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0252

書類
分類
番号

文書課
長
公
信
案

大正十三年七月拾九日 接受

80
甲別用紙

文書課發 大正十三年七月廿日

淨書

正(原稿)

淨書

主任

(起草 大正十三年七月十九日)

普通 第二三五號

大正十三年七月二十日 附

附 通

受信 姓名 土半大使(代) 宛
人名 土田教育長宛

發 大正十三年七月廿日 記録係接受
人名 幣原 大五

件名 信託
信託手続の件

綴 込 名 諸侯史料

公
信
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clearly revealed in the private papers of President Roosevelt, as well as in the contemporary literature of the time, Europe was dangerously close to the brink of a world war. France was allied to Russia, England was allied to Japan. Four powers were paired. Germany had urged Russia into the war with Japan, and her future policy was then a matter of doubt and grave concern.

"When President Roosevelt threw in the weight of his influence by his warning to France and Germany, he localized the conflict in the Far East and quite possibly prevented the outbreak of a European conflict. It would therefore appear that the policy of cooperation with foreign relations in international affairs cannot be called a partisan policy. It is one which has been as ardently advocated by Republican as by Democratic leaders.

"Indeed, we may wonder whether in years to come it will not be regarded as Roosevelt's greatest contribution to American statesmanship that he so perceived the necessity of American participation in European politics. The situation in the Summer of 1905 is such as to make it seem quite plausible that if President Roosevelt had not made this engagement with Japan and England, it would have been far more difficult and perhaps impossible for him to mediate the peace of Portsmouth a month later."

Dr. Dennett said that the United States should continue to follow a policy of cooperation. Any lapse into isolation in the future, he said would mean that we would have to fight or retire from the field. Unless America cooperates, he said, the time may come when China will be closed against our trade, which would mean an industrial depression in this country.

Dr. Dennett admitted that the Roosevelt policy was open to criticism.

NAPOLÉON'S LETTERS

Priceless Find Made In Vienna Recently

VIENNA, Aug. 5—Treasures whose worth cannot be calculated, brought to Austria seventy years ago by Count Hugo Anton Bassano, second son of Duke Hugo Bernhard Bassano, were uncovered yesterday at Brunn.

The find consists chiefly of documents which Bassano, Napoleon's Secretary of State, took from Paris 110 years ago. They include 217 letters from Napoleon to Bassano, of which 37 are in Napoleon's handwriting and most of the others bearing his signature, and letters to the King of England, the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, Czar of Russia and his brother Jerome Bonaparte.

Drafts of campaign plans, letters to and from Talleyrand and many other documents of great historical importance are included in the find. One of the most interesting is a report containing Napoleon's own opinions of the Russian campaign, another treats of French foreign policy during the period of 1811 to 1814.

The death mask of Napoleon, made by his personal physician and sent to Bassano at Napoleon's request, also was found.

臨時帝室編修局第一二號



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大正十三年八月二十九日

HOW "TEDDY" HELPED JAPAN

Dr. Dennett, At Williams-town, Tells Of Secret Compact for Far Eastern Peace

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. —Quoting the private letters of Theodore Roosevelt as his authority, Dr. Tyler Dennett of Washington, D.C., a writer and lecturer on the Orient, told the China Round Table at the Institute of Politics today that President Roosevelt had entered into a secret agreement with the Imperial Japanese Government in 1905 to co-operate with Great Britain and Japan "for the preservation of the peace of the Far East."

The "agreed memorandum," as Dr. Dennett called a document which he said had been "enthusiastically endorsed" by the President after being drawn up by representatives of Mr. Roosevelt and the Japanese Government, also contained a statement that Japan had no intention of trying to take the Philippines away from the United States, and that Mr. Roosevelt's representatives declared that Japan would be justified in establishing a military protectorate over Korea and taking charge of her foreign affairs.

Saw Letter
Dr. Dennett also asserted that he had seen a "brief letter" written by President Roosevelt at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, in which Mr. Roosevelt warned both France and Germany that, if they went to the support of Russia, he would go to the support of Japan. In consequent of these two actions by the President, Dr. Dennett went on, the United States during the Roosevelt Administration was virtually "an unsigned member of the first and second Anglo-Japanese alliances." According to Dr. Dennett, President Roosevelt pre-

vented a world war by his warning to France and Germany.

Revelations Create A Sensation
The "Dennett revelations" created a sensation among the members of the institute. In a discussion following the address, Dr. Dennett was hailed on one hand as the discoverer of new historical facts of far-reaching importance, while on the other hand he was challenged to produce proof of his assertions. Dr. Dennett replied that he had been working on President Roosevelt's private correspondence for months, and that the documents he referred to were on file in the possession of the Roosevelt family. He said that he had in his possession a photostat copy of the "agreed memorandum."

In Chinese Debate
Dr. Dennett's disclosure of the Roosevelt agreement came at the end of a discourse on American policy toward China. His theme was that the principle of co-operation by the United States with the principal European powers in Chinese affairs was old and deep-seated, had been expressed even in the open-door letters of John Hay, and should be continued.

Reaching the period of 1904 and 1905, Dr. Dennett cited President Roosevelt's attitude at the time of the Russo-Japanese War and the Portsmouth Peace Conference as an example of cooperation, not only in the Far East, but in Europe.

Dr. Dennett went on as follows: "I have in my possession the photostat of an agreement made on July 29, 1905, the effect of which was to place the United States during the period of the Roosevelt Administration as almost an unsigned member of the second Anglo-Japanese alliance. This agreement took the form of an 'agreed memorandum,' and had the complete endorsement of President Roosevelt. Although it was negotiated through regular diplomatic channels of State, the substance of this agreement was as follows:

Related Conversations On Compact
"In the course of the conversation the American representative of President Roosevelt remarked to the Japanese, 'I suppose that

you do not desire to take the Philippine Islands away from us.' The Japanese replied that he was glad to assure the American Government that Japan had no such desire or intention, and that Japan would be best satisfied to see the United States remain in the Philippines and establish and maintain a stable government.

Japan's View
The Japanese representative then said in substance: 'You realize how difficult it is to preserve the peace of the Far East. There is danger that following the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, Korea will lapse again into a condition of anarchy. We are aware of the provision of the American Constitution which makes alliances so difficult, but it seems to us as though it would be possible for the United States to enter into a secret agreement with Japan and England for the preservation of the peace of the Far East.'

The American replied that under our Constitution such a secret agreement would be impossible. However, he thought he could assure the Japanese Government that the American people would be glad to act with the Japanese and British people for the preservation of the peace of the Far East.

The Japanese representative then inquired of the American representative what, in his opinion, Japan should do with reference to Korea. The American replied that in his judgment Japan would be fully justified in establishing a military protectorate over Korea and in taking charge of her foreign relations.

Cites Warning To Germany
This document was approved by President Roosevelt only twelve days before the formal publication of the terms of the second Anglo-Japanese alliance, and two weeks before the opening of the Portsmouth Peace Conference. This action of President Roosevelt did not stand alone.

"At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, eighteen months before, President Roosevelt had been so impressed with the possibility that France or Germany, or both, might go to the support

of Russia against Japan that, according to his own statement, in a brief letter which I have seen, he warned both Germany and France that if they went to the support of Russia he would go to the support of Japan and "take whatever steps necessary for her protection."

"It will be recalled that in the first Anglo-Japanese alliance, signed in 1902, this was the obligation which had been assumed by England. We may, therefore say that this warning, which came personally from President Roosevelt to France and Germany, had only the value which attaches to the personal declaration of the President of the United States. Nevertheless, the effect of it was to make the United States assume substantially the same responsibility toward Japan which England had assumed in the first alliance.

Putting together these two actions of President Roosevelt, we may see roughly that the United States during Roosevelt's administration was, so far as the action of the President could make it, an unsigned member of both first and second Anglo-Japanese Alliances, not binding on administrations and was in fact ignored by President Taft and Secretary Knox in the proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways in 1910.

"This action on the part of President Roosevelt would appear to have very great significance on the part of the United States. President Roosevelt was perhaps the first American statesman, certainly the first since Seward, to perceive clearly that the Far East question is largely a phase of European politics.

Roosevelt And Europe
The Russo-Japanese war had its origin quite as much in Europe as in the East. President Roosevelt appears to have realized that the most certain way to safeguard American interests in the Far East was to enter European politics and declare American willingness to bear its full share of responsibility for the preservation of the peace, not merely of the Far East, but of Europe and the world. "At the beginning of 1904, as is

ルーズヴェルト日本ヲ援ク

臨時帝室編修局第一二號

門類
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著者

書名

普通
受第 9 冊
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交添附

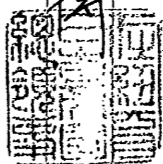
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第 331 號

大正十三年十二月二十三日

在紐育

總領事齋藤



六附屬物

外務省在男爵野村敬常原喜重郎殿

「トクトル」タイラー、デシネット演説全文入手
方一件

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敬具

COPY

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.

December 17, 1924.

Dr. Tyler Dennett,
Stoneleigh Court,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Committee for the Compilation of the Annals of Emperor Meiji, a body organized by imperial order with Viscount Kaneko at its head, is desirous of obtaining a text of the speech delivered by you at Williamstown last summer on the relations between the late President Roosevelt and the Japanese Government at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, as it appears to be a valuable material.

Would it be possible for you to supply the above Committee with one copy? I am sending a copy of the October issue of the Current History which contains your article on the same subject.

Your courtesy in this matter will place me under a deep obligation to you.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. Saito.

Consul General.

COPY

TYLER DENNETT
1424 Sixteenth St.
Washington, D.C.

December 19, 1924.

The Honorable Hiroshi Saito,
Consul General of Japan,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I wish I could comply with your request for a copy of my address at Williamstown but the address was made from notes and was never written out.

The Times of August 8 carried in direct quotation the part in which you are directly interested. Current History amplified one part of it, giving the documentary material. World's Work for this coming January, February or March (I am not sure when it will be used) will contain some more of this material.

I shall have a book, to be called Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War, which will be published in March. I would suggest that it would be well to wait for the publication of this book which contains a great deal of new documentary material before attempting to make use of the fragments which have already been printed.

I am much pleased to know that this subject is attracting attention in Japan and I am particularly glad that my little contribution can be made use of because it seems so important just now to dwell upon the very substantial friendship which has characterized the relations between the United States and Japan.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Tyler Dennett.

7-0284

0257

分類
項目
號

文書課

文書課長
文書課
公 信 案

大正十四年 壹月廿一日 發送

文書課發 大正十四年 壹月廿一日 發送

(起草大正十四年 一月廿一日)

淨書

正校(原稿)

(淨書)

(甲號用紙)

主 管
文書課長

大正十四年 一月 廿一日 附

附 申 書 通

受信 人名
臨時市編修局長

發信 人名
森井文書課長

件名
「ドクトル・タイラー・デンネ」
演説 全大手方一件

送 達 名
諸修史長

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公 信 案

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門類 7
項 2
號

在米日國本大使館

公第 號

大正十四年 一月 二日

在米

臨時代理大使吉田伊

外務大臣男爵幣原喜重郎殿

「タイラー・デネット」氏演説全文入手方之件
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在米日國本大使館

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在米日國大使館

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 大正 5 年 7 月 3 日 記録係 接
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文書課

圖書

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附屬

記録係

79
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會計課長 山崎

再回

甲文

事務

文書課長 長
 公文書案

大正十四年五月五日 接受

有附屬

號用紙

主 文書課發送
 大正十四年五月六日
 普通 機密 第 號
 大正十四年 月 日 附
 淨書
 正(原稿)
 (淨書)

受信 臨時常室修繕部長
 發信 大正十四年七月參日 記錄係接受
 人名 白智久書課長

件名 演說全文入手方ノ件
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臨時帝室編修局 第一三七號

文書課 圖書係

大正十四年五月十九日

臨時帝室編修局副總裁子爵藤波言



外務大臣官房文書課長白鳥敏夫殿

大正十四年七月參日 記録係接受

Roosevelt and the Russo Japanese War 1 vol

明治天皇御紀編修上參考ノ爲メ先般「ドクトル、タイラー、デンネツト」演説全文入手方ノ件ニ關シ及御依頼候處早速在米大使館へ御通牒ノ上本月六日文普通第一二二號ヲ以テ同大使ヨリ御購送ニ係ル首記ノ「デンネツト」氏著書書部御轉送被成下御配慮御手数ノ段深謝ノ至ニ有之候隨テ御申越ノ右書籍代金米貨三弗五十仙也此邦貨金八圓四拾錢也ハ宮内省用度課ヨリ貴課へ及御送金候條御承知相成度候茲ニ御挨拶

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