japanese including women and children are now settled there.

Under these circumstances, you will call attention of the United States Government to these facts and if the authorization to occupy the island had been actually given, you should request the United States Government to take prompt measure to revoke it in order to avoid unnecessary complication between the two Governments.

Instructions received by Japanese Minister
from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and submitted to
Hon. David J. Hill, Acting Secretary of State on
the 24th July, 1902.

Regarding Marcus Island, I am able to give you
the following additional information which you are au-
thorized to use in such way as you may deem best:

For the last 23 years at least, Japanese fish-
ing and hunting vessels in the prosecution of their
business have repeatedly visited Marcus Island and on
all such visits, they found the island entirely unoccu-
pied and uninhabited. In 1896, a permanent colony of
Japanese Government(?) consisting of about 20 persons
was established on the island and ever since then the
island has been in the complete, continuous, exclusive,
undisputed and peaceful occupation of Japan, and as
reported in my previous telegram, the island so occu-
pied was in 1898 brought for the administrative pur-
poses under jurisdiction of the local Government of
Tokio. Japanese Government hope the United States Gov-
ernment would agree with them that the facts of the
case conclusively establish the validity of our title.

It is assumed, Captain Rosehill's proceedings
are taken under title 72 of the United States Revised

三十五号八月二十一日接受

明治三十五年八月廿一日起草
同日廿六日發遣

主任

政務局長 **小倉**

機密送第三一號

在米
高平各権公使
小村外務大臣
マカス島ニ采タル件

機密

キヤフテン・ロースビル
ラバタ・カス島領有ノ目的
七月十日
於テ海島ノ所ニ推シ主張スルニ至ラバ合
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八月五日
付取調ヲ遂ケル
島ノ一トシテ既ニ公法和信トナシ編入セリ

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外務省

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外務省

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明治 年 月 日 起草
三十五年 八月二十九日 發遣

三十五年八月二十九日 發遣
主任

西原昌

所
書

土味
高木權公使
村松英臣

機密送第三〇號

南島島、伴、案、米、急、務、者、

交付七〇〇之與書ノ件

外務省

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月、三、十、五、日、對、此、迄、ト、何、ル、字、句、更

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押、込、公、使、ト、シ、或、リ、項、ヲ、呈、任、必、該、府、通

三十五年八月二十九日

通事

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 貴友ハ其長トシテ之ヲ使付ルルニ
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昭和五年九月二日

公第一〇六号

三ノ支嶋の関件

書
妻

受第二八〇八

事件、白々奉月九日、多分、北支嶋に別紙切板、函、去二日、北支嶋信揚載有之、此地、北支嶋探検隊、関係者、説、被、其一行、搭載、船、内、ニ、エ、ル、鏡、ヲ、備、主、和、成、其、船、長、ニ、合、衆、國、ヲ、旗、ヲ、該、嶋、ニ、揚、揚、シ、也、要、迫、依、リ、無、令、儀、引、下、ラ、サ、ル、ヲ、得、テ、之、ヲ、揚、々、置、ク、ハ、其、所、爲、令、會、社、ヲ、糾、合、シ、テ、之、ヲ、越、ス、有、之、也、又、右、訓、令、中、ニ、右、探、検、隊、ノ、目、的、ヲ、早、ク、該、嶋、ニ、在、ル、鳥、糞、ノ、採、集、ヲ、調、査、ス、ル、過、キ、ス、レ、シ、令、年、初、的、ノ、主、意、

在米國日本公使館

出、ル、モ、シ、其、旨、ヲ、該、嶋、ノ、日、本、人、ニ、通、知、シ、テ、無、事、ニ、上、陸、ヲ、得、シ、ト、シ、務、ム、ハ、キ、ン、勿、論、ナ、ル、也、若、レ、日、本、人、々、其、上、陸、ヲ、拒、絶、ス、場、合、ハ、一、先、該、嶋、ノ、視、線、以、外、ニ、立、去、リ、夜、陰、ニ、乘、リ、該、嶋、ニ、歸、リ、来、リ、武、裝、ヲ、ナ、シ、ル、人、數、ヲ、上、陸、セ、シ、テ、令、衆、國、ヲ、旗、ヲ、揚、揚、シ、優、勢、ノ、兵、カ、ヲ、以、テ、列、強、ヲ、取、ル、ニ、マ、テ、之、ヲ、揚、々、置、ク、コ、ト、ヲ、務、ム、ル、而、シ、テ、若、シ、又、日、本、軍、艦、ニ、出、會、ス、ル、可、ク、該、船、長、自、身、ハ、該、嶋、ノ、發、見、者、ニ、シ、テ、且、マ、一、カ、ス、嶋、鳥、糞、會、社、ノ、代、理、人、ト、シ、テ、表、彰、ス、ル、委、任、状、ヲ、授、出、シ、其、探、検、ノ、目、的、ハ、該、會、社、ノ、為、メ、ニ、學、術、研、究、ノ、行、行、ス、ル、ニ、在、ル、旨、ヲ、陳、述、シ、其、上、ニ、日、本、軍、艦、ノ、將

校より乃ハ上陸ノ許サレハ、於テ艦艇ニ乗リ
或ハ軍人散リ引率シ合衆國ノ旗ヲ掲揚
シテ上陸シ、或ハ兵力的防碍ヲ受ルマデハ艦艇
ノ目的ヲ実行スル旨ヲ示シ、刻示相成リ、
艦艇ニ有テ殊ニ其人散リ、未組員九名、外
製業者、最モ武裝及負傷、過テ大勢
ノ頗ルシ滑り、意ハ、存ル共元来
右ノ冒険者、一行ニテ、以テ何等ノ事
ヲ演出スニ難キ其間為念即、電信
五十七号、以テ右ノ概要及少報告、係
ニテ、行多由列州、就ニ中関見相
成リ、

在米國日本公使館

官代理エギー氏ノ訪問ニ既ニ本月廿日
置艦ニ二日間留嶋、翌日、後米、後、船
長ロークヒル宛書來、打入シ、石井書記官
ノ一書ノ残シ、水兵十五名、留リ、一先歸來
相成リ、多由通知、電信、第三十七号、艦
幸、相示シ、又、同、既、右新、一
讀リ、係子、カ、ロークヒル、決シテ、先、
行為、敢行ス、暴人、ニ、ニ、ニ、
右、中、
以、三、五、日、月、十一、日、

石米

特命合權ノ使有年、少、中

外務大臣田中奏小村書大取殿



Washington Post 9/8/02

MAUSERS ON BOARD

Marcus Island Expedition Is Prepared for Trouble.

FORCE AS A LAST RESORT

Capt. Rosehill Instructed to Raise and Defend the Flag.

Meditates an Attack Under Cover of Darkness Should the Japanese Deny Him Peaceful Possession, or an Unarmed Dash in the Event that a Warship Is Encountered There—Claimant's Title to Island Said to Be on Record in Washington.

Honolulu, Aug. 2, via San Francisco, Aug. 8.—According to the Honolulu men who are interested in the Marcus Island guano expedition, against which Japan has sent a war vessel, as reported by the last advices received from the States, the vessel which left here for the island carried a complement of Mauser rifles, and her captain had instructions from the company to plant the American flag on the island and keep it floating until compelled to haul it down. Capt. A. A. Rosehill, the discoverer of the island, who left his claim to it on a cocoanut tree on Marcus Island in 1889, is in command of the expedition. The company's claim is based on this title, which is on record at the State Department in Washington.

No intimation that the vessel left here with any arms on board was given out until the news was received that Japan had laid claim to the island, and had dispatched a war vessel there. Col. Thomas Fitch then made public the instructions given to Capt. Rosehill, which, while designed to prevent any conflict, were intended to compel the Japanese to allow the Americans to land or use force to drive them away.

Orders Given Capt. Rosehill.

Capt. Rosehill's instructions from the company are to inform the Japanese on Marcus Island that his expedition is a peaceful one, for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the value of the guano deposit of the island and attempt to make a peaceful landing.

In the event that the Japanese still refuse to allow him to land Rosehill is to sail away out of sight of the island and return under cover of darkness, land an armed force, and raise the American flag and keep it up until it is torn down by a superior force. At the same time the captain was told to avoid a conflict in every way possible.

In the event of his encountering a Japanese war vessel the commander of the expedition was to present his credentials as the discoverer of the island and the agent of the Marcus Island Guano Company, and to state that the object of his expedition was to make a scientific examination of the island for the company.

Question of Ownership.

If the island was found to be of value, the matter of ownership was to be referred to the United States and Japanese governments. If the officers of the war vessel still refused to allow a landing, Capt. Rosehill was instructed to start ashore with an unarmed force in a boat flying the American flag and attempt a landing and carry out the purposes of the expedition unless physically restrained.

It is thought the schooner commanded by Rosehill, the Julia E. Whalen, has arrived there by this time and that the Japanese war vessel was there first. The Whalen has on board a crew of nine and a cook, with Taxidermist W. A. Bryan, of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and T. F. Sedgwick, of the United States agricultural station, who went to make an examination of the guano deposits. According to Fitch, there are Mausers and ammunition for all on board the schooner.

海軍

海軍省 第九号 陸軍省 第九号

公衆。九号
米田軍艦ヲ太平洋諸島嶋ニ派
遣セシムル件

本月十日有府ホト新少中副隊中校、
通リ掲載有之昂々合衆國軍艦ハ
ワフオールド号ヲ去六月廿三日布哇嶋トガラム
島ト、中間ニ有之ケリ、嶋ニ近寄リシ際
日本人ハ名這嶋ニ棲息シ居リシヲ實
見証有之該船長ヨリ、報告有之其ニ付
海軍省藏裝有長ヲワフオールド少尉ハ之
ノ海軍省長官代理ニ轉乘シ其ノ日付
少尉ハ千八百九十九年子口隔ガ太平洋

在米國日本公使館

海軍省電報沈没線路測自至ノ際ニ
ドウ島一嶋ニ於テ若干ノ日本人居住セルヲ發
見シタル趣ヲ申述且此米日合衆國
太平洋諸島、占領ノ圖ニ活潑ノ舉
動ヲ表示相成ルニ付、合衆國ハ其
利益ヲ保護スルノ手段ヲ新行相成、儀
可成及申議ニ趣ニシテ海軍省長官代
理ハ良生國務省、政令ニ上日本見院
明テ清和ノ標榜告致、由ニ有之續又
海軍省長官代理ハ月曜(本月十一日)以
テアラス、前令ニシテエリ、嶋始ノ其也、大
平洋上ニ於テ合衆國政府ノ要求、居スル
各嶋嶼ニ航シ一面ニ米國ノ主權ヲ確

定し一面に不法居住者人民ヲ放逐せしめ
 其意ニテアラムス所ニ於テ日内ニ服役可致
 其言甚明瞭ニシテ特ニ其確否ヲ何明
 前記諸嶋及居住者帝國臣民ニ對シテ
 不意向テ何意ヲ上ルルヤカス号ヲ出
 後前之ヲ帝國政府ニ通知ス儀ニサ
 不意紛糾ヲ預防スルガためニ手
 ナラント存シ向即テ電信第五十八号
 其意向テ雪報シテ決意ニ有テ
 將又別紙對テ第一節ニ記載有テ
 有テ帝國政府ニ帝國政府ニカス嶋
 元氣亦シテ論事セトスニ意向冬ニ儀ト存
 其意向テ嶋ニ下テエ嶋ニ帝國ノ旨
 儀ニ白紙ニ何者ノ手段法行カ
 一不意知不致ス儀若シ人民ノ占領
 任ニ以テ主權確言ニ為ラニ素
 成ニスルニシテ帝國政府ニ於テ右ノ二嶋
 對シテニ否亦ノ理由ニ有テ之
 米國政府ニシテ悔成電線中継所
 置テ又又否亦之ニ其意ニ付
 主權ヲ確言スルハニ於テ右ノ如ク東西
 洋ノ通信ヲ救活スル大事業ニ對シ
 果テテ利益ヲ生スルヤトシ
 右中進出敷員

在米國日本公使館

Washington Post 10/8/02

JAPAN TO BE WARNED

Must Not Encroach on Our
Island Possessions.

EXPLANATION MAY BE ASKED

Japanese Found Inhabiting Wake Island—Navy Department Orders Warship to Investigate Status of Affairs—Sovereignty Over American Island in the Pacific Will Be Maintained.

The United States has determined to take action to prevent encroachment by Japan upon islands of the Pacific belonging to the United States. While not disposed to contest the claims of the Mikado's government to Marcus Island, Japan will not be permitted to extend its jurisdiction over islands which are the property of the United States.

The policy the administration has decided to pursue is based upon a report received by the War Department from the master of the transport Buford, which was transmitted to Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who has charge of all matters relating to naval and cable stations. The master of the Buford reported that when approaching Wake Island, midway between Hawaii and Guam, on June 23 last, he found it inhabited by a party of eight Japanese. This, he considered decidedly surprising, in view of the fact that the island is American territory. The Japanese explained that they had been left on the island by a Yokohama schooner and that they were engaged in fishing. The navy officials suggested that this statement was intended to deceive, and that the men were really pearl hunters.

Japs in Possession.

Rear Admiral Bradford immediately invited the attention of Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling to the communication from the master of the Buford, and he suggested that in view of the activity of the empire of Japan in taking possession of islands in the Pacific, it would seem to be advisable for the United States to take action for the protection of its interests. Rear Admiral Bradford stated that in 1899, when the Nero was making a survey of the Pacific for a trans-Pacific cable, she discovered the Midway Islands inhabited by a party of Japanese. These islands have never belonged to any other country than the United States. They will be the site of a station for the projected Pacific cable.

Acting Secretary Darling deemed the matter of importance and at once brought it to the attention of the State Department, with the suggestion that representations be made to Japan with a view of obtaining some explanation of her procedure. Mr. Darling will go even further than this. He will issue, on Monday, instructions to the Adams to visit Wake and other islands of the Pacific which are claimed by this government, for the purpose of asserting American sovereignty and ejecting from the territory any persons who are illegally there. The Adams will be commissioned next week under the command of Commander Charles E. Fox. She will proceed first to Hawaii, touching at every island, large and small, of that group. She will visit the Midway Islands. It is not expected she will go to Marcus Island, as it lies within the boundaries of the Asiatic station, and Rear Admiral Rodgers, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Squadron, understands the attitude of the United States with respect to the Rosehill controversy.

Wants Cordial Relations.

Officials of the Japanese Legation do not believe their government has countenanced any action on the part of its subjects infringing American sovereignty in the Pacific. Japan is anxious to maintain the most cordial relations with the United States and she does not propose to let any feeling arise to disturb them. The master of the Buford reported that the Japanese had been in Wake Island two months. Japanese officials say that as the Japanese are hardy fishermen, it is quite probable that their story of having temporarily made their home on that island is quite true. The fact that Japan made no protest at the time the United States announced its occupation of Wake Island is accepted here as an indication of her recognition of American sovereignty.

It is hoped that Japan will not display any feeling over the representations of the United States, but it is said that this government cannot permit the occupation of Pacific islands belonging to it by the subjects of foreign nations, when there is danger that such occupation will be used as a basis for a claim to possession.

REEL No. 1-0328

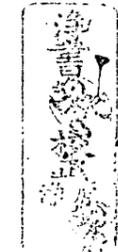
0228

文書課長



明治二十五年九月五日

12



明治二十五年九月五日 日發遣

主任

政務局長

在

書

三三九

山本海軍大臣

山本外務大臣

マカ島三突之切接通信回付件

外務省

マカ島一件之突之在布信館飲子代記可

家我新聞切接送信回付件

直送之信半電可尤在在信局上

ハカ島送付高比西村也

家我切接送信回付件

高千穂
長官

Takahira
Washington,

電送
七月

40 In reference to my telegram 37. 高千穂 which was dispatched to Marcus Island to fetch the detachment left there and to report on the state of things since 高千穂's return returned September 5th.

高千穂 reports that Rosehill arrived with his party in the island July 30th. letters ~~were~~ of 高千穂 and 高千穂 were handed to him and after staying there peacefully a week Expedition left 八月六日.

Inform Secretary of State of the above

Sent Sept. 6. 1902 1-30 pm.

Komura

八月廿三日
ハワイアンスタ

八月廿三日
アドヴァンタイガ

JAPANESE MAY HAVE SEIZED WRONG ISLAND

WARSHIP MAY HAVE GONE ON WILD-GOOSE CHASE—FITCH BELIEVES THAT THE FLAG WAS NOT RAISED ON MARCUS.

Col. Thomas Fitch has been doing some figuring on the Marcus Island proposition, and has come to the conclusion that there are some circumstances which bear out the proposition of Professor Lyons, that the Japs appear to have gone on the wrong island, if they wish to compete with Captain Rosehill.

"In the first place," said Fitch, "the Japanese captain speaks of more than one island. I have always understood from Rosehill that there was only one at Marcus, and I find on the charts a group of three islands in the locality to which the Japanese captain is said to have gone. It is quite possible that he went there. The real Marcus Island is not on the charts.

"Another reason why it appears unlikely that the Japanese captain went to the real Marcus Island is the speed with which he made the trip. He was gone seven days, and reported that he cruised about the island for two days. That would mean making 420 miles a day on the trip there and back. Of course there are steamers that do make such time, but the government did not send one of the best boats in the Japanese navy, and the speed seems unlikely."

The joke will be on the Japanese government if it be found that a war-vessel was sent on a wild-goose chase to keep Rosehill off an island he never intended to visit, but Col. Fitch thinks it is quite possible. On the other hand, the difference in latitude in the Jap. dispatch, may be an error of transposing figures and making 154 out of 145, says Fitch.

Perhaps the Japanese have got hold of one island and Captain Rosehill is after another. According to the following Tokyo dispatch the place claimed by the little brown men is in 24 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. north latitude and 145 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. east longitude. Prof. Lyons, the government meteorologist, says that the Marcus Island Captain Rosehill sailed for is in longitude 153 or 154 deg. and in latitude 24 deg. 18 min.—about 500 miles from the point where the fifteen Japanese marines are waiting. It has been on record a great while, even Bowditch's Navigator of 60 years ago having it. This may account for the fact that when the cruiser Kasagi left the Mikado's "Marcus," on July 31, the schooner Whalen had not arrived. She left here July 11.

JAPS HAVE ISLAND

CAPTAIN CROSKY OF BUFORD
SAW THEM ON WAKE.

They Sailed Out to Transport and Got
Tobacco and Medical Supplies—Were
Not Shipwrecked There.

Acting on information supplied by
Captain Croskey the commander of the
transport Buford of the presence of
Japanese on Wake Island, the United
States government has ordered the
cruiser Adams to that island and Mid-
way Islands as well, to determine what
the presence of the Japs on those two
islands means.

Captain Croskey is now in port with
his vessel. He remembers distinctly the
occasion of his discovering the Japanese
on Wake Island. The Buford left here
about the middle of last June bound for
Manila. Captain Croskey stood up by
Wake Island, as that course consider-
ably shortens the voyage. Previous to
that trip, he had always understood
that Wake Island was uninhabited. To
his surprise he saw apparently a ship's
boat on the beach. Soon this craft was
launched the sail raised and put out to-
ward the vessel. He thought that per-
haps some one had been shipwrecked
on the island and stood as close in-
shore as he dared. To his surprise the
boat was manned by some Japanese
who signified that one of their number
was ill and they desired medical atten-
tion. From their statements and dis-
criptions of the disease the man evi-
dently had beri-beri.

The Japanese said they had been put
on the island by a schooner that operat-
ed out of Yokohama. They were gather-
ing guano and drying fish. They in-
formed Captain Croskey that they were
not in need of provisions or water. They
were expecting the Japanese schooner
at the island in a month or so. They
appeared to be perfectly contented and
showed no desire to leave the island.
They were given some medical supplies
for the sick man, some tobacco and a
few incidentals for themselves. They
were asked if they did not wish to go
to Manila with the transport. When
this was asked, they rowed laughing
away from the transport.

Captain Croskey reported the pres-
ence of the Japanese on Wake Island
after he reached Manila, and there
learned that the transport Sheridan had
had a similar experience with the Jap-
nese. Captain Croskey thinks that the Jap-
nese went to the two transports for the
purpose of getting some tobacco for
themselves and, perhaps in the case of
the Buford, some supplies for their al-
leged sick companion. There was not-
ing in the manner of the Japanese to
indicate that they claimed possession of
the island.

The island was annexed to the United
States in 1898 by General Green during
an expedition to the Philippines. Gen-
eral Green erected a flag pole and rais-
ed the American flag. Captain Croskey
says he distinctly saw the pole but the
flag was not there.

八月廿六日
ハワイアン
スター

海軍省 海軍大臣 官印

海軍省 海軍大臣 官印

陸軍省 陸軍大臣 官印

海軍省 海軍大臣 官印

去し九月五日、海軍省第一二九号の
シテ上ホル、海軍省の海軍大臣官印
印のシカス、海軍省の海軍大臣官印
切替、海軍省の海軍大臣官印
海軍省の海軍大臣官印

海軍省 海軍大臣 官印

海軍省 海軍大臣 官印

海軍省 海軍大臣 官印

海軍省 海軍大臣 官印

文書課長

明治三十二年九月廿七日

明治三十二年九月廿七日
同 年 月 日 起草
日 發 遣

政務局長

名

主任

Hond

在 外 領 事 館 長 官
同 部 領 事 館 長 官

小 村 公 使 長 官

南 洋 島 嶼 長 官

外 務 省

南洋島嶼ノ事ニ関スル報告書ニ付

第一回ノ報告書ニ付、南洋島嶼ノ事ニ関スル報告書

中ニ、南洋島嶼ノ事ニ関スル報告書

カス知事ノ報告書ニ付、南洋島嶼ノ事ニ関スル報告書

布島島嶼ノ事ニ関スル報告書 (Macao) 一名

ウーイ島 (Wee) 一名

(Make) 一名

南洋島嶼ノ事ニ関スル報告書

The United States Government Will Be Asked to Send a Gunboat to Place Captain Rosehill in Possession of Marcus Island.

A petition to the Secretary of War for indemnity from Japan with the further request that the United States send a gunboat to Marcus Island to place Captain Rosehill in possession will be the next move in the Marcus Island controversy, according to a statement made yesterday by Col. Thos. Fitch. Mr. Fitch will prepare the records in the case and have them printed and will leave for Washington about the middle of next month to present the matter to the State Department.

The officers of the Marcus Island Guano Co. are busily engaged in preparing their case for presentation to the United States government. The facts will be set out in a printed brief containing also the maps of the island, photographs taken there and a copy of the communications received from the Japanese government. It is claimed now that the Japanese lieutenant committed an overt act in ordering the members of the expedition to leave the island before their work had been completed, for even though they made no claim to the island, yet as citizens of a friendly power Japan should have allowed the scientific men to pursue their investigations without molestation. Besides the value of Marcus Island for its guano deposits, and as a cable landing place, it is said now, that its principal value is for a coaling station for the United States. The formation of the coral reef about the island with plenty of deep water to the shore line, would permit of an entrance being cut in the reef sufficient to allow a large vessel to come in and coal. The open

space within the reef while not sufficient to allow a big ship to turn, would permit the island to be circled on the inside of the harbor.

The question of indemnity is also one which will probably cause considerable trouble before it is settled. The Marcus Island Guano Co. claims to have expended in the neighborhood of \$10,000 for the purchase of the schooner and investigations already made, which are rendered useless because of the refusal of Japan to allow the work to be finished. The samples of guano brought back were found to be all that had been expected, though as the party was not allowed to finish its investigations the extent of the deposits are still unknown.

The Marcus Island Guano Co. was organized with a capital of one million dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, and the stock was reported to be selling at anywhere from four to six dollars per share, though it had not been placed on the open market. The company also had contracts for furnishing 30,000 tons of guano annually to California parties, and expected to do almost as well in Hawaii. The guano was to be sold for fourteen dollars per ton, and there was an estimated profit of eight dollars per ton. On these figures the company, in case it is refused possession of the island, will demand an indemnity of a sum in the neighborhood of four million dollars.

The claim of the company that a warship should be sent to Marcus Island to place Captain Rosehill in possession is based upon a nearly analogous case which occurred during Pres-

ident Buchanan's administration where an American citizen had taken possession of Navassa, a small guano island off the coast of Hayti. He had been ordered to leave by the Haytian government and appealed to the United States for protection. President Buchanan sent a gunboat to the scene and placed the man in possession of the island, warning the Haytian government that no interference would be tolerated, as the claim was good under the guano laws of Congress. In that case the island had belonged to Spain from time immemorial and had been afterwards ceded to France. When Hayti gained her independence the island was included as belonging to her under the treaty, and the Haytian government set out that it had always possessed the title to Navassa since that day, refusing also several applications for permission to work the guano deposits upon it. In spite of this, and the fact that the citizen had not filed his indemnity bond, the United States held that he was entitled to work the island.

Mr. Fitch says also that the letter from Minister Buck was not in such form as to lead to the belief that the United States had given up to all claims to the island, but that Captain Rosehill was simply advised not to commit an act of open hostility. Though the State Department is said to have ruled that Japan is rightfully the owner of Marcus Island, no such ruling has been received here, and Col. Fitch does not believe that there has been a decision, or will be until Captain Rosehill has been given an opportunity to present his side of the case.

The officers of the Marcus Island company, Col. Thomas Fitch and W. C. Peacock, will at once report the circumstances with the papers to the State Department at Washington with a claim against the government of Japan for indemnity, and a demand that the possession of Marcus Island be restored. Captain Rosehill says that the statement of Secretary Ishii that in 1896 the periodical visits of Japanese fishermen there were turned into a permanent occupation, is incorrect, for he last visited the island in 1897 and at that time it was still unoccupied.

Col. Fitch says that the questions presented for diplomatic consideration are not many or complicated. The contention of Col. Fitch is that when Captain Rosehill put up the American flag on the island in 1889 and made formal claim in writing to it on behalf of the United States, built a house and left a member of the crew there with a year's supply of provisions, two rights were created; one a right of sovereignty in the United States which became perfected upon the Secretary of State subsequently filing in the Department of State at Washington copies of the claim of Captain Rosehill made in the name of the United States to the island, and that this right of sovereignty thus vested could not subsequently be divested by any failure or delay on the part of Rosehill.

The other right created by the notice of acquisition of the island was an inchoate right which Rosehill might have lost through neglect and that was a matter between the United States and Rosehill, the United States having subsequently accepted as proof of the notices by exacting of him a bond of \$50,000 and issued him the papers which he carried with him to Marcus Island, fully recognizing his right, and that it cannot honorably fail to protect both the rights of its citizen and its own sovereignty over the island; that if it be possible for a nation to lose territory by non-user of it, and such non-user or abandonment should continue for at least as long a time as would be required by the statute of limitations to create adverse title by possession to real estate, and that at common law is twenty years, there would be much international trouble. If the contention of the Japanese government that it made formal proclamation in 1897 of its acquisition of Marcus Island be sustained, there are hundreds of unoccupied islands in the Aleutian group which have never been occupied by men and it could lose the title to these by Japanese settlement and claim for any Japanese who should choose to occupy them.

The matter will now go to Washington and there being no further use for the Whalen she will be sold.

明治卅五年十月十八日受 主務 政務局

と全書

公第一二六號

受第三三七〇七號

カヤララン・ローズヒル・布に件

九月十二日ホノルル発行の通知に依りて最長カヤラカス
山に向ヒタルカヤララン・ローズヒル其目的の達せらるる日
迄に空ける迄。希販シタル趣に以上は日本におしる
物者。此と積余貯積するものとして序七に於ては
海軍省原中建設トシテおのれ使えり。と吹聴は
し。由共其意を承し。め何事か。計り難き。故に
念おれ。おのれ切核は。おのれ直。及。此。故。具。
明治卅五年十月二十日

主務

お茶倉恒久使字印

在米國日本公使館

お茶倉恒久使字印

丸山一太郎

NE

CAPT. ROSEHILL BACK, BEATEN.

**He Stayed on Marcus Island Five Days,
Then Japanese Told Him to Go.**

HONOLULU, Sept. 12, via San Francisco, Sept. 18.—Capt. Rosehill has returned from Marcus Island. All he has to show is a few gunny sacks full of guano and some stuffed birds for exhibition, which kept the Foreign Offices of the United States and Japan busy for several weeks and made Marcus Island famous.

The captain will sell his schooner and claim damages through the State Department from Japan.

Capt. Rosehill was amazed when he reached the island to find that the Japs knew of his coming. He walked across the island to the Japanese camp, where he found marines in military camp. The commandant of the camp gave him Minister Buck's letter and the secretary to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs presented Japan's claims to the island.

Rosehill saw that nothing could be done.

While there he found there was regular communication between Japan and the island by schooners. After five days Rosehill was courteously told that he had remained long enough. He thinks Marcus Island has especial advantages as a cable station.

REEL No. 1-0328

0240

昭和五年十月廿七日發

卷

公第一三三三

四〇七〇

ブルカス島に關する件

昨廿六日夜、当地夕刊新聞スター紙上、ブルカス島事件に關するおん通信ナルモシ
 記載有し、其内容は、通信員より先ツワリスル
 氏同島到着の際、多政府派老練兵多ク交
 シタル轉乘ノコトヲ叙シ、次々船員上陸、一條
 閣し、取初日本士官ハ上陸ヲ拒ミ、先モ種々
 脅威ノ結果、五名ノ上陸ヲ許サレタリ、其
 陸軍部員農務局長セツシラシ、氏外四名ヲ上
 陸セシメ、數日間種々探検ニ従リ、シテ居リ
 先ニ象ト日本士官ヲ互退サシ、命セリタリ

在米國日本公使館

予、同島所有権獲得ノ目的ハ勿論、島嶼ニ
 関スル定立タル調査ヲモ進ムル能ハス、色山ナク、
 蓋シ、叙々多クト云ヒ、次々在米、ル、ブルカス島ガ
 合社ニ於テ本件ヲ得、其執ラシトスル、是置
 叙シ、同合社ニ送ケル、因、コリスル、トリス、ス、
 ソ其代表者トシテ、華盛頓政府ハ、派老練兵
 名政府ト交渉シ、シテ、多政府ハ、四百萬、
 換賞、賠償ヲおメ、而、外、今、同、凡、帆、
 派、老、練、兵、一、萬、丹、支、出、シ、モ、高、額、ノ、
 費用、シ、テ、其、島、ヲ、得、ル、理、由、ト、シ、テ、
 所、見、ル、ブルカス島、日本、領、有、ス、ル、
 ルト、各、ト、シ、テ、不、得、モ、其、友、人、市、民、
 同、島、上、陸、シ、學、術、上、ノ、研、究、
 ヲ、ナ、ス、ル、權、利、ヲ

ルモノ之に傷及日本士及に其之區キリ陰制
ニテハヨリ改強制行爲ニ直々ト以テ控會賄
償ノ理由ト云ニ是ル云々ト有レシ也
以上新面商後、決別切核有添ハ内
参考ノ事供費ノ送致ニ對シテ
明治廿五年九月廿七日

在末

駐在合橋公使高平少丞

外務大臣男爵小村嘉吉印

在米國日本公使館

MARCUS ISLAND GUANO

ROSEHILL WILL ASK \$4,000,000
INDEMNITY FROM JAPAN.

Possession of Deposits Asked—Claim
to Be Made to State
Department.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HONOLULU, T. H., September 13, 1902.
Captain Rosehill's expedition has returned from Marcus Island without having had any conflict with the Japanese marines on the island, and the Japs are in full possession, but their possession is by no means undisputed. The Honolulu Marcus Island Guano Company will make a protest against the action of the Japanese captain in forcing him to leave the island, and will put in a claim for \$4,000,000 indemnity, besides the possession of the island.

The Japanese cruiser had left when Rosehill got to Marcus with the schooner Julia E. Whalen. The Japanese commander left a note, however, couched in the most courteous language, but informing the American commander that Japan claimed the island. The cruiser was compelled to leave by lack of coal to maintain herself longer in Marcus Island waters. She landed fifteen marines and left them in command of Lieutenant Kinote, and they were on hand to receive Captain Rosehill when the American schooner hove in sight, the day after the Japanese war vessel left the island.

Japan's Claim.

The letter left for the American commander informed him that Japan had a prior claim to the island, and that she proposed to enforce it. The Japanese captain hoped that the American would not cause any conflict, but would submit peaceably to the arbitrament of the two governments concerned. He stated that the landing proposed by Rosehill could not be allowed.

After a good deal of negotiation with Lieut. Kinote Rosehill secured permission to allow five of his men to land, among them being T. F. Bedgwick of the United States agricultural bureau of Hawaii, who accompanied the expedition as an expert to secure samples of the guano deposits. The men were ashore several days, making examinations, and found guano of a high grade, indicating that the island is a valuable one. Then they were told by the Japanese commander that they must leave. He did not like to see them at work on land, and the temper of his men was such that he thought it best for the Americans to clear out. Capt. Rosehill had no alternative but to go. "There were enough Japs to have eaten us up," he said expressively after his return to Honolulu.

Rosehill Retreats.

He at once withdrew the men on shore, and the schooner Whalen set out for Honolulu without having accomplished either of the purposes for which she left Honolulu. The first purpose was to obtain possession of the island, and the second was to secure a complete report of the value of the guano deposits if possession could not be obtained. The examinations were only half made when the Japanese commander ordered the Americans off the island, but enough had been discovered to show that the island is a very valuable one.

The island is also said to be of much value to the United States as a cable landing and a possible coaling station. The guano company will at once send a representative to Washington to press its claims against the Japanese government with the Department of State.

Another Silver Tongue.

Colonel Thomas Fitch, widely known as "the silver tongued orator of the west," will represent the Marcus Island Guano Company at Washington. He is now preparing briefs and will present a demand for \$4,000,000 indemnity from the Japanese government. The company spent about \$10,000 in sending the schooner Whalen to Marcus, and this will be included in the claim.

It is claimed that the Japanese commander committed an overt act in forcing the Americans to leave the island. As citizens of a friendly power they were, it is argued, entitled to land on the island and make a scientific investigation of it, whether the island belongs to Japan or not, and damages will be asked on account of the order forcing the Americans to leave the island.

The company will also ask that a warship be sent to Marcus to oust the Japs and put Rosehill in possession. Rosehill still claims that he can establish his right to the island, by virtue of first occupancy, and Colonel Fitch will soon leave Honolulu to present the whole matter at Washington. In the meantime the Japs have full swing at Marcus Island, and are doing a big bird-catching business.

手紙

文書課長

明治廿五年十一月一日接獲

15

明治廿五年十一月一日
同日發遣

政務局長
宛

主任
書

在米高平侯

森大臣

古島島に於ては、
強制せしめられたり、
南島に於ては、
南島に於ては、

外務省

本島に於ては、通信の場、
島に於ては、
五世に強制せられたり、
本國政府に於ては、
亦、在米高平侯に於ては、
同加被に於ては、
右の事、

南鳥島ニ関スル報告

本年七月廿八日本官笠置艦長、命ヲ受ケ部下十六名
ヲ引率シ二箇月分ノ糧食ト一ノ蒸溜器トヲ推乃帶南鳥島
ニ本陸島内高燥ナル地ヲ撰ミ合營建設ニ從事ス越エテ翌
日正午笠置全島ヲ出発横須賀ニ向ケ歸航ス而シテ其翌日即チ
七月三十日午前十一時米國一帆船ノ來着セルヲ認メタルヲ以テ之ニ
「此マレ我次ト交渉スヘキヲアリト」信號ヲナシ直ニ端舟ヲ用テ思
シ本官之ニ乘ミテ帆船ニ赴クノ途次彼亦一端舟ヲ卸シシ他
岸ニ上陸セントスルヲ認メタルヲ以テ本官ハ直ニ引返シ陸上ニ
三名ノ米人ニ出會其所持セル米國政府ノ教書ニヨリ一ハ艦長ニ
共ロビズルニシテ他ハ地質動物研究ノ為メ今回特ニ全船ニ便
乗シ采リタル北米合衆國農務省特派員博士ニテ、セドウワツ
ク及ヒ「ビミヨツ」博物館禽学部主幹博士「ゾブル」ト云フヲ

イアンナルト船名ノ「ヂユリア、エウアレシ」號ニシテ本年七月
十日布哇「ホル」港ヲ出帆シタル者ナルヲ確メタリ依テ共ニ合
營ニ到リ石井外務書記官ヨリ一封ヲ「ロビズル」ニ渡シ尚ホ本
官ハ今回全島ニ滞留スルコトナリシ顛末ヲ彼ニ語り直チニ出帆シテ
請求セシカ當時海上不穩ニシテ且ツ乗員ノ健康上陸ノ必要ニ
アリ又兩博士ノ研究モアハハ暫時全島附近ニ漂泊セントラ請求ヒ
シニヨリ本官ハ笠置艦長ノ訓令ニ基キ志回立名ヲ限リ尚ホ之ニ責
任者志名ヲ附セシノ乗員ノ上陸ヲ許可シ他ノ兩博士ニハ當時不用
ナリシ一家屋ヲ洒掃シテ島民志名ヲ附シ一週前滯島ヲ許可セ
リ八月六日ハ出帆ノ約日ナリシモ當日風波荒ク端舟ノ着岸困難
ナリシ為メ翌七日午前九時兩博士退島全十時「ワフレ」号ハホ
ノル」ハ向テ出帆セリ公月廿九日本官等一同西貢高千穂ニ便
乗本月五日横須賀ニ歸着セリ依テ別帝南鳥島滯在日誌、南鳥

島記事及ニ南島島ノ圖ヲ添ヘ此段及報告也

明治三十五年九月六日

笠置兼領海軍中尉秋元秀太郎

海軍大臣 山本権兵衛 殿

明治卅五年十一月廿一日 16

明治卅五年十月廿九日 起草
同日 發遣

主任

政務局長 水島 圭次

二三

在オホリル一國部 外務大臣
信願ヲ繁クシテ

松テハオホリル一國部ニテハ強クセリ
シカドトノ御ニテハ件

南島島一國部

外務省

島見地ノカス島グワシニ会社於テハ追取キヤフ
テシニリスセン一行ガ該島ニ到レシ際吾駐軍隊
古ノ信ヲ立退ラ除制セラレタリトコトヲ根據トシテ
吾國政府リ強テ我政府ハ損害賠償ヲ要求
セリノ旨有之趣ニ相國駐公使ノ年報ニテ
於テハオホリル一國部ノ求メテ相成キ条件ヲ以テ
一行ノ上陸ヲ許シタルノコトヲ一文中函答ノ付也

明治卅五年十一月廿四日

ニ対シテハ、種々其種宛調査ノタメニ通商ノ

滞島ヲ允シ且ツ其種宛ノ便道ヲ支ヘタリ

次カテ其種宛ニ強迫シテ一行退島ヲ餘儀ナ

シテ保シ、無之候者亦強ニ其種宛ニ中斷

シ、海軍大臣宛報告書内ニテ、先承候

上相者、方強ニ其種宛ノ便道ヲ支ヘタリ

此書其後日進候致具

(外務省) 秋之中断ノ南島島ノ同文報告書

外務省

道宛
上ル
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此

南島島ニ関スル報告

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明治三十五年九月六日

望置兼海軍中尉秋元秀太郎

海軍大臣 山本権兵衛 殿

1
今以之振
ノ者何事ノ

館事領總本日府ルノ亦在

明治廿六年一月廿三日發 郵政務局

公事之錄
南島嶼之関之件

全

南島嶼領土主權之主張之関シテ取リ申政府ハ
全然米政府之讓歩セリトノ風説アリ今ハ根拠
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外家抄切根拠ノ下付シテ進テ百口查閱義公并給
以次三十二年一月九日

外務大臣 野村 浩平 殿
外務大臣 野村 浩平 殿



JAPAN ADMITS MARCUS ISLAND IS AMERICA'S

State Department Receives Information That Tokyo Government Disclaims Sovereignty and Concedes Fishermen Are Nomads.

Jan. 5th 1903.

If the news received by W. C. Peacock from Colonel Thomas Fitch in the Peking's mail proves authentic, the United States may again assume sovereignty over Marcus Island, and the Marcus Island Development Company will take steps to further exploit the resources of the much talked of island.

According to the information conveyed to Senator Thurston by the State Department at Washington Japan has receded from her position in regard to the islands and now concedes that the Jap fishermen there are nomadic and will deport them if the United States government so requests. It is further intimated that Japan is ready to pay reasonable damages for the loss caused by the refusal of the marines to allow the Julia E. Whalen scientists to make required examinations of the guano deposits.

The following extract from the letter of Colonel Fitch, who, in company with Senator Thurston, went to Washington to present the matter to Secretary Hay, tells the story:

"The Japanese government has disclaimed sovereignty over Marcus Island, and concedes that the Jap fishermen there are nomadic.

"It will deport them, probably, if our government insists upon it, and it is willing to pay a reasonable indemnity to the amount of the actual damage done by excluding the Whalen and crew, probably \$10,000.

"It will take several months to clear everything through the diplomatic channels, but the result is as stated.

"This decision was made by the Imperial Government in Tokyo a few weeks ago, and was communicated by the State Department to Senator Thurston this morning."

The letter from Colonel Fitch to Mr. Peacock is dated at Washington, December 16, though the news dispatches have brought no information concerning the matter.

Mr. Peacock, when seen yesterday, stated that the letter gave all the information that he had. "As to my future plans," said Mr. Peacock, "they have not been determined upon as yet. Nothing will be done until the return of Mr. Fitch from Washington, which will be in about six weeks."

Marcus Island was discovered by Captain Rosehill, in 1889, but it was only about a year ago that the State department recognized his claim to it upon the filing of a \$50,000 bond. The Marcus Island Development Company was organized to exploit the guano deposits of the island, with W. C. Pea-

cock and Thomas Fitch as the principal stockholders. Last July an expedition was fitted up under command of Captain Rosehill to visit the island and, with the aid of two scientists, ascertain the value and extent of the guano deposits. Upon arrival off Marcus Island, the little party was intercepted by a detachment of marines from the Japanese warship Kasagi, and only a few of the men were allowed to land from the Whalen at a time. It was impossible, therefore, to make the necessary investigations, and the Julia E. Whalen returned to Honolulu, and has since been sold to a company which is now operating the schooner between Hilo and Honolulu.

A claim was then made upon Japan for damages for the action of its government and placed in the hands of the State Department at Washington. A demand was also made upon the Japanese government for the possession of the island, in default of which, a large indemnity was asked. Though Colonel Fitch does not so state in his letters, the memorial of the Marcus Island company was probably turned over to the Japanese minister by Secretary Hay, with the result as noted in Mr. Fitch's letter.

If Japan finally grants the demand of the Honolulu people for the possession of the island, steps will probably be taken to develop the guano deposits.

文書課長



明治廿六年一月廿八日接覽

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明治廿六年一月廿七日
同廿二年二月二日發達

政務局長

一七
五

主任



五

政務局長
小村 友五

大田 智治、一葉 元作

三 本 外 省

南宮領土之權、主張、并、事、改、付、に、
然、市、五、改、付、に、議、事、多、し、風、説、有、之、
以、新、切、扱、を、保、証、す、付、分、五、年、
者、信、以、多、指、者、多、否、右、に、
風、説、に、過、り、我、に、付、左、様、の、如、
為、念、付、女、友、の、如、也