

3
門
項
14
41

661164

機密

文書課長

秘

明治四拾四年四月拾四日接受

64

送

明治四拾四年四月十日
同日發遣
同 年 月 日
植

別紙

主

明治四拾四年四月拾四日謹請

主

機密條第 五 號

機密條第 五 號

小村 大臣

在米田田大使宛

日米新通商航海條約及議定書談判

狀末ノ概要送附件

日米新通商航海條約及議定書談判

明治四拾四年四月十日

外務省

始ノ概要別冊ノ通印制及以送附件

以查收在米田大使在外帝國各本大使

館及在米田總領事館在米田大使

カ以外ノ總領事館及在米田大使

致 敬 矣

2-1 3 3 5

0222

秘

661165

日米新通商航海條約及議定書談判始末ノ概要

2-1 3 3 5

0223

661166

日米新通商航海條約及議定書談判始末ノ概要

日米現行通商航海條約ノ有効期限ニ關シテハ其ノ第十九條ヲ以テ規定セルカ同條第二項中「其ノ後」ナル文字ノ意味明確ヲ缺キ之カ解釋ニ付疑義ナキクハサルカ故帝國政府ハ該條約ヲ他ノ諸國トノ條約ト齊シク本年七月ヨリ消滅セシムルノ必要上右第十九條第二項ノ解釋ニ關シ齟齬ナカラシムカ爲既ニ明治四十一年中米國政府ニ交渉ヲ開始シタルカ同國政府ハ文理上ノ解釋ニ據リ日米條約ハ實施ノ日ヨリ十二個年ヲ經過シタル後即チ本年七月十七日以後ニ非サレハ廢棄ノ通告ヲ爲スヲ得ス從テ如何ナル場合ニテモ明年七月十七日以前ニ消滅スルコトナシト主張シ帝國政府カ現行條約締結當時ノ事情ヲ指摘シテ該條約ハ實施後何時ニテモ十二個月ノ豫告ヲ以テ終了セシム得ルモノナリト説明セルモ之ニ同意セス爾來久シク交渉ヲ重ネタルカ途ニ決スルノ見込ナキニ因リ帝國政府ハ寧ロ右期限ノ問題ヲ離レ本年七月十七日ヨリ現行條約ニ代ハリテ實施セラレヘキ新條約ヲ締結スルノ提案ヲ以テ米國政府ノ考量ヲ求メタルニ同國政府ハ熟慮ノ結果若シ帝國政府ヨリ其ノ提出セムト欲スル新條約案ノ内示ヲ得之ヲ査閲シタル上長日ノ討議ヲ要セスシテ米國政府ノ同意シ得ヘキモノタルコトヲ認ムルニ於テハ談判開始ノ問題ヲ考量スヘキ旨昨年五月二十六日ヲ以テ回答セリ

2-1335

0224

仍テ帝國政府ハ時機ヲ見計ラヒ昨年十月十九日內田大使ヲシテ我通商航海條約案及關稅條約案ヲ米國政府ニ内示セシメ其ノ考量ヲ求メタルニ本年一月二十三日ニ至リ談判開始ニ異議ナキ旨公然ノ回答アリ二月八日對案ヲ提出シ來リ彼我商議シ後二月二十一日新條約及議定書ヲ調印サテ了セリ

一、移民條項ノ削除

今回ノ談判上問題トナリタル主ナル點ニ付之ヲ叙述スレハ左ノ如シ
現行日米條約第二條末項「但本條及前條ノ規定ハ兩締盟國ノ各方ニ於テ商業、勞働者、移住、警察及公安ニ關シ現ニ行ハレ又ハ將來制定セラレヘキ法律、勅令及規則ニハ何等ノ影響ヲ及ホスコトナシ」トノ規定中「勞働者」移住及「又ハ將來制定セラレヘキ」ノ文字ノ挿入セザレ又法律、勅令及規則ニ對シ「外國人一般ニ適用スヘキ」トノ條件ノ附隨セザリシハ當時帝國政府ノ提案ニ對スル米國政府ノ修正意見ヲ參酌シテ相互妥協ヲ圖リタル結果ニ外ナラズ
右ノ結果現行條約第一條第一項ニ於テ規定セル入國居住等ノ自由ハ第二條末項ノ爲少カク其制限セザレ殊ニ他ノ一般外國人ニ加ヘサル特殊ノ制限ヲモ相互ニ設ケ得ル理ニシテ條約ノ明文ハ固ヨリ片務的ニ非スト雖實際ニ痛痒ヲ感スルハ獨リ我國人ニ止マリ米國人ハ何等現實ノ不利益ヲ蒙ルノ虞ナキ有様トナレリ但シ當時ニ在リテハ移民問題カ未ダ近年ノ如キ發展ヲ見

ス且米國政府カ英佛獨諸國ト異リ關稅自主權ヲ全然帝國政府ニ認容シ而シテ帝國政府ニ於テハ迅速ニ條約ノ締結ヲ切望スル吃緊ノ理由ヲ有セシヲ以テ前記ノ修正ヲ承諾シタルモノナリ

然レトモ移民問題ノ發展ト共ニ現行條約第二條末項ハ帝國ニ取リ頗ル不安ノ因トナリ米國政府カ其ノ政體上民論ニ顧慮スルノ極特ニ我移民ノ排斥ヲ目的トシテ法規ヲ設ケ遂ニ或ハ到底我カ忍フ能ハサル事態ノ發生ヲ見兩國ノ交誼ヲ損傷シ通商ノ進運ヲ阻止スルニ至ルナキヲ保セス茲ニ於テカ帝國政府ハ日米條約改訂ノ機ヲ待テ所謂移民條項ヲ撤廢スルヲ以テ夙ニ其ノ決意ト爲スト同時ニ之ヲ米國ノ實情ニ顧ミルニ到底多數ノ我移民ヲ同國ニ渡航セシムルニ得策ナラサルヲ認メ一昨年第二十五議會ニ於テ移民ニ關スル一般ノ方針ヲ説述スルニ當リ米國行及加奈陀行移民ノ制限ハ從來ノ通誠實ニ履行スヘキ旨右一般方針ト共ニ之ヲ宣明シ以テ内外ヲシテ我方針ノ存スル所ヲ知ラシメ聽テ來ルヘキ日米通商條約ノ改訂ニ於テ難關タルヘキ本問題ニ豫メ備フル所アリタリ

畢竟帝國政府ハ米國行移民ノ制限ニ關シテ過去三年間實行シ來レル方針ヲ將來ニ猶守持シテ渝ルコトナク日米兩國久遠ノ交誼ニ顧ミ彼我ノ間苟モ紛争ノ因トナルノ虞アル事由ヲ防止スルニ努ムルト同時ニ苟モ邦人ノ權利自由ニ關シ一般外國人ヨリモ劣等ノ待遇ヲ受ケルハ

應分甘諾シテ毫モ異議ヲ唱ヘ得サルカ如キ條約上ノ規定ヲ再ビ設ケルコトハ獨リ體面上
米國ヲス重大ナル利害關係ニ照ラシ到底同意スル能ハサル所ト認メタリ日米現行條約ヲ改
訂セムト欲スルノ理由ハ他ニモ猶存スト雖第二條末項ノ撤去カ其ノ主ナルモノニ屬スル所以
實ニ茲ニ存ス

要スルニ現行條約第二條末項ヲ再ビ新條約ニ挿入スルコトハ帝國政府ノ到底承諾スル能ハサ
ル所ナラカ米國政府モ亦本件ニ重テ措キテ新條約談判上他ノ問題ヨリモ第一ニ此ノ問題ニ付
我態度ヲ知ラムト欲スルコト勿論ナルヘケレハ帝國政府ハ始ヨリ明確ニ其ノ意思ヲ宣明スル
得策ナルヲ認メ新條約案内示ト同時ニ一ノ覺書ヲ提出シ合衆國行労働者ノ制限ニ關シ帝國
政府ハ兩國間ニ紛議ヲ生セザラシムカ爲從來任意ニ實行シ來リタル措置ノ成績満足ナルモ
トテ指摘シ事態ノ必要トスル限リ將來モ之ヲ繼續スルノ覺悟ナル旨ヲ開陳スルト共ニ帝國政
府ハ現行條約第二條但書ノ規定ノ不必要ニシテ之カ存續ハ却テ誤解ノ因トナリ易キノミナラ
ズ殊ニ國民ノ自負心ニ顧ミ到底同意スルコト能ハザル旨明瞭ニ告白シ猶米國ノ立場ヲ諒シ
テ其ノ希望トアラハ新條約ヲ何時ニテモ六個月ノ豫告ニテ廢棄シ得ルコトト爲シ將來萬一ノ
難局ニ處スルノ自由ヲ存スルコトニ異議ナキ旨説述セリ蓋シ短期豫告ヲ以テ締約國ノ各一方
ニ新條約ヲ廢棄シ得ルノ規定ヲ設ケ置クトキハ他日萬一米國政府カ移民問題ノ爲ニ甚シキ

困難ヲ感シタル場合ニハ右ノ規定ヲ利用シテ六個月内ニ條約ノ羈絆ヨリ脱却シ得ルノ途アル
カ故此辦法ノ存在ニ因リ假令移民條項ヲ削除スルトモ米國政府ハ國內ノ反對論ニ對シテ辯解
ノ辭アルヘク又元老院ニ對シ批准ノ協賛ヲ求ムルニ當リ説明ノ便モアルヘキニ付帝國政府ハ
右辦法ヲ提供シテ以テ本件ノ解決ヲ期圖シタルモノナリ然ルニ米國大統領及國務卿等ニ於
テハ我提案ニ格別ノ異存ナキモ元老院ヲシテ新條約ノ批准ニ協賛セシムルノ見込ナキトキハ
折角談判ヲ行フモ或ハ無益ニ終ルヘキカ故同國政府ハ先同院議員ノ意嚮ニ付内々見當ヲ付ク
ルニ必要アリ之カ爲長時日ヲ費シタルカ議員中ニハ猶異論者アルヲ以テ米國政府ハ其ノ反對
ヲ豫防シ且輿論ヲ満足セシムカ爲移民問題ニ關シ新條約中ニ何等カ規定スルコト已メテ得ザ
ルニ主張シタルカ帝國政府ハ其ノ到底同意シ難キ所以ヲ辯シ結局條約調印ノ際帝國政府自ラ
移民制限ニ關スル將來ノ方針ヲ繼續スルノ覺悟ナルコトヲ宣言スルコトニ協議ヲ纏ミ米國政
府ハ右宣言ニ據リテ自己ノ立場ヲ辯明スルコトニ決セリ而シテ帝國政府カ右ノ如キ宣言ヲ爲
スニ同意シタルハ畢竟新條約締結上先方ノ立場ヲモ顧ミタルモノニシテ且帝國政府ハ其ノ三
年以前ヨリ合衆國行移民ニ關シテ實行シ來リタル方針ヲ今後自ラ變更スルノ意思毫モ之ヲ
カ故其ノ旨聲明スルヲ辭セザリシナリ

五

移民問題ニ關スル妥協ノ見込立ツニ及ビ始メテ米國政府ハ新條約談判開始ニ異議ナキ旨正式

二 回答 來り 移民ニ關スル宣言ノ文案定マレヤ二月八日條約對案ヲ提出セリ

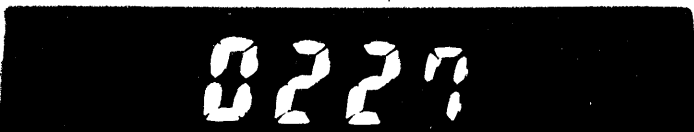
二、關稅問題

關稅問題ニ關シテハ米國政府ハ左ノ修正意見ヲ提出セリ
關稅ニ關スル特別取極ノ締結セラルルニ至ル迄ハ日本國政府ハ關稅ニ付別國ニ許與スルコトアルヘキ所ト實際上一ナル好遇ヲ合衆國ニ許與スヘキコトヲ保障シ若シ日本國政府ニ於テ特別條約又ハ關稅率ノ改正ニ因リ別國ニ對シ關稅上ノ殊遇ヲ許與スル場合ニハ之ニ匹敵スル殊遇ヲ合衆國ニ提供シ以テ合衆國カ其ノ最低稅率ヲ引續キ日本ニ許與スルニ對スル報酬ト爲スヘキコト

然ルニ關稅ニ關スル特別取極ノ締結セラルルニ至ル迄ハ日本國ヨリ別國ニ許與スルコト實地ヘキ所ト實際上一ナル好遇ヲ米國ニ許與スヘキコトヲ保障スヘシトノコトハ單純純潔最惠國待遇ノ保障ヲ意味スルモノニ非スシテ實際上一ノ好遇ナルヤ否ヤニ付テハ種々議論ノ餘地アルヘク而シテ若シ條約又ハ關稅率ノ改正ニ因リ別國ニ對シ關稅上ノ殊遇ヲ許與スル場合ニハ之ニ匹敵スル殊遇ヲ米國ニ提供スヘシトアルハ畢竟所謂實際上一均等ノ待遇ヲ米國ニ保障スヘシトノ趣意ヲ一層具體的ニ説明シタルモノノ如ク之カ報酬トシテ米國ノ約スル所ハ單ニ其ノ國定最低稅率ヲ我國ニ許與スルニ過キス

帝國政府カ此ノ如キ提議ニ應スル能ハサルハ明ニシテ其ノ理由左ノ如シ

- (イ) 帝國政府ハ其ノ關稅條約案ニ示スカ如ク米國ト相互ニ無條件最惠國待遇ヲ保障スルニ異議ナク從テ我國カ條約又ハ國法ヲ以テ或物品ニ付別國ニ與フルコトアルヘキ稅率上ノ便宜ハ同一米國品ニ對シ直ニ均霑ヲ許スヘク其ノ代ハリ本邦品モ亦米國ニ於テ同様ノ場合ニ同様ノ均霑權ヲ有スヘシ
- (ロ) 若シ米國政府カ右無條件最惠國條款ニ基ク同一物品ノ均霑ニ非スシテ特種或別種ノ米國品ニ付我稅率ノ輕減ヲ希望スルニ於テハ米國政府モ亦相互的ニ或本邦品ニ對シ米國最低稅率ノ輕減ヲ以テ對償トスルコトヲ條件トセサルヘカラス
- (ハ) 本邦ニ於テハ單一關稅制ヲ採ルカ故國定稅率ニ高低ノ二種ナク複稅制國ニ於テ所謂一般又ハ最高稅率ト稱スルモノハ本邦ニ於テハ普通關稅ニ加フルニ輸入物品ノ價格ト同額以內ニ於テ勅令ノ定ムル額ヲ合算シタルモノノ範圍(新關稅定率法第四條)ニ屬シ我國定稅率ハ複稅制國ノ最低稅率ニ該當ス
- (ニ) 且又米國ノ最低稅率ハ既ニ頗ル高稅ナルノミナラス今日迄之ガ適用ヲ報酬トシテ特ニ米國品ノ爲何等ノ殊遇ヲ他國ヨリ獲得セルコトナシ米國カ昨年其ノ最低稅率ヲ各國ノ輸入品ニ適用スルニ當リ何レノ國ニ對シテモ今回提議シタルカ如キ條件ヲ以テセシコトナシ



シ米國ハ其ノ最低稅率適用ノ對價トシテ何レノ國ヨリモ殊遇ヲ獲得セサルヲミチラズ佛
國及加奈陀ヨリハ僅カニ部分的最惠國待遇ヲ得テ満足セリ

(ホ) 殊ニ今回帝國政府カ何レノ國トノ新條約談判ニ於テモ主義上最モ重ヲ措クハ

(甲) 我稅權ノ獨立ヲ害セサルコト

(乙) 別國トノ交渉ニ累ヲ及ホスカ如キ協定ヲ爲ササルコト

ノ二點ニアリ若シ單ニ米國最低稅率ノ適用ヲ條件トシテ我稅率ノ据置又ハ輕減ヲ行フ
トナ約諾セムカ是全然片務的協定ニ外ナラス何トナレハ米國ハ毫モ我ニ對シテ其以稅率
ヲ協定セス從テ何時ニテモ其ノ最低稅率ヲ增加スルノ自由ヲ有シ何等稅權ニ羈束ヲ受ケ
サルニ反シ我方ハ稅率ニ制限ヲ蒙リ稅權ヲ束縛セラルレハナリ又若シ米國ニ對シテ此
如キ讓歩ヲ爲サムカ佛國ノ如キ複稅制國ニ對シテ同様ノ讓歩ヲ爲ササルハカラサルニ至
リ帝國多年ノ宿望ニシテ條約改正ノ主眼タル稅權回復ノ目的ヲ達スル克ハサルノミナラ
ズ我經濟上及財政上永遠ノ利益ヲ損傷スルノ虞アリ故ニ帝國政府ハ到底之ニ同意スルヲ
得ス既ニ前回ノ條約改正ニ於テ米國ハ自國ト對等ノ關稅獨立權ヲ帝國ニ認容シナカラフ今
ニ至ツテ曾テ國際間ニ前例ナキ提議ヲ以テ之ヲ覆サムトスル如キハ帝國政府ノ萬々承諾
スル克ハサル所ナリ

(ハ) 然リト雖米國カ右ノ如キ提議ヲ捨テ差當リ我提案ノ如ク單ニ無條件最惠國待遇(條件
付最惠國待遇ヲ主張スルニ於テハ之ヲ相互的ニ爲サハソレニテモ可ナリ)ヲ互約スルノ
外他日兩國間ニ特別取極ヲ行ヒ互ニ其ノ重要輸出品ニ付稅率ノ輕減ヲ協定セムト欲スル
ニ於テハ帝國政府ハ米國カ我商品ノ好販路タルニ顧ミ十分ノ好意ヲ以テ之ヲ考量スル
但シ協定ハ常ニ双務的タルヲ要ス

以上ノ次第第二帝國政府ハ米國政府ニ對シ内田大使ヲシテ左ノ趣旨ヲ以テ回答セシメタリ
關稅ニ付テハ帝國政府ハ其ノ關稅條約案ノ示スカ如ク日米相互ニ最惠國待遇ヲ保障セムコ
トヲ希望スルモノニシテ從テ帝國政府カ別國ノ或輸入品ニ對シ條約又ハ國法ヲ以テ輕稅ヲ
適用スルトキハ米國ヨリノ同一輸入品ニ對シテ右ト同一ノ輕稅ヲ適用スヘク之ト均シク米
國ニ於テ同様ノ場合ニ本邦品モ亦同様ノ均霑權ヲ有スルコトニ協定セムコトヲ欲ス然レト
モ他日若シ米國政府カ最惠國待遇ノ條款ニ基ク同一物品ノ均霑ニ非スシテ特ニ別種ノ米國
輸入品ニ付我稅率ノ輕減ヲ希望スルニ於テハ米國政府ニ於テモ亦相互的ニ或種ノ本邦品ニ
對シ米國最低稅率ノ輕減ヲ行フコトヲ條件トシテ之ヲ提議スルニ於テハ帝國政府ハ慎重ナ
ル考量ヲ加フルヲ辭セサルヘシ但シ協定ハ常ニ双務的タルヲ要スルハ特ニ米國政府ノ注意
ヲ希望セサルヘカラサル點ニシテ帝國政府カ何レノ國トノ新條約談判ニ於テモ主義上最

重キ措クハ我稅權ノ獨立ヲ害セサルコト別國トノ交渉ニ累チ及ボザルヲ三條件ニ
 在リ若シ單ニ米國最低稅率ノ適用ヲ對償トシテ我稅率ヲ輕減ナ行フコトヲ約諾セハ何處至
 然片務的協定ニ外ナラズ何レハ米國ハ毫モ帝國ニ對シテ其ノ稅率ヲ協定對從列何時
 未嘗其ノ最低稅率ヲ增加スル自由有シ何等稅權ニ羈束ヲ受ズサルヲ以テ帝國政府ハ
 稅率ニ制限ヲ蒙リ稅權ヲ束縛セラレハナリ又若シ米國ニ對シテ此ノ如キ讓歩ヲ爲サザ
 他ノ復稅制國ニ對シテモ同様ノ讓歩ヲ爲ササルヘカラサルニ至リ帝國多年ノ宿望ニ對シ
 般條約改正ノ主眼タル稅權回復ノ目的ヲ達スル克ハサルノミナラス我經濟上及財政上永遠
 利益ヲ損傷スルノ虞アリ故ニ帝國政府ノ到底同意スル克ハサル所ナリ帝國政府ハ前回
 條約改正ニ於テ對等ノ關稅獨立權ヲ帝國ニ認容シテ良好ナル印象ヲ殘セル米國カ今日再
 帝國ノ正當己ニ難キ立場ヲ諒スヘキコトヲ期待ス

斯ニ對交渉ノ末米國政府ハ遂ニ我立場ヲ諒シ其ノ主張ヲ撤回シタル結果獨立ヲ議定書ヲ以テ
 他日關稅條約ノ締結セララルニ至ル迄現行日米通商航海條約中關稅ニ關スル規定即チ相互最
 惠國待遇ノ保障ヲ繼續スルコトヲナレリ(現行日米通商航海條約第四條前半參照)

三、永代借地權

永代借地權ニ關シテハ米國政府ハ左ノ規定ヲ條約中ニ挿入セムコトヲ提議セリ

永代借地券ニ因リテ保有スル財產ニ附帶關聯スル一切ノ權利、特權及免除ニシテ新條約實
 施ノ當時存在スルモノハ之ヲ確認シ關係者間ノ合意ニ依ルノ外之ヲ變更スルコトヲ得ス

右ニ對シテハ帝國政府ハ今回諸國トノ現行條約消滅及新條約締結ヲ機會トシ新條約談判ト全
 然分離シテ別ニ永代借地權問題ヲ根本的ニ處理スル方針ニテ目下考案中ナルカ其ノ考案確定
 次第關係國政府ニ提出スヘク而シテ之カ處理ヲ了ル迄ハ現在ノ永代借地券ヲ維持スヘキモ右
 ノ如ク別ニ本件處理ノ商議ヲ行フノ方針ナルヲ以テ米國ノ提議ニ係ルカ如キ規定ヲ條約中ニ
 挿入スルコトニ同意シ難キ旨主張セリ然レトモ米國政府ハ他國ニ率先シテ新條約ヲ締結スル
 ニ當リ全然永代借地券ニ言及セザルトキハ自國民ノ權利保護ニ缺クル所アルヲ觀アルカ免以
 スト唱ヘ結局何等カノ文書ヲ作成スルノ已ムヲ得サルニ至リタルヲ以テ帝國政府ハ新通商條
 約締結ノ一ノ獨立議定書ヲ用ユルノ案ヲ立テ兩國政府間ニ本件ノ根本的處理ニ關スル協定ヲ
 締結スルニ至ル迄ノ間日本國ノ舊外國人居留地ニ於テ米國人ノ因テ以テ財產ヲ保有スル現存
 ノ永代借地券ヲ維持尊重シ新條約締結ヲ爲ス永代借地券ヲ有スル米國人ノ權利ハ何等影響ヲ
 受ズルベキ旨一時ノ取極ヲ締結スルコトヲ提議シ彼我交渉ノ結果遂ニ公文ヲ往復去以テ本
 件ヲ妥結スルコトヲナリタリ右ハ現行條約ノ如ク永代借地券ヲ確認シタルモノニ非ス兩國政
 府間ニ根本的處理ノ協定ヲ見ルニ至ル迄ノ間一時之ヲ維持シ而シテ永代借地券財產ニ附帶關

聯スル權利、特權及免除ノ何モスルカ決定スルコトハ彼我各其ノ主張ヲ留保
シタリトシ、
右ノ次第七本件ノ往復文ハ彼我ノ主張ニ何等影響サ及ホズトシ、非スニ雖素帝國政府ハ永
代借地權問題ニ關シテハ何等ノ約束モ爲サズ根本的處理ヲ考案ヲ別ニ提出シテ協議スル方
針ナルヲ以テ右公文ノ如キモ之ヲ發表シテ以テ他國ヲシテ其ノ例ニ倣ハムコトヲ求メ、
ヲ好マサルニ因リ之ヲ發表セサルコトニ米國政府ト内約セリ。

四、沿岸貿易

沿岸貿易ニ關シテハ帝國政府ハ全然之ヲ各自國內法ノ規定ニ一任セムコトヲ提議セシモ米國
政府ニ於テハ他國ニ率先シテ新條約ヲ締結スル次第ニモアルカ故最惠國待遇保障
ヲ得タキ旨希望シ、結局帝國政府ニ於テ之ニ同意セリ、蓋シ帝國政府ハ今後何レノ外國
貿易權ヲ許與セサルノ方針ナルヲ以テ假令條約上最惠國待遇ヲ保障スルモ實際事
實ニ害サキ
認メ右ノ如ク同意シタルナリ。

五、其ノ他ノ問題ニ付

新條約ハ我提案ト先方ノ對案トヲ基礎トシテ成リタルモノナルカ元老院會期ノ切迫シ、商議ノ
猶豫長カラサル爲先方ノ對案ハ成ルヘク單簡ヲ計リテ我原案ヨリ數個ノ條項ヲ削除セ、其ノ
餘ニ至リテハ大體我提案ノ通ニ成立シタルモノナルカ新條約ト我原案トノ相違ノ點ヲ擧ケレ
ハ左ノ如シ

- 一、我提案中死亡者ノ財産管理、商船内秩序ノ管掌、脱船人ノ回收及遭難船ノ救助等ニ關ス
ル規定ハ別ニ締結スヘキ領事職務條約ニ於テ考量スルノ趣意ヲ以テ之ヲ新條約中ヨリ削
除スルコトヲ米國政府ニ於テ希望シ、帝國政府ハ之ニ同意セリ、領事職務條約ニ關シテハ明
治三十九年中米國政府ヨリ之ヲ締結シ、希望シ、其ノ約案ヲ帝國政府ニ提出シ、爾來懸案トシ、儘
ナリシカ今回再ヒ米國政府ヨリ右締結ノ希望ヲ述ヘタルニ付、帝國政府ハ通商航海條約締
結ヲ了シタル後之カ商議ヲ開始スルコトニハ主義上異議ナキ旨回答セリ、
旅商ニ關スル規定ハ關稅條約ニ於テ考量スルノ趣旨ヲ以テ米國政府ヨリ削除ヲ提議シ、
ルニ付之ニ同意セリ。

二、新條約第六條通過稅ノ免除等ニ關スル規定及第十五條工業所有權保護ニ關スル規定ノ
如キハ我原案ニ存セザリシモ米國政府ニ於テ現行條約同様之カ挿入ヲ主張シ、帝國政府
於テハ其ノ書式ヲ好マス又ハ其ノ必要ヲ認メザリシト雖迅速妥結ノ必要上之ニ同意セリ、
實質上別ニ害アルヲ見ス。

三、新條約第一條ハ主トシテ一八七二年ノ米伊條約ニ基キテ米國政府ヨリ提出シタル修正

意見ニ依リタルモノニシテ我提案ト多少書式ヲ異ニシ殊ニ帝國政府カ米國ニ對スル限リ頗ル重ク置キタル生業、職業等ノ最惠國待遇ノ保障ヲ省略セリ本件ニ關シテハ帝國政府ハ右ノ保障ヲ明文ニ記載セシムカ爲頗ル努メタリト雖米國政府ハ自國條約一般ノ例ニテ上帝國政府ニ於テ遂ニ米國政府ノ修正意見ニ同意スルニ至レシハ

四、新條約第七條第二項ハ一九〇四年ノ米露商會社互認條約ニ基キテ米國政府ヨリ提議

小國タル修正意見ニ依リタルモノナルカ既ニ第一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第二十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第三十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第四十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第五十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第六十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第七十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第八十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十一項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十二項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十三項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十四項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十五項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十六項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十七項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十八項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第九十九項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

第一百項ニ於テ「其ノ國法ニ違反セザル限リ」

六、條約及議定書中ノ修正

新條約カ元老院ノ議ニ付セラレルヤ同議員中當時問題トナリ居タル米加關稅互惠條約ニ付政府ニ快カラサル一派ハ國務省カ日米新條約及議定書中ノ特別取極ナル文字ニ藉リテ他日更ニ議會ニ諮ルコトナク右互惠條約ノ如キ關稅協定ヲ行フノ虞アリトガシ之ヲ防ガムガ爲該文字

新條約ナル文字ニ改メタリ右修正ハ帝國政府ヨリ見レハ何等意義ニ變更ヲ來シタルモノニ非

テ「トリーター」ノ文字ヲ用ユルモノニテモ「コンヴェンション」ノ文字ヲ用ユルモノニテモ凡テ

之ヲ包含セシムルノ趣旨ヲ以テ特別取極ノ文字ヲ用ヒタル迄ナレハ右修正ハ毫モ我提案ノ趣

意ニ悖ルモノニ非ス却テ事態ヲ一層明瞭ナラシムルノ益アルヲ以テ之ニ同意セリ而シテ帝國

政府カ其ノ關稅條約案ニ依リ米國政府ニ提議セル眼目即チ輸入稅ニ關スル相互最惠國待遇ノ

保障バ今回ノ議定書ニ依リ其ノ目的ヲ達セルモノナリ

日米新條約及議定書ハ米國ニ於テハ二月二十四日元老院ノ協賛ヲ經テ三月二日大統領之ヲ批

准シ本邦ニ於テハ三月三十一日陛下ニ於テ御批准アラセラレ四月四日午後三時外務省ニ於テ

小村外務大臣ト米國大使「オーブライエン」氏トノ間ニ批准書交換ヲ了シ帝國政府ハ即日官報

號外ニテ之ヲ公布セリ

明治四十四年四月

661174

樺尾條第六號

西曆四十四年四月廿五日

外務大臣候爵村素太郎

立米

内田大佐宛

新条約法書、経過概況書

及續報

列國：對スル新條約法書、経過ニ係リテハ
之カ概況書並ニ通報：及上列各書其後日
米、日英兩國、調印シ了スルハ既ニ以テ
去、ル、又獨逸及西班牙トハ目下法書
着、進有、中、者之件、太利及在耳義トハ

多少、補修の意見、交換アリ、瑞西政府ヨリ
、對案ヲ提出シ、瑞西國トハ本月始、了、實際
法書、着、了、者之件
右法書、概況書、及續報、在、

原書：樺尾條第六號
第一件（三）ニ在リ

寫
類
門
第
四

一七三二

平

紐育表

本省着四十四年四月三十日右二三〇

小村外務大臣

多野總領事

第六二年

四月二十日音、アメリカ、エニチン、アワシエ、ハ日米新
條約、成立ヲ賀スル為メ内田大使、主賓トシテ晚餐
會ヲ催シ大統領及國務卿ヲ招キ、大統領ハ政
務上ノ差支アリ來會スルヲ得サリシモ別電ノ通リ
日米親交ヲ述メテ無根ナル戰爭論ヲ說破シ國
務卿ハノク、スレハ態々出張シ列席、上右ト同趣旨
演説ヲ為シ大使、演説ト無ニ非常、喝采ヲ博
シタリ、以催ハ時節柄多大、好影御旨ヲ云ハト信
セラル

外務省
原書ハ
ニ在リ

Copy.

661176

New York,.....

Received, April 26, 1911. 2-08 p.m.

Komura,

Tokio.

No. 63. (Uchida Taishi Yori)

The following is the substance of the President's letter read at American Asiatic Association banquet New York April 25 and received with excitement of huss:

The importance of the treaty with Japan the conclusion of which you are assembled to celebrate, cannot be gauged solely from the standpoint of its attractiveness commercially. The treaty so recently negotiated and ratified is an additional guarantee of the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries, a friendship so strong that I can well regard with complacence even the mischievous and malicious rumours so persistently circulated by a friend of neither Government, and which so utterly lack foundation in fact.

To your guest of honour Baron Uchida the Ambassador of Japan, I pay the tribute of my respect and admiration. The message which he will deliver to you, one of goodwill and neighbourly cordiality will, I am sure, strike a responsive chord in your heart.

Midzuno.

2-1 3 3 5

0234

661177

條第六號

明治四十四年四月二十八日

外務大臣侯爵小村壽太郎

左米

内田大使宛

日英新通商航海條約和文送付ノ件
日英新通商航海條約ノ和文一部及御送附候間
御查收相成度候

條第六條約故
送一件(三)ニ存リ

2-1335

0235

大臣

次官

政務

通商

人事

會計

取調

報告

條約

復審齊

一九二八年

華府發 早四年五月十三日前一三五

小村外務大臣 内田全權大使

第一三六號

別電第一三七號、通り國務省ヨリ覺書

接到右、關ニ帝國政府、回答振衛返

電ノ請ノ

七

昭和十四年五月十七日記録編接受

松田 松田

2-1335

0236



661178

一九七〇

(時)

華府表

本省署 昭和四十四年五月十日

少村外務大臣 内田全権大使

第一三三三号
別電第一三七号ノ通り國務省より貴省の
接外 右ノ条ニ依りて帝國政府 回答 概 亦 返
寄リ 請フ

外務省

2-1335

0237

661179

大臣 次官
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調 報告 條約

大臣

1979
(Cipher)

Washington, -----

Received, May 13 1911 11-50 a. m.

Komura,

Tokio.

No. 137. Betsuden.

The Department of State is receiving numerous communications from American importers, requesting information as to the effect of the recent Anglo-Japanese Treaty upon American importers into Japan after July 17th, 1911. The Department understands that under the terms of the Protocol to the Treaty between the United States and Japan signed February 20th last, American goods will be entitled to preferential rates of duty established by the British treaty and would be glad to have its understanding confirmed at the earliest convenient date by the Imperial Japanese Embassy.

13
22
47

Uchida.

2-1 3 3 5

0238

661180

電送第 一一八五 號
明治 四十二年 五月 十六日 午後 六時 十分 發

條約改正標本

正

敬

約

立本由

小

高

光電

伊

イキ

外務省

2-1335

0239

661181

電送第一八七號
明治廿二年五月廿六日發

Uchida

Washington

70.106
 16
 4/1
 13

The Protocol ~~to the Treaty~~ of February 21 last, in effect, it seems to the Japanese Govt, continues in force the provisions of Article IV and XIV of the Treaty of November 22, 1894 so far as they relate to tariff rates. Accordingly the Japanese Govt understand that in tariff matters the status quo continues undisturbed under the new Treaty, that is to say, ^{in Japan American goods will enjoy} ~~the United States continuing as~~ at present to extend the benefits of her minimum tariff to Japanese goods will in Japan ~~as at present continue to enjoy for American goods~~ the benefits of ~~the lowest tariff rates whether those rates be established by the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty, or by other means.~~

Komura

2-1 3 3 5

0240

661182

第9門
第9類
第9項
第9號

明治四拾四年五月拾五日接受

條約類
本

附屬書類添附

條約類
明治四十四年四月十九日

受簿 12626

在米

外務大臣伯耆小村壽太郎殿

日本國
外務省
文書課

日米新條約正文及所屬書類ヲ記
裁セリ印刷物送附ノ付

以程由西大統領ヨリ日米新條約公布セ
ラレタル右正文諸書及移民ニ關スル宣
言ノ記載セリ印刷物書來ニ付此等書類
の一部及氏送附ノ下此等書類書來ニ付
如申事、子如也

明治四十四年五月十九日

在米國日本使館

Amir
J. M. C.
J. M. C.

2-1335

0241

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of the Christian era, corresponding to the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji.

PHILANDER C KNOX [SEAL]
Y. UCHIDA [SEAL]

AND WHEREAS, the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States to the ratification of the said Treaty was given with the understanding "that the treaty shall not be deemed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States,' approved February 20th 1907;"

AND WHEREAS, the said understanding has been accepted by the Government of Japan;

AND WHEREAS, the said Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States; has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Tokyo, on the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty, as amended, and the said understanding to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

By the President:
P C KNOX
Secretary of State.

WM H TAFT

DECLARATION.

In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States.

FEBRUARY 21, 1911.

Y. UCHIDA

661187

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Protocol of a provisional tariff arrangement between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the original of which Protocol, being in the English language is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

PROTOCOL.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulation in regard to Article V of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan signed this day to replace on the 17th of July, 1911, the Treaty of the 22nd of November, 1894:

Pending the conclusion of a treaty relating to tariff, the provisions relating to tariff in the Treaty of the 22nd of November, 1894, shall be maintained.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington the 21st day of February, in the nineteen hundred and eleventh year of the Christian era, corresponding to the 21st day of the 2nd month of the 44th year of Meiji.

(SEAL) PHILANDER C KNOX
(SEAL) Y. UCHIDA

AND WHEREAS, the said Protocol, as amended by the Senate of the United States, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Tokyo, on the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eleven;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Protocol to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

By the President:
P C KNOX
Secretary of State.

WM H TAFT

tion shall take place in vessels of the United States or in Japanese vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of the other Party or of any third Power.

ARTICLE IX.

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports of the territories of the High Contracting Parties, no privileges shall be granted by either Party to national vessels which are not equally, in like cases, granted to the vessels of the other country; the intention of the Contracting Parties being that in these respects the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE X.

Merchant vessels navigating under the flag of the United States or that of Japan and carrying the papers required by their national laws to prove their nationality shall in Japan and in the United States be deemed to be vessels of the United States or of Japan, respectively.

ARTICLE XI.

No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind shall be imposed in the ports of the territories of either country upon the vessels of the other, which shall not equally, under the same conditions, be imposed on national vessels in general, or on vessels of the most favored nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels from whatever place they may arrive and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Vessels charged with performance of regular scheduled postal service of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether belonging to the State or subsidized by it for the purpose, shall enjoy, in the ports of the territories of the other, the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are granted to like vessels of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XIII.

The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty and shall be regulated according to the laws of the United States and Japan, respectively. It is, however, understood that the citizens or subjects of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored-nation treatment in the territories of the other.

A vessel of one of the Contracting Parties, laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports of entry in the

territories of the other, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one of the said ports, and, continuing her voyage to the other port or ports of destination, there discharge the remainder of her cargo, subject always to the laws, tariffs and customs regulations of the country of destination; and, in like manner and under the same reservation, the vessels of one of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to load at several ports of the other for the same outward voyages.

ARTICLE XIV.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the citizens or subjects of any other State shall be extended to the citizens or subjects of the other Contracting Party gratuitously; if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on the same or equivalent conditions, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE XV.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native citizens or subjects in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall, from the date on which it enters into operation, supersede the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation dated the 22nd day of November, 1894; and from the same date the last-named Treaty shall cease to be binding.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall enter into operation on the 17th of July, 1911, and shall remain in force twelve years or until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the Treaty.

In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of twelve years of its intention to terminate the Treaty, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either Party shall have given such notice.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible and not later than three months from the present date.

in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or may be granted to native citizens or subjects, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the native citizens or subjects.

They shall, however, be exempt in the territories of the other from compulsory military service either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ARTICLE II.

The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories and shops of the citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto used for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a domiciliary visit to, or a search of, any such buildings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations for nationals.

ARTICLE III.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents in all ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to all other Powers.

Such Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Deputy Consuls and Consular Agents, having received exequaturs or other sufficient authorizations from the Government of the country to which they are appointed, shall, on condition of reciprocity, have the right to exercise the functions and to enjoy the exemptions and immunities which are or may hereafter be granted to the consular officers of the same rank of the most favored nation. The Government issuing exequaturs or other authorizations may in its discretion cancel the same on communicating the reasons for which it thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be between the territories of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The citizens or subjects of each of the Contracting Parties, equally with the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, subject always to the laws of the country to which they thus come.

ARTICLE V.

The import duties on articles, the produce or manufacture of the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, upon importa-

tion into the territories of the other, shall henceforth be regulated either by treaty between the two countries or by the internal legislation of each.

Neither Contracting Party shall impose any other or higher duties or charges on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed by either country on the importation or exportation of any article from or to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the like article imported from or exported to any other country. The last provision is not, however, applicable to prohibitions or restrictions maintained or imposed as sanitary measures or for purposes of protecting animals and useful plants.

ARTICLE VI.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other exemption from all transit duties and a perfect equality of treatment with native citizens or subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VII.

Limited-liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial, and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either High Contracting Party and domiciled in the territories of such Party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other Party.

The foregoing stipulation has no bearing upon the question whether a company or association organized in one of the two countries will or will not be permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the laws and regulations enacted or established in the respective countries or in any part thereof.

ARTICLE VIII.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of either High Contracting Party from foreign countries in national vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in vessels of the other Contracting Party, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in national vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other foreign place.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the territories of each of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exporta-

661184

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the original of which Treaty, being in the English language is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being desirous to strengthen the relations of amity and good understanding which happily exist between the two nations, and believing that the fixation in a manner clear and positive of the rules which are hereafter to govern the commercial intercourse between their respective countries will contribute to the realization of this most desirable result, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation for that purpose, and to that end have named their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Yasuya Uchida, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have liberty to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incidental to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are or may be paid by native citizens or subjects.

The citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive, in the territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy

87903-11

(3)

2-1 3 3 5

0245

661183

TREATY SERIES, No. 558

TREATY AND PROTOCOL

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

Commerce and Navigation

SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 21, 1911
RATIFICATION ADVISED BY THE SENATE, WITH AMENDMENT,
FEBRUARY 24, 1911
RATIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT, MARCH 2, 1911
RATIFIED BY JAPAN, MARCH 31, 1911
RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT TOKYO, APRIL 4, 1911
PROCLAIMED, APRIL 5, 1911

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1911

2-1 3 3 5

0245

661188

機密條第七 冊
明治四十四年五月十七日

外務大臣侯爵小村嘉吉

在米 向田古徳丸

日英新通商航海條約談判始末
概要送付件

日英新通商航海條約並談判中ノ事
及談判ノ経過及送付ノ事等ノ事
右談判始末、概要別冊ノ通商別冊
等送付、差進ノ旨付書アリ成ニ
御覽

原書二條約故
初一件(三)ニ在リ

2-1335

0247

661189

143
49

後日、未

明治四十四年五月廿二日接受

標榜

本

15年

附録

受第13183號

明治四十四年四月二十日

特命全權大使男爵内田康

印

外務大臣伯爵小村壽太郎殿

英國より輸入ノ酒類ニ對シ相殺
税賦得ノ議ニ關スル件
本件ニ關シ閣下ヨリ事實取調
ノ上回報方水野總領事ハ内訓令
相成タルニ付同總領事ヨリ本年二
月十六日付公事三四號ヲ以テ及若

四十四年五月二十四日記録編接受

在米國日本大使館

申テ改定有クモ今因貴國大裁
省ニ於テ英國政府ヨリ提出セル同國
輸出酒類ニ對スル減税ニ關スル法規
案ノ事實ヲ考量シタルトモ該減税
ハ現行関税法第六條ニ所稱バウン
デー又ハグラントト省做スルコト
ノ理由ニ依リ相殺税ヲ賦課スルコト
アラザル旨決定シタル趣キ月十八日付
以テ別紙記載ノ通達有クモ
右由参考追々報告候所敬具

印

2-1335

0248

661191

(T. D. 31490.)

Spirits the product of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

No additional duty to be assessed under section 6, tariff act of August 5, 1909. -- T.D. 31229 of January 21, 1911, revoked.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 18, 1911.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Upon a further consideration of the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland relating to the allowance granted upon exported British spirits, and in view of additional laws and facts in relation thereto submitted by officers of the said Government, the department has reached the conclusion that the said allowance is not a bounty or grant within the meaning of section 6 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909. Consequently no countervailing duty will be assessed upon British spirits imported into the United States. T.D. 31229 is hereby revoked.

JAMES F. CURTIS, Assistant Secretary.

2-1 3 3 5

0249

661190

(T. D. 31229.)

Spirits the product of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Additional duty under section 6 of the tariff act of 1909, equivalent to the export bounty paid, to be collected on certain spirits the product of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 21, 1911.

To collectors and other officers of the customs and others concerned:

It appears from certain laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, copies of which have been transmitted to the department by the Secretary of State, that export bounties are paid by that country as follows:

On "plain British spirits," "spirits of the nature of spirits of wine," and "methylated spirits," 3 pence per gallon, computed at hydrometer proof.

On "British compounded spirits" 5 pence per gallon, computed at hydrometer proof.

You are hereby instructed to collect additional duties under section 6 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, accordingly, whether the spirits be imported directly or indirectly.

The department is advised that 1 gallon of British proof spirit (ascertained always with Syke's

1

hydrometer) is equal to 1.2009 United States gallons of spirit, 114.4 per cent United States proof, or 1.374 United States proof gallons.

This decision will take effect 30 days after date, as provided in T.D. 28627 of December 18, 1907.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, Secretary.

2

2-1 3 3 5

0250



661192

情

政務局

明治四拾四年六月 翌日接受

標約書様

本

多

附

明治四十一年五月八日

受第14308號 附屬書類添附

外務大臣白書 小村壽太郎 殿



在米國日本使館 傳在紐約育米五協會 周催ノ日米 協約締結祝賀會ノ模様報告

豫テ知ル所ナリ 日米協約ノ締結批准ヲ祝シ 兼テ 國運貞吉ナル日米戰爭海ヲ排撃

四月廿一日 在米國日本使館

セシガ如ク本年使ヲ主賓トシテ其年次 晚餐會ヲ催フサトスル希望ナルヲ 以テ其ノ新事トシヨシニフオードレ氏ヲ 以テ本使ノ清諾ヲ求メタル付本使ハ 其ヲ喜ク應シ 客月五月ヲ以テ 育米 協會ノ出立ノ儀ヲ 當夕會スル者 主賓合セテ約百七十名 國務長官ノツクス 及下院外交委員 長「サルツアー」氏ハ 德々 華盛頓ヨリ 出張シテ此ノ席ニ到リ 大統領ハ 曩々 細育米 水野 總領事ヲ 及電報 交通ヲ 特々 懇篤ナル手書ヲ

附屬書類添附

2-1335

025

「フオード」氏を送りて其ノ自ラ出ル所
 スルヲ得ルヲ遺憾トスル者ヲ速ヘラレタ
 リ
 右大統領書東ノ披露ヲルヤ當夜、
 司會者タル演協會長「セスロ」氏ハ
 起ケテ先ツ大統領ノ健康ヲ祝シ次
 別婦丹使館長ノ報告ノ知ヲ演説
 ノ外更々今回ノ日米協約商議締結
 ニ関スル國務長官及本使ノ切實特
 ニ點著ナルモノアル事ヲ指摘シテ先ツ
 國務長官ノ登壇ヲ促シタルニ同長官
 ハ演説約商議締結ノ満足ニ完了
 シタルニ就テハ自分ノ對手ナリシ日本大
 使ニ最モ多ク謝セザン可ラストケ切リ
 本使ノ儀リ且ツ自分ハ目下極忙ノ
 身ナルニ物ラズ今夕華盛頓ニ在ラスニ
 此ノ演説ヲ在ル所以ノモノハ本館ノ特
 ニ重要ナル意義ヲ有スルモノナルヲ知
 了シ且ツ華盛頓政府カ信任尊重ス
 ルトコロノ内田男爵ニ敬意ヲ表センが故
 ナリトノ冒頭ヲ置キ別婦丹會報社
 ノ通リテ演説ヲ為シ了リテ我陛下
 ノ為メニ杯ヲ奉ケテ健康ヲ祝シタリ
 國務長官ニ次テ本使モ亦別婦丹社
 報ノ通リ一場ノ演説ヲ為シ次テ「サル
 ツァー」氏及「セスロ」氏トリツク會社長

在米國日本大使館

「ゴッフィン氏ノ演説アリ何レモ多大ノ喝
 采ヲ博シ日米交款ノ氣堂々満ケ會
 ハ大成効ヲ以テ終ラテ告ケ申セ
 當夕ノ盛況及右大統領ノ書東及國
 務長官ノ下院外交委員長及奉使
 等ノ各演説ハ何レモ廣ク翌日ノ諸
 新聞ニ掲載セラルモ多大ノ好印象ヲ
 讀者ニ與ヘタルモノ如ク尤モ中ニハ本
 使ノ演説ヲ以テ巧妙ナル一片ノ外交
 的辭ヲ過ガストシ日米ノ前途
 ハ斯ル外交的富會ニ於テ自然ニ吹
 聴セラルカ如ク爾ク樂々觀ス可キモノ
 アラストテ別紙新聞抄録ノ如キ抄録ヲ
 發表スルモノナキニテラザルモ右使
 者ノルイス
 ニラソシハ少衆知ク直リ從來庶ク
 米國造船事業ノ利益ヲ代表シ現ニ
 自ラモ大ナル造船事業ヲ有スルモノナラテ
 自家利益ノ擁護上何ヤト理由ヲ付
 シテ海軍擴張ノ必要ヲ唱道セントスル
 怪イコト足ラザルモ當國人中ニハ他ニモ斯
 ル意見ヲ持シテ機會アル毎ニ之ヲ發表
 スル者亦少ラザルニ付乍爾ニ考案
 右抄録供貴覽置夜
 右米亞協會晚餐會ノ模様其ノ席上
 ニ於ケル諸演説ノ全文若ク掲載セル同協會
 會報ニ部出係ハ比較報告申進テ故具

在米團本大使館

SOCIETY

Pleasant Days Spent by Fashionable Folk at the Race Meets of Various Hunt Clubs.



Photo by MAUI THOMSON.

The Pack and the Hunt Coming Through the Grove at Lakewood.

EVERY a balmy spring day and a good card, and society looks to dress to the race meets, which just now are furnishing the principal outdoor diversions for the so-called "smart set."

The meet of the Rockaway Hunt Club at Cedarhurst on Saturday a week ago was a distinct success. The day was perfect, the attendance large and the toilets of the women were worthy of special note. The races, too, were interesting and the fact that there was no grandstand and that the spectators followed the steeplechases on foot from one point of vantage to another seemed to give added zest to the enjoyment of the day.

The spectacle of several hundred smartly gowned women—all of whom may be found included in the elect of the Social Register—sprinting madly across the field to be in hand for the next jump or to see the finish of the race was an event not soon to be forgotten. Sheath or hobble skirts seemed no impediment for the owners thereof simply held their gowns and garments so that they would be not in the least in the way. The exhilaration of the fresh country air and the splendid exercise made the races for once deserve the epithet of "the sport of kings."

Yesterday was another red letter day in the racing calendar. Belmont Park furnished the arena for the sport-loving contingent, which appeared in large crowds at the annual meeting of the Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association. Another day in the open was greatly enjoyed. Belmont Park is one of the favorite tracks in the country and society always is glad to gather there.

Another event at this track which is looked forward to with pleasure is the annual meeting of the United Hunt and Racing Association, under sanction of the Hunt Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, which will be held Thursday, June 8, and Friday, June 10. Seven races will be run on each day of the meet, thus giving full measure to those who mourn the omission of professional race meetings this year in New York.

Next Saturday, May 13, the seventh annual race meeting of the Watchung Hunt Club will be held at Plainfield Driving Club. This event promises to be of unusual interest. Seven races are to be run, including steeplechases and races on the flat, as well as a number of horses of the farmers over whose land the Watchung Hunt Club hunts. Societies of Plainfield, Morristown and all the adjacent fashionable settlements of New Jersey will be there in force, while a special train will bring a large delegation of visitors from town.

Several enthusiastic followers of horse shows will go up to Montreal this week to see the twelfth exhibition, which will be held in the Arena, beginning on Tuesday and lasting through the week. Reginald Vanderbilt is to be one of the judges.

The Washington Horse Show last week was a brilliant affair, attended by the President and Mrs. Taft and many members of the Cabinet. Many well known men and women were among the exhibitors. Miss Alya Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, Miss Martha Mason, Miss Jeannette Allen appeared in the hunter classes, and Mrs. C. W. Watson, Mrs. R. H. Taylor and Mrs. Richard P. McGrann were among the women whips. The large number of quality classes shown gave the exhibition particular significance, as the Government is showing increasing interest in and improving the condition of the officers' mounts.

In order that the United States may be well represented in the military events which will be held in June, a committee was appointed recently to select the best horses for the purpose. In making the purchases were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Jr., Joseph W. Harriman, Rufus L. Patterson, William H. Woodruff, and the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr. of Chicago. The selections of horses were made by Elliot C. Cowdin and James T. Hyde.

Alfred Vanderbilt started his coaching season in London last Tuesday, when he went to Brighton and return. A rival in the field this season will be Lord ... run the Old Times coach.

MRS. GEORGE CURTIS RAND at Cedarhurst.

THE MISSES JOSEPHINE AND DOROTHY MATHEW at the Lakewood Horse Show.

- June 13-14—International Horse Show.
- June 15—State banquet at Buckingham Palace.
- June 16—Dinner given by the Duke of Devonshire at St. James's Palace.
- June 17—Coronation day.
- June 18—Royal progress through London.
- June 19—Naval review at Spithead.
- June 20—Return of the King and Queen to London.
- June 21—Gala performance at the opera.
- June 22—Garden party at Buckingham Palace.
- June 23—Performance at His Majesty's Theatre.
- June 24—Departure of royal guests.
- June 25—King and Queen to Royal Agricultural Show at Weymouth.
- June 26—Royal progress to the city.
- June 27—Paul's and luncheon at the Guildhall.
- June 28—Departure through North London.
- June 29—King's coronation take in a luncheon and children at the Crystal Palace.

Several debutantes will take part in the coronation pageant this summer, prominent among them being Miss Kitty Lawrence, a niece of Charles Langford, Miss Elizabeth Turure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ... Turure; Miss Beilly Winthrop, daughter of ... ville L. Winthrop, and Miss Charlotte Crane.

Countess de Chantreaux, wife of the ambassador, will take at the French Embassy, leaving Washington for a short visit at Virginia Hot Springs.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. is at the Curzon Hotel in London.

Mrs. Burke-Rochie will occupy Elm Court, Grosvenor Place, this season.

Mrs. George F. Baker is with her son, George F. Baker Jr., on his yacht, the Viking. On her return she will go to Tuxedo for the remainder of the season and early summer.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley (Rhineclander) and Miss ... person left yesterday for a motor trip to ... London.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams and Miss Adams sailed last Thursday for England to America. They will motor through England and in London for the coronation.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff Jr., who have been exploring Italy, will spend the remainder of the month in Venice.

Mr. and Mrs. ... their cottage in Newport and ... a short time.

2-1335

0254

Yesterday was another red letter day in the racing calendar. The excitement of the racing continued, which appeared in large crowds at the Belmont Park is one of the favorite tracks in the country and where the racing fans gather there.

Another event at this track which is looked forward to with pleasure is the racing of the United Hunt Racing Association, under sanction of the Hunt Commission and National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, which will be held Thursday, June 5, and Friday, June 10. Seven races will be run on each day of the meet, thus giving full meeting to the benefit of the promotion of professional race meetings this year in New York.

Next Saturday, May 18, the seventh annual race meeting of the Watchung Hunt Club will be held at Plainfield Driving Club. This event promises to be of unusual interest. Seven races are to be run, including steeplechases and races on the flat. The horses of the farmers over whose land the Watchung Hunt Club hunts. Society of Plainfield, Morristown and all the adjacent fashionable settlements of New Jersey will be there in force, while a special train will bring a large delegation of visitors from town.

Several enthusiastic followers of horse shows will go up to Montreal this week for the twelfth exhibition, which will be held in the Arena, beginning on Tuesday and lasting through the week. Reginald Vanderbilt is to be one of the judges.

The Washington Horse Show last week was a brilliant affair, attended by the President and Mrs. Taft and many members of the Cabinet. Many well known men and women were among the exhibitors. Miss Alya Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, Miss Martha Hagan, Miss Jeannette Allen appeared in the hunter classes, and Mrs. C. W. Watson, Mrs. R. W. Wood, Jr. and Mrs. Richard P. McGrann were among the women who were in the saddle. The large number of heavy classes shown gave the exhibition particular significance, as the Government is demonstrating interest in and improving the condition of the officers' mounts.

In order that the United States may be well represented in the military events at the International Horse Show in London in June, a committee was appointed recently to purchase suitable horses for the officers. The men making the purchases were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John A. Fairbairn, Robert A. Fairbairn, Walter P. Bliss, Joseph W. Harriman, Rufus L. Patterson, William C. Wood, all of New York, and John A. Spoor of Chicago. The selections of horses were made by Henry T. Allen, John E. Cowdin, Elliot C. Cowdin and James T. Hyde.

Alfred Vanderbilt started his coaching season in London last Tuesday, running the Ventrus, to Brighton and return. A rival in the field this season will be Lord Rosborough, who will run the Oak Thyme coach.

A Little Talk of Spring

Weddings and Engagements.

ONE of the few weddings taking place in May will be that of Miss Helene Van S. Lucas, daughter of Mrs. Alexander L. Lucas, to Philip Livingston Jones, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, which will take place next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Grace Church, and will be followed by a small reception and breakfast at the Buckingham Hotel.

Miss Letitia Lee Sands will be maid of honor, Miss Roselle Gardner Jones and Miss Marian Allison will be bridesmaids. Miss Benjamin and Charlotte Prime Benjamin will be flower girls.

Mr. Jones's best man will be his brother, Arthur Jones, and the ushers will be Robert Howlett, John Chase, James McCosh Macie and Henry Goodall.

The Lucas live at No. 63 Central Park West and the home of Mr. Jones's parents is at No. 116 West Seventy-second street.

Wedding of May 17 will be that of Miss Dorothy E. Turnbull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edmonds, of Bedford, N. Y., to Robert J. Turnbull of No. 116 East Sixty-fourth street.

Mr. Turnbull is a graduate of Yale, Class of '08, and is a member of the University and Knickerbocker Clubs.

Another wedding of May 17 will be that of Miss Cornelia Barnes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, to Francis Rogers. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, at No. 10 East Seventy-ninth street, and will be followed by a very small reception for relatives and a few intimate friends only.

The marriage of Miss Florence Sheedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Sheedy of Denver, Col., to I. Townsend Burden Jr. of New York will take place on June 17 at the home of the bride's parents in Denver.

Bishop M. F. Burke of the Diocese of Missouri, a great-uncle of Miss Sheedy, will perform the ceremony. Miss Sheedy and her parents have been in New York for several weeks at the Hotel Plaza, where they will remain until May 15, when they return to Denver.

Mr. Burden and his bride will make their home at No. 65 East Sixty-eighth street, a house belonging to Charles A. Wissmann, which Mr. Burden has just leased for a term of years.

Miss Gertrude Riker Leverich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Leverich of Corona, L. I., and John

Triplett Harrison of Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, June 17, in Corona Park, N. Y., took part in a Reek officiating.

Mrs. Philip Van R. Schuyler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riker, her niece, and a daughter of Mr. Riker, will be the flower girl, and the bridesmaids will be Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Miss Lillian Carpenter, to Elliott D. Curtis, son of the late Charles H. Curtis. The wedding will take place on June 1 at the home of the bride, No. 526 West End street.

A notable wedding of May 17 was that of Miss Wilfreda Mortimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer, to John M. Rutherford, Jr., who was married at the country place at Tuxedo. Miss Elmer Mortimer was maid of honor and Cora Rutherford was Rutherford's best man.

A wedding interesting to old friends of Miss Alexandra Stevens, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodall, by her first husband, Mr. H. Stevens, to Steward Slosson.

The ceremony will take place in the Church in the Bowery at 3 o'clock on the Rev. Lawrence W. Bates officiating, followed by a reception at Delmonico's.

The marriage of Miss Julia F. Burdett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland No. 90 Park avenue, to James C. Burdett, Pa., which is to take place at the home of the bride's parents, on June 8, will be a small affair, but a few friends being present at the reception which will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge.

Society was greatly interested last week in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Duncan Jr. of Fort Washington, L. I., to Louis W. Wood of this city.

Miss Duncan is a granddaughter of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer and was one of the bridesmaids of last winter. Mr. Wood is a son of Arthur Wood, a former marriage, and has been making his home for the last year or two with his aunt, Mrs. Herbert Johnson, of No. 18 Washington square.

Another engagement announced recently is that of Miss Emily Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. Chapin, of Lakewood, Conn., to Paul B. Chapin of Bay Side, L. I. The wedding is set for May 17, after which Mr. Clodio and his bride will spend their honeymoon motoring through New England.

Miss Chapin's father was the late A. B. Chapin, who was connected for a long time with the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Clodio, who is in business

AT THE CEDARHURST RACE MEET.

Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Miss Alice Nicholas.

In this city, is a son of a famous French tenor, M. Victor Clodio, of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Carpenter, to Elliott D. Curtis, son of the late Charles H. Curtis. The wedding will take place on June 1 at the home of the bride, No. 526 West End street.

Outdoor Sports Now Lead the List of Popular Amusements.

WORD has gone forth from the Coaching Club and the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club that there will be no public parades this season. The latter club, however, will start on its annual long distance drive next Wednesday morning, leaving the Colony Club at 8:30 and driving to Greenwich, Conn., where the members of the expedition will be entertained by Mrs. Thomas Hastings, former President of the club, at Indian Harbor, the country home of her father, E. C. Benedict. The return trip will be made on Thursday.

Mrs. Arthur Iselin is President of the club this season and will be one of the party on the trip. Others who will go are Mrs. W. Goebly Loew, Mrs. J. Edward Davis, Miss Harriet Alexander and Mrs. Thomas Hastings. Morris Howlett, the club's instructor, also will accompany the party. The coach used will be the Arrow.

Much interest is taken in the annual race meeting of the United Hunt Racing Association, which will be held at Belmont Park Terminal on Thursday, June 5, and Saturday, June 10.

The officers for the meeting are: Stewards, August Belmont, Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Capt. E. E. Cassatt; Judges, William P. Riggs and Algernon Dunsbarfield; Starter and Clerk of the Course, Frank J. Bryan; Paddock Judge, William F. Presgrave; Clerk of the Scales, H. P. Canfield.

Polo has been the attraction for several weeks at Lakewood, where the teams have been practicing on the Georgian Court fields.

On Saturday, April 23, the Lakewood Horse Show was an interesting event. Most of the cottagers in the place take an active interest in this exhibition, many of them showing their own horses. The gymnastic games were interesting as usual. Miss Hannah Randolph took part in these contests, playing against Robert J. Collier and Capt. Herbert Wil-



MRS. J. F. A. CLARKE At the Lakewood Horse Show.

son, one of the British team, who has entered for the international contest at Meadowbrook. The Misses Josephine and Dorothy Matheson, daughters of Charles E. Mather of Philadelphia, won a number of trophies in riding and driving, and their daring horsemanship attracted much admiration.

The Country Club of Westchester has arranged a polo contest during the summer. Next Saturday there will be members' games and special matches are arranged for each Saturday during the season.

The Monmouth County Horse Show, held each year at Long Branch, will take place this season on July 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. The officers are: President, Harry Contant; Vice-President, James T. Hyde; Secretary and Treasurer, P. J. Casey. Executive Committee: Harry Contant, Joseph J. O'Donohue Jr., Walter E. Eldred, James T. Hyde, P. J. Casey.

Directors: Edward Murphy Jr., Harry Contant, James Smith Jr., Joseph J. O'Donohue Jr., Myron H. Oppenheim, Morton L. Schwartz, A. C. Schwartz, Fred Lawson, B. J. Greenhut, Walter E. Eldred, John Schuyler Casey, James T. Hyde, John J. O'Donohue, P. J. Casey.

Rather a novel entertainment for New York was the garden party held last Thursday in the Zoological

Park under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New York Zoological Society.

Society gathered in masses and the array of touring cars and coaches was quite remarkable.

Tea was served in the Administration Building during the afternoon by Mrs. E. Fairfield Osborn, Chairman of the Auxiliary, and Mrs. W. B. Osgood, Field Secretary, assisted by Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. J. F. A. Clarke, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. William V. S. Thorn, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Amy Townsend and Miss Mary Parsons.

Among the prominent guests noticed were Miss Helen Gould, Miss Grace Birdow, Mrs. John C. Willmerding, Mrs. Ansel Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes Morgan Jr., Mrs. L. Cass Lodge and Mrs. William H. Schieffelin.

Several members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club went out to the Zoo on the road coach "Arrow," starting from the Colony Club. Mrs. Arthur Iselin, President of the club, and Mrs. W. Goebly Loew took turns in driving, and were accompanied by Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Harriet Alexander and Miss D. Mather of London.

An interesting entertainment of last week was the play, "Royalty in Distress," produced by the students of Hoge School at the Plaza on Friday evening.

Among the prominent guests present were Mayor and Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stauwood Manken, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Dorcas, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Edgar, Mrs. Havemeyer and Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Demarest.

At Home and Abroad with Well-Known Persons of Society.

THERE was a large exodus of well known people to Europe last week. Among those sailing were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hunt Proctor, Lord and Lady Cowdray, Theodore Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert and the Misses Gilbert, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Almeda Crocker Gouraud.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney has taken possession of a house in London at No. 23 Hertford street. Lady Hadenfeld, formerly Miss Wickgeham of Philadelphia, has taken Lady Jekyll's house in Green street, and Mrs. Walter Farwell has taken Ralph Esambton's house in Grosvenor street.

The programme for the Coronation is as follows:

Several debutantes will take part in the London this summer, prominent among them are Miss Kitty Lawrence, a niece of Charles L. Lawrence, Miss Botham Tarnure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Tarnure; Miss Emily Winthrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Winthrop, and Miss Charlotte Crane.

Courtesy de Chambrun, wife of the French attaché at the French Embassy, leaves Washington today for a short visit at Virginia Hot Springs.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. is at the Carlton Hotel.

Mrs. Burke-Roche will occupy Mrs. Chase's house this season.

Mrs. George F. Baker is with her son, George Baker Jr., on his yacht, the Viking. On her return she will go to Tuxedo for the remainder of the season and early summer.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley (Hinselander) and Miss L. L. Mason left yesterday for a motor trip to France and Lausanne.

Mrs. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams and Miss Adams sailed last Thursday for England and America. They will motor through England and in London for the coronation.

Mrs. and Mrs. Alfred Westcott, who have been motoring in Sicily, will spend the remainder of the month in Venice.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have their cottage in Newport and will remain there a short time. During the summer the house is occupied by their daughter-in-law, Mrs. W. M. Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont sail for Europe Thursday and will spend the early summer in London, after which they will go to Hungary, they have rented a place from Prince Paul for stag shooting. They will return to Washington in November.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Haan and their daughter, Hortense Haan, sailed last Thursday morning on the steamship George Washington for Hungary, they will spend the summer at their destination. Mr. Haan is the well known proprietor of Hotel St. Regis.

S. F. Shetter and the Misses Shetter of New York, who have been staying at the St. Regis Hotel, sailed last week for England.

Mrs. W. E. Spoons and Miss Alice Spoons returned from Virginia Hot Springs and the Plaza, where they will remain until they sail for Europe in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson of Washington are stopping at the Plaza for a few days before their departure for Europe.

Sir Graham Greene and Lady Greene arrived in Montreal last week and are at the Plaza for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, who have been motoring in the South, have returned to the Plaza, where they will remain until June.

Mrs. James F. Sullivan, Miss Letitia Sullivan and Livingston Sullivan of Philadelphia, are expected to arrive in New York last week and at the Gotham.

Mrs. Clarence Fahnstrock has moved to her new house and is stopping at the St. Regis for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Pruyn and Robert Pruyn of Albany also are at the St. Regis.

Franklin McVeagh, Secretary of the American and Mrs. MacVeagh are spending the week-end at the Plaza.

Spending the week-end at this hotel are Mrs. Mrs. Peter Finley Dunne.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Bliss of Barnstable, N. J., returned from a trip abroad last week and have taken apartments at the Plaza.

Mark Haan of Washington is spending a few days at the Plaza.

2-1335

0255

LEWIS NIXON TAKES ISSUE WITH UCHIDA, SAYS JAPAN GUARDS CHINA'S "OPEN DOOR"

When Americans Start to Sell Abroad and Find Themselves Shut Out from the Oriental Markets There Is Sure to Be Indignation, Perhaps War Talk—Japan Does Not Want War, but She Does Want to Dominate the East—The Issue of the Oriental Trade Will Become Critical with the Opening of the Panama Canal—Vital, in Mr. Nixon's Opinion, that the United States Should Build Three Battleships a Year.

BY WILLIAM S. COUCH.

"If we Americans want peace guaranteed, and our right to trade abroad recognized, the time has come for us to take peace banquets less seriously and to pay more attention to battleships."

"While nations no longer fight over trivial matters, yet, in the future, we must remember that Japan, in China and Korea, has done what she fought Russia for doing. The astute Japanese statesman mean to hold this territory and its trade. The patriotism of the average Japanese would send him promptly to the colors, as a sacred duty, no matter on what issue he was called. I believe this issue of the Eastern trade will become critical with the opening of the Panama Canal."

S Lewis Nixon, undoubtedly the greatest naval constructor the Annapolis Naval Academy has graduated, commented on the talk at the recent American Asiatic Society dinner, Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, was the guest of honor there. "Brilliantly performing his duty as an ambassador," Mr. Nixon said, "and speaking in the tone ambassadors are expected to assume, when the situation is more or less critical, Baron Uchida summed up his clever speech in the following eloquent passages. As the papers quoted it, we have just read the most bloody and costly war to preserve our existence, and to enter the family of nations. If we had not Japan would have been only a geographical impression. In view of our bitter experience I say to you, gentlemen, that we shall never forget Japan, unless it be unjustly forced upon us. Japan is a land of peace lovers, whose chief glories have been won in the arts of peace. It is true that we have in our country a few jingoes, alien to our true spirit, as American jingoes would be alien to your spirit, if you had them. How ridiculous they appear, and how ridiculous the alarms raised by the sensational press. Talk of possible conflict between our nations is silly.

"The patriotic fathers who designed our flags made it impossible for us to fight. There have been wars between Cross and Crescent banners, but the sun and stars have never quarrelled in their courses, and neither shall the two flags which bear these celestial emblems ever be carried at the head of hostile armies. No, our ambition is not to see our flag 'dominate the Pacific,' but to see the firmament that arches that ocean hung with the mingled splendors of our two banners, the star-spangled ensign of America, and the sun flag of Japan. "That speech," Mr. Nixon said grimly, "is very pretty. But the famous 'open door' in the East, which Secretary Hay unlocked, is again closed and fastened against American trade. This looks more to the point than that flag poetry. A despatch from Peking, the other day, told of a strong and prompt Japanese protest to China against any American participation in a loan to extend a Chinese railroad in Manchuria. Such participation would give American manufacturers a chance to sell materials, of course, steel rails and locomotives, say. It might construction of

security and make us independent of any possible break in the peace of the world. And by these battleships, I mean ships of 30,000 tons, armed with 14-inch guns.

"This is peace talk, not war talk, remember. Everyone applauds the peace sentiment delivered the other night by the capable and far-sighted Baron Uchida. But it is well to remember that behind him, at home, his country, determined on peace, as he says, is building battleships as rapidly as Japan's finances will permit. Baron Uchida's arguments then, if Japan needs a stronger navy, are convincing ones in favor of an increase in our own. We are too rich, too great and, I hope, too practical a people, to hesitate in doing the one proper thing for us, to take the necessary steps to put our navy in the lead. Their present naval programmes offer all the other nations a much harder financial problem now than our programme does to us. We could adopt the one I suggest, to authorize three 30,000-ton battleships a year for five years, and not feel the cost of it.

"Putting it bluntly, we have the money to spend to guarantee us peace, for the other nations would all find it a strain and some of them would be unable to keep up in proportion to the advance in our naval programmes. In five years, or even less, I think, we would meet much less disposition to shut open doors in our faces and to shut out our commerce and trade."

"It was almost impossible to persuade Lewis Nixon to give this talk he did. He met the interviewer with a gracious reception and he spoke frankly in conversation of his strong feeling on the problems involved.

"But whenever I discuss for publication our naval programme or the merchant marine," he said, "I pay the experience that I had reading the editorial comment of your paper in last Sunday's issue on my few remarks made at the Old Guard dinner. The writer of that editorial compared me with the manufacturers of pistols who recently proposed a bill in Albany to control and regulate the promiscuous sale of revolvers. My business, he said, was to build warships, so I naturally wanted war, or words to that effect.

Has No Selfish Motive, May Never Build Another Ship.

"I might suggest that there is a wide difference between the citizen's position within a community protected under the law and by lawful, armed authority and that of a nation confronted with heavily armed rivals whose actions are under no restraint. There is hardly the same excuse for the individual to carry a pistol in an civilized city as there is for the nation to arm. A nation has to protect itself from injustice or suffer it, for there are no international policemen as yet, even if an arbitration court does exist.



"The time has come for us to take peace banquets less seriously and pay more attention to battleships."



to Nixon, while naval history is written and read. He resigned from the naval service, after ten years, to become superintendent of the United States shipyard, where he looked after the building of more warships, and merchant ships, until 1885 he left Cramps to start a shipyard of his own, in which he was very successful.

Mr. Nixon built the first Holland submarine. His work attracted the Czar's attention and his shop was the scene for many newspaper sensations. He was known to be building torpedo-boats and submarines for Russian use against the Japanese. He is proud of the record made by one of his 55-foot torpedo-boats he sold the Russians which sank the only Japanese warship sent to the bottom by another ship inside of Port Arthur. The boat sunk was a Japanese destroyer, one of those that sneaked into Port Arthur at night to try to sink a battleship or two. But the 55-foot fellow, with a crew of two, sneaked up in the shadows and sank the Japanese. The Russian got away with a large amount of treasure under a heavy fire which never touched her.

Mr. Nixon lives in a beautiful New York home at 23 East Fifty-third street. He receives you in his library, or workroom, situated on the ground floor. He is a man of average height, with a friendly, open face, and big office chair for the host and a very soft given for the visitor. Mr. Nixon talked sitting at his desk, standing erect or standing and leaning against the desk, and sometimes while walking about a bit. He leans forward and gestures in emphasis quite frequently, and he plays with a lead pencil, which he sometimes aims at you to make his point.

Chief Secretary Knox Credit for Solving Great Problems.

"I might say that I have said of our plight in the East," said Mr. Nixon with emphasis (we will return to his talk here), "I want to emphasize my opinion that Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, is not responsible for that situation. I think Secretary Knox is one of the greatest men whom the United States has ever had in the State Department. He is not appreciated as he should be. But when he took office he found that 'open door' in the East already shut. Without the proper backing by American public sentiment, which could not see the situation, he could do nothing in the East, despite an appeal from China which we received. He turned to the Latin-American problems facing us instead. These were as important as those in the East. Secretary Knox has solved those problems of our trade and commerce entering Latin-America. I feel satisfied. That is, he has changed their whole attitude toward us down there, and now Americans have only to go there to do business. The Latin-Americans have new opinions of us, and they have dropped an old distrust of us which they used to have. Now we are going to get right down to business. The American offers the opportunity.

Then, too, unless we take precautions, we will realize that we cannot assert our rights upon the seas unless we call them with our own ships. Battleships alone will not answer, but we must have a merchant marine as well. We will discover the great advantages arising from the possession of a merchant fleet in balancing our foreign trade and freeing us from the operations and discriminations of the great countries of European shippers. I hope the day is not far off when our merchant marine breaks the world-wide control of the seas by a few nations, and we begin to do our own carrying. If that the American energy that is now devoted to pampering and throttling American business should be expended in extending and encouraging business, our people would soon demand a merchant marine. They should understand now the importance of having American merchant ships to support and to supply the movements of our warships. The voyage of our battleship fleet around the world, depending on leased foreign ships for coaling, advice, ought to have taught our country this lesson. "Our navy, by the way," Mr. Nixon said, "taking up another line, should not be considered an institution for training young men out of peaceful pursuits on land, where their work is needed. Most of the sailors who man our ships are boys, young men of an impressive age, under twenty-five years, I should say. Many if not most of them, come from the interior, and from the farm, and they are clear-eyed, muscular fellows, with keen minds. But because they are unable to go to college, or because of a curiosity to see the world, or the spirit of adventure fills them, or they are attracted by the advantages the service offers, they enlist.

"These youngsters are taken about the world under the cleanest, best and most healthy conditions, supplied with good food, and looked after by the best of medical men. If their records say good behavior they are given shore liberty everywhere, and they see the picturesque sights of foreign lands. The ship's school gives them the opportunity to get quite an education. Better still, from their standpoint, they are taught mechanics, and to be good plumbers or steamfitters, for instance, if their tastes run that way. Boys who enter the navy almost invariably leave it better equipped to earn a good living. The discipline has been good for them, and they have generally acquired a sense of responsibility, and an ability to look after themselves.

Navy Discipline Makes a Man of the Boy from the Farm.

"The keen rivalry between our naval ships over target shooting, and between the guns of the same ship, for that matter, the frequent rowing contests, swimming competitions, and the boxing and wrestling matches, common on every ship, give these boys in the navy a good deal of the fun and exercise that college men on shore get out of football and their other sports. Perhaps the boy in the navy has even more of this kind of fun. All around, anyhow, he leaves the service, as a rule, a better and more useful citizen, with a closer approach to a real education."

"And now," Mr. Nixon said, "we have a new money will now be poured into the country, facing the problems of the

2-1335

0256

アジア歴史資料センター
Asian Historical Records Center

...have just paid, the most bloody and costly war to preserve our existence, and to enter the history of nations. If we had not Japan would today be only a geographical impression. In place of our bitter experience I say to you, gentlemen, we shall never repeat it, unless it is unjustly forced upon us. Japan is a land of peace lovers, whose chief glories have been won in the arts of peace. It is true that we have in our country a few lingoes, alien to our true spirit; as American Jungs would be alien to your spirit; if you had them. How ridiculous they appear, and how ridiculous the alarms raised by the sensational press. Talk of possible conflict between our nations is silly.

The patriotic fathers who designed our flags made it impossible for us to fight. There have been wars between Cross and Crescent banners, but the men and stars have never quarrelled in their course, and neither shall the stars which bear these celestial emblems ever be carried at the head of hostile armies. No, our ambition is not to see our flag dominate the Pacific, but to see the firmament that arches that ocean hung with the mingled splendora of our two banners, the star-spangled emblem of America, and the sun flag of Japan.

"That speech," Mr. Nixon said grimly, "is very pretty. But the famous 'open door' in the East, which Secretary Hay unlocked, is again closed and fastened against American trade. This looks more to the point than that flag poetry. A despatch from Peking, the other day, told of a strong and prompt Japanese protest to China against any American participation in a treaty to extend a Chinese railroad in Manchuria. Such participation would give American manufacturers a chance to sell materials, of course, steel rails and locomotives, say. It might let Americans have a hand in the construction of the road.

"Why did we take part in the Boxer campaign in China, some years ago? The purpose announced was to prevent the partition of China. The late Secretary Hay secured and published them, an agreement of the powers to preserve the Chinese status quo. But England, which supported this, is now an ally of Japan. Japan has taken Manchuria, as actually as Korea, if not technically. She holds Manchuria under the name of 'military occupation,' or something like that. But witness her prompt opposition to our part in the Manchurian loan. Russia, undoubted ally of Japan since their war, is now moving down on Mongolia. China has no defense. She has appealed to the United States in vain.

Japan Keeps the Door of China Open to Herself and Russia.

China, and the Chinese territory held by Japan, held out the promise of a vast trade in the future. Japan promised to preserve the 'open door' and session rules fixed by the Japanese look fair enough. But a clever system of railroad rebates on Japanese freight into Korea, Manchuria, and all these countries in Japanese and Russian zones of influence, shut out American goods as successfully as common sense could.

Baron Uchida's eloquent climax, with the mention of the rising Sun flag and the Star of the West, arching the Pacific Ocean in the grandest manner, is a bit late and even a bit out of place, if Japan controls the Pacific now.

Secondly, I have no interests in Japan or in Manchuria or in China, nor do I expect to have. Nixon stopped to explain. "Do not say the situation created by the shutting out of American goods from Manchuria is now critical. I cite this as a very possible source of real trouble between the United States and Japan at some future time. The Americans have paid so much attention for so many years to our home markets that we have not yet realized how necessary foreign markets will be to us in the future, and the near future at that. When we do start to add abroad and find ourselves cut out from the Oriental markets to a large extent, if not entirely, there is sure to be indignation. Perhaps there will be war talk. It certainly is not rare imagination to picture possible serious complications.

"We want war no more than Japan does. George Washington in his final bit of advice to the Republic he founded, a remark that will never be trite, told us how to avoid it. 'In time of peace,' he said, 'prepare for war.'

"This is not the time for hypocrisy." Mr. Nixon said, "bringing his hat down on his desk, 'I've ought to understand that, when Congress spends the people's money on the army and navy, Congress is not wasting this money, but spending it for the people. At least, if enough is appropriated to get the necessary results. There is money abroad out of Washington now that this Congress will authorize but one battleship, in the next naval bill, instead of the two that Congress has been authorizing each year.

Mr. Nixon Believes in Big Battleships with Heavy Guns.

"Instead of one battleship a year it is vital in my opinion to build three. This continued for five years would put us in a position of absolute

"But criticism of the argument used in that editorial aside, the editorial illustrates a certain disposition which seems to me unfair. Our newspapers, here in the East, apparently think we have become a cynical sort of folk, who can't believe that any man can have other than a selfish motive. They are quick, then, and especially in naval matters, to attribute the selfish motive. In the specific case I mentioned, that editorial writer had taken no pains to find out the fact that I had not built a ship for four years, and that it is very questionable whether I will ever build another one. He attacks what he insists is my motive in a happy, careless, offhand, clever way. I think I have a better right to suggest that his editorial shows a

Has No Selfish Motive, May Never Build Another Ship.

"But criticism of the argument used in that editorial aside, the editorial illustrates a certain disposition which seems to me unfair. Our newspapers, here in the East, apparently think we have become a cynical sort of folk, who can't believe that any man can have other than a selfish motive. They are quick, then, and especially in naval matters, to attribute the selfish motive. In the specific case I mentioned, that editorial writer had taken no pains to find out the fact that I had not built a ship for four years, and that it is very questionable whether I will ever build another one. He attacks what he insists is my motive in a happy, careless, offhand, clever way. I think I have a better right to suggest that his editorial shows a



"These youngsters are taken about the world under the best conditions."

single motive, a determination to get circulation by sensational criticism, whether just or unjust. "I don't mean to criticize The World, particularly, nor do I care to attack this editorial writer personally. He certainly has no personal feud with me, nor I with him. Nor do I hold an animus against his fellows on other papers, bright men who follow his tactics. We are not acquainted. We have no ground for personal quarrels. Indeed, my feeling in this matter is not personal at all. My objection is to the cynicism of which I spoke, and which, as far as naval appropriations are concerned, is very unjust. These editorial writers reflect this tone, even while they develop it. But when international trouble looms, these men, or their papers, rather, and more than their papers, the shifting public sentiment they both make and represent, suddenly take another tone. When the situation in Cuba, grew critical they shouted for war, although our country was all unprepared for it.

"This whole attitude recalls the famous complaint of Rudyard Kipling, in his barrack room ballad called 'Tommy,' against a very similar London attitude toward the British army, the chorus running, as I recall it:

"Then it's Tommy that an Tommy that an Tommy, 'ow's that? 'Tisn't this real line of 'em when the drums begin to roll— The drums begin to roll, 'my boys, the drums begin to roll. Oh, it's the old line of 'em when the drums begin to roll.

Two other lines in that ballad, which I may not quote quite accurately, still run something like this:

"As makin' fun of uniforms, that guard you when you sleep, is cleverer than them uniforms, an' they're uncommon cheap.

"As I said," Mr. Nixon continued, "there is nothing personal in my criticism of the attitude of the New York and Eastern press generally. But the attitude does get on the nerves of the individual after a bit and discourages him, or destroys his patience. I have not been the only target of course. And the general result of this campaign of attack has and hinders our proper preparation for what we may some time face.

"We Have Been Prepared for One War Only in All Our History."

"These critics, for instance, were quick to call for the spanking of Mexico, but after all the excitement of that mobilization in Texas the best showing our Government has made is an assembling of some 10,000 men in San Antonio and a few other thousands along the border and at other points. Any army officer will tell you that this small force, efficient as it is, would amount to nothing in a modern war. The policy of no army and the habit to call on the army to conquer Cuba or



"Japan does not want war, as Baron Uchida says. No nation wants war. But Japan does want to dominate the Orient of the East. Nor can we nor any other nation stand by Japan for this ambition. But we have always been a nation of law for the colonies by England had much of our history, we, their sons, are apt to be disposed, I feel sure, when the last"

Mexico or the Philippines on a minute's notice seems to be the settled American custom. We have never been prepared on land for any war in our history except, perhaps, that former one with Mexico. We were hopelessly tumbled about in the year of 1812. Neither North nor South was ready for the civil war and the Spanish war found our army organization unready.

"The naval policy which these New York papers now urge, was our policy in 1811 and our policy was blooded from the start. The expense of a few frigates, like the Constitution, had no real effect on the result. If we are to have an army, it is time the Republic learned that it cost at least a navy. The New Yorkers are sure you have a selfish motive, if you remind them of these things. I like better," continued Mr. Nixon, "to talk to Western audiences. That I find, is rather fun. They may not always agree with you, but they do not attack your motives, the audience are very attentive, and they overwhelm you with questions, intelligent ones, too. I confess I do not see why New York cannot, at least now and then, adopt the Western view that men still exist who view public questions from the patriotic standpoint."

Mr. Nixon did consent to let me publish his views, though, in the end. And so I have printed here, besides his comment on that dinner, the talk of Baron Uchida, and the American naval problem, what he said about the cynical East, and its too quick charge of the inevitable 'selfish motive.'

Record of the Active Life of a Man Who Helped Build the New Navy.

Lewis Nixon, born in Virginia, entered the Naval Academy at eighteen, was graduated at the head of his class, and his work there was so brilliant that the Government sent him to England for a three years' course in their great naval construction school. At the end of this course Cadet Nixon was detailed to inspect all the great shipbuilding yards of Europe. On his return he was appointed naval constructor, and he supervised the construction work on the first ships of the 'new navy,' the famous, if ineffective, 'white squadron' cruisers, the Boston and the Chicago. Lewis Nixon planned and built the battleships that constituted the fighting line of this country off Cuba, or most of them. The work of the Indiana, the Oregon and the Massachusetts off Santiago will be a lasting tribute

...to the United States has ever had in the State Department. He is not appreciated as he should be. But when he took office he found that open door in the East already shut. Without the proper backing by American public sentiment which could not see the situation as could be seen in the East, despite an appeal from the States which we received. He turned to the Latin-American problems facing us instead. These were as important as those in the East. Secretary Knox has solved those problems of our trade and commerce entering Latin-America. I feel satisfied. That is, he has changed their whole attitude toward us down there, and now Americans have only to go there to do business. Latin-Americans have new opinions of us, and they have dropped an old distrust and prejudice of us which they used to have. They are ready now to get right down to business as an American offers the opportunity.

Secretary Knox Credit for Solving Great Problems.

"I have said of our Diligent in the East," continued Mr. Nixon with emphasis (we will refer to his talk here), "I want to emphasize my opinion that Hon. Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, is not responsible for that situation. I think Secretary Knox is one of the greatest men whom the United States has ever had in the State Department. He is not appreciated as he should be. But when he took office he found that open door in the East already shut. Without the proper backing by American public sentiment which could not see the situation as could be seen in the East, despite an appeal from the States which we received. He turned to the Latin-American problems facing us instead. These were as important as those in the East. Secretary Knox has solved those problems of our trade and commerce entering Latin-America. I feel satisfied. That is, he has changed their whole attitude toward us down there, and now Americans have only to go there to do business. Latin-Americans have new opinions of us, and they have dropped an old distrust and prejudice of us which they used to have. They are ready now to get right down to business as an American offers the opportunity.

...the commerce and business of the East. Nor can we nor any other nation stand by Japan for this ambition. But we have always been a nation of law for the colonies by England had much of our history, we, their sons, are apt to be disposed, I feel sure, when the last"

...to be the settled American custom. We have never been prepared on land for any war in our history except, perhaps, that former one with Mexico. We were hopelessly tumbled about in the year of 1812. Neither North nor South was ready for the civil war and the Spanish war found our army organization unready.

"The naval policy which these New York papers now urge, was our policy in 1811 and our policy was blooded from the start. The expense of a few frigates, like the Constitution, had no real effect on the result. If we are to have an army, it is time the Republic learned that it cost at least a navy. The New Yorkers are sure you have a selfish motive, if you remind them of these things. I like better," continued Mr. Nixon, "to talk to Western audiences. That I find, is rather fun. They may not always agree with you, but they do not attack your motives, the audience are very attentive, and they overwhelm you with questions, intelligent ones, too. I confess I do not see why New York cannot, at least now and then, adopt the Western view that men still exist who view public questions from the patriotic standpoint."

BARON UCHIDA STANDS BY HIS SPEECH.

Washington, May 6.

Baron Yasuya Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was present in his declaration to-day that Mr. Nixon's analysis of his speech at the recent America-Asiatic dinner did not call for comment from him. "Mr. Nixon's analysis is very interesting," he said to the World correspondent, "but yet I fail to see how anything I might add to what I have said would alter the situation.

"I reiterate, through The World, every one of my statements, particularly those showing that Japan is for peace, permanent peace, for continued friendship with the United States, and for that amelioration of relationship which years alone will bring.

"Mr. Nixon's viewpoint is his own, either with regard to my statements or anything else. I am sure that I made my meaning clear at the time of the talk. In fact, so sure, that I must decline to discuss a speech made by me in public on the allegations of one critic."

...to supply the necessities of our navy. The voyage of our battleships, like the world depending on inland foreign commerce, service ought to have taught our countrymen a lesson. "Our navy, by the way," Mr. Nixon said, taking up another line, "should not be equipped for institution for training purposes, but for results in kind, where their work is needed. Most of the sailors who man our ships are boys, young men of an impressive age, under twenty-five years, I should say. Many, if not most of them, come from the interior, and from the farm, and they are clear-eyed, misceouter fellows, with keen minds. But because they are unable to go to college, or because of a curiosity to see the world, or the spirit of adventure fills them, or they are attracted by the advantages the service offers, they enlist.

"These youngsters are taken about the world under the cleanest, best and most healthy conditions, supplied with good food, and looked after by the best of medical men. If their records say good behavior they are given shore liberty everywhere, and they see the picturesque sights of foreign lands. The ship's school gives them the opportunity to get quite an education. Better still, from their standpoint, they are taught mechanics, and to be good plumbers or steamfitters, for instance, if their tastes run that way. Boys who enter the navy almost invariably leave it better equipped to earn a good living. The discipline has been good for them, and they have generally acquired a sense of responsibility, and an ability to look after themselves."

Navy Discipline Makes a Man of the Boy from the Farm.

The keen rivalry between our naval ships over target shooting, and between the guns of the same ship, for that matter, the frequent rowing contests, swimming competitions, and the boxing and wrestling matches, common on every ship, give these boys in the navy a good deal of the fun and exercise that college men on shore get out of football and their other sports. Perhaps the boy in the navy has seen more of this kind of fun. All around, anyhow, he leaves the service, as a rule, a better and more useful citizen, with a close approach to a real education."

"And now finally," this advocate of a dominant American navy said, "it is to be hoped that parity will not be confounded with economy by this country, facing the problems it does. The money spent for a navy and an army is not wasted. In fact the building of the 'new navy,' started in 1882, was in developing our metal trade and other contributing industries and giving them the surety of a market for products of the highest refinement, the most salutary, far-reaching undertaking since the Declaration. It made for national prosperity and greatness. If Congress will adopt the best of naval programs our need requires the building of the battleships necessary will enlarge our volume of business to a surprising extent."

"What about the race of the torpedo-boat and the submarine with the battleship?" I urged him. "Remember always," he replied quickly, "that the battleship is and always will be the one necessary ship, the fighting mainstay. It has always been so, back to the ancient trireme. Nelson annihilated an inferior line of battle ships, you know, when he met the enemy. The complete solution of the English naval blockade of our coast with a few ships of the line in 1812 is explained by our entire lack of strength of the line at that time. So to-day, as in the olden times, the battleship is necessary.

"The submarine has not progressed as it should have done. It must be of any real service, have a surface and submerge speed equal to the surface torpedo-boat. The surface torpedo-boat is a success, of course, in the line of work presently being done. It is purely an auxiliary, though a valuable cruiser or the scoutship.

"Do I believe in the three-gun turret? I can't see any objection to it. I always have objected to our superimposed turrets, though, but I understand that ours are to be removed. My idea of the proper model for a modern fighting ship, as I have told you several times, is a 20,000-ton ship armed with 14-inch guns."

661217

**CHINA, JAPAN,
HAWAIIAN AND
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

offers direct trans-continental connections.

AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNALS. ROCK BALLAST ROAD BED.
OIL BURNING LOCOMOTIVES. SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT.

SLEEPERS, DINERS, CHAIR, BUFFET, LIBRARY CARS
New Orleans to Pacific Coast,
Connecting at San Francisco with

New and Palatial Steamships
of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Inquire
New York, 1168 Broadway. Boston, 12 Milk St.
Phila'd'a, 632 Chestnut St. Syracuse, 212 W. Washington St.
Baltimore, 29 W. Baltimore Street.



**COMMERCIAL
PACIFIC CABLE**

TO
**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
CHINA
AND
JAPAN**

EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L. MANAGER.

International Banking Corporation,

WASHINGTON 1414 F. STREET. **NEW YORK** 60 WALL STREET. **SAN FRANCISCO** MILLS BUILDING.

Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000.

THOMAS H. HUBBARD, President.
H. T. S. GREEN, General Manager.

EDWIN HAWLEY, Vice-President.
JAMES S. FEARON, Vice-President.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

LONDON. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE.
CITY OF MEXICO.
MANILA. CEBU. HONGKONG. CANTON. SHANGHAI.
PANAMA. COLON.
PEKING. HANKOW. YOKOHAMA. KOBE.
EMPIRE, (Canal Zone).

CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND CABLE TRANSFERS.

GENERAL FOREIGN BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

2-1335

0258

CATLIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

345-347 Broadway New York

SHEETINGS

TIRE FABRICS

COTTON YARNS

COTTON FLANNELS

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago

AMORY, BROWNE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

62-64 WORTH STREET,
31-33 THOMAS STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Cotton
Blankets, Domets, Canton Flannels,
Staple and Fancy Gingham.

Agents for the

NASHUA M'FG CO.

ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS.

JACKSON CO.

LANCASTER MILLS.

INDIAN HEAD MILLS OF ALABAMA.

PARKHILL MFG. CO.

WAUREGAN CO.

LOWE MFG. CO.

J. SPENCER TURNER CO.

Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

86 and 88 Worth St., New York.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, BOSTON,
SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON, MANCHESTER.

All Widths and Weights of
COTTON DUCK

Brown Sheetings, Drills, Osnaburgs, Colored
Ducks, Denims, Bunting, Cotton Dress
Goods, Plaids, Etc. Cotton and
Woolen Yarns, Twines, Etc.

661216

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL (Paid Up) \$6,000,000 or £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND \$8,000,000 or £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS \$6,000,000 or £1,200,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

The Right Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, G.C.S.I. Sir Montagu Cornish Turner.
Sir Henry Stewart Cunningham, K.C.I.E. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Jr., Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G. Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq.
William Foote Mitchell, Esq. William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.

T. H. Whitehead, } Joint Managers.
Thomas Fraser. }

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Penang	Bangkok	Hongkong	Manila
Madras	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Kwala Lumpur	Foochow	Cebu
Calcutta	Thaiping	Batavia	Shanghai	Yokohama
Rangoon	Ipoh	Sourabaya	Tientsin	Kobe
Colombo	Singapore	Hamburg	Hankow	Saigon
Karachi	Klang	Amritsar		
	Seremban			

Bankers.—The Bank of England; The London City and Mid-land Bank, Limited; The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Cable Transfers, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world, and Bills of Exchange negotiated.

WILLIAM BAXTER, Agent,
88 Wall Street, New York.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid Up Capital, - - - - - \$15,000,000 (Hongkong Currency).

Reserve Funds, { In Gold, - - - \$15,000,000 } \$31,250,000 do.
 { In Silver, - - - 16,250,000 }

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, - - - - - \$15,000,000 do.

Court of Directors and Head Office in Hongkong
London Bankers—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy	Hamburg	Manila	Shanghai
Bangkok	Hankow	Malacca	Shanghai (Hongkew)
Batavia	Hongkong	Nagasaki	Singapore
Bombay	Ipoh	New York	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Johore	Peking	Taipeh
Canton	Kobe	Penang	Tientsin
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon	Yloilo
Dalny	London	Saigon	Yokohama
Foochow	Lyons	San Francisco	

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia and America, for the use of Travellers.

WADE GARD'NER, Agent,
36 Wall Street, New York.

2-1335

0259

Deering, Milliken & Co.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

BROWN SHEETINGS

BLEACHED COTTONS

SHIRTINGS

FLANNELS

DRILLS

WOOLENS

No. 79 and 81 Leonard Street, New York

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Philadelphia
30-36 So. 15th St.

New York
39 & 41 Thomas Street-217 Church St.

Boston
78 Chauncy St

Baltimore
100 Md. Nat. Bk. Bldg.

Chicago
294 5th Ave.

St. Louis
448 Century Bldg

Atlanta
242 Equitable Bldg

Cincinnati
900 Neave Bldg

Seattle
405 Bailey Bldg

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Canton Flannels,
Flannelettes, Domets, Denims, Tickings, Ging-
hams, and all kinds of Cotton Goods.

E. D. CORDES & CO.

Dry Goods

FOR EXPORT

16 and 18 Exchange Place

NEW YORK

FAULKNER, PAGE & CO.

NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

GREY SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, DRILLS,
FANCY BLANKETS, FLANNELETTES,
STRIPES, PLAIDS, CHEVIOTS, TICKINGS
AND DENIMS.

Sole Selling Agents,

ENOREE MFG. CO.

LAUREL COTTON MILLS.

S. A. CROZER & SON.

OAKLAND MILLS.

WHITTENTON MFG. CO.

ELIZABETH POOLE MILLS.

Canadian Pacific Railway

TRANS ATLANTIC—TRANS CONTINENTAL—TRANS PACIFIC.

The World's Highway for Travel and Trade.

Perfectly equipped THROUGH trains offer an unexcelled Daily Train Service across the Continent.
Connections between all principal points in the U. S. and Canada.

Scenery of Unsurpassed Beauty.

PACIFIC "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIP LINE

Between Vancouver, B. C. and CHINA-JAPAN.

Fast and popular service for Passengers and freight, forming in conjunction with the Company's Trans
Continental Railway "THE GREAT SILK AND TEA ROUTE" from the Orient.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP LINE

Regular monthly service between Vancouver, B. C., and Hawaiian, Fiji Islands, Australia and New Zealand.

ATLANTIC "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIP LINE

Between Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N. B., and

LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Passenger and Freight Service to and from all Points in Europe.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Traffic Agent,

Nos. 1 and 458 Broadway, 281 Fifth Ave., New York City

2-1335

0260

SMITH, HOGG & COMPANY,

BOSTON, 144 Essex Street, 115-117 Worth Street, NEW YORK.
169 Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO.

Standard Woven Cotton Fabrics for EXPORT.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings
Brown and Bleached Cotton Flannels
Brown and Bleached Drills
Blue Drills
Cotton Duck
Osnaburgs
Dress Gingham
Seersuckers

Print Cloths and Twills
Plain Denims
"Double and Twist" Denims
Unbleached and Bleached Shakers
Fancy Woven Flannelettes
Reversible Cassimeres
Cheviots
Fabrics for Garments

PRODUCED BY

MASSACHUSETTS COTTON MILLS.
EVERETT MILLS.
TRION MANUFACTURING CO.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.
MASSACHUSETTS MILLS IN GEORGIA.
FLOYD COTTON MILLS.

WARE SHOALS MFG. CO.

Wellington, Sears & Co.

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

Boott A, Merit A and Bullseye Drills
Columbus L L Sheetings
Columbus Family Cotton
Oceanic Duck
Sail, Wide and Army Ounce Duck
Hose and Belting Duck
Awning Stripe

EXPORT PACKING A SPECIALTY

MINOT, HOOPER & CO.

NEW YORK BOSTON

Cotton Goods for Export

GREAT FALLS MFG. CO.
Jeans and Sheetings.

DWIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.
Sheetings and Drills.

LYMAN MILLS
Drills.

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.
Ellerton Canton Flannels.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co.**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Bates Manufacturing Company, Androscoggin Mills,
Laconia Mills, Boston Duck Company,
Warren Cotton Mills, Thorndike Company,
Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cordis Mills,
Otis Company,—Underwear, Hill Manufacturing Company,
Columbian Manufacturing Company, Otis Company—Palmer Mills,
Pepperell Manufacturing Company,

NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

CHICAGO.

VACUUM OILS

On account of their greater endurance, go further—lubricate more—and consequently are more economical than the ordinary commercial oils sold for lubricating purposes. They are distributed from warehouses in all parts of the world.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y.

Stocks are kept at the following Asiatic ports:

CHINA
SHANGHAI, The Vacuum Oil Company, 1 The Bund.
HONG KONG, The Vacuum Oil Company, Kings Buildings,
Connaught Road.
HANKOW, The Vacuum Oil Company, English Concession.
CHEEFOO, Diederichsen, Jebson & Co., Agents.
NEWCHWANG, East Asiatic Co., Agents.
PORT ARTHUR (COREA), East Asiatic Co., Agents.
TALIENWAN, East Asiatic Co., Agents.
TIENTSIN, Carlowitz & Co., Agents.
TSINTAU, Diederichsen, Jebson & Co., Agents.
CHEMULPO (COREA), E. Meyer & Co., Agents.
FOOCHOW, Dodwell, Carhill & Co., Agents.

PHILIPPINES
MANILA, The Vacuum Oil Company, 39 Plaza Cervantes.
CEBU, The Vacuum Oil Company, Lizarraga Hermanos.
JAPAN
KOBE, The Vacuum Oil Company, No. 26b Naniwa Machi.
(P. O. Box 28, Sannomiya).
YOKOHAMA, The Vacuum Oil Company, 60 Main Street.
NAGASAKI, R. H. Powers & Co., Agents.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, JAVA, ETC.
SINGAPORE, The Vacuum Oil Company, 44 Robinson Road.
SAMARANG, Van der Linde & Teves, Agents.
SOERABAYA, The Vacuum Oil Company, Willemskade.
BANGKOK, The Vacuum Oil Company, 5 Windmill Road.
SAIGON, Denis Freres & Cie., Agents, Rue Catinat.

2-1335

0261

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"The Semi-Tropical Route"

Operating fast passenger and freight service from San Francisco via Sunshine Belt to

Hawaii, Japan, China, Philippine Islands and all Oriental Points.

FLEET:		TONS
Mongolia (Twin Screw)		27000
Manchuria		27000
Korea		18000
Siberia		18000
China		10200
Asia		9500
Persia		9000

GENERAL OFFICES,
Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.
L. H. NUTTING, O. E. P. A. R. S. STUBBS, O. E. F. A.
366 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE BARBER LINE

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL

FOR

Aden, Manila, China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to Indian, East Indian and all China and Japan ports.

FLEET:

SHIMOSA, WRAY CASTLE, ATHOLL,
SATSUMA, MUNCASTER CASTLE, ST. GEORGE,
SURUGA, DACRE CASTLE, ST. PATRICK.

BARBER & CO., Inc., Managers,

PRODUCE EXCHANGE,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

EASTERN AGENTS:
Cowanjee, Dinshaw & Bros., Aden.
Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
Macandray & Co., Manila.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., at all other ports.

President,
JAMES R. MORSE.

Vice-Presidents,
ALFRED DEBUYS,
THOS. A. EDDY,
O. G. JENNINGS.

Secretary and Treasurer
WM. H. STEVENS.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,

Export and Import Merchants,

25 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:

YOKOHAMA,
KOBE,
SHANGHAI,

LONDON,
HAMBURG,
SAN FRANCISCO,

BUENOS AIRES,
HAVANA,
MARTINIQUE.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

Established 1857.

New York.

U. S. A.



EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"The Original"

Originators of Condensed Milk and the largest manufacturers of Milk Products in the world.



PEERLESS BRAND
EVAPORATED MILK
(Unsweetened)

"LEADERS OF QUALITY"

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK.

SELLING AGENTS FOR THE

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Piedmont Mfg. Co., | Hermitage Cotton Mills, | Williamston Mills, |
| Loray Mills, | Orr Cotton Mills, | Chiquola Mfg. Co., |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co., | Easley Cotton Mills, | Toxaway Mills, |
| Anderson Cotton Mills, | Pelzer Mfg. Co., | Brandon Mills, |
| Belton Mills, | Monaghan Mills, | Lois Cotton Mills, |
| Greenwood Cotton Mills, | Woodruff Cotton Mills, | Lydia Cotton Mills, |
| Victor Mfg. Co., | Franklin Mills, | Ottaray Mills, |
| F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., | Grendel Mills, | The Home Cotton Mills, |
| Saxon Mills, | Bamberg Cotton Mills Co., | Woodside Cotton Mills, |
| Fairfield Cotton Mills, | Glenwood Cotton Mills, | Eureka Cotton Mills, |
| Pickens Mill, | Brogon Mills, | Alice Mills, |
| The Carolina Mills, | Ninety-six Cotton Mills, | Orangeburg Cotton Mills, |
| | Beaver Dam Mills. | |

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Fine Cloths, Outing Cloths.
Arundel Ducks, 8, 10, 12 oz., 29 1/2 inches wide. WARREN MFG. CO.
Ducks, 22 to 120 inches, different weights.

2-1335

0262

Parker, Wilder & Co., New York City.
 Parsons, William Barclay, New York City.
 Patton, Paint Company, Newark, N. J.
 Pauli, Hermann, New York City.
 Peabody, Henry W., & Co., New York City.
 Peperell Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.
 Percebois, D. (Imperial Maritime Customs), Shanghai, China.
 Philadelphia Commercial Museum, The, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Phillips, Wm. (Department of State), Washington, D. C.
 Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, New York City.
 Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.
 Plimpton, Geo. A., New York City.
 Probst, A. O., New York City.
 Putnam, Hooker Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Read, Wm. A., New York City.
 Reid, John (J. L. Mott Iron Works), New York City.
 Reynolds, Jas. Bronson, New York City.
 Richter, Alfred, New York City.
 Rockhill, Clayton, New York City.
 Roe, Livingston, New York City.
 Rogers, Jas. H. (International Banking Corporation), New York City.
 Ruskgaber, Max, Jr., New York City.
 Salomon, William, & Co., New York City.
 Sampson, Chas. E., New York City.
 Scherer, Rudolph, New York City.
 Scheuer, Percy C., New York City.
 Schieren Company, Chas. A., New York City.
 Schiff, Jacob H., New York City.
 Schmitz, C. & Co., New York City.
 Schnakenberg, Daniel, New York City.
 Scott, Chas. R., New York City.
 Seager, John C., New York City.
 Seaman, Major, L. M. D., New York City.
 Seligman, J. & W., Company, New York City.
 Shepard, Augustus D., New York City.
 Shewan, Tomes & Co., New York City.
 Serrine, J. E., Greenville, S. C.
 Sloan, Francis H., New York City.
 Sloane, William, New York City.
 Smith, A. W., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Smiler, A., Charlotte, N. C.
 Smith, Elijah E., New York City.
 Smith, E. R., New York City.
 Smith, Hogg & Co., New York City.
 Smyth, E. C. & Peck, S. C.
 Spartan Mills (J. H. Montgomery), Spartanburg, S. C.
 Stein, Abe, Company, New York City.

Stevens, Geo. E. (New Haven Clock Company), New York City.
 Stevens, Richard T., New York City.
 Stevens, W. H., New York City.
 Stevenson, W. F. (Canadian Pacific Railroad Company), New York City.
 Stokes, James, New York City.
 Straight, Willard D. (Department of State), Washington, D. C.
 Straus, Isidor (R. H. Macy & Co.), New York City.
 Suffern & Co., New York City.
 Swift, Chas. M., Detroit, Mich.
 Textile Commission Company, New York City.
 Thompson, Henry B. Wilmington, Del.
 Thompson, Robert M. (Japanese Paper Company), New York City.
 Thomson, John, Press Company, Long Island City, N. Y.
 Tompkins, D. A., Charlotte, N. C.
 Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C.
 Turner, J. Spencer, Company, New York City.
 Tweddell, Wm. H., & Co., New York City.
 Twolkey, James A., Washington, D. C.
 Union Lumber Company, San Francisco, Cal.
 United States Steel Products Export Company, New York City.
 Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.
 Vanderlip, Frank A., New York City.
 Vintschger, Gustave, New York City.
 Walker, A. D., New York City.
 Waltham Watch Company, New York City.
 Ward, Geo. Gray, New York City.
 Waterman, L. E., Company, New York City.
 Webster, Wm. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Weld & Neville, New York City.
 Wellington, Sears & Co., New York City.
 Western Electric Company, New York City.
 Wheelock, Thomas R., Boston, Mass.
 Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C.
 Wilcox, Theo. B. (Portland Flouring Mills Company), Portland, Ore.
 Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, New York City.
 Williamson, J. E., Worthville, N. C.
 Wilson, Huntington (Third Assistant Secretary of State), Washington, D. C.
 Wilson & Bradbury, New York City.
 Winter & Smilie, New York City.
 Wisner & Co., W. H., New York City.
 Woodward, Baldwin & Co., New York City.
 Wright, Dr. Hamilton (Department of State), Washington, D. C.
 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, New York City.
 Young, Edw. L., New York City.

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN

A World-Wide Success

Waterman's Ideals are simple and scientific in construction. There is nothing to get out of order. The ink flows evenly. The Spoon Feed, which is used in no other pen, prevents overflow or underflow. Gold pens can be supplied to suit your exact style of writing. The iridium tip prevents wear and change of point. There is the full guarantee of the house of Waterman in back of every pen.

Sold Everywhere.

L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York.

2-1335

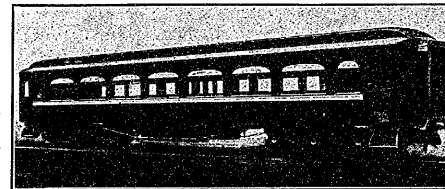
0263

THE J. G. BRILL COMPANY,

Main Office: Philadelphia, U. S. A.
 Cable Address: "Brill" Philadelphia.

CARS AND TRUCKS

FOR
 Steam and Electric Railways.



Type of Car for the Kiusliu Railway, Japan.

Electric Locomotives, Mine Cars, Freight Cars, Snow Plows,
 Sprinkling Cars, Steel Underframes, Special Purpose
 Cars Car Parts. Car and Truck Specialties.

Steam Car and Truck Works,
WASON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

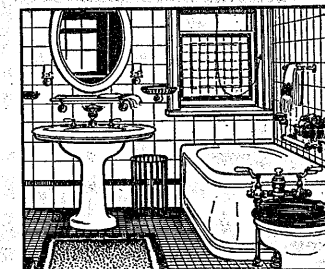
Springfield, Mass.

Owned and Operated by The J. G. Brill Company.

AGENTS FOR CHINA,
SHWAN TOMES & CO., Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai.

1828—OVER EIGHTY YEARS SUPREMACY—1910

MOTT'S PLUMBING



THAT Mott's Plumbing Fixtures embody the essential qualities of durability, cleanliness and beauty to the highest degree, is shown by the fact that our goods have been installed upon a strict business basis of value in representative buildings of all kinds throughout the United States.

We publish many catalogues and will send upon request those in which you may be interested.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

(MAIN OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS)
 FIFTH AVE. & 17TH ST. NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited.

Nos. 32 to 38 Burling Slip,

NEW YORK.

No. 4 and 5 East India Ave.,
 Leadenhall St., London, E. C.
 No. 3 Lloyds House, Albert Square,
 Manchester.
 No. 2 Sungkiang Road,
 Shanghai, China.

No. 89 Yamashita Cho, Yokohama,
 No. 88 Naka Machi, Kobe,
 No. 20 Nakanoshima 7 Chome, Osaka,
 No. 4 Oura, Nagasaki.

JAPAN

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

case of the first until the next ensuing annual meeting; in the case of the second until the second next ensuing annual meeting, and in the case of the third until the third next ensuing annual meeting, or until their successors are chosen.

Sec. 5. Members of the executive committee to replace any outgoing class for a term of three years, and to fill vacancies, if any, in the other classes, shall be elected at the annual meeting, but the committee may itself fill such vacancies, if any exist, pending the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

PRESIDING OFFICERS.

The president or, in his absence, one of the vice presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

ARTICLE VI.

TREASURER.

The treasurer shall collect all dues and claims of the Association, and shall deposit its funds in a proper depository to be selected by the executive committee; he shall keep the accounts of the Association and report thereon at each regular meeting of the executive committee and of the Association. Such accounts shall be audited by the executive committee annually. He shall pay all bills when certified as correct, as prescribed by the executive committee, and shall also notify persons elected to membership of their election, and sign all checks of the Association unless otherwise provided by the executive committee. The treasurer shall further perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Association or the executive committee.

ARTICLE VII.

SECRETARY.

The secretary shall give notice of all meetings of the Association and of the executive committee, and shall keep the minutes of such meetings. He shall conduct the correspondence, and keep the records of the Association. He shall furnish the treasurer the names of all persons elected to membership, and shall be the keeper of the seal of the Association.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The executive committee shall adopt a proper seal for the Association, and shall have general charge of its affairs, funds and property. It shall have full power and it shall be its duty to carry out the purposes of the Association according to the constitution and bylaws.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Association for any unexpired term of such office, and also to fill all vacancies in the membership of the executive committee until the next annual meeting, or until an election may be held to fill any such vacancy. Six of the members of the executive committee, including its ex-officio members, who reside or carry on business in the city of New York, may constitute a quorum for the meetings of such committee.

ARTICLE IX.

MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association in the city of New York on the third Thursday in October in each year, beginning with the year 1893, at such hour and place as the executive committee may designate.

Sec. 2. At all meetings of the Association ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. If no quorum be present, the presiding officer may adjourn the meeting to any other day thereafter.

Sec. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the executive committee. Upon the written request of five members the president or, in his absence, the vice president, shall call a special meeting of the Association. The request for a special meeting and also the notice of any special meeting shall state the object for which the meeting is called.

Sec. 4. Notice of all meetings, whether annual or special, shall be mailed to each member of the Association at least three days prior to the meeting, at the address which such members shall furnish to the secretary for that purpose.

ARTICLE X.

ANNUAL DUES.

Sec. 1. The annual dues for membership in the Association shall be ten dollars, payable annually in advance on the 1st day of July in each year.

Sec. 2. Should the dues of any member remain unpaid for the space of two months, the treasurer shall cause him to be notified by mail of the fact, and if such member then fails to pay such dues within two months after such notice shall have been deposited in the mail his name may be stricken from the rolls by the vote of a majority present at any meeting held thereafter, but such defaulting member may at any time thereafter be restored to membership by a like majority vote of the Association at any meeting of the same, and on payment of all such dues as may then be in arrears.

ARTICLE XI.

CENSURE, EXPULSION, ETC.

Any member may be censured, suspended or expelled for a violation of this constitution or of any rule or bylaw established thereunder, or for any conduct which in the opinion of the Association is improper and prejudicial to the welfare and reputation of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Association present at any regular meeting thereof, provided ten days' previous notice in writing of such meeting has been given to the member whose case may be thus under consideration, together with a statement of the charge which has been made against him.

ARTICLE XII.

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignations of membership shall be made to the secretary in writing, and shall be duly accepted, provided such member shall be in good standing and shall not be in default of any current annual dues at the time of offering his resignation.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association or at any special meeting called for the purpose by a two-thirds vote in the affirmative, a quorum being present and voting. Notice of proposed amendments shall be furnished to the secretary at least fifteen days before the meeting at which it is proposed to consider them, and the secretary shall cause such notice to be printed and sent to the address of each member at least ten days before such meeting.

ARTICLE XIV.

BYLAWS.

Bylaws not inconsistent with this constitution may be proposed and adopted at any regular meeting of the Association, or at any special meeting called for the purpose of considering the same, but the terms or nature of such bylaws must be set forth in the notice to be given of any meeting at which they are so to be considered.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. William W. Rockhill, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.
Hon. John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics.
A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
William P. Clyde, New York.

MEMBERS.

Abberville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.
Adams, Edwin G., Waverly, N. J.
Adams, Francis A., New York City.
Allen, George, New York City.
American Lithograph Company, New York City.
American Locomotive Works, New York City.
American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C.
American Trading Company, New York City.
American Trading Company (Pacific Coast), San Francisco, Cal.
Amory, Browne & Co., New York City.
Amringe, Guy van, New York City.
Ansonia Clock Company, New York City.
Appleton, Herbert, New York City.
Arnhold, Karberg & Co., New York City.
Arrington, Peter, New York City.
Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Baily & Co., Joshua L., New York City.
Baldwin, William H., New York City.
Barber & Co., New York City.
Barlow, Peter T., New York City.
Bash, A. W., New York City.
Batcheller, George Clinton, New York City.
Bear Mill Manufacturing Company, New York City.
Bedford, F. H., New York City.
Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
Bemis, W. E., New York City.
Bliss, Fabry & Co., New York City.
Borden's Condensed Milk Company, New York City.
Brandenstein & Co., M. J., San Francisco, Cal.
Breyfogle, Wm. L., Lake George, N. Y.
Brice, W. K., New York City.
Briesen, von R., New York City.
Browne & Co., New York City.
Burke, O. P., New York City.
Burs & Daniels, New York City.
Buttfield, W. J., New York City.
Cassar, Henry A., New York City.
Cameron, L. (Jardine, Matheson & Co.), Shanghai, China.
Cameron, Allen, New York City.
Capelle, Herman Company, The, New York City.
Cape's, A. M., Sons, New York City.
Carleton, I. Osgood, New York City.
Carlowitz & Co., New York City.
Carter, Macy & Co., New York City.
Cary, Clarence, New York City.
Cates, R. Z. (Arkwright Mills), Spartanburg, S. C.
Catlin & Co., New York City.
Chase & Sanborn, Boston, Mass.
Cheshire, Fleming D. (American Consul General), Shanghai, China.
Childs, Parr & Joseph, New York City.
China & Japan Trading Company, New York City.
Chiquola Manufacturing Company, Honea Path, S. C.
Cholwell, Geo. C. & Co., New York City.
Chubb & Son, New York City.
Cliffin, The H. B., Company, New York City.
Conant, Charles A., New York City.
Coppman, J. W., New York City.
Cordes, E. D., & Co., New York City.
Cordova, Charles de, New York City.
Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.
Crawford, William (Judkins & McCormick Company), New York City.
Davison, H. P., New York City.
Deering, Milliken & Co., New York City.
Deeves, J. Henry, New York City.
Deeves, Richard, New York City.
Denby, Hon. Chas. (Consul General), Shanghai, China.
Derby, Richard, New York City.
Despard, Walter D., New York City.
Dick, Fairman, New York City.
Dodge, Francis E., New York City.
Dodge, Philip T., New York City.
Donald, James, New York City.
Draper, Arthur J., Charlotte, N. C.
Dudley, F. W., New York City.
Dun, R. G. & Co., New York City.
Durdan, H. E., New York City.
Eddy, Thomas A., New York City.
Eldredge, Lewis & Co., New York City.
Equitable Life Assurance Society (Geo. T. Wilson, Vice President), New York City.
Fairbanks, Thomas Nash (Japan Paper Company), New York City.
Farrell, J. D., Seattle, Wash.
Faulkner, Page & Co., New York City.
Fay & Egan Company, J. R., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fearon, Daniel, & Co., New York City.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.
Fiske, Haley (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company), New York City.
Fleitman & Co., New York City.
Flint, Chas. R., New York City.
Foord, John, New York City.
Formosa Mercantile Company, New York City.
Fraser, Alfred, New York City.
Frazier & Sole, Ltd., New York City.
Funch, Edye & Co., New York City.
Gabel, Siegfried, New York City.
Gardner, Wade, New York City.
General Electric Company (H. W. Darling, Treasurer), Schenectady, N. Y.
Gerrish, W. L., New York City.
Gillet, Sully, New York City.
Gillet, A. P., Tacoma, Wash.
Gossett, J. P., Williamston, S. C.
Grant, W. Henry, New York City.
Green, H. T., New York City.
Guggenheim, Daniel, New York City.
Gurley, W. & L. E., Troy, N. Y.
Haines & Bishop, New York City.
Hall, Albert C., New York City.
Hamilton, John W., New York City.
Hancock, H., Irving, Blue Point, N. Y.
Harriman, Estate of E. H., New York City.
Harris, Greenville A., New York City.
Hartley Company, The M., New York City.
Heintzleman, Percival Stewart, Washington, D. C.
Hellyer, F., Chicago, Ill.
Henrietta Mills Company, Caroleen, N. C.
Hewlett & Lee, New York City.
Hickman, T. I. (President and Treasurer the Grantville Manufacturing Company), Augusta, Ga.
Hill, Samuel, Seattle, Wash.
Hinck, A. J., & Brother, New York City.
Hirth, Friedrich, New York City.
Hopkins & Hopkins, Washington, D. C.
Houlder, Howard & Partners, New York City.
Hubbard, John, New York City.
Hubbard, Thomas H., New York City.
Jacobs, M. R., & Brothers, New York City.
Japanese Fan Company, New York City.
Jenks, Jeremiah W., Haver, N. Y.
Jenks, Chas. T., & Co., New York City.
Jennings, O. G., New York City.
Kahl, J. A., New York City.
Kimball, David P., Boston, Mass.
King, Hamilton (American Minister), Bangkok, Siam.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York City.
Lainig, Edgar H., New York City.
Lane & Co., Geo. W., New York City.
Lilly, Joseph T., New York City.
Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Loomis, Laurus, New York City.
Loray Mills (Andrew E. Moore, Assistant Treasurer), Gastonia, N. C.
Low, Dr. Seth, New York City.
Mackenzie, H., New York City.
McConway & Thorley Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
McCook, John J., New York City.
McIntyre, Wm. H. (Standard Bank of Africa), New York City.
McKinley, Wm., Jr. (W. H. Langley & Co.), New York City.
Martin, Newall, New York City.
Maryland Steel Company, New York City.
Meyer, Chas. D., New York City.
Mills, A. G. (Otis Elevator Company), New York City.
Minot, Hooper & Co., New York City.
Mitsui & Co., New York City.
Montgomery & Co., Jas. & John R., New York City.
Morewood & Co., New York City.
Morgan, Edwin, Hon. (American Legation), Havana, Cuba.
Morgan, J. P., Jr., New York City.
New York Leather Belting Company, New York City.
Norden, A., & Co., New York City.
Oelrichs & Co., New York City.
Okonite Company, New York City.
Pacific Export Lumber Company, New York City.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York City.
Pacolet Manufacturing Company (J. H. Montgomery, President and Treasurer), Pacolet, S. C.
Palmer, C. D., New York City.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

This Association had its origin in a conference of merchants and others interested in the defense and maintenance of the commercial rights and privileges possessed by the United States in China, held at 59 Wall street, New York, on Thursday, January 6, 1898. It was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the appropriate committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and, if deemed desirable, to communicate with other commercial bodies throughout the country in relation to the methods to be adopted to conserve the rights of citizens of the United States in the Chinese Empire. The committee thus appointed consisted of Mr. Everett Frazar, of Frazar & Co.; Mr. S. D. Brewster, of Deering, Milliken & Co.; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, of the Bethlehem Iron Company; Mr. Clarence Cary, of Cary & Whitridge, and Mr. John Foord, of the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*. This committee conferred with the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce, and submitted to it a petition, together with other data bearing on the trade and treaty rights of American citizens in China.

The petition set forth that the movements of European Powers then recently occurring, and likely to occur within the territory of the Chinese Empire, did affect and might ultimately prove highly detrimental to the trade privileges enjoyed there by American citizens. It was therefore urged that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York should take such immediate action in the premises as might be deemed expedient and proper, to the end that the situation might be brought to the attention of the Department of State at Washington, and that the important commercial interests of the United States, together with the existing treaty rights of her citizens in China, might be duly and promptly safeguarded.

Through its chairman, Mr. Gustav H. Schwab, the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws submitted a report to the Chamber of Commerce on February 3, 1898, in which, after detailing the proportions which American trade with China had then attained, and adverting to the possibilities of its expansion, attention was directed to the fact that the steps taken by European powers to occupy Chinese territory were calculated to substitute the laws of foreign governments for those of the Chinese Empire, to the probable restriction of American trade. Accompanying the report there was submitted a memorial to the President of the United States urging that such steps be taken as might be necessary for the prompt and energetic defense of the existing treaty rights of our citizens in China, and for the preservation and protection of their important commercial interests in that empire.

The report and memorial were adopted, and the latter, signed by the officers of the chamber, was sent to the President of the United States. The reply was transmitted by the then Secretary of State, Mr. John Sherman, and contained the following statement: "This Government having been the first to bring about the opening of the ports of China to foreign commerce, and the commercial relations

of the United States with the Chinese Empire having been of large and growing importance during the forty years since its treaties with that empire went into effect, this department necessarily feels a deep interest in conserving and expanding the volume of trade with that country."

The Chambers of Commerce of Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and San Francisco were also communicated with, and those of Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco took action by sending similar communications to the President.

The American Asiatic Association was formally organized at a meeting held in New York on June 9, 1898, with an enrolled membership of a little over fifty. The activity of the organization has been duly recorded in its journals, which, published at first at irregular intervals, are now issued monthly.

In compliance with a suggestion addressed by the Executive Committee of the Association to certain representative American merchants in Shanghai, "The American Association of China," was provisionally organized at a meeting held in the Municipal Board Room on December 16, 1898. Its primary objects were declared to be "the furtherance of American trade and other interests in China, and the defense of American rights."

A similar suggestion led to the organization of the American Asiatic Association of Japan on June 26, 1899.

The Association has addressed itself, in a variety of ways, to the education of official and public sentiment in the United States in regard to the magnitude of the industrial and commercial interests involved in the maintenance of our existing treaties with China. Frequent occasions have been found to address the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, in personal interviews as well as by letter and memorial, in regard to questions affecting the relations between the United States and the Empire of China. The representatives of the Association have uniformly been accorded, both at the White House and the Department of State, the most respectful attention, and their advice has been welcomed in all matters relating to commercial intercourse between this country and China and Japan.

The general scope of this phase of the activity of the Association may be indicated in the following points of the memorial presented to President Roosevelt on December 18, 1901: (1) The importance of preserving the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire and of opposing all attempts to place under foreign control the three eastern provinces known as Manchuria; (2) the desirability of repealing the tea duty as an aid to the increase of Chinese exports; (3) the necessity of establishing the validity of the transit passes issued to clear imported merchandise from the payment of inland taxation; (4) the propriety of extending to the enterprise of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company all the encouragement that could be given to it by the Executive branch of the Government; (5) approval of the efforts then being made to establish an American Asiatic bank in China and the Philippines, and (6) the urging of action on the part of the Government of the

United States for the purpose of hearing and determining the claims of American citizens arising out of the loss of life and property during the recent disturbances in China.

The Executive Committee of the Association took an active part in discussing with the Department of State the terms of the new treaty of commerce with China, and did their best to make the terms of that convention more definite, in certain important respects, than those of the antecedent British treaty.

The official representatives of the Association have neglected no opportunity to oppose the offensive application of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Acts, and have, at the direction of the collective membership of the Association, thrown all its influence on the side of liberalizing the entire body of that legislation. President Roosevelt's recommendations on this subject have had the very earnest and active support of the Association. The President promptly followed up some remonstrances addressed to him by representatives of the Association in regard to the unnecessary severity of the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws by issuing directions to the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and Labor calculated to remove some of the grievances of which complaint had been made.

The Association was prompt to recognize the value of the co-operation of Japan in establishing the principle of the open door for commerce in the Far East, and the victories of the arms of Japan over the power whose aggressive policy contained the most serious menace to equality of commercial opportunity were hailed by the Association as triumphs for the cause which it had consistently championed.

The Association has never ceased to advocate a reform of the currency system of China, and has used every effort to promote the kind of international agreement under which that reform can be most readily effected. This and other necessary aids to the promotion of American trade in the Far East remain, however, among the objects to which the future activity and influence of the Association must be directed.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Association is The American Asiatic Association.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES.

The objects and purposes of this Association are:
1. To foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States, and others associated therewith, in the empires of China, Japan and Korea, and in the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere in Asia or Oceania;
2. To secure the advantages of sustained watchfulness and readiness for action, attainable by union and permanent organization, in respect of such Asiatic trade, and as well in matters of legislation, or treaties affecting the same;

3. To promote the creation and maintenance of a consular service of the United States in Asia and in Oceania which shall be founded upon the principles of uniform selection for proved fitness, of regular promotion, security of tenure during good service, and adequate compensation;

4. To provide for convenient ascertainment and distribution of information affecting the interests of its members;

5. And generally to promote a beneficial acquaintance and association of those having interests and pursuits in common concerned with such trade or commerce.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1. Any person of full age, who is or may become interested in the trade now or hereafter to be conducted by the United States in or with the empires of China, Japan and Korea, or elsewhere in Asia or Oceania, shall be eligible to membership in the Association. Corporations and firms are eligible for membership in the same manner as individuals, and shall be respectively entitled to one vote each at any meeting of the Association, as if they were individual members.

Sec. 2. After the first enrollment, applicants for membership in the Association shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another member in writing.

Sec. 3. Membership shall be acquired only upon approval and election by a majority of the executive committee, and upon payment of the current dues. If an applicant for membership shall fail to pay such current dues within sixty days of notice of election, addressed to him by mail at such place as may be given as his address in the application for membership, his election shall be void.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 4. The Association may, by a majority vote of the members at any regular meeting or at any special meeting called for the purpose, admit to honorary membership in the Association such person or persons as shall have rendered eminent political, diplomatic or military service in the advancement or protection of American Asiatic trade or commerce, and such honorary members shall not be chargeable with any dues.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a president, seven vice presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting or at any special meeting called for the purpose, and who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until the next annual meeting thereafter, and until their respective successors are elected.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Association shall be ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Sec. 3. There shall be an executive committee consisting of twelve members.

Sec. 4. The members of the executive committee shall be elected at the annual meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose, and shall be divided into three equal classes, which, selected by lot, shall hold office, in the

The Chinese portion of the line, from Canton to Sham-chun, when complete, will be 89¼ miles long, and is expected to be open to traffic in July next.

To the north of Canton trains are now running to Wongshek, a distance of 55 miles, and construction trains to Ying-tak, 90 miles from Canton on the great main line to Hankow, which in the not far distant future will, it is hoped, be linked by rail with Kowloon.

CURRENCY REFORM.

An important decree was issued on May 24, fixing the unit of currency for China as a "dollar" of 7 mace 2 candareens weight (equivalent to the Mexican dollar), with subsidiary decimal coins down to one-tenth of a cent. The decree further ordered that all mints should cease coining any more pieces of existing denominations, and that the coining of the new pieces should be entrusted to the central mint at Tientsin, which was to set to work at once. As soon as a sufficient number should be coined the new pieces were to become the legal tender for payment of all Government dues and taxes. After a certain date, to be fixed by proclamation, they were to become sole legal tender throughout the empire. Copies of the letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing the decree and the regulations appended, will be found in the Appendix, pp. 9-26. So far as appears on paper, the regulations for the new coinage are satisfactory, and will, if carried out, be a great boon to trade. But it would seem that the Government is again brought up by that great stumbling block, want of money. Coins cannot be minted unless silver is forthcoming for the purpose. The native banks, who must possess certain stocks of silver, do not seem overanxious to have it turned into coin, and the Government itself has none to spare. An American loan of £10,000,000 was offered, four-fifths of which was to be used for currency, but this has been tied up for several months, because the American group insist on a representative being appointed to see that the money should actually be used for currency purposes. It is difficult to see why the Chinese Government, if it is really in earnest, should object to this condition; on the contrary, one might suppose that they would welcome the assistance of an American adviser. But the fact remains apparently that they do object, and meantime currency reform is delayed. A few of the new coins have gone into circulation, but this only adds one more to the multitudinous coins of all nationalities which constitute China's circulating medium, and so makes confusion more confounded.

TRADEMARKS.

This is a question which continues to occupy the attention of the Association.

During the early part of the year nothing happened. In July, advantage being taken of the presence of Sir Frederick Lugard in England, the Association and Mr. Cousland, late secretary of the Hongkong branch, received an invitation to attend an informal meeting at the Colonial Office to talk over with representatives of the Foreign Office and Board of Trade the proposed Anglo-Japanese Convention relating to trademarks in China. Mr. D. C. Rutherford was present on behalf of the Association, and

afterwards circulated to the general committee an interesting memorandum of the proceedings. Subsequently the Association received from the Foreign Office an important letter enclosing two draft conventions, on which opinions were invited. As the matter is, of course, confidential, it is not possible to say more here, but it may be added that, so far as can be ascertained, the consensus of opinion is in agreement with the Association that no convention can be acceptable which does not include a provision that disputes arising as to the right to use a trademark, whether registered or not, shall be decided on the grounds of priority of user in China.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINESE TRADE.

From the Japan Herald.

A well informed German correspondent writes from Tientsin:

The manifold factors of the development which all China is at present undergoing are co-operating to give great stimulus to her trade, and at the same time to introduce the greatest intricacies into the hitherto simple course of her economic life. A particularly enduring effect will, of course, be exercised by the new formations in railways and shipping. Similar influences, beneficial in the end, but often hindering at the outset, are to be seen in the currency reform which has now been set about and in the depreciation, now proceeding with great speed and penetrating into the remotest provinces, of the old means of currency, silver and copper cash. Living and wages are becoming dearer; the value of land is rising, through the influence of foreign settlements and of the new founded branches of industry which foreign capital brings in. They are falling, on the contrary, in the provinces whose natural products or native labor is often becoming less in demand in their own market on account of the introduction of industrial products and modern methods of labor. The usual consequences follow: popular unrest, wandering of workmen from district to district in search of work, movements of population of a lasting sort. The facilitation of connections partly strengthen old established trade combinations and favor the rise of new, but on the other hand they not seldom annihilate the sources of income of the smaller intermediate places.

In vain do the representatives of Old China try to stem the tide of innovation, the consequences of which they cannot foresee. The methods of earning and spending which the West through its merchants is teaching to the astonished Chinese are appealing to wider and wider circles of this supposedly so conservative people. Often enterprising foreigners who know how to put the prospects of new industrial enterprises in a clear light find Chinese only too willing to participate. Such co-operative enterprises are now springing up with the support of merchants and officials who until a short time ago set themselves obstinately against all the attempts and promises of the foreign devils. The innovations of European fashion and luxury create new wants and bring rich profits to the

dealer; while the products of China, many of them unique, afford the Westerner hitherto unheard of motives for spending. One curious example is the trade in human hair. Long and strong hair has always been a valuable article; and the queues are now falling by the thousand. In the godowns of Tientsin firms one can see chests weighing hundredweights filled with the black braids of Chinese which are now being exported to Europe.

An astonishing impression of the variety and peculiarity of the natural riches of China is given by the storehouses and factories of the Hankow export firms. Whereas the export of tea, the monopoly of a few large Russian houses, has for some years remained almost stationary, the value of the export of oil seeds from Hankow, to take one example of a comparatively unimportant article, rose from 3.8 million taels in 1907 to 8.3 in 1908 and 10.5 in 1909. Boats bring wood tar from the Upper Yangtze in big round baskets lined with paper to be refined and remelted in the factories; they bring astonishing masses of the greasy product of the tallow tree used in European technical industries, also cotton and beans, gallnuts, pigs' bristles; also skins, which are sun-dried in the yards of the storehouses and packed by means of hydraulic presses for sea-transport. Millions of ducks' eggs are, during the few weeks of the season, manufactured by the hand-labor of coolie women and children into masses of pure dried yolk and albumen, smelling like biscuits. The albumen is used in the photographic industry, the yolk in the European sweet-stuff manufacture. On the same bank of the Yangtze are the new cold storage houses and the great tobacco factories of foreign firms, and near by are ore refineries, in which antimony, lead and zinc are prepared for export. In this rapidly increasing export trade of China, the Germans are taking a great share. Both in Hankow and Shanghai, nearly 75 per cent. of the export is handled by German firms. Houses such as Carlowitz & Co., Arnhold Karberg & Co., Garrels Börner & Co., Siemssen, and others already look upon Hankow as the most important of their branches which are spread like a net over China. The capacity of the German merchant, thanks to his knowledge of the world-market and his zeal to discover new resources, by which even unlikely articles of export gradually present a lucrative side, has given him a leading position in the Chinese export trade which the more conservative and less experimentative English and the Americans thinking far more exclusively about "big" things, are not likely to win except by following similar methods. Just as Hankow is the door of the interior provinces of China, whereas in Canton and the smaller treaty ports on the coasts the doors open on the ocean, so, north of Shanghai, Tientsin offers the readiest access for the internal trade, especially of the commercially hardly yet touched Mongolia. The western provinces and Tibet will soon be opened by colonization, the construction of military posts, roads, bridges, etc. The same means will be employed to prevent the military absorption of half savage Mongolia. With the expiry of the Russo-Chinese treaty in 1912 the whole of Mongolia will become much more accessible to international exploitation. While in the summer of 1910 some half a dozen Russian trading expeditions were simultaneously traveling

in the north, English and Belgian geologists have been exploring the country from the south. The Mongolian princes themselves, convinced by the Colonial Office at Peking of the advantage of making great changes, have quickly shown a remarkably civilized interest in the laying of railways and the working of the mineral treasures of these territories. Kalgan, the starting point of the tea caravans which used to travel across the Gobi to Kiakhta, seemed to sink to a small frontier town from the moment that the Siberian Railway offered another route; but the new Peking-Kalgan Railway has given it a new lease of life. The construction of this line by Chinese engineers has been carried to a length of 40 miles, not following the due northerly direction of the most convenient caravan route to Urga, but first going to the west in order to traverse a part of the densely populated Shansi to the bend of Hwang Ho at Suiyuan and only from there to radiate into Mongolia by several lines running northeast, north and northwest. Until this line is constructed, at least as far as Suiyuan, it will not have much effect on the trade of Kalgan. But already Tientsin firms, Chinese and foreign, which have long been interested in the Mongolian trade have secured ground in the old trading town with the new future, from which meantime the Russian merchants have departed, all except two families. Kalgan will before long be opened to international trade.

Hitherto Fatshan, Hankow, Chusan and the porcelain city Kintak have been proverbially known to the Chinese as "the four trading marts." In the future, towns like Kalgan, Tsinanfu, Mukden and Harbin will have to be added to the list. Unlike the existing great trading centres, such as Dalny, Tientsin, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hankow and Canton, with their settlements under foreign jurisdiction, which date from a period of "strong" foreign policy toward China, these new marts will not be mere bits of Europe in Asia, but at most merely Europeanized more or less. They will not be a sort of commercial excrement on China, but will palpitate with the economic life of the great country, and will, of course, be entirely under Chinese administration.

The great prospects for trade are naturally awakening a lively interest abroad as to the Chinese market. Banks are founding new branches; mining men and machine manufacturers are forming bureaus and laboratories. Delegates of American chambers of commerce and unions of Japanese business men are organizing tours of inspection. We need only refer to the interesting union of the international works of the Siemens firm, the object of which is to make a united advance on the Chinese market. German manufacturers, who think they can do without the slow labors of the old established middlemen, are sending their representatives to open direct trade. Unfortunately, however, they often only reap the bitter experience that, as things still are in the Middle Kingdom, the expenses of this direct procedure considerably exceed the commissions demanded by the China firms, and the peculiar conditions of Chinese commerce demand even from the established firms a degree of patience, knowledge and caution and an expenditure of labor which has in a short time sidetracked many an attempt commenced with great expectations. One not seldom hears in the circles of experienced China merchants, who in the case of an orderly development of trade, would be the first to profit by the new opportunities, great doubts, even decided pessimism as to the difficulties of the situation. Trade conditions in the established capitals of export, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin, are at present by no means so favorable as would be supposed from the greatly increasing development of great natural resources of China and from the tendency to seize eagerly on the newly created possibilities.

2-1335

0266

follows: He explained that the estimates had been very difficult to comprehend, and while investigating them full evidence had been found of the obsolete system of government in China and the dangerous methods of financial administration in vogue: "The Government had submitted the estimates in the form of forty-two pamphlets on principal items, eighty-one pamphlets on subordinate items, and twenty-four pamphlets on miscellaneous items. Later the Government gradually delivered to the House over 3,280 pamphlets from which it had made out the estimates. The committee had spent forty days of its valuable time and exhausted the brains and strength of forty-eight men plunging daily into this mass without intermission, before it had been able to obtain something like a clear insight into it."

The foregoing is more eloquent than any commentary could be on what has so often been called the chaotic state of Chinese finance. The budget as presented by Prince Tsai Tse showed a deficit of over 36,000,000 taels, and all that the examining committee could do, after so much labor, was to recommend that certain departments should spend so much less and that certain other departments collect so much more, which would help to the extent of some 12,000,000 taels, but still leaving a deficit of over 23,000,000 taels. This recommendation, which is little more than a pious expression of opinion, is not the least likely to have any effect.

The only positive result of the first session of the National Assembly is, therefore, that they have succeeded in shortening the probationary period for the summoning of a parliament by three years. In all other respects this body, which was called into being to "assist" the Government, has not only done nothing to assist, but by its criticism, well or ill directed, against the Grand Council and Governors, has done much to weaken the moral control of the Central Government. In its eagerness to get rid of long standing abuses it runs the danger of pulling down the whole constitutional fabric before it has formulated a plan for rebuilding. It would be ungenerous, however, to criticize too minutely the proceedings of this first essay in representative government; it is more pleasant to recognize, as the local press in China has done, that the members, even in the heat of debate, have comported themselves with dignity and decorum, and have shown a businesslike aptitude which is worthy of all praise, and which augurs well for the future. At the same time the unseemly haste for a parliament gives rise to misgiving. The desire, which seems universal among all classes, appears to be prompted by the idea that a parliament will somehow be a panacea for all the ills with which China is confronted—financial, political and otherwise. The argument probably runs—all prosperous countries have a parliament; if China had a parliament China would be prosperous too. But, while sympathizing with the aspiration, one cannot but deprecate the haste to run before they have learned to walk.

BUDGET AND PUBLIC DEBT.

The budget as presented to the Assembly is here inserted for the purpose of record, inasmuch as it is the first document of the kind made public. It seems to be

compiled from the several budgets sent up by the Provincial Governors. The figures are:

REVENUE.	
	Taels.
Land Taxes	48,101,346
Salt and Tea Taxes	49,312,355
Customs Duties	42,139,287
Other Duties	26,163,842
Likin	43,187,907
Government Property Receipts	46,600,899
Contribution	5,652,336
Miscellaneous Income	35,244,750
Public Loan	3,560,000
Total	296,962,722

EXPENDITURES.	
	Taels.
Administrative Expenditure, including Civil List	26,921,274
Foreign Affairs	4,001,308
Civil Ministry	22,460,761
Financial Expenditure	25,161,855
Ceremonials	799,797
Education	16,149,540
Judicial	6,835,325
Military	97,498,657
Works	5,087,394
Communications	56,703,264
Government Property Payments	7,606,351
Payment of Foreign Debts	51,640,962
Frontier Defense	1,249,908
Public Loan Expenditure	4,472,613
Total is put at	333,058,346

As we have not available the 3,280 pamphlets submitted to the Assembly we cannot attempt any criticism of this mysterious document, but there are several points which arouse curiosity. We would like to know, for instance, where the contribution of five million odd taels came from; also what are the Government property receipts, which bulk so largely on the revenue side? They cannot be railway earnings, and it is questionable whether the item includes the Tientsin-Pukow Railway loan? If so, the bookkeeping must be rather mixed. The well-known items such as land tax, salt, likin, etc., show figures considerably larger than any given by the various foreigners who have attempted an estimate of China's revenue, but whether this is owing to increased taxation or to the inclusion of items hitherto deemed local or provincial, it is impossible to say. At all events, if the revenue side has grown the expenditure side has grown out of all proportion. Even after crediting revenue with what is called a "Public Loan" of 3½ millions there is still a deficit of over 36 million taels. It is regretted that the Assembly had no suggestion to offer as to how that deficit should be made up, or as to how equilibrium could be restored between the two sides of the account in future years. In the opinion of Prince Tsai Tse the only hope of salvation lies in the parliament to be convened three years hence, and meantime it would seem as if all attempt at financial reform is to be relegated to that period. Meanwhile a chronic deficit of some 30 millions confronts the Treasury, and whether this is to be got over by further borrowing or by the simple expedient of not paying—remains to be seen. One or other would appear inevitable.

And not merely is the Imperial Treasury empty, but practically the Exchequer of every province is in the like condition. That is shown by the anxiety of most Viceroy and Governors to be allowed to issue internal loans. Several have already done so, Chihli, Anhui, Hunan, for example, and others are prepared to follow suit if the necessary permission could be obtained, which it may be noted with satisfaction the Regent is unwilling to grant. The necessity may, however, become too imperious, and there is a danger that the market may be flooded with such provincial issues. If the money were subscribed by natives, as it is presumed to be, it would not concern this Association, but as no native money is forthcoming the authorities are turning to foreign merchants and bankers, some of whom seem not indisposed to give the accommodation. The China Association would deprecate as a serious menace to the credit of China the miscellaneous issue of provincial loans, unless they bear the direct guarantee of the Imperial Government for the repayment of principal and interest, which as a rule they do not. If such loans were for reproductive works it would be different, but they are made to enable the provincial authorities to meet the demands of Peking, so that the latter may be able to meet its own obligations. If money must be borrowed, it is much better that it should be done direct by the central Government and with its proper guarantee.

In a letter addressed to the Foreign Office on the 12th of October, 1909, and printed in the appendix to last year's report, attention was called to the growing tendency of offering loans to the Chinese Government on doubtful security. It was pointed out that while the earlier loans were all based on tangible security, such as customs revenue or the railway to be constructed, the later loans were secured only on likin or other internal provincial revenues, which were shadowy and inaccessible; and further, that though these loans bore the Imperial guarantee, sufficient prominence was not given to the consideration that the value of that guarantee was steadily declining with the increase of debt. These remarks apply with even greater force to provincial or departmental loans such as those above referred to. Not merely do they carry no collateral security, but it seems doubtful if they even bear the Imperial guarantee. They are issued on the authority of a decree, no doubt, but as internal loans only, and while the Chinese Government has hitherto been scrupulous in the observance of its external obligations, the same cannot always be said of its obligations toward its own subjects. Moreover, the offer of a high rate of interest—7 per cent. or more—seems to indicate that the Chinese Government itself places such loans in a different category from that of the ordinary guaranteed loan. The position seems to be correctly set out by a writer in a letter recently addressed to the *Times*, in which he argues that a foreign purchaser of the bonds of such loans simply stands in the place of a native bondholder, and can claim no higher rights than the Chinese Government thinks fit to accord to its own subjects, whatever these rights may be.

RAILWAY LOANS AND CONSTRUCTION.

During the year a combination has been formed between English, French, German and American groups for the purpose of sharing in equal proportions any loans that may be negotiated by any of the parties for railway construction. The object of this combination, it is understood, is to secure adequate protection to the bondholders by retaining some measure of control over the loan funds expenditure of the loan proceeds. The immediate projects are the Hukwang railways and the Chinchow-Aigun railway, or some modification thereof, a preliminary contract for which was obtained by the American group. Progress in the latter has been delayed by the intervention of Russia and Japan. Correspondence with the Foreign Office on this subject will be found in the appendix and will show the steps taken by the association to secure the assistance of H. M. Government in coming to an understanding with these Powers. It is hoped that by a modification of the line as originally proposed an amicable arrangement can be come to.

In regard to the Hukwang loan, the agreement for which was drawn up and initialed nearly two years ago, delay was first caused, it seems, by the American intervention, now happily adjusted. The delay, however, allowed a strong local opposition to grow up. Local companies were formed who proposed to build and work the lines themselves. Considerable sums were subscribed and a certain amount of work done. The fervor apparently is dying out, and it is evident to all in authority that the lines contemplated can never be built with native capital. Negotiations, it is understood, have recently been resumed with good prospect of success, but the native companies have to be conciliated or bought out, which is the present difficulty. It is noted from communications in the local press in China that the Viceroy of Hukwang and others have been urging the Government to borrow freely for railway construction to meet the urgent needs of the country.

An event of the greatest interest and importance to the colony of Hongkong was the opening of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway on October 1, 1910, the ceremony being performed by the officer administering the government, H. E. Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G. The general committee, which joined the Hongkong branch in earnestly advocating the construction of this line, congratulates the colony on the successful outcome of their efforts.

The British section now open for traffic traverses the new territory to Sham-chun via Taipo, is some 22 miles in length, was commenced in 1905, and cost approximately \$12,000,000, including tunneling, reclamation of land, workshops and equipment. No less than five tunnels were bored, the longest penetrating Beacon Hill, and being 7,256 feet in length through solid rock, and costing not far short of one-third of the total outlay on the British section. The permanent way has been constructed for a double track, but so far a single line only has been laid. There are twenty-two stations, including the terminus at Kowloon, and 41 acres of foreshore have been reclaimed at Kowloon for a goods yard and 7 or 8 miles of sidings.

tude which is a blemish—you have a suggestion of that wonderful evenness, self-analysis and self-control of the Japanese people. (Applause.)

One of the events of the last few years which has interested me greatly is the exchange of visits between the Committee on Commercial Relations of the Pacific Coast with a like committee from Japan. The answer made by our Japanese friends to the jingoism in the press of the Pacific Coast came not in kind, not answering back, but with an invitation, "Appoint a committee and come over and visit us." The committee was appointed, as you know, from the chambers of commerce of the various cities on the Pacific Coast, and there is nothing that I like better to do, in answer to the foolish, unwise and often wicked discrimination against the Japanese, than to point to that report published on the return of our visiting commissioners—welcomed everywhere, as they were in Japan, with the most open-handed hospitality, welcomed by addresses and songs of their children in our own language, with no act of courtesy left unperformed, with no amenity unobserved, with a fragrance and perfume of complete hospitality, kindness, friendliness and gentleness.

Among the remarkable records in this report a few occur to me as demonstrating the wonderful advance made by the Japanese in respect to many things in which we have, some of us, believed we were the leaders and not the followers. In respect to reforestation, for instance, as long ago as 1898 and 1899, under the wonderfully administered government bureau having that in charge, there were planted eight hundred millions of seedlings for the preservation of their forests. There were thirty-four thousand schools in Japan, and in the higher schools it was shown that two or three times as much time was devoted to teaching English as to teaching Japanese. In the Imperial University at Tokio there are more books in English than in any other foreign language. The trust and confidence in Americans, and the encouragement of amity and friendship and permanent peace between them and us, which have been exhibited by the Japanese all along, and away back, have vastly exceeded what we have done, and have pointed to us the way of our duty in this regard.

Some forty years ago the celebrated American, Dr. Griffiths, was selected to inaugurate the public school system of Japan, and he worked there for thirty years. The most eminent collector of Japanese pottery in the world, a friend of many of you here, Professor Morse, of Massachusetts, was four years in Japanese universities learning the language and learning to love the people, and now after a lapse of thirty years counts among his nearest and dearest friends those Japanese men and women whom he knew and learned to love and esteem in Japan; and in entertaining, when it falls to my lot to do so, my Japanese friends here, there is no greater kindness I can show to them than to take them over to Boston and have them meet Professor Morse, or get him over here to meet them. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, I will not keep you longer, except, coming down to a lower level, to say a few words as to the commercial experience in the Empire of Japan of the corporation with which I am connected. Something more than twenty years ago we began to do business there, hesitatingly, with more or less distrust, and with an uncertainty as to the outcome, having received false impressions from all those who knew nothing, and knowing very few at that time who knew anything with regard to what we have since learned as to Japanese commercial honor.

I will diverge a moment to say that I had a conversation with a prominent California merchant a week ago as to the very matters which are discussed here tonight, and I expressed at considerable length my esteem and affection for and my confidence in the Japanese as an individual and as a people. I told him what he did not know, and had never heard, as to the wonderful munificence of the Japanese after the San Francisco disaster. He had the frankness to say that what I had told him was exactly the testimony of everybody who had ever visited Japan, or who had any considerable relations with the Japanese people, but that it was exactly contrary to what everybody had told him who had taken things at second hand, or who had been fed upon ignorant and prejudiced testimony. (Applause.)

During the twenty years of our commercial relations with Japan, and I am only stating as true with regard to my corporation what I have learned to be true with respect to many similar, some very large and more important corporations, in their experience, that in that whole period we never have been met unfairly. In that whole period we have never had an accrimonious discussion. In that whole period we have not only never lost a dollar of money, but we have never seen a moment when we felt that our money in Japan was in jeopardy. (Applause.) And the lessons we have learned from our Japanese friends—of high ideals, patience, kindness, thoughtfulness, generosity, abounding hospitality—are more and more abiding, and, I can say for myself, of greater interest and value than all the lessons I have learned in all my life in my commercial relations with other people. (Applause.)

I would make one plea before taking my seat, and that is that every individual before permitting himself to express a disparaging view regarding our friends in Japan should go to the sources of information which are open to him and familiarize himself with the facts. If he does not do that, it can be said to him, as Dr. McCosh was wont to say to his graduating classes before dismissing them, "Young men, you have learned some things, but you do not know much; you have learned one thing, however, and that is, where to go for the sources of information. There is one thing that I would especially say to you in parting, and that is, with all this teaching and with this knowledge as to the sources of information, if you haven't common sense, God Almighty have mercy on your souls!" (Laughter and applause.)

VIEWS AND REVIEWS OF CHINESE AFFAIRS.

From the Annual Report of the China Association, 1910-1911.

The notable event of the year has been the meeting in Peking, for the first time, of the newly created National Assembly, which marks a further step in the program of constitutional reform, as promulgated by the edicts of the late Empress Dowager. Mention was made in last year's report of the first meeting of the Provincial Assemblies, but their importance has been completely overshadowed by the doings of the National Assembly. The object of the Empress Dowager in creating these assemblies was to have at hand a quasi representative body whom the authorities, provincial and central, could consult from time to time on legislative projects touching the welfare of the people. No legislative or executive powers were given to them; they were simply to advise. The legislative powers remained vested in the Emperor, who was free to accept or reject the advice as he might think fit. The scheme was admittedly tentative and provisional, and was intended to bridge over the probationary interval, originally fixed at nine years, until a full parliament of the nation could be convened. The constitution of the National Assembly was as follows: 100 members nominated by the Crown from among the aristocracy and bureaucracy of Peking, which may be called the conservative element, and 100 members selected by the governors of the provinces from among the elected members of the provincial assemblies. These last may be taken to represent the Liberal or Democratic element in the Assembly, though being selected or nominated by the governors, it may be presumed that they include few of radical or other extreme views.

In these circumstances the Assembly met for the first time on October 1, the meeting being opened by the Regent in person. From the start it became evident that the Assembly was in the hands of the Democratic or Provincial party, and that they were by no means disposed to confine themselves to the role of merely passive advisers. Further, they were not content to wait until their advice was asked on certain specified subjects, as had been originally intended, but claimed the right to interpellate the Government on any subject whatsoever. As time went on the members became bolder with impunity, and though the Regent himself was spared, they did not hesitate to denounce his advisers, including even the members of the Grand Council of State, and claimed that it was high time that this august but antiquated body was abolished and replaced by a cabinet responsible to themselves.

It is impossible in a short resumé to follow in detail the proceedings, but the principal outcome of the debates is as follows:

1. A memorial to the Regent praying that the time for the summoning of a full parliament should be shortened. Provincial delegates from the local assemblies had been urging this step for over a year, but the Regent persisted in adhering to the original term of nine years as all too short for the necessary preparation. Yielding, however, to the combined pressure, he finally agreed to shorten the period

by three years, and to convene a parliament in 1913. An edict to this effect was issued on November 4.

2. Vote of censure was passed on the Governor of Kuangsi in respect to his extending the time fixed for the prohibition of poppy growing. This was accepted by the Regent and a mild edict of censure issued.

3. Vote of censure was passed on the Governor of Hunan for having issued a provincial loan without consulting his local Assembly. This having been rejected by the Regent under advice of the Grand Council, led to an attack on the Grand Councillors extending over several sittings. Various speakers denounced the Grand Council, characterizing it as "a corrupt committee of incompetent people unfitted by education, experience or probity to administer the affairs of the Empire." A vote of impeachment was resolved upon, and a committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the Regent. Thereupon the Grand Council resigned in a body, but the Regent refused to accept their resignation. For a time the tension was extreme, but in the end calmer counsels prevailed, and the memorial or resolution was toned down. The crisis was averted for the time, but the battle between the forces of Manchu Conservatism and Provincial Democracy remains to be fought out.

4. A memorial was presented from the Provincial Assembly of Nanking denouncing the Viceroy for having saddled the provincial revenues with a loan of 3,500,000 taels in relief of the native banks during the Shanghai financial crisis. This formed the subject of much discussion, the Viceroy's action being generally condemned, but no formal vote of censure seems to have been passed.

5. Examination and report on the budget. The budget was presented to the Assembly by Prince Tsai Tse, the President of the Board of Finance, whom we may regard on this occasion as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the Prince is correctly reported, his speech in introducing the budget is surely the most remarkable that was ever made on such an occasion. "Gentlemen," he said in effect, "there is no need for me to go into details. You all know quite well we have got no money. Since the year 1900 heavy indemnities have had to be paid, and latterly we have introduced far reaching and expensive reforms in education and extensive reorganization of commerce, industries, the army, navy and minor matters. All these things take money, and so we find ourselves with limited financial resources endeavoring to carry out an unlimited number of reforms. The situation is critical; the remedy lies in the establishment of a National Parliament, which would enable us to put our house in order. I have no doubt that following the opening of a parliament the finances of the country will be in a better condition, and I hope a parliament will come as soon as possible." The Assembly appointed a committee to examine and report on the budget. The chairman of the Finance Committee, in reporting to the House the results of their examination, remarked as

2-1335

0268

raised by the sensational press! Can a people suddenly undergo an absolute and entire change of character? Emerge from nearly three centuries of tranquil existence, as a nation of swashbucklers, bent on trouble? As I have said, we were obliged to do a little fighting recently; but I betray no secret when I confess that we didn't find it such fun that we want any more.

Reverting once more to the silly talk of possible conflict with this country—to those rumors, as the President has characterized them in his letter, "those mischievous and malicious rumors so persistently circulated." Gentlemen, have you ever considered those flags, the flags of our two lands? Can you fail to see that the patriot fathers who designed those flags made it impossible that we should ever fight? There have been wars of the Cross and the Crescent, of the Red Rose and the White—but the Sun and the Stars have never quarreled in their courses—neither shall the two flags which bear those celestial emblems ever be carried at the head of hostile armies. It is unthinkable, impossible. They talk of rivalry, of "the control of the Pacific"—as if an ocean whose area is greater than that of all the continents on the globe combined could possibly be controlled by any one Power!

No; our ambition is not to see our flag "dominate the Pacific," but to see the firmament that arches over that ocean hung with the mingled splendors of our two banners—the star-spangled ensign of America and the sun-flag of Japan—lit with morning effulgence, and jeweled with starry radiance. Sooner shall the day and the night fly to arms to decide who should rule that sea of peace—that the two great nations which dwell on its opposite shores fall out over the destinies assigned to each by nature's laws!

"There is one glory of sun, and another glory of the moon, and one star differeth from another star in glory"—but, gentlemen, there is room in the ample gulfs of the sky—there is room in the spacious purposes of history—for the glory of all! (Great applause.)

"PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD WILL BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES."

By THE HONORABLE WILLIAM SULZER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—The relations between Japan and the United States are now, ever have been, and I hope ever will be peaceful and friendly. There is not a cloud that now darkens the sky of their mutual good will. Japan and the United States are friends, and must ever be friends in the interest of peace and of progress and of civilization. War between Japan and the United States is preposterous and unthinkable, and those who make the wish father to the thought are not in sympathy with the spirit of the times, and do a great injustice to the intelligent and patriotic people of both countries.

It is a matter of sincere regret that every now and then

sensational rumors are given publicity, predicated on the alleged strained relations between the two countries. There is no foundation in fact to these rumors of war, and those who understand the proposition realize that they are given currency for ulterior purposes. (Applause.)

Japan wants peace to work out her domestic problems and to achieve her greater destiny in the Orient. The United States abhors war, with all the horrors and responsibilities that war entails, and we also have domestic problems of our own to work out for the general welfare of the American people. Japan and the United States are friends, and will continue to be friends, the Hobsons and their sympathizers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The "valor of ignorance" means carrying a chip on your shoulder and looking for trouble. The valor of wisdom means being polite and minding your own business.

I believe I voice the sentiments of the patriotic people of the United States when I declare that America sympathizes with Japan in the great work that wonderful country is doing in the Orient for progress and civilization, and that we indulge the hope that the unbroken friendship between these two great countries for over half a century will continue through all the years to come in the interest of peace, friendship and commercial progress. (Applause.)

I have confidence in the abiding loyalty of the unwritten alliance which has bound these two great nations together for half a century, and I know the American people reciprocate the expressions of official Japan for a lasting and abiding peace in the interest of the people of the Occident and the people of the Orient.

For one I earnestly deprecate the systematic efforts that are made now and then by irresponsible busybodies to foment distress and enmity between these two great friendly nations, and I brand as unfounded and malicious the unwarrantable statements which tend to throw suspicion upon the intentions and the friendships of Japan and our own country. They are little less than criminal, and create discord and distrust. (Applause.)

The people of Japan appreciate what America has done for them and the people in the Orient, and nothing has had a tendency to disrupt these friendly relations more than the subtle insinuations that Japan is watching for a chance to make an overt attack upon us. It is no wonder that these unjust charges cause pain and bitter disappointment among the leading Japanese. They are to be deprecated by all intelligent citizens as the wildest kind of baseless rumors. There is no danger of war between Japan and the United States. Both countries want peace—peace with honor. In the future, as in the past, they must be friends, and every true American is beginning to see through the purposes of the jingoes and the sinister designs of envious people abroad who would delight to involve us in war with Japan.

Let us be true to our traditional policy and do nothing to alienate the friendship of Japan. There is now, and there must be in the future, good will between both countries. They must work together to solve the problems of the Pacific for the lasting benefit of civilization and the material good of the civilized world. (Applause.)

RESPONSE TO THE TOAST, "COMMERCE AS A PEACEMAKER."

By MR. CHARLES A. COFFIN, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE EVENING, AND GENTLEMEN—Nobody can feel more keenly than I the sense of honor which has been paid me in asking me to come here and say a few words, which will be simple, but from conviction, and from the heart, in the promotion of that spirit of amity and good will which animates everybody here, and should animate every loyal citizen of the United States. (Applause.) Great as the sense of honor is, greater still, if possible, is that of pleasure and gratification in meeting so many of my friends, both Japanese and American, upon an occasion like this, and deeper still is the sense of duty which I feel in doing whatever lies in my power for the great cause of amity and peace between the nations which we are here to celebrate tonight. (Applause.)

It is difficult for me to confine myself literally to the subject of the toast. The primitive forms of commerce, that of barter of wares and exchange of merchandise, had little in them to appeal to the imagination, and often resulted, and still result, in suspicion, in friction and in clash; but there is a higher arena of commerce and exchanges, that arena in which by the common consent of the civilized world our Japanese friends are supreme and sublime, the arena of kindness and gentleness, of tolerance and magnanimity, of courage, loyalty and chivalry, of devotion to parents and to children—you can scarcely enumerate a virtue which we hold to be dear to the hearts of any man, or which is a part of what we call our modern civilization, which you do not find exemplified supremely in the life of the Japanese as a people and a nation. (Cries of "Hear, hear" and applause.)

Why is it, then, that undoubted criticism and distrust, to a degree contumely, in our lower strata of society, exist with respect to our Japanese friends? I can only account for it on the ground of absence of information, of the want of acquaintance and of our incapacity to obtain what may be called a horizontal view of the character of the Japanese people. A celebrated wit once said of a hasty biography of Abraham Lincoln that he who wrote it never rose to a horizontal view of the character of Lincoln. Those among us who fail to rise to a horizontal view of the character and great qualities of the Japanese fail to understand and appreciate this great people. Many among us, with a superficial view and cheap analysis of character or of matters, judge from a vertical line and imagine that we have a just survey of their composition and character, forgetting that the only correct and scientific way is to cleave horizontally, also to get at all the strata and all the elements.

We hear much among some of our people who have made little study of the matter regarding the sinister and mysterious elements of the character of our Japanese friends. They are criticised as though they professed without performing, as though they prated of courage without possessing it; but in all history of the Japanese there is a sublime courage and valor, undoubted and acknowledged the world over. Does this partake of the sinister?

We have recent examples of the most extraordinary charity and magnanimity of the Japanese people. Notwithstanding the discrimination against them on the Pacific Coast; notwithstanding at one time the almost universal distrust, depreciation and abuse of the Japanese in California, when the fearful San Francisco disaster came, which appealed to the practical sympathy—not mere expressions of sympathy—of the whole civilized world, gifts poured in from every nation of the world, from the islands of the sea, from Mexico, Canada and Japan, China and England and the whole of Continental Europe, and all South America; and of the total of those gifts outside of the United States, the generous, the forgiving, the all-charitable Japan gave more than one-half. Has this any sinister aspect? (Cries of "Bravo!" and applause.)

It is unfortunate from one point of view, but a thing upon which we must greatly congratulate ourselves from another point of view, that the Japanese understand the Americans and are courageous and magnanimous enough to pay tribute to our best qualities as the Japanese see them. That comes about, undoubtedly, to a degree from the fact that so many of them are familiar with our language and thereby become more conversant with our ideals, a thing which is denied to most of us with respect to their language and their ideals as expressed in it.

As we become more familiar with all the supreme qualities of the Japanese which are patent to those who have extended intercourse with them, whose commercial relations are at all intimate, who have met them at social boards, and especially who have experienced that hospitality, the like of which, I think, is unknown elsewhere in the whole world (applause), the more and more we are impressed with Japanese ideals. Many of these are impressively outlined in that interesting little book, "BUSHIDO, The Soul of Japan," by Inazo Nitobe. The study of this book is a liberal education for one who is honestly seeking for the interpretation of Japanese character. It contains every lesson and example of courage, honor, loyalty, chivalry and devotion. Courage is defined therein as the knowledge of when to live and when to die. Again, a phrase which shows the extraordinary evenness and self-control and self-repression of the Japanese, which has always appealed greatly to me, is this: "Rectitude carried too far grows into hardness, while pity indulged in overmuch sinks into weakness." Avoiding a pity which sinks into weakness, avoiding a hard recti-

both peoples in the same spirit of mutual consideration that has characterized the past, for in all things where there is a will there is a way. (Applause.)

It is time that the right minded people of both nations deliberately closed their ears to false reports and resolutely refused to allow their feelings to be ruffled by the vaporings of sensationists. In case of misunderstandings let us suspend judgment and give each other the benefit of the doubt until the truth is known. And let us not take things too seriously. The people no less than the governments have their part to do, and I can think of no more patriotic and laudable ambition than that which this American Asiatic Association has placed before itself, to perpetuate the good will we have received from the past, to promote the common interests by developing a better mutual understanding, and to frown down any and every attempt to disturb, by calumny and baseless suspicion, the peaceful relations between the two peoples. (Great applause.)

With this brief glance backward over a record in which we may justly take so much pride, and with a look ahead toward the better things yet to come, I wish to propose the health and long reign of that enlightened ruler, who for nearly half a century has so wisely and beneficently guided the destiny of his people, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The toast was drunk standing amid much cheering.

RESPONSE BY HIS EXCELLENCY BARON Y. UCHIDA,
AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—Rising, as I do, before the echoes of the applause with which you greeted the toast proposed by the Secretary of State have died away, it is certainly my first pleasant duty to say that surely nothing could be more gratifying to His Majesty's heart than the good will of so distinguished and so representative a gathering of Americans.

For myself, I trust I have a fitting appreciation of the distinction which you have conferred upon me in inviting me as guest of honor to this banquet, which, I am given to understand, is principally designed to celebrate the recent conclusion of the commercial treaty between two nations which dwell on opposite shores of the ocean so beautifully and appropriately named "Pacific."

No one could fail to be touched—nor have I failed to be—by such words as have greeted my unaccustomed ears tonight. One would have to be made of stone not to be moved by language so flattering as that contained in the President's gracious letter and that used by the Secretary of State and the chairman.

The treaty now takes its place in diplomatic history. Ratifications have been exchanged, and with, I believe, the general satisfaction of all concerned, the new convention is soon to go into full effect. I have nothing particular to say about it; in view of the expressions which have been uttered tonight regarding my participation in the negotiations, it would not be fitting for me to say anything.

Yet one thing I cannot forbear saying. I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of appreciation to him whose wise

and far-seeing statesmanship grasped the opportunity of displaying once more to the world the friendly disposition of the American Government toward the Powers in the East—the great President whose name is destined to be associated in history with so many and so splendid achievements in the sealing of international friendships—and to his great Secretary of State, who, on the part of the United States, guided the negotiations in the lofty spirit and in accordance with the ever noble traditions of American diplomacy. The line of your foreign ministers is an illustrious one; but no one ever occupied the chair of Jefferson, Webster, Everett, Seward, Blaine, Bayard, Hay and Root more worthily than does the premier who tonight honors us with his presence. (Applause.)

The conclusion of the treaty at the present time, rather than a year later, and the mutual confidence exhibited during its negotiations, are new testimonials—an "additional guaranty," as the President says—of the long standing friendship between the two nations; testimonials of the continuance, or better, of the development of the policy of good will inaugurated at the beginning of our intercourse and observed by successive administrations.

Gentlemen, this is a curious world. This world is full of paradox and irony. Singular and mysterious currents move in it; strange and unbelievable combinations of circumstances, weird and unaccountable thoughts and bizarre emotions sometimes arise to puzzle the wisest of us and cause us to wonder whether truth and reason or blank irrationality is on the throne.

Some of you may have heard occasional whispers of the awful war which the United States and Japan are about to fight—or, rather, frenzied shrieks that such a war is imminent. Just at the moment when we are engaged in ratifying a new treaty, just when your President and our Emperor are personally exchanging the most cordially assuring telegrams—just at such a moment our ears are assailed by new war-whoops.

It is absurd, nonsensical and silly, of course, but it is also interesting—as a puzzle and a mystery always is. You have in New York, I believe, a Society for Psychical Research, which investigates uncanny things. It would do the world a great service if it would unravel the mystery of this irrational yet persistent war talk, dispel this nightmare, exorcise this hobgoblin, lay this tiresome spook. (Applause.)

One would have thought that the positive declarations of President and Emperor would have sufficed to end forever all absurd chatter about war between the United States and Japan—and, so far as I can learn from various sources, they did have that effect so far as rational persons were concerned, to the immense satisfaction of the peace loving people of both nations. Yet, just when any possible basis for the rumor has thus on the very highest authority, on the supreme authority, been declared absolutely non-existent—here it comes again, from somewhere across the Atlantic, from Mexico, or from some other unknown quarter, where they know so much more about our affairs than we can possibly know in Washington or Tokio! We are told anew, not only that the conflict is inevitable, but the exact date on which it will begin; we learn of secret treaties and photographs of mysterious documents—all told

with such convincing detail that we feel like putting cotton in our ears to dull the cannons' opening roar! (Laughter and applause.)

Gentlemen, there is a serious side to all this, in spite of its absurdity, and I hope I shall not misuse the occasion if I take a few minutes in which to give very candidly my view of the status of Japan regarding peace and war.

In my humble opinion, the principal reason which underlies all this war talk is the prevalence of a general, but erroneous, belief that the Japanese are a warlike people, always ready to fight with anybody. It is true that we have fought two disastrous wars within the last seventeen years, while, with the exception of your conflict with Spain and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, there has been no war of dramatic proportions among the other civilized nations for a term of more than forty years.

Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to enter into a discussion of the causes which led us into those struggles, but I do wish to say emphatically that we did not go to war because we liked war. Inexorable circumstances forced us irresistibly into those conflicts. We paid the most bloody and costly fee to preserve our existence and to enter into the family of nations. If we had not endeavored to enter this family, Japan would have been today only a geographical expression.

But that endeavor, that experience, was too fearful, too awful. A few days before the fall of Port Arthur I visited our army at Dalny, a few miles north of Port Arthur on the Kwang-tung peninsula, whence reinforcements were constantly being sent, and I heard the people say, "Ah! those poor fellows going south (that is, to Port Arthur) are just like a flock of sheep on their way to a slaughter house." They did not mean that the soldiers were as meek as sheep; there is no need for me to say, for the whole world knows, that they were lions on the battlefield. They meant that the poor fellows were marching to certain death. More than 15,000 of our soldiers perished in that siege, while 35,000 more were wounded, making a total loss of more than 50,000—about three times the number of men you lately mobilized on the Mexican frontier. General Nogi, the commander of our army there, saw both of his sons fall bravely before his own eyes; that was one of the pathetic events of the war. Our sacrifices, alike material and moral, were enormous. We have experienced the bitterness of warfare, warfare in its hideous, modern aspect, to its fullest extent—bitterness fortunately not yet experienced by any other nation, except our gallant late opponent, the Russians.

In view of that bitter experience I say to you, gentlemen, that we shall never, never repeat it, unless it is unjustly forced upon us.

No, my countrymen are essentially men of peace. Japan is a land of peace lovers. Japan is a nation whose chief glories have been won in the arts of peace, a nation which has flourished and prospered during centuries of peace, and which looks forward to yet more glorious achievements—of peace. (Applause.)

It is true that we have in my country a few jingoes. Of course, you have nothing like them here! But they are as truly alien to the real spirit of my people as yours

are to the American love of peace and justice—or as your jingoes would be if you had any! It is the spirit and love of peace that dwells and has dwelt from time immemorial in our happy valleys and beside the shores of our quiet seas.

When your first squadron, sent by President Fillmore some sixty years ago, sailed up the Bay of Yeddo, it found a people among whom profound peace had prevailed for 250 years. They were a feudal people, their land being divided into the fiefs of more than 250 princes, as independent as the English earls or the Swabian and Burgundian dukes of medieval Europe. Those feudal lords maintained half a million trained knights—samurai, whose lifelong profession was that of arms. Yet during all that glorious two and a half centuries of the Tokugawa era they never struck a blow in war.

During that same 250 years the rest of the world was continually fighting. Europe, during that period, enjoyed the Thirty Years' War; a war of the Huguenots; the war in the Netherlands; the war of the Spanish Succession; the French Revolution and the long wars of Napoleon; the Austro-Prussian war; the Crimean; the Franco-German; six or eight Russo-Turkish wars; two Silesian wars; the Seven Years' War; a series of Swedish wars, with Russia, with Poland, with Denmark; Louis XIV's three wars of conquest; the war of the Polish Succession; of the Bavarian Succession; of the Austrian Succession; Germany under Leopold I fought the Turks; Poland fought them; Russia fought them repeatedly; Venice fought them; the Empire fought them; Sardinia fought Austria; England fought the Dutch several times; England fought Spain and France almost continuously; Austria and Prussia fought Denmark; Schleswig-Holstein fought Denmark three times; there was the war of Grecian independence; the revolt of Belgium; the rebellion of the Magyars, and two or three Spanish revolutions, to say nothing of the British civil wars. Here in America you were fighting the Indians, fighting the French and Indians, fighting the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War.

While you of the Occident were making this bloody history we in Japan were passing the centuries in unbroken peace. While you were killing each other at Leipzig, Lutzen, Vienna, Warsaw, La Rochelle, on the Boyne, on Marston Moor, at Naseby, Blenheim, Marengo, Austerlitz, Waterloo, Ostrolenko, Sawoda, Belgrade, Poltowa, Sedan, Plenva, on Bunker Hill and the Brandywine, at Yorktown, Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg—the Japanese were practicing and perfecting the peaceful arts. When Jamestown and Plymouth were settled the word "war" had already ceased to be heard in the Land of the Rising Sun, and during 250 years it was never uttered. (Applause.)

One has but to pass through the rooms in the Fifth Avenue Building in which the Japan Society of New York is just now exhibiting a notable collection of Japanese color prints depicting every phase of the life of the people during those two centuries and a half, to see vividly how entirely, how completely, they were engrossed in the arts and occupations of peace.

How ridiculous, in view of a fact like that, appear the suspicions of unthinking people and the alarms periodically

nual dinner, but beg that you will express to the members of your Association my deep appreciation of your thought of me, and also my hearty indorsement of the purpose of your dinner in celebrating the ratification of the new treaty with Japan, which I hope will long remain in force.

My father was greatly attached to the Government and people of that island empire, and its advance among the nations of the world has been a matter of the deepest interest and gratification to me.

Thanking you for your kind thought of me, believe me,
Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FREDERICK D. GRANT.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1911.

Mr. Albert Cordes, New York:

MY DEAR SIR—I have before me your esteemed circular note of March 31st, announcing the thirteenth annual dinner of the American Asiatic Association, and the further fact that the guest of honor on this occasion will be His Excellency Baron Yasuya Uchida, Ambassador from Japan, and it gives me profound regret to have to realize that business engagements out here on the Pacific will render it physically impossible for me to be with you on the occasion of that banquet.

The objects of the dinner, as announced in your circular, have our unqualified approval, and nothing would give us more pleasure than to lend our assistance to any active endeavor to combat the insane and sensational efforts of demagogues and yellow journals to involve this country in an unwarranted and unjustifiable controversy with our Japanese neighbors. With high esteem, yours very truly,

(Signed) BERNARD FAYMONVILLE,
Vice President.

THE ORDER OF SPEAKING.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by the Rev. John Mockridge.

"THE PRESIDENT."

BY THE CHAIRMAN, HON. SETH LOW.

Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Sulzer and Gentlemen.—The Asiatic Association is made up for the most part of men who have commercial relations with the Orient, with now and then a man like myself, who used to have such relations but who has not any longer such relations, and who yet has not lost his interest in things Asiatic. It is natural that a body so composed should wish to take especial notice of the negotiation and ratification of this new commercial treaty between Japan and the United States.

We have with us tonight the distinguished Ambassador from Japan, who represented his country in this negotiation, and our own able and efficient Secretary of State, who represented the United States; and we have also Mr. Sulzer, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. The presence of these gentlemen not only does great honor

to the American Asiatic Association and to our guests, but it gives great significance and weight to this celebration of the successful completion of this treaty. (Applause.)

There are three respects in which it seems to me that this treaty is noted. In the first place, it is the first of a series of new treaties which Japan is about to negotiate with different friendly nations, and although our treaty was the last to expire, this new treaty is the first to be negotiated, a fact in itself highly suggestive of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, and I think I speak the literal truth when I say that it gratifies the American people to have this position of primacy in this new departure on the part of Japan, for we never cease to be proud of the fact that it was through our own Commodore Matthew Perry that Japan entered into new and modern relations with the western world. (Applause.) I think that everything that is in line with that relationship of special friendship the American people like, and everything that seems to be out of tone with the old relationship gives us sorrow. In the next place, this treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States almost immediately and with substantial unanimity, and it was ratified with equal promptness by the Government of Japan. That again I think speaks volumes not only for the treaty itself but for the good relations existing between the two Governments and the two nations. (Applause.)

And there is one other respect, if I might venture to say so, in which the treaty is even more noted. Of course, the Government of Japan knew perfectly well that there is on the part of the workingmen in the United States a great fear of competition at home with Asiatic labor. Correctly interpreted, this fear is in itself a compliment, for they would not be afraid of such labor if it were not efficient. But it is precisely because it is efficient, because it is so plentiful, that the American workingmen fear that were it freely admitted into this country the standard of life of the American workingmen would be unfavorably affected. Of course, Japan perfectly understood that our Government under such circumstances could neither ignore that feeling nor permit it to be disregarded. On the other hand, our Government perfectly understood that a proud people like the Japanese could not tolerate the provisions in the treaty that seemed to tell against Japanese labor as such. And now, those were the terms of a problem as difficult as statesmen ever faced, and I think it is a splendid tribute to the statesmanship of the two gentlemen that sit at this table on either hand of the chairman, that out of that nettled danger they plucked the flower safely. (Applause.) And the manner in which it is done, it seems to me, was as admirable as the result itself. It is as though Japan had said to us "We perfectly understand, leave that to us. We can do of our own accord and we will gladly do of our own accord what we could not either bargain to do or do under coercion; but you leave it to us and we will show respect to ourselves and the wishes of the workingmen of the United States." It seems to me that the solution is so simple, and when it has been attained we look back upon it as one of the self evident propo-

sitions, and yet I ask you to notice this, gentlemen, every treaty takes for granted on the part of the signatory powers that the other power signing the treaty will fulfill its stipulated engagements. This treaty involves on both sides the trust to the honor of the other party that it will do something not stipulated in the treaty. I think that it is a splendid illustration of how such problems can be dealt with. It implies two things—first, a sympathetic understanding of the problems of each government by the other, and after that, a sincere desire on the part of each government to find a way out. I think the significance and importance of this treaty are limited in no way to the relations between Japan and the United States; I think it will stand as a model for the solving of many problems in the future between the East and the West if they can be approached in that spirit, the spirit of a sympathetic understanding. That is the thing to be aimed at. If we do not understand each other, there will be misunderstandings or failures to understand, which in politics are quite as serious. Therefore, the first thing is always to try to understand the point of view of the other nation, to put yourself in its place as it were, and having done that, if the good will exists, which in this case happily did exist in abounding measure among the people of both countries, some solution is sure to be found even of the most difficult problems. (Applause.)

I count it a very great privilege to present to you the Secretary of State of the United States, who will propose himself the health of the Emperor of Japan.

"HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN."

By HON. PHILANDER C. KNOX, SECRETARY OF STATE.

In a recent address before the University of Pennsylvania I had occasion to refer at length to the historic relations between America and Japan. Tonight we are gathered to celebrate the conclusion of another chapter in that unique record of international intercourse.

Viewed from one standpoint, the negotiation of a treaty, especially an ordinary treaty of commerce and navigation, is a rather prosaic and businesslike proceeding. Both the subject matter and the expression are to a great extent stereotyped and offer little or no occasion for sentiment. Yet much may depend upon the spirit in which the negotiations are undertaken. And if the recent treaty negotiations have been successful, as is generally acknowledged to be the case both in America and in Japan, I wish to say that that happy result is to be attributed primarily to the friendly spirit of mutual consideration in which both governments approached the subject through their respective plenipotentiaries. And I would indeed be found wanting in appreciation did I not take this occasion publicly to recognize the manner in which, throughout the entire course of the negotiations, the spirit to which I have referred was uniformly reflected by my col laborer, the guest of the evening, the Ambassador of Japan. Therefore I am frank to say that sentiment—the sentiment of mutual confidence and respect, inspired by a peculiar friendship of many years—played its full part in the recent negotiations; and I make the statement without hesitation because of my conviction

that, in the affairs of nations as of individuals, no important transactions are possible without such mutual confidence as a starting point. (Applause.)

The treaty just concluded is the fifth general treaty negotiated between the United States and Japan, not to speak of a considerable number of special conventions and agreements, and we may be sure there will be others to follow; for treaties are not stopping places in the history of nations, but rather serve to mark the successive stages in the development of their relations resulting from growth or changed conditions. Tonight we may again recall with keen gratification how true this has been of our treaties with Japan, from that of Perry onward, and how each has connoted some signal step in the progress of a friendly power. The treaty of Commodore Perry marked the opening of Japan to Western commerce, and the treaties of Townsend Harris the beginning of its modern international relations. The treaty of 1894 signalized the recovery of complete judicial autonomy, as the treaty just signed marks the attainment of complete autonomy in matters of tariff.

It is equally true that each new treaty, like the diploma of the graduate, denotes a new point of departure no less than a consummation of past endeavor and experience. It would not be the part of wisdom, even in this hour of celebration, to lose sight of the fact that both the United States and Japan must continue to grow in national strength and to expand in enterprise, and that meanwhile, owing to improved communications, the world is becoming smaller. As a result the two nations must inevitably be thrown in future into closer contact and often find themselves competing side by side in the markets of the world. For my part I welcome the competition, for it is an old saying, and in its broadest meaning a true one, that "competition is the life of trade," and upon trade ultimately must rest the prosperity of the nation. (Applause.)

An eminent authority on such matters once said that it was an unwise thing for a young man to attempt to practice his grandmother's religion. It is equally unwise for a nation not to recognize that changing conditions may call for a difference in form and manner of expression without change in principle or in spirit; that the friendship of the child is not the friendship of the man, and that the keenest competitors in business may yet be the firmest friends.

A great deal is written nowadays about the mastery of the Pacific. There may be such a thing as commercial superiority, but if it were true, as is often implied, that success in commerce were proportionate to the strength of armaments, then the trade of the world would halt while the nations arm and the vicious circle of supporting unproductive at the expense of productive enterprises would be continued. Surely there is ample room on the broad Pacific and abundant opportunities in the regions that border its shores for the peaceful enterprises of all the nations for all time to come. Commercial competition and other questions involving conflict of interests are sure to rise up and confront us in the future, but the foundations of our friendship have been laid broad and firm during the past fifty years, and I am confident that all future questions will be met and solved by both governments and

TABLE I.

Adolph E. Norden,
George H. Hutzler,
Clarence Guggenheimer,
K. Sugimoto,
Otto H. Hinck,
F. W. Lotz,
A. D. Kingsley,
Prof. T. Iyenaga.

TABLE K.

E. P. Thomas,
John Hughes,
George C. Scott,
W. B. Perley,
A. F. Mack,
James A. Farrell.

TABLE L.

S. W. Childs,
W. P. Bonbright,
Hinsdill Parsons,
H. M. Byllesby,
J. R. McKee,
M. A. Oudin,
W. J. Marsden,
W. F. Stevenson,
Seth Low Pierrepont

TABLE M.

A. F. Riach,
E. N. Todd,
E. P. Smith,
J. Worthington Dorsey,
E. De Forest Haynes,
Daniel K. Bayne,
W. D. Judson,
George A. Adam.

TABLE N.

George H. Eyyper,
Charles A. Reed,
G. H. Milliken,
Dr. S. M. Milliken,
W. G. Broadway,
E. P. Lea,
George Nichols,
Robert A. Sufferm.

TABLE O.

Edward L. Young,
N. Suda,
E. D. Meier,
Clarence G. Galston,
G. A. Harris,
S. Furumi,
K. Mikami,
Frederick Taylor Gause.

TABLE P.

M. G. Psaki,
W. T. Westcote,
Charles M. Brooks,
Charles M. Brooks, Guest,
E. S. Boteler,
Harold M. Turner,
C. Howard Metz,
C. M. Woodford.

TABLE Q.

John Foord,
L. T. Chapman,
T. Kondo,
Lewis Cruger Hasell,
Albert Cordes,
A. G. Mills,
S. G. Hopkins.

TABLE R.

Percy C. Scheuer,
J. T. Sproull,
Thomas A. Phelan, Jr.,
Alfred C. Phelan,
W. M. Gladding,
S. F. Taylor.

MENU

Coupes of Grape Fruit

SOUP

PEMARTIN SHERRY Clear Green Turtle

SIDE DISHES

Radishes Celery Olives

FISH

Brook Trout au Bleu

SAUTERNES PREMIERE Potatoes Hollandaise
Cucumbers with Peppers

REMOVE

Roast Saddle of Spring Lamb.

MUMM'S SELECTED
BRUT, 1899 New Peas

ENTREE

New Asparagus, Sauce Mousseline

Maraschino Sherbet

ROAST

CHATEAU PERGANDON Chicklets

Hearts of Lettuce Salad

DESSERT

Fancy Ice Cream

Petits Fours

Cheese

LIQUEURS Devilled Crackers

Coffee

APOLLINARIS
Tuesday, April Twenty-fifth
DELMONICO'S

TOASTS

The President

By the Chairman
HONORABLE SETH LOW

The Emperor of Japan

By the
HONORABLE PHILANDER C. KNOX
Secretary of State

Response by
HIS EXCELLENCY BARON YASUYA UCHIDA
Ambassador of Japan

*Peace, Friendship and Good Will Between Japan and the
United States*

By the
HONORABLE WILLIAM SULZER
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the
House of Representatives

Commerce as a Peacemaker
By
MR. CHARLES A. COFFIN
President of the General Electric Company

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The following are among the letters of regret received:
THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. FOORD—Please express to the members of the American Asiatic Association and their guests on the occasion of its thirteenth annual dinner my cordial greetings and my deep regret at my inability to attend to give personal expression to my sympathetic interest in your high purposes.

The importance of the treaty with Japan, the conclusion of which you are assembled to celebrate, cannot be gauged solely from the standpoint of its attractiveness commercially. The treaty so recently negotiated and ratified is an additional guarantee of the friendship which has so long existed between the two countries, a friendship so strong that we can well regard with complacency even the mischievous and malicious rumors so persistently circulated by friends of neither government, and which so utterly lack foundation in fact.

To your guest of honor, Baron Yasuya Uchida, Ambassador of Japan, I pay the tribute of my respect and admiration. The message which he will deliver to you, one of good will and neighborly cordiality, will, I am sure, strike a responsive chord in your hearts. Sincerely yours,
(Signed) WM. H. TAFT.

MR. JOHN FOORD,
Secretary, American Asiatic Association.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1911.

DEAR MR. FOORD—Thank you for the invitation to dine with the American Asiatic Association on April 25th. I am sorry to say that I am engaged on that day, or else I should have been happy to have joined you at the dinner proposed to be given to express satisfaction at the conclusion of the treaty with Japan. I trust that the dinner will be successful, and will do anything that can still be needed to dispel the absurd notion of hostility between the United States and Japan. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JAMES BRYCE.
JOHN FOORD, ESQ.,
American Asiatic Association.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

APRIL 6, 1911.

MY DEAR MR. FOORD—I have your kind letter, and I wish most sincerely that I could attend the dinner of the American Asiatic Association in honor of Baron Uchida, but I am afraid that it will be hardly possible. I have been forced to decline many invitations from my own State on account of the press of public business, and I really do not feel that I can get away from Washington at the time you mention.

I sincerely regret that this should be so, for I need hardly say to you that I took the greatest interest in the new Japanese treaty, and that I regard its ratification as one of the greatest accomplishments of the last Congress.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. C. LODGE.

John Foord, Esq., Secretary, American Asiatic Association:

DEAR SIR—I should have liked to very much to be able to accept your invitation, as nothing astounds me more than the feelings that prevail in regard to Japan and our republic. If ever there were two nations that not only should live at peace with each other, but which should be sincerely attached to each other, it is Japan and the republic, and I can testify from my visit to Japan that the feeling there is what it should be—strong and sympathetic.

There is a class of people who will believe anything, or at least appear to, but I cannot imagine a state of mind of any American who does not hail Japan as our friend, nor that of a Japanese who does not love the first Western friend he ever had—the republic. All these rumors of bad feeling between the two lands pass by me as idle winds, which I regard not. Very truly yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1911.

Mr. John Foord, New York:

MY DEAR SIR—Upon my return from Washington I find your very kind invitation of April 11th to attend the annual dinner of the American Asiatic Association at Delmonico's on April 25th. I regret deeply that engagements already made will prevent my attending your an-

Imports of Tea and Silk into the United States for the nine months, ending March 31, 1909, 1910 and 1911.

Imported from—	1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
United Kingdom.....	10,051,278	2,165,965	5,731,325	1,368,407	8,266,497	2,114,496
Canada	2,857,993	673,280	1,779,617	397,355	2,201,619	542,174
Chinese Empire.....	30,662,414	3,346,504	27,189,856	3,156,836	23,953,797	2,814,045
East Indies.....	7,123,018	1,058,014	6,463,714	1,017,295	6,934,736	1,138,163
Japan	42,125,648	6,983,143	35,463,870	5,776,251	47,315,859	8,115,976
Other countries.....	744,614	137,671	529,495	125,488	935,019	155,600
Totals.....	93,564,965	14,364,577	77,157,877	11,841,632	89,607,527	14,880,454

RAW, OR AS REELED FROM THE COCOON.	1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Imported from—						
France	546,064	1,708,811	528,934	1,421,951	242,423	872,293
Italy	3,640,606	13,753,143	2,710,091	10,333,241	2,178,976	8,269,964
Chinese Empire.....	3,530,671	9,419,856	3,109,494	7,355,281	4,269,924	10,809,731
Japan	9,908,952	35,399,359	9,249,949	31,355,159	10,812,344	36,681,115
Other countries.....	93,127	361,673	169,123	629,229	135,120	506,519
Waste.....pounds, free	1,361,127	811,442	2,376,468	1,335,677	3,139,738	1,729,015
T ^l unmanufactured.	19,170,547	61,454,275	18,144,059	52,430,538	20,778,525	58,868,637

CHINESE FOREIGN LOANS.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The following is believed to be a complete list of the foreign loans of China, showing the amount outstanding on January 1, 1910:

	Amount Original.	Amount Outstanding Jan 1, 1910.	Repayable in
7 per cent. Silver Loan of 1894..... (Sh. taels)	10,000,000	4,360,000	1914
6 " Gold Loan of 1895..... (pounds)	3,000,000	1,000,000	1914
6 " Gold Loan of 1895 (Chartered Bank)..... (pounds)	1,000,000	400,000	1915
6 " Gold Loan of 1895 (issued in Berlin)..... (pounds)	1,000,000	333,333	1915
4 " Russian Loan of 1895..... (francs)	400,000,000	305,709,749	1931
5 " Anglo-German Loan of 1896..... (pounds)	16,000,000	12,806,685	1932
4½ " Anglo-German Loan of 1898..... (pounds)	16,000,000	14,249,216	1943
5 " North China Railway Loan of 1898..... (pounds)	2,300,000	1,988,541	1944
5 " Canton-Hankow Railway American Loan, 1900..... (G. \$)	2,222,000	2,222,000	....
5 " Cheng-Tai (Shansi) Railway Loan of 1902..... (francs)	40,000,000	40,000,000	1932
5 " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan, 1904..... (pounds)	2,900,000	2,900,000	1953
5 " State Loan, 1905..... (pounds)	1,000,000	262,500	1915
5 " Honan-Kaifeng Railway Loan, 1905..... (francs)	41,000,000	41,000,000	1934
4½ " Hankow-Canton Railway Redemption Loan, 1905..... (pounds)	1,100,000	660,000	1915
5 " Taokow-Chinghua Railway Loan, 1905..... (pounds)	795,800	795,800	1934
5 " Canton-Kowloon Railway Loan, 1907..... (pounds)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1936
5 " Peking-Hankow Railway Redemption Loan, 1908..... (pounds)	5,000,000	5,000,000	1937
5 " Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Loan, 1908..... (pounds)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1937
5 " Tientsin-Pukow Railway Loan, 1908..... (pounds)	5,000,000	5,000,000	1938
5 " Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway Loan, 1909..... (yen)	320,000	320,000	1926
5 " Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan, 1909..... (yen)	2,150,000	2,150,000	1933
5 " Tientsin-Pukow (Supplementary), 1910..... (pounds)	3,000,000	3,000,000	1938
Boxer Indemnity under Protocol of 1901, carrying interest at 4 per cent. (Haikwan taels)	450,000,000	422,767,714	1941

THE CURRENCY REFORM LOAN.

Official announcement has been made of the conclusion on the part of bankers representing Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States of a loan of ten million sterling, the main portion of which is to be devoted to the introduction of a silver dollar of uniform weight and fineness as the standard currency of the Chinese Empire. Part of the loan may be applied, with the consent and approval of the lenders, to certain purposes incidental to the industrial development of Manchuria. What precisely is to be

the scheme of currency reform pursued by the Chinese Government, other than the adoption of a uniform silver dollar, has not yet been made apparent, and no categorical information on that subject seems to have been demanded by the international banking group. The scheme of Manchurian development is even more nebulous, but as its prosecution must apparently depend on the consent of the people who advance the money, there must, of necessity, be prepared some intelligible and practical programme for work which promises very satisfactory returns.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Association was given at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York, on Tuesday, April 25th, at 7 P. M.

His Excellency Baron Yasuya Uchida, Ambassador of Japan, was the guest of honor of the occasion, which was also honored by the presence of Secretary Knox and the Chairman of the Home Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. William Sulzer.

The Chair was occupied by Mr. Seth Low, the President of the Association.

At the Speakers' table were seated the following:

- President Seth Low,
- Baron Y. Uchida,
- Secretary Knox,
- Hon. William Sulzer,
- C. A. Coffin,
- Isidor Straus,
- Cleveland H. Dodge,
- Con-Gen. Midzuno,
- Rev. John Mockridge,
- S. D. Webb,
- N. Okabé,
- Com. T. Hiraga,
- S. D. Brewster,
- M. Honda,
- Lieut-Col. K. Inouye.

TABLE E.

- George Gray Ward,
- W. G. Taylor,
- Thomas A. Phelan,
- George Hewlett,
- I. Osgood Carleton,
- W. S. Brown,
- James Cochran,
- John W. T. Nichols.

TABLE F.

- James R. Morse,
- R. S. Miller,
- S. S. Campbell,
- F. E. Dodge,
- H. R. Mallory,
- F. B. Jennings,
- H. Mackenzie,
- Lawrence F. Braine,
- John Thomson,
- R. T. Stevens,
- T. A. Eddy,
- Daniel Warren,
- E. M. Sutliff,
- W. H. Stevens.

The occupants of the other tables were as follows:

TABLE A.

- H. T. S. Green,
- Charles D. Palmer,
- John Hubbard,
- Alfred Wollerson,
- Charles S. Lippincott,
- Francis L. Patton, Jr.

TABLE B.

- Walter E. Frew,
- Gates W. McGarrah,
- William H. Porter,
- Charles D. Norton,
- Edgar L. Marston,
- William H. Remick,
- Frederick W. Allen,
- William H. Mills.

TABLE C.

- A. C. Bedford,
- L. J. Drake,
- J. G. Milburn,
- Martin Carey,
- W. E. Bemis,
- James Donald,
- W. H. Libby,
- C. F. Meyer.

TABLE D.

- Akira Shito,
- Jokichi Takamine,
- S. Tokieda,
- S. Arakawa,
- R. Arai,
- R. von Briesen,
- K. Iyanaga,
- Charles A. Conant.

TABLE G.

- K. T. Iwashita,
- T. Ishiki,
- T. Morioka,
- F. Ohta,
- T. Koyama,
- K. Seko,
- H. Waragai.

TABLE H.

- Robert Christie,
- George M. Dunlop,
- Allan Macfarlan,
- Thomas N. Myrick,
- Leonard Webb,
- F. A. Fairchild,
- Charles Cheney,
- D. R. Aldridge,
- Wade Gardner,
- William Baxter,
- Herbert S. J. Webb,
- Howard Ayres,
- Percy S. Mallett,
- E. P. Cronkhite.

goism on the part of Japan. The ambassador undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of his Government no less than that of the vast majority of his people when he said that Japan after the bitter experience which she had had of the horrors of war would never repeat it unless it was unjustly forced upon her. To the current belief that the Japanese are a warlike people, always ready to fight with anybody, Baron Uchida interposed the statement that Japan is a land of peace lovers; a nation whose chief glory has been won in the arts of peace, a nation which has flourished and prospered during centuries of peace, and which looks forward to yet more glorious achievements in the line of peace. He contrasted the profound peace which prevailed in Japan during the two and a half centuries of the Tokugawa era, with the almost incessant wars which devastated Europe during that time, and he asked with obvious force and pertinence: "Can a people suddenly undergo an entire change of character—emerge from nearly three centuries of tranquil existence as a nation of swashbucklers, bent on trouble?" The ambassador contemptuously disposed of the shallow talk of the scaremongers about "the control of the Pacific"—as if an ocean whose area is greater than that of all the continents on the globe combined could possibly be controlled by any one power. The profound impression left by the ambassador's speech was certainly not confined to its immediate auditors. Taken in connection with those that preceded and followed it, there can hardly be a question that it will fulfill its purpose of demonstrating the utter baselessness of the malicious attribution of a deliberate policy of conquest to the empire of Japan.

Nor the least significant contribution made to the oratory of the evening was the speech of the Honorable William Sulzer, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. Mr. Sulzer represents, and must be assumed to speak for, the dominant Democratic majority in the popular branch of Congress, and his tribute to the diplomacy of Secretary Knox was eminently suggestive of an essential unity of policy between the two great parties in dealing with our relations with Japan. Mr. Sulzer emphatically declared that war between Japan and the United States is preposterous, unthinkable, and that those who make the wish father to the thought are not in sympathy with the spirit of the times, and do great injustice to the intelligent and patriotic people of both countries. The speaker expressed his confidence in the abiding loyalty of the unwritten alliance which has bound these two great nations together for half a century, and added that he knew the American people reciprocated the expression of official Japan for a lasting and abiding peace. In a highly sympathetic address, based upon personal familiarity with the conditions of which he treated, Mr. Charles A. Coffin, president of the General Electric Company, expanded the ideas outlined by Mr. Sulzer and paid a notable tribute to the great qualities of the Japanese. Their "sublime courage" and "sublime charity" drew from him a meed of unstinted admiration, and his speech very appropriately rounded off a series of addresses which it would be difficult to match for convincing force in dealing with the questions raised by the declared purpose of the dinner.

It is a gratifying coincidence that in the returns of Far Eastern trade for the nine months ending with March the most notable improvement is recorded in the exports to Japan. These have increased from a value of \$16,045,605 in 1910, to \$28,808,083 for the first three-quarters of the current year. There has been a slight improvement in the amount of exports to China and Hongkong, but both combined aggregate only a little over \$19,000,000 against \$17,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Our imports from China have been \$26,828,246 for the nine months against \$23,044,329 for the corresponding period of last year, while the imports from Hongkong have been a little over \$2,000,000, as against \$1,500,000 in 1910. From Japan the imports for the expired three-quarters of the fiscal year are \$61,123,261 against \$51,503,608 in 1910. While our exports to the Philippines continue to grow, showing a gain of about \$3,750,000 over those of the first nine months of last year, they do not grow more rapidly than those to Australia and the other countries of British Oceania. For the latter the total for the nine months ending with March, 1911, was \$32,354,394, against \$23,707,451. This is perhaps the more remarkable as it is associated with a considerable decline in imports, which are only \$8,084,128 for this year, against \$14,369,125 for 1910. Of course, the reverse of this is found existing in regard to our trade with British India where against imports of \$50,057,732 we can only show exports of \$8,530,928. Incidentally, some comfort may be derived from the fact that our exports of cotton piece goods to China for the month of March were double those for the nine months is not particularly encouraging, there appears ground for hope that the period of long depression in this branch of our trade has finally been terminated.

EVERYONE interested in the cultivation of closer relations between China and the United States must hail with satisfaction the conclusion of the currency reform loan for ten millions sterling. The British, French, German and American banking groups participate in this loan in equal proportions, and, as its title imports, it is primarily intended to enable China to begin the process of bringing order out of the chaos of her currency. A certain portion of it is earmarked for the industrial development of Manchuria, but the lenders appear to have reserved the right to be consulted in regard to the specific purposes to which the proceeds of the loan are to be applied. The conviction has probably firmly established itself in the minds of the governing class of China that the maintenance of the credit of the empire and the possibility of using it for the further development of national resources must primarily depend on the establishment of a uniform currency system. The obligation to reform the currency which was assumed six years ago has been persistently evaded, and now that a substantial contribution has been made toward the funds necessary for its accomplishment by foreign lenders, there can be no further excuse for China should her Government fail to demonstrate their sincerity in taking one vitally essential step toward the rehabilitation of her finances and the elevation of her standards of administration.

Exports of Domestic Cotton Cloths, Mineral Oils, and Wheat Flour from the United States to China and Hongkong, during the nine months, ending March 31, 1910 and 1911.

Months.	Cotton Cloths.		Mineral Oils (Illuminating).		Wheat Flour.	
	Yards.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1909.						
July	15,188,956	\$889,619	3,667,910	\$399,802	875	\$4,450
August	25,069,380	1,496,575	3,347,280	316,173	800	4,373
September	9,027,666	532,894	5,405,330	445,582	12,200	53,342
October	4,042,308	253,476	4,476,930	374,685	1,125	4,162
November	6,173,276	366,155	8,045,560	643,618	2,450	10,452
December	5,452	1,176	4,520,040	371,268	757	3,038
1910.						
January			3,311,000	268,540	1,393	5,895
February	17,271	3,568	3,166,810	258,115	500	2,250
March	64,939	3,983	6,279,100	477,295	19	103
Totals	59,589,248	\$3,547,446	42,219,960	\$3,555,078	20,119	\$88,063

1910.						
July	10,897,533	\$727,329	5,392,690	\$323,424	638	\$2,576
August	9,582,788	563,587	14,052,380	888,045	2,643	11,823
September	4,226,655	263,334	7,130,000	314,745	1,333	5,144
October	951,800	56,682	8,044,160	493,021	452	1,894
November	1,018,400	90,740	5,048,550	298,529	3,691	14,533
December	3,294,806	227,245	7,996,752	583,235	5,308	20,650
1911.						
January	5,667,644	390,359	3,915,380	180,847	58,188	210,766
February	3,854,800	222,309	4,423,824	210,643	124,428	456,053
March	7,857,952	486,439	13,340,540	797,484	34,374	131,015
Totals	47,352,378	\$3,028,024	69,344,276	\$4,089,973	231,055	\$854,454

Months.	Cotton Cloths.		Mineral Oils (Illuminating).		Wheat Flour.	
	Yards.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.
1909.						
July	48,106	\$4,643	2,137,200	\$232,955	11,983	\$55,092
August	154,785	15,835	83,176	10,688	14,191	60,474
September	46,364	6,458	.....	.....	73,799	304,967
October	530,881	41,876	1,785,799	75,896	89,572	375,141
November	48,707	6,147	.....	.....	108,433	440,904
December	139,993	14,503	3,793,550	314,016	167,645	703,956
1910.						
January	16,595	2,543	1,589,140	195,711	108,727	432,622
February	24,447	3,356	.....	.....	20,800	89,650
March	13,437	1,842	.....	.....	34,285	146,546
Totals	1,023,252	\$97,203	9,388,865	\$758,375	629,435	\$2,629,602

1910.						
July	51,982	\$8,126	1,757	\$189	58,169	\$242,814
August	19,350	2,558	1,748,039	130,973	54,231	217,046
September	6,550	707	.....	.....	20,289	84,794
October	18,047	4,639	.....	.....	92,673	371,287
November	5,391	819	1,585,000	114,460	61,840	236,943
December	18,821	2,616	191,230	13,099	203,005	798,776
1911.						
January	42,917	7,104	1,742,440	142,425	108,727	452,872
February	32,540	2,563	1,714,910	124,331	117,230	453,343
March	29,750	2,033	617,830	60,856	62,649	242,714
Totals	225,348	\$35,165	7,601,206	\$86,333	821,876	\$3,232,679

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1911.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.
Bureau of Statistics.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION

Officers

President, SETH LOW, New York

Vice-Presidents

LOWELL LINCOLN, New York
 THEODORE B. WILCOX, Portland, Ore.
 S. G. HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.
 JOHN B. CLEVELAND, Spartanburg, S. C.
 F. HELLYER, Chicago, Ill.
 ELLISON A. SMYTH, Pelzer, S. C.
 Treasurer, WILLIAM S. BROWN, New York
 Secretary, JOHN FOORD, P. O. Box 1500, New York

Executive Committee

1911	1912	1913
JAMES R. MORSE, New York	THOMAS A. PHELAN, New York	ALBERT CORDES, New York
JOHN W. T. NICHOLS, New York	SILAS D. WEBB, New York	JAMES J. HOOKER, Cincinnati, Ohio
A. G. MILLS, New York	CHARLES A. CONANT, New York	JAMES S. FEARON, New York
D. A. TOMPKINS, Charlotte, N. C.	I. OSGOOD CARLETON, New York	THOMAS R. WHEELLOCK, Boston, Mass

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

Officers

J. N. JAMESON, President
 J. R. PATTERSON, Vice-President
 F. J. RAVEN, Secretary
 R. C. MORTON, Treasurer

Executive Committee

J. B. FEARN, M.D.	S. FESSENDEN
A. C. HUNTER	C. S. F. LINCOLN, M.D.
W. S. EMENS	H. F. MERRILL
N. T. SAUNDERS	

**THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
 (YOKOHAMA BRANCH)**

Officers

N. F. SMITH, President
 B. C. HOWARD, Vice-President
 E. G. BABBITT, Secretary
 H. E. COLE, Treasurer

Executive Committee

H. W. ANDREWS	E. W. FRAZAR
D. H. BLAKE	J. B. GIBBS
REV. E. S. BOOTH	S. ISAACS
PROF. J. T. SWIFT	

**THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN
 (KOBE BRANCH)**

Officers

P. H. WOOTTON, President
 C. W. ATKINSON, Vice-President
 O. H. HAHN, Secretary
 H. S. WHEELER, Treasurer

Executive Committee

D. B. TAYLOR	PROF. ROY SMITH	C. R. BENNETT
DR. C. B. MOSLEY	O. M. POOLE	F. N. SHEA
	L. E. CHARNLEY	

661200

Journal
 of

The American Asiatic Association

VOL XI

May, 1911

NUMBER 4

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CURRENT COMMENT	97
EXPORTS TO CHINA AND HONGKONG	99
IMPORTS OF TEA AND SILK INTO THE UNITED STATES	100
CHINESE FOREIGN LOANS	100
THE CURRENCY REFORM LOAN	100
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION	101
LETTERS OF REGRET	103
THE ORDER OF SPEAKING	104
VIEWS AND REVIEWS OF CHINESE AFFAIRS	111
NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINESE TRADE	114
THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION	116
ADVERTISEMENTS	120

Subscription Rates:

The United States One Dollar per year
 China, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements Two Dollars Mex. per year
 Japan Two Yen per year

All communications relating either to the reading matter of the JOURNAL or to its advertisements should be addressed to

JOHN FOORD, PUBLISHER,
 78 Beekman Street,
 New York City.

In all its history the Association has rendered no single service likely to prove a more valuable contribution to the cause of peace than in furnishing a platform at its thirteenth annual dinner for the authoritative rebuke of the persistent and pernicious rumors of war between Japan and the United States. A fitting keynote for the oratory of the evening was supplied by the letter of President Taft, and the distinguished speakers who held the rapt attention of the audience for two hours, were one and all impressed with the importance of the occasion. A mood of exalted sentiment, somewhat rare at such celebrations in New York, seemed to possess the speakers, and communicated itself to those who listened. There was a striking absence of the commonplace in any of the addresses; everyone of them, as elsewhere reported, will be found to bear attentive reading and critical examination. They were reproduced by the daily press with unusual fullness, and were hardly uttered before their purport was being flashed round the world.

The Association owes a debt of gratitude to Secretary Knox for laying aside exacting duties long enough to deliver a message of respect, confidence and good will toward Japan and her representative in Washington, whose significance cannot fail to impress even those who like it least. Nobody will accuse the secretary of indifference to the commercial interests of his country in the Far East, and even those who most strenuously insist on the assertion of our trade and treaty rights will admit that the following declarations made by the secretary are as judicious as they are well timed: "Commercial competition and other questions involving conflict of interests are sure to rise up and confront us in the future, but the foundations of our friendship have been laid broad and firm during the last fifty years, and I am confident that all future questions will be met and solved by both governments and both peoples in the same spirit of mutual consideration that has characterized the past. * * * The people no less than the governments have their part to do, and I can think of no more patriotic and laudable ambition than that which this American Asiatic Association has placed before itself, to perpetuate the good will we have received from the past, to promote the common interests by developing a better mutual understanding, and to frown down any and every attempt to disturb, by calumny and baseless suspicions, the peaceful relations between the two peoples."

Nothing could well be more frank or convincing than the disclaimer made by Baron Uchida of a policy of jin-

2-1335

0275

661199

Journal
of
The American Asiatic Association

VOL. XI.

May

NUMBER 4

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Shanghai

Hongkong

Manila



Yokohama

Kobe

Singapore

Publication Office, 78 Beekman Street, New York

1911

Price One Dollar Per Year.

Ten Cents Per Copy.

心
一
〇
二
号
付
庫

2-1335

0276

661218

省外

2/22
略

小村外務大臣

内田倉橋大使

和蘭領事館
西暦一九〇五年二月二十二日

カ一五回

米玉駐劄獨島大使ヨリ請求アリタル
永代借地権ニ昇スル日米絶償更書ヲ同大使
ニ交付スルモ莫クヤナキヤ作ニテ之ニ絶償有
リ同左アリルニ付該更書ハ出来得ん限
ル内ニ爲ニ付人トシ最モ初ノ申付ニ從
テ之ハアリルニ付各居テ是レヨリ合点

明治三十八日
海防省
外務省
印

2-1335

0277

163
門
録
261

大臣

次官

二〇七
暗

政務

通商

人事

會計

取調

報告

條約

小村外務大臣

内田全權大使

華盛頓
東京四月廿五日

馬場

法
開
事
録
五

第一六三號

港電第一五四號永代備地券二箇ニ日英兩國政

府間ニ往復シタル文書ノ要領ハ既ニ日英條約

ト共ニ發表セラレタルニ付テハ日英兩國間ノ

同文書電ヲ獨逸國ノ需ニ應ジ交付スルコトニ

異存ナキヤ再應國務省ヨリ申越タリ如何ニ回

十

四
電
字
二

昭和四年六月

2-1335

0278



661219

二二〇七

晴

華盛頓著

山村外務大臣

由田全權大使

第一五四号の取次 借地者に關し日英
 兩國政府間之往復交渉は其の要領は既に
 日英條約に於て著明に示され且日本は日
 米兩國間之同文書に於て獨逸國之承認
 に對し其の承認に對し其の承認に對し其の承認に對し
 申請あり如何に由田全權大使に對し其の承認に對し
 リタシ

外務省

2-1335

0279

第 〇 〇 〇 號
第 〇 〇 〇 號

電送第一三〇五號
明治卅四年六月三日 午後一時五分發

661230

日 本 領 事 館 十 五 號 附 録

在 米 内 田 吉 傳 少 尉 之 旨

才 二 七 号
才 二 七 号 才 一 方 三 年 了 之 旨 也

日 美 條 約 下 之 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也 決 判 中

ノ 少 尉 才 二 七 号 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

存 在 條 約 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

件 存 在 條 約 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

日 獨 下 之 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

西 十 四 年 六 月 五 日 記 録 接 受 部

外 務 省 附 録

裁 裁 者 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

才 二 七 号 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

亦 不 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

不 下 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

才 二 七 号 之 旨 也 決 判 中 裁 裁 者 之 旨 也

才 二 七 号

2-1335

0280

7月3日
門
41



661221

大臣
次官

政務 通商 人事 會計 取調 報告

條約

古

二七二
暗

伯林
本着看

小村外務大臣

珍田全權大使

甲四年六月七日
八日前三二五

珍田全權大使
伯林

第五七号
日米新條約、米國本土以外如何な地域
施行セラル、や至急御報知ヲ乞フ

甲四年六月十二日
記帳編接受

2-1335

028



661222

二二七二

晴

伯林

本省

甲午年六月廿三日
八月廿三日

珍白金指大使

小村外務大臣
第五十七号

日米新條約の米國市外の如何に地域に施
りせらるるや至急は報告を乞ふ

外務省

2-1335

0282

運目付

74
60

電送第一三三五號
明治卅一年六月九日 發七時廿分

十五

解符不

其他之鉄地、總之適用せらるゝモノト

米子本土以外、有哇、亦律、等

中、實、才、五、七、号、之、間、也

才、九、号、
李、任、君、
許、日、吉、侯、
少、村、君、

亦、
七、五

手、
印、
印、

四十四年六月十四日記録編接受

外
務
省

2-1335

0283

日本在河地帯

661223

第1項 第10號

巴奈馬運河地帯ニ關スル件

米國ニ於テハ巴奈馬運河地帯ヲハ單純ナル租借地ト見ルラ欲セス寧ロ其版圖ニ屬スルモノト見ルノ底意アルカ如ク實際ノ取扱モ殆ト版圖同様ニシテ法令上亦版圖同様ニ處理シ居レリ(一九〇七年外國人來任法冬照)右ノ底意ナクハ

外務省

何ノ必要アリテカ故ラ機密文書ヲ以テ之ヲ條約適用ノ地域外ヨリ除外スルコトヲ明ニセムヤ蓋シ日米條約ノ效カカ該運河地帯ニ及ハサルハ何等成約ヲ俟タスシテ事理ノ明白ナル所ナリ然ルニ米國政府カ右ノ如ク機密文書ヲ以テ新條約、巴奈馬運河地帯ニ及ハサルコトヲ特ニ聲明シテ裁同意ヲ求メタルハ畢竟同政府ニ前求ノ如キ底意アルニ因ルナラム

2-1335

0284

然レトモ米國政府内心ノ如何ニ論ナク
 本末巴奈馬運河地帶カ米國版
 圖ニ屬セサルコトハ疑ナキカ故新條約ノ
 適用ナキハ勿論ニシテ帝國政府ハ特
 ニ斯ル自明ノ事柄ヲ確ルルニ及ハスト
 認ノ機密文書交換ノ要ナキヲ主
 張シタリト雖先方ノ希望ノ切ナルニ顧
 ミ必スレモ事ニ害アルコトナレトノ見地ヨリ
 結局同意シタル次第ナリ

外務省

河地帶ノ條約適用外ニアルコトヲ明ニ
 シタル蛇足的使用意ハ一面ニ於テハ布哇ハ
 勿論比律賓「グアム」如キ米國ノ屬
 地カ新條約適用ノ区域内ニ包含
 セラレ居ルコトヲ益ニ證明スルモノト謂フ
 ラ得ヘシ

阿部参事官識

661225

793
491 第

明治四拾四年六月拾日 接受

管條約改正係

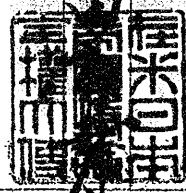
附

14983

明治四十四年五月十日

在米

特原全權大使男爵内田



外務大臣廣島小村壽太郎殿

日米新條約附屬議定書、解釋、
界スル件

日英新條約、摩斯シテ日米新條約附
屬議定書、中國税率、用スル點、解釋、
就中、當玉國稅者、有テ、附屬第一號、

在米國

日本使館

其、以、完、出、問、合、有、之、問、右、第、一、三、號、及
玉、政、府、一、回、答、指、往、電、第、一、三、三、號、及
第、一、三、七、號、ヲ、以、テ、訓、令、第、一、〇、五、號、及
第、一、〇、五、號、及、第、一、〇、六、號、ヲ、以、テ、出、問、訓
令、之、以、テ、付、可、第、二、號、ニ、以、テ、完、出、玉
書、有、一、回、答、致、事、同、此、為、報、告、封、了
子、如、也

2-1335

0286

第二号

661226

MEMORANDUM.

The Japanese Embassy has communicated to the Imperial Government the memorandum of the Department of State dated May 11th and has received an answer to the following effect:-

The Imperial Government understand that by the Protocol of the 21st February last the provisions of Articles 4 and 14 of the treaty of November 22, 1894 between Japan and the United States will continue in force so far as they relate to tariff rates and that in tariff matters American goods will, in Japan, enjoy the benefits of the new treaty between Japan and Great Britain.

May 16, 1911.

米
國
の
新
條
約
に
關
し
て
の
通
知
書
の
要
旨
を
記
す

2-1335

0287

第
号

M E M O R A N D U M .

The Department of State is receiving numerous communications from American importers requesting information as to the effect of the recent Anglo-Japanese Treaty upon American imports into Japan after July 17, 1911. The Department understands that under the terms of the Protocol to the Treaty between the United States and Japan, signed February 20, last, American goods will be entitled to the preferential rates of duty established by the British Treaty and would be glad to have its understanding confirmed at the earliest convenient date by the Imperial Japanese Embassy.

Washington,

May 11, 1911.

2-1335

0288

661227



明治三十四年七月十日 務省
司法省 第二一九二号

原書ハ第一四四
三ノナ

本年四月日米條約改正結果トシテ四五米利カ全
衆毛通商航海條約オトシテ条ノ如ク規定セリ
如クシテ為ノ司法官ニ年法律ヲハテハ多ク外ニ
船系紐五連押留並ニ穿ニ指兩法ハ日米条
約官ノ脱船者ニ対シテ其適用アリヤ否
即カ物系ニ涉ルモノ思量シテ条五五五五
所意見ヲ示シ致云云有ル照會セヨ
明治三十四年七月十日
司法官 河村 徳三郎
外務省 右升 爲 大 少 郎

外務省

2-1335

0289

明治四年七月

石井少官

河村司法少官宛

日本新条約下ニ於ケル脱却者ノ取扱
ニ関スル件ニ付

今日日米両国間新通商航海条約ノ實施
トモトモ各々二年法律ノ力ヲ以テハ米
吾脱却者ノ均等ニ適用ナキニ由リタルニ
解款ニハキヤ否ヤハ廿月十号ヨリ付首領
才一九九二年ヨリ以テ少照會ヲ趣テ承知
最ニ決條約改訂ノ高議中ニ米日各々
外務省

ヨリ進ミ西五百別ニ欲事ニ條約ヲ
該中ニ下リ提議ニ脱却者ノ逮捕引渡
云々規定ニ之ヲ知事職務條約ニ
トテ希望スルニ該条約新通商航海条約
ニハ日條約才十二條ニ該條約ノ別條ニ
ニ才十三條ニ未項ニ付テ知事官職務條
ニ西各々ニ最ニ条件ニ依リ最惠ニ待遇
保障スルニ止ムルニ付テハ其ノ他
新條約才二條ニ未項ニ脱却者ノ逮捕引
渡ノ款子有カ地方官憲ニ付テハ必
然助リ求ムルニ條約ニ關シテ最ニ
依リ最惠ニ待遇ノ保障ニ付テハ解
ニ今後米日知事官長ヨリ決條約

661229

官憲ニ請求スルトキハ其ノ請求ニ應ズルニ
 トシ他ノ事也知子有ヨリ同僚援助ヲ米
 官憲ニ求ルルニ當リ第一米官憲ニ於
 テ新條約ヲ三條未理ニ辨シ異條ノ解
 出テ取極力ヲ拒絶スルコトアラハ其ノ
 事各政府ハ別ニ通告スル事也
 之ハ政府ハ其ノ事也

外務省

2-1335

029

661230

大臣

次官

政務

通商

取調

人事

會計

報告

條約

通商手続規則

田中

七平

紐育發 東京著 四十五年一月九日 前一二三五

田外務大臣 太田總領事代理

第五號

米國品日本他國間、新特別相互
関稅條約、稅率均霑之得ルニ
シテ然ルハキヤ折返シ御電訓ヲ乞フ

十

2-1335

0292

電送第九號
 日五十一月十日
 時十一時

661231

外務省
 四十五年一月十二日登錄接
 電五五五号
 本電中五号
 自來回書の下に於てハ内規、米茶
 ラシテ我新事ハ、概之概年、均成
 也レコトト、凡才アルナリ

由向方
 由向方
 由向方
 由向方

2-1335

0293

<p>法井 古</p>	<p>古</p>	<p>米國關稅法第三節中規定之</p>	<p>對德意志國之關稅</p>	<p>外務省</p>		
-----------------	----------	---------------------	-----------------	------------	--	--

米國關稅法其三中、類推其法
 三月三十一日以前最低標準適用條件トシテ被
 適用國ノ米國貨及雜物、Waduly discriminates
 米國事及相等利益、Reciprocal of Equivalents
 二事ヲ入母ナリ
 米國內、Waduly discrimination 米國ノ
 二箇解釋ノ取テリ

(用絕對之相對之解釋ヲ行ハルル見解)

外務省

此見解ハ片(一)國ニ米國ノ承諾ヲ得ルニ又ハ米利
 益ヲ米國ニ均霑セシムルニ以テ他國ト互惠條約ヲ締
 結スル能ハス若シ承諾ヲ受ケル均霑ヲ許サザルニ該國
 最惠條中ト稱スル別規ヲ設ケルニ是實見解ナリ
 佛國及日本、兩國ノ條約、日本批准
 後、佛國ハ互惠條約ヲ締結シ、最惠條中、米國ノ至
 少其地、英國、特惠條中、有テ國ノ又全權
 日本佛國如キ條約、其部、最低標準ヲ米國ノ與

難事情下之國最低稅率倚用之
能サレテ

(2) 或程度迄區別對待ヲ許スト見解

絕對的區別對待ヲ許セト見解他國條約締結
關係の結果生ズルニテ米國が排外方針以テ
制定之標準ニ關稅最低稅率ヲ付與スルニシテ
ト關稅率ヲ獲得シ利益スル獲得セトスルニシテ

外務省

到或法外國稅中排外主義顯キトシテ排外
方針固執關稅戰爭を原由トシテ
米國輿論絶シテ(列強 Reciprocity of
Induce discrimination is 殊出)

之ヲ以テ去十月三十日米佛是意條約締結米佛國
在佛國最低稅率一部與テ米國最低稅率
獲得ニ交渉ヲセシメテ了ス

127

661235

or imposes no export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country accords to the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent, thereupon and thereafter, upon proclamation to this effect by the President of the United States, all articles when imported into the United States, or any of its possessions (except the Philippine Island and the island of Guam and Tutuila), from such ^{foreign} country shall, except ^{to} as otherwise herein provided, be admitted under the term of the minimum tariff of the United States as prescribed by section one of this Act. The proclamation issued by the President under the authority hereby conferred and the application of the minimum tariff thereupon may, in accordance with the facts as found by the President, extend to the whole of any foreign country, or may be confined to or exclude from its effect any dependency, colony, or other political subdivision having authority to adopt and enforce tariff legislation, or to impose restrictions or regulations, or to grant concessions upon the exportation or importation of articles which are, or may be, imported into the United States. Whenever the President shall be satisfied that the conditions which led to the issuance

137

661236

of the proclamation hereinbefore authorized no longer exist, he shall issue a proclamation to this effect, and ninety days thereafter the provisions of the maximum tariff shall be applied to the importation of articles from such country. Whenever the provisions of the maximum tariff of the United States shall be applicable to articles imported from any foreign country they shall be applicable to the products of such country, whether imported directly from the country of production or otherwise. To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required.

2-1 3 3 5

0297

ADDITIONAL

(1)
美商
開業
手続

Sec 2.

That from and after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, except as otherwise specially provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States, or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutu-
ila), the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutable list of section one of this Act, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; which rates shall constitute the maximum tariff of the United States: Provided, That whenever, after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and ten, and so long thereafter as the President shall be satisfied, in view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, that the government of any foreign country imposes no terms or restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in such foreign country of any agricultural, manufactured, or other product of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, and that such foreign country pays no export bounty

2-1 3 3 5

0298

RECIPROcity AND "UNDUE DISCRIMINATION"

The President's Tariff Board appears to be seriously concerned over a treaty of reciprocity in tariff concessions between Canada and France, which is likely to be finally ratified soon and to take effect before the so-called "maximum tariff" of the United States. The question upon which the Board will have to "inform" the President, and end of next March, is whether these concessions will constitute "undue discrimination against the United States and the products thereof" on the part of both Canada and France. If the President is satisfied that they do not, that those countries do not accord to the products of the United States "treatment" which is reciprocal and equivalent, in view of what are currently described in our law as "concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States" why, then, and in that case, he cannot proclaim the contrary. Then will take effect upon all dutiable imports from those countries.

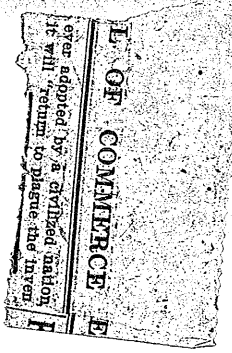
The question to be decided seems to be whether other nations have the right to "enter" into reciprocal trade agreements with each other, mutually satisfying the United States or without allowing to this country and its products all the concessions that they grant to each other, on the ground that our law requires "reciprocal and equivalent treatment" in view of "concessions of a minimum tariff" granted to provide the highest kind of protection against foreign competition in our markets. To state the case seems to us to repeat the innate absurdity of a general application and call it "minimum." Then we hold the club of a minimum 25 per cent additional duty over the heads of other nations to drive their hands off to us any and all concessions, without other consideration than this "minimum" which they grant to anybody in return for special considerations. That is the situation if we are to regard these reciprocity treaties of other nations as "undue discrimination against the United States."

They necessarily discriminate in favor of the parties to them, and that may be construed as "discrimination" against other nations, including the United States, but is it "undue" when they are willing to enter into similar mutually satisfactory reciprocity treaties with the United States? If the governing powers of this country had sense enough to adopt the reciprocity policy, would they not claim the right to make treaties with France or Canada or any other commercial nation without making the same concessions to other countries which are refused to other countries? They were pleased to label "minimum"? There is not the least doubt that France and Canada would both gladly enter into reciprocity treaties with the United States on fair and reasonable terms, but our jingoistic protectionist statesmen have repelled every overture until they cannot be expected to make any new offers.

If we reject the policy of reciprocal and equivalent treatment by mutual agreement, and refuse to enter into commercial treaties with other nations, what right have we to whine about undue discrimination because they are unduly enlightened and independent to make them with each other? We greatly doubt whether they are going to be intimidated into yielding to our dictation in this matter, and we should have less respect for them if they did. Suppose France and Canada conclude their treaty, which they began to negotiate before our tariff act was passed, and decide to grant the same reductions in duties to products of the United States as they are pretty certain to do. Will it be considered as "undue discrimination" or "undue treatment" which is "reciprocal and equivalent," and will our "maximum tariff" or 25 per cent additional duties be applied to all duties imported from those countries?—If so, what will they do about it?

Perhaps our own people will have something to say. One of the rank abstractions about this policy is the only the countries upon whose products they are imposed. They hurt our trade as much as theirs, and in some cases more. Our high tariff is pernicious to our own trade interests, even though we call it our "minimum" for purposes of brokering with a "maximum," and to impose the maximum will make it still more so. Even if France and Canada did not retaliate it would be a new burden upon our own people and an added injury to our own trade. If they do retaliate, which they will do if they emulate our spirit, it will demoralize trade between themselves and the United States, and though it may hurt them it will hurt us more. This whole policy, which has been indicated upon the country by the Aldrich-Payne act, is the most fatuous

661237



Handwritten notes in Chinese characters, including the name 李鴻章 (Li Hongzhang) and other names, with lines pointing to the text above.

0299

2-1335

1707

WORK OF THE TARIFF BOARD.

All the talk about the work of the President's Tariff Board that comes from Washington seems to relate to efforts to bring about an understanding with other nations that shall avert trouble when the time comes for the "maximum tariff of the United States" to take effect on "all fool's day," 1910. It is intimated that it will try to get from France first of all, and from other nations later on, "treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent." In view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, so that the President may proclaim the result and avert the 25 per cent ad valorem additional duties from our imports from those countries.

But has this board the power of negotiation implied in the reports of what it is doing or trying to do? It has no concessions whatever to make, and can only try to induce other nations to do something, not exactly defined or definable, just to show that they are not unduly discriminating against the United States or the products thereof, but are giving them "treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent." This board consists simply of "such persons as may be required," whom the President was "authorized to employ" to secure information to assist him in the performance of his duty of proclaiming what countries are not unduly discriminating but are giving the reciprocal and equivalent treatment. These persons have only to find out the facts. It is not for them to offer inducements or secure concessions.

The necessity under which the Tariff Board seems to find itself illustrates the absurdity of this maximum and minimum provision for promoting trade relations with other countries. It provides for no concessions whatever and no negotiations for commercial agreement, but presents a set of rigid and inflexible high tariff schedules which Congress was pleased to call a minimum tariff and to speak of as "concessions." Then it leaves the President to decide before the end of next March what nations are entitled to these "concessions," with the 25 per cent additional to be imposed against such as do not satisfy him. He can employ persons to get information for him, but has no power to make agreements. The whole responsibility is put upon him of deciding which tariff shall apply. No wonder that he shrinks from this and tries to use his Tariff Board for getting other countries to satisfy him by making such changes in their policy as may serve the purpose.

emplates nothing of the
one is made responsible
it behooves him to
ad disposition of the

2-1 3 3 5

0300

661238

TARIFF ISSUES WITH FRANCE.

Negotiations Regarding Application of New Law to Begin at Once.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Conferences now in progress, taken in connection with the recent return from Paris of the French Ambassador, indicate an early beginning of negotiations regarding the method of application of the new tariff act to French imports. These negotiations are expected to take place mainly in Washington, though it may become necessary to refer some phases of the matter to the French Government through the American Ambassador in Paris.

Preliminary to the making of the real issues must be the disposition of the question whether a concession of reduced duties by France upon a limited number of American articles, while retaining the maximum duties on all others, would relieve France from the charge of "undue" discrimination and enable the Treasury Department to allow all French imports the minimum rates.

The weight of official opinion is strongly in favor of the allowance of the French claim to the reduced duties in consideration of a partial list of remissions on their side. But heretofore there has been no official decision and it is now apparent that the question must soon be answered by President Taft himself. Much will depend upon that decision, for should the President conclude that under the second section of the Payne-Aldrich act nothing less than the concession of the entire French minimum schedules will warrant him in extending a like privilege to France, then a tariff war between the two countries, in the opinion of some of the tariff experts, becomes possible.

To add to the importance of this question, it may be stated that the principle adopted by the Executive may apply to our tariff relations with Canada and perhaps with Great Britain, where preferential tariff rates are permitted to certain countries under cover of treaties.

Should the President, however, accept the departmental view, then the negotiations would be fairly launched with the purpose on the part of the French Ambassador of obtaining the full minimum American tariff rates in exchange for the smallest possible list of American goods to be placed on the French minimum schedules. On the whole, the prospects are regarded as bright for the avoidance of a sharp issue on this subject and the Department officials expect that before March 1, when the maximum tariff duties will begin to apply, a complete agreement will be had between the two countries.

Handwritten Japanese notes in vertical columns, including the word "India" and "Industries".

2-1 3 3 5

0301

FRANCE AND CANADA
PLAN DISCRIMINATION

NEW TARIFF TREATY MAY BE
INJURIOUS TO OUR TRADE

Trade Board Examining Status of
Treaty-Lesser Concessions Made
By France to Canadian Producers—
Canada, Headquarters With Favor-
able Treatment-United States at
Great Disadvantage

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Strong interest
is felt by members of the Trade Board in
the situation produced by the tariff treaty
between France and Canada which is ex-
pected to go into operation within a com-
paratively short time. The convention has
already once been ratified by the Canadian
Parliament, and having been twice ratified
by the French Chambers in two meetings
of the latter body, the ratification of the
agreement by the Senate of the United States
is expected within a short time. When it is,
a serious discrimination will be set in op-
eration against the United States, and then
it will be requisite to take some definite
steps for the purpose of securing to this
country equally fair treatment with France
in Canadian markets and with Canada
in French markets.

OTHERS OF TREATY

The treaty between Canada and France
was signed on September 21, 1917, and was
submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies
on November 26 of that year. It was
also approved by both houses of the Can-
adian Parliament and received the Gov-
ernor's assent April 3, 1918. This left only
the ratification by the French Senate to
be secured. Opposition then developed in
that body, and later the treaty was some-
what modified and Canadian cattle raisers
or slaughterers were excluded from the
benefit of the minimum rates. Subse-
quently, after the modification had been
introduced, the treaty was ratified in
France by the Senate on April 1, 1918. This,
as stated, leaves only the consent of the
Canadian Parliament, which has already
assented to the document in a slightly
amended form, so that there is no reason
to expect opposition, unless Canada should
request our preparation for tariff resis-
tance as a ground for hesitation. It is
worthy of note that the origin of the treaty
and the terms in which it was first con-
cluded antedated the time of our own tariff
negotiations of the past summer and sug-
gest that there might have been a wider
range of compromise, particularly in Canada,
had it been known what position the United
States would have taken in connection with
the question of tariff reduction.

SCOPE OF TREATY IN TRADE

The tariff treaty grants to Canadian pro-
ducers the following reductions of duty
which are not granted to American pro-
ducers entering France: On farm products
valued 25 to 40 per cent, wheat other than
hard 20 to 40 per cent, potatoes 8 to 15 per
cent, other vegetables 20 to 30 per cent, but-
ter 10 per cent, eggs 10 per cent, honey
on unmanufactured articles 10 per cent, im-
ported 5 per cent, cranberries 20
to 30 per cent, grapes 10 to 15 per cent, apples
very 20 to 30 per cent, tart cherries 20 to
25 per cent, peaches 15 to 20 per cent, pears
and nuts 10 to 15 per cent, tinned fruits
and seeds 20 to 25 per cent, tinned fish 15 to
25 per cent, woodensware 15 to 20 per cent,
tanned skins 15 to 20 per cent. The figures
thus given, as pointed out by the Bureau
of Manufactures in a recent publication,
represent the per cent reduction from the
general rates of duty of the French tariff,
which are applicable to American products.
The actual rates are, of course, given in
the general schedule and range pretty
widely according to kind of product.
The treaty reserves the privilege of charging
higher rates on goods of the minimum rates,
whenever they may be imposed, and under
her new tariff legislation a special tariff
system, including the general tariff,
medium and British preference tariff,
schedules. France will be the first coun-
try to get the rates of the Interim tariff
schedule. All other countries except Ger-
many receive the general or maximum
tariff rates, Germany herself receiving a
flat advance of 25 to 30 per cent over the
general rates.

SCOPE OF TREATY IN CANADA

France will, when entering Canada, pay
her goods, for the lower of intermediate
rates on about 57 articles, chiefly manu-
factured articles which are specially men-
tioned as entitled to the benefits of the
intermediate tariff. Canada has also made
special reductions upon several articles of
French manufactures below the rate of the
intermediate tariff, thereby favoring French
imports as against those from the United
States to a correspondingly large extent.
On canned meats and soups the reduction
given France is 9 per cent, cheese 7 per
cent, canned tomatoes and corn 16 2/3 per
cent, pickles, sauces, etc., 7 per cent; dried
plums, raisins, etc., 31 to 33 per cent; canned
fruits 12 per cent, canned fish 11 to 20 per
cent, confectionery of all kinds 7 per cent,
printing ink 20 per cent, writing ink 16
per cent, window glass 15 to 20 per cent, ma-
chines 8 to 16 2/3 per cent, watches and
clocks 8 to 16 2/3 per cent, locomotives, etc.,
14 per cent; telegrams and telegraph instru-
ments, etc., 9 per cent; manufactures of
wood 10 per cent; books and other articles
of 5 per cent; wire doors 10 per cent, elec-
tric 8 per cent; cash registers 8 per cent, elec-
tric 8 per cent, trunks, valises, etc., 7
per cent; scientific instruments, etc., 7
per cent. This gives only the more im-
portant articles. There are others that
would make up a highly long list.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES

It is considered here that whatever pos-
sibility we might be disposed to take in over-
looking the alleged discrimination against
us in the pulp wood matter we cannot over-
look such an "unusual" discrimination, as
would result from this treaty. Were we to
apply our maximum tariff to Canada it is
interesting to note that the lower rates on
number of which so much has been said,
would in many cases be of the same amount
as would be placed on a 25 per cent tariff.

PARIS IS CONFIDENT OF
A TARIFF COMPROMISE

TO ENACT NEW DUTIES BEFORE
OUR MAXIMUM IS EFFECTIVE

Financial Markets Are Irregular—
Monthly Settlement Now in Full
Swing—Abundance of Money but
Under Control—Bond of Our Ex-
port Sales of Copper Being Genuine
—Bank of France Loses Gold

Special Cable to The Journal of Commerce and
Commercial Bulletin.
PARIS, Nov. 3.—The monthly settlement
is now in full swing. The feature is the
abundance of money which is, however, un-
der full control and rates are strident ac-
cording to the position of the operators.
The Bank of France, however, has lost 15,
850,000 francs in gold this week, making its
stock 3,071,755,000 francs. This is one of the
most important losses of the year. The
silver in hand decreased about 5,000,000
francs, making the stock on hand 87,125,000
francs. Nevertheless, Paris continues the
most comfortable money center in the
world.

OFFICIAL MARKETS ARE VAINLY

The official markets are irregular. The
official section, taken all together, is well
maintained, while the Course is weak,
the decline reaching already to Kaffirs and
depending on London, whence large selling
operations. This situation is considered
temporary and will probably last until
the settlement on Monday.
Reports from New York of large sales
of copper metal for export are doubted. If
any are true they merely represent a
change in the carrying ground; they do not
indicate increased consumption.

OFFICIAL MARKETS ARE VAINLY

The official markets are irregularly in-
fluenced by the Times and similar securities
among Government stocks Russians are
active, Banks particularly, are steady and
decliners are progressing favorably.

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS MOVE FORWARD

Tariff negotiations with the United States
are assuming a more friendly tone; the
customs commissioners in both countries at-
tending the termination of the mutual trade
agreement have expressed a beneficial
influence on important settlement here.
France has applied its maximum rates to
our imports. But had no option in this
respect, as the agreement was signed by
the United States. But earnest efforts are
being made to pass a general customs re-
vision bill before the end of the year. The
Chamber of Deputies has definitely set
aside a portion of Wednesday and Thurs-
day of each week for tariff discussions to
systematically advance matters. Your
maximum tariff cannot be proclaimed
until the French goods until March, in the
interim prospects are considered bright.
In well informed circles for tariff legisla-
tion that shall precede the necessity of
retroactive action by your President. The
policy adherents of French merchants
in advance of the termination of the agree-
ment have created a comfortable situation
here.

661241

THE JOURNAL

PHIL THE 'MAXIMUM' BE A DEAD LETTER?

It looks very much at present as though the formidable maximum and minimum provision of the Alford Payne tariff would become a dead letter from the date fixed for its taking effect. After the eight months gestation, the latter part of the time under the watchful care of the Tariff Board, it seems likely to be still-born, as it were. The officials at Washington, concerned with the administration of the tariff, are evidently getting fatuous and looking for trouble after next March, rather than doing somebody else's bidding. Some of the members of the committee which would be elected by a sudden increase of duties by 25 per cent ad valorem upon all dutiable goods from one country or another are declining to hesitate and to wait to know what they are to calculate upon. Such an advance would have a serious effect upon the cost of many imported articles and the quantity that would be imported, and probably upon the price of an equal number of domestic products. This thing, which was intended for use as a club to coerce or frighten foreign countries into granting us what is sarcastically termed "reciprocal and equivalent" treatment in return for the "concession" of the minimum tariff, does not seem to have to any great extent and it is liable to prove a boomerang and hit our own trade interests.

Nominally, the persons employed by the President, now designated as the Tariff Board, were to furnish information to assist him in performing the duty of satisfying himself whether other nations were "unduly discriminating" against the United States or the products thereof, in order that he might proclaim such as were not and avert from them the blow of the maximum tariff. It was easy enough to get the facts in regard to what foreign "tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions," etc., are, but to determine whether or not they "unduly discriminate" was not so much a matter of information as of judgment, and to decide the question involves a responsibility which, in view of the possible consequences, the Board naturally shirks from. What it really appears to have been doing or trying to do thus far is to verify some excuse for ousting him from other countries some kind of concession that may be construed as "reciprocal and equivalent" treatment. In view of the character of the concessions granted by the minimum tariff of the United States, and no other anything that might otherwise be considered as "unduly discriminating." But it has nothing whatever to offer but a continuance of the fixed schedules which have been in effect since August 5, with the menace of the maximum after next March as the sole alternative. Its attitude is one of "stand and deliver," without knowing just what to demand, while the intended victims show no disposition to make voluntary concessions.

There is no sign of progress, except in the march of time toward March. It and foreign countries are waiting with a certain impatience but not impatience for developments. The Tariff Board and Treasury officials seem to be rather chafed at the situation. There is no basis for negotiation and no means provided for it. If there is undue discrimination or lack of reciprocity and equivalent treatment anywhere, and the whole scheme rests upon the assumption that there is, there is nothing to be done about it except to refrain from proclaiming that such a condition does not exist, and let the maximum take effect "from and after the thirty-first day of March, 1910." That is what the responsible officials appear to "view with alarm," while foreign nations contemplate it with comparative equanimity. They do not seem to think that if the United States can stand if they can. At any rate, the situation is not one of their making, and they are not disposed to change their tariff and trade regulations to escape from it. If the maximum club is to be hurled at them they are evidently inclined to let it come, and to watch the effect before they do anything about it. Perhaps, most of them feel, as Canada is professing to feel, that they can get along as well without the trade of the United States as the United States can get along without theirs.

But it is evident that our officials who have the responsibility of launching the thunderbolt of retaliation are afraid of the recoil and anxious to substitute something less dangerous. Talk about bringing forth the concealed weapon of the meat inspection law of twenty years ago, or finding some kind of expedient in the pure food law, is futile, and only shows that the authorities are in a funk over the matter. They are not doing or preparing to do what the law imposes upon them as a duty, but casting about for some alternative that it does not provide for. The only course that

seems to be open is to proceed, and either proclaim that Canada, France, Germany and other countries are not "unduly discriminating," and do accord to our products "treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent," or refrain from doing so and let the thunderbolt fall. To issue the proclamation will make the maximum a dead letter. Will the President venture to refrain? The situation invites the absurdity of trying to promote international trade by coercion or retaliation, instead of business principles and business methods.

THE JOURNAL

2-1335

0304

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS
EXPIRING AUGUST 7 NEXT

PORTUGAL, ITALY, SPAIN, AND
THE NETHERLANDS NOTIFIED.

Provisions of the Several Commercial
Treaties—Imports From and Ex-
ports to France, Germany, Great Britain,
and British Possessions Terminated
Feb. 7, 1910.

While our commercial, reciprocal agree-
ments with France, Switzerland and the
United States expired at midnight Sunday, Feb. 7, 1910, the
agreements with Portugal, Italy, Spain and
the Netherlands do not terminate until
August 7, 1910—about nine months from to-
day, or one year after the passage of the
Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

The Secretary of State, acting by direc-
tion of the President in pursuance of the
provisions of section 4 of the tariff act of
the United States, approved August 6, 1906
and the several governments with which
reciprocal agreements were made, have
not been notified of the intended
termination of these agreements.

AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL.

The reciprocal agreement with Portugal,
of May 2, 1890, provided for special rates of
duty on wine, brandy and oil paintings
imported from that country. In consid-
eration of these concessions the United States
granted special rates on the following
articles:—Wine, as low as those con-
ferred upon any other country, Spanish and
Portuguese, in bulk or in cases, and
brandy, in bulk or in cases, and oil paint-
ings, in bulk or in cases.

The treaty reserving the right to Portugal
to re-ship his goods to other countries
in order to avoid the duty on the goods
imported from the United States, was
also provided for.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS
EXPIRING AUGUST 7 NEXT

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

While our commercial, reciprocal agree-
ments with France, Switzerland and the
United States expired at midnight Sunday,
Feb. 7, 1910, the agreements with Portugal,
Italy, Spain and the Netherlands do not
terminate until August 7, 1910—about
nine months from today, or one year
after the passage of the Payne-Aldrich
tariff act.

The Secretary of State, acting by direc-
tion of the President in pursuance of the
provisions of section 4 of the tariff act of
the United States, approved August 6, 1906
and the several governments with which
reciprocal agreements were made, have
not been notified of the intended
termination of these agreements.

The reciprocal agreement with Portugal,
of May 2, 1890, provided for special rates of
duty on wine, brandy and oil paintings
imported from that country. In consid-
eration of these concessions the United States
granted special rates on the following
articles:—Wine, as low as those con-
ferred upon any other country, Spanish and
Portuguese, in bulk or in cases, and
brandy, in bulk or in cases, and oil paint-
ings, in bulk or in cases.

The treaty reserving the right to Portugal
to re-ship his goods to other countries
in order to avoid the duty on the goods
imported from the United States, was
also provided for.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal imports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

The principal exports from Portugal are
wine, brandy, oil, and oil paintings.

TARIFF LEAGUE HOLDS GERMAN TREATY IS VOID

PROTESTS TREASURY DECISION ON EFFECT OF NEW LAW

Paris, That Paris-Alsacia Act Excepts No Agreement, but Applies Equally to All and That Congress Intended to Wholly Cancel the German Customs Treaty.

The Treasury Department's interpretation of that section of the new tariff act, which covers trade agreements between the United States and foreign countries, has brought forth criticism and protest from the American Protective Tariff League. The league in a letter to Secretary McVey says that the O. C. B. of the Treasury Department is in error in directing that certain changes in customs procedures provided for in the German tariff trade agreement since it is in conflict with the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich law.

It says that the new law does not take effect until the agreement purporting to have been made under the law of 1917, but applies equally to all the agreements.

The letter in full reads as follows:

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Referring to Treasury Decision No. 5102, dated October 28, 1919, in which is contained the meaning of section 4 of the Tariff Act of August 5, 1919, we have the honor to invite your attention to that portion of said decision which reads as follows:

Imports from all other countries, including Germany and the Netherlands, now claim within the operation of the new Customs Administrative provisions, and there is no authority in law for the granting to the importation from such countries of the benefits of point 4, or any other feature of the German agreement which has been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

As to point 5, it is stated that the said diplomatic note, there are no benefits made by the new tariff law which nullify that provision, and the provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

It is further stated that the provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

The provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

The provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

CONCESSIONS ON TARIFF EXTENDED

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS

Various Modifications of the Customs and Consular Regulations Under the Agreement with Germany Are Kept Alive, Some of Them for an Indefinite Time—Effect of the Order

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Traffic administrative concessions to facilitate the trade with foreign governments in connection with the new tariff law and the expiring commercial agreements, were announced by the Treasury Department today.

They are made in instructions sent to the customs collector at New York, but apply to all other ports as well. They primarily refer to the effect of certain provisions of the new tariff act on the various modifications of the customs and consular regulations under the commercial agreement with Germany, but affect other countries with certain old provisions up to the varying dates when the agreements with the various countries expire and afterward in some cases.

Continued in the case of Germany and the Netherlands but abrogated as to the other countries are the provisions of point 4 of the diplomatic note referred to in a part of that agreement. This provision except in export cases where there are no consignees of the merchandise as the modifications of the regulations under the agreement are made a part of the new tariff law under the provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, it follows that the new tariff law, directions that, until the expiration of the respective notes of amendment to the respective agreements the terms of the commercial agreements shall remain in force, involve the granting to Germany of the benefits of all the points enumerated in the diplomatic note until February 7, 1920, and to the Netherlands the benefits of point A of the German agreement until August 7, 1920.

These are the two concessions respectively. Imports into the United States from all other foreign countries than Germany and the Netherlands, it is added, may come within the operation of the new Customs Administrative provisions, and there is no authority in law for the granting to the importation from such countries of the benefits of the German agreement.

As to point 5, it is stated that the provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

The provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

The provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

The provisions of the act of August 5, 1919, are not to be construed as having been nullified or impaired by the provisions of the new tariff law.

TIGHTENING TARIFF LINES

In a speech at point A of the commercial agreement with Germany, and point D in the same document, Treasury and State have taken a definite step toward tightening the tariff lines now closing in upon this country. This step indicates the effect of pressure and complaint from trade interests with respect to the customs administration at the more favorable conditions of tariff relations between this and other countries are still at work.

The Treasury Department in the order referred to nominally extends the points of the German agreement (which were also granted to other countries at the time the document was signed) to all countries on an indefinite basis. They thus become a part of our general scheme of customs administration with or without the Department's approval. But simultaneously with this action the Department cuts off the advantages of point A from all countries save those in which it was specifically mentioned as a consideration in the commercial agreement. The only countries thus protected are Germany and the Netherlands. Obviously it had been the intent of the common people to extend the operation of point A as a tariff, treating the administrative considerations in no way differently from the rest of the tariff. But now this policy is further limited in the way indicated, and all other countries are precluded so far as getting what they had expected so far as point A is concerned.

Germany's endorsement of the terms of point A last year until February set out that of the Netherlands until August was merely a method of giving the situation to the world at large, since that change in the tariff act which virtually placed it of all effect. Points A and D were in fact the only administrative terms of the commercial agreement which were of fundamental importance to our business interests. The former provided for the establishment of a tariff schedule, while the latter relieved the burdensome character of the common requirements provisionally in effect. Thus the general situation as to our customs administration is nearly to the position it occupied three years ago, and what the two commercial agreements which are excepted from the new ruling simply will go back on their own merits to their old status.

The abrogation of point A puts into general effect from now on the new valuation clause of the tariff which caused considerable controversy at the time they were adopted. In the judgment of many qualified persons the action will mean an increase in the actual rate of duty collected of some 15 or 20 per cent on that it is accurate or not the issue is one of very substantial importance. It would not have formed the main point of controversy among the interested manufacturers as it did. It is regrettable to note that in the action we have taken we have continued our attitude of discrimination against Great Britain, depriving her of the advantages of point A, notwithstanding that she stands in her most favored nation treatment in her ports and that we now, by retaining the point in operation in favor of two countries, attempt to create a double system of customs administration, an unduly unfair one to be "impossible."

MAXIMUM TARIFF PLAN HELD COMPLETE FAILURE PROVISION FOUND UNWARRANTED AND UNWORKABLE BY EXPERTS

President Part to Be Told of Details of Plan—Application Would Be Made to Parliament—Foreign Countries Also to Situation—Search for Other Basis of Negotiation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—That the maximum rates of the new tariff law are unduly burdensome and that the existing rates are being lowered in some instances has been generally recognized by the tariff experts of this Government. That conclusion is not confined to any one man or department, but is spreading generally throughout all branches of the Government which have to do with the administration of the new tariff act. Within the past day or two there have been unusually positive expressions of opinion on the subject from certain of the best qualified students of the situation. It can be stated with certainty that when President Taft returns to Washington the whole tariff situation will be taken up with him and he will be informed that if the best results are ultimately to be had from foreign countries a revision of the maximum section enacted with the tariff of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich will be necessary.

REASON FOR DISASTROUS

The fundamental reason for dissatisfaction with the tariff provision referred to is the sense that has made the national bank act unworkable in some of its particular cases. The penalty prescribed is too unwieldy to be put into operation. Already a number of the Administration are feeling keenly the lack of tariff discrimination and variation from European practice in the country and the indifference toward it shown by the present tariff law. It is now being pointed out that the tariff law is not being applied in such a way as to reduce the exportable value which would be paid on the value of the article. The tariff law is not being applied in such a way as to reduce the exportable value which would be paid on the value of the article. The tariff law is not being applied in such a way as to reduce the exportable value which would be paid on the value of the article.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE OR PROGERIA

So definitely is the inadequate character of the maximum provision understood that there is now in progress a quiet but persistent search for some other means of limitation to the employment of the tariff. The tariff law is not being applied in such a way as to reduce the exportable value which would be paid on the value of the article. The tariff law is not being applied in such a way as to reduce the exportable value which would be paid on the value of the article.

WALKER'S WALKERS

Tariff experts have been confirmed in their opinion that no good tariff can be had from the maximum and minimum system unless the legislative branch of the Government is willing to place upon more power in the hands of the Executive authority the making of tariff changes. The tariff law is not being applied in such a way as to reduce the exportable value which would be paid on the value of the article.



or regulations providing for the payment by the government of the country or colony of any bounty or grant in the nature of a bounty in favor of articles of merchandise exported to foreign countries.

II. Describe the operation of the bounty system created by the above -mentioned laws and state whether it involves any undue discrimination against the United States or the products thereof.

V. EXPORT DUTIES OR PROHIBITIONS.

I. Procure and transmit two copys each of all laws providing for the imposition of export duties or prohibiting the ^{exportation} ~~exportation~~ of any article of merchandise to foreign countries. If these export duties or prohibitions are contained in the customs tariff called for above, it will suffice to give the page references.

II. Do these export duties or prohibitions apply equally to the United States and all other countries? Explain their commercial effect.

VI. CHANGES IN FOREIGN LAWS OR REGULATIONS AFFECTING IMPORTS.

I. Report in regard to the process by which any modification of the laws or regulations of any kind touching imports into the respective country to which you are accredited can be made, and the length of time which would necessarily be involved in such a change. Reference is made especially to the question whether such change can be made by Executive Order, by the consent of a Federal Council, or only by actual legislation.

2. Report immediately any changes which may hereafter be made in the tariffs or regulations above referred to or any proposed changes in the same.

VII. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The head of each mission of the United States will be expected to make a complete report for the country to which he is accredited. The consular officer stationed in each colonial possession of a foreign power will be expected to make a similar report covering his consular district only .

It will not be sufficient to refer to past reports or to documents previously transmitted; but the Department will expect complete and prompt compliance on the part of each officer with every feature of the present instruction.

The several enclosures and accompaniments with the report herein called for should be clearly marked, in case, as frequently happens, they shall become separated from the report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE;

Acting Secretary of State.

in order to permit of their immediate identification,

administrative law.

2. Procure and transmit two copies each of all commercial treaties, conventions, and agreements in force between the country and foreign countries. A published complication of these commercial arrangements will suffice, provided those which are actually in force are clearly indicated.

3. States how far, and in what way, if at all, the laws or regulations above referred to work in a manner to discriminate unduly against the United States or its products.

Explain the discriminatory effect of surtaxes on imports, where such exist, as relates to imports from the United States and those from other countries. Specify instances of apparent tariff discrimination as applied between raw materials imported from the United States to the finished products thereof manufactured in the United States, when the latter are known to be competing in international trade with similar finished products of manufactures of the country to which you are accredited, or of other countries of which you have knowledge.

4. If discriminatory or differential treatment against American products actually exists state fully any special considerations which, in your opinion, tend to justify the same; for example, tariff preferences between the mother country and colonies or between reciprocating colonies, and special frontier privileges. The colonial tariff policy of countries with colonial possessions

should be briefly but clearly explained.

II. OTHER DISCRIMINATING CHARGES OR REGULATIONS AFFECTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

I. Procure and transmit to copys each of all laws or regulations other than customs tariff laws or regulations which involve discriminatory or differential treatment of American products. Under this head would come the so-called consumption duties imposed in certain countries and differential freight rates on state railways or canals in favor of national goods.

III. SANITARY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

I. Procure and transmit ^{two} to copys each of all laws and regulations governing the ^{importation} ~~import~~ and sale in the country of foreign food products and animals, particularly those relating to the entry, slaughter, or transit of foreign cattles; inspection and sale of foreign meats and other food products; ^{importation} ~~import~~ of living plants, etc.

II. Mention every case of discrimination against American cattle, meat, flour and other food products, plants, etc., which, in your opinion, exists under the abovementioned laws and regulations of the country. State whether you are aware of any justification in fact for the existence of these prohibitions or restrictions against the American products and make any needful explanation of the operation and effect of the laws or regulations in question.

IV. PAYMENT OF EXPORT BOUNTIES.

I. Procure and transmit ^{two} to copys each of all laws

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, October 18, 1909.

To the American Diplomatic Officers

and Certain Consular Officers.

Gentlemen:

Your most careful consideration is called to the provisions of Section 2 of the new Tariff Act of the United States, approved August 5, 1909, wherein the conditions which shall govern, from and after March 31, 1909, the application of the maximum and minimum tariffs, respectively, to imports into the United States from foreign countries, are defined, as follows: (条文、條々)

To assist him in carrying out the provisions of the foregoing section of the new tariff law, the President of the United States has appointed a Tariff Board composed of Professor Henry C. Emery, Mr. James B. Reynolds, and Mr. Alvin C. Sanders. For the information of this Board, as well as for the use of the Department, you are instructed to prepare and transmit, at the earliest practicable date (which shall not, in any case, be later than one month following the receipt of this instruction) a report, in duplicate, in answer to the following requirements:

I. CUSTOMS TARIFF TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

1. Procure and transmit two copies of the latest official edition of the customs tariff of the government to which you are accredited, together with all supplements issued thereto up to date, and two copies of the customs

2-1 3 3 5

03 10