

Enclosure with Mr. Wright's No. 8 of Oct 8, 1906.

Translation.

RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

("Kokumin Shinbun", September 28, 1906.)

On account of the existence of one or two little affairs or questions requiring negotiations or solution, some startling reports or strange rumors are being circulated, and the public is often surprised just because they are quite absurd or unfounded.

Sometime ago a rumor was current to the effect that Japan had territorial ambition in the direction of the South Seas, and that she was after the Philippine Islands, America's Far Eastern colony. The rumor came and disappeared like smoke. When the revised Customs Tariff Law was promulgated, it was reported that Japan was intending to exclude American goods by erecting a high tariff wall. Still later, since the opening of Manchuria began to attract the attention of the Powers, Japan has been suspected of intending to ignore her pledge made to the world and of monopolizing the resources of Manchuria. Another rumor is that Japan accords special protection to her steamship companies in order to drive American shipping out of the Pacific. The last but not the least of all is the charge that the anti-foreign agitation in China is backed by Japanese instigation.

Nevertheless real facts are more potent than an endless number of rumors. All these rumors and false reports have been disproved by eloquent facts and have disappeared like mist nobody knows when. But why do the originators circulate such wild rumors? They must either be actuated by their own selfish motives to attempt to estrange Japan from the United States or be too shortsighted

to

to see the general trend of affairs in the world.

The question of the Japanese poachers in the Aleutian Islands remains to be settled between Japan and America. The two nations are one in hoping to settle this question amicably without treating it as a serious international complication. It should be remembered that as the relations between the two countries grow more intimate and the intercourse more developed, little affairs or complications like this must sometimes arise. Though, for instance, our people are justified in complaining of the highly unfair treatment accorded the Japanese residents in California, it must not be forgotten that it is only in a part of one State of the United States. Our nation is fully aware of the fact that what is being done in California does not represent the will of the American nation as a whole or of the Washington Government. We are also confident that like Japan America has no intention of allowing any little affair interfere with the friendly relations between the two countries.

As we have from time to time emphasized in these columns, the friendship between Japan and the United States is both historic and unique. There is identity of interests between the two and no conflict. The policies of the one country are common to those of the other, and there is nothing contradictory between them. We hope that the friendship existing between the two countries will grow profounder, and there is reason to believe that the relations between the two will become still more intimate. It is to be noted that both countries make civilization and progress their common ideals, and they stand for peace and humanity. Their endeavor to fulfil this common mission and the permanence of their profound friendship may indeed be said to be indispensable factors in the politics of the Far East and of

Translation.

RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

("Kokumin Shinbun", September 28, 1906.)

On account of the existence of one or two little affairs or questions regarding negotiations or solution, some startling reports or strange rumors are being circulated, and the public is often surprised just because they are quite absurd or unfounded.

Sometimes also a rumor was current to the effect that Japan had territorial ambition in the direction of the South Seas, and that she was after the Philippine Islands, America's Far Eastern colony. The rumor came and disappeared like smoke. When the revised Customs Tariff Law was promulgated, it was reported that Japan was intending to exclude American goods by erecting a high tariff wall. Still later, since the opening of Manchuria began to attract the attention of the Powers, Japan has been suspected of intending to ignore her pledge made to the world and of monopolizing the resources of Manchuria. Another rumor is that Japan accords special protection to her steamship companies in order to drive American shipping out of the Pacific. The last but not the least of all is the charge that the anti-foreign agitation in China is backed by Japanese instigation.

Nevertheless real facts are more potent than an endless number of rumors. All these rumors and false reports have been disproved by eloquent facts and have disappeared like mist nobody knows when. But why do they originate and circulate such wild rumors? They must either be actuated by their own selfish motives to attempt to estrange Japan from the United States or be too shortsighted

to see the general trend of affairs in the world. The question of the Japanese presence in the Aleutian Islands remains to be settled between Japan and America. The two nations are one in hoping to settle this question amicably without treating it as a serious international complication. It should be remembered that as the relations between the two countries grow more intimate and the intercourse more developed, little affairs or complications like this must sometimes arise. Though, for instance, our people are justified in complaining of the highly unfair treatment accorded the Japanese residents in California, it must not be forgotten that it is only in a part of one State of the United States. Our nation is fully aware of the fact that what is being done in California does not represent the will of the American nation as a whole or of the Washington Government. We are also confident that like Japan America has no intention of allowing any little affair interfere with the friendly relations between the two countries.

As we have from time to time emphasized in these columns, the friendship between Japan and the United States is both historic and unique. There is identity of interest between the two and no conflict. The policies of the one country are common to those of the other, and there is nothing contradictory between them. We hope that the friendship existing between the two countries will grow stronger, and there is reason to believe that the relations between the two will become still more intimate. It is to be noted that both countries make civilization and progress their common ideals, and they stand for peace and humanity. Their endeavor to fulfill this common mission and the permanence of their profound friendship may indeed be said to be indispensable factors in the politics of the Far East and to

of the world.

The commercial relations binding together the two countries will hereafter become still closer. At this time we are specially anxious to have the commercial treaties between the two countries revised under the principle of reciprocity. On account of the necessity to protect her own products, the United States had once to prevent foreign goods from coming in by erecting a high tariff wall. However, her industries have made long strides, her national strength has increased, and her manufactures are more than enough for home consumption. The surplus of supply over demand has to be exported, and there is no necessity of clinging to the time-honored policy of protection. Nor is it to the interests of the United States to do so. For these reasons, we held that it is to the interests of both countries to revise their commercial treaties upon the basis of reciprocity and to try to develop the trade between them. The remarkable growth of wealth in the United States makes it necessary for capital to flow out of the country, while the investment in this country of the abundant resources of our friendly neighbor will be most welcome.

The two countries have one and the same mission to fulfill; their policies and interests are common to each other. We hope, and indeed we have reason to hope, that, if, in addition to this fact, the two countries be bound by ties of commerce and of capital, their relations will grow still more intimate. Their fair-minded people of both countries are one in entertaining this hope. Should any small complication or question arise in the future and should any persons take advantage of the occasion to attempt to treacherously estrange the one country from the other, we sincerely hope that those fair-minded people will not be moved or misled thereby but endeavor to maintain the friendly intercourse that has long existed between the two countries.