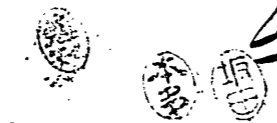


9/1

Handwritten signature/initials

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Via



Dated, Washington, 1904 m.

Received, Nov. 9th, 4.25p. m.

Komura, Tokyo.

No. 243. Roosevelt overwhelmingly elected.

Hioki.

Vertical Japanese text: 上、冬、上、四、九

電受第 1126 號 Wds. 7.

9/1

Handwritten signature/initials

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

No. 4070.

Hioki, Washington.

No. 392.

Telegraph the result of the Presidential Election as soon as it is definitely known.

Komura

Sent Nov. 8th 10.20pm.

東京 電報 第 415 号

Hiooki,
Washington.

No. 415.

Telegraphs if in the mes-
sage of the President to the
Congress contains any com-
ment on the present war or
other matters of international
interest.

Komura.

Sent, 10th Dec 1904.

6.20 pm.

電送第 415 号

10.22

未送

3

取 會 人 通 政
調 計 事 商 務

次 大
官 臣
務 田

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten characters

Dated, Washington, 1904 .m.

Received, Dec. 11, 4 P .m.

Komura,
Tokyo.

電受第 4956 號
Wds 117

上
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No. 260. In reference to your telegram 415. Congress opened Dec. 5th and the message of the President communicated Dec. 6th. Message treats principally of domestic politics and economy, and makes no direct reference to the war and general foreign relations. Short references to the war are made in two places, but they are incidental and of no importance. Referring to foreign policy, message expounds the necessity of force backing just action of nation, and strongly recommends especially up building of American navy. Referring to right of citizens, message states among other things "It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia right for our Jewish fellow citizen to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating towards us, but it is very difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint."

It is reported that the President is in favour of

tariff revision but no reference is made to that subject in the message. The text of message has been mailed already.

Hioki.

電信譯文

華盛頓 二十七年五月十日
東京 十日

小村外務大臣 在米 日置臨時代理公使

第二六〇號

米國國會ハ十二月五日開會セラレ大統領ノ致書ハ
翌六日發セラレタリ同致書ハ主トシテ内國政策及
經濟ニ関スルモノニシテ日露戰爭其他一般對外開
係ニ関シテハ何等直接ニ言及スル所ナシ唯ニ箇所
ニ於テ同戰爭ニ関スル短文ノ言及アルモ之ハ偶發
的ニシテ何等重要ノコトナシ對外政策ニ関シテハ
同致書ハ正當行為ヲ支持スル為メ實力ノ必要ナル

ヲ説き時ニ米國海軍ノ擴張ヲ熱心ニ勸告セリ米國
 人民ノ權利ノ闕シテハ同教書中ニ左ノ文句アリ曰
 ヲ猶太人種ニ屬スル我國民ノ為メニ露國ノ旅行券ヲ
 得同國領土内ヲ旅行スルノ權ヲ得ルコト甚困難ナルヲ
 見ル露國政府ノ斯ノ態度リ不條理トシテ我國民ノ敵セシムル
 ナク露國見地ヨリモ其良策ヲ認ムル下甚難ト
 大統領ノ關稅率改正ヲ可トスル意見ヲ有ス由傳ハルモ
 同教書ニ何等之ノ關スル記事ナシ同教書全文寫
 既ニ郵送スリ

明治廿八年一月六日

分第百五十四号
 コシケレス 邦言及大洗
 教書ニ至ルニ
 第五八回才三次書國議令ハ
 依リ十二月第一月曜日
 五〇ツ以テ邦令ハ
 邦令ハ式ニシテ了リ
 領ノ別件ノ通リ長文ノ
 書ニ送リ右ノ経路財政
 官ニ送リ下ノ日課ニ付
 其ノ書ハハモリシテ大
 年々ノ教書中ニ尤モ重
 書トシテ傳レバアリカ
 廿八年一月廿一日

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. In the matter of speed and comfort of railway travel, our railroads give at least as good service as those of any other nation, and there is no reason why this service should not also be as safe as human ingenuity can make it. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employes, yet the list of clearly avoidable accidents continues unduly large. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block-signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employes in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course, nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employe, whether officer or man, who by issuance of wrong orders or by disobedience of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employes on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public.

The safety-appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employes, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out, the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. This service is analogous to the Steamboat Inspection Service, and deals with even more important interests. It has passed the experimental stage, and demonstrated its utility, and should receive generous recognition by the Congress.

Unions of Government Employes.

There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to unions; but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against non-union men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the Congress, and not by banding together for the defeat of those Congressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give. The administration has already taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature; but it will be wise for the Congress to supplement this action by legislation.

In the District of Columbia and in the Territories the Federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commerce, manufactures, or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the Federal government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the State governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the conditions of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens, and more especially all honorable public servants, must oppose the wrongdoings as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoings of any great corporation. Of course, any violence, brutality, or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize, and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

Employer's Liability Law.

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are liable to be maimed in doing the legitimate work of their profession, unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The administration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That law should be amended and strengthened. Wherever the national government has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the government itself where the government is an employer of labor.

In my message to the Fifty-seventh Congress, at its second session, I urged the passage of an employer's liability law for the District of Columbia, I now renew that recommendation, and further recommend that the Congress appoint a commission to make a comprehensive study of employer's liability with the view of extending the provisions of a great and constitutional law to all employments within the scope of Federal power.

Medals of Honor.

The government has recognized heroism upon the water, and bestows medals of honor upon those persons who by extreme and heroic daring have endangered their lives in saving, or endeavoring to save, lives from the perils of the sea in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon an American vessel. This recognition should be extended to cover cases of conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice in the saving of life in private employments under the jurisdiction of the United States, and particularly in the land commerce of the nation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

Caution Against Extravagance.

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battleships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

Capital and Labor.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several States, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the Federal courts, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of Federal property, or if the State authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the Federal government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty, and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until order has been restored.

Handwritten Japanese text, likely a letter or official communication, dated December 27, 1907. The text is written in vertical columns from right to left. It appears to be a formal document, possibly related to the 'Caution Against Extravagance' or 'Capital and Labor' sections of the original document. The text includes a date '明治三十七年十二月二十七日' (December 27, 1907) and a signature '外務大臣 野村吉成' (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Noburo Nomura). The content discusses various matters, including financial and administrative issues, and mentions '大蔵省' (Ministry of Finance) and '外務省' (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Indians.

The progress of the Indians toward civilization, though not rapid, is perhaps all that could be hoped for in view of the circumstances. Within the past year many tribes have shown in a degree greater than ever before an appreciation of the necessity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the Indians and thus forcing them, through sheer necessity, to work for a livelihood. The policy, though severe, is a useful one, but it is to be exercised only with judgment and with a full understanding of the conditions which exist in each community for which it is intended. On or near the Indian reservations there is usually very little demand for labor, and if the Indians are to earn their living, and when work cannot be furnished from outside (which is always preferable), then it must be furnished by the government. Practical instruction of this kind would in a few years result in the forming of habits of regular industry, which would render the Indian a producer and would effect a great reduction in the cost of his maintenance.

It is commonly declared that the slow advance of the Indians is due to the unsatisfactory character of the men appointed to take immediate charge of them, and to some extent this is true. While the standard of the employes in the Indian Service shows great improvement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is a rare exception, it is nevertheless the fact that the salaries paid Indian agents are not large enough to attract the best men to that line of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian tribe should possess the high qualifications which are required of the manager of a large business, but only in exceptional cases is it possible to secure men of such a type for these positions. Much better service, however, might be obtained from those now holding the places were it practicable to get out of them the best men in the tribe. This should be done by bringing them constantly into closer touch with their superior officers. An agent who has no content to draw his salary, giving in return the best possible equivalent in effort and service, may, by proper treatment, be stimulated to greater effort and induced to take a more active personal interest in his work.

Under existing conditions an Indian agent in the distant West may be wholly out of touch with the office of the Indian Bureau. He may very well feel that no one takes a personal interest in him or his efforts. Certain routine duties in the way of reports and accounts are required of him, but there is no one with whom he may intelligently consult on matters vital to his work, except after long delay. Such a man would be greatly encouraged and aided by personal contact with some one whose interest in Indian affairs and whose authority in the Indian Bureau were greater than his own, and such contact would be certain to arouse and constantly increase the interest he takes in his work.

The distance which separates the agents from the workers in the field—from the Indian office in Washington—is a chief obstacle to Indian progress. Whatever the more closely unite these two branches of the Indian Service, and shall enable them to cooperate more heartily and more effectively, will be for the increased efficiency of the work and the betterment of the race for whose improvement the Indian Bureau was established. The appointment of a field assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would be certain to insure this good end. Such an official, if possessed of the requisite energy and deep interest in the work, would be a most efficient factor in bringing into closer relationship, and a more direct union of effort the Bureau in Washington and its agents in the field, and with the cooperation of its branches thus secured the Indian Bureau would, in measure fully than ever before, lift up the savage toward that self-help and self-reliance which constitute the man.

First: A better handling of all forest work, because it will be under a single head, and because the vast and indispensable experience of the department in all matters pertaining to the forest reserves, to forestry in general, and to other forms of production from the soil, will be easily and rapidly accessible.

Second: The reserves themselves, being handled from the point of view of the man in the field, instead of the man in the office, will be more easily and more widely useful to the people of the West than has been the case hitherto.

Third: Within a comparatively short time the reserves will become self-supporting. This is important, because continually and rapidly increasing appropriations will be necessary for the proper care of this exceedingly important interest of the nation, and they can and should be raised by returns from the national forests. Under similar circumstances, the forest possessions of other great nations form an important source of revenue to their governments.

Every administrative officer concerned with the necessity for the proposed consolidation of forest work in the Department of Agriculture, and myself, have urged it more than once in former messages. Again I commend it to the early and favorable consideration of the Congress. The interests of the nation at large and of the West, in particular, have suffered greatly because of the delay.

Public Lands.

I call the attention of the Congress again to the report and recommendation of the Commission on the Public Lands forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The commission has prosecuted its investigations actively during the past season, and a second report is now in an advanced stage of preparation.

Game Preserves.

In connection with the work of the forest reserves I desire again to urge upon the Congress the importance of authorizing the President to set aside certain portions of these reserves or other public lands as game refuges for the preservation of the bison, the wapiti, and other large beasts once so abundant in our woods and mountains and on our great plains, and now tending toward extinction. Every support should be given to the authorities of the Yellowstone Park in their successful efforts at preserving the large creatures therein; and at very little expense portions of the public domain in other regions which are wholly unsuited to agricultural settlement could be similarly utilized. We owe it to future generations to keep alive the noble and beautiful creatures which by their presence add such distinctive character to the American wilderness. The limits of the Yellowstone Park should be extended southward. The Canyon of the Colorado should be made a national park, and the national park system should include the Yosemite and as many as possible of the groves of giant trees in California.

Pensions.

The veterans of the civil war have a claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

Although the wisdom of creating forest reserves is nearly everywhere heartily recognized, yet in a few localities there has been misunderstanding and complaint. The following statement is therefore desirable:

The forest-reserve policy can be successful only when it has the full support of the people of the West. It can not be safely, and should not in any case, be imposed upon them against their will. But neither can we accept the views of those whose only interest in the forest is temporary, who are anxious to reap what they have not sown and then move away, leaving desolation behind them. On the contrary, it is everywhere and always the interest of the permanent settler and the permanent business man, the man with a stake in the country, which must be considered and which must decide.

The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue under the act of June 4, 1879, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners, or others, the government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the success of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.

It was formerly the custom to make forest reserves without first getting definite and detailed information as to the character of the land within their boundaries. This method of action often resulted in badly chosen boundaries and a wide range of undertakings has been prosecuted. Therefore this administration adopted the present method of first withdrawing the land from disposal, followed by careful examination on the ground and the preparation of detailed maps and descriptions, before any forest reserve is created. I have repeatedly called attention to the confusion which exists in government forest matters, because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. The United States is the only one of the great nations in which the forest work of the government is not concentrated under one department. In consequence, the plainest dictates of good administration and common sense. The present arrangement is bad from every point of view. Merely to mention it is to prove that it should be terminated at once. As I have repeatedly recommended, all the forest work of the government should be concentrated in the Department of Agriculture, where the larger part of the work is already done, where practically all of the trained foresters of the government are employed, where chiefly in Washington, there is comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the problems of the reserves, acquired on the ground, where all problems relating to growth from the soil are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective cooperation. These reasons are decisive in themselves, but it should be added that the great organizations of citizens whose interests are affected by the forest reserves, such as the National Live Stock Association, the National Wool Growers Association, the American Mining Congress, the National Irrigation Congress, and the National Board of Trade, have uniformly, emphatically, and most of them repeatedly, expressed themselves in favor of placing all government forest work in the Department of Agriculture because of the peculiar adaptation of that department for it. It is true, also, that the forest services of nearly all the great nations of the world are under the respective departments of agriculture, while in but two of the smaller nations and in one colony are they under the department of the interior. This is the result of long and varied experience, and it agrees fully with the requirements of good administration in our own case.

The creation of a forest service in the Department of Agriculture will have for its important results:

Irrigation.

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the thirteen States and three Territories of the arid West. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The operations are being carried on by the reclamation service, a corps of engineers selected through competitive civil-service examinations. This corps includes experienced consulting and constructing engineers as well as various experts in mechanical and legal matters, and is composed largely of men who have spent most of their lives in practical affairs connected with irrigation. The larger problems have been solved, and it now remains to execute with care, economy, and thoroughness the work which has been laid out. All important details are being carefully considered by boards of consulting engineers, selected for their thorough knowledge and practical experience. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the standpoint of the creation of prosperous homes, and of promptly returning to the Treasury the cost of construction. The reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective, and so broad in its provisions that a wide range of undertakings has been possible under it. At the same time, economy is guaranteed by the fact that the funds must ultimately be returned to be used over again.

Forests.

It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. But these resources must be used in such a way as to make them permanent.

The forest policy of the government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the West and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the Western public-land States. They powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the West.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to preserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The principal users of the water thus preserved are irrigation ranchers and settlers, cities and towns to whom their municipal water supplies are of the very first importance, users and furnishers of water power, and the users of water for domestic, manufacturing, mining, and other purposes. All these uses are directly dependent upon the forest reserves.

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the timber supply for various classes of wood uses. Among the more important of these are settlers under the reclamation act and other acts, for whom a cheap and accessible supply of timber for domestic uses is absolutely necessary; miners and prospectors, who are in serious danger of losing their timber supply by fire or through export; by lumber companies when timber lands adjacent to their mines pass into private ownership; lumbermen, transportation companies, builders, and commercial interests in general.

We sell abroad about \$300,000,000 worth of plants and their products every year. Strenuous efforts are being made to import from foreign countries such grains as are suitable to our varying localities. Seven years ago we bought three-fourths of our rice, by helping the rice growers on the Gulf coast to secure seeds from the Orient suited to their conditions, and by giving them adequate protection, they now supply home demand and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-growing countries. Wheat and other grains have been imported from light-rainfall countries to our lands in the West and Southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting in an extensive addition to our cropping area, and our home-making territory that can not be irrigated. Ten wheat bushels of first-class macaroni imported last year. Fruits suitable to our soils and climates are being imported from all the countries of the Old World from Spain, the date from Algeria, the mango from India. We are helping European growers to get their crops into preservation through refrigeration, packing, and handling, which have been quite successful. We are helping our hop growers by importing varieties that ripen earlier and later than the kinds they have been raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season. The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root rot, the bollworm, and the boll weevil. Our pathologists will find immune varieties that will resist the root disease, and the bollworm can be dealt with, but the boll weevil is a serious menace to the cotton crop. It is a Central American insect that has become acclimated in Texas and has done great damage. A scientist of the Department of Agriculture has found the weevil at home in Guatemala being kept in check by an ant, which has been brought to our cotton fields for observation. It is hoped that it may serve a good purpose.

The soil of the country is getting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. We have duplicates of the soils that grow the wrapper tobacco in Sumatra, and the filler tobacco in Cuba. It will be only a question of time when the large amounts paid in these countries will be paid to our own people. The reclamation of alkali lands is progressing, to give object lessons to our people in methods by which worthless lands may be made productive. Attention from the farmer's standpoint, and the farmer are getting attention. The enemy of the San Jose scale was found near the great Wall of China, and is now cleaning up all our orchards. The fig-fertilizing insect imported from Turkey has helped to establish an industry in California that amounts to from 50 to 100 tons of dried figs annually, and is extending over the Pacific Coast. A parasitic fly from South Africa is keeping in subjection the black scale, the most pest of the orange and lemon industry in California.

Careful preliminary work is being done toward producing our own silk. The mulberry is being distributed in large numbers, eggs are being imported and distributed. Improved reels were imported from Europe last year, and two expert reelers were brought to Washington to reel the crop of cocoons and teach the art to our own people.

The crop-reporting system of the Department of Agriculture is being brought closer to accuracy every year. It has 250,000 reporters selected from people in eight vocations in life. It has arrangements with most European countries for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible with what they must compete.

There are certain offenders whose criminality takes the shape of brutality and cruelty toward the weak, who need a special type of punishment. The wife-beater, for example, is inadequately punished by imprisonment for imprisonment, may often mean nothing to him, while it may cause hunger and want to the wife and children who have been the victims of his brutality. Probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting this kind of crime.

Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, \$8,000,000 annually to carry on this work. It reaches every State and Territory in the Union and the islands of the sea lately come under our flag. Co-operation is had with the State experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grain, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country, and marked benefit to our producers has resulted.

The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity stage-trained men are the leaders. The farmer had an opportunity for special training until the Congress made provision for it forty years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over 6,000 students are in attendance at our State agricultural colleges. The Federal government expends \$30,000,000 annually toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several States and Territories. The Department of Agriculture has given facilities for post-graduate work to 500 young men during the last seven years, preparing them for advanced lines of work in the department and in the State institutions.

The facts concerning meteorology and its relations to plant and animal life are being systematically inquired into. Temperature and moisture are controlling factors in all agricultural operations. The seasons of the cyclones of the Caribbean Sea and their paths are being forecast with increasing accuracy. The cold winds that come from the north are anticipated and their times and intensity told to farmers, gardeners, and fruiters in all Southern localities.

We sell \$200,000,000 worth of animals and animal products to foreign countries every year, in addition to supplying our own people more cheaply and abundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people. Successful manufacturing depends primarily on cheap food, which accounts to a considerable extent for our growth in this direction. The Department of Agriculture, by careful inspection of meats, guards the health of our people and gives clean bills of health, to deserving exports; it is prepared to deal promptly with imported diseases of animals, and maintain the excellence of our flocks and herds in this respect. There should be an annual census of the live stock of the nation.

the past summer for the purpose of ascertaining how government is administered there and what legislation is actually needed at present. A statement of the conditions found to exist, together with some recommendations and the reasons therefor, in which I strongly concur, will be found in the annual report of the Attorney General. In some instances I feel that the legislation suggested is so imperative that I am moved hereby to emphasize the Attorney General's proposals.

Under the code of Alaska as it now stands many purely administrative powers and duties, including by far the most important, are devolved upon the district judges or upon the clerks of the district court, acting under the direction of the judges, while the governor, upon whom these powers and duties should logically fall, has nothing specific to do except to make annual reports, issue Thanksgiving Day proclamations, and appoint Indian collectors and notaries public. I believe it essential to good government in Alaska, and therefore recommend, that the Congress divest the district judges and the clerks of their courts of the administrative or executive functions that they now exercise and cast them upon the governor. This would not be an innovation; it would simply conform the government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the governorship a real instead of a merely nominal office, and leaving the judges free to give their entire attention to their judicial duties, and at the same time removing from them a great deal of the strife that now embarrasses the judicial office in Alaska.

I also recommend that the salaries of the district judges and district attorneys in Alaska be increased so as to make them equal to those received by corresponding officers in the United States after deducting the difference in the cost of living; that the district attorneys should be prohibited from engaging in private practice; that the United States commissioners be appointed by the governor of the Territory instead of by the district judges; and that a fixed salary be provided for them to take the place of the discredited "fee system," which should be abolished in all offices; that a mounted constabulary be created to police the territory outside the limits of incorporated towns—a vast section now wholly without police protection; and that some provision be made to at least lessen the oppressive delays and costs now attending the prosecution of appeals from the District Court of Alaska. There should be a division of the existing judicial districts and an increase in the number of judges.

Alaska should have a delegate in Congress. Where possible, the Congress should aid in the construction of needed wagon roads. Additional lighthouses should be provided. In my judgment, it is especially important to aid in such manner as seems just and feasible in the construction of a trunk line of railway to connect the Gulf of Alaska with the Yukon River through American territory. This would be most beneficial to the development of the resources of the Territory, and to the comfort and welfare of its people.

Salmon hatcheries should be established in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canneries should be prohibited on certain of the rivers where the mass of those Indians dwell who live almost exclusively on fish. The Alaskan natives are kind, intelligent, anxious to learn, and willing to work. Those who have come under the influence of civilization, even for a limited period, have proved their capability of becoming self-supporting, self-respecting citizens, and ask only for the just enforcement of law and intelligent instruction and supervision. Others, living in more remote regions, primitive, simple hunters and fisher folk, who know only the life of the woods and the waters, are daily being confronted with twentieth-century civilization with all of its complexities. Their country is being overrun by strangers, the game slaughtered and driven away, the streams depleted of fish, and hitherto unknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which combine to produce a state of abject poverty and want which must result in their extinction. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

Delays in Criminal Prosecutions.

No subject is hotter worthy the attention of the Congress than that portion of the report of the Attorney General dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green, and Gaynor, and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases, I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are so general that they are precisely similar to those which occur again and again in kind to what criminals who have suffered the case of Benson. Were these isolated and special cases, I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are so general that they are precisely similar to those which occur again and again in kind to what criminals who have suffered the case of Benson. Were these isolated and special cases, I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are so general that they are precisely similar to those which occur again and again in kind to what criminals who have suffered the case of Benson.

Alaska.

Alaska, like all our Territorial acquisitions, has proved resourceful beyond the expectations of those who made the purchase. It has become the home of many hardy, industrious, and thrifty American citizens. Towns of a permanent character have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries, and agriculture, while great, is probably not comprehended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from a very small beginning its products have grown until they are a steady and material contribution to the wealth of the nation. Owing to the immensity of Alaska and its location in the far North, it is a difficult matter to provide many things essential to its growth and to the happiness and comfort of its people by private enterprise alone. It should, therefore, receive reasonable aid from the Government. The Government has already done excellent work for Alaska in laying cables and building telegraph lines. This work has been done in the most economical and efficient way by the signal corps of the army.

In some respects it has outgrown its present laws, while in others those laws have been found to be inadequate. In order to obtain information upon which I could rely I caused an official of the Department of Justice, in whose judgment I have confidence, to visit Alaska during

Under the Constitution It is in the power of the Congress to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and numerous laws have from time to time been enacted for that purpose, which have been supplemented in a few States by State laws having special application. The Federal statutes permit naturalization by any court of record in the United States having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, except the Police Court of the District of Columbia, and nearly all these courts exercise this important function. It results that where so many courts of such varying grades have jurisdiction, there is lack of uniformity in the rules applied in conferring naturalization. Some courts are strict and others lax. An alien who may secure naturalization in one place might be denied it in another, and the intent of the constitutional provision is in fact defeated. Furthermore, the certificates of naturalization issued by the courts differ widely in wording and appearance, and when they are brought into use in foreign countries, are frequently subject to suspicion.

There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by national authority; the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court; the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the Secretary of State at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred.

Naturalization Laws Should Be Revised.

Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. By what acts expatriation may be assumed to have been accomplished, how long an American citizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our passport, whether any degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, but has not secured naturalization, are questions of serious import, involving personal rights and often producing friction between this government and foreign governments. Yet upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citizenship, expatriation, and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to appropriate legislation.

Protection of Elections.

The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector, and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.

Immigration and Naturalization.

I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding government publications, and especially to the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good citizen has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this government first was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizens, and that not merely in one government report and the like now while to try to draw a distinction between the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. The medal of honor, the highest prize to be conferred upon who serve in the army and the navy of the United States, decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilderness at Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware, or the James nearly three centuries ago. No fellow-citizen of ours is entitled to any peculiar regard because of the way in which he worships his Maker, or because of the birthplace of himself or his parents, or should he be in any way discriminated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth as a man, and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

Merchant Marine.

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

Oriental Markets.

The growing importance of the Orient as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special consideration by the Congress. In his message of 1898 he stated:

"In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese Empire and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the last session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit."

In his annual message of 1899 he again called attention to this recommendation, quoting it, and stated further:

"I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise."

The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a permanent display of American products in some prominent trade center of that empire, under government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the attention of the Congress to the desirability of carrying out these suggestions.

Extravagance in Printing.

The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two Houses charged with the duty to take up the matter of our currency, and see whether it is not possible here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilderness at Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware, or the James nearly three centuries ago. No fellow-citizen of ours is entitled to any peculiar regard because of the way in which he worships his Maker, or because of the birthplace of himself or his parents, or should he be in any way discriminated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth as a man, and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

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Consular Service.

Our consular system needs improvement. Salaries should be substituted for fees, and the proper classification, grading, and transfer of consular officers should be provided. I am not prepared to say that a competitive system of examinations for appointment would work well; but by law it should be provided that consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German, or Spanish languages, and should possess acquaintance with the resources of the United States.

National Gallery of Art.

The collection of objects of art contemplated in section 5586 of the Revised Statutes should be designated and established as a National Gallery of Art; and the Smithsonian Institution should be authorized to accept any additions to said collection that may be received by gift, request, or devise.

National Quarantine Law.

It is desirable to enact a proper national quarantine law. It is most undesirable that a State should on its own initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the government alone. The surgeon general of the National Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has repeatedly and convincingly set forth the need for such legislation.

Jamestown Tricentennial.

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads the tricentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Va., with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance, in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show, great and general interest.

Postal Service.

In the Post-office Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was \$9,258,151.10, or 6.9 per cent., the total receipts amounting to \$143,382,624.34. The expenditures were \$132,262,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent. over the previous year, being thus \$4,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a large appropriation of \$1,866,000 for the continuation and extension of the rural free delivery service, which was an increase of \$1,002,237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been the beneficial results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from post-offices, and that there were pending at that time 3,883 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, curtailing abuses of the second-class mailing privilege. The average increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and ending June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.7 per cent., as compared with 25.46 per cent. for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 per cent. for the four-year period immediately preceding that.

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Medals of Honor in the Navy

I earnestly call the attention of the Congress to the need of amending the existing law relating to the award of Congressional medals of honor in the navy so as to provide that they may be awarded to commissioned officers and warrant officers as well as to enlisted men. These justly-earned medals are given in the army alike to the officers and the enlisted men, and it is most unjust that the commissioned officers and warrant officers of the navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the army and as the enlisted men of the navy.

The Philippines

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward the ambitious and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share in good faith to this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the French in Algeria, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkistan, by the Japanese in Formosa; but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges, and governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Americans; while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature.

If necessary, for months at a time. It is wise to build submarine torpedo boats, as under certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battle-ships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver. Of course ample means must be provided for enabling the personnel of the navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great drifting ships and torpedo boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in squadrons. The officers and men can only learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless practice on the high seas. In the event of war it would be far better to have no ships at all than to have ships of a poor and ineffective type, or ships which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unskillful crews. The best officers and men in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents; and on the other hand a modern war ship is useless unless the officers and men aboard her have become adepts in their duties. The marksmanship in our navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battle-ships are improving; but much remains to be done. Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be no more of those who are discharged honorably, or else retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade, while no effort will be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in it. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever there are navy yards.

The Army

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our army is fixed at a maximum of 100,000 and a minimum of 60,000 men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came and we reduced it to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require 2500 men at the coast fortifications and to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago, or the population of either city. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses.

It is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminished army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard of the officers should be kept even higher. As regards the upper ranks, can anything be done? Introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation. Recent progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights—it is inevitable that such a nation should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishinev, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad

Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic, it is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow-citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No controllable good is accomplished by it. If an American Jew or an American Christian misbehaves himself in Russia he can at once be driven out, but the ordinary American Jew, like the ordinary American Christian, would behave just about as he behaves here—that is, behave as any good citizen ought to behave; and where this is the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his passport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In the reign of law and justice obtained, progress has been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedonia.

The Navy

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the isthmian canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to guard to the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a more boastful sham we cannot afford to abandon our naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither reduce nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good. The war which now unfortunately rages in the far East has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warfare. The lessons taught, are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that while sea-going and sea-keeping torpedo destroyers are indispensable, and fast, lightly armed and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the main reliance must be placed on the great battle-ships, heavily armored and heavily gunned. Not a Russian or Japanese battle-ship has been sunk by a torpedo boat, or by gun fire, while among the less protected ships, cruiser after cruiser has been destroyed whenever the hostile squadrons have gotten within range of one another's weapons. There will always be a large field of usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type. We need to increase the number of torpedo-boat destroyers, paying less heed to their having a knot or two extra speed than to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and

Policy Toward Other Nations of Western Hemisphere

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impenetrable ignorance in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. If any country washed by the Caribbean Sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which with the aid of the Platt amendment Cuba has shown since our troops left the island, we would be at an end of our quest. Both Americas are constantly and abundantly showing all question of interference by this nation with their affairs is a mere truism to say that those of our southern neighbors are really identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, progress is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpful sympathy. We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations. It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence can not be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it. In asserting the Monroe doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela, and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent racial prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifold duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. There must be no effort made to remove the mote from our brother's eye if we refuse to remove the beam from our own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfere to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, will people among themselves the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so

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It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impenetrable ignorance in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. If any country washed by the Caribbean Sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which with the aid of the Platt amendment Cuba has shown since our troops left the island, we would be at an end of our quest. Both Americas are constantly and abundantly showing all question of interference by this nation with their affairs is a mere truism to say that those of our southern neighbors are really identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, progress is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpful sympathy. We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations. It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence can not be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it.

Arbitration Treaties

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I by false teachings, have shrunk in unless of arbitration with all powers which shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many and other nations which can be thus arbitrated.

Second Hague Conference

Furthermore, at the request of the International Union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with this government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun by the Hague may be carried some step further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague conference itself.

The needs of these people are: The abolition of the present fee system whereby the native is degraded, imposed upon, and taught the injustice of law. The establishment of hospitals, of general points, so that contagious diseases that are brought to them continually by incoming whites may be localized and not allowed to become epidemic, to spread death and destitution over great areas. The development of the educational system in the form of practical training in such industries as will assure the Indians self-support under the changed conditions in which they will have to live. The duties of the office of the governor should be extended to include the supervision of Indian affairs, with necessary assistants, in different districts. He should be provided with the means and the power to protect and advise the native population, to furnish medical treatment in periods of famine and extreme destitution.

Hawaii and Porto Rico

The Hawaiian natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii Congress should give the governor power to remove all officials who are unable to do their duty. The Marine Hospital Service should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico.

Foreign Policy

In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army and the navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly in mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude toward us which we take toward our army, and especially toward our navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take pride in potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times moved a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful, or timid, or shortsighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unless of arbitration with all powers which shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many and other nations which can be thus arbitrated.

It may be that the Philippines will misuse it if they are misled by persons here at home in starting an agitation for their own independence or in any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient consular, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift. If they are safeguarded against oppression, and if their real wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done them than by any effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

Meanwhile our own people should remember that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants, but among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men, chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Gov. Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress. There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent and stop all industrial development of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.

笑 班

明治廿八年一月十日接獲

公使 野村 浩平

受第 三ノ一ノ

次期大統領選挙の結果具報件
 八日即ち十一月第一月曜後、第一
 火曜日に行ハレタリ其結果現大
 統領ルルズカエルト氏非常夫多数
 ヲ以テ當選シタル事實ハ同日第
 二回三時電信ヲ以テ不取敢及
 報告置於閣下觀察一概尤ニ可
 右選挙ニ於テ規定ノ大統領選挙
 及具報件
 右選挙ニ於テ規定ノ大統領選挙
 人總數ハ四百七拾六ニ有之内

廿八年一月八日

官

State.	Plurality.		Electoral vote.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	75,000	..	11	..
Arkansas	30,000	..	..	9
California	113,000	..	10	..
Colorado	15,000	..	5	..
Connecticut	38,000	..	7	..
Delaware	4,100	..	3	..
Florida	..	20,000	..	5
Georgia	..	45,000	..	13
Idaho	..	28,000	..	3
Illinois	290,000	..	27	..
Indiana	93,600	..	15	..
Iowa	165,700	..	13	..
Kansas	110,000	..	10	..
Kentucky	..	14,000	..	13
Louisiana	..	35,000	..	9
Maine	37,600	..	6	..
Maryland	..	..	1	7
Massachusetts	86,200	..	16	..
Michigan	120,000	..	14	..
Minnesota	125,000	..	11	..
Mississippi	..	50,000	..	10
Missouri	28,200	..	16	..
Montana	7,500	..	3	..
Nebraska	75,000	..	8	..
Nevada	2,500	..	3	..
New Hampshire	21,800	..	4	..
New Jersey	78,200	..	12	..
New York	176,600	..	30	..
North Carolina	..	50,000	..	12
North Dakota	20,000	..	4	..
Ohio	250,000	..	23	..
Oregon	40,000	..	4	..
Pennsylvania	494,500	..	34	..
Rhode Island	15,900	..	4	..
South Carolina	..	50,000	..	9
South Dakota	40,000	..	4	..
Tennessee	..	27,000	..	12
Texas	..	190,000	..	18
Utah	25,000	..	3	..
Vermont	31,000	..	4	..
Virginia	..	25,000	..	12
Washington	68,700	..	5	..
West Virginia	25,000	..	7	..
Wisconsin	75,000	..	13	..
Wyoming	7,500	..	3	..
Totals	2,702,500	611,000	336	140
	611,000	..	..	..
	2,091,500	..	..	..

示シ之ヲ前
 占タル超
 或倍有餘
 今之ヲ最
 九ノ如シ
 近報
 告ニ就
 州別ス
 送
 手ノ結果
 比スレハ
 四九七〇
 比スレハ

選挙ノ結果
 選挙人総數四百四拾七名
 内
 マツキンレー(レ党) 或百九十二
 ブライアン(デ党) 百五拾五
 ニ比スルモ(レ党) 得票ノ割合ハ更
 多ク更ニ是ヲホロユラリホートレ
 テ着レハコレ光ノ得票ハマデレ光
 無慮或百萬有餘ノ超過ヲ
 知ラレタル前期即千九百年選
 ノミシテラデレ党稀有ノ大敗ナリトシテ
 シノバリーカール氏ハ僅々百四拾ヲ得タル
 対
 票三百三十六
 得タル

即チ予レノ党ハ全然一北都諸州ヲ占
 ヲ得タルノミナラス三拾余年來一貫
 シテ予レモクテツク、ステイトトシテ知ラレタル
 「ミゾリ」州迄モ全然一併略シタルハ
 予レ國政ノ史上ニ於テ實ニ較著
 ナル事ノ實ナリトス
 加之予レノ党ノ勝利ハ下院議負選挙ニ
 於テモ亦多ク著シク現議會ニ於ケル其
 多數三拾ナルモ未ル第五拾九議會
 ニ於テハ一百二十拾トナル一即チ予レノ党
 負二五五、予レノ党負一三五、尚此下
 院議負選挙ノ結果ニ就テハ追テ詳
 細ノ選挙報告ヲ得タル上各州選

選挙ノ結果ト併テ更ニ報告スル所
 右選挙當日ノ午後八時前後、
 至リ予レノ党全勝ノ勢ト判明スルヤ
 ルノ事ウエルト氏ハ大要
 米國人民ガ斯クモ一聲ニ我が施政
 及其方針ニ對シ信心ヲ表セラレタル
 ハ自分ノ深ク名譽ト感念スル所ナリ
 自分ハ斯ク信任ニ依リテ生スル責任
 ノ尊坐嚴ナル所以ヲ十分ニ覺知シ全
 カク尽シテ予レヲ全クナル「努力」ニ
 且ツ自分ハ當國傳來ノ良慣習
 即チ大統領「二期」ヲ限リトス
 可シテ「根本的主義」ニ従ヒ如何

ナル場合ニ於テモ復ニ候補者トナ
 リ若クハ豫選ヲ請諾スルヲナカル
 ベシ
 トノ聲明ヲ公ニシ為メ更ニ一段ノ唱
 采ヲ惜タルカ知シ
 右選舉ノ結果海外ニ傳ハルヤ獨
 逸皇帝ガ直ニ

May heaven give you prosperity
 トノ冒頭ニ羅典語ヲ以テ大統領
 自身ノ成効ガ未國ノ民ニ福祉
 便益ヲ齊スフヲ祈ルテフ意味ヲ附
 加シタル祝電ヲ親シクフルスルト
 氏ニ送リタルハ聊カ世人ノ注意ヲ喚

純ニタル所ナリ尤モ大統領ガ之ニ對シ
 事實如何ノ答電ヲ發シタルヲ知ル
 ニ由ナシ
 扱テ如何ニシテコレ尙ガ斯クモ稀有ノ
 大勝ヲ博シタルヤ又如何ニシテコレ尙カ
 其豫選大會前後ノ氣勢ニモ似
 ス斯クモ大敗ヲ招クニ至リタルヤ就ニ
 テハ當國內ニ於ケル議論自ラ區
 ヲタルヲ免シスト雖モ先ツ多數ガ其
 主因ナリト認ムル所ノモノヲ概括スレハ
 甲、コレ尙大勝ノ主因
 第一、ルルカミ下氏ノ治世ニ於テ
 マツキレバー氏ノ第一任期時代ヨリ

初マレル當國農高工業ノ繁榮、狀況ハ依然トシテ繼續セ
ルヲ以テ此好況ニ變動ヲ来セン
ハ多數人民ノ欲セカリシ所也
第二、賢明ナル國務長官ハ一氏
ノ補翼ニ依リ現大統領ノ外交政
策ハ時ニ巴命馬事件ノ如キ一
部人士ノ有名ナル批評ヲ招キ
モナキニテテリシニ拘ラス大體、於テ
頗ル其機宜ニ適シ能ク米國ノ
國威國益ヲ外ニ伸張スルヲ得
リトシ信念漸ク一般ニ流布セ
第三、ルーズヴェルト氏ノ人格其レ自

身カ多少敵味方ノ批難杞憂
ヲ招ケルモアルニ拘ラス大體、於テ
恰モ吾國民衆一般ノ意氣
情合ニ投合セルモノアル
等々可ク又
乙、ソノ黨大敗ノ主因ハ
第一、ソノ黨ノ政策比較的積
極的建設的ナルニ及シテ、
トシテ消極的破壞的政策ヲ
執ルノ寧ロ不得止地ニ立テ、
ノ隆運ニ毀腹ノ擧セル多數
民衆ノ氣勢ヲ攬若クハ轉
向スルカ之ニ力ヲシカ
正トシテ

第二、南部諸州に於ける人種
 問題東部諸州に於ける財政
 事情(即ち党員有力者
 中(特ニ東部に於ける)ニモ例ノト
 ラストニ關係セルモノ少ラス從ヒテ稍
 コモスレハブレ党ニ交譲セントスルモノア
 ルヲ)等ヨリ党勢ノ墜一ヲ缺
 キ敵党ヲシテ乘スル隙ヲ得セシ
 メタルヲ
 第三、其候補者ハパーカール氏ノ後
 柄人格ハ未タ廣ク一般民衆ノ
 承認ヲ博スルニ遑カラホリシ
 時ナレシ

尚右選挙ノ結果ニ就テ現國務
 長官一ノ氏が自家ノ所見ナリト
 シテ公表シタルモノヲ觀ルニ大要危
 ノ如シ
 一、党今四ノ勝利ハ幾多ノ志
 ヲシテシテ頗ル度々キモノアリ
 第一、東ル四ヶ年内ニ金本位
 ハ西党ニ依リテ確ク認諾セラル
 一、望多ク、次ニ保護政策ハ
 今ヤ米國ノ主義トシテ確決
 固定セラレタルモノ、如ク唯タ今後
 起ル可キ問題ハ必要ノ生スル
 場合ニ於ケル賢明ニシテ慎重

ナル税率、改正テ、一、二、三、限
レ、ル、又、政策、府、其、
非、律、廣、人、教育、之、彼、等、
シ、ラ、結、局、自、治、人、民、之、至、
シ、ム、ル、事、業、對、以、國、民、
更、ニ、新、レ、キ、使、命、ヲ、受、ケ、タ、ル、モ、
大、統、領、ノ、政、策、對、テ、攻
撃、ノ、謂、レ、キ、ハ、今、マ、宣、明、セ、ラ、レ、タ
ル、以、テ、今、後、ハ、唯、タ、進、ン、テ、運、河
ヲ、建、設、ス、ル、一、事、ア、ル、ト、シ、
界、ノ、平、和、同、ク、大、統、領、ノ、態
度、ヲ、証、固、カ、ル、如、キ、政、治、上、ノ、必

要、ハ、最、早、存、在、ス、ル、以、テ、斯、レ、証
固、カ、ル、其、際、ヲ、絶、ツ、可、ク、從、
大、統、領、ノ、過、去、三、年、内、其、心
力、ヲ、注、中、未、リ、タ、ル、方、針、即、チ、
ハ、テ、ノ、國、民、ト、ノ、親、好、關、係、ヲ、削
弱、シ、何、レ、ノ、國、民、ト、モ、纏、綿、的、同
盟、關、係、ヲ、生、カ、レ、テ、一、方、
針、ヲ、繼、紹、ス、ル、於、テ、自、由、
云、々、
要、之、今、日、之、建、國、ノ、既、報、之、通、
兩、黨、共、互、ニ、鑑、テ、割、リ、テ、爭、ス、ル、
然、レ、モ、網、領、ト、シ、テ、之、主、ト、シ、テ、大、
正、十、六、日、

政策ニ就テ論議ヲ闡ハシタル
 ノミヤリ以テ通例大統領選挙
 ノ場合ニ於テ表ルハ国民一般ニ
 執ハルノ送攀ニ於テ殆ビ之ヲ
 見ル能ハズ焉ニ寧ロ進取攻撃
 ノ地歩ヲ占ム可カリシテ党ガ競
 争上不利ノ地位ニ陥ルラレ
 不得止ニ至リシハ亦々怪ムコト
 此ル可キカ
 右選挙ノ結果トシテ大統領今
 後ノ施政方針如何及現閣
 員ノ交送攀ニ就テ早ク既ニ説
 ヲ傳アルモノナキニアラサルモ概シテ

甚間記者貴人ノ揣摩臆説
 ニ過キス依是將來ヲセントスルハ
 時機尙未タ早キ儀カトモ存
 在ニ國務長官ハ氏ノ依然ト
 シテ現職ニ止マルベキハ大統領
 書記ノ手ヲ引テ表セラレタル以
 事實トス可ク其他在歐大使
 中ニ二三ノ変動ヲ見又ロウケル氏
 カ早晩在法公使ニ任命セラ
 ルハキハ既ノ内定ノ事ナヤコト
 又
 明治三十七年十一月廿三日
 右報告於敬具

在米國
 臨時代理公使 日置 益
 外務大臣男爵小村 壽太郎 殿

明治三十八年二月八日接受

公信第一號
 フリントン知事交迭 三件
 受第一七七八號

当フリントンの知事ヘンリーゴラフライド
 氏満期ヲ以テ退職新任知事
 アルマンドイーミード氏 Albert G. Mead,
 ベリンカム市法律學士ニ昨十一月ヲ以テ
 就職同日新任知事事務授受
 式舉行セラレタルヒヨ本日の報見
 一タリ

右及報告ニ板具
 明治三十八年一月十二日
 左シヤトル

4
 9

法廷に準り備きりたり警備に近未
 稀とん盛曲下り文ナリナリ 殊に治
 道大員一りり行到りハテ喚呼
 考賛そん市民、勸告市中に満
 ナ他事、盛況ツ屋キリ或ん新聞紙
 ハアブラハハリシニシ、執務宜禁或ハ
 素新ノ如ク熱誠ナリ知也ツ文ナリ
 ル者ナリ各地ヲ集テ了素とん群集
 大気候ツ見ントそんマツルシホト
 ルリスナリ其人ツ見ンカオノ事ナリト
 ホハ片ん此事ニシ大気候ノ望
 日ニ登、江盛下ホ事ん様相ナリ
 之ヲ右及長候ナリナリ

以後三月八日
 上米特命官格候平山五郎



外務大臣官守山村封太郎
 迄テ現大気候、新機以事種先例
 ン変更シ田候ツ打夜元ノ所方已之
 例ニ議言ニ共ニ見致ナリ如ク経来
 各田目、候リ網密、唐風ナリ例ト
 せん、現大気候、大國ニ関シ言及ニ申
 こと止テ、候ハ、事ナ申進、事ナ
 今候、新機、屋元ノ事ニ、例ナリ
 僅々千数、百言ノ者、短ナリ、文字ヲ以テ
 至、方政、大方針、ヲ叙述シ、及、其

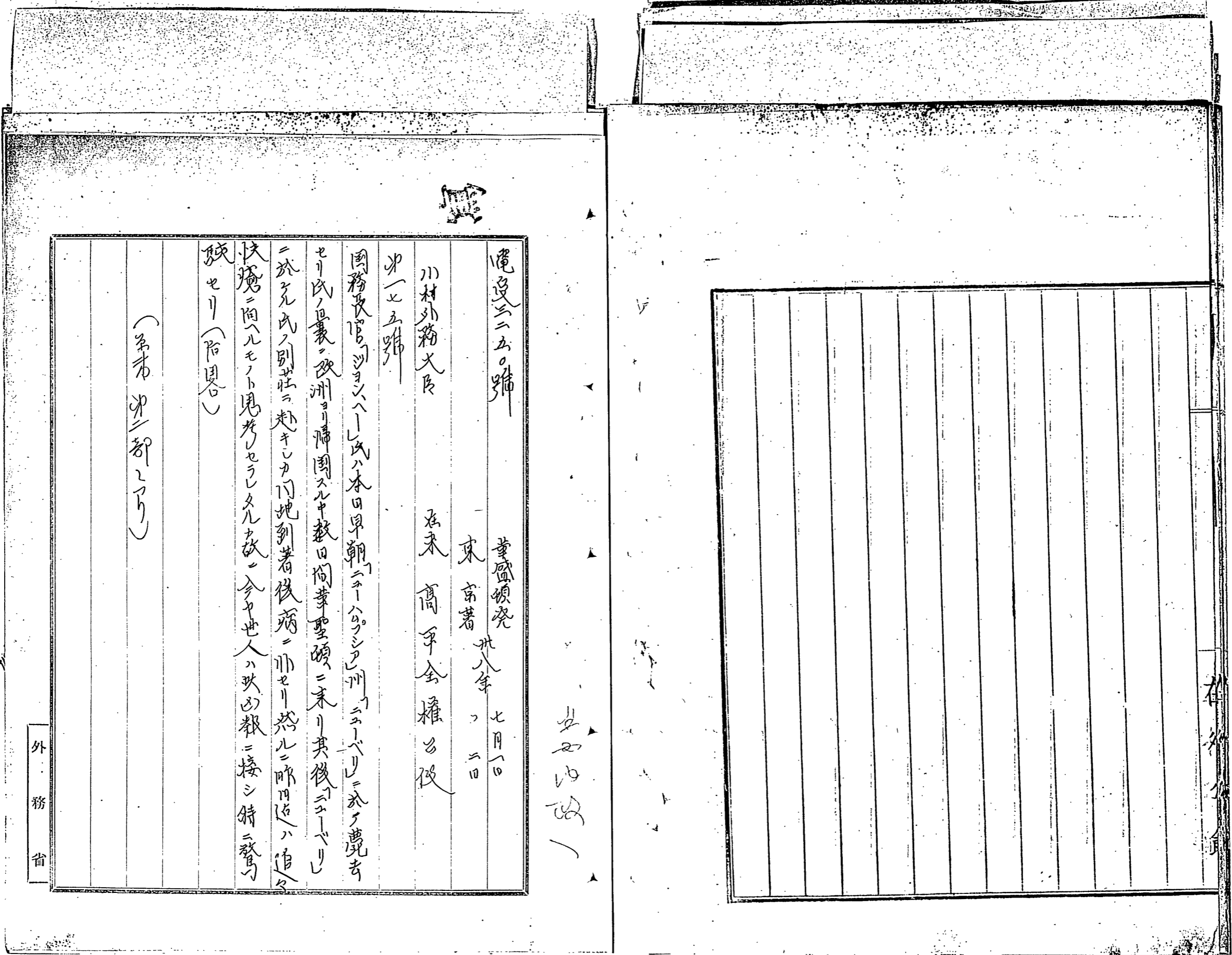
正
 十
 八
 日

思想ノ発展ハモトメテ其ノ善ヲ行フ
ルニ在リ

村松 公貞

President Roosevelt's Inaugural Address.

My Fellow Citizens:
No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called the vigor and effort without which the mightier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a free people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.
Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others; and duties to ourselves; and we can shrink neither. We become a great nation; forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as becomens a people with such possibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our actions that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, found most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single out as a subject for insolent aggression.
Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population, and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have ourselves to face; other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our various material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety in which the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy, and the welfare of the world as it is today and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching courage to solve them aright.
I offer all through the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the fact that these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is a noble and difficult task, but we know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the people who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage which we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the every-day affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.



電受三二五の號

董盛頓宛

東京著

廿八年 七月十日

川村外務大臣

在米

高平全權公使

中一七五號

國務院外務省に於てハ本日本日早朝「ニチハラシク」州「ニチベリ」ニ於テ電送
セリ此ノ電報ニ致洲ヨリ歸國スル中教日尙業聖頓ニ来リ其後「ニチベリ」
ニ於テ此ノ別荘ニ赴キシカ内地到着後「病」ニ罹リ然ルニ昨田道ハ道々
扶養ニ向ヘルモノト見考レセラレタルヲ故ニ今ヤ世人ハ政出報ニ接シ特ニ致
候セリ（附送）

（米本 中ニ部コアリ）

外務省

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

No. 3345.

Washington, July 6th, 1905.

Rec'd, July 7th, 11.50 a.m.

No. 188. Reported Elieu Root accepted offer Secretary of State.

Takahira.

5/1/02

Washington, July 7, 1905.
Rec'd " " 12. " 7-18. a.m.
Takahira.
No. 188.
As to Secretary of State in a President announced
Mr. Elieu Root accepted the offer. It is held that his
formal appointment will take place in a fortnight. He is
a French friend of Japanese.
Takahira.

大 宗 官 署 印 信 簿

Washington, July, 11, '05.
Rec'd " 12, " 7-28. a.m.
Katsura,
Tokie.
NO. 195. 7/27.....
As the Secretary of State the President announced
Mr. Elihu Root accepted the offer. It is said that his
formal appointment will take place in a fortnight. He is
a pronounced friend of Japanese.

Washington, July, 11, '05. NO. 3392.

Rec'd " 12, " 7-28. a.m.

Katsura,
Tokie.

NO. 195. 7/27.....

As the Secretary of State the President announced
Mr. Elihu Root accepted the offer. It is said that his
formal appointment will take place in a fortnight. He is
a pronounced friend of Japanese.

Takahira.

大臣 次官 郵政 通商 人事 會計 取調

No. 3522
17 wds.

Washington, July --- 1905

Received, " 21 " 12-25 p.m.

Katsura,
Tokyo.

No. 213. Received formal announcement of assumption of official duties by new Secretary of State.

Takahira.



米川 氏
宛
在

電信譯文 華盛頓發
在米川氏
高平全權使
第 二 三 號
新國務長官ヲ就職ノ旨公然ノ通知接スリ

9/1

9/1

明治廿八年八月八日接受

書政務局

公第69号

國務長官選任ノ関スル件

一一一〇〇

國務長官ジョーンズ氏死亡ニ付ケル其
 後任者選定ニ関レ種々ノ説有之新聞
 紙ノ見當モ又此ニ重リ或ハ現陸軍長官
 タフト氏後任タルベレト云コ或ハ此程追駐
 英大使タリシケヨト氏之ヲ継クナレト云フ
 モノアリ或ハ前陸軍長官エルネートルト氏
 ナレト云フモノアリレカ結局ルートルト氏其後任
 ニ据ルコト相成リ本年七月十日付第51号
 拙電ヲ以テ中進改通リ大流頷ニ其ケハ
 本月八日ルートルト氏カ國務長官就任ノコ
 トヲ業諸セラレタル旨公表相成改就任ノ

義、同以位米取扱后、法律事務取
 片付等、都合有之、二三週間後、相成ル
 由、有之、改
 ルート氏ハ、所業知之通り、前大統領マツキ
 シンレー氏ノ内閣ニ入りテ、陸軍長官ノ椅子
 ヲ占ム、當時米西戦争ヲ引続キ、陸軍
 省ノ事務ハ煩シ煩シ極メタルニ、同氏ハ
 鋭活ニ之ヲ処理シタルニ、吉大更ニ、米米
 宿弊ヲ一掃シテ、同省ノ時務ニ少ナカラ
 サル改良ヲ加ヘタル、敏腕ニ、凡トニ當國人間
 ニ、喧傳セル所ナルカ、其後ルースベルト氏マツ
 キシレ、内閣ヲ引継クニ、嘗テ、同氏ト引キ
 続キ、陸軍長官トシテ、一昨年来、家改上

ノ都合、依リ、其職ヲ辞シ、紐育市
 ニ於テ法律事務、任事スルコトナリ
 現下、同市ニ於ケル七モ、名已年護
 士、有之、其地、今回三十萬冊内外ノ年報
 ヲ、地々テ、國務長官タルコトヲ、策謀スルニ
 事、リ、先次第、ハ、一、愛國ノ精神ニ、基
 キ、一、將來大統領タル地歩ヲ、作ラシカ
 爲メ、ナリト、説有之、改、同氏ハ、年來、我國
 ニ、厚キ同情ヲ、寄セ、格、是、迄、我、邦、人、
 正テ、タル、慈善事業等、ニ、常ニ、助、助、
 ヲ、怠ラズ、現ニ、其、使用人、ニ、至ル、迄、陸、軍、
 長官、時、代、ヨリ、今日、ニ、至ル、迄、本、邦、人、ヲ、使
 用シ、此、ル、次第、ナレバ、今回、國、務、長、官、ニ

在米國日本領事館

任セラルル付ケハ固ヨリヘー氏ノ方針ヲ
變更スルカ如キトハ萬々之レナカルヘキノミ
テラス諸般ノ事項ニ就キヘー氏時化ト
均シク何等不便宜ヲ感スル事ハ可無ク
ト存歟

右具報申進候致具

明治三十八年七月十日

在米國
特命全權公使高平小五郎

臨時外務大臣伯爵桂太郎殿

明治三十八年七月十日

善政醫局

止

坂田

未田

未田

公卿等ノ御
才五十九回中一ツ誠實を以て
統帥教を以て

才五十九回中一ツ誠實を以て
月限即チ先甲より迄に
ワシ大統帥に依りて其
の成り且平本邦に於て
ハ不為難事也中ニ四
中今般公利名方お教
其年供養所也
為其時會上下中
委其後多也名表
其重所也

三二四号
和成中候

