

第3門

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

増付 No. 34

Washington

Received, Jan 29 1909 10:20 a.m.

Komura,
Tokio.

No. 16.

Robert Bacon succeeded Root as Secretary of
State twenty seventh.

Takahira.

明治三十二年三月八日接受
書政務局
第三課
受第 三九八四號

公第一七〇号
明治三十二年一月三十一日

左本
特命全權大使男寺高平小五郎

外務大臣佐々木小太郎

國務長官及國務一等次官更迭ノ件

ルイスト氏、イブラヒム氏ノ後任トシテ紐育ニ選
出シ院議員ニ舉ケラレ来ルニ力四日ヨリ折取ニ就
クベキコト、オムネリタルヲ以テ、一、折ラウ休養ノ機
会ヲ得ルト、一、又タ氏ノ下ニ國務一等次官タリシ
バーコシ氏、折ラウ國務長官タルノ業ヲ行フ也

第三課
決

レノレトノ希望ヨリ一カ廿六日ヲ以テ國務長官ノ
取ヲ辞シ「ベロコン」(Robert Bacon)氏ハ之ヲ
廿七日ヲ以テ國務長官ニ任セラレタリ(後報第一六
号報告)

而レテ右「ベロコン」氏ノ後任トシテハ日本大使館人會
米國子務員附書記官トシテ之ヲ致シ印ニ出サ
レタル「オラッフリ」(John Calhoun O'Laughlin)
氏新ニ國務一高次官ニ任セラレタリ

而又三カ月ヨリ以テ開帳スル「ダフト」内閣々員ノ
撰擧ニ就テハ米海ノ世評アルモ「ハックス」氏ノ
國務長官トシトニ決シタルハ何レモ尚未定ナル
カハシ

「ハックス」(Philander C. Knox)氏(千八百五十二年一月

六日生)「ペンシルヴェニア」州「ピッツバーグ」ノ出身ニシテ
大統領「マッキンレー」氏及現大統領「ルーズヴェルト」氏
ノ下ニ數年司法長官ノ職ヲ充テ今南高チ
九百四年六月以後ニ同ヲ撰出上院議員トシテ
現ニ在任ニ立リ法律家トシテ名ヲ著シ家トシテ
後嗣圓歴聲望甚ニ高ク資財又ク頗ル裕ナルモノ
アリ「ルート」氏ニ次テ好個適任ノ國務長官タリ
ベシトハ党派ノ別ヲ問ハズ一被ニ選メラルモノハナクハ
ナクハ

(余白)

右米國日本大使館

明治四十二年三月二十日
 外務大臣伯耆小村孝太郎殿
 本年カ一統ノ新獲士リチャードエー、ハリンジャー氏
 ハ未月ヲ以テ就職スルヲ米國新大統領タフト
 氏ノ下ニ内務卿ノ橋本正太郎ニ決定セラル同氏
 ノ略歴左ノ如シ
 明治四十二年二月廿日
 在沙港
 金事 田中龍吉
 明治四十二年三月二十日
 主務 通商
 密
 機密
 第 3 門
 取調
 會計
 人事
 通商
 政務
 次官
 大臣

No. 807
 (Plain)
 Washington,
 Received, March 10th, 1909. 4-35 p.m.
 Komura,
 Tokio.
 No. 36 Received official communication of Knox's
 appointment as Secretary of State.
 Takahira.

千八百五十八年生

マサチューセッツ州ウサリナムス大学卒業
亦復士トナリ先以米シヤン市ニ開業
千八百九十年ノ二年今各五裁判所コレシ
ンヨナリ其後マサ州ジェフアーソン郡上法院
お事トナリ

千九百四年ノ六年 シヤトル市長

千九百七年二月 今各五裁判所土地局長トナリ

千九百八年ノ一 辭職

馬サ州州リリ日國大臣ヲシタツ今田カ
長初シテ而シテ現任ノ報及ニミバタフト新大
統領ノ下ニ太平洋沿岸諸州出身ノ唯一ノ閣
員ナリ

同氏ハ大学卒業以來其居父ノ其任地ニ在
地ニ任シ久シク然ルニシヤトル人ニシテ謹厳勤
リ以テ知ラレ政治家風ト云フモリモ寧ト云キ
亦多ク人物ナリ

同氏ハ半ニ日本及日本人ヲ愛護シ其在日
胞ニ多大ノ同情ヲ有シ此ニ於テ有力ナル親
日論者ノ一人ニシテ日本ノ今日其他日本人ノ僅ス
ル餐宴會合等ニシテ泰シテ出席シ其雄辯ヲ振
ヒテ日本ノ為ニ半ニ辯護説明ノ任ヲ負ヒ
馬州カ加州ノ如キ激烈ナル排日論者ヲ出サ
ル他ニ原因アリト雖モ亦同氏ノ如キ人物ノ公
明正大ナル言論ニ爲テ復ニ負フ知カラズト云
名士カ太平洋沿岸州ノ出身者トシテ由因

員ノ一人ルニ誠ニ度實スベキ者ナリト候
右五報告矣故具

第三課
富

明治四十二年四月五日接受

善政事務局

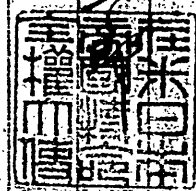
公第三六號

五九四ノ

明治四十二年三月五日

在米

此等金権は使男等高平山主



外務大臣伯耆山村壽太郎殿

明治四十二年四月五日
善政事務局
公第三六號
五九四ノ
明治四十二年三月五日
在米
此等金権は使男等高平山主

新大統領就任ノ件
新大統領タフト氏及副大統領シヤーマン氏ノ就任式ハ昨ヨリ以テ議事堂内ニ行ハレ其隆々フト氏ハ前例ニ則リ別紙新聞切抜ノ如ク演説ヲ試ミ右演説ノ内容ハ當年七月二十九日付

公第九百九十九号ヲ以テ中
 代ノ使補義務演説ト此同一ノ有
 其ハ其議院改定案ニハ外國ノ對米商
 業政策ノ如何ニ依リテハ其國ヲ輸
 入品ノ對シテ高率ナル議院ヲ課シ
 得ベキ規定ヲ包含セラルノ必要ヲ
 提唱セラルハ後者ニ是ザリシ所ニシテ
 帝國ノ取リ多シ注目スベキ部
 分ナリ此他條約義務ノ履行ニ對スル
 現制ノ不備ヲ補フスベキ者ヲモ實事
 明瞭ニ示スルハモタフト氏以前ノ大統領
 ニシテ此種ノ宣言ヲ爲スル者ハ一二
 人止マラザルモ此義知々如ク今日迄未ダ

實行ニ至ラザルハ微スレバ「タフト」氏が
 果シテ此ヲ現實ニスルヲ得ルヤハ甚ダ
 疑數次第ナリ被存
 別紙送付旁々此致中進出ノ數
 具
 追テ別紙中「移民」ノ關スル部分ハ
 連ニ此致旁々ニ供シ置クノ必要アル
 事ト信ジ其間不取敢テ電第三三三
 号以テ報告ス及置カ也

(本三三三三
 号ニ即シテ)

Following is the inaugural address of President William Howard Taft, delivered at the Capitol yesterday:

Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

At the office of an inaugural address, I gave a summary outline of the main points of my policy. I said that, so far as they can be anticipated, I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as a result to find his hands in the reforms which he has initiated. I placed myself to my promises and to the demands of the party platform upon which I was elected to office. If I did not make the main point of the program of these reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawless combinations of capital, invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which I have taken to carry out this legislation, passed on his recommendation, have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which have been pursued, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

Pledged to Federal Supervision.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the proper time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislation and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the antitrust law have been urged by my predecessor, and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a more general supervision and restriction to protect the public interest in the stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the Department of Justice, of the bureau of corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to effective cooperation of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit, at the first regular session of the Incoming Congress in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the antitrust and the interstate commerce law and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

Will Assure Business Stability.

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect of those things that may be done and those that are prohibited which is essential to the life

...of all further such a plan
...all themselves of these methods of
combining capital and effort deemed
necessary to reach the highest degree of
economic efficiency at the same time

100

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be pro-

'EXPOSED' TO RISK OF WAR.

"By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the Federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in States or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any State or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if Federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by Congress."

condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure.

The scope of a modern government in that it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez-faire school of political writers, and that, including mass popular approval. In the Department of Agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on.

The importance of supervising business great railways and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods, are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

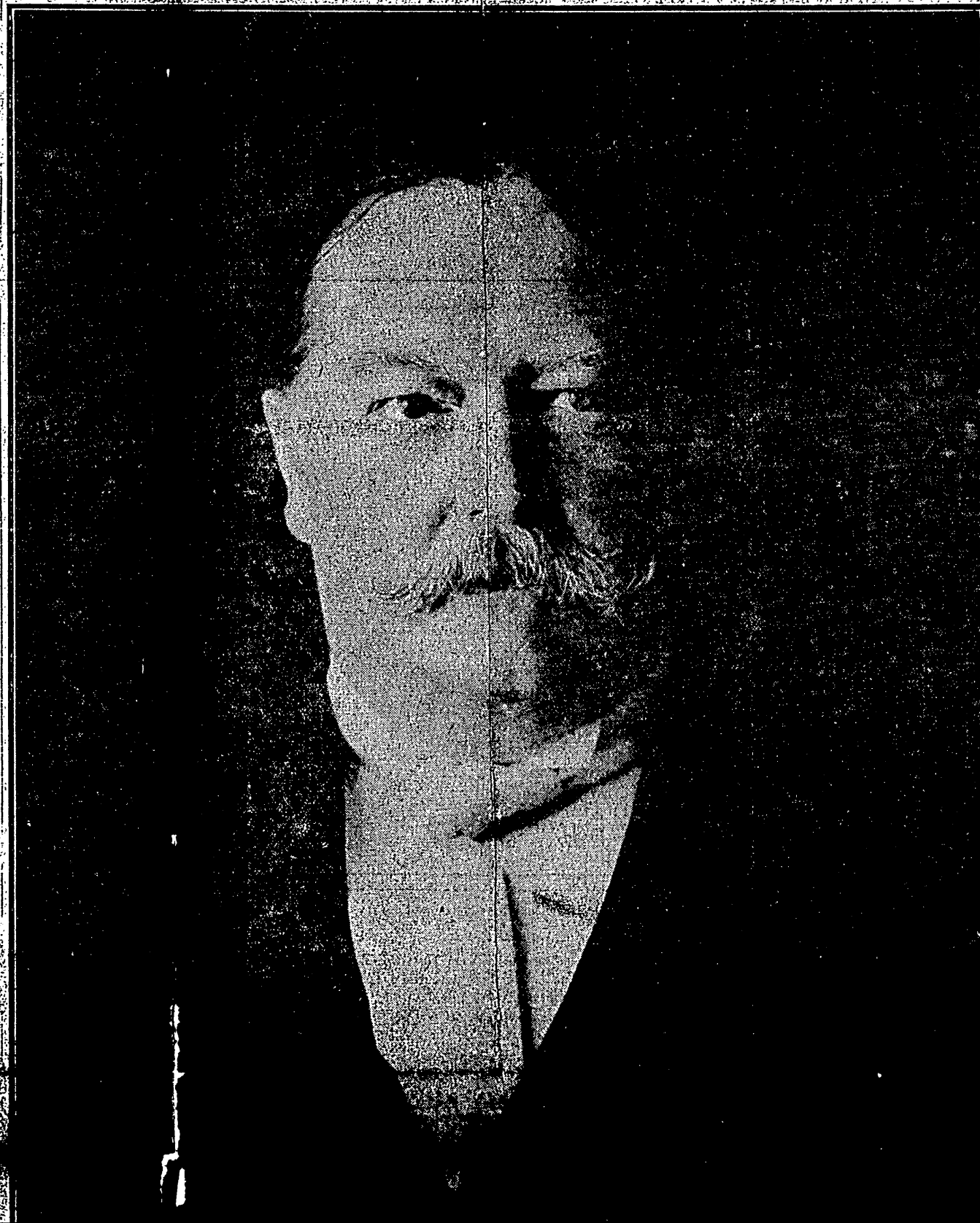
Conservation of Resources

The putting into force of laws which will insure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways, and the proper government functions which must involve large expenditure of property performed. While some of them are the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them.

permanent improvement, like the
 tract, enterprise, and should be paid
 for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue
 of which will distribute its cost between
 the present and future generations in
 accordance with the benefits derived.

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

majority of the Mississippi when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined; and should not be provided for in the same way.



THE TARIFF.

"A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected I shall call Congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March. In order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in the country, whether of the farm, mine, or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination."

The work on the canal is making more satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by Com.

gress after a full consideration of t

conflicting reports of the majority, a minority of the consulting board, after the recommendation of the War Relocation Authority, and the Commission. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus, make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the Panama Canal by a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun locks, which are the key of the lock type.

The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of the newly revealed evidence which shows that the laws were formed in the original discussion of the canal to go on under almost effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his few army engineers associated with him and will certainly be completed early.

the next administration, if not before.
Some type of canal must be constructed.
The lock type has been selected. We are
all in favor of having it built as promptly
as possible. We must not how, therefore,
keep up a fire in the rear of the agent
whom we have authorized to do our work
on the isthmus. We must hold up the
same standard of efficiency.

hand, and speaking for the income administration. I wish to say that I have

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

to the governments of our neighboring Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues, and the sugar crop is

tinues unabated. The business con-
ditions in the Philippines are not all th-

not been passed, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of Southern legislation must and will tend to obey it; and so long as the statutes of the States meet the test of this amendment, and are not otherwise inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or within the province of the Federal government to interfere with the regulation by Southern States of their domestic affairs.

Industrial Education Favored

There is in the South a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do class of the people in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last 50 years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that the future will witness a greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society on the farm, and in the shop, and in other occupations may come.

The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will; and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to live for the good of the Nation.

encouraging the race to rally against them, subjected at times to feelings of injustice growing out of it, they may well be our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement, and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall

be pursued.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in the case of any race, an appointment to an office in the government of a community in which the race feels is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the detriment (and increase of prejudice) which the appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretence of racial feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of the

existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who are to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime if it has been done to prevent a better state of relations between the negroes and the white South will continue to grow and mature.

and more of the same.

small, reserved, and unassuming man, a great controversialist, and a man who calls for Fatherless and Motherless power. My distinguished predecessor

given much attention to the

work of formulating into practical shape such proposals is a task which the highest executive officers of the government should undertake. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

To Call Extra Session March 15

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call Congress into extra session to meet on the 15th day of March. In order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to agriculture, and to the country, whether of the farm, mine, or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad, and have a provision which shall put into force upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, that the measure of the tariff alone stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

Must Be Genuine Revision

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it, necessarily hits all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are so important, it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperative, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power, and that it be based on a consideration of the whole tariff, not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to antitrust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action upon the revision of the tariff has been determined upon as more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the present session. I venture this as a suggestion only, for the course to be taken by Congress, upon the call of the executive, is wholly within its discretion.

Suggests Inheritance Tax

In the making of a tariff bill, the prime motive is taxation, and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must, of course, have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it, and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these, I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

False Economy Condemned

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible, and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible, is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. It is especially true when we are faced with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective, and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects, the result is as much to be con-

demanded of the government as it is of the individual citizen. The government must be able to pay for the things it does, and it must be able to pay for the things it does not do. The government must be able to pay for the things it does, and it must be able to pay for the things it does not do.

Must Keep Up Army and Navy

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests. In the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality, I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy, and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in cooperation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Fort and Men Needed

Our fortifications are yet in a state of very partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of more prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out, with great force and striking language, the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources, and the foreign trade of our nation, and which has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations, and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm for Peace

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into no war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague Tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists. If we did not realize that with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the Orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure re-

formations of a financial panic. The monetary community lately appeared in giving full consideration to existing conditions, and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

"The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible, and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible, is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are faced with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects, the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure."

Admission of Asiatics

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent, or failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present Federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a State or a city, not under the control of the Federal government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect.

To Enforce Treaty Rights

By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal government. If our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in States or cities not within our control.

If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any State or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if Federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by Congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrass-

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The incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty or deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

I sincerely hope that the incoming Congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibilities of increasing this trade in the Orient, in the Philippines and in South America are known to every one who has given the matter attention. The direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures.

Direct Lines a Necessity

The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South America has been brought to the attention of Congress by my predecessor, and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that con-

tinents of a financial panic. The monetary community lately appeared in giving full consideration to existing conditions, and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest.

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PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

"REFORMS OF MY PREDECESSOR."

"I believe that the amendments to be proposed (to antitrust and interstate commerce laws) are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor."

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COLOR PROBLEM IN SOUTH

"Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and an appreciation of their progress, and this just policy shall be pursued. But it may well admit of doubt whether in the case of any race an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender."

Must Observe Fifteenth Amendment

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race progress and its present condition. The fifteenth amendment secured them freedom; the fourteenth amendment due process of law; protection of property, and the pursuit of happiness; and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the right to vote, because he was a negro. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the fifteenth amendment has not been generally observed, it ought to be observed, and the tendency of Southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

Injunctions Must Remain

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to the convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and have the inevitable result of increasing the most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment. When submitted to the American people, the secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

To Put Check on Abuses

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely. In the future American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearlessness of the administration of justice be interfered with. Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to Congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the consideration, sympathy, and support of my fellow-citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

INDOOR CEREMONY

Taft Second President to Take Oath in Senate.

CHIEF JUSTICE CONSIDERED

Fear of Risk in Bad Weather Causes Change in Plans.

Scene in the Historic Chamber a Memorable One—Distinguished Audience Permitted to Applaud, in Defiance of Rules—Roosevelt Bids Hearty Adieu to His Successor—Tributes Are Paid to Fairbanks and Sherman.

For the second time in the life of the nation a President yesterday took the oath of office in the chamber of the United States Senate, instead of on the east portico of the Capitol, as has been customary for 75 years.

Consideration for the health of the venerable chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, as well as that of his associates, and of other distinguished men who would have been exposed to grave risk had the ceremony taken place outdoors in such weather as that prevailing yesterday, led to the abandonment of the original program.

Consequently William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States, took the oath and delivered his inaugural address in the Senate chamber. The Senate galleries began to fill with

spectators shortly after 9 o'clock. There was no crushing and no crowding. The committee on arrangements had so perfected the plans for the event that tickets had been issued only to such a number of persons as could be expected to fill the galleries comfortably. Each senator had been allowed two tickets, and each representative one. At previous inaugurations the committee had been extremely liberal in its distribution of tickets, with the result that hundreds had been obliged to stand in the corridors.

The senators began arriving at 9 o'clock also. Some of them had been obliged to come on foot because of the impossibility of getting any sort of a vehicle, and they were in no gentle mood. Some of the language that was heard in the cloakrooms touching on and appertaining to the weather was a bit lacking in dignity, to put it mildly.

The ordinary whirling chairs, with which the Senate chamber is equipped, had been removed and small cane-seated chairs substituted. These were ranged in semicircles about the chamber, affording seating accommodations not only for the members of the Senate, but for the members of the House of Representatives, the governors of States, and other distinguished guests. The front row of seats contained brown leather chairs reserved for the members of the diplomatic corps, the justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the retiring cabinet, and others. The senators occupied seats on the south side of the chamber, and when the final session of the Senate was held the north side of the chamber was vacant.

Outside Ceremony Abandoned.

The weather was so outrageously impossible outside that it was early hinted that there was a possibility of the inaugural ceremonies being conducted within the Senate chamber instead of outside in the drying snow. Immediately after the arrival at the Capitol of the members of the joint committee on arrangements, an informal meeting was held and it was decided to abandon the idea of an outside ceremony and to have the inauguration of both the President and Vice President held inside.

Some of the members suggested that the ceremony of swearing in the President be conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol, but this idea was abandoned after a few moments' discussion, because of the confusion which would undoubtedly result from such a plan.

Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were consulted before final action was taken. They were loath to disappoint the throng outside, but they agreed that because of the bad weather it would be better for every one concerned if the ceremonies were conducted inside the building.

Formal announcement of the committee's decision was read in both the House and Senate shortly after 11 o'clock. It was received with every sign of satisfaction. Announcement of the change was also made outside, from the presidential stand, and the thousands of persons who were suffering from pneumonia and bronchitis, to do their worst, while they stood in slush almost ankle deep, set up a mighty groan of displeasure.

The Senate galleries were entirely full, and the south side of the chamber needed to its utmost capacity when the Senate finished its labors at 12 o'clock and appointed a committee, consisting of Senators Cullom and Teller, to wait on the President and inform him that it had finished its labors and awaited some word from him.

Mrs. Taft and Her Children.

In the front row of the galleries, at the southern end of the room, sat Mrs. Taft, surrounded by her children. The new first lady of the land wore a purple tailor-made suit with hat to match, and sat throughout the ceremony with perfect poise and self-command. At her right sat the oldest son, Robert Taft, looking serious and solemn. At his right sat his father, the President's daughter, Charles F. Taft, looking blue. Next to him sat his youngest son, Charles Taft, his face aglow with an eager smile, his eyes twinkling, and his whole little body alive with keen, nervous excitement.

Charles F. Taft, the President's brother, sat at the side of the President. His wife, back of him, sat the new President's elderly aunt, who is one for 74 years. The old lady, who is more than 70 years of age, viewed the proceedings with calm serenity. She was accompanied by her husband, a former representative from New York, and by her three sons, Richard Sherman, Sherman Sherman, and Sherman Sherman.

The President's children, who were seated in the front row, were all dressed in their best. The President's daughter, Charles F. Taft, was dressed in a blue suit, and her husband, Charles F. Taft, was dressed in a blue suit. The President's son, Robert Taft, was dressed in a blue suit, and his wife, Mrs. Taft, was dressed in a blue suit.

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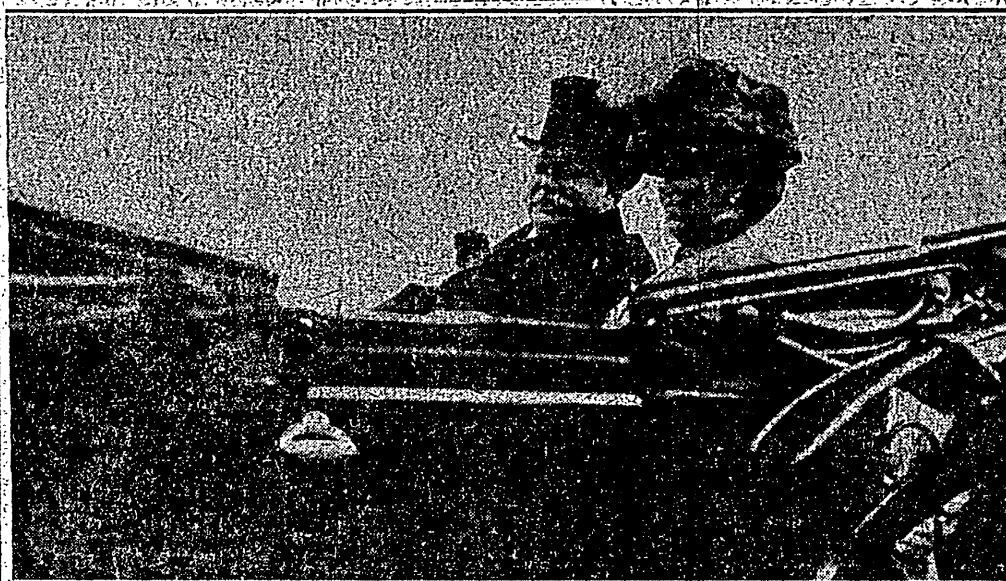
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PRECEDENT IS SET BY MRS. TAFT.



Wife of the President accompanies him on trip back from Capitol to the White House.

Muldoon's after a six weeks' course of sprouts," remarked one of the correspondents when Mr. Root entered the chamber.

Incidentally, Mr. Root came in for more applause throughout the proceedings than any one else except the incoming and outgoing Presidents and Vice Presidents. It was spontaneous applause, too, and it was joined in with gusto by the diplomats present, all of whom are known to have a singularly high opinion of his talents and career as a public man.

The veterans like Mr. Cullom, Mr. Teller, Mr. Carter, Mr. Hale and Mr. Aldrich, looked on without much apparent interest, and wore a sort of "I wish this was over" expression.

Governors Attract Attention.

At the south end of the chamber sat Gov. Hughes of New York, flanked by Gov. Hadley of Missouri, and Gov. Fort of New Jersey, with both of whom he conversed at intervals. Next to Gov. Hadley sat the new Attorney General, George Wickersham, and with him were Charles Nagel, the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Richard Ballinger, the new Secretary of the Interior. Frank H. Hitchcock, the new Postmaster General, and William McKim, the new Secretary of the Treasury, and Jacob M. Dickinson, the new Secretary of War, also had seats in the room. George W. Meyer, the new Secretary of the Navy, and James Wilson, the reappointed Secretary of Agriculture, had seats with the members of President Roosevelt's retiring cabinet, in the front row, and Philander C. Knox, the new Secretary of State, had a place at the side of President Roosevelt, when the latter arrived.

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Kizzam Bey, Turkey, and Senor de la Barra, Mexico.

The ministers and charges followed. The ambassadors took seats in the front row to the right and the other diplomats and guests behind them. All ascended keenly interested in the proceedings, particularly Mr. Jussaraud and Mr. Bryce. It was noted that throughout the proceedings there were only three men in the entire room who wore anything on their heads. These were the Turkish ambassador, who kept his red fez on throughout the ceremonies; the Persian minister, who wore his black astrakhan; and Mr. Wu, who kept his black cap on, and his long hands hidden in his capacious sleeves.

When the diplomats had been seated, the justices of the Supreme Court filed into the room, headed by the venerable Chief Justice Fuller, whose long white hair gave him an indelible air of dignity. The justices wore their black robes and took seats in the front row, to the right of the presiding officer. There were present Justices Harlan, Brewer, White, Peckham, Holmes, Day, and Moody. Justice McKenna was absent.

The members of the House of Representatives were announced next, and they filed in, headed by Speaker Cannon, with the inevitable red carnation in his buttonhole. The inevitable bland smile, and the inevitable spry step of a college youth, he seemed to be radiating good nature and was received with loud applause. He took a seat at the side of the Vice President. The members of the House followed after him, two abreast, and took the places assigned to them.

The President of the United States and the President-elect, he called Taft and Roosevelt enter.

Necks were craned and the silence became almost audible as the doors were swung open again. First came

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

Root's Prophecy in 1904 of Taft's Future.

This remarkable toast to William Howard Taft was proposed by Elihu Root at a reception tendered him by the latter at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1904, on Mr. Root's retirement from and Mr. Taft's succession to the Secretaryship of War.

The toast, with brimming glasses to be quaffed, there's but one name tonight, and that is Taft. A name we're proud to take upon our lips. Then drain our glasses—his no toast for sips. Glasses clink and raise three roasting cheers. For him we hail as prince among his peers. May threatening clouds on him be torn to shreds. Health, fame and joy with him their dwelling make. Abiding love, prosperity and peace. Attend his way till days allotted cease. We cannot weigh hereat our genial feast. His heavy burden here at last.

The toast, with brimming glasses to be quaffed, there's but one name tonight, and that is Taft. A name we're proud to take upon our lips. Then drain our glasses—his no toast for sips. Glasses clink and raise three roasting cheers. For him we hail as prince among his peers. May threatening clouds on him be torn to shreds. Health, fame and joy with him their dwelling make. Abiding love, prosperity and peace. Attend his way till days allotted cease. We cannot weigh hereat our genial feast. His heavy burden here at last.

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YALE MEN HONOR TAFT

Class of '78 Gives Dinner at Metropolitan Club.

TOAST DRUNK TO "BIG BILL"

Formally Laid Aside and the New President of the Country Becomes Just "One of the Boys" in the Recollections of Stoddy Days—Lush String of the White House Always to Be Out.

Taft, Taft, Big Bill, Taft! Chief of the nation we hail! The sky smiling o'er us, Shall ring with the chorus Of three times three for Taft and Mount Yale!

Gathered from the North, East, South, West, and the remotest corners of the land, the sons of 'Old Bill' of President Taft's class, gathered at the Metropolitan Club, and made merry about the banquet table, while the halls echoed with the songs of Yale.

It was the occasion of the annual dinner of the class of 1878, but it was a big night for President Taft, who was the guest of honor for about an hour and a quarter before the inauguration.

Seven of his classmates of the President took the formalities of inaugural ceremonies, and in song and spirit once more became the college boys of 1878.

Taft's smile is broader. The smile for which the President has become noted became perceptibly broader as he imbibed the contagious spirit of the evening, and simply became "Bill" Taft, or "Big Bill" Taft, as the chorus sang.

President Taft addressed his classmates in a jovial manner, which has proved an asset in his career. He remarked that for all the honors of the day nothing pleased him more than to meet again his class of '78, and be one of the boys.

He was received with cheer after cheer, and when the chief executive exclaimed that the "latch string of the White House" would hang out for the members of the class of 1878, the blue banners of Yale waved feverishly and glasses of brimming glasses were raised in a toast to the chief of the nation and to alma mater.

New Song Dedicated. The following song, composed by W. L. Douglas, class of 1878, and sung to the air of "Freshman, Wake," was dedicated to Taft as a special feature, and was enthusiastically received.

With hearty and with voices We're proudly singing beneath her banner It floats with Old Glory To tell the glad story Of honor to a son so clean and true. Sing, ye sons of Yale, sing, ye sons of Yale, Sing, ye sons of Yale, sing, ye sons of Yale.

Chief of the nation we hail! The sky smiling o'er us, Shall ring with the chorus Of three times three for Taft and Mount Yale!

With hearty and with voices We're proudly singing beneath her banner It floats with Old Glory To tell the glad story Of honor to a son so clean and true. Sing, ye sons of Yale, sing, ye sons of Yale, Sing, ye sons of Yale, sing, ye sons of Yale.

Chief of the nation we hail! The sky smiling o'er us, Shall ring with the chorus Of three times three for Taft and Mount Yale!

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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

As supplied to the

Emperor of Germany,

King of England, Prince of Wales,

King of Spain, etc.

W.L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 and \$3.50 SHOES

CAUTION The genuine Douglas name and price stamped on bottom, which protects you against high prices and inferior shoes of other makes. Insist upon having them.

Take No Substitute!

THE BEST \$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Boys' Shoes \$1.75 & \$2.00

Just like my men's \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes. Fast color. Eye let out exclusively. Catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE REASON I make and sell more men's \$3 and \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the world. The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry. If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make. My secret process of tanning the bottom sole produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other tanning process.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE STORE IN WASHINGTON: 905 PENN. AVE. N. W.

We require no money at the time you buy.

Too Busy?

Well, the excitement will soon be over and you'll have time to think about what is needed in home furnishings. Then come here and let us show you that we give more real value than any other Washington firm.

You can buy without paying any—tell us what you can afford and we trust you without contract, please.

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REEL No. 1-1002

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明治四十二年四月五日接受		第三課	
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	司法長官	George W. Vickersham
	郵政長官	Frank Harris Hitchcock
	海軍長官	George von Lengerke Meyer (前郵政長官)
	内務長官	Richard A. Bellinger
	農務長官	James Wilson (再任)
	商工務長官	Charles Nagel
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INAUGURAL
SECTION

The Washington Post.

INAUGURAL
SECTION

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

TAFT'S CABINET BRILLIANT IN LAW AND BUSINESS

Each Counselor Chosen Because of High Standing in His Profession and Exceptional Ability to Do Things in a Big Way—All Well Fitted to Carry Into Effect Reforms Begun Under the President When Secretary of War—Conservative Lawyers and Men of Affairs Who Bring to the Nation Experience of Many Years in Dealing With Questions That Now Face Lawmakers.

President Taft's administration will be distinguished for justice, sound common sense, respect for the law, and business-like and progressive conduct of the government. If the men he has selected as members of his cabinet may be considered as criterion.

Those who will sit around the council table of the nation when the first meeting of the newly appointed advisers of the President is held are Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State; Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois, Secretary of the Treasury; Joseph M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, Secretary of War; George W. Wickersham, of New York, Attorney General; Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, Postmaster General; George von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington, Secretary of the Interior; James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture; and Charles Nagel, of Missouri, Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Five of these names are lawyers who have attained high rank in their profession. Two of them are first-class business men, who, because of their integrity and capacity, have amassed wealth, and come to be regarded as leading citizens in their respective communities. One has been a farmer all his life, and is considered by many to be the greatest living authority on agriculture. Another is an efficient public servant, who has spent practically all his life in the departments in Washington, working his way from a clerkship to a cabinet place.

All of these new counselors and administrators are men who "do things." They have made good in a big way. Some are not as well known to the general public as others, but because their deeds have been extensively advertised, they have given evidence of capacity to accomplish great results in government. Many of them have only recently become closely identified with national politics. Some of them are conservative politicians, and others are more progressive.



JACOB M. GAVOOCK
DICKINSON
SECRETARY OF WAR

PHOTO BY
DANA HULL STUDIO
CHICAGO



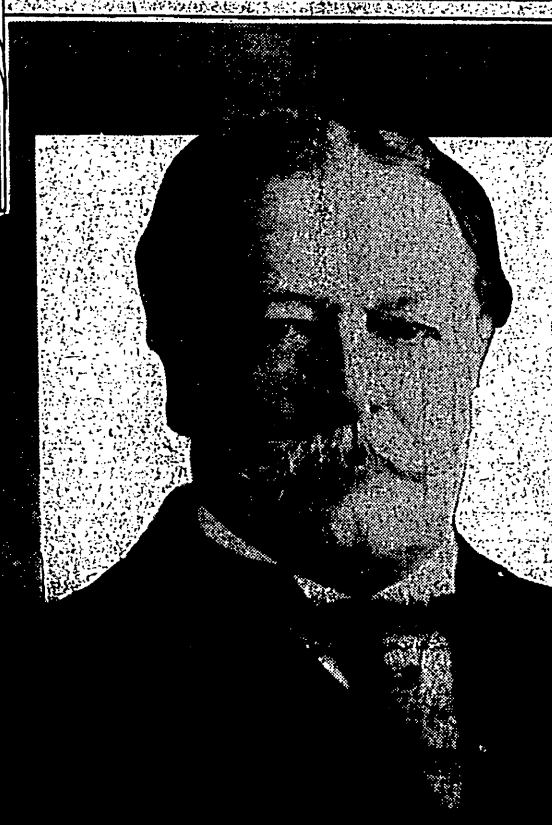
PHILANDER C. KNOX
SECRETARY OF STATE



FRANKLIN
MACVEAGH
SECRETARY OF TREASURY



WICKERSHAM
ATTORNEY GENERAL



Secretary of State Knox, "Premier," Former Attorney General, Prosecutor of the Northern Securities Case, Regulator of Trusts Under Two Administrations, and Senator. Dickinson, Ballinger, Wickersham, and Nagel Corporation and Constitutional Experts—Meyer and Hitchcock, Expert Through Long Service, and Secretary Wilson, Acknowledged Head of All Scientific Farming.

coming to Washington as the head of the Postoffice Department was but a step in the promotions that have steadily come to Mr. Meyer since 1899, when he became a member of the city government of Boston.

For three years Mr. Meyer served in that capacity, and then, for five years, from 1897, he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and for three years of that service the speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives. In 1898 he served as the chairman of the Massachusetts board of public exposition commissioners. From 1898 to 1904 he was the Republican national committeeman from his State.

President McKinley appointed him ambassador to Italy in 1900, where he represented his country for five years. In 1905 President Roosevelt transferred him to St. Petersburg, whence, after two years, he was called home and made Postmaster General.

It was in his capacity as the head of the Postoffice Department that Mr. Meyer became best known to the American people. He looked on that service as the great business department of the people and believed it should be made to serve them in every possible way. Under his supervision and control, it perhaps, has got nearer the people than ever before in history. He carried out many reforms that have been beneficial to the business interests and to the people at large. He has always been a zealous advocate of the postal savings bank and an extension of the parcel post.

He urged tests of stamp vending machines, and directed that the face side of illuminated post cards might be used for correspondence, and discontinued the practice of placing post marks on the picture side of post cards.

It also was through his efforts that the postage rates between the United States and Great Britain and Germany were reduced.

When President Taft made him his Attorney General, it was a step in the promotions that have steadily come to Mr. Meyer since 1899, when he became a member of the city government of Boston.

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

When President Taft made him his Attorney General, it was a step in the promotions that have steadily come to Mr. Meyer since 1899, when he became a member of the city government of Boston.

REEL No. 1-1002

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Philander (Chase) Knox
Secretary of State

It will not be an untitled hand that guides the affairs of state in the cabinet of President Taft. Philander Chase Knox came into the public eye first as a national figure when in 1901 President McKinley made him his Attorney General to succeed John W. Griggs, of New Jersey. Mr. Knox came to Washington with a reputation as a great corporation lawyer, and many people asked how such a lawyer could qualify for the headship of the legal department of the government. Mr. Knox had served but a short time when that question was answered in a way to satisfy the most aggressive advocate of the regulation of trusts and monopolies. His service to the government forms a chapter equalled by none of his predecessors and it was under Mr. Knox as Attorney General that the campaign was begun and carried on that failed many trusts operating in restraint of trade into court and convicted them of wrong doing. Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the department under Mr. Knox was his victory in the Northern Securities case, wherein he blazed the way for the dissolution of that combination and established a legal principle that became the forerunner of numerous other cases in which the government has brought suit on behalf of the people.

During at least the burdens of his office, he resigned from the cabinet and accepted the seat in the Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Quay. There again his was a guiding hand whenever intricate questions of law arose, and it was his advice and counsel that perfected the rate bill and gave force and vigor to the Roosevelt policy looking to the regulation of corporations. Justice Moody paid tribute to his attainments in a public speech by saying it was providential that Knox was in the Senate and that no man was more potential in framing the rate legislation than he. None stood more firmly behind the President in this matter than Senator Knox. As an influential member of the Senate Mr. Knox was consulted on all the important matters of public business, and although not a member of the committee on foreign relations, his grasp of affairs pertaining to our relations with other nations was remarkable and his advice, particularly with regard to treaties, was sought by his associates. On international as well as constitutional law Mr. Knox was an authority, and the lawyers of the foreign relations committee, big men though they were, were quite willing to consult with the senator from Pennsylvania.

It, therefore, was natural that Mr. Taft, in casting about for a premier, should early see the importance of obtaining the aid of a man so versed in domestic and foreign affairs and so skilled in the law. There probably is no portfolio other than that which he accepted that would have tempted Mr. Knox to leave the Senate. Senator Knox is not a self-made man in the usual sense of that term. He did not rise either from poverty or obscurity. He never went to bed hungry, nor did he have to work to educate himself. On the other hand, he was not the son of wealthy parents. They were all to do and his chief heritage was brains, and of these brains he has made excellent use. He was born in Brownsville, Pa., where his father was cashier of a bank. His education was completed at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and while he was attending school there, William McKinley was prosecuting attorney of Stark county. Mr. Knox learned the trade of a printer, and, being independent in spirit, saved his money and used it to support

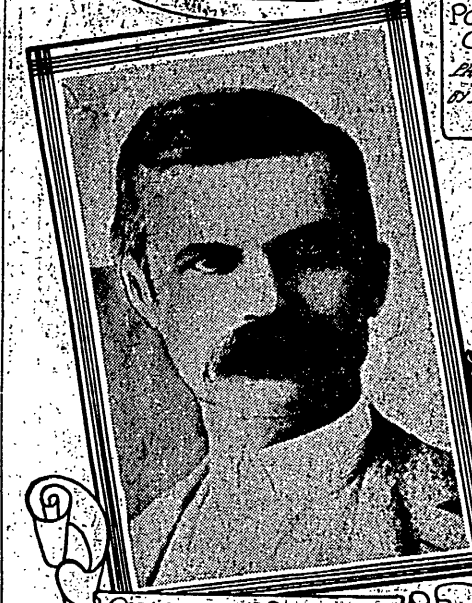
George W. Wickersham
Attorney General

himself when he began the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and the following year was appointed assistant district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania. This was the only office he ever held prior to his entrance into President McKinley's cabinet. He was 48 years of age at that time, and his friends say that in accepting that office at \$8,000 a year he gave up a law practice that amounted to more than that every month. It is understood that twice Mr. Roosevelt offered to Mr. Knox a place on the Supreme Court, and, although highly appreciating the honor, Mr. Knox declined it.

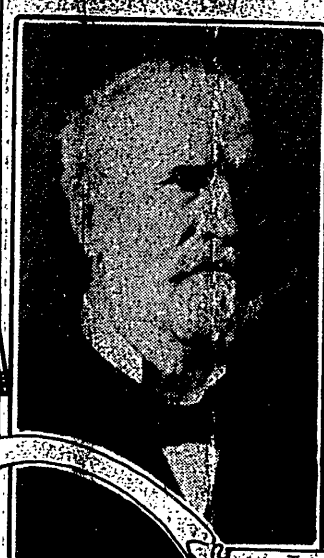
Those who have known the next Attorney General predict that his administration of the office will be distinguished for actual accomplishment, along the purely legal lines of the great battles in the courts, which have only just begun.

FRANK
HITCHCOCK

POSTMASTER
GENERAL

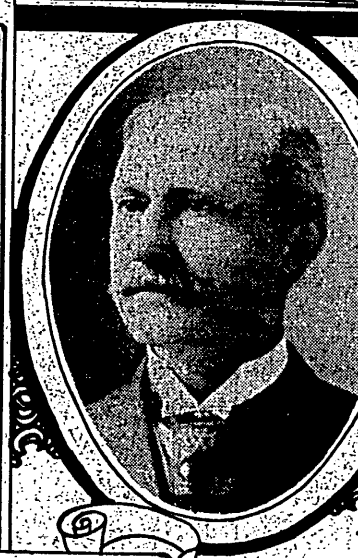


CHARLES SPAGEL
SECRETARY OF
COMMERCE AND LABOR



JAMES
WILSON
SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE

WILLIAM
HOWARD
TAFT



RICHARD
BALLINGER

SECT. OF
INTERIOR

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

Richard A. Ballinger,
Secretary of the Interior.

Richard A. Ballinger, who will succeed James A. Garfield as Secretary of the Interior, was born in Iowa 55 years ago. He was graduated from Harvard in the same class with the man he now succeeds as head of the department. He also was graduated from the Harvard law school and went from there to Kansas, where for a short time he practiced, but prospects did not seem bright enough, so he took Horace Greeley's advice and went as far West as possible. He did not stop until he reached Seattle, Wash. Again he sought clients, and this time he remained to grow up with the town and make good. During the quarter of a century he has resided in what is now the greatest city in the Northwest he has become a leader in progressive movements. Fifteen years ago he was elected judge of the superior court, and served with distinction. What gave Judge Ballinger a reputation

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

George von Lengerke Meyer,
Secretary of the Navy.

George von Lengerke Meyer, former Postmaster General, chosen by President Taft for his Secretary of the Navy, is not unknown to American politics, and his

Secretary of the Navy is a man in the prime of life, not only in the physical sense, but in the mental, educational and political. He is a graduate of Harvard.

James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

When President Taft determined to keep at the head of the Department of Agriculture, that bluff, honest old Scotchman "Tama Jim" Wilson, he gave assurance to the farmers of the country that there was to be no decrease in the progress that has marked their particular field since James Wilson became its great exponent. No man in public life today is nearer the hearts of the great agricultural community than Secretary Wilson, and no public official having to do with the material development of the soil and its products, the world over, enjoys a higher reputation than the American Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Wilson will soon reach the period when he will have served as a cabinet minister longer than any man in any administration. He became Secretary of Agriculture March 6, 1897, and has served continuously since. Although 71 years of age, he is hale and hearty, and, apparently, has many years of useful life before him. A native of Scotland, where he was born in 1826, he came to the United States when a boy of 17, settling in Connecticut with his parents. Three years later he went to Iowa, locating in Tama county, where he has since made his home. An early as 1851 he engaged in farming, and even in that day was a progressive farmer, devoting from the beaten paths of those around him. Meanwhile he got into politics and was elected to the State legislature, where he served in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth general assemblies, being speaker of the house in his last term. In 1872 he was elected to Congress and served in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. The people of Iowa then made him a member of the railway commission, where he served for several years, then again returning to the Forty-eighth Congress. For several years he was a regent of the State university, and for six years prior to becoming Secretary of Agriculture was director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames.

During his control of the affairs of the department over which he presides Mr. Wilson has seen it grow from a modest institution into one that ramifies the whole country, sending its agents and experts throughout the length and breadth of the land investigating conditions and effecting improvements that have added to the value of the land and increased the crops. The public health has been conserved through the agency of his experts, aided by effective legislation for which they have fought, and in innumerable ways that might be cited the general good and welfare of the country has been safeguarded through his instrumentality.

Frank Harris Hitchcock,
Postmaster General.

No member of the incoming Cabinet is better qualified for his post than Frank Harris Hitchcock, the new Postmaster General. When Mr. Hitchcock went to the Postoffice Department four years ago as First Assistant Postmaster General, shortly after the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as President, he made a complete study of every detail of the national postal system as though it were his own business. His organization for carrying his service, and

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE

WILLIAM H. TAFT AND FAMILY WHO WILL OCCUPY WHITE HOUSE

New Executive Takes Up Burden of Government Well Equipped for the Large Task That Confronts Him—His Knowledge of the Law, Experience on the Bench, and the Several Offices to Which He Assembled by Dint of Hard Work and Great Ability Have Earned for Him First Place Among Americans.

EVENTS IN TAFT'S LIFE.

- 1857—Born September 15, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1874—Graduated from high school.
- 1876—Graduated from Yale; second highest in scholarship in his class and its most popular man.
- 1880—Graduated from Cincinnati Law School, dividing first honors with another student; began practice.
- 1881—Appointed assistant prosecuting attorney.
- 1882—Appointed collector internal revenue at Cincinnati.
- 1883—Resigned collectorship to take up practice of law.
- 1886—Married Miss Helen Herron, daughter of John W. Herron, of Cincinnati.
- 1887—Appointed judge of superior court of Cincinnati by Gov. Foraker.
- 1888—Elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati to succeed himself.
- 1890—Appointed solicitor general of the United States by President Harrison.
- 1892—Appointed United States circuit judge for the Sixth judicial circuit by President Harrison.
- 1896—Professor and dean of the law department, Cincinnati Law School.
- 1900—Appointed president of the Philippine commission by President McKinley.
- 1901—Appointed first civil governor of the Philippines.
- 1902—Conferred with Pope Leo XIII at Rome, and settled disputes over friars' lands.
- 1904—Appointed Secretary of War by President Roosevelt.
- 1904—Visited Panama on inspection; took part in work on the canal.
- 1905—Chosen President of the Red Cross Society.
- 1906—Acted as provisional governor of Cuba and brought order out of chaos.
- 1907—Visited Panama, Cuba, and Porto Rico.
- 1907—Visited Japan, China, Germany, and Russia; opened congress at Manila.
- 1908—Nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party and resigned from cabinet.
- 1909—Formally elected President by Senate and House.
- 1909—Visited Panama with dis-



MRS. W. H. TAFT.
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HARRIS & ELLING, WASH., D.C.

As governor of the Philippines, he inaugurated the broadest colonial policy in history, and is familiar with all the details of a new and complicated system of administration of insular affairs. As the bearer of messages of good will to other countries he has traveled around the world, and is thoroughly equipped to deal with the foreign policy of the government. As Secretary of War he made a minute study of the military establishment and understands every question arising in it. As lawyer and judge he has studied American jurisprudence until few men know it better.

With all his commanding experience and wisdom, the new President is as democratic as the lowliest citizen in the land. He always has been approachable. He has a fund of humor and enjoys a joke. His laugh comes from way down deep somewhere and makes you laugh with him. However, any one who imagines that the laugh and the smile are alone indicative of the personality of the man soon finds their mistake. He is slow to anger but when once aroused moves things with tremendous force. President Taft has an iron will. Like a trained judge, he is opinionated. He is not the fool of anybody, not will he be. He is generally believed by men who know him and understand him best that in no department will any one but William Howard Taft be the President.

Born in Cincinnati, he is a member of the Cincinnati Athletic Club and a member of the Cincinnati Club. He is a member of the Cincinnati Club and a member of the Cincinnati Club. He is a member of the Cincinnati Club and a member of the Cincinnati Club.

this office which he has since displayed in wider fields. He resigned this office a year later and formed a partnership with his father's former associate, H. P. Floyd. In 1883, he became assistant county solicitor. Two years later, Gov. Foraker appointed him judge of the superior court to succeed Judson Harmon, who had resigned. He entered Cleveland's cabinet in 1891. He made such a fine record as judge that at the close of his term he was elected to the office. He had served but two years of his second term when he was elected to the office of solicitor general. During his career with Great Fisheries, his opponent, the cele-

church and state in the Philippines where for many years the church had been the state, was no easy task, but Mr. Taft accomplished it without serious friction. It was a great emergency, but Mr. Taft was equal to it. Although his health was wrecked by the calamity of the Philippine war, he insisted upon remaining there until he saw the plans he had formulated for the betterment of the people well under way and at a point where failure was impossible. He refused to leave the islands when the tender of a place on the Supreme Court bench was made him, so great was his devotion to the people whose welfare had been put in his custody. Finally as his plans became matured, he found it possible to leave the Phil-

rious operations under the cloak of Rooseveltism. The esteem and gratitude of the American people will follow Mr. Roosevelt to Africa, and all patriotic men will wish him thorough rest and recreation, in order that in due time he may return and devote his remarkable powers to the welfare of his country. His going is regretted, for the reason that he could accomplish much in the year that he will devote to animal hunting; but along with the regret that his own activities are to be suspended, there will be a feeling of profound satisfaction in the eclipse and annihilation of the pestiferous insects that have swarmed in his light.

ROOSEVELT'S DECLINATION

I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and tried to do. I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and tried to do. I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and tried to do.

First Lady of the Land Has Always Been a Gracious Hostess—She Is Highly Accomplished, Fond of Driving and Walking, and Is Endowed With a Charming Personality and Good Common Sense—Above All, She Is a Motherly Woman—The White House Children and Mrs. Taft's Sisters.

Washington society has not had the pleasure of seeing much of Mrs. Taft since the election of her distinguished husband to his high office, but as the wife of the Secretary of War she has been a frequent visitor to the White House, and for a long time practiced hostesses of the city, at whose home it always was a sincere pleasure to gather. During the period following the election when Mrs. Taft spent the time with her husband at Hot Springs, Ark., she made many friends who were drawn to her because of her charming personality. She was gracious to all, and when she be-

comes "first lady of the land" the special life at the White House will be characterized by her dignity, wholesomeness, common sense and personal charm.

Not in Migratory Class. Mrs. Taft has the advantage of not being a newcomer in Washington. She is well remembered as not belonging to the somewhat migratory official class, when her husband was here as the collector general of the Department of Justice. Then, as later, she made many friends, and when after her stay in the Philippines and her return to Washington as one of the cabinet ladies, these friendships were renewed and new ones added. As the wife of the nominee of his party for the Presidency, Mrs. Taft became, in a measure, a national figure. She was averse to the attention this prominence fixed upon her, but accepted it as a necessary consequence with a good grace and displayed that common sense and discerning judgment with which her personal friends and intimates are familiar. By natural accomplishments, training, and grace she is fully prepared for the high station to which she has been called.

Her Taste for Music. Mrs. Taft is musical. She was the founder of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and for a long time practiced continuously on the piano. Occasionally she plays for the delectation of her immediate family. She takes a particular interest in the art of singing, and in the wife of the President loves books. She has been a student all her life. She takes an interest in every public event and carefully scans the important newspapers.

every day. She is fond of driving and walking. Her indoor diversion is a good game of bridge, which she plays with her friends. Above all Mrs. Taft is a motherly woman. She does not live for her children merely, but with them. They are Robert, Alfonso, now a student at Yale, who is to become a lawyer; Miss Helen Taft, at present a student at Bryn Mawr College, and "Charlie" Taft, the youngest, who is a classmate of Quentin Roosevelt at school and is already learning to follow his father at golf.

Has Several Sisters. Mrs. Taft has several sisters who will, in all likelihood, be seen much at the White House during the next four years. They are Mrs. Parsons, of Columbus; Mrs. Charles Anderson, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Louis Moore, of Cincinnati; and Mrs. Thomas Laughlin, of Pittsburg. She also has two brothers, William Herron, of Cincinnati, and John Herron. Much of the domestic machinery of the White House goes on automatically, with little variation from one administration to another. Mrs. Taft is a good housekeeper. In the home maintained here until last June she had four servants, one a Filipino boy brought from the islands. The house was tastefully furnished, many souvenirs of travels giving it an interesting background. Mrs. Taft's room was decorated in blue, her favorite color.

In matters of dress Mrs. Taft has quite a taste. She does much of her own choosing and shopping, and patronizes local shops. For evening she wears white frequently, though pink is, perhaps, the color for which she has greater partiality.

A HOST OF REFORMS BY ROOSEVELT

All the details of the marvelous personality of President Theodore Roosevelt and his wonderful administration, just brought to a close, would require a volume for complete narration, due to the fact that he has been intensely and influentially interested in so many phases of American life and so strenuously active in the affairs of government that in the years to come any President must of necessity follow a terrific pace if he would emulate his example.

Roosevelt's Accomplishments. During the seven and a half years in which he occupied the White House he brought the great corporations of the country to heel, made them more amenable to stringent antitrust laws; was largely instrumental in the enactment of the railway rate law which increased the powers of the interstate commerce commission and prevented rebating; inaugurated a policy of conservation, the national reserves, the benefit of all the people, now and in the future; did much to preserve the forests and irrigate the deserts; vastly extended the scope of the civil service and appointed a commission to enhance efficiency in the government; made a work of enormous proportions for promoting the work of building the Panama Canal; greatly augmented the strength of the navy and sent it around the world; brought to a close the greatest war of the present generation; more men were sent to Congress than any President in history; made speeches to practically every important national organization on matters of interest to their part of the national welfare; fulfilled the farmer's desire to reform the land laws; helped to change rules for the guidance of football players; traveled in every State of the Union; endorsed many for membership in the "Annals Club"; and selected his own successor.

These accomplishments, more than any other President in history, have been the result of his activities in the past, and all of his activities have been centered about the President himself. His characteristics of energy, honesty, love of action, and the capacity to become known throughout the world, in Washington where he has lived so long, his intense activity and constant enlargement of his circle of influence and his personal acquaintance with leaders of the nation, have been the result of his activities in the past, and all of his activities have been centered about the President himself.

At the same moment, namely, Tuesday evening, in the sweeping nature of the victory came to be known, President Roosevelt made his memorable announcement, that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

Not Under Pressure. Mr. Roosevelt was not under any kind of pressure or obligation to make such a statement. He had been elected by the people of the country without reliance upon the special aid of any individual or interest, and he could have left the future to shape itself. But he believed that he could do the work that lay before him more effectively if it were known that he was not unduly elated by his personal success, and that he meant to bring all his efforts to bear upon the performance of the duties of his office without diverting the smallest degree of energy toward the winning of support for still another term.

York police board 1885-1887; Assistant Secretary of the Navy 1887-1893; lieutenant colonel and colonel of the Rough Riders regiment in the Spanish war; governor of New York 1895-1900; Vice President of the United States 1901.

He devoted the remainder of the term for which President McKinley had been elected to carrying out the latter's policies in Cuba and the Philippines, in developing and strengthening the Monroe doctrine, in his dealings with various parts of the Venezuelan question, and in his official relations with South American countries; recognized the Panama Republic and started the canal, put in operation the new Department of Commerce and Labor, and, through the Attorney General, instituted suits against the so-called trusts.

In November, 1904, Mr. Roosevelt was elected to the Presidency by the largest popular majority ever given in the history of the country. He carried every State north of Virginia and the District of Columbia, and every State west of the Mississippi excepting Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. His triumph was fully expected, and it was accepted with content.

If not with marked approval in the States which had given their majorities to Judge Parker, early in election week Judge Parker sent the President the following telegram: "The people, by their vote, have emphatically approved your administration, and I congratulate you."

At the same moment, namely, Tuesday evening, in the sweeping nature of the victory came to be known, President Roosevelt made his memorable announcement, that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

of Secretary Root to South America the attitude of the republics of that continent toward the United States has become entirely friendly. He called the second Hague conference which accomplished so much in the direction of international arbitration.

By its statesmanship an end to the war between Russia and Japan was secured by a peace conference, held on American soil. Since then he has been vented war in Central America and given evidence of the peaceful attitude of the United States by interfering in the affairs of California so as to prevent unfair discrimination against the Japanese. The remission of the Chinese indemnity, granted by Congress on recommendation, was an evidence of the good will of the nation toward the Celestial empire.

Credit to Administration.

The successive stages in the organization of government and of engineering work at Panama have been of lasting credit to Mr. Roosevelt and his administration. What was the most unwholesome has now become, perhaps, the healthiest spot in the whole tropical world, through enlightened sanitation and engineering work. Enormous progress has been made in digging the Panama Canal, with an efficiency on the part of government officers that fully equals that recently shown by great American railroad and industrial corporations in their own improvement. One important factor in bringing this about was the President's own personal visit to Panama in November, 1906.

Mr. Roosevelt has served in the Presidency during a period of inevitable readjustment following the astounding material progress of the country. Different kinds of industries were coming under the control of great unified corporations, popularly known as trusts. Railroads were being reorganized and amalgamated in large systems. It became necessary for the welfare of the public to bring these large organizations of capital under the reasonable authority of law and government. No President of firm character and statesmanlike understanding could have avoided the serious duties and responsibilities which this condition in the country had forestalled. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward questions of this kind was that of a firm executive, rather than of an aggressive innovator. He was the judgment of fair-minded and wise men that the practice of forcing and the granting of various forms of special favors by large corporations and trusts, which had long been tolerated, the fact that such practices have been almost entirely broken up will stand to the credit of President Roosevelt's administration. The public and the railroads alike are benefited. The small industries are now secure in their rights as against their large competitors.

Lines Laid Down.

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TWELVE NEW MEMBERS OF SENATE TO TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

Twenty-nine Men in All to Be Sworn In by Presiding Officer of Upper House of Congress—Seventeen Elected to Succeed Themselves—Only 35 of Those Who Saw Roosevelt Obligated as Vice President to Be in Body This Afternoon.

When the Senate convenes today for the inauguration of President Taft, 29 new members will take the oath of office. Of that number, 17 are new men; two seats, those of Senator Hoar of Illinois, and Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, are to be filled by their respective successors.

The senators elected are Johnston of Alabama, Clarke of Arkansas, Perkins of California, "Brandes" of Connecticut, Clay of Georgia, Heyburn of Idaho, Cummins of Iowa (for the full term), McNary of Louisiana, J. W. Smith of Maryland, Stone of Missouri, Newlands of Nevada, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Overman of North Carolina, Gore of Oklahoma, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Smoot of Utah, and Dillingham of Vermont.

The new men are Charles J. Hughes of Colorado, Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana, Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas, William C. Hearst of Kentucky, Elihu Root of New York, Martin N. Johnson of North Dakota, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, George B. Chamberlain of Oregon, E. D. Smith of South Carolina, Wesley L. Jones of Washington, and C. E. Crawford of South Dakota.

Senator Chamberlain, a Democrat, succeeds a Republican; Senator Bradley, a Republican, succeeds a Democrat, while Senator Shively, a Democrat, succeeds a Republican, making a net Democratic gain of one.

The retiring senators are Henry M. Teller of Colorado, William H. Milton of Florida, James A. Hemenway of Indiana, Chester L. Long of Kansas, James E. McGraw of Kentucky, Thomas C. Platt of New York, Henry C. Hoar of Oregon, Charles W. Fulton of Oregon, Frank B. Gary of South Carolina, Levi A. Ankeny of Washington, and Alfred B. Kittredge of South Dakota.

Of the 90 members of the Senate when Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as Vice President, March 4, 1901, only 35 will be in that body this afternoon. As is usual, following an inauguration, the Senate was called in special session immediately after the second inauguration of McKinley to confirm his cabinet and such other nominations as might be sent in. That special session convened at noon, March 4, and adjourned March 9. Those five days constituted the entire period in which Mr. Roosevelt, as Vice President, occupied the chair of the presiding officer of the Senate. All he found occasion to do was to recognize senators as they rose to their feet or formally refer bills, resolutions, and other matters submitted to the proper committee.

President McKinley died September 11, 1901, at 5:15 o'clock in the morning in Buffalo, N. Y. Roosevelt, at that time at North Creek, N. Y., was informed of the fact by Secretary of State Hay, and proceeded at once to Buffalo, where, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of September 14, he took the oath as President of the United States.

When Mr. Roosevelt again convened William F. Mahey, a Republican, as Secretary of the Senate, and served throughout the term.

Root, a Great Statesman.

Born 67 years ago, the son of a poor farmer, and himself a school teacher at 20, Elihu Root, the new senator from New York, ranks today as, perhaps, the great-

coming of assistance to the small band of "insurgents," whose shibboleth appears to be the overturning of the long-established order of doing things in the Senate.

Mr. Burton's wonderful knowledge of history, modern and ancient, his wide grasp of public questions, and his analytical mind, tearing to pieces the fallacious arguments of his opponents, and insisting upon cold, hard, and brutal facts rather than expressions of sentiment or oratorical pleading, is but the broad development of characteristics for which he was noted, when, as a boy, in his home town of Jefferson, Ohio, he read the papers, kept posted on the events of the civil war, and acted as the village arbiter in all disputes.

He was precocious, strong in mentally, and weak in body, so much so that his parents sent him to Iowa, then practically a frontier State, where he might live a country life, and obtain a fair start in his race for the future. He attended school at Iowa College, Grinnell; studied hard, and grew strong.

An Oberlin Graduate.

Returning to Ohio, he was graduated from Oberlin College. This was in 1872, and after graduation he remained a time, taught Greek and Latin, and it is told of him that so familiar was he with the classics that he never consulted a text-book in the presence of his pupils.

In 1875 he began the practice of law in Cleveland, and the city by the lake has been his home ever since. There he lectured in the law schools, and the friends he made while delivering these lectures say the worth of the man and forced him into public life.

It was as a member of the Fifty-first Congress that Mr. Burton first came to Washington. Then he was defeated, but was returned to the Fifty-fourth, and has served continuously since. As chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors, he has revolutionized the method of appropriating funds for these important public works. There is not a project throughout the breadth of the land which he is not personally familiar, and it has been through his personal inspection of these proposed projects that he has saved the government millions by refusing appropriation that meant merely a waste of money.

He also is chairman of the inland waterways commission, and has given practically all of his time to a study of the great problems connected with conservation of national resources and the construction of public works, upon which he probably has the best authority in the country today.

Defeated by Johnson.

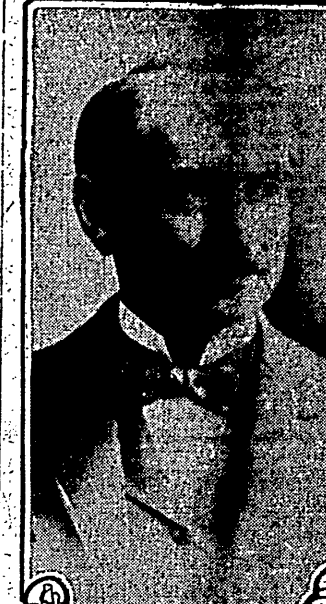
Two years ago, when Tom Johnson was a candidate for mayor of Cleveland to succeed himself, the Republicans of his city, instead of electing him, elected the Republicans of Cleveland, "was the only man who stood any chance to defeat Johnson. President Roosevelt urged him to make the race, and much against his will Mr. Burton acquiesced, but was defeated after a hard campaign. This campaign, however, did not interfere with his service in the House.

In recognition of his great knowledge on the financial question, Speaker Cannon made him a member of the monetary commission that went abroad last summer and gave him a vacancy on the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Burton is author of a work on "Financial Crises and Periods of Commercial Depression," that deals exhaustively with the money question. He also has found time in the midst of his duties to write a biography of the late Senator John Sherman.

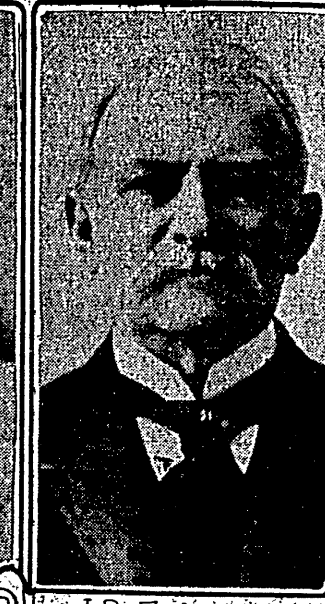
Bradley Is Forceful.

If the Republicans of Oregon, in voting for a Democrat for United States senator, displayed their sincere sense of duty, no matter how unpleasant it may have been, the Kentucky Democrats returned the compliment. For it was through the aid of Democratic votes that Bradley was elected.

Senator Bradley is a forceful man, and as a result of his election to the Senate, the Kentucky legislature did for him what it



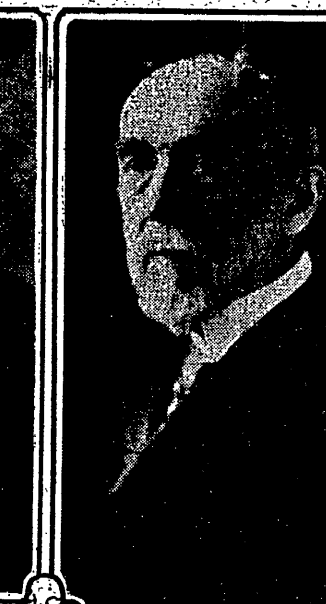
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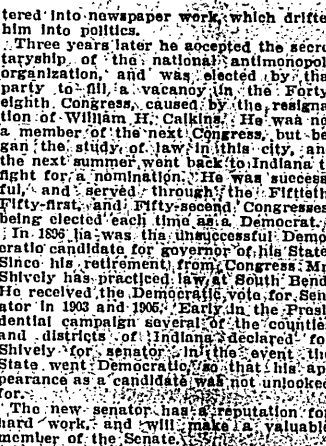
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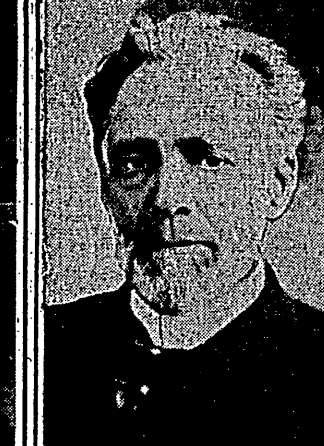
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CHARLES J. HUGHES



HENRY M. TELLER

THREE RETIRING SENATORS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS.

Wesley L. Jones, the new senator from Washington, succeeding Levi Ankeny, is well known in Washington. He has served as a member at large from his State in the House since the Fifty-sixth Congress, covering a period of ten years in public life. His promotion is the natural result of a popularity growing out of conscientious work in behalf of the people of his State and a loyal devotion to every interest that concerns the Pacific coast. Among those on this far-off coast of the United States, Senator Jones is familiarly known as "the man of the West," coming from the mountains of his home city, North Yakima, where he has lived since emigrating to the western country.

Senator Jones is a native of Illinois, born near Bellington, Ill., on October 9, 1853. That makes him 56 years of age. He was educated in the common schools of his home State, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Illinois in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced for one year at Independence, Mo. When 23 years of age, Mr. Crawford took a law course at the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1877. He then practiced law at Detroit, Mich., for six years. Mr. Chamberlain has been governor of his State, and he had served in the Senate when he was elected to the United States Senate in 1890, and from 1891 to 1892. He was elected to the Senate in 1893, and served until 1895. He was elected to the Senate in 1895, and served until 1897. He was elected to the Senate in 1897, and served until 1899. He was elected to the Senate in 1899, and served until 1901. He was elected to the Senate in 1901, and served until 1903. He was elected to the Senate in 1903, and served until 1905. He was elected to the Senate in 1905, and served until 1907. He was elected to the Senate in 1907, and served until 1909.

Volney, January 14, 1853, educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced for one year at Independence, Mo. When 23 years of age, Mr. Crawford took a law course at the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1877. He then practiced law at Detroit, Mich., for six years. Mr. Chamberlain has been governor of his State, and he had served in the Senate when he was elected to the United States Senate in 1890, and from 1891 to 1892. He was elected to the Senate in 1893, and served until 1895. He was elected to the Senate in 1895, and served until 1897. He was elected to the Senate in 1897, and served until 1899. He was elected to the Senate in 1899, and served until 1901. He was elected to the Senate in 1901, and served until 1903. He was elected to the Senate in 1903, and served until 1905. He was elected to the Senate in 1905, and served until 1907. He was elected to the Senate in 1907, and served until 1909.

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Illinois to use, and when to plow, and when to plant, but that he should know when to sell, where to sell and how to sell; that he should not only know the cost of producing a pound of cotton, but the value of that pound of cotton in the markets of the world.

Impressed Cotton Growers.

This was something new for the cotton grower of the South. It was strange talk, but by keeping at it, Mr. Smith made an impression. He kept industriously at work, sowing the seed of his new agricultural doctrine, and finally saw it fall upon good ground, take root and bring forth the fruit that was to save the cotton grower of the South.

After the "Sully" failure, in New York the cotton men of the South began to open their eyes. A boll-weevil convention was held at Shreveport, and a suggestion made there resulted in another convention of business men and cotton growers held in New Orleans in 1905. A speech made before that convention by Senator Smith attracted the attention of the entire South. His address electrified the dele-

gates. The Southern Cotton Association was organized and held representative for three years he labored at this work, his views having the endorsement of bankers, merchants, lawyers, mill men, and educators. He organized the cotton growers as they had never before been organized. The price of cotton was regulated, and the evil effects of cotton speculation corrected in great measure by the control of the product on the part of those who raised it. No other man in the South, perhaps, has done so much to awaken the planters to a knowledge of the value of their product, and to the necessity of sane and business-like methods in putting it upon the market.

Bristow a Fighter.

Joseph L. Bristow, the new senator from Kansas, ought to be an "insurgent," for he has been a most strenuous career, and congressmen will not soon forget his report concerning certain transactions relative to the renting of postoffice quarters to the government by members of the House and conspicuous in the "Charges Against Congressmen." This was one of the many evidences of the remarkable activity of Mr. Bristow when he was Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, an activity which resulted in sending more men to the penitentiary with the value of the government, and in the separation of others from the service for the general good. And through it all, Mr. Bristow had the courage of his conviction, and in the face of bitter denunciation, went his way, discharging his duty as he saw it, regardless of whom he hit or what head suffered.

His Bristow comes from rugged stock. He was born on a farm in Kentucky. As a poor boy, without education, but full of pluck and energy, he went to Kansas as a young man, and staked out a homestead claim and set about to earn his living. He was a man, just past 21, when, having saved a few hundred dollars, he entered a Methodist college and prepared himself for his future career. As one means to sustain himself and his family, while attending this college, he also ran a country weekly newspaper. Although preparing himself for the ministry, this paper brought him political influence and at 23 years of age he was elected clerk of the district court.

There was a turning point in his life. He gave up the ministry and became what was then known as a political reformer. Political reformers in those days, perhaps, were as badly needed as men of the cloth, and the subsequent events in the career of Joseph L. Bristow showed that he made good in his chosen profession.

Bought Daily Paper.

He made money, and what is more to the point, he saved money, and was next found in a city where he bought a daily paper, and became the private secretary of the governor of the State. This was but a stepping stone to the secretaryship

Retiring Executive Served as President of Senate for Five Days Only—Sketches of Senators Who Are About to Assume Official Duties—Some of Them Prominent as Members of the House of Representatives.

of the Republican State central committee. While in this position he exposed the lottery frauds in Kansas, which brought about the downfall of the Populist party. This political activity attracted the attention of President McKinley, and Bristow was next heard of in Washington, as Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Reference has been made to his investigation of frauds in the department here in Washington. Corruption in the postal service in Cuba was discovered and Bristow was sent down there to ferret out things. Postoffice inspectors were made obedient to him, and in the face of powerful political influences he cleaned out the postal service in Cuba, saw that the guilty were punished, and then returned to Washington. President Roosevelt was brought to bear upon President Roosevelt to remove him, but instead Bristow was given more power. In 1905 he was sent to Panama as a special commissioner of the President to investigate the affairs of the Panama Canal. He then returned to his home in Kansas and made up his mind that he wanted to come to the Senate.

Fletcher's Public Career.

Duncan Unshaw Fletcher, who will succeed Mr. Milton as senator from Florida, is a wealthy lawyer of Jacksonville, who has served his State in the legislature, twice been mayor of his home city, and is a member of the Florida bar. He is 53 years old, and was born in Georgia. His father, before the war, was a cotton planter, and during the conflict between the States he was in the Confederate army. While the father was fighting at the front Mrs. Fletcher died, and the boy was raised by relatives on the old plantation.

It was while attending Vanderbilt University that his ability as a speaker showed itself, and he was made class orator. It is said that his gift of oratory is inherited from his paternal grandfather, who was a well-known Baptist minister of antebellum days. Taking up the study of law while at the university, Mr. Fletcher covered two years within the period prescribed for one, and was graduated with honors. Removing to Jacksonville, he soon built up a good law practice, and today it is said to be the most lucrative in the State.

CABINET BRILLIANT IN LAW AND BUSINESS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury.

Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, who has been named Secretary of the Treasury, is a brilliant and charming man, who will adorn social life in the Capital. His family was wealthy, and the old Overton home, known as "Travelers' Rest," several miles distant from Nashville, was never far from the famous Belle Meade farm, which is now owned by Judge Dickinson.

Judge Dickinson is extremely affable, has a keen sense of humor, and while of a quiet disposition, knows how to fight. As a Tennesseean, who is necessary, a man of culture and character, he is fully equipped with education and experience, a deep student, and with the ability to handle any situation which may arise.

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Through his political life as a Republican, he became so prominent in the councils of the Democratic party as to receive the complimentary vote of the State legislature for United States senator. He was elected to the Senate in 1890, and served until 1892. He was elected to the Senate in 1893, and served until 1895. He was elected to the Senate in 1895, and served until 1897. He was elected to the Senate in 1897, and served until 1899. He was elected to the Senate in 1899, and served until 1901. He was elected to the Senate in 1901, and served until 1903. He was elected to the Senate in 1903, and served until 1905. He was elected to the Senate in 1905, and served until 1907. He was elected to the Senate in 1907, and served until 1909.

REEL No. 1-1002

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Mr. Dickinson is extremely affable, kind, and full of good sense and humor, and while of a disposition known to the friends of Temperance, knows how to take advantage of the opportunities of life, of culture and character, the advantages of education and experience, and the influence of a high and noble

signed to take the senatorial toga. Since he went to the coast to have

...the Democratic ticket which
only will inaugurate a new
unhappy but Judge Dickinson has a
worthier bearing constantly in mind
the Dickinson comes of a Democratic
and his political privileges have
Democratic—the Democracy of the
school, opposed to the theories of Mr.
He has, therefore, opposed Mr.
and supported the Republican
becoming what is known in Ten-
ness as a Democrat who votes the
Union ticket."

FOUR FISH ON ONE CAST.

Perch and Two Trout, According to
The Associated Press.

Perch and Two Trout, According to
This Ancient Story—

something after all to be the hero record, even if it does not mean and perhaps the successful land-four fish on one cast is not unfrequently being rescued from oblivion. I happened with me here on the Sham-me few years ago in the last or very last of my seasons with the and is the more reason

not fished with four flies on any cast
dashed times in my life. I was
from a boat anchored at the tail
strong broken water of the weir
and hooked what I saw was a
of about half a pound.
ently, as I was playing him, he mo-
ed to become more erratic; he
pulled heavily down and then in-
there would he slack, or a move-
down. I strain would become a mere-
up with a suddenness quite bewil-
and for a few minutes I could
neither head nor tail of the action
was going on below. At last in
much closer I saw there was a good
merch on the highest dropper, and
while I saw a second perch on the
the same moment later I was as-

Also learn that President

and hooked what I saw was a
of about half a pound.
ently, as I was playing him, his mo-
vement became more erratic; he
philly he would die black, or a move-
down stream would become a move-
up with a sudden quite bewil-
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neither head nor tail of the actor
as going on below. At last on the
much closer I saw there was a good
perch on the highest dropper, and
tly I saw a second perch on the
while a moment later I was as-

other of the great lawyers who

"I caught the perch next me was quite a
 and; but I saw there was scarcely a
 possible chance to get all four into the
 boat safely, so, hauling up the stone and
 the fish, which I held in my arms, I started
 waddling for the shore a hunched, wide
 "I, with alternito strokes of the oars,
 "I thought I ought to say, I reached the low-shelf
 shore without a single fish escape-
 ing, and slipping out of the boat, drew
 up the whole lot, ashore in triumph. In
 the four fish, were about a dozen
 small, and I had an applauding gallery
 of several young fellows on the bank
 whom I took me all my time to restrain
 from rushing into the shallow water, to

go Welkedt, of Round Top, near
burg, had an exciting experience

He was graduated in law from the University at Lebanon, Tenn., and received a degree at the University of Leipsic, and then returned to this city to begin the practice of law here, in which profession he rose to eminence.

Judge Dickinson served several terms on the court Judge in Tennessee, for a long time division attorney for the Nashville and Nashville and Memphis at Nashville, although he was usually engaged in the practice of his profession in the Mississippi valley than in a decade, Judge Dickinson was engaged in Washington, for he was Assistant Attorney General of the States during Mr. Cleveland's administration.

"Upstairs, asleep."

for the Alaskan boundary commission. After that he was made general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad at a salary of \$35,000, which he is to enter the cabinet for Mr. McKim.

McKintosh is 57 years of age and his wife, Martha Overton, daughter of John Overton, who was a member of the most prominent families

at the point with a smaller trout/ dropper next him. One of the fish was large, of course, but the perch next me was quite a bit smaller. I saw there was scarcely a chance to get all four into the net safely, so, hauling up the stone and which held me, I quietly started for the shore a hundred yards with alternate strokes of the oars. I had to say, I reached the low shelve without a single fish except

with a reputation as

And safely, so, hauling up the stone and which held me, I quietly started for the shore a hundred yards with alternate strokes of the oars. I was about to say, I reached the low shelf more without a single fish escaping and slipping out of the boat, drew the pole string ashore in triumph. Four fish were about two pounds in weight, and I had an applauding gallery of young fellows on the bank. It took me all my time to restrain my rushing into the shallow water, to

ct-sent Mr. Johnson

A Left-Over Snake Story.
The Funxustawney Spite.
go Welked, of Round Top, near
burg, had an exciting experience
snake Sunday evening. Mr. Wel-
gone into the haymow at the
throw down some hay for the
which he was suddenly confronted
a large reptile ready to strike. Mr.
dropped the fork and got down
ground as quickly as possible. If a

ful candidate. The next eight, Johnson spent in farming lands.

gone into the haymow at the
to throw down some hay for the
when he was suddenly confronted
a large reptile, ready to strike. Mr.
dropped the fork and got down
ground as quickly as possible. He
that the snake was fully five or six
length, and that it has probably
in the barn since harvest last sum-
mer, the field from which the hay
taken has long been a favorite
for snakes.

lines in the Congressional
are devoted to the life

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the barn since harvest last sum-
is the field from which the hay
taken has long been a favorite
for snakes.

No Need to See It.

Illustrated Bita
le, where's papa?"
e upstairs, asleep."
e you upstairs, dear?"
ma."
ow do you know he's asleep?"
and no y'all out."

"How do you know he's asleep?"

Roosevelt Urged Acceptance, Fearing Trend Toward Socialism.

[illegible]

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

When William Jennings Bryan, in accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency last fall, announced that if he were elected he would so arrange his domestic affairs that his running mate, Mr. Kern, and the latter's family should live throughout the term in the White House, he drew attention to the

interested in political affairs as soon as he was admitted to the bar, but his leaning toward his taste for the law were very strong, and he had no idea of following any other than a legal and judicial career.

"He served on the State bench of Ohio, and was appointed solicitor general of the United States by President Harrison. In both positions he attracted the attention of all who were brought in con-

Fearless With Labor

"But Judge Taft was exactly as fearless dealing with labor when it was wrong as in controlling capital when it needed control, when the count was convulsed from one end to the other with riot and violence, when every time-serving politician was bending like a reed before the blast of agitation, Judge Taft, as fearless physically as morally, upheld order and



On the morning of March 10, 1934, 450. Detective Frank Helan, of the local central office, with a companion detective from Chicago, who was in Washington for special duty during the inauguration stood just beside the gates, flooded with incoming passengers at the Pennsylvania Railroad station. A train from Chicago had just arrived. Keenly observing each

There was a time when an inauguration meant a barrier for crooks from all over the country. But that time has now passed. In fact, it will be practically unnecessary for detectives to be posted at the Union Station during the days leading up to the inaugural. Almost any lawbreaker who is not almost sure to be landed as soon as they set foot in the station, and their only chance of escape is by their own hands.

Then came Grant, held by some to be the greatest of all American generals, followed by a series of Presidents who served with him in the Federal army.

With the induction of President Roosevelt came a warrior of another generation and a veteran of the foreign wars.

Judge Taft stands between the country's two latest wars. He was too young

of disseminating the news regarding the progress of the inaugural arrangements. He appointed Irving C. Norwood in charge of the bureau of publicity and the press committee on January 22, 1933. Scott C. Bone was chairman, had charge of the preparation and printing of the official program. The program prepared is the most elaborate publication of its kind ever issued. It is not only artist but contains valuable information.

Bureau Prints Tickets.

Chairman Thomas J. D. Fuller of

0385

STATUS OF VICE PRESIDENTS

Some on Terms of Intimacy With Chief Executive, While in Other Cases Words Were Seldom Exchanged—Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and Charles McNary, of Indiana, were the only Vice Presidents who were personally acquainted with the President.

When William Jennings Bryan, in accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency last fall, announced that if he were elected he would so arrange his domestic affairs that his running mate, Mr. Kern, and the latter's family should live throughout the term in the White House, he drew attention to the fact that during certain administrations in the history of the government the relations between President and Vice President, public and personal, have not been as close as they have been during others.

In fact, it is a pretty well known condition that in some instances Presidents and their Vice Presidents have barely been on speaking terms, and otherwise have had little to do with each other privately or publicly.

However, a striking contrast to such a condition were the closely allied official lives of President McKinley and Vice President Garret A. Hobart during the former's first term of office. Maj. McKinley was one of our Presidents who believed that the Vice Presidency was not a dummy office, but one which could and should be put to practical, useful business. Accordingly, Maj. McKinley used Mr. Hobart as a confidant.

The two men were on terms of friendship, and were frequently seen in public in each other's company. Not only that, but Mr. McKinley urged Mr. Hobart to become his adviser in the discharge of the duties of state and upon more than one occasion the Vice President attended cabinet meetings and participated therein as if really at the head of an executive department of the government.

Equal to President.

On the foundation of the government men were selected for the Vice Presidency who, after investigation, were really considered the equal, in point of statesmanship and executive ability, of the President under whom they served. For instance, John Adams, eminently qualified for the Presidency, was George Washington's Vice President during both the latter's terms, and Thomas Jefferson was Mr. Adams' right hand in executive office.

There came a time, however, in the course of political conventions when it appeared that "any old man" would do for the vice presidential nomination, and selections were made accordingly. Then merging from that state, it became a custom to select for vice presidential nominees men of great wealth, who could be relied upon to contribute largely to the campaign funds of the parties upon whose tickets their names were placed.

However, as things political move in circles, the two big parties have again restored the selection of Vice Presidents to a basis of fitness for the post who isn't qualified in every respect to step into the White House, and if need be, assume the duties of the office and enforce them with the same degree of efficiency as the man who was chosen above him.

Friendship Is Marked.

This condition applies happily to the case of James Schoolcraft Sherman, who will be Mr. Taft's Vice President. It is prophetic that they are on terms of intimate friendship. They like each other, and Mr. Sherman will, in all probability, be an important factor in the administration of presidential affairs, as an adviser and confidant, during the Taft administration.

Mr. Roosevelt is the first man, according to history, who strenuously objected to being nominated by his party as Vice President, at a time just prior to the death of Mr. McKinley. He did not want the office, preferring, as he said, to the political leaders of the Philadelphia convention to seek the honor of the Presidency in a clear field by popular vote, as the head of the ticket.

DETECTIVES AT CITY'S DOORS

Have Come from All Parts of the Country to Aid in Protecting the Capital City—Chicago, New York, and other cities have sent large contingents of police to Washington.

Stand by Convictions.

"There are too many men in public life who will not stand by their convictions in time of stress, and there are also not a few who, having the right convictions and the courage to stand by them, nevertheless put them forward in the most extensive possible manner—in the manner best fitted to prevent their becoming the convictions of any considerable number of their fellow countrymen."

"It is one of Mr. Taft's great gifts of usefulness that he possesses exactly this ability: the ability unflinchingly to stand by the right and yet to do it with the minimum of offensiveness toward those who do not see matters as clearly as he does."

"He so greatly impressed President Harrison that the latter made him circuit judge." It was in this capacity that he first rendered public service that was national in scope; for from the very beginning of his career on the Federal bench he showed himself to be one of those judges to whom we owe the high standing of the judiciary in the minds of the people.

"It would, of course, be impossible for the Federal Judiciary permanently to exist if the nation grew to regard it as an obstruction to, instead of the best means of, achieving justice; and it is equally true that it would have to be shorn of some of its powers if it permanently failed to realize that the Constitution is a living instrument, designed by its founders to assist and not to hinder the national growth and welfare."

Interpretation of Laws.

"In Judge Taft's decisions he combined fearless directness in stating and interpreting the law as the law was meant to be interpreted by the lawmakers, and at the same time entire readiness to assume in the government the powers which alone render it possible for the government to work with advantage to the people as a whole. It fell to Mr. Taft to decide a number of cases in which he blazed in advance the trail that all our judges must in the end follow."

"This was notably the case both as to corporations and the rights of labor. His decision in the Addystone Pipe case established in thoroughgoing fashion the right of the Federal government to exercise complete control over all corporations engaged in interstate business. His decision in the Narramore case decided the right of the lawmaking bodies to provide for the compensation of employees in business; and this at a time when the general tendency of decisions was directly the other way."

A Remarkable Episode.

"That was the most remarkable episode you ever witnessed." "Well, I once saw a woman close a street car door."

How the Traffic in London Streets Is Stopped for It.

Visitors to London are sometimes temporarily alarmed by a sudden stoppage of the traffic. Looking for the cause of it, they see that the police are holding up all vehicles for apparently no reason whatever. Presently a closed carriage drives swiftly by, the police salute, lower their arms, and then wave the traffic on again. Some members of the royal family was in the closed carriage.

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Spectators of this scene often wonder how the police are able to distinguish a royal carriage from a number of others. The police are always furnished with a list of the names of the owners of the royal carriages. The carriages themselves are usually slightly larger than those generally in use, and the horses are larger in proportion. The difference in size between a royal carriage and a carriage of other people is plainly apparent to any close observer at any big royal procession. On those occasions the royal stables cannot supply all the horses required, and a number of other horses are "lobbed" for the day. The three horses are naturally the best that can be procured, but in point of size they are vastly inferior to those in the royal carriages.

At one time the royal carriage horses were always distinguished by the red harness of this description is not now used exclusively by royalty. The police, however, can tell from the livery of the coachman and footman that they are in the service of the royal family. There are very bright metal buttons on the coats, the buttons are covered with cloth matching that of the coat. There is also a slight difference between the royal cockade and that of a private individual, but although the difference is so slight, it is sufficient to enable the police to distinguish the royal servants in a crowd of others.

These little clues are only necessary when, as sometimes happens, members of the royal family drive through London without giving notice beforehand to the police. As a rule, when the king and queen or the Prince and Princess of Wales are going to drive from one part of London to another, notice of the time and the route is given some hours before the royal carriage may be expected. In the case of a "sempiternal" drive, of this kind the royal carriages never pass down the most crowded streets, but at the same time the royal family take any of the short cuts through side streets which are so dear to the hearts of cabmen in a hurry.

When the king is in town he frequently drives in the morning in a plain single-coach brougham, the identity of which is probably never discovered by any one but the police.

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全

明
年十月十三日發受
主管政務局

附
第三課



未子内

在布政司
領事 松原一雄

五

外務大臣伯爵大村敦實

大阮鎮市古鹽區，牛

富岡大統領、今回国内各地に
遊り廻るは上り（莫くデューン）＝美し
い地、坂第一等（照）昨々六日、富
岡に来着しりり、富市區迄

在「日本經濟學」

心ニミテ歡迎シ高ノ、園休ノ、
Conrad
Club 主ニハ、ハ、カ、意、市
Hamilton Club 著、特ニ、
 一、事、限リ後者、ハ、*Oakland Hall*
 ニ於テ大統領、ハ、用、演、説、ヲ、請
 一、リ、市長、ハ、知、事、ハ、同、會、下、院、議、長
 著、席ニ到リ大統領、ハ、實、候、補、演
 説、ハ、際、今、シ、場、所、ハ、於、テ、特、ニ、市、勤
 者ニ對シ、一、場、ハ、演、説、ヲ、試、ミ、シ、ム
 ト、ハ、同、想、シ、*Labor Union*、ハ、進、歩、シ、ム
 コト、其、社、會、主、義、ト、斥、離、シ、ム、ニ
 ト、著、ヲ、稱、讚、シ、ト、統、領、ハ、市、勤、者
 ニ、對、シ、保、護、ヲ、タ、シ、ム、ニ、否、ヤ、ウ、ヤ、ハ、一

メント、ハ、大、會、社、ハ、不、正、手、段、ヲ、防、過
 一、ハ、メント、主、ニ、當、國、ノ、司、法、制、度、不
 完全ニシテ事件、ハ、迄、導、基、ヲ、シ、メ、ニ
 其、他、諸、般、ノ、改、革、ヲ、要、ス、事、項、ニ
 関、シ、前、大、統、領、ハ、一、ス、ハ、ト、一、政、策
 ヲ、提、出、シ、ハ、バ、リ、カ、ン、志、ハ、政、綱、ヲ、導
 導、シ、ム、ニ、出、要、ヤ、ハ、法、律、ハ、改、正、ヲ、請
 會、ニ、促、ス、ハ、メント、著、ヲ、連、ハ、喝、奉、ヲ
 傳、ヘリ、目、下、恰、カ、ハ、當、地、ニ、ハ、全、國、
 銀行、家、ヲ、集、メ、テ、其、大、會、アリ、米、土
 中、國、同、ニ、モ、也、同、全、球、中、央、銀、行
 ヲ、設、ケ、*Well-faith*、ハ、當、國、財、政、境、況
 著、ヲ、防、過、ス、ハ、キ、首、ヲ、説、リ、モ、ハ、リ

當は大統 願を承け 向 願一 誌
 及ふハシコトヲ 豫想シタリニエリアリ
 シカ 産ニ 其多キヲシテ此ヨリ
 因ニニ 曰下 我 渡来 産 業 園ハ 足ヲ
 富 管内ニ 入ル タルハ 本 官ハ 右ヲ
 フト 一 飲 血ノ 諸 會 合ニ 招カレ 居
 シルニヨリ 本日 當 地ノ 産シ 縁々
 御 割 承リ 次 第ニ マリ タルニ ヨリ ミン
 ネヤ オリスニ 於テ 右一 行ヲ 出 出 様
 致 度 候
 別紙 第二 節 新 國 如 按 相 添 此 証 申
 進 候 敬 具

大 臣 上 七
 人 月 課
 明治十二年九月一日 接受 主 管 外 事 課 政 務 局
 明治十二年九月一日 一七〇六九

國務省 參事 長 新 設 之 件
 今般 國務省 內ニ 參事 長ヲ 新 設シ
 フヘリト云、ホイト 氏 同 職ニ 補セラ
 ル 中 越 新 職ニ 於 具ニ 爲 同 氏ハ 前
 內 閣ニ 於テ 大 統 領ト 同 意ノ 間 柄ニ
 今 且 ツ 現 大 統 領ト 同 意ノ 間 柄ニ

外 務 大 臣 佐 壽 小 村 壽 太 郎 殿

臨時代理大使 松井 慶 四



由漢子所同受事安ハ重要ノ法
 律問題特ニ修約裁判監督ノ任ヲ
 負担スヘシ義當リ来ルベキ日米修約
 判ニ付キ之ヲ準備ノ任ト當ルベキ趣
 旨ニ付キ
 又國務卿ハ在天津總領事エドワ
 ード、エー、ウイリアムス及在東京大使館
 書記長アル、エス、ミラーノ兩名ニ極力
 自任勤ヲ命ジ右ノ由リ以テ同局長ニ
 補スベキ旨是亦新歲ニお見出向
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"New York Tribune"

Aug. 31, 1909.

Taft and Knox Confer Important Office for Henry M. Hoyt

Will Be Counsellor of State Department—President Leases Beverly Cottage for Next Season.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 30.—President Taft disposed of important State Department matters to-day with Secretary Knox, and closed an exceptionally busy afternoon with the announcement that he had decided to make Beverly the summer capital again next year. President Taft has taken another season's lease of the cottage which he has occupied this summer on Woodberry Point, one of the prettiest sites on Beverly Cove. The town is rejoicing to-night.

Among the announcements made to-day was the selection of Henry M. Hoyt, former solicitor general, as counsellor of the State Department. This is a newly created office, and Secretary Knox expressed himself as much pleased to-day that he was able to secure the services of Mr. Hoyt to give the new office a proper dignity from the very first. The counsellor of the department will deal with all the large legal questions which may arise, and will have especial supervision over the negotiation of treaties. The important Japanese treaty is to be entered into within the next two years, and Mr. Hoyt will devote himself largely to the framing of this measure and to preparing the preliminary foundation for the negotiations. International law will be the field of the counsellor, and Secretary Knox feels that a long existing want in the department has been happily filled.

Secretary Knox also took up with the President the organization of the new Far Eastern Bureau of the State Department, and announced an additional appointment to that service. It was stated several days ago that Edward T. Williams, United States Consul General at Tien-Tsin, China, had been selected for work in this bureau. To-day Mr. Knox announced that Ransford Stevens Miller, Jr., Japanese Secretary and interpreter of the American Legation at Tokio, would return to the United States to

enter the new department. While no head of the bureau has been decided on as yet, it is said the honor will fall either to Mr. Williams or to Mr. Miller. Additional appointments to the bureau will be announced later.

PROCEEDS WITH DELIBERATION

The Far Eastern bureau, newly created, will have for its purpose the fostering of American trade relations in the Orient. President Taft is especially interested in this. In the selection of a minister to China he was anxious to engage the services of a man of large business affairs, believing that the time is ripe for an extension of American trade, not alone in that vast empire, but throughout the entire Far East. Secretary Knox has had the task of selecting the members of the new bureau, and has proceeded with great deliberation. He is anxious to get men for this service who are thoroughly familiar with the people and customs of the Orient, and whose advice will be of inestimable value.

Secretary Knox made the further announcement to-day that Charles M. Pepper and M. H. Davis, special agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor, had been transferred to the new bureau of trade relations on the tariff in the State Department. This bureau is in no way connected with the new tariff commission authorized in the Payne bill, but will have special functions of its own in investigating trade relations between various foreign countries and advising the department of commercial questions arising out of foreign intercourse. Mr. Pepper and Mr. Davis are both well known investigators. Mr. Pepper has travelled the whole world over. Mr. Davis has just returned from a bleached flour investigating expedition abroad.

Secretary Ballinger of the Interior Department, who is now on his way to Washington from Seattle, is coming to Beverly within the next ten days to see the President. Mr. Ballinger informed the President by telegraph to-day that he was on the way to Washington to attend to some important matters of business. As soon as conditions in Washington permit Mr. Ballinger will hasten to Beverly to see the President before the latter starts for the West. On September 15, President Taft said to-day that so far as he was concerned there was nothing in particular that he desired to take up with Mr. Ballinger. The President has enjoyed thoroughly the visits of his different Cabinet officers in the last three weeks. He feels somewhat isolated away up here on the North Shore, and the calls of the Cabinet officers keep him in touch with affairs at Washington.

You are doubly welcome here. You are welcome because you are the President of the United States and you are more welcome because you are President Taft—a President who appreciates the fact that an important part of this country lies west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Practical 2,500 occupied the main floor and balconies while 300 were on the platform. Those given the positions of honor included Republican city, county, state and federal officers, state committeemen, Hamilton Club officers and especially invited guests.

County Judge Lewis Blomker.
Probate Judge Charles S. Cutting.
Circuit Judge John C. McQueen.
Heldwijn, Kicham Sealeys, Adelaar, Jett and
Blanchard S. Tutball.
Superior Judges Theodore Brentano, Albert O.
Bergman, George W. Brown, M. Smith and
George A. Dupuy, and Chief Justice Harry Olson
of the Municipal Court.

Federal officials included:
Lewis W. Sims, district attorney.
Daniel A. Campbell, naval officer.
T. N. Jamieson, naval officer.
Frank L. Wean, referee in bankruptcy.

Representatives of foreign governments
who were present included the following:
Sir Henry Hertslet, consul of Portugal and Belgium.
Theodore E. Perkins, British consul.
A. Gieseler, German consul.
A. Huggeler, Swiss consul.
J. G. Kinkadee, consul of the Netherlands.
Kazuo Matsubara, consul for Japan.
Fred Herman Gade, consul for Norway.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Among Republican state and county committeemen were the following:

Joseph A. Painter	Charles S. Snow
William G. Hermann	John A. Muegler
George W. Gaudin	John F. Derline
William Groje	Reuben L. Smith
James H. Cowley	Matt A. Sneller
George Black	H. L. Lucas
Garrett DeKinner	William H. Weber
John A. Marsh	A. W. Hager
Francis J. Brady	

Among members of the Hamilton Club and Commercial Club committees, representatives of organizations and specialty invited guests who occupied seats on the platform were:

Harry Pratt Jodson	Charles L. Strobel
Joseph A. Painter	Henry A. Silwell
Chester A. Legg	Charles H. Wacker
Bertram M. Wilson	James W. Morgan
William H. Russell	W. V. Bates
Leroy A. Goddard	William H. Austin
A. E. Neill	Alfred Geisler
Franklin H. Head	John R. Shays
LeVern W. Noyes	Marston
William E. Clew	Thomas D. Knight
Charles C. Dawes	

The following were boxholders:

George W. Dixon	Samuel Knecut
Daniel A. Campbell	J. C. Shaffer
John A. Gauger	L. Langbein
Arthur Dixon	F. L. Hombach
George R. Roberts	J. O. Buck
W. H. Morris	William H. Austin
Charles F. Fishback	H. E. Otte

In discussing the need of reforms in court procedure the President said that one trouble with the present system was that too many lawyers were engaged in the task of legislating, a statement which was roundly applauded, even lawyer members of the general assembly, who sat on the platform, joining in heartily and nodding their heads in approval.

At the close of the prolonged cheering and applause which greeted President Taft, he said:

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADDRESS.
"MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE HAMILTON CLUB OF CHICAGO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO: I think with that statement I have included in a proper category everybody here."

"I wish to express my deep gratitude, first to the Hamilton Club for its very constant support, its very bounteous hospitality from time to time as I have happened to visit Chicago, and especially for giving me an opportunity to meet such an attractive, such an intelligent audience as this is to-night."

"I have seen Chicago under a good many different circumstances, certainly under none more attractive than those which I have met to-day."

IN TRIBUTE TO CHILDREN.

"The bright eyes and the beautiful, healthful faces of those 150,000 children that were ranged along your avenues to-day testified to their respect for the country and their love of it, and that patriotism evinced by a respectful cheer for the chief magistrate who for the time represents it, was certainly an inspiring sight and one that I shall never, never forget."

"Then I had a luncheon at the Commercial Club. You do not forget the meals in Chicago, I find. There I had the pleasure of meeting many of your distinguished business men. Then I went up to the Art Institute and I found out some of the limitations to the ambitions of Chicago."

LEARNS THE CHICAGO PLAN.

"They reached as far, I think, as Galena on the west and into Indiana on the east. And they showed that within only a reasonable time might I expect to find avenues leading in all directions; and when I suggested to the man who was advocating the plan, as if I were resisting it—if I ever resisted anything that Chicago wanted—he said to me that I did not realize how soon that extension of population, that extension of avenues, that which seemed to me a costly improvement, would be brought about. He spoke, as most Chicago men do, of obstacles to progress as something merely to challenge their energy and never to defeat their aspirations."

ENJOYS CLUB'S HOSPITALITY.

"And then I have had the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality of the Hamilton Club to-night, for, as I say, you always look out for meals, and though the Hamilton Club had arranged this meeting for me, we had to begin with a little bodily sustenance."

"As your distinguished president has said, I am beginning a tour of some 13,000 miles. I say that because I am in an atmosphere that enjoys large figures, and I am down for a speech on every one of fifty-four nights, and I have to select my subjects as occurs to me, and sometimes I make a mistake; sometimes I select a subject with which I indulged myself in another city not so very long ago, and then all I can hope and pray for is that those who heard me there are not here to hear me again."

HEARD BY RAILROAD MEN.

"It is almost a year ago since I stood on this platform and addressed an audience of 1,800 men, invited to attend to hear me from the trades unions, or rather the railroad union men, of Chicago and vicinity. That to me was a very critical occasion. It was in the midst of the campaign, and I cannot stand here now without having a flood of recollections come over me as to my feelings as I stood before that audience, and that has suggested the principal topic for me this evening."

"If I were, later along in my tour, of 13,000 miles, you would not be bothered with manuscript. I do not know how it is with Governor Denen and Mayor Busse, but I have got to get good and ready with a little manuscript for two or three speeches before I can go it alone. And you have got to suffer. I am going to try it on you."

"It is just about a year ago to-night that I made a speech in this hall to some 1,800 members of the railroad labor organizations in which I attempted to convince them that there was nothing in my decisions as a circuit court judge in labor injunction cases which ought to make them vote against me for the presidency."

"It was a critical time in the campaign. It was a critical question in the campaign, and as I review that whole controversy, there was hardly another subject in my campaign of greater importance to me than that one, and in view of the result of the election I look back upon it now with especial interest. This hall suggests, therefore, one of the subjects upon which I shall speak."

REFERS TO LABOR ATTITUDE.

"You will remember, perhaps, that the head of the Federation of Labor, who had declared for my opponent, was anxious to carry the whole union labor vote against me, and, as the ground for his action was my decisions as a judge, I was put under the burden which I think no other candidate for the presidency ever had to bear, of explaining and defending in a political contest the decisions which I had made as a judge upon the bench."

"It was assumed by many who thought themselves familiar with the situation that I would lose a large part of the labor vote, which had theretofore been evenly divided between the Republicans and the Democrats. The result showed that this assumption was incorrect and that labor men—union labor as well as nonunion labor men—thought for themselves, voted according to their own judgment and declined to be delivered as a body to one party or the other; and, on the whole, I do not think that in that election I suffered materially from the loss of labor votes."

QUOTES CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

"In the discussions I asserted that I was as much interested as anyone in maintaining the cause of labor; when labor, organized or unorganized, by proper methods sought to better its conditions by legislation or otherwise."

"I said that I expected to recommend to Congress, if I were elected, that interstate railroads be required to adopt any additional devices found useful for the purpose of saving from loss of life or limb employees engaged in the dangerous business of railroading."

"I also said that I favored the adoption of legislation looking to a proper definition of the cases in which preliminary injunctions might issue without notice and defining the proper procedure in such matters."

RENEW'S ELECTION PROMISES.

"Now that the election has come and gone, I want to take this opportunity of saying that I have not forgotten my own promises or those of the platform, and I propose in the next session of Congress to recommend the legislation on the subject of injunction which was promised in the Republican platform, and to see whether by such legislation it is not possible to avoid even a few cases of abuses that can be cited against the federal courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction."

"I do not think trades unionism was greatly aided by the attempt to drag all organized labor into politics and to induce it to vote one way; but that does not prevent my placing a proper estimate upon the immense good for labor in general which its organization and its efforts to secure higher wages have accomplished."

APPROVES WORKERS' UNIONS.

"I know there is an element among employers of labor and investors of capital which is utterly opposed to the organization of labor. I cannot sympathize with this element in the slightest degree. I think it is a wise course for laborers to unite to defend their interests. It is a wise course for them to provide a fund by which, should occasion arise and strikes or lockouts follow, those who lose their places may be supported pending an adjustment of the difficulties."

"I think the employer who declines to deal with organized labor and to recognize it as a proper element in the settlement of wage controversies is behind the times; there is not the slightest doubt that if labor had remained unorganized wages would be very much lower."

POTENTIAL WAGE EFFORTS.

"It is true that in the end they would probably be fixed by the law of supply and demand, but generally before this law manifests itself there is a period in which labor, if organized and acting together, can compel the employer promptly to recognize the change of conditions and advance wages to meet a rising market and an increase in profits; and on the other hand can delay the too quick impulse of the employer, facing a less prosperous future, to economize by reducing wages."

"There is a higher standard of living among American laborers than in any country in the world, and while there have doubtless been a good many other reasons for this, certainly the effect of the organization of labor has been to maintain a steady and high rate of wages, making such a standard of living possible."

INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY SACRED.

"Nothing I have said or shall say should be construed into an attitude of criticism against or unfriendliness to those workingmen who for any reason do not join unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is sacred and any lawless invasion of that right cannot be too severely condemned."

"All advantages of trades unionism, great as they are, cannot weigh a feather in the scale against the right of any man lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will."

"And I say this with all the emphasis possible, even though the fact is that if I were a workman I should probably deem it wise to join a union for the reasons given."

CHECK UPON GLARING ABUSES.

"The effect of organized labor upon such abuses as the employment of child labor, as the exposure of laborers to undue risk in dangerous employments, to the continuance of unjust rules of law exempting employers from liability for accidents to laborers, has been direct, immediate and useful, and such reforms in these matters as have taken place would probably be long delayed but for the energetic agitation of the questions by the representatives of organized labor."

"Of course, when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with violent methods, with breaches of the law, with boycotts and other methods of undue duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect, and that they may not at times and in particular cases show defective tendencies that ought to be corrected."

CITES ONE NOTABLE DEFECT.

"One notable defect which has been pointed out has been in the disposition of the majority of members in labor unions to reduce the compensation of all men engaged

in a particular trade to a dead level and to fail to recognize the difference between the highly skilled and very industrious workman and the one only less skilled and less industrious."

"I think that there is a movement among trades unions themselves to correct this leveling tendency, and nothing could strengthen the movement more than the adoption of some plan by which there should remain among union workmen the impetus and motive to be found in the greater reward for greater skill and greater industry."

OVERLOOKED BY ITS CRITICS.

"There is one thing to be said in respect to American trades unionism that its critics are not generally alive to. In France the trades unionists are intensely socialistic. Indeed, in some of the late difficulties it was plain that there was a strong anarchistic feeling among them, and that they opposed all authority of any kind. It is also plain that the tendency toward socialism in England and England's trades unionism is growing stronger and stronger."

"I need not point out the deplorable results in this country if trades unionism became a synonym for socialism. Those who are now in active control, the Federation of Labor and all the great railroad organizations, have set their faces like flint against the propagandism of socialistic principles."

GUARD RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

"They are in favor of the rights of property and of our present institutions, modified by such remedial legislation as to put workmen on equality with their opponents in trade controversies and trade contracts and to stamp out the monopoly and the corporate abuses which are an outgrowth of our present system unaccompanied by proper limitation; and I think all of us who are in favor of the maintenance of our present institutions should recognize this battle which has been carried on by the conservative and influential members of trades unionism and willingly give credit to these men as the champions of a cause which should command our sympathy, respect and support."

ON THE INJUNCTION ISSUE.

"Our friends of the great unions at times complain of our courts, more perhaps because of the decisions in injunction cases than for anything else. I have already referred to this particular phase of litigation in which they have an interest, but when the subject of courts is mentioned it suggests to me a larger field for complaint and

reform in which all citizens are interested and have a right to be heard."

"There is no subject upon which I feel so deeply as upon the necessity for reform in the administration of both civil and criminal law. To sum it all up in one phrase, the difficulty in both is undue delay. It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administration to bring criminals to justice."

ATTRIBUTABLE TO SYSTEM.

"I am not sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their negligence or laziness, though, of course, there may be both in some cases; but it is chiefly due to the system against which it is impossible for an earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle."

"We inherited our system of criminal prosecutions and the constitutional provisions from the protection of the accused in his trial from England and her laws. We inherited from her the trial by jury. All these limitations and the jury system still are maintained in England, but they have not interfered with an effective prosecution of criminals and their punishment. There has not been undue delay in English criminal courts."

JUDGE'S POWER IN ENGLAND.

"In this country we have generally altered the relation of the judge to the jury. In England the judge controls the trial, controls the lawyers, keeps them to relevant and proper argument, aids the jury. In its consideration of the facts, not by direction, but by suggestion, and the lawyers in the conduct of the cases are made to feel that they have an obligation, not only to their clients, but also to the court and to the public at large, not to abuse their office in such a way as unduly to lengthen the trial and unduly to direct the attention of the court and the jury away from the real facts at issue."

"In this country there seems to have been on the part of all state legislatures a fear of the judge and not of the jury, and the power which he exercises in an English court has by legislation been reduced from time to time until now, and this is especially true in western states, he has hardly more power than the moderator in a religious assembly."

"The tendency of legislation is to throw the reins on the back of the jury and to let the jurors follow their own sweet will, influenced by all the arts of counsel for the defendant in leading them away from the real points at issue and in awakening their emotion of pity for the defendant, in forgetfulness of the wrongs of the prosecuting witness, or it may be of the deceased, and of the rights of society to be protected against crime; and all these defects are emphasized in the delays which occur in the trials—delays made necessary because the trials take so great a time."

"A murder case in England will be disposed of in a day or two days; that here will take three weeks or a month; and no one can say, after an examination of the record in England, that the rights of the defendant have not been preserved and that justice has not been done."

APPEALS RESTRICTED ABROAD.

"It is true that in England they have enlarged the procedure to the point of allowing an appeal from a judgment in a criminal case to a court of appeals, but this appeal is usually taken and allowed only on a few questions easily considered by the court above and promptly decided. Counsel are not permitted to mouse through the record to find errors that in the trial seemed of little account, but that are developed into great injustices in the court of appeal."

"This is another defect of our procedure. No criminal is content with a judgment of the court below, and well may be so, because the record of reversals is so great as to encourage it in every case, and to hang important judgments in appellate proceedings sometimes for years."

REFORMS SEEN IN DISTANCE.

"I don't know when the reforms are to be brought about in this country. Until our people shall become fully aware, and in some concrete way be made to suffer from the escape of criminals from just judgment in this country the system may continue."

"One of the methods by which it could be remedied in some degree is to give judges more power in the trial of criminal cases and enable them to aid the jury in its consideration of facts and to exercise more control over the arguments that counsel see fit to advance."

"Judges, and especially judges who are elected, ought not to be mistrusted by the people. A judgeship is a great office, and the man who holds it should exercise great power, and he ought to be allowed to exercise that in a trial by jury."

"Then it is undoubtedly true that in England lawyers in the conduct of their cases feel much more, and respect much more, their obligation to assist the court in administering justice and restrain themselves from adopting desperate and extreme methods, which American lawyers are even applauded for."

ADVANTAGE WITH CRIMINAL.

"The trial here is a game in which the advantage is with the criminal; and, if he wins, he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public."

"Trial by jury, as it has come to us through the Constitution, is the trial by jury under the English law, and under that law the vagaries, the weaknesses, the timidities and the ignorance of juries were to be neutralized by the presence in court of a judge to whom they should look for instruction upon the law and sound advice in respect to the facts, although, of course, with regard to the facts their ultimate conclusion must be their own and they were fully at liberty to disregard the judicial suggestion."

"But reform in our criminal procedure is not the only reform that we ought to have in our courts. On the civil side of the courts there is undue delay and this always works for the benefit of the man with the longest purse."

EFFECT ON THE POOR MAN.

"The employment of lawyers and the payment of costs all become more expensive as the litigation is extended. It used to be thought that a system by which cases involving small amounts could be carried to the Supreme Court through two or three courts of intermediate appeal was a perfect system, because it gave the poor man the same right to go to the Supreme Court as a rich man. Nothing is further from the truth."

"What the poor man needs is a prompt decision of his case, and by limiting the appeals in cases involving small amounts of money, so that there shall be a final decision in the lower court, an opportunity is given to the poor litigant to secure a judgment in time to enjoy it and not after he

大志

癸卯年十月十三日接受主管人書

政務局

附屬書類

第三回



公集一六四号
明治四十二年九月十五

受第一八二八號

左米

臨時代理大使松井慶

外務大臣伯爵小村壽太郎殿

國務省內ニラテンアメリカ

新設

國務省內ニ參事官及極東向ヲ新設シ
夫ハ常事者ノ任命ヲ見ルニ至ルベキ旨本
月一日付公第一五七号ニ及報告置矣
處今般更ニ同省內ニ一向ノ新設ニ曩

二三号
（本年七月廿一日付公部
一三二号末改条照）

駐智公使トシテ赴任後未ダ間モナキ
「トールバス、シー、ドウン」
一三二号末改条照）シ同向長：任命ニ専ラ南
米及中央アメリカ：関ル事務ヲ取扱フコ
トト可相成趣別代切抜ノ通本月十四
日ノワレント、ホスルニ相見、
尚ホ右ニ関シ植原書記官ノ國務省吏
員ニ就キ公使トタク聴及ヒタル処ニ依レバ
是等参事官並ニ新設ノ二局ハ未ダ議
會ノ承諾ヲ得タル次第ニ至之唯國務
卿ノ権限内ニ於テ假リニ之ヲ設ケタルニ
有之從テ参事官ノ名称ニ敢テ
カウシセラシナル官名ヲ付せんハアラス

公三九号
（本年七月廿一日付公部
一三二号末改条照）

テ只便宜上ノ假称ニ過ギズ而シテ是等新設
ノ参事官及二局ニ要スル費用ハ差当リ本
年七月廿一日付公部一三九号末改及八月十八
日付公部一五二号ニ及報告置出清国並ニ
南米ニ商業ヲ擴張スル準備トシテ曩ニ議
會ニ請求シタル調査費十萬弗中ヨリ支弁
スルコトニ相成趣有之、
而シテ追テ國務省ノ官制ヲ改メ現今ノ「ア
ツレスタント、セクレタリ」ノ上ニ「アシジ、セクレタ
リ」ナルモノヲ置キ且極東向及ラシニアメリ
局ヲ新設スルコトヲ末年ノ議會ニ求ムルコ
トニ相成趣前陳参事官ナルモノハ畢竟ス
ルニ缺、アシジ、セクレタリ」ノ前身ニ外ナラ

正史國史院ノ史官

MAKING TO BE REVOLVED

在之國曰乃乃傳善

面高

第3門

送第百二号

明治三十二年十月九日

在ポルトランド

領事 沼野 安太郎



外務大臣伯爵小村寿太郎殿

ポルトランド市に於て米國大統領ノ演説ニ

附 閣下報告ノ件

本年十月二日米國大統領タフト氏ハポルトランド市ニ来
着シ「アレゴン」州官民ノ盛大ニ歡迎ノ受ケ市内進行
晝餐會等ニ臨ミ同夜由庫「ホール」ニ於テ約五千ノ
聴衆ニ對シ一場ノ演説ヲ試シ、又本官亦歡迎委員ノ

"The Washington Post,"

Sept. 14, 1909.

CREATES NEW DIVISION
Knox Names T. C. Dawson Chief of Latin American Affairs
Secretary of State Knox is giving special attention to the development and protection of the commercial interests of the United States in Latin America, and to that end has created in the State Department a new division to be known as the division of Latin American Affairs, which is to be devoted exclusively to these matters. He has appointed Thomas C. Dawson, of Iowa, United States minister to Chile, as chief of the new division, and William T. S. Doyle as assistant chief.
The statement is made at the State Department that the increasing investment of American capital in Latin America and the obligations resulting from deeper political relations between this country and all the countries of Central and South America impose upon the Department of State one of its heaviest duties.
Mr. Doyle is a lawyer by profession. He has traveled extensively in South America and acted as private secretary to Mr. Root when the latter was on his tour of South America. He is now in Venezuela as special representative of the department for the collection of evidence in the Venezuelan cases.

明治三十二年十一月一日

郵政務局

第三課

第百二号

受第一九二二六號

（印）

請招ニ依リ演壇上ノ特別席ニ参列シ翌三日ツオリシ州
選出合衆國上院議員ハボルン氏ノ紹介ヲ以テ大統領ニ
謁シタリ

十月二日夜大統領ノ演説ハツレバフリカニ充カザラシキ其實行
ヲ天下ニ公約セシ關稅改正法並ニ法人所得稅法ノ利益ヲ
説明シ且ツ森林ノ保護及ヒツレタトラストレ法ヲ勵行スルニ
於テ前大統領ノ政策ヲ踰越セントスルコトヲ説述シタルモ
ノミレテ就中米國ト菲利賓人ノ間ノ自由貿易ニ關スル新
關稅法ノ規定ニ就キ大統領ハ大要大ノ如クニ説述致ス
「菲利賓群島ニ對シ自由貿易ハ聽衆諸君ノ最も深
ク利害痛痒ヲ感ゼンヤ」問題より太平洋沿岸ト該
島ノ間ノ貿易ハ比年増加ノ運命ヲ有シ更ニ之ニ加ヒ
ニ自由貿易ノ便宜ヲ以テ其產物増進殆ト斷リ知

ルベカナルヲ以テ然ラズ則テ今後該島ニ自治ヲ認許スルニ
方リ吾人ハ菲利賓人ニ借問スルニ吾人ハ多年公等ヲ振
導シテ以テ今日ニ至リ公等果シテ米國ヲ分離獨立
シ兩國間新ニ關稅ヲ設クルニ意アルヤ否ヤヲ以テセバ菲
利賓人ハ必ス聯合ノ繼續ヲ希望スルべシ云々
右為所參考及報告スルニ及リ

第3門

館事領總國帝港案在

公第二三〇号
明治四十二年十一月八日
在柔港
總領事代理領事 永井 村
外務大臣 伯耆 小村 奏 太郎
柔港市長 負 村 奏 太郎
本月二日ヲ以テ舉行セラルル 高市吏
員ノ擧升ハ案ニ基キ想外ノ結果ヲ來
タルニ力働 院ノ大勝ニ歸ス候即今西
擧升セラルル 市長 負 村 奏 太郎

明治四十二年十一月六日接覽 臺政務局

受第三一九六三號

第三課

館事領總國帝港桑在

Henry (McCordy) 地方検査 (労働、共和
西党、指名) 会計検査官 (民主、労働、西
党、聯合指名) 郡書記 (セフレレスコ市ト
セフレレスコ郡トハ金ク同ナリ) エリソ及
官ハ労働党ノ掌中ニ於テ共和党ハ微
税金、市検査、及警察、判事一名ヲ黨
得之。民主黨ヨリハ記録官、公任、財官
及警察、判事一名ヲ擧出シ、會計出納官
ハ共和、民主、西党指名者ノ得ル処トナ
レリ又表面市ノ立法部ト稱スルモ
其實市會ト市参事會ト合係シタルカ
ルヤ性質ヲ有スル市會議員ハ總計十
八名ヨリ成リ、今更擧出セラルル者ハ内

論事贈縣圖帝恭錄

[illegible]

東京帝國大學

一、~~此~~ ~~以~~ ~~西~~ ~~流~~ ~~至~~ ~~于~~ ~~此~~ ~~也~~
 其 ~~中~~ ~~所~~ ~~含~~ ~~之~~ ~~值~~ ~~比~~ ~~上~~ ~~年~~ ~~低~~ ~~幅~~ ~~度~~ ~~在~~ ~~范~~ ~~围~~ ~~十~~
 五 ~~个~~ ~~百~~ ~~分~~ ~~之~~ ~~内~~ ~~一~~ ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 二 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 三 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 四 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 五 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 六 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 七 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 八 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 九 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~
 十 ~~是~~ ~~因~~ ~~为~~ ~~本~~ ~~年~~ ~~一~~ ~~季~~ ~~度~~ ~~的~~ ~~工~~ ~~作~~ ~~量~~ ~~较~~ ~~大~~

館事領總國帝港桑在

按此名簿傳覽之屬レ余ノ古名中四名ハ
 共和黨二名ハ民主黨ノ權ニ係ル即チ
 市會傳覽ハ權ニヨリ市長之ヲ兼攝シ
 凡チ市會ノ議決ハ總議員ノ過半数ニヨリ
 之成立シ只其議決之ヲ市長ノ裁ム所
 トナス不_レ可_レ謂_レタル 市會ニ限_レテ十四名ノ因
 事者ヲ要スル規定ナリ此チ市會ハ全
 市傳覽之中ノ者ト稱スルニ適宜ニアラズ
 今市會長ニ權出スルヲカキテ
 市會長ハ市會長トシテ終始シ
 今日二十万人以上ノ全市會大
 工役ニ指導師 聯合同盟ノ者千八百

前事贈縣國帝恭桑

1. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-

館事領總國帝港桑在

負中落擧ぐんを、モ、落選者中ノ最高点
シ、ハ、ル、カ、ル、キ、何、レ、モ、明、力、ニ、之、ヲ、証、明、ス、ン
モ、ノ、ト、謂、フ、ハ、モ、二、ハ、現、市、長、テ、一、ラ、ー、ハ、
其、執、行、誠、實、ナ、ル、君、子、人、ニ、シ、テ、前、市、長、モ、
政、ノ、後、ヲ、受、ケ、其、腐、敗、ト、素、知、ト、シ、
正、改、善、セ、シ、ム、ン、ノ、目、的、ヲ、以、テ、争、ハ、シ、シ、
其、腐、敗、ニ、シ、リ、タ、ン、モ、ノ、ナ、ン、ヲ、以、テ、其、政、ヲ、執、シ、
十、師、經、平、潔、癖、ニ、決、ス、ン、ノ、嫌、アリ、居、
協、理、ノ、如、キ、少、シ、シ、違、法、ノ、争、ハ、ン、ヤ、直、シ、
、其、ヲ、シ、イ、セ、シ、ス、ヲ、沒、收、シ、務、メ、テ、見、儀、ノ、振、
甯、ヲ、企、圖、セ、其、政、策、稍、消、極、的、ニ、走、ン
傾、アリ、醜、態、甚、ニ、居、酒、屋、等、ノ、腐、敗、甚、
振、リ、サ、ン、ノ、觀、ア、ン、ヲ、看、取、セ、ア、ッ、カ、レ、ン、カ、

REEL No. 1-1002

在桑港帝國總領事館

George P. Adams,
former Registrar under
Schmidt.
George Benham,
former Pres. of the Labor
Council.
(地方行政事務局長 - 秘書長)
George P. Adams,
former Registrar under
Schmidt.
George Benham,
former Pres. of the Labor
Council.
(地方行政事務局長 - 秘書長)

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George Benham,
former Pres. of the Labor
Council.
(地方行政事務局長 - 秘書長)

華英對照國語辭書

Handwritten entries in a vertical column, likely from a dictionary or language reference work. The text is written in a cursive style.

第 類	第 報	第 門
號	告	第

要目付了

大臣
次官

Handwritten notes and signatures. Includes the name '小村' (Omura) and other illegible characters. There are also some large, bold characters that appear to be part of the document's header or title.

