

personal.

copy

August 10, 1908.

His Excellency

Count S. Okuma,

Tokio, Japan.

Dear Sir:

Permit me the liberty I take in introducing to you Mr. John C. O'Laughlin bearer of this note.

Mr. O'Laughlin is a well-known newspaper correspondent here in Washington and has been for years identified with several prominent papers of New York and Chicago. He has a large host of personal friends among public men of this country and particularly does he stand high in the President's estimation. Besides he is and has for some time been a warm friend of Japan. It is, as I understand, due to these merits that the President has specially appointed him as the Secretary to the American Commission for the Grand National Exposition of Japan of 1912. He is shortly going to sail for Japan with the Commission and is naturally desirous to avail himself of the opportunity to meet with representative men of the country.

I have personally known him for several years
and have always regarded him as one of the most pleasant
as well as valuable friends I have found here.

I most cordially commend him to you and assure
you that any attention you may be pleased to show him will
be highly appreciated as a personal favor.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) M. W. Van Dyke

Japan's Information Bureau
NEW YORK CITY
HERALD
AUG. 16, 1938

STEP INTO CHINA, SAYS OKUMA, UNLESS SHE DEVELOPS ALONE



THE AMERICAN, RIGHT, AND JOHN CHIDAMAR, LEFT, IN THE OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE EMBA.

Japan's Information Bureau
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Annual Mid-Summer Sale
of
Carpets & Domestic Rugs
Commencing Monday, August 17th
Best Quality Wilton Velvets
\$1.10 and 97¢ per yd.
Best Quality Body Brussels
\$1.15 per yd.
Best Quality Axminster
\$1.10 and 97¢ per yd.
Royal and Empire Wiltons
\$1.95 and \$1.80 per yd.
Best Quality Smyrna Rugs (9x12)
\$24.75
High Pile Scotch Axminster
Rugs (9x12)
\$27.50
Royal Wiltons (9x12)
\$28.00
The balance of our fine stock of China, Japan and
Green Matings and Rugs, also porch Rugs, will be
cleared out at a great, real bargain. If you do not want
any of the above for your present wants, anticipate
your future requirements for the Fall. It will pay
you.

Look at the
Pages of Small
Advertisements
that no other
paper in New
York has succeeded in
getting you to begin to
read it is that
In the EVENING
TELEGRAM
the people of this city
have found an ideal Ex-
change Medium.

Brundway & 20th St., 19th Fl.

Pekin Fears Japan's Aggressive Policy and Anxiety Is
the Dominant Note, While Press Is Unanimous
in Voicing General Suspicion of Motives
and Policy of the Island Kingdom.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION PREDICTED UNLESS CHINA DEVELOPS FROM WITHIN

Count Okuma Says That the Burden of Raising the Chinese
Empire to a High State of Commercial Progress May
Be Thrown Upon His Country if Ed-
ucation Is Not Enforced.

TOKIO SEEKS TO ALLAY HOSTILITY OF THE WEST

New Policy Inaugurated Is in Manchuria, Where Every Effort Is Being Made
To Win Friends Among the Nationals of Occidental Powers, an Il-
lustration of Which Is Mining Concession to Americans.

PUPPET EMPEROR ON THRONE IN PEKIN PART OF SCHEME

Despite the Altruistic Sentiments of a Portion of the Japanese People Toward Their
Neighbor, the Militant Force of the Nation, Ruled by the Military Spirit,
Desires Nothing More Than the Break Up of China
to Accrue to the Advantage of Japan Alone.

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[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

Tokio, July 15, 1908.—Anxiety lest the return of the military party to con-
trol of the machinery of the Japanese government may press a more aggres-
sive policy toward China is the predominating note of Chinese press comment
upon the latest development of Japanese politics.

Not the native press alone, but the leading English printed newspapers—
owned and edited by British citizens, and representing the sentiments of that
element of the foreign population which has longest been in intimate touch
with Oriental life—give voice to this apprehension.

That this same feeling of suspicion of the motives and the policies of Japan
prevails in the highest official circles at Peking there cannot be the slightest
question.

One of the first acts of General Marquis Katsura upon assuming the office
of Premier was to furnish to the press an interview containing all those assur-
ances of peaceful purpose which flow so readily from the tongue of officialdom
the world over. China, having learned all these things when Japan and Europe
were in their swaddling clothes, has not been particularly impressed by Mar-
quis Katsura's professions. Even the present visit to China of Japan's fore-
most military diplomat, Lieutenant General Baron Fukushima, and even Baron
Fukushima's eloquent protestations of Japan's friendliness, with insinuating
preachments of the wisdom of closer relations between China and Japan—
"Asia for the Asiatics"—do not allay the Chinese suspicion.

AIMS TO DOMINATE CHINA.

What is, and is to be, Japan's policy toward China?

The fate of China may be said to be the one great uncertainty in the inter-
national situation of the Orient and of the world. Japan, along with all the
other Powers that count for anything in the world politics of to-day, has pledged
herself to the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China. Yet every
student and every observer possessing the ability to see beneath the surface of
things understands that the chief factor contributing to that uncertainty is the
aspiration of Japan to dominate and control China.

When, therefore, Japanese officialdom loudly protests that there is to be
no open change of policy toward China it can be believed. Whether there may
or may not be a change in the real attitude of Japan is another and entirely
different thing.

Discussing this phase of the situation, a diplomat with long experience in
Japan and China said to me:—

"To understand Japan's national policies you must understand the Jap-
anese nature, which, first of all, means that you must not permit yourself to be
influenced by the professions of officialdom or by the utterances of the people
unless your interpretation of these professions and utterances is based on an
understanding of the Japanese nature. You may believe these assurances
that there is to be no change in the real policy of Japan toward China, but in
seeking to discover what that policy is you must not be fooled by the surface
non-essentials nor by official declarations. You must get at the heart of
things as they are."

JAPAN'S BOLD AMBITION.

The analysis of the situation—Japan vis-a-vis China—which this able
member of the Diplomatic Corps then proceeded to give me comes from a man of
large experience in the great game as it is being played in the Orient. It
represents the convictions of practically all students of this phase of interna-
tional politics who have not allowed themselves to be blinded either by the pro-
fessions of officialdom, on the one hand, or by prejudice on the other. In suc-

ances of peaceful purpose which flow so readily from the tongue of officialdom the world over. China, having learned all these things when Japan and Europe were in their swaddling clothes, has not been particularly impressed by Marquis Katsura's professions. Even the present visit to China of Japan's foremost military diplomat, Lieutenant General Baron Fukushima, and even Baron Fukushima's eloquent protestations of Japan's friendliness, with insinuating pretexts of the wisdom of closer relations between China and Japan—"Asia for the Asiatics"—do not allay the Chinese suspicions.

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Following the stupendous successes achieved in the contest with Russia, there loomed up before the Japanese vision the alluring prospect of early realization of a dream which has shaped the nation's aspirations.

For a proper understanding of the elements contributing to that dream, two things must be borne in mind—first, that for centuries the trend of Japanese national thought has been toward the mainland of Asia; second, that Japan is as completely to-day as she ever was under the rule of her old feudal class. A very small percentage of the people has been given a plaything called "representative government;" the nation is ruled absolutely by influences operating in a sphere far above the heads not only of the masses of the people, but also of those allowed to engage in the game of politics.

MILITARY SPIRIT STILL RULES.

The force which shapes the broader policies of the nation has at its basis, and stands as the representative of, the will of the army and navy, and the army and navy are as thoroughly imbued with the old clan spirit as they were in the days when they restored to the present limping power taken from its ancestors by the Shogunate.

In seeking to discover the real aspirations and the real policies of Japan, therefore, the important fact must be borne in mind that, however much individuals may entertain altruistic ideas toward China and the Chinese people, the militant force of the nation is wholly free from such ideas.

Through centuries, the vision of Japan has been directed toward the mainland of Asia. When, as the result of the war with China, Japan obtained the long-coveted foothold in Southern Manchuria, the Japanese felt that they were but coming into their own. The result Japan received in being compelled to give back the Liao-Tung peninsula sank deep into her heart, and from that day she saw the coveted plum fall into the Tsar's hands.

With Russia was inevitable. Japan told the world her only reason for fighting Russia was to preserve her own independence, and the world saw sympathy. She told China that her chief concern was to preserve China's territorial integrity and expected China to believe that—while China, knowing Japan, did not.

Four letters, one addressed to Mrs. C. C. Connel and the fourth to his mother, were found in the young man's room. In addition, there was a mysterious manuscript in which he said he had lost a fortune in the Wall Street, and told of his friendship for Count Szecheny.

He is not known at the Hungarian Consulate. At the hospital in a serious condition, while Van Arvey is in a serious condition he may recover.

DRY GOODS, &C.

ward 234 St. West.

NO MONDAY.

Clearance

all our

esses, Waists,

and Neckwear

ented Values

Reduced to 6.00

Suits " 13.50

Dresses " 3.50

es " 12.50

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(Tweed) " 8.50

Belief on American Friendliness.

With the backing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and of American friendship the rulers of Japan felt secure in the prospect from a financial standpoint; they counted upon the money markets of London and New York being ever at their command.

It is a altered move, though a wise, diplomacy would not have permitted the necessity for it to arise. In the confidence of post bellum strength and independence their gains of force. Now, however, they are faced with the necessity they do not hesitate to make a complete change of front. Whether advantage has been taken by the precipitate aggressiveness they will seek to regain by profuse professions of friendliness and perhaps in small things will square their promises with their prof-

effort is being made to avoid all semblance of discrimination or unfairness toward the subjects of the other Powers. The recent grant of an important mining concession in Korea to Americans after Japanese officialdom had fought the grant for more than three years was an illustration of this changed attitude. Every effort is to be made to win friends.

Changes in Diplomatic Corps.

To the end of increasing China with this visit face and to promote the accomplishment of its purpose a number of important changes in the personnel of Japan's diplomatic and consular representation have been made coincident with the new deal at Tokio. Baron Haysami has been transferred from the post of Minister in China to that of Ambassador in Italy. This means the burial of the day's talent, but it is necessary for the success of the new move that there should be a change in the representation at Peking.

Other transfers have been made in less important posts, all to the end of persuading China that the aggressive attitude of the new government, whose bidding they were, of course, going. To sleep the suspicions of China is the present hope of Japan. For she realizes the necessity of reconciling herself to China's eyes if further advance along the line of her national policy and purpose is to be accomplished.

With the suspicion of China and the world is dispelled by the surface change or even temporarily allayed?

The new move in power at Tokio may be counted upon to do their part most cleverly. Marquis Katsura is Japan's ablest politician; Count Komura her ablest diplomat. Mr. Uda, the new Minister at Peking, served in China for some years and is understood to have fringed among those now in high places at the Chinese capital. No effort is to be spared to induce China to believe that the changed attitude represents a change of heart.

Japan's Overlaid Game.

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Shanghai came pretty near hitting the mark recently when, in commenting upon Japan's policy, it made reference to "the hidden wants between China and Japan."

It is, however, not very thoroughly hidden. Indeed, so far as the Japanese people are concerned, there is nothing hidden about it. It is a altered move, though a wise, diplomacy would not have permitted the necessity for it to arise. In the confidence of post bellum strength and independence their gains of force. Now, however, they are faced with the necessity they do not hesitate to make a complete change of front. Whether advantage has been taken by the precipitate aggressiveness they will seek to regain by profuse professions of friendliness and perhaps in small things will square their promises with their prof-

People Want Aggressiveness.

When it is considered that the thought of the army and navy runs along the line of aggression, it is not surprising that the people want aggressiveness.

STEP INTO CHINA, SAYS OKUMA, UNLESS SHE DEVELOPS ALONE



GENERAL MARQUIS KATSURA, JAPANESE PREMIER.



HON. K. S. KUROHARA, M.P., EDUCATED AT THE COLLEGE OF THE OFFICE N.Y.



THE AMERICAN FLEET AND JOHN CHINAMAS.



BARON S. CHINA, THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.



HON. T. OZAKI, M.P.

and rejuvenated China a dream in Japan," I suggested.

"I cannot see that there are any grounds for anxiety on that score," was Baron Haysami's prompt reply. "The Chinese are a peaceful and peace-loving people. In all their history they have never but once taken the aggressive in warfare, and then it was under a Tartar leadership and with, properly speaking, a Tartar, not a Chinese, army. There is absolutely no warrant either in history or in the traits of the Chinese people to assume that she would ever, no matter how great her strength, become a predatory nation. It is true that she once exerted vast influence over the whole of this part of the world, but that was an altogether powerful influence, exercised through the arts of peace."

Weak China Is a Menace.

"We believe that if she were strong and capable she would be in a position to develop her vast resources and could be content in such development. Japan, as her nearest neighbor and friend, would be very materially benefited by such development, but our greatest benefit would be in the removal of the present menace to Eastern peace found in a weak China, which has permitted herself, because she could not help it, to become at times the foothold of international politics, linked about by different conflicting interests."

"Are the Chinese people friendly to the Japanese?"

"I think so. They are certainly not especially unfriendly. I made a trip in the Yantze section last year, and everywhere was accorded a hearty and friendly welcome. There are many Japanese doing business all through China, and they are on the best of terms with the Chinese. I know the result of the Taio-Miao case created much resentment in South China, but I am quite sure the boycott is dying out, and that it will soon be forgotten, just as the American boycott of a few years ago has been forgotten."

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP NOT DEEP SEATED

Mayor of Tokio Says His Country-

men Get Along Better with Western Peoples.

STEP INTO CHINA, SAYS OKUMA, UNLESS SHE DEVELOPS ALONE

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effort is being made to avoid all semblance of discrimination or unfairness toward the subjects of the other Powers. The recent spirit of an important mining concession in Korea to Americans after Japanese objections had fouled the grass for more than a year was a demonstration of this changed attitude. Every effort is to be made to win friends.

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Other transfers have been made in several instances. The case of removal of the Chinese that the aggressive attitude of the post has been that of individuals and not of the government, whose bidding they were, of course, doing. To expel the surplus Chinese from the present base of Japan, for the realization of the necessity of the solidifying herself in China's eyes if further advance along the lines of her national policy and purpose is to be accomplished.

As the expansion of China and the world she is destined to the surface change or even temporarily alleged.

The ten yen is power at Tokyo may be counted upon to do their part most effectively. Marquis Kumaie is Japan's ambassador in London. Kumaie is a diplomatist. Mr. Tani, the new minister at Peking, served in China for some years and

Japanese Overplayed the Game.

It is a shrewd move through a wise democracy would not have permitted the necessity for it to arise. In the confidence of past belated strength and independence Japan has been fully aware of the necessity of her game of force. However, that Japan is faced with the necessity they do not hesitate to make a complete change of front. Whichever advantage has been lost to Japan in the sagacious manner will be lost to regain the advantage of professional steelness and perhaps to small things will square their practice with their pro-



and rejuvenated China. "I must be in Japan," I suggested.

"I cannot see that there are any possible grounds for anxiety on that score," was my own (Hawaii's) prompt reply. "The Chinese are a people of great fighting force and people. It is all their history that has never but once taken the aggressive course in warfare, and that it was under a fatal leadership and with, properly speaking, a Tartar, not a Chinese, army. There is absolutely no warfare either in history or in the traits of the Chinese people to assume that she would ever, no matter how great her strength, become a predatory nation. It is true that she once exerted a powerful influence on the affairs of the world, but that was an altogether peace-loving influence, exercised through the arts of peace."

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"Are the Chinese people friendly to the Japanese?"

"I think so. There are certainly not especially unfriendly. I made a trip into the Yangtze section last year, and over where was recorded a hearty and friendly welcome. There are many Japanese who live all over all through China, and they are on the best of terms with the Chinese. I know the result of the Tatar Massacres must resound in South China, but I am quite sure the boycott is dying out, and that it will soon be forgotten, just as the American boycott of a few years ago has been forgotten."

People Want Affection.

caused by official position or responsibility. As individuals they might be regarded as counting for much, but taken together they do not count for the two they express show the trend of thought of a very large element in all of today's overwhelming majority of Japanese people.

When it is considered that the thought of the ARVO and have runs along similar

wire of his country. He has served as consul and secretary of legation in London, but for the most part his official activities have been in the Orient. For several years he was the Japanese Minister at Seoul, and was in a sense the stormy petrel of the situation at the Korean exposition that culminated in the war between

contractors and with British financiers the construction of the proposed exiles. The British interested are not to be deterred for entering upon these agreements, since they did not know of this plan. They are naturally anxious for deal to go through, but the right of us to put a veto upon the enterprise unquestioned. The British government aids the Japanese mission. Under

JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP NOT DEEP SEATED



Famous Japanese Statesman Says Unless the Empire Is Developed from Within Some Outside Nation, Probably His Own, Must Assume the Burden of Her Control.

tinuously as a member of the Diet since its installation and is looked upon as one of the most solid and trusted members of that body. Mr. Minoura is a man of great influence, not only because of his long experience in public affairs, but also designated an "organ" in the popular sense, since it is always fearlessly independent. His relations to the Count are rather personal, being due to the close relationship that has long existed between him and its proprietor. The Hock is gra-

to bring the nation into the fold of the United States. It is a patriotic as well as a business policy. We enjoy the fullest protection of the Government of the United States, and we are a part of it. It is Japan's policy to bring the peace of the world to the policy of the United States. The peace of the world will be the peace of China. The United States Government will be that of peace, for nothing can be that a strong, self-care for her own interest of the preservation of the world for peace.

The business interests of the United States are ready for peace as well as for war. Mr. R. Kondo, president of the Nippon Commerce Company, which is in Japan, says, "It is a fact that the commercial interest plays a more important part in this country, and exerts greater influences in shaping the policy of the government than it does in this country. In the old days, as I know, the merchant was looked down upon. That feeling was the outgrowth of the time when the petty pedlar was practically the sole representative of trade and commerce. We are not far away from that time, from the time as are the nations of the West, when that condition has long since passed."

"We have built up great empires, we have our own empire of industry, and they reap the benefit and abundance of the government and the people. On the other hand, the business interests are beginning to manifest that activity in pushing their interests and their duty. It is, I think, safe to say that no important step is taken by the government without first conferring with the representatives of the business interests."

American Press Information Bureau
106 & 108 Fulton Street, New York City

NEW YORK CITY
AUG. 15, 1908

COUNT OKUMA STIRS AMERICANS IN JAPAN

Remarks on Our Navy Said Also
to Have Revived Anti-Jap-
anese Feeling Here.

NO REFLECTION INTENDED

But Diplomat Explains That Japan's
Rise Had Caused Fleet to be
Sent to the Pacific.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—Special dispatches from New York and London printed in Japanese newspapers represent that the recent utterance of Count Okuma, attributing the naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to its importance of a world power, is arousing intense indignation and has caused a complete recrudescence of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout America.

The New York newspapers are quoted as editorially urging an American-Chinese alliance for the purpose of offsetting the belligerency of the Japanese.

One newspaper is quoted as giving the views of Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, on the subject of an alliance in which he threatens Japan with "an early evidence of the real power of the American Navy."

Americans residing in Tokio, Yokohama, and elsewhere throughout Japan are extremely indignant. They believe that the special dispatches exaggerate the tone of the New York newspapers, and it is felt that it is particularly unfortunate that at this time anything should be permitted to retard the increasingly friendly relations of the two nations. In view of the elaborate arrangements on foot among the Japanese to welcome the American fleet and the growing cordiality exhibited on all sides toward Americans.

American business men especially regret the publications because the revival of the anti-Japanese propaganda in America will, they fear, undoubtedly afford gratification to the competing countries represented here and also seriously damage American trade. Count Okuma's frequent utterances do not create a ripple here, and his most recent one was passed quite unnoticed by foreigners until the dispatches announced the outcry of the American newspapers. Even among Japanese statesmen and newspapers the first expression then was one of amusement.

Count Okuma is regarded here as a doctrinaire politician who is now completely without political influence except in academic circles. His statement concerning the American Navy and President Roosevelt's advocacy of its expansion was undoubtedly brought out by reports of Congressman Hobson's speech in the Democratic National Convention when he quoted President Roosevelt as predicting an early war with Japan.

The statement which has caused all the comment was an excerpt from a series of articles printed in the Hochi, a Tokio newspaper, which are being written by Count Okuma reviewing world politics and printed from day to day.

When Count Okuma returned to-day from the country he said that he was surprised to find that his utterances had been considered purposely offensive.

"It was only natural," he said, "in reviewing the world's politics to point out that Japan's rise above the horizon had caused the American Navy to turn its attention toward the Pacific. It was undoubtedly true that some Americans talk unwisely concerning Japan, but never for an instant have I desired or intended to reflect on the honor and cour-

age of the American Navy or its sailors; but it is an uncontrovertible fact that commercial considerations weigh materially with all older commercial nations, even when it becomes a question of war. No one will endeavor more earnestly than myself to cultivate cordial relations with America, because I realize that only through such cordial relations can Japan hope to become a really great nation."

In the article published in the Hochi Aug. 11 Count Okuma, in attributing the present naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a world power, said in part:

"Judging from the fragmentary speeches of President Roosevelt that have been transmitted here, it is not difficult to infer that the augmentation of the United States Navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan."

Count Okuma expressed a doubt, however, that the views and ideas of President Roosevelt would long continue to govern public opinion in America.

WU TING-FANG'S DENIAL

Chinese Minister Did Not Give Inter-
view on American-Chinese Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang smiled when shown the Tokio dispatch which referred to an interview alleged to have been given by him to a New York newspaper on the subject of an American-Chinese alliance.

"No," said he, "of course I never said that or anything like it. I remember the occasion well enough. A correspondent of one of the New York papers came here and called my attention to the statement of the possible alliance between China and the United States. He asked me what I thought of it."

"I told him that whatever I thought of it personally, it would be manifestly improper for me as a Minister to say anything about it except that it was quite interesting. My country sends me here to transact diplomatic business, and of course I have no right to express an outside opinion on international matters. I am glad of the opportunity to deny ever having given such an interview and would be glad if you would say so for me."

JAPAN'S NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Arsenals Are Building Three Destroy-
ers and Two Battleships.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—The naval arsenals last year constructed one battleship, two armored cruisers, and one second-class cruiser, while two dispatch boats were built at the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, and the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Dockyard, Kobe.

Besides these the naval arsenals were occupied in the fitting of armament of the battleship Satsuma and the cruiser Ikoma, both launched in 1906, as well as the repairs of the Mikasa and the warships captured in the late war.

The arsenals are at present building three destroyers and two battleships, each displacing 20,000 tons. The Mitsubishi yard is also constructing several ships, their tonnage aggregating 50,000 tons, while the Kawasaki yard has also several ships in course of construction of some 35,000 tons.

In addition to these there were built altogether 100 vessels of every description and of various sizes at shipbuilding dockyards throughout the country.

NEW JAPANESE PARTY.

Formed for Adjustment of Finances
and Rehabilitation of Foreign Policy.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—The formation is announced of a new political party consisting mainly of politicians who have hitherto ranked as independents or as business men. The preliminary organization seems to have progressed very favorably, and according to present appearances the party will command something like sixty votes in the Lower House.

From statements attributed to its promoters, the idea of a mere club is likely to be abandoned, and the association will register itself as a regular political party. There is not to be any avowal of support to the Cabinet or of opposition to the Ritsyu-Kai. The main planks of the party's platform will be adjustment of finances and rehabilitation of the Empire's foreign policy.

On these great questions the members will vote in concert, but in minor matters they will be allowed to exercise personal liberty.

AMERICAN
Press Information Bureau
108 Fulton Street, New York.

NEW YORK
TELEGRAM.

AUG. 11, 1908

COUNT OKUMA SAYS AMERICA'S
LARGER NAVY IS AIMED AT JAPAN



COUNT OKUMA

JAPANESE MINISTER, WHO SAYS OUR BIG NAVY IS AIMED AT
JAPAN.

Far Eastern Statesman Attributes Present Naval Expansion
Policy to Sudden Rise of Japanese as a
World Power.

Tokio, Tuesday.—Count Okuma, in an interview published by the Hochi, attributes the present naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of the Japanese to the importance of a world power. The interview says in part:—
"Judging from the fragmentary speeches of President Roosevelt, as they have been transmitted here. It is not difficult to infer that the augmentation of the United States navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan." Count Okuma doubts, however, that the ideas of President Roosevelt will long continue to govern public opinion in America.

American Press Information Bureau
106 & 108 Fulton Street, New York City

JAN 10 1908
NEWS

AUG. 13, 1908

A JAPANESE JINGO.

Every country has its jingoes and international comity should require each country to take care of its own. The jingo is identical the world over. Everywhere and always he exaggerates the prowess and fighting qualities of his own country, minimizes those of others, scents war in every breeze and is a strong advocate of "hitting the other fellow first."

We have our full share of jingoes and they have been doing what they could to stir up bad blood between the United States and Japan. But it appears that Japan is not entirely free from them. Count Okuma, formerly Prime Minister of the empire, but now out of office, seems to have assumed the role. In an article published in a leading Japanese paper he argues that the expansion of the United States navy is aimed against Japan and points to President Roosevelt's speeches in support of this view. He does not quote from the speeches, however, and we think it would puzzle him to find anything in them to support his view. The Japanese ex-Premier says:

America has no enemy at present and it will be a thoughtless policy for America purposely to make an enemy by inflaming the public opinion of Japan. The United States is the wealthiest country in the world, but it has not sufficient defense in the Pacific. If the two nations are to come to hostilities, nothing could be more dreadful. In that case crazy persons, and the Japanese are a "crazy" nation in fighting, will display the same madness as was shown in the late war.

The Japanese are always ready to throw away their lives for the nation. They regard their lives as light as water. On the other hand Americans and Europeans attach the chief importance to money—and those who love money love their lives. Suppose, therefore, that two

nations whose ideas toward death are fundamentally different are to fight, the final result is easily seen.

There is a note of truculence and menace in this that marks the true jingo as unerringly as do some of the writings and speeches of Captain Hobson, who sees an invasion of America in every flutter of the Japanese flag. But they should not be taken too seriously. When Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador to the United States, was asked in New York Tuesday night what he thought of Count Okuma's utterances, he said:

I should not care to comment on this matter, because Count Okuma represents the opposition, and also because his remarks are printed in an opposition paper. I know nothing of any naval movement directed against Japan by your country or by any other. Our countries are good friends, and as such we should not be watching each other to find out who is getting ready to fight.

This was a polite way of saying that Count Okuma's utterances are all "rot." If each country will suppress its jingoes there will be no trouble between the United States and Japan.



American Press Information Bureau
106 & 108 Fulton Street, New York City

WORLD
NEW YORK CITY

AUG. 15, 1908

OKUMA DOES NOT SPEAK FOR JAPAN.

He Himself Hastens to Say that
He Never Intended to Re-
flect on Our Navy.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—Special dispatches from New York and London printed in Japanese newspapers represent that the recent utterance of Count Okuma attributing America's naval expansion policy to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a world power, causes intense indignation.

When Count Okuma returned to-day from the country he said he was surprised to find that his utterances had been considered purposely offensive.

"It was only natural," he said, "in reviewing the world's politics to point out that Japan's rise above the horizon had caused the American navy to turn its attention toward the Pacific. It was undoubtedly true that some Americans talk unwisely concerning Japan, but never for an instant have I desired or intended to reflect on the honor and courage of the American navy or its sailors; but it is an uncontrovertible fact that commercial considerations weigh materially with all older commercial nations even when it becomes a question of war. No one will endeavor more earnestly than myself to cultivate cordial relations with America, because I realize that only through such cordial relations can Japan hope to become a really great nation."

The paragraph in Count Okuma's review which provoked all the comment was as follows: "Judging from the fragmentary speeches of President Roosevelt that have been transmitted here, it is not difficult to infer that the augmentation of the United States Navy in the Pacific is dictated at Japan." The Count expressed doubt, however, that the views and ideas of President Roosevelt would long continue to govern public opinion in America.



AMERICAN
Press Information Bureau
108 Fulton Street, New York.

AMERICAN
BALTIMORE, MD.

AUG. 12, 1906

AS COUNT OKUMA SEES IT.

A Tokio dispatch, repeating the substance of an interview with Count Okuma, published in the Japanese newspaper, the Hochi, represents the Japanese statesman as declaring that, in his opinion, the augmentation of the United States Navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan. This he gathers, according to the statement, from fragments of speeches of President Roosevelt as they have been transmitted to Japan.

There has been no impressive augmentation of the United States Navy in the Pacific unless the comparatively short-term stay scheduled for the battleship fleet may be so regarded. President Roosevelt has, of course, both in messages to Congress and in public speeches, advocated a policy of naval augmentation—but he has not openly suggested that the greater navy which he has urged is needed because of "the sudden rise of the Japanese to the importance of a world power." The essence of the President's navy-building argument is that this country cannot, without great risk, remain weak in sea power in face of the fact that other nations are entered upon immensely expansive navy building programs.

Japan, to be sure, happens to be one of the nations that is straining every financial nerve and sinew to the purpose of naval expansion. According to a bulletin recently issued by the German Naval League, the Japanese naval construction program for immediate realization contemplates five battleships, each to be of a more than 20,000-ton class, and four armored cruisers, each of a more than 18,000-ton magnitude. According to the statement referred to, five of these great warships are not accounted for in the official statements given out. Japan is, apparently, according to the German report, endeavoring to maintain secrecy in her naval construction enterprise.

It is much more a matter for query as to why Japan is so frantically "augmenting" her navy than as to the why the United States is strengthening her sea power. This country is not straining any financial nerves or sinews in

navy building, but will be likely to keep tap on what is going on elsewhere in battleship enterprise and to parallel it.



AMERICAN
Press Information Bureau
108 Fulton Street, New York.

STANDARD UNION
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
AUG 14 1900

Japan Has an Aged Hobson.

Count Okuma, one of the big men of Japan, is very much troubled over the expansion of the American navy and seems to think that it is a menace to his country, but he fails to mention that the desperate haste in the building of Japanese warships might be a cause of some concern to Americans, particularly those living in the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. Happily what the Count is quoted as saying is not likely to cause much more of a ripple in Japan than Hobson's warnings do in this country. Okumas and Hobsons cannot make serious trouble between the two nations. The Japs know that Hobson is young and fiery, while we are aware that Okuma is old and perhaps a bit nervous. A more interesting news article from Tokio deals with the demoralized state of the Japanese army, said to be due to the extravagance and dishonorable methods of the officers. Even Gen. Nogi has been led to criticize some of those who wear the distinguishing insignia of rank. If the Japs were more than human, it might have been expected the army would maintain the fine morale it had at the end of the war with Russia, but as the men are made of ordinary clay, such as other nations, it was to be supposed deterioration would set in. That has been the history of all countries following an appeal to arms. Reaction must follow.



AMERICAN
Press Information Bureau
108 Fulton Street, New York.

NEW YORK CITY

POST

AUG. 14 1908

MISCHIEF MADE IN JAPAN

TRYING TO AROUSE AN ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING.

Correspondents Cable to Tokio That Utterances of Okuma Have Aroused Indignation Throughout United States—Garbled Version of Interview with Wu Ting-Fang.

TOKIO, August 14.—Dispatches from New York and London printed in the Japanese newspapers represent that the recent utterance of Count Okuma, attributing the naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a World Power is arousing indignation, and has caused a complete recrudescence of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout America.

The New York newspapers are quoted as editorially urging an American-Chinese alliance for the purpose of offsetting the belligerency of the Japanese.

A newspaper is quoted as giving the views of Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, on the subject of an alliance, in which he threatens Japan with "an early evidence of the real power of the American navy."

Americans living in Tokio, Yokohama, and elsewhere throughout Japan believe that the dispatches exaggerate the tone of the New York newspapers, and feel that it is particularly unfortunate that at this time anything should be permitted to retard the increasingly friendly relations of the two nations in view of the elaborate arrangements on foot among the Japanese to welcome the American fleet, and the growing cordiality exhibited on all sides towards Americans. American business men especially regret the publications, because the revival of the anti-Japanese propaganda in America will, they fear, afford gratification to the competing countries represented here, and also seriously damage American trade.

Count Okuma's frequent utterances do not create a ripple here, and his most recent one had passed quite unnoticed by foreigners until the dispatches announced the outcry of the American newspapers. Even among Japanese statesmen and newspapers the first expression then was one of amusement.

OKUMA A DOCTRINAIRE.

Count Okuma is regarded here as a doctrinaire politician who is now completely without political influence except in academic circles. His statement concerning the American navy and President Roosevelt's advocacy of its expansion was undoubtedly brought out by reports of Representative Hobson's speech in the Democratic National Convention, when he quoted President Roosevelt as predicting an early war with Japan.

The statement which has caused all the comment was an excerpt from a series of daily articles printed in the *Hochi*, a Tokio newspaper, which are being written by Count Okuma, reviewing world politics.

When Count Okuma returned to-day from the country he said in an interview that he was surprised to find that his utterances had been considered purposely offensive.

"It was only natural," he said, "in re-

spect to the government of Japan desired to promote all enterprises which contributed to the development of Manchuria's resources.

In this connection he desired to call attention to the Investigation Office established under the governor-general's directions in Dairen. This institution had for its object the practical investigation of all questions bearing upon Manchuria's resources, and the communication of the result to all inquirers.

It was equally true of the Railway Department that its earnest desire is to promote foreign travel, trade, and residence in Manchuria without distinction of race, for which purposes it was expending large sums improving harbors, establishing hotels, and providing the facilities of transport, so that Manchuria should become a tempting field for the enterprise of all nations. Under these circumstances nothing could be more short-sighted than to accuse the Japanese of pursuing a selfish policy with regard to linking up the Japanese and Russian lines, which promises to have most happy results, not only in the matter of junction arrangements, but also in the prevention of fruitless competition between the Russian and Japanese roads.

Meanwhile the company is evolving plans for bringing Dairen into efficient over-sea connection with Shanghai, the Philippines, Australia, and the American continent.

The statement which has caused all the comment was an excerpt from a series of daily articles printed in the *Hochi*, a Tokio newspaper, which are being written by Count Okuma, reviewing world politics.

When Count Okuma returned to-day from the country he said in an interview that he was surprised to find that his utterances had been considered purposely offensive.

"It was only natural," he said, "in reviewing the world's politics, to point out that Japan's rise above the horizon had caused the American navy to turn its attention toward the Pacific. It was undoubtedly true that some Americans talk unwisely concerning Japan, but never for an instant have I desired or intended to reflect on the honor and courage of the American navy or its sailors; but it is an uncontrovertible fact that commercial considerations weigh materially with all older commercial nations, even when it becomes a question of war. No one will endeavor more earnestly than myself to cultivate cordial relations with America, because I realize that only through such cordial relations can Japan hope to become a really great nation."

In an article published in the *Hochi* on August 11, Count Okuma attributed the present naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a world power, saying in part:

Judging from the fragmentary speeches of President Roosevelt that have been transmitted here, it is not difficult to infer that the augmentation of the United States navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan.

Count Okuma expressed a doubt, however, that the views and ideas of President Roosevelt would long continue to govern public opinion in America.

The interview with Wu Ting Fang, alluded to in the above dispatch, is probably that published in the *Herald* of August 12. It dealt with the subject of a suggested Chinese-American alliance to prevent Japan from absorbing Chinese interests in the Far East, and Count Okuma's utterances were not alluded to. The Chinese minister at Washington did not in that interview threaten Japan "with an early evidence of the real power of the American navy," nor did he even mention the navy. He said that Japan was "trying to absorb China's influence," and that "unless something is done the cords may gradually become tightened about China's neck until it will be too late for my countrymen to help themselves." He added:

If there were an alliance between China and the United States, or even if an alliance were proposed, it would have a material effect in diminishing Japan's progress.

Knowing that United States interests, as well as Chinese interests, would be affected by Japan's gradually absorbing policy and knowing that the United States considered her interest the same as China's, would make the Japanese more cautious in pursuing the absorption policy which is now going on.

SAYS JAPAN FAVORS "OPEN DOOR"

Baron Goto of South Manchurian Railway Company Defends Government.

TOKIO, Friday, July 14.—At the semi-annual meeting of the South Manchurian Railway Company, the report showed a most satisfactory condition. Baron Goto announced that dividends would be paid when the one-year programme recently laid down had been completed. As to the policy of the company he said that Japan had been the subject of much criticism on the ground that her policy in Manchuria was opposed to the principle of the open door and equal opportunities. As a matter of fact, the im-

American Press Information Bureau

106 & 108 Fulton Street, New York City

BALTIMORE, MD.

SUN

13, 1908

gourmand.

JAPANESE STATESMAN'S WARNING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Count Okuma, whose views on American naval expansion and the relations between the United States and Japan are now being published in a Tokio newspaper, is not a member of the Japanese Government. While he holds no official position, however, he is the spokesman of an influential element in Japan which confidently proclaims as the cardinal principle of Japanese policy the supremacy of Japan in Asia. Count Okuma and the element for which he speaks hold that by defeating Russia, Japan has established its position as the predominant power in the Orient, and that the Japanese have the naval and military power to maintain this predominance. In a dispatch from Tokio, published in THE SUN yesterday, Count Okuma was quoted to the following effect:

The rise of Japan has caused America to entertain the intention to acquire control of the Pacific. America's Pacific Coast is unfortified, hence America is very nervous about the new rising nation, which is thought to be an invading race. If the two nations are to come to hostilities nothing could be more dreadful. In that case crazy persons—and the Japanese are a "crazy nation" in fighting—will display the same "madness" as was shown in the late war. The Japanese are always ready to throw away their lives for the nation. They regard their lives as lightly as water. On the other hand, Americans and Europeans attach the chief importance to money—and those who love money love their lives.

Count Okuma "gathers from President Roosevelt's speeches" that the expansion of the United States Navy is "aimed at Japan," and he also suggests that the exclusion of the Japanese "is the chief motive of America's action." But he "doubts if this policy against Japan will continue, since the American Government follows public opinion, which is likely to change with a better light on the real situation in Japan."

Americans of all shades of political faith believe that it is the duty of their Government to protect the commercial interests of the United States in the Orient. They hold to the doctrine of the open door in the East and equality of treatment in trade. The American policy was formulated by the late Secretary of State Hay. It is not a policy of aggression or of jingoism, but it is a policy of firm resistance to the monopoly of Asiatic trade by any power through discrimination, coercion or any other unfair advantage inconsistent with the principle of "the most favored nation." In so far as "the control of the Pacific" is concerned, the United States has important interests in that quarter of the world, and American opinion demands the maintenance in the Pacific of a naval force commensurate with the protection of those interests. We have a long coast line to defend. We have Hawaii and the Philippine Islands to safeguard from attack. It is our policy to extend our trade with the Orient by all proper means, and to be in a position, if the contingency should ever arise, to assert and enforce our rights in the East.

While it may not be our purpose to gain the mastery of the Pacific, indications abound that American policy contemplates the development of sufficient strength in the Pacific to place this country on an equality with the other great powers.

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equality with other powers having interests in that part of the globe. This program involves no menace to Japan or any other nation which seeks no exclusive advantages in the trade of the Orient. It is not a threat. It is the policy of enlightened self-interest—the policy which shapes the course of every first-class power. Further regulation of Asiatic immigration, possibly the total exclusion of all Asiatics from the United States, is a delicate matter. It may be settled without friction by the machinery of diplomacy or it may not. At any rate, it is an issue which might reach a critical stage even if the United States had no dependencies in the Pacific and no trade of importance with the Orient.

We suspect that Count Okuma is rather inclined to belittle the courage and endurance of European and American soldiers. Having defeated Russia, the Japanese feel that they have established their position as first-class fighting men. According to Count Okuma, they have a distinct advantage over the white warrior, in that the Mikado's soldiers have no fear of death, being "always ready to throw their lives away for the nation." They are a "crazy nation in fighting," and in a war with the United States will display the "same madness as was shown in the late war." The world recognizes the valor of the Japanese soldiers and the skill of their generals. It also recognized that Japan's victory over Russia was due to no lack of courage by the Russians, who fought with desperate bravery, but were led by incompetent generals. Generalship is a factor of the highest importance in war, and the Japanese armies had all the advantage on this score. Moreover, the Japanese soldiers were imbued with patriotism to the last degree. They were fighting for love of country, for national existence. The Russian army was composed of conscripts, many of whom hated their Government and were saturated with revolutionary ideas. Despite these handicaps, the Russian soldiers gave a good account of themselves even in defeat. When the peace commissioners of Japan and Russia met at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905, Russia had in the field in Manchuria an army, according to Wenle's "The Truce in the East," of 915,000 men, 12,500 officers, 270,000 horses and 1,600 cannon—a force somewhat stronger than the Japanese forces and, according to Mr. Weale, in good fighting trim. This array of strength, says the author of "The Truce in the East," "offered a problem so unflinching that the picked leaders of Japan decided that peace was preferable to attempting any martial solution." And it is noteworthy that Japan waived its claim for an indemnity and its demand that Russia's naval strength in the Pacific be limited. It thus appears that Count Okuma's "crazy nation in fighting," which regards life as lightly as water, knew when to heed the voice of sanity and counsels of prudence.

We have no desire to encourage nagging between nations. War is one of the greatest calamities which can befall a nation. But we feel that Japan would make a grievous mistake if its statesmen and military men should even assume that the lack of fortifications on our Pacific Coast would make this country an easy prey for an invader. An invasion of the United States by a foreign foe would arouse the patriotism of Americans to a pitch of intensity and sacrifice equal to that which the Japanese attained in their war with Russia. Count Okuma may not think highly of Americans as fighting men, but we are satisfied that his Government is under no delusions on the subject. We may not be a "crazy nation" in war. Our soldiers may not be "madmen," pouring out their lives as water, but they have always been able to give account of themselves in the past, and we are confident that the breed has not degenerated. We hope they will never have occasion to demonstrate their quality in a war with Japan.

AMERICAN
Press Information Bureau
108 Fulton Street, New York.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

NEW YORK

AUG. 12, 1908

AMERICANS AND JAPANESE OPPOSE THE COUNT OKUMA

FRIENDLY FEELING IS SHOWN
AT HOTEL ASTOR LUNCH

Rear Admiral Coghlan, Retired, and
the Ambassador and Consul Gen-
eral Voice Amicable Sentiments
in Representative Gathering.

In sharp contradiction of the cabled utterances of Count Okuma, former Prime Minister of Japan, in which he was quoted as saying that the augmentation of the United States navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan, enthusiastic utterances by prominent representatives of the American and Japanese governments and leading Japanese and American business men were heard at a luncheon given by the Japan Society of New York at the Hotel Astor yesterday. The luncheon was in honor of Thomas J. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan, and the occasion was presided over by Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States. All of the utterances of the various speakers were directly at variance with the position taken by Count Okuma as reported in the press cablegrams from Tokio.

In presenting Ambassador O'Brien, Baron Takahira took pains to lay stress upon the feeling of cordiality and strong friendship which he said now exists between the Americans and the Japanese, and this sentiment was also voiced by other distinguished speakers.

Rear Admiral Joseph H. Coghlan, who lately retired from service in the United States navy to accept the presidency of the Debenture Corporation of New York, spoke strongly in opposition to the claim that the mission of the fleet now in European waters was that of war against Japan.

"I have no doubt in the world," said Admiral Coghlan, "from the preparation and from the feeling of the people of Japan that the reception which our fleet will meet when it has arrived there will be of such a nature that thereafter any fears of anything in the shape of war between the two countries will be permanently allayed."

This sentiment was greeted with great applause from both the American and Japanese guests, and when later the Japanese Consul General declared for perpetual peace and good will between America and Japan the applause was equally demonstrative.

About sixty guests, including Senator Burrows, who placed in nomination for the Presidency Judge Taft, Cornelius N. Bliss, Louis M. Nixon, E. S. A. De Lima, president of the Hungarian-American Bank; Hon. William McCullough, Joseph de Mazaray, Jr., member of Parliament of Hungary; Isidor Straus and others, were in attendance.

In speaking to the toast, "The United States Navy," Rear Admiral Coghlan said: "I merely wish to rise to bid Godspeed and good luck to our Ambassador who is about to return to the duties of his office. We know what has occurred within the last year or two, or even within the time that the Ambassador has served in Japan, and it must be very pleasant to him to reflect that he has been instrumental in increasing the great friendship that had already existed between the two countries and he has taken a great and active part in still further forwarding it."

"I hardly think it is necessary for us to assure anything at this time or for either nationality to do anything in particular to cement the friendship that has existed since the time of our gallant old Commander Perry, when he went to Japan first in 1853, but I think that as Ambassador Takahira has spoken of the fact that our vessels, our fleet is out in the Pacific at the present time, and as a great many of us think, is making a pleasant junketing trip which I unfortunately have not the pleasure of enjoying with them—but old age will come on, you know, when we must give up to the younger fellows—let them have a show in life. (Applause.)"

"I have no doubt in the world, from the preparations and from the feeling of the people of Japan, that the reception which our fleet will meet with when it has arrived there will be of such a nature that thereafter any fears of anything in the

shape of war between the two countries will be permanently allayed. (Applause.)

"They have done everything they could to show us that they are friendly, and we think we have done about all, as a nation, that we could to show them the same. To be sure, there will always be little differences, as there always will be in every well-regulated community, and when we speak of the nations it is merely the community of the world, but if anything can be done, you may rest assured that it will be done on the part of Japan to avoid such."

"We hope to see a great, great gain in every way on the occasion of the visit of the fleet. We ourselves are naturally proud of the fleet because it is the first fleet we have had, and we are proud of it as a hearty youngster who may be expected to grow. In fact, we are quite certain it is worth something now. We hope that it will increase, not that we have any particular object in view, but simply that the United States may always be in a position to hold her own; and then, we don't want anybody to tread on our coat tails."

"We are sure that the farther the fleet goes, that the officers and fellows in the fleet—they are such fine fellows—that they will spread such a knowledge of our people, and the people they meet will gain such a knowledge of our mode of action and our hopes and aspirations for the future, that the visit, anywhere, cannot but result in good. And I am perfectly sure, Mr. Ambassador, that you will lend all the great help that you can to make the visit a success and a means of binding together all the more closely the two nations."

AMERICAN
Press Information Bureau
108 Fulton Street, New York.

GLOBE
NEW YORK CITY
AUG. 14, 1908

AMERICANS IN JAPAN ANGRY

Despatches From New York and
London Are Stirring Up the
War Talk Once More.

TOKIO, Aug. 14.—Special despatches from New York and London printed in Japanese newspapers represent that the recent utterance of Count Okuma attributing the naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a world power is arousing intense indignation and has caused a complete reversion of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout America. The New York newspapers are quoted as editorially urging an American-Chinese alliance for the purpose of offsetting the swiftness of the Japanese. One paper is quoted as giving the views of Wu Ting-fang, Chinese minister to the United States, on the subject of an alliance in which he threatens Japan with "an early evidence of the real power of the American navy."

Americans residing in Tokio, Yokohama, and elsewhere throughout Japan are extremely indignant. They believe that the special despatches exaggerate the tone of the New York newspapers, and it is felt that it is particularly unfortunate that at this time anything should be permitted to retard the increasingly friendly relations of the two nations in view of the elaborate arrangements on foot among the Japanese to welcome the American fleet, and the growing cordiality exhibited on all sides toward Americans. American business men especially regret the publication, because the revival of the anti-Japanese propaganda in America will, they fear, substantially affect gratification to the competing countries represented here, and also seriously damage American trade.

Count Okuma's frequent utterances do not create a ripple here, and his most recent one was passed quite unnoticed by foreigners until the special announced the outcry of the American newspapers. Even among Japanese students and newspapers the first expression then was one of amusement.

Count Okuma is regarded here as a doctrinaire politician who is now completely without political influence except in academic circles. His statement concerning the American navy and President Roosevelt's advocacy of its expansion was undoubtedly brought out by reports of Congressman Hobbs's speech in the Democratic national convention, when he quoted President Roosevelt as predicting an early war with Japan.

The statement which has caused all the comment was an excerpt from a series of articles printed in the Hochi, a Tokio newspaper, which are being written by Count Okuma, reviewing world politics and printed from day to day. When the count returned to-day from the country he said that he was surprised to find that his utterances had been considered purposefully offensive.

"It was only natural," he said, "in reviewing the world's politics to point out that Japan's rise above the horizon had caused the American navy to turn its attention toward the Pacific. It was undoubtedly true that some Americans talk unwisely concerning Japan, but never for an instant have I desired or intended to reflect on the honor and courage of the American navy or its sailors; but it is an uncontrovertible fact that commercial considerations, which materially with all older commercial nations, even when it becomes a question of war. No one will endeavor more earnestly than myself to cultivate cordial relations with America, because I realize that only through such cordial relations can Japan hope to become a really great nation."

The article in question was published in the Hochi Aug. 11. In it Count Okuma attributed the present naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a world power, saying in part:

Judging from the fragmentary speeches of President Roosevelt that have been transmitted here, it is not difficult to infer that the augmentation of the United States navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan.

Count Okuma expressed a doubt, however, that the views and ideas of President Roosevelt would long continue to govern public opinion in America.

INDO-CHINA REPORTS GREATLY EXAGGERATED

Fighting With the Chinese Revolutionists Practically Over.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A semi-official statement issued here to-day declares that the situation in Indo-China, as described in letters received here three days ago, is greatly exaggerated. In these communications it was said, among other things,

that a revolution
and that during
salvoes of
four native officers
were killed.
As a matter of
with the Chinese
likely at an end
time is not serious
there any evidence

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American Press Information Bureau
106 & 108, Fulton Street, New York City

NEW YORK CITY

AUG. 15, 1901

OKUMA'S HORNET NEST

Stir in Japan Over False Reports of America's Attitude.

Tokio, Aug. 14.—Special dispatches from New York and London printed in Japanese newspapers represent that the recent utterance of Count Okuma, attributing the naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan as a world power, is arousing intense indignation, and has caused a complete recrudescence of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout America. The New York newspapers are quoted as editorially urging an American-Chinese alliance for the purpose of offsetting the belligerency of the Japanese. There is also a quotation attributed to Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, on the subject of an alliance, in which he threatens Japan with "an early evidence of the real power of the American navy."

Americans living in Tokio, Yokohama and elsewhere throughout Japan are extremely indignant. They believe that the dispatches exaggerate the tone of the New York newspapers, and feel that it is particularly unfortunate that at this time anything should be permitted to retard the increasingly friendly relations of the two nations. American business men especially regret the publications. Count Okuma's frequent utterances do not create a ripple here, and his most recent one was almost unnoticed until the dispatches announced the outcry of the American newspapers. Among Japanese statesmen and editors the first expression even then was one of amusement. Count Okuma is regarded here as a politician who is now completely without political influence except in academic circles. His statement concerning the American navy and President Roosevelt's advocacy of its expansion was undoubtedly brought out by reports of Congressman Hobson's speech in the Democratic National Convention, when he quoted President Roosevelt as predicting an early war with Japan.

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When Count Okuma returned to-day from the country he said that he was surprised to find that his utterances had been considered purposely offensive. He said:

It was only natural in reviewing the world's politics to point out that Japan's rise above the horizon had caused the American navy to turn its attention toward the Pacific. It is undoubtedly true that some Americans talk unwisely concerning Japan, but never for an instant have I desired or intended to reflect on the honor and courage of the American navy or its sailors. It is an incontrovertible fact, however, that commercial considerations weigh materially with all older commercial nations, even when it becomes a question of war. No one will endeavor more earnestly than myself to cultivate cordial relations with America, because I realize that only through such cordial relations can Japan hope to become a really great nation.

In an article published in the "Hochi," on August 11, Count Okuma attributed the present naval expansion policy of the United States to the sudden rise of Japan to the importance of a world power, saying in part:

Judging from the fragmentary speeches of President Roosevelt, which have been transmitted here, it is not difficult to infer that the augmentation of the United States navy in the Pacific is directed at Japan.

Count Okuma expressed a doubt, however, that the views and ideas of President Roosevelt would long continue to govern public opinion in America.

A DENIAL FROM MINISTER WU.

Never Expressed Opinion Regarding an American-Chinese Alliance.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, smiled when he read the dispatch from Tokio, which referred to an interview alleged to have been given by him on the subject of an American-Chinese alliance.

"No," said he, "of course I never said that or anything like it. I remember the occasion well enough. A correspondent of one of the New York papers came here and called my attention to the statement of the possible alliance between China and the United States. He asked me what I thought of it. I told him that whatever I thought of it personally, it would be manifestly improper for me as a minister to say anything about it, except that it was quite interesting. My country sends me here to transact diplomatic business, and, of course, I have no right to express an outside opinion on international matters. I am glad of the opportunity to deny ever having given such an interview, and would be glad if you would say so for me."