

海牙万国
平和會議

日本外交文書

第二卷

第一章 第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関シ米國ノ提唱
及各国賛同ノ態度

一 明治三十七年十月四日 米國駐劄高平公使ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル萬国々會議員
連合ノ意向報告ノ件

附屬書一 第十二回萬国國會議員連合會出

席議員名

二 同右連合會次第順序

三 同右連合會幹事長ノ米大統領ニ

要請ノ次第

四 右ニ對スル歐洲列國ノ態度

五 「ボストン」ニ於ケル「ヘイ」國

務長官演說

公第一三二號

第一章 第二回平和會議ノ提唱ト各国賛同ノ態度 一

インターパリーヤメンタリーユニオンインター
各国々會議員連合會及萬国平和會議開會ニ関ス
ル件
ナショナルピースコンGRES

兼テ當國ニ於テ開會ノ順ニ當リ居タル第十二回各國々會議
員連合會ハ今般愈々當國政府ノ招請ニ依リ別紙甲号目錄ノ
通りノ會員本月初旬聖路易ニ參集シ同十二日ヨリ三日間該
會ヲ同地ニ開キ當國政府ヨリハ國務省一等次官ルーミス氏
之ニ出席シ開會初日ニ於テ大統領ノ名代トシテ該會ニ對シ
丁重ナル挨拶アリ翌十三日ヨリ列國間ニ於ケル平和維持ノ
方法ニ付キ別紙乙号（仏文）第一頁所載ノ順序ヲ以テ引続
キ二日間會議ヲ開キ大約同号第三、四、頁ニ掲ケタル通ノ
決議ヲナシ右ニテ會議ヲ了ハリ會員一同ハ各所遊覽ノ上客

一

月廿三日当府ニ帰着セシニ翌廿四日大統領ハ同會員ヲ白亜館ニ招待引見セシ趣ノ処其席上ニ於テ同会幹事長瑞西國々會議員ドクトル、ゴバット氏ハ別紙丙号ノ通り聖路易決議ノ旨趣ニ基キ國際間紛議ノ仲裁方法其他各國間ニ生スル諸問題ヲ平和的ニ処理スル方法ニ付キ海牙會議ニ於テ決議ノ都合ニ至ラサリシ事項ニ関シ再ヒ海牙會議ヲ開設シテ之ヲ確定スルコトニ尽力セラレンコトヲ希望スル旨申出タルニ大統領ハ之ニ対シ右ハ極メテ同意ノ義ニ付キ出来得ル限り近キ将来ニ於テ列國ヲ誘引シテ再ヒ海牙會議ヲ開キ世界ノ平和維持ニ関スル目的ヲ達スル様力カスヘキ旨相答ヘラレタル趣ニ有之候然ルニ右ハ目下日露開戦中ナルヲ以テ時節柄殊ノ外世上ノ耳目ヲ聳動シ当國ニ於テモ種々ノ議論ヲ惹起シタル次第ノ処歐洲列國ニ於テ右大統領ノ声言ニ対スル態度ニ関シ別紙丁号ノ通り報告有之候旨当國新聞ハ掲載有之右ニ依レハ此際本件ニ対スル列國ノ態度ハ極メテ区々ニ亘ル様見受テラレ候得共大統領並ニ当國政府カ本件ニ関シテ取ラントスル措置ハ如何ナル程度ノモノニシテ又如何ナル時機ヲ撰フ積リナルヤ一応其底意ヲ承知致シ置ク必要アリト存シ内々注意致居リ候処本月二日國務長官ハ一氏ハポストン市ニ於テ開ケル第十三回萬國平和會議(是レハ

Hon. R. R. HITT.
Hon. J. E. BURTON.
Hon. HUGH A. DINSMORE.
Hon. WM. P. HEPBURN.
Mrs. HEPBURN.
Hon. JACOB RUPPERT, Jr.
Hon. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS.
Hon. S. J. BARROWS.
Hon. WM. A. RODENBERG.
Hon. JAMES L. SLAYDEN.
Mrs. SLAYDEN.
Hon. JOHN LIND.

AUSTRIA.

WLADIMIR RITTER VON OLEKSOW GNIEWOSZ,
Member of Reichsrath, Chamberlain.
WLADIMIR RITTER VON OLEKSOW GNIEWOSZ,
Jun.
Dr. BARON OTAKAR DE PRAZAK, Member of
Reichsrath.
JOSEPH BRDLIK, Member of Reichsrath.
VLADIMIR BRDLIK.
VAGLAV KARBUS, Member of Reichsrath.
RITTER VON DULEBA, Member of Reichsrath.

私人的ノ性質ニシテ前國務長官フオスター氏等専ラ斡旋シ居ルモノ) 開会ノ席上ニ於テ別紙戊号ノ通り演説セシ趣ニテ右ニ依レハ当國政府ハ本件ニ関シ日露戦争継続中具体的ノ措置ヲ取ルモノトハ認め難ク目下ノ処極東戦局ニ対シ何等直接ノ關係ヲ生スルニハ至ラサルヘシト存候間御參考迄此段申進候 敬具

明治三十七年十月四日

在米 特命全權公使 高平 小五郎(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村寿太郎殿

(附屬書一)

第十二回萬國議員連合会出席議員名

MEMBERS OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY
PARTY ON ITS TOUR OF THE UNITED
STATES AS GUESTS OF THE NATION.

AMERICA.

Hon. RICHARD BARTHOLDT, Chairman of the
Committee of Congress on the Interparliamen-
tary Union.
Mrs. BARTHOLDT.
Hon. R. F. BROUSSARD.

Prof. V. PHILIPPOVICH, Member of Landtag.
Dr. M. BAUMFELD, Redacteur.

BELGIUM.

G. FRANCOOTTE, Minister of Labor, Deputy.
HOUZEAU DE LEHAIE, Senator.
Le Comte GOBIET D'ALVIELLA, Senator, Secre-
tary of the Senate.
H. BERGMANN, Senator.
H. LA FONTAINE, Senator.
Mme. LA FONTAINE.
EMILE HUET, Senator.
LOUIS DE SADELEER, Deputy.
G. HELLEPUTTE, Deputy.
EMILE TIBBAUT, Deputy.
Baron ALBERT D'HUART, Deputy.
HENRY CARTON DE WIART, Deputy.
Mme. CARTON DE WIART.
EMILE VANDERVELDE, Deputy.
RAYMOND VAN DE VENNE, Deputy.
Mme. VAN DE VENNE.
Mlle. VAN DE VANNE.
EMILE BRAUN, Deputy.
Mlle. BRAUN.

LEON BROQUET, Former Deputy.
J. CARLIER, Former Deputy.
HECTOR VAN DOORSLAER, Clerk of the House of Deputies.

DENMARK.

M. V. KRABBE, Vice-President of House.
WILLIAM BLUHME, Member of Parliament.

ENGLAND.

Hon. P. STANHOPE, M. P., President of Group.
W. RANDAL-CREMER, M. P., Hon. Sec. of Group.
S. T. EVANS, M. P.
CORRIE GRANT, M. P.
Mrs. GRANT.
Col. PRYCE-JONES, M. P.
THOS. LOUGH, M. P.
J. A. THOMAS, M. P.
Mrs. THOMAS.
Dr. E. C. THOMPSON, M. P.
Mrs. THOMPSON.
Sir HOWARD VINCENT, M. P.
J. WILSON, M. P.
Mrs. WILSON.

FRANCE.

M. COCHERY, Pres. of French Group, Deputy.
M. PAUL STRAUSS, Vice-Pres. of French Group, Senator.
Mme. PAUL STRAUSS.
M. Dr. DELBET, Vice-Pres. of French Group, Deputy.
M. ARMEZ, Deputy.
M. AYRAL.
M. DE. BERNIS.
M. BOUCHER.
M. CAZAUVEIHL, Deputy.
M. G. CHASTENET, Deputy.
M. J. COCHERY, Jr.
M. DELESSEUX.
M. DESPORGES.
M. ALF. DUCHAUFFOUR.
Mme. DUCHAUFFOUR.
M. FALLIERES, General Secretary.
M. FORGEMOL DE BOSTQUENARD, Senator.
M. DE GEOFFRE DE CHABRIGNAC.
M. G. GERALD, Deputy.
M. GOTTERON, Senator.
M. BARON DE GRANDMAISON, Deputy.
M. JANET, Deputy.

Capt. D. V. PIRIE, M. P.
Mrs. PIRIE.
J. BRYN-ROBERTS, M. P.
Miss BRYN-ROBERTS.
J. CALDWELL, M. P.
Miss CALDWELL.
ALFRED DAVIES, M. P.
FRED. MADDISON, ex-M. P.
WILLIAM O'DOHERTY, M. P.
Miss O'DOHERTY.
CHAS. D'DOHERTY.
T. SNAPE, ex-M. P.
W. P. BYLES, ex-M. P.
Mrs. BYLES.
Dr. G. B. CLARK, ex-M. P.
Mrs. CLARK.
J. W. SPEAR, M. P.
Miss SPEAR.
Miss IDA SPEAR.
J. JORDAN, M. P.
ARTHUR PRIESTLEY, M. P.
HERBERT WHITELEY, M. P.

M. PAUL LE ROUX, Senator.
M. Dr. LACHAUD, Deputy.
M. P. LAROZE, ex-Deputy.
M. LANDRY.
Mme. LANDRY.
M. MABILLEAU.
M. NOEL, Deputy.
M. ROCH, Deputy.
Mme. ROCH.
M. RIGAL, Deputy.
M. DE SAINTE-CROIX, Secretary.
M. THUILLIER, Senator.
Mme. THUILLIER.
M. THUILLIER, Jr.

GERMANY.

Dr. ARENDT, Member of Reichstag.
Prof. HOFFMANN, Member of Reichstag.
Herr. GERSTENBERGER, Member of Reichstag.
Dr. HAUPTMANN, Member of Landtag.

HUNGARY.

Count ALBERT APONYI, President Chamber of Deputies, Privy Councillor, Chamberlain to the King.

ARISTIDE DE DESSEWFFY, Secretary of Hungarian Group.
 Mlle. Sophie DE DESSEWFFY.
 BELA KUBIK, Deputy.
 GEZA DE LATINOVITS, Deputy.
 LOUIS DE LEVAY, Former Deputy.
 Dr. GEORGES DE LUKACS, Former Deputy.
 MICHEL MAURER D'URAMOS, Former Deputy.
 Dr. LOUIS HEINRICH.
 Dr. ALEXANDRE DE MOHAY, Deputy, Secretary of State for the Department of Justice.
 Mme. ALEXANDRE DE MOHAY.
 Dr. CHARLES NEMETHY.
 JOSEPH NOVAK, Deputy.
 Dr. GEZA DE PAP, Deputy.
 Baron LOUIS PIRET BIHAIN, Member Upper House.
 JOSEPH DE PIUKOVITS, Deputy.
 Dr. ALADAR RAJK, Deputy.
 Dr. BELA DE RUDNYANSZKY, Deputy.
 GEZA DE SALAMON, Jr., Deputy.
 BELA DE BARABAS, Deputy.
 Mme. BELA DE BARABAS.
 Count ETIENNE BETHLEN, Deputy.

AURATE CSATHO, Redacteur.

ITALY.

Hon. Marquis DI SANGIULIANO, Pres.
 Hon. Prince B. ODESCALCHI, V-Pres. Senator.
 Hon. Prof. A. BRUNIALTI, V-Pres. Deputy.
 Mr. G. B. BRUNIALTI.
 Hon. Count GIUSEPPE BRACCI, Deputy.
 Hon. A. CAPECE MINUTOLO, Marquis Di Bugnano, Deputy.
 Hon. Prof. E. CICCOTTI, Deputy.
 Hon. Marquis COLONEL C. COMPANS, Deputy.
 Marquis L. COMPANS.
 Hon. F. DI PALMA, Deputy.
 Hon. Colonel GALILETTI DI CADILHAC, Deputy.
 Hon. EDOARDO DANE0, Deputy.
 Madame DANE0.
 Hon. Count A. LUCERNARI, Deputy.
 Hon. DI STEFANO, Deputy.
 Madame DI STEFANO.
 Hon. A. VISOCCHI, Deputy.
 Hon. A. PAVIA, Deputy.
 Hon. COM. G. CERRUTI, ex-Deputy.
 Hon. G. D'ANDREA, Deputy.

Countess ETIENNE BETHLEN.
 FRANCOIS BLASKOVICS, Deputy.
 BELA DE BOTKA, Deputy.
 JULES DE CSORGHEO, Deputy.
 ALEXANDRE DE DOBIECZKI, Deputy.
 ELEMER DE DOMAHIDY, Deputy.
 PAUL DE DOMAHIDY.
 ANDRE GYORGY, Former Deputy.
 Mme. ANDRE GYORGY.
 L'Abbe JEAN HOCK, Deputy.
 Baron JOSEPH INKEY, Deputy.
 LEOPOLD DE KALLAY, Deputy.
 ELEMER DE KALLAY.
 Dr. ALEXANDRE SIMONYI-SAMADAM, Deputy.
 Dr. DESIRE DE SZULYOVSKY, Deputy.
 Mme. DESIRE DE SZULYOVSKY.
 FERDINAND D'URMANCZY, Deputy.
 ZOLTAN DE ZMESKAL.
 BELA DE VERMES, Former Deputy.
 Mme. BELA DE VERMES.
 Count GEORGE KAROLYI, Deputy.
 LADISLAUS DE HAMORY, Deputy.
 FRANCOIS STEINER, Deputy.

Marquis THEODOLI DI SAN VITO, Sec.

NETHERLANDS.

Mr. DE RAS, ex-Deputy.
 Mr. TYDEMAN, Deputy.
 JOSEPH MUTSAERS.
 Mr. C. V. GERRITSEN, Deputy.
 Mme. GERRITSEN.
 Dr. ALETIA JACOBS.
 Mr. A. BOUMAN, ex-Deputy.
 Mlle. C. M. BOUMAN.

NORWAY.

M. JOHN LUND, Deputy, President of the Delegation, Former President of the Lagthing.
 Mlle. RAGNHILD LUND.
 M. BRANDT, Deputy.
 Mme. BRANDT.
 M. BERNHARD HANSEN, Deputy.

PORTUGAL.

Dr. JOAO DE PAIVA, Former Deputy.

ROUMANIA.

General CONSTANTIN PILAT, Former Senator.

CONSTANTIN FOTIN, Former Senator, M. D.,
Attorney at Law.
GEORGE SEFENDAKE, Former Senator and Deputy.
STANISLAS CIHOSKI, Deputy.

SWEDEN.

Mr. ERNST BECKMAN, Deputy (President of the
Delegation).
Mr. JOHN OLSSON, Deputy (Secretary of the
Delegation).
Mr. G. O. V. LINDGREN, Deputy.
Mr. ALBERT WOODS BECKMAN, Press Correspondent of the Delegation.
Miss LOULETTE BECKMAN.
Mr. DANIEL LINDGREN.
Mr. O. H. LINDGREN.

SWITZERLAND.

Dr. GOBAT, Deputy.
Mlle. GOBAT.
CH. KINZELBACH.
ALFRED BRUSTLEIN, Deputy.
HERMAN GREULICH, Deputy and son.
HEINRICH SCHERRER, Deputy.
Dr. ALBERT STUDER, Deputy.

SPECIAL GUESTS.

Mr. FRED B. RHODES, representing the Treasury
Department.
Mr. JOHN S. MARTIN, Jr., representing the State
Department.
Mr. F. M. BARBER, Associated Press.
Mr. HENRY EELAND, Publishers' Press Association.
WM. O. McDOWELL, LL. D.
Miss PAULINE McDOWELL.
Mr. HAYNE DAVIS, Special Press Representative
of President Bartholdt.
Dr. ROBERT S. FREDMAN, Attending Physician.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES.

E. O. McDOWELL.
HENRY RAYMOND MUSSEY.

(並譯註1)

第十一回國會議員聯合會次第順序

UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE.

POUR

L'ARBITRAGE INTERNATIONAL

ORDRE DU JOUR.

DE LA XII. CONFERENCE (SAINT LOUIS, 1904)

1° Election du président et des vice-présidents.
2° Allocations des délégués des groupes.

3° Proposition concernant la guerre actuelle. Rapporteur : M. le Comte Goblet d'Alviella.

4° Développement des idées pacifiques ; accords internationaux ; progrès à réaliser dans ce domaine. Rapporteur : M. Gobat, conseiller national suisse.

5° Invitation aux puissances de convoquer une deuxième session de la Conférence tenue à La Haye en 1899, pour délibérer sur les questions suivantes, savoir : a) Les points ajournés par la Conférence de la Haye, b) La négociation de traités d'arbitrage entre les nations qui seront représentées à cette conférence, c) l'opportunité de créer un Congrès international qui se réunirait périodiquement pour discuter les questions internationales. Rapporteur : M. Burton, membre du Congrès des Etats Unis.

6° Opportunité de la révision de la Convention de Genève, spécialement au point de vue de l'emploi des explosifs et des dangers auxquels ils

exposent les neutres. Rapporteur : M. le Comte Albert Apponyi.

7° Protection de la propriété privée sur mer en temps de guerre. Rapporteur : M. Hepburn, membre du Congrès des Etats-Unis.

8° Moyens de renforcer l'action de l'Union interparlementaire. Rapporteur : M. Gobat, Conseil-
ler national suisse.

9° Rapport de l'administrateur du Bureau interparlementaire.

10° Nomination des membres du Conseil interparlementaire.

11° Epoque et siège de la prochaine Conférence.

12° Imprévu.

UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE,

Le Secrétaire Général : Dr. GOBAT,

Conseiller national suisse.

PROJETS DE RESOLUTIONS.

Ad 3. de l'ordre du jour : La conférence interparlementaire, émue par les horreurs de la guerre qui se poursuit en Extrême-Orient entre deux Etats civilisés

et regrettant que les puissances signataires des conventions de la Haye n'aient pu avoir recours aux clauses qui les invitent à offrir leur médiation dès l'ouverture des hostilités,

Prie les puissances signataires des conventions de la Haye d'intervenir au moment opportun auprès des belligérants pour faciliter le rétablissement de la paix et charge le Bureau interparlementaire de porter la présente résolution à la connaissance des dites puissances.

Ad 4. La Conférence exprime sa vive satisfaction au sujet du développement des idées pacifiques pendant l'année dernière, notamment de la conclusion de traités d'arbitrage entre la France et la Grande-Bretagne, la France et l'Italie, la France et l'Espagne, qui doivent être suivis de conventions d'arbitrage entre d'autres Etats; elle voit dans les accords récemment conclus entre la France et la Grande-Bretagne pour l'arrangement des questions coloniales qui étaient litigieuses depuis longtemps entre ces deux puissances, un événement heureux et important, et invite les autres gouvernements à procéder de la même manière en supplantant, si faire se peut, d'un commun accord, des

Ad 6. Considérant que la navigation et le commerce des Etats neutres souffrent un dommage et des événements sérieux résultant de l'usage des mines flottantes dans les récentes opérations militaires, la conférence exprime le désir que les conventions concernant les usages de la guerre soient révisées en vue d'éviter les dangers dont il s'agit.

Ad 7. La conférence prie ses membres d'engager les parlements auxquels ils appartiennent à inviter les gouvernements à faire reconnaître par une conférence internationale le principe du droit des gens de l'inviolabilité de la propriété privée sur mer en temps de guerre.

Ad 8. Dans le but de renforcer l'action de l'Union interparlementaire, il est désirable:

- a) que les groupes interparlementaires aient une forte organisation, qu'ils s'occupent spécialement des questions internationales et qu'ils concentrent des actions préparatoires ou décisives dans leurs parlements;
- b) qu'il soit reconnu que les membres des groupes interparlementaires sont, en vue des actions concertées, solidaires, sans distinction des fractions politiques auxquelles ils peuvent appartenir;

différends invétérés qui pourraient amener un jour de graves complications, s'ils n'étaient arrangés à temps par une entente mutuelle.

Ad 5. Considérant que l'opinion publique éclairée et l'esprit de la civilisation moderne exigent que les différends entre nations soient réglés de la même manière que les contestations entre individus, c'est-à-dire par des cours de justice et conformément à des principes légaux reconnus.

La conférence demande que les divers gouvernements du monde entier délèguent des représentants à une conférence internationale qui devra se réunir à l'époque et au lieu désignés par eux pour délibérer sur les questions suivantes, savoir:

- a) Les points ajoutés par la Conférence de la Haye,
- b) La négociation de traités d'arbitrage entre les nations qui seront représentées à cette conférence,
- c) L'opportunité de créer un Congrès international qui se réunirait périodiquement pour discuter les questions internationales,

Et décide de prier respectueusement et instamment le Président des Etats-Unis d'inviter toutes les nations à se faire représenter à cette conférence.

c) que les groupes interparlementaires répandent dans leurs parlements, traduites dans la langue du pays, toutes les communications qui leur seront faites par les organes de l'Union interparlementaire;

d) que l'Union interparlementaire ait un organe de publicité;

e) que le Bureau interparlementaire soit organisé de telle sorte qu'il puisse centraliser et coordonner tous les documents relatifs aux affaires diplomatiques et en communiquer des extraits utiles quand il le jugera nécessaire;

f) que le Bureau interparlementaire soit constitué en personne juridique.

Le Conseil interparlementaire est invité à exécuter immédiatement la résolution f et pour le surplus, en tant que besoin, à soumettre des propositions à la prochaine Conférence.

(附屬書三)

萬國国会議員会幹事長ダクトル、ゴハット氏國際紛争ノ平和的処理方法ニシキ海牙會議開催ニ尽力セラルヘンコトヲ希望スル旨大統領招待席上ニ於ケル申出ト大統領快諾ヘ次第

PRESIDENT FOR PEACE

WILL ISSUE CALL FOR ANOTHER
CONGRESS AT THE HAGUE.

ANNOUNCED AT WHITE HOUSE

Mr. Roosevelt's Response to Request Submitted by Delegates of the Interparliamentary Union—Visit of the Party Concluded by a Banquet Last Evening—Washington Statue Decorated.

President Roosevelt announced yesterday afternoon that, at an early date, he would ask the nations of the world to join in a second congress at The Hague for the promotion of arbitration.

The occasion of the announcement was the reception by the President of the delegates of the Interparliamentary Union, who arrived here on Friday, after having been in session at St. Louis. At that session the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas enlightened public opinion and the spirit of modern civilization alike demand that controversies between nations be settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are settled, that is, by

to participate in a second peace conference, whose work should be supplemental to that of The Hague conference, was received by those present with enthusiastic applause. The delegates cheered and clapped their hands for nearly a full minute, and at the conclusion of the President's address they embraced the opportunity personally and individually to congratulate him very cordially.

At 2:30 p. m. about 150 delegates to the Interparliamentary Union, accompanied by perhaps a score of ladies and headed by Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, the president of the Union, marched as a body to the White House. They assembled in the East Room, in a semicircle, facing the entrance from the main corridor. Ten minutes later, the President, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Col. Charles S. Brownell, his military aid: Maj. Charles MacCauley and two or three military and naval attaches, was ushered into the presence of distinguished assemblage of legislators and parliamentarians.

Representative Bartholdt introduced the assemblage to the President and stated, in brief, the object of their meeting. He spoke, in part, as follows:

the judgment of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law:

This conference requests that the several governments of the world send delegates to an international conference, to be convened at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the consideration of the following questions:

First—Questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed the wish that a future conference be called.

Second—The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

Third—The advisability of creating a congress of nations to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

And respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference.

Received with Applause.

The President's acceptance of the terms of the resolution and the announcement of his purpose to promote the peace of the world by inviting all nations

Mr. Bartholdt's Reply.

Mr. President: I have the honor, as president of the Interparliamentary Union, to present to you the delegates of that organization who have attended the twelfth conference for the promotion of international arbitration, recently held at St. Louis, the first of its kind in the United States, and who are now about to return to their European homes after a tour of a part of our great country, which they have made as guests of the nation and upon the special invitation of the Congress of the United States.

Fourteen different countries of Europe, and including the American Congress, fifteen parliaments of the world are represented here by actual bearers of mandates from the people to pay their respects to you, sir, and to advise you of the purpose of their noble mission.

The Interparliamentary Union, which they represent, is composed of members of national legislative bodies who believe that peace between the several nations is just as desirable as peace between individuals of one and the same nation, and that peace can be secured and maintained by exactly the same means, namely, by arbitration.

This organization looks upon you, Mr. President, as a friend of its cause ever since you have, by actual performance, recognized The Hague Court, and had referred to it the Venezuela controversy, though you had yourself been asked to arbitrate. It is now generally admitted that this, your action, together with the Pius fund precedent, which also occurred under your administration, saved the life of that great international tribunal. The American people being committed by these and many other precedents to the principles of international arbitration, it is the belief of those present that the people, irrespective of party, would applaud your taking the initiative in the convening of a second conference of governments which, we hope and trust, would result in the completion of the work begun at The Hague, the negotiation of further arbitration treaties, and in the establishment of an international parliament for the consideration of questions which are of common concern to all.

Presented by Dr. Gobat.

Mr. Bartholdt then introduced to President Roosevelt Dr. Albert Gobat, of Switzerland, general secretary of

the Interparliamentary Union, who presented formally to President Roosevelt the resolutions of the union requesting him to call a second conference. Dr. Gobat addressed the President in French, with which the President is familiar, his speech being in part as follows:

The Hague conference, unfortunately, had to postpone several questions it had intended to discuss, particularly the most important one of all, especially for Europe, that concerning the limitation of armaments. Five years have since elapsed, and no one has thought of calling a second conference of the states, the new conference that The Hague convention of July 19, 1899, had itself provided for.

We look upon this institution as the starting point of the most important evolution ever entered into by mankind. It will at last embody the brotherhood of peoples, that community of the intellectual and material interests of nations that has always existed; but never, until this day, so imperatively demanded that it be recognized, furthered, and protected. The general conference of states will regulate for the latter that which has been regulated for private persons for

Expression of Thanks.

Mr. Gobat expressed the hope that the President would comply with the wishes of the Interparliamentary Union, and that success would crown his initiative. After presenting the resolutions, Mr. Gobat said:

Mr. President, I have discharged the official duty with which I was intrusted. I venture to assume another, and feel confident that my action will receive the approval of all the members of European parliaments. We thank you, Mr. President, from the depth of our hearts for having been pleased to join in the friendly invitation extended to the Interparliamentary Union by the Congress of the United States by sending us an invitation in the name of your government and in your own. We express the most sincere wishes for the success of your political acts, for your happiness and that of your family, for the happiness and prosperity of the United States, whose infinite horizon is equalled by nothing save the breadth of views and the spirit of the independence of the descendants of Washington and Franklin.

In response to Dr. Gobat's speech, President Roosevelt delivered the following address:

fifty centuries; they will make international arbitration compulsory; they will see to it that treaties are faithfully observed; they will avert disputes; they will relieve the people of overwhelming burdens imposed by criminal whims. But in order to accomplish its duty, this institution must also be made the foundation of a political organization of the world. To that end, the contemplated conferences must be periodical, and, if I may here express a personal idea, they must, during the time intervening between these general assemblies, have an organ vested with certain supervising, directing, and executive powers. This will prove to be the first stage of an international political organization similar to that which now exists in the United States and in my own country, Switzerland.

The Interparliamentary conference of St. Louis has deemed you, Mr. President, to be especially fitted to assume the initiative of a second general assembly of the states. We are aware that in applying to you we address ourselves to an earnest defender of international justice, and we bear in mind that you were the first head of a government who turned the governments toward the permanent court of arbitration of The Hague.

Gentlemen of the Interparliamentary Union: I greet you with profound pleasure as representatives in a special sense of the great international movement for peace and good will among the nations of the earth. It is a matter of gratification to all Americans that we have had the honor of receiving you here as the nation's guests. You are men skilled in the practical work of government in your several countries: and this fact adds weight to your championship of the cause of international justice. I thank you for your kind allusions to what the government of the United States has accomplished for the policies you have at heart, and I assure you that this government's attitude will continue unchanged in reference thereto. We are even now taking steps to secure arbitration treaties with all other governments which are willing to enter into them with us.

Call at an Early Date.

In response to your resolutions I shall at an early date ask the other nations to join in a second congress at The Hague. (Applause.) I feel, as I am sure you do, that our efforts should take the shape of pushing

forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague, and that whatever is now done should appear not as something divergent therefrom, but as a continuance thereof. At the first conference at The Hague several questions were left unsettled, and it was expressly provided that there should be a second conference. A reasonable time has elapsed, and I feel that your body has shown sound judgment in concluding that a second conference should now be called to carry some steps further toward completion the work of the first. It would be visionary to expect too immediate success for the great cause you are championing: but very substantial progress can be made if we strive with resolution and good sense toward the goal of securing among the nations of the earth, as among the individuals of each nation, a just sense of responsibility in each toward others. The right and the responsibility must go hand in hand. Our efforts must be unceasing, both to secure in each nation full acknowledgment of the rights of others and to bring about in each nation an ever growing sense of its own responsibilities.

At an early date I shall issue the call for the conference you request. (Applause.)

I again greet you, and bid you welcome in the name of the American people, and with you Godspeed in your efforts for the common good of mankind.

Reception in the Blue Room.

At the conclusion of the addresses the President and Mrs. Roosevelt personally received and exchanged greetings with each of the delegates and ladies present, the introductions being made by Col. Brownell and Maj. McCauley. The reception was held in the Blue Room, the guests passing from there through the Red Room into the state dining-room, where a buffet luncheon was served.

After the presentation of the resolution to the President and the photographing of the Interparliamentary party by Mr. Taylor, the official photographer of the State Department, a magnificent floral decoration was placed upon the statue of Washington, in front of the Capitol, as a tribute of admiration from the entire Interparliamentary Union. This idea was proposed by Mr. John Lund, of Norway, and was unanimously adopted by the union.

Banquet at the Arlington.

The last meeting of the Interparliamentary party for its twelfth session occurred last night, Mr. Armstrong, of the Treasury Department, representing the government at the dinner at the Arlington. The thanks of the union were tendered by Mr. Stanhope, of England, to Mr. Bartholdt, as president of the American committee, to the government and people of the United States in the form of a memorial signed by all the members. He referred in eloquent language to the greatness of this nation and the unprecedented power the President's position had brought to the cause of international justice, the greatest power yet rallied to that standard.

Mr. Bartholdt and Mr. Armstrong responded for the United States, and then Mr. Bartholdt called on Mr. James L. Slayden to "propose a toast to the man most worthy to be toasted on this memorable night."

Mr. Slayden, in a few simple but powerful words, foretold that, at some future day, Great Britain will bear at the seat of the parliament of all nations a monument more majestic than any that now stands to the memory of here Wellington or to any military

hero, and the monument will be reared to the carpenter and labor unionist who originated the Interparliamentary Union, whose resolution at St. Louis has begun a new era in the politics of the world.

The entire house rose and drank to Mr. Cremer, who was then called for until he had no choice but to speak. He alluded to the fact that he and a few others, one of whom was present (Mr. John Wilson, of Durham, president of the Miners' Association of Durham, England), in that very room, seventeen years ago, had met to present to the then President of the United States a memorial for the promotion of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Cremer thanked Mr. Bartholdt for his great service to the cause by being the sole instrument for the union's having consented to convene this year in the United States, and for having drafted the memorable resolution. He made the amende honorable for the unjust suspicion, as it had been made plain, he said, that only the peace and welfare of all nations had been back of the action of Mr. Bartholdt and of

Federation, at dinner in the evening by the mayor of the city.

Many of them, before returning to Europe, will attend the thirteenth annual session of the Universal Peace Society, at Boston, next week.

The sympathy of the union was tendered the bereaved family of the delegate from Belgium, who passed away yesterday.

The members of the French delegation have but one regret, that the vastness of this nation has kept them away from the State of Louisiana, where, after 300 years, the language they love so well is still spoken, whose people can one day be reunited to France without being separated from the United States.

DEATH OF MR. VAN DOORSLAER.

Member of the Peace Delegation
Succumbed to a Heart Attack.

Members of the Interparliamentary Union were shocked upon assembling yesterday morning to learn

the government of the United States in their attitude to the Interparliamentary Union.

King Edward Also for Peace.

Mr. Cremer was almost overcome with emotion as he said "this day is the crowning event of my life." Seventeen years ago he and a few others began to sow the seeds of what they were today harvesting.

Before closing, Mr. Cremer said that he believed the President alone might succeed in accomplishing the aims of the resolution by inviting the nations to assemble, as suggested therein. But that Edward VII of England, from the depths of a sincere heart, was devoted to the cause of peace, and was justly called Edward the Peacemaker, and that if the President of the United States, in the issuing of the invitation, would associate with himself Edward VII of England, the cause was won, without doubt and without delay.

To-day the party goes to New York on two trains, one leaving in the morning at 11, the other in the afternoon at 3. Upon arriving at New York the members cease to be the guests of the nation. They will be entertained at luncheon on Monday by the Civic

that one of their number, Hector Van Doorslaer, clerk of the house of deputies of Belgium, had died during the night in his room at the Arlington Hotel. His body was discovered at 9:30 o'clock, when one of the hotel attendants made an investigation after Mr. Van Doorslaer failed to answer his call. The door was burst open, and Mr. Van Doorslaer was found dead in bed. Life had apparently been extinct for hours. He had been a sufferer from heart disease for some years, and this is supposed to have caused his death. Coroner Nevitt viewed the body and gave a certificate of death from natural causes. The Belgian Minister in Washington, Housseau de Lehaie, sent a cablegram to the man's family in Belgium. The body will be held here pending the receipt of advices from them.

Mr. Van Doorslaer attended a banquet given at the New Willard on Friday.

(附屬書函)

右ニ對スル歐洲列強ノ態度報告ノ件

EUROPE SKEPTICAL

PEACE CONFERENCE PROPOSAL FINDS LIMITED FAVOR

LONDON HINTS POLITICS

Paris Correspondent Doubts Success of Gathering.

Berlin Sympathetic if Propositions Are to Be Confined to Practical, Tangible Measures—St. Petersburg Opposed to Conference During War—Might Be Considered Disguised Mediation by Both Belligerents—Russia Silent.

Special London Times Cablegram (Copyrighted) to The Washington Post.

London, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement that he will call a second Hague conference has not set this part of the world afire. The announcement was ignored in the editorial comment of most of the London papers, and where discussed was not treated seriously, but rather as a bit of political play

no official intimation from Washington of the intention of President Roosevelt to call a second peace conference at The Hague. It states that if such an invitation is received, undoubtedly Great Britain will be represented. It is suggested, however, in official and diplomatic circles that the moment for a peace conference is not opportune in view of the war prevailing in the far East and the unwillingness of the belligerents to bind themselves to any act which would restrict their operations. The officials and diplomats expressed the hope that the President, when he extends the invitation, will fix a date so that the meeting will take place after Japan and Russia have arranged for peace.

Berlin Conditionally Sympathetic.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement Saturday of his intention to call a second peace conference of the nations of the world, whose work should be supplemental to that of The Hague arbitration conference, attracts much attention here. The foreign office expresses itself generally as sympathetic toward the idea, if the President's propositions are

incident to a Presidential campaign. The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

Belligerents Might Object.

"If any such suggestion comes before the present war is over the belligerents might see in it a disguised mediation. If, on the other hand, the suggestion is only put forward after the war is over, it would probably lead to little more than pious aspirations such as those that figured so prominently at the last peace conference. If President Roosevelt will read over the confidential reports from the United States delegation to The Hague conference, he will find abundant evidence that the best of friends, even when they meet to promote the cause of peace, are not always in agreement. It would, in fact, be a rather risky experiment to assemble another convention with universal peace as its object until the powerful rulers of the world prove to have peace not only on their lips, but in their hearts, and until they cease to act upon the old adage *si vis pacem para bellum*."

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 26.—The foreign office has received

confined to practical, tangible measures, without attempting anything like general disarmament or an adjudication of difficulties which touch the sovereignty and honor of states, as would be involved in any scheme of compulsory arbitration. The foreign office emphasizes the fact that Germany regards The Hague arbitration court as an institution capable of further development along practical lines.

Among the foreign embassies here it was learned by a representative of the Associated Press that the idea of an international peace conference during the Russo-Japanese war should be considered inopportune by Russia, as questions now under controversy between Russia and several of the neutral powers would most likely come before it. The necessity for a conference after the war, to define contraband and the extent to which neutrals may assist belligerents by the sale of ships and munitions, is fully recognized.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—All the news papers here print President Roosevelt's statement to the Interparliamentary Union at St. Louis regarding the organization of a second peace tribunal, but without comment.

Date Not Yet Determined.

President Roosevelt's announcement on Saturday to the delegates of the Interparliamentary Union, that, at an early date, he would invite the nations of the world to send delegates to a second peace conference, whose work should be supplemental to that of the conference at The Hague, is regarded as a historic advance toward the adjustment of international difficulties through the medium of arbitration. Quite naturally, the question arose as to how soon the President might call the conference. He did not indicate, in his address, the probable time of his issuance of the call, but it can be stated that he will not await the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia, both signatories to The Hague convention, before issuing his call.

It is his present intention, in about six weeks, to bring the matter to the attention of the nations of the world, with a view to ascertaining their desires as to the time and place of holding the second conference. The preliminary inquiries will be made through the Department of State. As soon thereafter as the replies received shall warrant, the President

chusetts senate, extended the greeting of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Mayor Patrick A. Collins that of Boston.

Secretary Hay traced briefly the war history of this country and pointed out that the country's greatest men had been warm advocates of peace. He agreed with Tolstoi that religion is the remedy for war. He promised the administration's support, so far as practicable, of the principle of the arbitration of such questions as may not be settled through diplomatic negotiations, and expressed confidence that at no distant day the attention of the nations might be brought to the wisdom of a second conference at the Hague to continue the work of the conference of 1899.

Speaking for the governor, President Jones said that it was a strange and fitting coincidence that at the very moment the final eulogy was being pronounced over the mortal remains of Senator Hoar the congress should be opening, because, as a servant of Massachusetts and of the nation as well, his voice was ever for peace and honor. He also expressed the wish "that the influence of the action of this congress may be universal and worldwide."

will issue his formal call for the conference, which probably will be early in the coming year.

(註釋書中)

「第1章」ノ第3回平和會議ノ提唱ト各國贊同ノ態度

HAY SPEAKS FOR PEACE

WELCOMES DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

AGREES WITH COUNT TOLSTOI

Religion, He Thinks, Is the Remedy for War—Pledges Support of Administration to Principle of Arbitration—War in the East Prevents Immediate Call for Second Hague Conference.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.—Secretary of State John Hay, representing the United States of America, spoke the word of welcome this afternoon to the delegates to the International Peace Congress, who assembled here for the first formal meeting of the thirteenth annual convention. President George R. Jones, of the Massa-

The meeting was held in Tremont Temple. Before 2 o'clock the hour appointed, the spacious auditorium was jammed, and streams of people were turning away from the entrances, unable to gain admission. Within the hall a large portrait of Senator Hoar had been placed at the center of the platform.

Introduced by Edwin R. Mead.

Just before 2 o'clock Edwin R. Mead, chairman of the committee on organization of the peace congress, appeared on the stairs leading to the platform, escorting Secretary John Hay. The audience broke into applause. Mayor Collins and President Jones, of the senate: the Bishop of Hereford, Dean George Hodges, of Harvard, and Robert Treat Paine, president of the American society, followed Mr. Mead and Secretary Hay.

A chorus of women in the choir gallery sang, and chairman Mead then rose and said:

"The highest victory of great power is that of self-restraint, and it would be the beneficent result of this memorable, this ecumenical council, if it taught us all that material knowledge of each other which

should modify prejudices, restrain acerbity of thought and expression, and tend in some degree to hasten that blessed time—

“When light shall spread and man be liker man
Through all the seasons of the golden year.

“If the press of the world would adopt and persist in the high resolve that war shall be no more, the clamor of arms would cease from the rising of the sun to its going down, and we could fancy that at least our ears, no longer stunned by the din of armies, might hear the morning stars singing together and all the sons of God shouting for joy.

“These words are not mine, but were spoken at the International Press Association convention at St. Louis a short time ago by Secretary of State John Hay, and it is with those words ringing in our ears that we rejoice that the Secretary of State is John Hay, and that he is with us to-day.”

Time Fitting for Gathering.

Secretary Hay spoke in part as follows :

“No time could be more fitting for this gathering of a parliament of peace than to-day, when at the

cates of peace. The very men who founded our liberties with the mailed hand detested and abhorred war as the most futile and ferocious of human follies.

“McKinley deplored with every pulse of his honest and kindly heart the advent of the war which he had hoped might not come in his day, and gladly hailed the earliest moment for making peace; and President Roosevelt has the same tireless energy in the work of concord that he displayed when he sought peace and ensued it on the field of battle. No Presidents in our history have been so faithful and so efficient as the last two in the cause of arbitration and of every peaceful settlement of differences. I mention them together because their work has been harmonious and consistent. We hailed with joy the generous initiative of the Russian Emperor, and sent to the conference at The Hague the best men we had in our civic and military life. When The Hague court lay apparently wrecked at the beginning of its voyage, threatened with death before it had fairly begun to live, it was the American government which gave it the breath of life by inviting the republic of Mexico to share our appeal to its jurisdiction; and the second

other end of the world the thunder of a destructive and sanguinary war is deafening the nations, while here we are preparing to settle the question of a vast transfer of power by an appeal to reason and orderly procedure, under the sanction of a law implicitly accepted by 80,000,000 of people. And as if heaven had decided to give a sign of deepest significance to the hour of your meeting, it coincides with the commitment to eternal peace of all that was mortal of our dear and honored collaborer in this sacred cause. George Frisbie Hoar had many titles to glory and honor. Not the least of them was the firm and constant courage which through all his illustrious life he pleaded for humanity and universal good will.

“The policy of the nation at large, which owes so much of its civic spirit to the founders of New England, has been in the main a policy of peace. During the 120 years of our independent existence we have had but three wars with the outside world, though we have had a most grievous and dolorous struggle with our own people. We have had, I think, a greater relative immunity from war than any of our neighbors. All our greatest men have been earnest advo-

case brought before it was at the instance of Mr. Roosevelt, who declined in its favor the high honor of arbitrating an affair of world-wide importance.

“We have reduced our army to its minimum of 60,000 men; in fact, we may say we have no army, but in place of one a nucleus for drill and discipline. We have three-fourths of one soldier for every thousand of the population—a proportion which, if adopted by other powers, would at once eliminate wars and rumors of wars from the daily thoughts of the chancelleries of the world.

“But fixed as our tradition is, clear as is our purpose in the direction of peace, no country is permanently immune to war so long as the desire and the practice of peace are not universal.

American Government Sympathetic.

“I have not come to advise you; I have no such ambitious pretensions. I do not even aspire to take part in your deliberations. But I am authorized to assure you that the American government extends to you a cordial and sympathetic and shares to the utmost the spirit and purpose in which you

have met. The President, so long as he remains in power, has no thought of departing from the traditions bequeathed us by the great soldiers and statesmen of our early history, which have been strictly followed during the last seven years. We shall continue to advocate and to carry into effect, as far as practicable, the principle of the arbitration of such questions as may not be settled through diplomatic negotiations. We have already done much in this direction; we shall hope to do much more. The President is now considering the negotiation of treaties of arbitration with such of the European powers as desire them, and hopes to lay them before the Senate next winter.

"And, finally, the President has, only a few days ago, promised, in response to the request of the Inter-parliamentary Union, to invite the nations to a second conference at The Hague to continue the beneficent work of the conference of 1899.

"Unhappily we cannot foresee in the immediate future the cessation of wars upon earth. We ought therefore to labor constantly for the mitigation of the horrors of war, especially to do what we can to lessen the sufferings of those who have no part in the

struggle. This has been one of the most warmly cherished wishes of the last two administrations.

"It has not been thought advisable by the President during the past summer to call the attention of the powers to a project which would necessarily be regarded by two of them, and possibly by others, with reference to its bearing upon the deplorable conflict now raging in the far East. But as we earnestly pray that the return of peace may not be long delayed between the two nations, to both of which we are bound by so many historic ties, we may confidently look forward at no distant day to inviting the attention of the nations to this matter, and we hope we may have the powerful influence of this great organization in gaining their adherence."

Welcomed by Mayor Collins.

Mayor Collins said that no word of his was necessary to welcome peace delegates to Boston, for Boston was the home of peace. He said if he were to paraphrase a Bible text to suit the occasion it would be this:

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall see

God; damned be the warmakers, for they shall see the devil."

Right Rev. John Percival, D. D., Bishop of Hereford, was the first to make response. He said that the European nations looked to the United States to lead in the movement for peace; that the presence of Secretary Hay in itself gave a new character to the gathering, and he felt grateful that the Secretary's address should have been given in behalf of the President of the United States as well as in his own behalf.

"Mr. Hay is well known in Europe and greatly respected and honored, the bishop continued. "His address will be far more valued in Europe, because it contains the words of Mr. Hay. It will be read all over the world, and will have its influence in cabinets and chancelleries, where no words of ours would be listened to at all."

Bishop Hereford then expressed the opinion that a change was coming in peace affairs of the world. He thought that the world's thanks were due to the Emperor of Russia for his rescript, by which he had brought the questions of peace and disarmament

within the range of politics, or practical discussion at any rate. "Our hope for peace," the speaker said, "is fixed upon the international policy of the United States in years to come."

Mr. Lund, of the Norwegian Parliament, presented the greetings of his country.

The meeting was closed by all present joining in a hymn written especially for the occasion.

SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.

GERMANY PLANNED CALL BEFORE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPOKE.

London, Oct. 3.—Sir Thomas Barclay, who has been prominently identified with the movement for establishing amity between nations, informed the Associated Press to-day that the German government had under consideration the calling of another conference to extend the scope of The Hague convention prior to President Roosevelt's announcement of his desire to take action in the direction.

“There is thus little difficulty,” Sir Thomas said, “about the adoption of the proposal of President Roosevelt. You will remember that Count von Buelow stated in the Reichstag a couple of years ago that it was the intention of Germany to call a conference; and recent correspondence we have had with the German authorities shows the matter is being considered. There is, therefore, a possibility of either the American and German governments calling a conference jointly or that one will give way to the other. If all the nations will accept the proposal it will be one of the greatest things America has done.

“I foresee other little difficulties. The American government has steadily and consistently advocated the universal adoption of the principle that there should be absolute immunity from capture of private property at sea during maritime warfare. If this could be brought about it would be an excellent thing. I say so because the interest of Great Britain, the United States, and several other countries now is the neutral interest. If we have to choose between siding with the belligerent view or siding with the neutral view, our interest is to side rather with the latter.

tical men have taken an interest in it. The next greatest step taken in the history of international relations will, I expect, be a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and America. I wish the conference great success in their meeting.”

Sir Thomas Barclay expects to visit the United States at the end of this year.

Boston, Oct. 3.—The message of Sir Thomas Barclay, of London, transmitted to the International Peace Congress through the Associated Press, to-night was delivered to Robert Treat Paine, president of the American Peace Society, who said it would be submitted to the congress to-morrow. Mr. Paine said that the congress would doubtless reply to Sir Thomas. Speaking of Sir Thomas Barclay, Mr. Paine said he had done more than any other individual for the advancement of the peace movement.

明治三十七年十一月八日 米國駐劄日置臨時代理公使
ヨリ 小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関シ米國國務卿ヨリ
ソノ在外使臣ニ發シタル回文報告ノ件

附屬書 十月廿一日付國務卿回章

第一章 第二回平和會議ノ提唱ト各國贊同ノ態度 二

I do not know how America proposes to deal with contraband, but I am informed that it is Count von Buelow's idea that there should be a limited area and that outside the area belligerents should not have any power to interfere with neutral commerce. Edward Atkinson has proposed a very ingenious scheme of neutralizing several great highways of commerce. Personally I see considerable difficulty in arriving at anything but a limitation of the area of belligerency for the present. We know this can be done, seeing it was accomplished during the Boer war to some extent. “The great question to-day is the limitation and scope of neutrality. I cannot think President Roosevelt has any intention, however, of calling a conference right away, because Russia probably would not participate now, which would deter other powers from joining.”

Sir Thomas Barclay asked the Associated Press to communicate the following message to the Boston peace congress:

“I am very sorry I am unable to attend the Boston conference. I attach immense importance to that conference, because such a number of distinguished prac-

公第一四五号

十二月八日接受

第二回海牙萬國平和會議ニ関スル件

今秋聖路易ニ於テ開キタル各國々會議員連合会ノ決議ヲ具シ同会ノ第二回海牙萬國平和會議開会方ノ斡旋ヲ当國大統領「依頼シ大統領ニ於テハ之ヲ承諾シ近キ将来ニ於テ可然措置ニ及フヘキ旨約束ヲ与ヘタル趣」客月四日付公第一三二号ヲ以テ及御報告置候処其後當國政府ハ右大統領約束ノ旨ニ基キ客月廿一日當國各在外使臣ヘ何等カノ回文訓令ヲ与ヘタル趣聞及居リ候処今般別紙ノ通右訓令写入手致候ニ付茲ニ差進候間御査閱相成候様致度此段申進候 敬具

明治三十七年十一月八日

臨時代理公使 日置 益(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村寿太郎殿

(附屬書)

千九百四年十月廿一日華盛頓發

海牙會議成約記名各國駐劄合衆國代表者宛國務卿回章

千八百九十九年五月十八日海牙府ニ開会セル平和會議ハ萬國ノ史乘ニ一紀元ヲ劃セリ該會議ハ一般平和ノ維持、戰闘

ノ法規、並ニ戦争破裂ニ対スル準備ノ為メ各国民ノ蒙レル負担ノ軽減ニ関スル諸問題ヲ討議センカ為メ露国皇帝陛下ノ招集セルモノニ係リ其結果トシテ各記名国ハ仲裁々判ニ依ル國際紛争ノ平和的處理ト陸海戦争、法規及慣例ニ対スル若干ノ人道的變更ヲ目的トセル各條約ヲ受諾セリ斯ノ如ク該會議ニヨリ一大事業ノ遂成セラレタルト同時ニ一般的問題ノ他ノ部面ニシテ近キ将来ニ於ケル他ノ會議ノ討議ニ讓ラレタルモノアリ中立国ノ權利義務、海戰ニ於ケル私有財産ノ不可侵竝ニ海軍ヲ以テスル海港都邑及村落ノ砲撃ニ関スル問題ノ如キ是ナリ

凡ソ各國政府ノ意向ヲシテ人類間ニ平和ヲ確保スベキ方針ニ一致セシメンコトヲ努ムル各種運動中萬國議院聯合ノ開始セル運動ノ如キハ卓越ノ地位ヲ占ムルモノト云フベシ該聯合ハ源ヲ千八百八十八年ニ於ケル萬國衆議院ノ一員ノ提唱ニ發シ漸次發達シ今ヤ其會員中ニハ重ナル各邦ノ議院ヨリ出タル多數ノ代表者ヲ包含スルニ至レリ是等ノ士ハ何レモ皆各國間ニ於ケル仲裁條約ノ訂結ト平和ノ完成ニ向テ努力セシコトヲ誓ヘルモノナリ而シテ其ノ年々ノ開催ニ係ル會議ハ該聯合ノ企圖トセル高尚ノ事業ニ著大ノ進捗ヲ促シ為ニ幾多國際仲裁條約ノ締結ヲ見タルノミナラズ千八百

二、新ニ召集セラルベキ會議ニ參同スル邦國間ニ仲裁條約ヲ協定スルコト

三、國際案件審議ノ為メ定時開會スベキ萬國會議ヲ設クルノ可ナルコト

本會議ハ前掲ノ會議ニ代表者ヲ簡派スベキ旨各國ニ向テ招請セラレンコトヲ玆ニ謹テ合衆國大統領ニ請願ス

右ノ決議ハ本年九月廿四日多數ノ萬國議院聯合代表員ニヨリ大統領ニ提出セラレタリ而シテ大統領ニ於テハ該聯合會議ヲ歡迎セル国民ノ行政府ガ米國政府並ニ人民ノ愛重セル主義ノ為メニ為セル該會ノ有力ナル發言ニ對シ助力ヲ与フルハ最モ其処ヲ得タルモノナルヲ思ヒ右ノ依頼ヲ允諾シ第一回ノ平和會議ガ更ニ第二回會議ノ開催セラルベキ旨ノ明規ヲ存留シテ之ヲ不定ニ委シタル各問題ヲ審議シ依テ以テ既ニ一タビ海牙ニ於テ肇始セラレタル事業ヲ進捗シ之カ完成ヲ図ランガ為メ再ヒ相会センコトヲ速ニ海牙條約記名各國ニ提言スベシト明言セリ

右ノ委任ヲ承諾スルニ當リ大統領ニ於テハ世界一般ニ爾カク凱切ニ認メラレタル事實即チ現下一大戦争ノ進行中ナルコトニ念及セサリシニアラズ而モ大統領ハ顧ミテ思ヘラク千八百九十八年八月廿四日露国皇帝陛下ガ平和ノ為メニ相

九十四年和蘭ニ開カレタル該聯合ノ年會ニ於テ決議セル常設仲裁々判所設置ヲ可トスル宣言ノ如キ實ニ千八百九十九年ニ於ケル海牙平和會議ノ最モ重要ナル成果ノ先驅ヲ為セリ

萬國議院聯合本年度ノ年會ハ萬國博覽會ト恰好ノ聯繫ヲ以テ聖路易府ニ開カレタリ會議ノ討論ハ従前ノ會議ニ於ケルト均シク平和ノ至道ト人類ノ福祉ニ對スル熱誠ヲ以テ終始セラレ而シテ會議ハ米國々會及歐洲ニ於ケル各議院ノ前任並ニ現任各議員ヨリ成ル代表者（二名ノ例外ヲ除キ）一致ノ票決ニヨリ左ノ決議ヲ可決セリ

國家間ノ紛争ハ個人間ノ争議ト同一方法ニヨリ審判決定セラルベク即チ一般ニ承認セラレタル法律ノ原則ニ遵ヒ法廷ニ於テ判決セラレサルハカラサルハ開明ノ公論ト近世文化ノ均シク要求スル所ナリトス依テ本會議ハ世界ノ各政府ニ對シ各政府ノ合意スベキ時期ト場所ニ於テ開カルベキ萬國會議ニ其代表者ヲ簡派シ左ノ事項ヲ講究センコトヲ要求ス

一、海牙會議ガ将来招集セラルベキ會議ノ審議ニ附セラレンコトノ希望ヲ表明シタル各問題

會スルノ招請ヲ各國ニ發セラレタルハ我合衆國ト西班牙トガ平和條件ヲ考究セムガ為メニ纔ニ其戰闘ヲ中止シタルノ時ナリキ今ヤ交戦國間ニ於ケル休戰ノ期猶ホ茫漠トシテ遠キニアリト雖モ現ニ戦争ノ行ハレツツアルノ事實ハ未タ以テ各国民ヲシテ将来相互ノ間ニ戦争發生ノ機會ヲ屬一屬遠サケ得ベキ行為ノ法則採用ニ向テ其從來成功セル尽力ヲ解弛セシムルノ理由トナスニ足ラサルナリ千八百九十九年ノ海牙會議ハ單ニ各國ノ当面ニ横ハレル一般の大問題ヲ處理セルノミニテ米西間平和條件ノ決定ニ関シ秋毫モ干涉若クハ助言ノ任務ヲ取ルコトヲ敢テセザリキ現下ノ時機ニ於テ再ヒ開カルベキ會議ニ於テモ亦然ルベク會議其物ノ力ヲ致スベキハ吾人ガ呼テ國際法ト稱スル權利及正義ノ普及的觀念ヲ益々法典的ニ編成スルノ方面ニ存スベキハ当然ノコトニシテ其任務ハ此等觀念ニ向テ将来ノ効果ヲ与ヘントスルニ在リ

大統領ハ貴官ニ命スルニ前記ノ次第ヲ貴官駐劄國政府ノ外務大臣ニ開陳シタル上同大臣ト慎重談論以テ該政府ガ本件ニ関シ如何ナル程度迄行動スルニ意アルカヲ確ムヘキヲ以テス

若シ夫レ外務大臣ニシテ第二回平和會議ニ提出セラルヘキ間

題ノ性質ニ関シ貴官ノ説明ヲ求ムルコトアランカ貴官ハ之ニ対シ今ヤ纔ニ試験の勸誘ヲ為スニ際シ會議ニ付スベキ問題ノ精確ナル序列ヲ為スガ如キハ寧ロ早計ニ屬スベキ旨ヲ答ヘラルベシ新萬国会議ニ於テ審議セラルベキ事項ニ関シ一般の合意ノ成立ハ単ニ各国間意見ノ交換ニヨツテ見ルヲ得ベク而シテ議題ノ調製ニ際シテハ國際法ノ畛域ニ屬スル事項ト政府間ノ協定ニ俟ツベキ事項トノ間ニ截然タル區別ヲ立ツルコト望マシキ義ナリトス此區別ハ千八百九十九年七月二十九日ノ海牙會議最終議定書ニ於テ明確ニ守ラレタルヲ見ル即チ主權國間ノ關係ニ於ケル權利ト正義ニ関スル広大ナル一般の問題ニシテ最終議定書ニヨリ將來ノ會議ニ譲ラレタルモノハ中立國ノ權利義務、海戰ニ於ケル私有財産ノ不可侵並ニ海軍ヲ以テスル港、市、村邑ノ砲撃ニシテ其他ノ事項ニ付テハ議定書ハ利害ノ關係アル各政府ノ考量ニ付スルノ趣意ニテ建議の形式ヲ以テ之ヲ記載セリ

前段所述ノ三点ハ其ノ關係スルところ広大ナリ就中第一点中立國ノ權利義務ニ関スルモノハ世界一般ニ重要ノ關係ヲ有シ之ガ処理ノ当否ハ全世界ノ利害ト福祉ニ影響スベシ抑々中立國ハ單純ナル傍觀者ニアラズ其行為若クハ不行為ハ現ニ進行中ナル戰爭ニ対シ間接ナレドモ而カモ實質のノ影

ノ中立港内ニ於ケル交戰國ノ避難艦船ノ受クベキ取扱是レナリ

又夫ノ海牙條約成約記名国外ノ邦國力該成約ニ加盟シ得ベキ手續ヲ考定スルコトモ亦希望スベキ義ナリトス

貴官ハ外務大臣ニ向テ第二平和會議ニ関スル今回ノ招請ハ此頃病院船ニ関スル既成海牙條約ノ規定變更ノ為メ和蘭國政府ガ發シタル國際會議開會ノ提議ノ如キ特殊問題ノ審議ニ関スル他ノ招請ニ代ハルノ意ニアラサルコトヲ説明セラルベシ蓋シ右ノ條約ノ如キハ他ノ試験の諸條約ト均シク実験ニ照シ變更ヲ加ヘ得ベキモノニシテ之カ為メ周密ノ審議ヲ尽サルハハ固ヨリ希望スベキ義ナルノミ

終ニ臨ンテ貴官ハ千八百九十九年ニ其端ヲ發シタル義拳ノ揺籃トシテ海牙府ニ纏綿セル不朽ノ記念ハ更ニ此歴史の市府ニ於ケル第二平和會議開會ニヨリ一層強固ヲ加ヘンコトハ我大統領ノ希望スル所ナル旨ヲ述ベラルベシ

右申進候 敬具

シ ム ハ へ ー

響ヲ及ホスコトアルベク之ト同時ニ中立國モ亦交戰國ノ須要ニヨリ損害ヲ受クルコトアルベシ戰爭ガ世界一般ニ対シ深大ノ關係アルハ実ニ此点ニアリ而シテ此關係ノ一層物質的ナル部面ニ適用セラルベキ行為ノ規則ヲ制定センガタメ從來尽力セラレタルコト一再ニシテ止マラズ巴里宣言ノ如キ其ノ一例ニシテ近クハ本年四月廿八日合衆國々會ハ左ノ決議ヲ通過セリ

合衆國元老院及衆議院ノ共同決議文

合衆國々會ハ大統領ニ於テ戰時禁制品以外ノ海上ニ於ケル私有財産ノ捕獲又ハ破壊ヲ免除スルノ原則ヲ文明各國ノ永久的法律ニ認容スルノ目的ヲ以テ主モナル海軍國間ニ協商ヲ遂ケシムルニ尽力スルコトハ戰時ニ於ケル世界海軍國ノ行動ノ揆一ノ為メ望マシキ義ナリト思考ス

千九百四年四月廿八日可認

他ノ事項ニシテ中立國ノ權利ニ密接ノ關係アルハ絶対的及條件付戰時禁制品ノ間ニ設クベキ區別並ニ中立國ノ公私文書ノ不可侵ナリトス

交戰國ニ対スル中立國ノ義務モ亦其關係スル所頗ル広大ナリトス就中茲ニ言及スベキハ近時著明ノ問題トナリタル夫

(右原文)

Proposal for a second Hague Conference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, October 21, 1904,

[To the Representatives of the United States
Accredited to the Governments Signatories
to the Acts of The Hague
Conference, 1899.]

Sir:

The Peace Conference which assembled at The Hague on May 18th, 1899, marked an epoch in the history of nations. Called by His Majesty the Emperor of Russia to discuss the problems of the maintenance of general peace, the regulation of the operations of war, and the lessening of the burdens which preparedness for eventual war entails upon modern peoples, its labors resulted in the acceptance by the signatory powers of conventions for the peaceful adjustment of international difficulties by arbitration, and for certain humane amendments to the laws and customs of war by land and sea. A great work was

thus accomplished by the Conference, while other phases of the general subject were left to discussion by another conference in the near future, such as questions affecting the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, and the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by a naval force.

Among the movements which prepared the minds of governments for an accord in the direction of assured peace among men, a high place may fittingly be given to that set on foot by the Interparliamentary Union. From its origin in the suggestions of a member of the British House of Commons, in 1888, it developed until its membership included large numbers of delegates from the parliaments of the principal nations, pledged to exert their influence toward the conclusion of treaties of arbitration between nations and toward the accomplishment of peace. Its annual conferences have notably advanced the high purposes it sought to realize. Not only have many international treaties of arbitration been concluded, but, in the Conference held in Holland in 1894, the memorable declaration in favor of a permanent court of

“1. The questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called.

“2. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

“3. The advisability of establishing an International Congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

“And this conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference.”

On the 24th of September, ultimo, these resolutions were presented to the President by a numerous delegation of the Interparliamentary Union. The President accepted the charge offered to him, feeling it to be most appropriate that the Executive of the nation which had welcomed the Conference to its hospitality should give voice to its impressive utterances in a cause which the American Government and people hold dear. He announced that he would

arbitration was a forerunner of the most important achievement of the Peace Conference of The Hague in 1899.

The annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held this year at St. Louis, in appropriate connection with the World's Fair. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity which had inspired its former meetings. By the unanimous vote of delegates, active or retired members of the American Congress and of every Parliament in Europe with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted:

“Whereas, enlightened public opinion and modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjudicated and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated, namely, by the arbitrament of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law, this conference requests the several Governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering:

at an early day invite the other nations, parties to The Hague Conventions, to reassemble with a view to pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague, by considering the questions which the first conference had left unsettled with the express provision that there should be a second conference.

In accepting this trust, the President was not unmindful of the fact, so vividly brought home to all the world, that a great war is now in progress. He recalled the circumstance that at the time when, on August 24th, 1898, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia sent forth his invitation to the nations to meet in the interests of peace, the United States and Spain had merely halted, in their struggle, to devise terms of peace. While at the present moment no armistice between the parties now contending is in sight, the fact of an existing war is no reason why the nations should relax the efforts they have so successfully made hitherto toward the adoption of rules of conduct which may make more remote the chances of future wars between them. In 1899, the Conference of The

Hague dealt solely with the larger general problems which confront all nations, and assumed no function of intervention or suggestion in the settlement of the terms of peace between the United States and Spain. It might be the same with a reassembled conference at the present time. Its efforts would naturally lie in the direction of further codification of the universal ideas of right and justice which we call international law; its mission would be to give them future effect.

The President directs that you will bring the foregoing considerations to the attention of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited and, in discreet conference with him, ascertain to what extent that Government is disposed to act in the matter.

Should His Excellency invite suggestion as to the character of the questions to be brought before the proposed Second Peace Conference, you may say to him that, at this time, it would seem premature to couple the tentative invitation thus extended with a categorical programme of subjects of discussion. It is only by comparison of views that a general accord

have an influence—indirect, but tangible—on a war actually in progress: whilst on the other hand he may suffer from the exigencies of the belligerents. It is this phase of warfare which deeply concerns the world at large. Efforts have been made, time and again, to formulate rules of action applicable to its more material aspects, as in the Declarations of Paris. As recently as the 28th of April, of this year, the Congress of the United States adopted a resolution reading thus:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable, in the interest of uniformity of action by the maritime states of the world in time of war, that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents.

Approved, April 28, 1904.

can be reached as to the matters to be considered by the new conference. It is desirable that in the formulation of a programme, the distinction should be kept clear between the matters which belong to the province of international law and those which are conventional as between individual governments. The Final Act of The Hague Conference, dated July 29, 1899, kept this distinction clearly in sight. Among the broader general questions affecting the right and justice of the relation of sovereign states, which were then relegated to a future conference, were: the rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. The other matters mentioned in the Final Act take the form of suggestions for consideration by interested governments.

The three points mentioned cover a large field. The first, especially, touching the rights and duties of neutrals, is of universal importance. Its rightful disposition affects the interests and well-being of all the world. The neutral is something more than an on-looker. His acts of omission or commission may

Other matters closely affecting the rights of neutrals are: the distinction to be made between absolute and conditional contraband of war, and the inviolability of the official and private correspondence of neutrals.

As for the duties of neutrals toward the belligerent, the field is scarcely less broad. One aspect deserves mention, from the prominence it has acquired during recent times; namely, the treatment due to refugee belligerent ships in neutral ports.

It may also be desirable to consider and adopt a procedure by which States non-signatory to the original acts of The Hague Conference may become adhering parties.

You will explain to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the present overture for a second conference to complete the postponed work of the first conference is not designed to supersede other calls for the consideration of special topics, such as the proposition of the Government of the Netherlands, recently issued, to assemble for the purpose of amending the provisions of the existing Hague Convention with respect to hospital ships. Like all

tentative conventions, that one is open to change in the light of practical experience, and the fullest deliberation is desirable to that end.

Finally, you will state the President's desire and hope that the undying memories which cling around The Hague as the cradle of the beneficent work which had its beginning in 1899 may be strengthened by holding the Second Peace Conference in that historic city.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

JOHN HAY.

三 明治三十七年十一月八日

奥国駐劄牧野公使ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛（電報）

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル奥国意向報告
ノ件

十一月八日 後七、〇〇 維納發
前九、一〇〇 東京着

小村外務大臣

在奥 牧野公使

第二三九号

五 明治三十七年十一月九日

伊国駐劄大山公使ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛（電報）

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル伊国意向報告
ノ件

十一月十九日 羅馬發
二十日 東京着

小村外務大臣

在伊 大山全權公使

第五六号

伊国外務省書記官長ハ本官ヘ左ノ如ク語リタリ

十一月十五日米国大使ハ第二平和會議開催ノ企図ニ関スル米国政府ノ廻状ヲ我伊国政府ヘ提出シ我政府ハ之ニ対シ十一月十九日ヲ以テ左ノ意味ノ回答ヲナシタリ

我政府ハ平和會議事業ノ継続ニ関スル米国政府ノ趣意ヲ主義ニ於テ賛成スト雖モ同會議開催ノ時機及其討議題目ニ関シテハ各国ノ間ニ一応意見ノ打合ヲナスヲ必要ナリト認ム

六 明治三十七年十二月二十日

小村外務大臣ヨリ
独奥伊国駐劄各公使宛（電報）

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル任国側意向在
米公使ヘ転電方ノ件

第一章 第二回平和會議ノ提唱ト各国賛同ノ態度 五

米国ヨリノ第二平和會議開設ノ提議ニ付テハ当国政府ハ其主義ニハ参同スルモ目下ハ開設ノ時機ニアラサル可キ旨答ヘタル由

四 明治三十七年十一月六日

独奥駐劄井上公使ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛（電報）

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル独奥意向報告
ノ件

十一月十八日 伯林發
十九日 東京着

小村外務大臣

在独 井上全權公使

第四五一号

米国大統領カ平和會議ヲ開催セントスルノ件ニ関シ独逸外務大臣ハ十一月十八日日本官ノ問ニ対シ左ノ如ク語リタリ
独逸政府モ亦同會議ニ参列ヲ勧誘セラレタリト雖モ未タ之ニ対シ回答ヲ与ヘズ予（外相）ハ同會議ニ於テ何等満足ノ協商ヲ遂ケ得ヘキヤ否ヤヲ疑ヘリ又露国ハ戦争中ハ同會議ニ参列ヲ拒ムヘキ由聞及ヒタリ

十一月二十日 前一、三五發

在独 第三一四号

井上公使

在奥 第七五号

牧野公使

小村大臣

在伊 第二五号

大山公使

貴電四五一号（奥二三九号、伊五六号）在米公使ヘ転電セヨ

七 明治三十七年十二月二十日

独奥駐劄井上公使ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛（電報）

第二回萬国平和會議開催米奥提議ニ対スル独乙
新聞記事報告ノ件

Dated, Berlin, Nov. 22nd 1904 2.40 p.m.
Received, " 23rd " 7.55 a.m.

Komura,
Tokio.

No. 458. (Sango) Koelnische Zeitung semi-officially states that German Govt. have accepted in principle

invitation of United States to convolve peace conference and that British Govt. had likewise given its acceptance under certain conditions. Russia had declared she was ready to take part in the conference provided it takes place after the termination of the war. As to the attitude of Japan nothing certain is known.

Inoue.

明治三十七年十二月二日
米國駐劄日置臨時代理公使
ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛（電報）
第二回萬國平和會議開催提議ニ對シ國務卿ニ於
テ帝國政府ノ贊同希望ノ旨報告ノ件

Dated, Washington. Dec. 1, 904.
Received, " " 2nd, // 5.20 p.m.

Komura,
Tokyo.

257. A conversation with Secretary of State Dec. 1st gives me an impression that he is anxious to obtain early reply of Japanese Government to the invitation to Second International Peace Conference. All Powers

have accepted it in principle. Russian Government have just made reply. While expressing in most cordial terms approval of invitation in principle, it stated that Russian Government did not consider the moment opportune for convening of such a conference and they therefore must withhold their formal acceptance of invitation until the present war was at an end. Secretary of State considers this as a conditional refusal on the part of Russian Government which I believe was to his disappointment. A high official of the Department insinuated that it gives Japan opportunity of making a very effective reply. Regarding arbitration treaty which was proposed by this Government to all powers signatory to the Hague Convention, Secretary of State intimated that all Powers have expressed willingness to its negotiation and that it is intention of this Government not to agree to any modification of their proposal which was adopted by them in its original form of Franco-British Treaty for certain reasons in spite of the fact that they themselves desired some modifications of it.

Hioki.

九 明治三十七年十二月二日
小村外務大臣ヨリ
米國駐劄日置臨時代理公使
宛（電報）
第二回萬國平和會議開催提議ニ對シ回答ノ件
Sent. Dec. 2nd '04. 10.08 p.m.

Hioki,
Washington.

402. In reference to your telegram 257, the invitation of the U. S. Gov't. to second conference at the Hague and their proposal to negotiate the Arbitration Treaty were handed to me 十二月一日 by U. S. Minister to Japan. The decision of the Japanese Cabinet, to which I will submit the matter as soon as the necessary documents are ready, will be communicated to the U. S. Gov't. at the earliest opportunity possible. You will inform Secretary of State of the above, and assure him that the Imperial Gov't. will give the subjects prompt and serious consideration which their importance demands.

Komura.

一〇 明治三十七年十二月八日
小村外務大臣ヨリ
米國公使宛（手交）
第二回萬國平和會議開催提議ニ對シ米國政府ノ答
ノ件

MEMORANDUM.

The invitation of the President of the United States to the Governments signatories to the Acts of The Hague of 1899 to reassemble in a Second Conference for the purpose of pushing forward the work already begun at the First Conference, which invitation was embodied in a communication from the Honourable the Secretary of State dated the 21st October ultimo, a copy of which was handed to His Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs by His Excellency the American Minister on the 1st instant, has received from the Government of His Majesty the Emperor, that careful and friendly consideration to which its high source and great importance justly entitled it.

The Imperial Government cordially sympathize with the beneficent purposes that inspired the invitation. Experience has shown, it seems to them, the urgent need for more exact definitions and uniform practices than now exist in respect at least of some

of the questions which it is intended to submit to the Conference. Nor can the Imperial Government find in the fact that they are engaged in war any sufficient reasons why they should not in the actual circumstances take part in the work of the proposed Conference, provided that the Conference to be assembled does not take or assume to take any action relative to or affecting in any way the present conflict.

Subject to this single reservation which is understood to be consistent with the terms of the invitation of the President, the Imperial Government gladly accept the invitation in question and will at all times be prepared to exchange views as to the matters within the compass indicated in Mr. Hay's communication, which are to be considered by the new Conference.

Department of Foreign Affairs.
Tokio, December 8, 1904.

會議ノ事業ニ參同セザラシムルニ充分ナル理由トナサルナリ故ニ帝國政府ハ前述シタル唯一ノ留保(而モ其留保タルヤ大統領ノ招請趣意ト背馳スル所ナカルヘキナリ)ヲ以テ茲ニ喜ンテ大統領ノ招請ニ応スベク同會議考量ノ題目トシテ「ヘイ」國務卿ヨリ指定セラレタル範圍ノ事項ニ對シテハ何時ナリトモ意見ヲ交換スベシ

(附記)

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ關スル本邦側意向

十二月八日御裁可

和蘭國海牙府ニ於テ第二回萬國平和會議開催ノ件ニ關シ別紙訳文ノ通米國政府ヨリ提議有之候処第二回平和會議ノ義ハ千八百九十九年七月廿九日海牙府ニ於テ記名調印セラレタル最終議定書ニ於テモ之ヲ予期シタルモノニ有之唯目下ノ時機ニ於テ之ヲ開催スルコトハ我邦ニ取リ不便不勘候得共此一点ヲ以テ米國ノ提議ヲ拒絕致候ハ好マシカラサル次第モ有之候ニ付現下進行中ナル戰爭ニハ一切關係ヲ有セサルコトヲ條件トシ米國ノ提議ニ同意ヲ表シ候様致度右至急請閣議候也

一 明治三十七年十二月八日

小村外務大臣ヨリ
米國駐劄日置臨時代理公使宛(電報)

第二回萬國平和會議米國大統領招請ニ對スル我が回答内容報告ノ件

附記 十二月八日閣議決定

十二月八日発

在米 日置臨時代理公使

小村外務大臣

第四一〇号

十二月一日日本邦駐劄米國公使ヨリ本官へ差出シタル第二回海牙平和會議ニ對スル米國大統領ノ招請ニ對シ本官ハ十二月八日ヲ以テ帝國政府ノ回答ヲ同公使へ送付シタリ該回答要旨ハ左ノ如シ

今回平和會議ヲ召集スルニ至リタル仁義ノ目的ハ帝國政府ノ誠実ニ同情ヲ寄スル所ナリ蓋シ第二平和會議ノ考量ニ附セラル可キ諸問題中少クモ其一部ニ關シテハ將來一層正確ナル定義ヲ与ヘ且ツ一層統一セル規定ヲ設クルコトヲ緊急ノ必要トスルハ既ニ經驗ノヲ示ス所ナリ又若シ今回ノ提案タル第二平和會議ニシテ現下戰爭ニ關聯シ又ハ之ニ影響スベキ行動ヲ執ラサルニ於テハ帝國政府ハ現ニ交戰中ニ在リト雖モ此事實ハ以テ帝國政府ヲシテ同

一二 明治三十七年十二月九日

米國駐劄日置臨時代理公使ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛(電報)

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ關スル米國側意向報告ノ件

十二月九日 東京着

小村外務大臣

在米 日置臨時代理公使

第二五〇号

貴電第四一〇号(第二回平和會議ノ招請ニ對スル帝國政府ノ回答)ハ今週國務長官接見日ノ間ニ合フ様到達セリ國務長官ハ曰ク

右招請ニ對スル日本政府ノ処置ハ余ノ最満足スル所ナリ就テハ余ノ深厚ナル謝意ヲ貴下ヨリ日本政府ニ伝ヘラレシコトヲ望ム

露國政府ガ本件ニ對シ日本政府ト同様ノ見解ヲ探ラザリシハ余ノ遺憾トスル所ナリ今各國ノ回答ヲ見ルニ或國ハ會議開催ノ期日ニ付留保スル所アリ又列國拳ツテ参列スルコトヲ條件トシテ右招請ニ應セルモノ二國アリ加之露國回答ノ次第モアリ旁々會議開催ハ急ニ其ノ運ヒニ至ラザルベシ

本官ハ今後米國政府ニ於テ如何ナル行動ヲ採ラントスルカ

ト問ヒタルニ國務長官ハ曰ク

我政府ノ見ル所ヲ以テスレバ大統領ノ企テタル招請提案ノ任務ニ付テハ今ヤ事既に完結セリ開催期日ノ確定及會議順序ノ準備等ニ至リテハ在海牙常設局ニ委任セルベシ

浦潮捕獲審檢所ノ檢定ヲ破毀セル露都高等捕獲審檢所ノ処置ニ付テハ右檢定ノ破毀ハ単ニ食品ノミニ關スルモノニシテ石炭及棉花ヲ包含セサルカ故ニ米國政府ハ之ヲ以テ十分満足ナル処置ト認メズ「カルカス」船内ヨリ押収セル郵便物ニ付テハ米國政府ノ問合ニ對シテ露國政府ヨリ未タ何等ノ回答ナキ由尤モ國務長官ハ交戰國ノ官文書ヲ以テ戰時禁制品ナリト認メタリ

一三 明治三十七年十二月十五日 米國駐劄日置代理公使ヨリ
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ關シ米國ヨリ在外米國大公使ヲ通シ加盟各國ニ送付セル通知内容報告ノ件

附屬書一 十二月十七日付米國務卿書翰
二 同右十六日付米國務卿回文

of the United States accredited to the Governments signatories to the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) John Hay.

Inclosure as above.

Mr. Eki Hioki,
etc., etc., etc.,

(附屬書二)

第二回萬國平和會議事務取扱ニ關シ米國務卿回文

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, December 16, 1904.

(To the Representatives of the United States Accredited to the Governments Signatories to the Acts of The Hague Conference, 1899.)

Sir:

By the circular instruction dated October 21, 1904, the representatives of the United States accredited to

公第一五八号 明治卅八年二月二日接受

本件ニ關シ当國政府ヨリ在各國当國大公使ヲ通シテ別紙ノ通り回文通牒ヲ加盟各國ニ送付スル趣今般國務長官ヨリ通知有之候間御參考迄別紙差進候間御査閱相成候様致度此段申進候 敬具

明治三十七年十二月十九日

在米 臨時代理公使 日 置 益(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村寿太郎殿

(附屬書二)

十二月十七日付米國務卿書翰

Copy.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.
December 17th, 1904.

Sir:

Referring to my note of October 27 last, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, a copy of a further circular instruction concerning the proposal for a Second Hague Conference, sent on December 16, 1904, to the diplomatic representatives

the several Governments which took part in the Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1899, and which joined in signing the Acts thereof, were instructed to bring to the notice of those Governments certain resolutions adopted by the Interparliamentary Union at its annual conference held at St. Louis in September last, advocating the assembling of a Second Peace Conference to continue the work of the first, and were directed to ascertain to what extent those Governments were disposed to act in the matter.

The replies so far received indicate that the proposition has been received with general favor. No dissent has found expression. The Governments of Austria-Hungary, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and Switzerland exhibit sympathy with the purposes of the proposal, and generally accept it in principle, with a reservation in most cases of future consideration of the date of the conference and the programme of subjects for discussion. The replies of Japan and Russia conveyed in like terms a friendly recognition of the spirit and purposes of the invitation, but on

the part of Russia the reply was accompanied by the statement that, in the existing condition of things in the Far East, it would not be practicable for the Imperial Government, at this moment, to take part in such a conference. While this reply, tending as it does to cause some postponement of the proposed Second Conference, is deeply regretted, the weight of the motive which induces it is recognized by this Government and, probably, by others. Japan made the reservation only that no action should be taken by the conference relative to the present war.

Although the prospect of an early convocation of an august assembly of representatives of the nations in the interests of peace and harmony among them is deferred for the time being, it may be regarded as assured so soon as the interested powers are in a position to agree upon a date and place of meeting and to join in the formulation of a general plan for discussion. The President is much gratified at the cordial reception of his overtures. He feels that in eliciting the common sentiment of the various Governments in favor of the principle involved and of

the objects sought to be attained a notable step has been taken toward eventual success.

Pending a definite agreement for meeting when circumstances shall permit, it seems desirable that a comparison of views should be had among the participants as to the scope and matter of the subjects to be brought before the Second Conference. The invitation put forth by the Government of the United States did not attempt to do more than indicate the general topics which the Final Act of the First Conference of the Hague relegated, as unfinished matters, to consideration by a future conference-adverting, in connection with the important subject of the inviolability of private property in naval warfare, to the like views expressed by the Congress of the United States in its resolution adopted April 28, 1904, with the added suggestion that it may be desirable to consider and adopt a procedure by which States nonsignatory to the original Acts of The Hague Conference may become adhering parties. In the present state of the project, this Government is still indisposed to formulate a programme. In view of the virtual certainty that the President's suggestion of The Hague

as the place of meeting of a Second Peace Conference will be accepted by all the interested powers, and in view also of the fact that an organized representation of the Signatories of the Acts of 1899 now exists at that Capital, this Government feels that it should not assume the initiative in drawing up a programme, nor preside over the deliberations of the Signatories in that regard. It seems to the President that the high task he undertook in seeking to bring about an agreement of the powers to meet in a Second Peace Conference is virtually accomplished so far as it is appropriate for him to act, and that, with the general acceptance of his invitation in principle, the future conduct of the affair may fitly follow its normal channels. To this end it is suggested that the further and necessary interchange of views between the Signatories of the Acts of 1899 be effected through the International Bureau under the control of the Permanent Administrative Council of The Hague. It is believed that in this way, by utilizing the central representative agency established and maintained by the powers themselves, an orderly treatment of the preliminary consultations may be insured and the

way left clear for the eventual action of the Government of the Netherlands in calling a renewed conference to assemble at The Hague, should that course be adopted.

You will bring this communication to the knowledge of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and invite consideration of the suggestions herein made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

JOHN HAY.

註 本書ト同ジモノハ明治卅八年一月二日付三橋在蘭公使公信第二号ニテ海牙ヨリモ送達
ノリ又同卅八年一月十九日在東京米国公使ヨリモ直接小村外務大臣ニ手交アリタリ

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一四 明治三十二年十二月二十六日 暹羅國駐劄總領事公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛(電報)

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ關スル米國通牒ニ對  
シ任國政府ノ回答振報告ノ件

附 記 在暹米国公使ヨリ國務卿宛書翰等

Bangkok, Dec. 28th 1904. 12-56 p.m.  
Received, // // 9-25 p.m.

Komura,

Tokio

27. I have been informed by United States Minister that Siamese Govt. replied to his note Dec. 27th agreeing to send delegate to the second peace conference proposed by the President of United States.

Inagaki.

(附 記)

十二月廿八日在暹米國公使ヨリ國務卿宛書翰等  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國ノ提議ニ  
シキ快諾ノ旨暹羅國回答送致ノ件

AMERICAN LEGATION.

BANGKOK, SIAM.

December 28, 1904.

Honorable JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State,

Washington D. C.

Sir:

In accordance with the request of the Department

I submitted to the Foreign Office Department Circular No. 125, dated October 21, 1904, conveying the request that the several Governments of the world send delegates to an international peace conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon and suggesting that such place be The Hague.

I found the Siamese Government in most hearty sympathy with the idea from the first, and I now have the honor of reporting to the Department the following, received by note from Prince Devawongse, Minister for Foreign Affairs on the date of December 25, 1904; "I have the honor to inform you that His Majesty's Government takes pleasure in accepting the invitation of the United States Government and will be represented at the said conference".

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) HAMILTON KING.

Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary.

一五 明治三十八年一月三日 蘭國駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル提議覚書進達  
並我國意向問合セノ件

附屬書

明治卅七年十二月三十一日付海牙  
常設仲裁々判所長官ヨリ三橋公使  
宛書翰  
米國政府覚書通牒ノ件

公信第二号

二月七日接受

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ係ル米國政府提議ノ件ニ関シ客  
歳十月廿一日及十二月十六日付ヲ以テ同政府ヨリ千八百九  
十九年七月廿九日付海牙條約及宣言書記名列國駐劄ノ同國  
公使ニ宛發送シタル訓令書写二通(註、一通ハ前出十二月  
十六日訓令)去月三十一日別紙ノ通り常設仲裁々判所総務  
長官ヨリ本官ヘ送付有之候右訓令書ハ既ニ本邦駐劄米國公  
使ヨリ貴大臣ヘ呈出相成タル事ト思考致候得共右第一訓令  
書末段ニ記載ノ旨趣ニ依リ同裁判所ヨリ特ニ各評議會員ヘ  
送付有之候義ニ付別紙各一部玆ニ差進候間御閱覽相成度將  
又本件ハ追テ評議會ノ議題ト可相成ト存候間帝國政府ヨリ  
米國政府ヘ御回答ノ旨趣並ニ本件ニ関スル帝國政府ノ意見  
本官心得ノ為メ豫メ訓示相成度致希望候此段申進候 敬具

明治三十八年一月三日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村 寿太郎殿

(附屬書)

明治卅七年十二月三十一日付常設仲裁裁判所事  
務局長ヨリ三橋公使宛米國政府覚書通牒ノ件

La Haye, le 31 décembre 1904.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Monsieur le Ministre d'Amérique a bien voulu me communiquer en date du 30 courant deux circulaires adressées par le Cabinet de Washington le 21 octobre et le 16 décembre 1904 à ses Représentants accrédités auprès des Puissances signataires des conventions et déclarations de La Haye du 29 juillet 1899.

Je m'empresse de transmettre ci-joint à Votre Excellence 3 exemplaires des circulaires susmentionnées et je saisis cette occasion pour La prier d'agréer l'assurance renouvelée de ma haute considération.

L. H. RUYSSENAERS,  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire, Secrétaire-Général de la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence  
Monsieur Nobukata Mitsubashi,  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire de  
S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

註 十二月十六日付米国務卿回文覚書へ前出ニ  
ツキ省略

一六 明治三十八年三月三日 蘭国駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル英国側回答送  
附ノ件

附屬書一 二月九日付蘭国外務大臣来翰

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米国政府提議ニ対シ英国政府  
ノ回答通知ノ件

二 一月十一日付在英米国大使ヨリ  
国務卿宛

前同件

三 一月十一日付英国外務大臣ヨリ  
在英米国大使宛

前同件

Conformément au désir exprimé par Monsieur le  
Chargé d'Affaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, j'ai l'hon-  
neur de faire parvenir ci-joint à Votre Excellence 3  
exemplaires d'une Note adressée le 11 janvier 1905  
par l'Ambassadeur d'Amérique à Londres à Son  
Gouvernement pour lui transmettre la réponse de la  
Grande Bretagne à la circulaire du Cabinet de Wa-  
shington du 16 décembre 1904 au sujet du mode qui  
pourrait être suivi pour l'élaboration du programme  
à soumettre éventuellement à une deuxième Con-  
férence de Paix.

BN. MELVIL DE LYNDEN,

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Pays-Bas,  
Président du Conseil administratif de la Cour  
permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsubashi  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire  
de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

(附屬書二)

一月十一日付在英米国大使ヨリ 国務卿宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル英国政府ノ回

答移牒ノ件

四 一月十三日在英米国大使ヨリ国  
務卿宛電報訳  
前同件

公信第一二号

三月廿七日接受

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米国政府提議ノ件ニ付テ  
ハ客月三日付公信第二号ヲ以テ及具報候処右提議ニ対スル  
英国政府回答ノ写米国政府ヨリ当府萬国事務局ヘ提出相成  
候趣ヲ以テ別紙ノ通り評議會議長蘭国外務大臣ヨリ各評議  
会員ヘ通知有之候依テ御承知ノ為メ右回答書写ニ通茲ニ差  
進候 敬具

明治三十八年二月十三日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村寿太郎殿

(附屬書二)

二月九日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米国政府提議  
ニ関シ英国政府ノ回答送致ノ件

CONSEIL ADMINISTRATIF DE LA COUR  
PERMANENTE D'ARBITRAGE

La Haye, le 9 février 1905.

No. 44 C. A.

Monsieur le Ministre,

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON.

January 11th, 1905.

Sir,  
With reference to your instruction dated the 16th  
ultimo in regard to the proposal of the President for  
a Second Conference at the Hague, I have the honour  
to enclose herewith a copy of a note from the Foreign  
Office, dated 11th instant, in which Lord LANS-  
DOWNE states that his Majesty's Government have  
no objection to take part in a preliminary discussion  
if one be initiated as to the scope and matter of the  
subjects to be brought before the Conference. They  
prefer, however, for their part also not to present  
any proposals on this subject until there is a more  
definite agreement as to the approximate date at  
which the Conference shall be held.

I enclose copy of my cablegram of this date.

I have the honour to be, Sir Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

The Hon. JOHN HAY.

etc., etc., etc.,

Secretary of State.

Inclosure.

1. Lord LANSDOWNE to Mr. CHOATE, Jan. 11th, 1905.
2. Mr. CHOATE to Mr. HAY (Cable) Jan. 13th, 1905.

(附屬書三)

一月十一日英國外務大臣ヨリ在英米國大使宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國政府ノ提  
議ニ対シ英國政府回答ノ件

FOREIGN OFFICE,

JANUARY 11th, 1905.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 27th ultimo enclosing a further communication from your Government in regard to the proposal of the President for a Second Conference at The Hague.

I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Government have no objection to take part in a preliminary discussion if one be initiated, as scope and matter of the subjects to be brought before the Conference. They prefer, however, for their part also, not to present any proposals on this subject until there is a more definite agreement as to the

Conference. They prefer, however, for their part also not to present any proposals on this subject until there is a more definite agreement as to the approximate date at which Conference shall be held.

一七 明治三十八年二月二十六日 蘭國駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催提議ニ関シ瑞西國及暹  
羅國回答送付ノ件

附屬書一 二月廿八日付蘭国外務大臣來翰

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米國ノ提議ニ対シ瑞西國回答  
通知ノ件

二 一月廿四日付在瑞西米國公使ヨ

リ國務卿宛

前同伴

三 一月二十日付瑞西大統領ヨリ在

瑞西米國公使宛

前同伴

四 二月廿七日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ

三橋公使宛

暹羅國回答ノ件

approximate date at which the Conference shall be held.

I am, etc.,

LANSDOWNE.

His Excellency,  
the Hon. J. H. CHOATE,  
etc., etc., etc.

(附屬書四)

一月十三日在英米國大使ヨリ米國務卿宛電報訳  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國政府ノ提  
議ニ対シ英國政府回答電報ノ件(乙号)

TRANSLATION OF CIPHER CABLE SENT  
FROM THE EMBASSY

Jan. 13, 1905.

SECSTATE, WASHINGTON.

No. 201. The Hague Conference. Note just received from Foreign Office states that His Majesty's Government has no objection to take part in a preliminary discussion if one be initiated as to the scope and matter of the subjects to be brought before the

公信第一六号 四月四日接受

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國政府ノ提議ニ対スル  
暹羅國及瑞西國政府回答ノ写当國駐劄米國公使ノ依頼ニ依  
リ各評議會員ヘ送付候旨本月廿七日及廿八日付ヲ以テ同會  
議長蘭国外務大臣ヨリ別紙甲乙号ノ通り通知有之候依テ右  
公文写各一通茲ニ差進候 敬具

明治三十八年二月廿八日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村 寿太郎殿

(附屬書一)

二月廿八日蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國ノ提議  
ニ対シ瑞西國回答送致ノ件

La Haye, le 28 février 1905.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Pour faire suite à la communication Circulaire du  
27 courant, No. 45 C. A., j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire  
savoir qu'en réponse à la Circulaire du Cabinet de  
Washington du 16 décembre 1904, le Gouvernement  
de la Confédération Suisse a fait connaître son opi-

nion au sujet du mode qui pourrait être suivi pour la convocation d'une nouvelle Conférence de la Paix. J'ai l'honneur, afin de me conformer au désir exprimé par le Ministre d'Amérique à la Haye, de Vous faire parvenir ci-joint copie d'une Note adressée le 24 janvier 1905 par le Ministre d'Amérique à Berne à Son Gouvernement pour lui transmettre la réponse du Gouvernement Suisse.

BN. MELVIL DE LYNDEN.

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Pays-Bas,  
Président du Conseil administratif de la  
Cour permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsuhashi

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire

de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

(附屬書11)

一月廿四日在瑞西米国公使ヨリ國務卿宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ヲシ  
キ瑞西回答ヲ致シ件

(附屬書12)

一月二十日付瑞西連邦大統領ヨリ在瑞西米国公  
使宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ヲ致ス  
ル瑞西國回答ノ件

TRANSLATION.

Enclosure N° 2. to Despatch of January 24th, 1905.

BERNE, January 20th, 1905.

Mr. Minister:

We have received the note which Your Excellency was kind enough to address to us on the 28th. of last December, as well as the Despatch from the Department of State, relative to the meeting of a Second Hague Conference,

In thanking Your Excellency for this kind communication, we have the honor to inform you, that on our part, no objection is made to the proposition of the Government of the United States of America, to leave to the International Bureau of the Hague and to the Government of the Netherlands, the task

AMERICAN LEGATION,  
BERNE, SWITZERLAND

January 24th, 1905.

Hon. JOHN HAY,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions of December 16th, 1904, enclosing two prints of the instructions relative to the proposal for a Second Hague Conference; and to state that, one of the prints was immediately presented to the Swiss Government, accompanied by a note. The Legation has now received the reply from the Swiss Foreign Office, of which I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy and a translation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. HILL.  
American Minister.

of preparing and convoking the proposed conference, so soon as circumstances permit.

Please accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of our high consideration.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council  
The President of the Confederation,  
(signed) RUCHELT.

The Chancellor of the Confederation,  
(signed) RINGIER.

His Excellency

Mr. DAVID J. HILL,  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary  
of the United States of America  
at Berne.

(附屬書13)

一月廿七日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ヲシ  
キ快諾ノ旨瑞西國回答蘭國ヨリ通知ノ件

La Haye, le 27 février 1905.  
Monsieur le Ministre,



Pour faire suite à la communication Circulaire en date du 9 courant, j'ai l'honneur de Vous informer qu'en réponse à la Circulaire du Cabinet de Washington du 21 octobre 1904, concernant la réunion à La Haye d'une nouvelle Conférence de la Paix, le Gouvernement de Siam a fait connaître au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique qu'il accepte l'invitation pour la Conférence projetée.

J'ai l'honneur, afin de me conformer au désir exprimé par Son Excellence le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à La Haye, de Vous faire parvenir ci-joint copie de la Note adressée le 28 décembre 1904 par le Ministre d'Amérique à Bangkok à Son Gouvernement pour lui transmettre la réponse du Prince Devawongse, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam, à la proposition du Cabinet de Washington.

BN. MELVIL DE LYNDEN,

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des

Pays-Bas,

Président du Conseil administratif de  
la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsuhashi

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre

Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

一八 明治三十八年三月四日 蘭国駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米清兩國間往  
復文書送附ノ件

附屬書一

三月二日付蘭国外務大臣来翰  
第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米国政府提議ニ対シ清国回答  
通知ノ件

二 一月二日付在清米国公使ヨリ国  
務卿宛  
前同件

三 明治卅七年十二月廿四日付在清  
米国公使ヨリ慶親王宛  
第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米国提議ノ件

四 明治卅七年十二月卅一日付慶親  
王回答  
前件提議清國受諾ノ件

公信第一八号

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ係ル米国政府ノ提議ニ関シ清国  
政府ト往復文等ノ写当国駐劄米国公使ノ依頼ニ依リ各評議  
会員ヘ送付候旨本月二日付ヲ以テ同會議長蘭国外務大臣ヨ  
リ別紙ノ通り通知有之候依テ右写一通茲ニ差進候 敬具

明治卅八年三月四日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋信方(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村寿太郎殿

(附屬書一)

三月二日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米国提議ニ対  
シ清国回答通知ノ件

Conseil Administratif  
de la

Cour permanente d'Arbitrage.  
No. 48 C. A.

La Haye, le 2 Mars 1905.

Monsieur le

Pour taire suite à la communication Circulaire en  
date du 28 février dernier, j'ai l'honneur de Vous

informer qu'en réponse à la Circulaire du Cabinet de

Washington du 21 octobre 1904, concernant la réunion  
à La Haye d'une nouvelle Conférence de la Paix, le  
Gouvernement de Chine a fait connaître au Gouverne-  
ment des Etats-Unis d'Amérique son opinion.

J'ai l'honneur, afin de me conformer au désir exprimé  
par Son Excellence le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amé-  
rique à La Haye, de Vous faire parvenir ci-joint copie  
de la Note avec annexes, adressée le 2 janvier 1905  
par le Ministre d'Amérique à Pékin à Son Gouverne-  
ment pour lui transmettre la réponse du Gouvernement  
Impérial de Chine à ladite Circulaire du Cabinet de  
Washington.

BN. MELVIL DE LYNDEN,

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des  
Pays-Bas,

Président du Conseil administratif de  
la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsuhashi

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire  
de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

(附屬書11)

一月二日付在清米国公使ヨリ國務卿宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ關スル米國提議ニ對スル清國回答送附ノ件

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.  
PEKING, CHINA.

January 2d, 1905.

To the Honorable  
JOHN HAY,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with your instructions No. 847, dated October 21, 1904, I have communicated to the Chinese Government the Resolution of the Interparliamentary Union, requesting the President to invite all the nations to send representatives to a Second Peace Conference, and the announcement of the President that he would at an early date invite the other nations, parties to the Hague Conventions to reassemble with a view to

pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at the Hague, and have inquired of PRINCE CH'ING to what extent his Government is disposed to act in the matter.

I have the honor to report further that I am just in receipt of a reply from His Imperial Highness, expressing hearty appreciation by his Government of the efforts of the President to secure universal peace as conducive to the general welfare, and declaring the earnest desire of China that such a conference may be held, as well as promising to appoint representatives to the Conference at the proper time.

I inclose copies of the correspondence with His Imperial Highness, PRINCE OF CH'ING, touching this matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
E. H. CONGER.

Inclosure:

1. Mr. CONGER to PRINCE CH'ING December 24.
2. PRINCE CH'ING to Mr. CONGER December 31.

(附屬書12)

明治卅七年十二月廿四日付在清米国公使ヨリ慶親王宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ關スル米國提議ノ件

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1782.  
(F. O. No. 749).

Mr. CONGER TO PRINCE CH'ING  
in re:  
Second Peace Conference.

AMERICAN LEGATION,  
PEKING, December 24, 1904.

Your Imperial Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Imperial Highness that I am instructed by the Secretary of State to acquaint Your Highness with the fact that at the last conference of the Interparliamentary Union, held this year at St. Louis, U. S. A., a resolution was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to a Second Peace Conference to be held, at such time and place as might hereafter be agreed upon, to consider:

"1. The questions for the consideration of which the Conference at the Hague expressed a wish that a future Conference be called,

"2. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened,

"3. The advisability of establishing an International Congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions."

This resolution was presented to the President on the 24th of September last. The President accepted the charge offered to him and announced that he would at an early day invite to the other nations, parties to the Hague Conventions, to reassemble with a view to pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at the Hague.

I am instructed to ascertain from Your Imperial Highness to what extent your Government may be disposed to act in this matter.

The President does not couple with this tentative invitation any programme of subjects for discussion at the proposed Conference. Such action at this time he thinks would be premature, as it is only by com-

parison of views that a general accord can be reached as to the matters to be considered.

I have the honor to inclose copies in English and French text of the instructions which I have received from the Secretary of State, that Your Imperial Highness by perusal thereof may have a thorough understanding of the views of the President touching this important matter.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Imperial Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

E. H. CONGER.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary.

To His Imperial Highness,  
PRINCE OF CH'ING,  
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

(附圖書四)

明治卅七年十一月廿一日付蘭國外務大臣ヨリ  
米國公使宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國ノ提議ヲ  
致シ米國公使ニ付

or not my Government were disposed to take part in such a conference, and that you were sending me inclosed in your despatch a copy of the complete text of your instructions, both in English and French, so that by perusal of the same I might still more clearly understand the views of the President regarding the matter.

My Board is of opinion that as the suggestion of the Interparliamentary Union that a Second Peace Conference should be held, the careful perusal of Your Excellency's despatch, and the instructions sent by the Secretary of State, conclusively prove the strong desire of the President of Your honorable country to secure peace to promote the general welfare.

We, Prince and Ministers, most deeply appreciate this. The Chinese Government at present is desirous that such a conference should be held, and when the time for holding the conference shall be fixed, and the programme of matters to be discussed determined, my Government will appoint representatives to take part in the Conference.

As in duty bound, I send this reply to Your Excel-

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 1782.  
(F. O. No. 780.)

Despatch from PRINCE OF CH'ING, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, to Hon. E. H. CONGER, American Minister, expressing willingness of Chinese Government to take part in a Second Peace Conference.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 18th, of the Eleventh Moon, XXX Year of Kuanghsü (Dec. 24, 1904), of Your Excellency's despatch, stating that at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at St. Louis during the present year, a resolution was passed requesting the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to a Second Peace Congress; that the President had agreed to the request, promising at an early date to invite all the Governments, signatories of the Hague Conventions, to once more appoint and send representatives to meet in conference and carry still further toward completion the work begun but left unfinished by the Peace Conference; that you had been instructed by the State Department to inquire of myself whether

lency that you may transmit it to the State Department of Your Honorable Country.

#### A necessary Despatch.

Kuanghsü XXX year,  
Eleventh Moon, 25th Day.  
(December 31, 1904).

(Seal)

一九 明治三十六年三月二十一日

蘭國駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催提議ニ関シ土伊及「モノ  
テネグロ」政府回答送付ノ件

附屬書

一 三月八日蘭国外務大臣來翰

二 一月三十日付土国外務大臣ヨリ

在土米國代理公使宛

前同伴土國回答ノ件

三 三月十七日付蘭国外務大臣來翰

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関ス

ル米國提議ニ対シ伊國回答ノ件

四 一月三十日付伊國外務大臣ヨリ

在伊米國大使宛

前同伴

五 三月二十日付蘭国外務大臣來翰

前同件「モンテネグロ」政府回答ノ件

六 一月卅一日付「モンテネグロ」外

務大臣ヨリ米國務卿宛

前同件

公信第二三号

四月二十七日接受

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関シ米國政府ノ提議ニ対スル土、伊及モンテネグロ三国政府回答ノ写当國駐劄米國公使ノ依頼ニ依リ各評議會會員ヘ送付候旨本月八日、十七日及廿日付ヲ以テ同會議長蘭国外務大臣並仲裁々判所総務長官ヨリ別紙甲乙丙号ノ通り通知有之候依テ右來翰写各一通茲ニ差進候 敬具

明治三十八年三月廿一日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村 寿太郎 殿

(附屬書一)

三月八日蘭国外務大臣ヨリ蘭國駐劄三橋公使宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対

スルトルコ回答通知ノ件

BN. MELVIL DE LYNDEN,

Ministre des Affaires Étrangères des Pays-Bas,

Président du Conseil administratif de la Cour

permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsubashi

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire

de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

(附屬書二)

一月三十日付土国外務大臣ヨリ在土米國代理公

使宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対

シトルコ回答通知ニ関スル件

TRANSLATION.

SUBLIME PORTE

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

N°. 59839/3.

January 30, 1905.

Mr. Chargé d'Affaires:

I have received with its enclosure the Note which

Conseil Administratif  
de la  
Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.

La Haye, le 8 mars 1905.

Monsieur le Ministre,

Pour faire suite à la communication Circulaire en date du 2 courant, No. 48. C. A., j'ai l'honneur de Vous informer qu'en réponse à la Circulaire du Cabinet de Washington du 21 octobre 1904, concernant la réunion à La Haye d'une nouvelle Conférence de la Paix, le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman a fait connaître au Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique son opinion à cet égard.

J'ai l'honneur, afin de me conformer au désir exprimé par Son Excellence le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à La Haye, de Vous faire parvenir ci-joint copie de la Note en date du 30 janvier dernier adressée par le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Turquie au Chargé d'Affaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Constantinople pour lui transmettre la réponse de la Sublime Porte à la proposition du Cabinet de Washington.

you were good enough to address me November 11 ultimo No. 475 concerning the Convocation of a new International Peace Conference at the Hague.

The Sublime Porte has received this communication with all the sympathy that is due to the generous thought which caused the humanitarian initiative of the President of the Union, and I hasten to inform you that the Imperial Government reserves itself the privilege of coming to a decision on this matter when the definite programme of the new Conference may have been decided upon.

Please accept Mr. Chargé d'Affaires the assurance of my very high consideration.

(signed) TEWFIK.

Mr. Jay

Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America.

(附屬書三)

三月十七日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対スル伊國回答ノ件

Bureau International

de la

Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.

No. 10 p.

La Haye, Le 17 mars 1905.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique vient de me communiquer la réponse du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie à la Circulaire du Cabinet de Washington du 16 décembre 1904.

Donnant suite à la demande de Son Excellence Monsieur Stanford Newel et en me référant à la communication du Président du Conseil Administratif du 8 courant No. 52 C. A., j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire parvenir ci-joint trois exemplaires de la réponse susmentionnée.

L. H. RUYSSENAERS,

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire,

Secrétaire-Général de la Cour  
permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsubashi,

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

Pray accept, Mr. Ambassador, etc., etc., etc.

(signed) TITTONI.

(附屬書五)

三月二十日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ  
対シ「ギンテネグロ」政府ノ回答回答ノ件

Bureau international

de la

Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.

No. 11 p.

La Haye le 20 mars 1905.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique vient de me communiquer la réponse du Gouvernement de Monténégro aux Circulaires du Cabinet de Washington du 21 octobre et de 16 décembre 1904.

Donnant suite à la demande de Son Excellence Monsieur Stanford Newel et me référant à ma Circulaire du 17 courant No. 10 P., j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire parvenir ci-joint trois exemplaires de la réponse susmentionnée.

(附屬書四)

一月三十日付伊国外務大臣ヨリ在伊米國大使宛  
第二回平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対スル  
伊國回答ノ件

THE ITALIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN  
AFFAIRS TO THE UNITED STATES  
AMBASSADOR AT ROME.

(Translation)

Rome, January 30, 1905.

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of January 20, with the enclosed copy of a new communication from the Government of the United States concerning the project for a Second Peace Conference.

In reply I beg leave to say to Your Excellency that His Majesty's Government has not, in a general way, any objection to the method proposed for a later exchange of ideas concerning another congress at the Hague to give more perfect form to the propositions of the first Conference.

L. H. RUYSSENAERS,

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire,

Secrétaire-Général de la Cour  
permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsubashi

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire  
de S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

(附屬書六)

一月卅一日付「ギンテネグロ」外務大臣ヨリ米  
國國務卿宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル回答通知ノ  
件

MINISTÈRE PRINCIER DES AFFAIRES  
ÉTRANGÈRES DE MONTENEGRO.

No. 572.

CETTIGNÉ, le 31 Janvier 1905.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir en son temps les deux

Circulaires élaborées par le Cabinet de Washington et relatives à l'envoi des Délégués Princiérs à une nouvelle Conférence de la Paix à la Haye.

Comme à la Première Conférence de la Paix, convoquée sur la généreuse initiative de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie, le Gouvernement Princier a été représenté par les Délégués Impériaux Russes, j'ai l'honneur de mettre à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement Princier s'est adressé au Gouvernement Impérial et, en lui faisant savoir qu'il se rallie à sa manière de voir, l'a prié d'autoriser Ses Délégués à le représenter de nouveau à la Conférence projetée.

En conséquence je m'empresserai de vous informer de sa réponse dès que je l'aurai reçue.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

V. G. VANCOVITÉ.

S. E. Monsieur  
JOHN HAY  
Ministre des Affaires Étrangères  
Washington.

二〇 明治三十八年五月二日 蘭国駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対シ  
獨葡兩國政府回答ニ関スル件

附屬書一

四月廿九日付蘭国外務大臣來翰  
第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米國提議ニ対シ獨葡兩國回答  
竝ニ之ニ関スル米國訓令仲裁々  
判所ニ提出ニツキ通知ノ件

二月廿八日付独外務大臣ヨリ在  
独米國大使宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル独國回答

三月 四月五日付米國務卿ヨリ在独米  
國大使宛

独國回答ニ関シ訓令ノ件

四月 葡国外務大臣ヨリ在葡米國公使  
宛回答訳

公信第三十七号

六月六日接受

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関シ米國政府ノ提議ニ対スル  
独、葡兩國政府ノ回答並ニ同伴ニ付キ米國政府ヨリ独國駐  
劄同國大使ヘ回訓ノ等當國駐劄米國公使ノ依頼ニ依リ各評

會議員ヘ送付候旨客月廿九日付ヲ以テ仲裁々判所総務長官  
ヨリ別紙ノ通り通知有之候ニ付右等竝ニ差進候 敬具  
明治卅八年五月一日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方 (印)  
外務大臣男爵 小村 寿太郎 殿

(附屬書一)

四月廿九日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル独國及蘭國回  
答竝ニ之ニ関スル米國訓令仲裁々判所ニツキ通  
知ノ件

Bureau international  
de la

Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage  
N°. 14P. La Haye, le 29 avril 1905.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique m'a transmis  
—aux fins d'être communiquées aux Membres de la  
Cour permanente d'Arbitrage—les réponses des Gou-  
vernements Allemand et Portugais aux circulaires du  
Cabinet de Washington du 21 octobre et du 16 dé-  
cembre 1904.

Domant suite à la demande de Son Excellence

Monsieur Stanford Newel et, en me référant à ma  
circulaire du 20 Mars, No. 11 P., j'ai l'honneur de  
Vous faire parvenir ci-joint trois exemplaires des  
documents susmentionnés, ainsi que d'une dépêche,  
adressée en date du 5 avril dr., par le Gouvernement  
des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à S. E. Mr. Charlemagne  
Tower, Ambassadeur à Berlin, en réponse à la note  
du Gouvernement Impérial Allemand du 28 février  
dr. concernant le mode d'élaboration du programme  
de la prochaine Conférence de la Paix, préconisé dans  
la circulaire du Cabinet de Washington du 16 décem-  
bre 1904.

L. H. RUYSSENAERS,  
Envoyé Extraordinaire, et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire,  
Secrétaire-Général de la Cour  
permanent d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsuhashi.

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de  
S. M. l'Empereur du Japon.

## (附屬書I)

二月廿八日付独国外務大臣ヨリ在独米国大使宛  
第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米国提議ニ対  
スル独ニ回答ハ申

A translation of a note received from the  
Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs,  
dated February 28, 1905.

Berlin, February 28, 1905.

In reply to the note of the 6th January, 1905, relating to the proposed second Peace Conference, the Undersigned has the honor to inform His Excellency Mr. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that the Imperial Government is quite prepared to take into consideration the subject of a programme for such a conference.

As regards the suggestion of the Government of the United States of America that the interchange of views respecting the programme should take place through the intermediary of the International Bureau at The Hague, such a course would be in itself entirely acceptable to the Imperial Government but it appears

ween the several Powers, and, ultimately, to making a full statement of all the expressions of opinion that might have been handed in. But it is scarcely to be expected that an agreement as to the drawing up of a programme could be arrived at in this manner.

Therefore, the Imperial Government believes that the plan could be more expeditiously carried out if the Government of the United States were to retain in its own hands the negotiations relative to the drawing up of a programme. The Imperial Government would be especially gratified to see this, because it is on general principles entirely in accord with the suggestions for a programme made by the President of the United States, as these were set forth in the note of the Embassy dated the 5th of November, 1904.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency the Ambassador the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) RICHTHOFEN.

To His Excellency Mr. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of the United States  
of America.

doubtful whether that method would lead to the desired result; for, according to the agreement arrived at by the first Hague Peace Conference, and under the decisions then made, the International Bureau was given authority to perform the clerical work of the permanent Court of Arbitration, and its services were placed at the disposal of the Signatory Powers for any special Court of Arbitration; but it was not charged with any duties other than those which serve directly the purpose of international arbitration. Therefore, that Bureau could not assume of its own accord the part of an intermediary in the manner proposed by the Government of the United States of America, but would be obliged first to obtain the consent thereto of all the Signatory Powers. And, further, that Bureau which was specifically described in the Hague Convention as the record office for the Court, (*greffe*), would neither occupy the position nor have the organization to enable it to adjust such differences of opinion as might arise in connection with the drawing up of a programme. Its functions would be restricted, therefore, to obtaining the interchange of declarations and counter-declarations bet-

## (附屬書II)

四月五日付米国々務卿ヨリ在独米国大使宛  
第二回萬国平和會議開催提議ニ対スル独ニ回答  
ハ獨ニ呈シ

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON.

No. 332.

April 5, 1905.

His Excellency  
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER  
etc., etc., Berlin.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 625, of the 11th ultimo, transmitting a copy of Baron VON RICHTHOFFEN'S note of February 28, 1905, containing the answer of the German Government to the President's proposal that a Second Peace Conference should be called to meet at The Hague. Baron VON RICHTHOFFEN announces that the German Government is, on general principles, entirely in accord with the President's suggestions for such a conference, and that the President's proposal that an interchange of

views respecting the programme should take place through the intermediary of the International Bureau at The Hague, is acceptable to the Imperial Government; but the doubt is expressed whether the International Bureau occupies the position or has the organization to enable it to draw up a programme for the proposed conference.

In view of that doubt, Baron VON RICHTHOFEN announces that the German Government believes that this plan could be more expeditiously carried out if the Government of the United States were to retain in its own hands the negotiations relative to the drawing up of a programme for the conference.

Copies of your despatch and enclosures have been communicated to the American Minister to the Netherlands for the information of the Permanent Bureau at The Hague.

The matter of formulating a programme for the Second Conference will be necessarily be determined by the consensus of the interested signatory Powers which it is the desire of this Government to ascertain through the indicated channel. The suggestion of the German Government is highly appreciated, but as

the matter now stands, further development of the sentiment of the signatories is awaited before taking it into consideration.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

(signed) FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,  
Acting Secretary.

(附屬書四)

一月十一日付葡国外務大臣ヨリ在葡米国公使宛  
第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対  
スル葡國回答ノ件

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA.  
LISBON, PORTUGAL.

Nº. 130. 2.

Translation of the reply of the Minister for  
Foreign Affairs, to Mr. BRYAN's letter of  
the 11th of January.

Excellency :

With your note of the 11th of last January, Your

Excellency sent me a circular, signed by the Secretary of State of the Republic of the United States of America, referring to the project of the meeting of a new conference at The Hague, the object of which is to continue the efforts and work of the first. The majority of the Governments, which have been consulted by the great American Government, having declared their sympathies with this project and in principal adhered thereto, the North American Government believes that it is only necessary to wait a more favorable occasion in order to secure its advantageous realization, and, as it is indispensable to have a previous exchange of opinions and views touching the nature and scope of the subjects to be brought under future consideration of the projected conference between those nations which are to take part therein, Mr. HAY believes that the work of arranging this necessary exchange of views might be advantageously confided to the International Bureau of The Hague.

In the note referred to, relative to this important document, Your Excellency requests me to point out the views of His Majesty's Government in this matter.

His Majesty's Government sees no obstacle in the undertaking of this task by the International Bureau, since the Government of the United States of America considers it preferable not to assume the same itself, and it remains naturally for the American Government, as proposer of this sympathetic and humane project, to indicate, after all the obstacles, which have arisen, to its immediate realization shall have been overcome, when the desired conference shall reassemble.

I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) A. EDUARDO VILLACA.

二一

明治三十八年五月十日  
蘭國駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対  
スル墨國政府回答ノ件

附屬書一 五月九日付蘭国外務大臣来翰  
第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米國提議ニ対スル墨國回答ノ件



附屬書二 一月二日付墨国外務大臣ヨリ在

墨米國大使宛

前同伴

公信第四〇号

六月二十六日接受

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関シ米國政府ノ提議ニ對スル墨國政府ノ回答寫当國駐劄米國公使ノ依頼ニ依リ各評議會員へ送附候旨昨九日付ヲ以テ仲裁々判所総務長官ヨリ別紙ノ通り通知有之候ニ付右寫茲ニ差進候 敬具

明治卅八年五月十日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村 寿太郎殿

(附屬書一)

附錄二 五月九日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ對

スル墨國回答送致ノ件

Bureau international

de la

Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.

No. 15. P.

La Haye, le 9 Mai 1905.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique m'a trans-

mis—aux fins d'être communiquée aux Membres du Conseil Administratif de la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage—la réponse du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis Mexicains à la Circulaire du Cabinet de Washington du 16 décembre 1904, concernant la réunion d'une seconde Conférence de la Paix.

Donnant suite à la demande de Son Excellence Monsieur Stanford Newel et, en me référant à ma circulaire du 29 avril dernier, No. 14 P., j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire parvenir ci-joint trois exemplaires de la dite réponse, adressée en date du 2 janvier dernier, par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis Mexicains à Son Excellence Monsieur Powell Clayton, Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Mexico.

L. H. RUYSENAERS.

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre

Plénipotentiaire,

Secrétaire-Général de la Cour

Permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence

Monsieur Nobukata Mitsuhashi

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre

Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur

du Japon.

(附屬書一)

一月二日付墨国外務大臣ヨリ在墨米國大使宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ對

スル墨國回答通知ノ件

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mexico, January 2, 1905.

Mr. Ambassador :

I have received Your Excellency's note, dated the 24th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a communication of the 16th ultimo, addressed by the Government of the United States to its representatives accredited to the Governments Signatories to the Acts of the Hague Conference, 1899.

In this communication the Department announces that the President of the United States does not believe it opportune to insist in his initiative for the assembly of a Second Conference at the Hague to continue the work of that of 1899, in view of the actual circumstances in which grave international matters treated in the First Conference are found, and respecting which no definite solution could be reached.

The Government of the United States is not,

however, without hope that at the instance of the Governments Signatories of the First Conference represented in the Permanent Administrative Council of the Hague, with the aid of the Government of the Netherlands, may later be proposed, whatever may be necessary to realize the object that has guided the Government of the United States in this matter and which, it is satisfactory to say, was approved in principle by all the Signatory Powers before mentioned.

The Russo-Japanese war, being carried on in the Orient, has been the principal cause that the initiative of the President of the United States has not realized the desired object. This being so, the Government of the Mexican Republic deplores the event, hoping at the same time, with the Government of the United States, for a more propitious occasion for the realization of the beneficent and peacemaking idea advanced by President ROOSEVELT.

When this occasion arrives the Government of Mexico will be disposed to second the proposals advanced, from wheresoever they may proceed, par-

ticularly if they emanate from the Government of the United States.

By direction of the President I have the honor to bring the foregoing to the attention of Your Excellency, begging that Your Excellency will bring it to the knowledge of the Department of State in connection with its said communication of the 16th ultimo. I improve the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

IGNACIO MARISCAL.

His Excellency, POWELL CLAYTON,  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of the United States  
of America.

二二 明治三十八年七月三日

蘭国駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
小村外務大臣宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル蘭国及「ルク  
サンプルグ」政府回答ノ件

(附屬書一)

七月三日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米米國提議ニ対  
シ「ルクサンプルグ」國回答通知ノ件

Bureau international  
du la

Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.  
No. 16 P.

La Haye, le 3 juillet 1905.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique m'a transmis—aux fins d'être communiquées aux Membres du Conseil administratif de la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage—les réponses des Gouvernements des Pays-Bas et du Luxembourg aux circulaires du Cabinet de Washington au sujet d'une nouvelle Conférence de la Paix à La Haye.

Donnant suite à la demande de Son Excellence Monsieur Stanford Newel et, en me référant à ma circulaire du 8 mai 1905, N°. 15 P., j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire parvenir ci-joints trois exemplaires des documents susmentionnés.

附屬書一 七月三日蘭国外務大臣來翰

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米國提議ニ対シ「ルクサンプ  
ルグ」國回答ノ件

二 明治卅七年十一月廿三日付「ル」  
国外務大臣ヨリ在「ル」國米國  
公使宛  
前同件

三 同右十一月十七日付蘭国外務大  
臣ヨリ在蘭米國代理公使宛  
前同件

公信第六九号

八月八日接受

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関シ蘭国及盧森堡政府ノ回答等  
當國駐劄米國公使ノ依頼ニ依リ各評議會會員へ送付候旨本日  
付ヲ以テ仲裁々判所総務長官ヨリ別紙ノ通り通知有之候ニ  
付右等玆ニ差進候 敬具

明治三十八年七月三日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方(印)

外務大臣男爵 小村寿太郎殿

L. H. RUYSSENAERS.

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire,  
Secrétaire-Général de la Cour  
permanente d'Arbitrage.

Son Excellence  
Monsieur Nobukata Mitsuhashi.  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur  
du Japon.

(附屬書一)

明治卅七年十一月廿三日付「ルクサンプルグ」  
外務大臣ヨリ在「ル」國米國公使宛

第二回萬国平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ対  
スル「ル」國回答ノ件

Grand Duché de Luxembourg  
Division des  
Affaires Etrangères.  
No. 6713.

Luxembourg, le 23 novembre 1904.

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai eu l'honneur de recevoir la Note que la Légation a bien voulu m'adresser le 12 de ce mois et par

laquelle j'ai reçu communication de la Circulaire du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis du 21 octobre 1904, relative à la convocation d'une seconde Conférence de la Paix.

Je m'empresse de faire connaître à Votre Excellence que le Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, tout en rendant hommage aux nobles sentiments dont le Président Roosevelt s'est inspiré dans sa généreuse initiative, adhère pleinement à la proposition de réunir une nouvelle Conférence de la Paix, s'en remettant d'ailleurs, quant au programme ainsi qu'à la fixation du lieu et de la date de ces Assises internationales aux décisions à conceter entre les autres Gouvernements adhérents.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, la nouvelle assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre d'Etat,  
Président du Gouvernement,  
(Signé) EYSCHEN.

A son Excellence  
Monsieur STANFORD NEWEL,  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique  
à  
La Haye.

plir dans Sa résidence une seconde partie de l'oeuvre qui a été commencée sous Ses auspices et sous ceux de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies.

En ce qui concerne les matières dont la Conférence aurait à s'occuper il paraît que quand les Puissances intéressées et notamment le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie qui en 1899 fit les premières démarches, se seront en principe déclarées disposées à s'associer à la généreuse initiative du Gouvernement Américain, il leur appartiendra tout d'abord de s'entendre quant à l'époque approximative vers laquelle la conférence pourrait se réunir. Ensuite des pourparlers pourraient être entamés de concert entre les Cabinets de Washington et de La Haye avec les dites Puissances en vue d'établir les bases d'un programme pouvant amener leur coopération.

A ce sujet le Gouvernement Néerlandais se plait à constater qu'il se rallie en principe aux vues du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, telles que Monsieur GARRETT a bien voulu les exposer.

La Haye, le 17 novembre 1904.

(附屬書三)

明治卅七年十一月十七日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ在  
蘭米國代理公使宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ對  
スル蘭國回答ノ件

# AIDE-MÉMOIRE.

Le Gouvernement de la Reine a pris connaissance avec grand intérêt de la communication faite par Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique au sujet d'une reprise de la Conférence de La Haye.

Il n'a pu qu'accueillir cette idée avec la plus vive sympathie, toute action inspirée du désir de continuer et d'étendre l'oeuvre dont l'humanité est redevable à l'auguste Initiateur de la Conférence de la Paix ayant des droits tout indiqués à son concours, en tant que cette action est conforme aux intentions des Puissances qui ont coopéré en 1899.

Sa Majesté la Reine a chargé Son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de prier le représentant des Etats-Unis, en réponse à sa démarche, d'informer son Gouvernement qu'Elle sera heureuse de voir s'accom-

二二 (追加)

明治三十八年九月二十三日 蘭國駐劄三橋公使ヨリ  
桂外務大臣宛

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ對  
シ羅馬尼政府ノ回答送付ノ件

附屬書一 九月二十日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ  
三橋公使宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関ス  
ル米國提議ニ對シ羅馬尼國回答  
ノ件

二 六月十五日付希國駐劄米國公使  
ヨリ國務卿宛  
前同件

公信第八五号 十月二十日接受

第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ係ル羅馬尼國政府ノ回答ニ関シ  
同國駐劄米國公使ヨリ本國政府宛公文ノ写當國駐劄同國公  
使ノ依頼ニ依リ各評議會員ヘ送附候旨去ル廿日付ヲ以テ仲  
裁々判所書記官長代理ヨリ別紙ノ通り通知有之候ニ付右写  
一通茲ニ差進候 敬具

明治三十八年九月廿三日

在蘭 特命全權公使 三橋 信方 (印)

外務大臣伯爵 桂 太郎殿

(附屬書1)

九月二十日付蘭国外務大臣ヨリ三橋公使宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ對ス  
ル羅馬尼亞國回答通知ノ件

Bureau international  
de la  
Cour permanente d'Arbitrage.  
N<sup>o</sup>. 17 p.

La Haye, le 20 septembre 1905.

Monsieur le Ministre.

Le Ministre des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à La Haye m'a fait parvenir—aux fins d'être communiquée aux Membres du Conseil administratif de la Cour permanente d'Arbitrage—copie d'une Note de la Légation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Athènes adressée le 15 juin 1905 au Secrétaire d'Etat, renfermant la réponse du Gouvernement Roumain à la Circulaire du Cabinet de Washington du 21 octobre 1904, concernant la réunion à La Haye d'une nouvelle Conférence de la paix.

Donnant suite à la demande de Son Excellence Monsieur David J. Hill et en me référant à ma cir-

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

ATHENS, June 15, 1905.

Honorable JOHN HAY,  
Secretary of State,  
Washington / D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch N<sup>o</sup>. 143, of November 29, 1904, I have the honor to report that to my surprise I have just received a note from General LAHOVARY, Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he mentions my conversations last autumn with Mr. BRATIANO, in regard to a Second Peace Conference at The Hague, and repeats what was said at that time as to Roumania's willingness to participate. The General asked me to inform you that the Roumanian Government received with sympathy the proposition in question, as tending to assure as far as possible

culaire du 3 juillet 1905 No. 16 P., j'ai l'honneur de Vous adresser trois copies du document susmentionné. Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances renouvelées de ma très haute considération.

Pour le Secrétaire-Général de la Cour  
permanente d'Arbitrage:  
Le Premier-Secrétaire du Bureau Inter-  
national de la Cour,

RÖELL.

Son Excellence  
Monsieur Nobukata Mitsuhashi  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur  
du Japon.

(附屬書1)

大正十四年七月三日米國公使ヨリ米國國務長官宛  
第二回萬國平和會議開催ニ関スル米國提議ニ對  
スル羅馬尼亞國回答通知ノ件

universal peace, while reserving to itself the right to participate in an exchange of views in regard to the programme of the Conference. The General added that "of course the Roumanian Government could only make a definite engagement after the programme had been established with its participation".

I shall acknowledge the receipt of General LAHOVARY'S note and call attention to the second circular which was sent to the Roumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Legation in this city, last January. The subject had not been referred to in any way during my recent visit at Bucharest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN B. JACKSON.