

電信寫

陸海參軍へ  
為送付済

昭和3 六〇三五 平 華盛頓 本省 五月十八日后着 發 電 亞

田中外務大臣 松平大使

第一五五號

十六日ニ於テハ我軍ニ於テ山東鐵道ノ兩側一定地域ヲ非戰鬪地帯トスルコトヲ以テ對國民軍要求ノ一項トシ居レルコトカ二三論評ノ的トナリ居レル處紐育「ワールド」及「ブルックリン」デイリ「イギリス」ハ共ニ右ヲ以テ國民軍乃至蔣介石軍ノ北進ヲ阻止スルモノトシタル上前者ハ進ンテ條約上何等根據無キ一大干涉ナリトシ後者ハ之カ對抗手段トシテ對日「ボイコット」ヲ煽動スルカ如キ口吻ヲ弄シ居レルカ紐育「タイムズ」ハ日本ハ右ニ依リテ

山東ヲ支配シ何時ニテモ國民軍ノ交通ヲ遮斷シ得可キニ至ル可キモ之ヲ以テ直ニ同國カ當初ヨリ國民軍ノ北進ヲ妨碍セントノ魂膽ヲ有シタル證據ト爲スハ早急ナリ張作霖滿洲ニ退キ戰禍該地方ニ波及スルニ非スンハ日本トシテハ國民軍ニ對シ不必要ナル壓迫ヲ加フルコト無カル可ク目下日支双方事件ノ和平解決ヲ希望スルノ徵象歴然タルモノアリト論シ居レリ  
英ニ轉電シ英ヲシテ佛。露。獨。伊。白ニ轉電セシム

海外  
反響

精

25

二部

英

電信寫

昭和三 六〇七七 暗

倫敦 本省 五月十八日後着

亞

田中外務大臣

佐分利代理大使

第九五號

王寵惠ハ巴里ヨリ當地ニ來リ數日來時々新聞ニ「インタービュー」  
現ハレシカ南方政府ノ北京入り近クニアル事及將來南方ノ執ルヘ  
キ政策等ニ付説明シ居レルモ格段ノ事無シ尙同氏ハ「チエンパー  
レン」其ノ他外務當局ニモ面會セルカ十六日本官ヲ來訪シタル際  
稍不平ラシキ様子ニテ今回ノ濟南事件ヲ頗ル遺憾トスル旨ヲ述ヘ  
タル後本件カ早ク解決ニ至ラン事ヲ希望スト云ヘルカ該談話中事  
件ノ發端等ニ付種々質問ヲ受クルモ自分ハ餘リ之ニ答ヘス宣傳ニ

亘ルカ如キ事ハ一切之ヲ避ケツツアリト述ヘタリ王ハ十七日巴里  
ニ赴キ歸國ノ旨語レリ  
何等御參考迄  
佛へ轉電セリ

石原

田

other points along the Kiao-Tsi Railway as we are given to understand that Southern forces have already advanced beyond Lokow on their way to Tehchow and other points north. It is believed that the Yellow River Bridge at Lokow is not seriously damaged and that it can be repaired without much difficulty.

**Non-Japanese Foreigners Safe**

Foreigners were not concentrated at the Japanese Consulate General as first reported; several parties were located at the German Consulate; some remained at Stein's Hotel until it had been looted.

Inside the first protected area are the Socony building, Stein's Hotel, German Consulate, Japanese Consulate-General, Post Office, Yokohama Specie Bank, Tsinan Bank (Japanese), Bank of China, and Bank of Communications.

Outside the protected area are the British and American Consulates, Tsinan Foreign Club, A. P. C., Brunner, Mond's offices, the B. A. T., Andersen, Mayer & Co., Tsinan branch, residences of the Postal Commissioner and several British and American members of the staff of the Tsinan University, among whom may be mentioned are Dr. Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Herren, the Rev. Hunter of the Anglican Mission, Mrs. Stearns and children and others.

Rumors about the shooting of a foreigner at Tsinan could not be verified, but owing to the fact that foreigners were not concentrated in one spot and to the strong anti-foreign feeling it would be quite possible. Great anxiety is being felt for the safety of foreigners at Tsinan University.

A telegram dated Tsinanfu, May 7, was received yesterday in Shanghai by the Associated Mission Treasurers in Shanghai, reading "Shantung Christian University all well."—Ed.

The Rev. J. Wellington and Mr. Sibley of the Anglican Church Mission at Taian were, from last accounts, safe. However, these gentlemen are now perhaps in direct contact with Shanghai as telegrams from Taian are not now reaching Tsinan.

Mr. Avent and Mr. Wulff, both Americans from Tennessee, of Socony, are understood to be safe.

**Flight of a Bolshevik**

It is interesting to note that Mr. Pratap, a delegate to the Pan-Asiatic Conference recently held at Shanghai and who was forbidden entry to Japan, hurriedly removed from his temporary abode in a Tsinan Chinese hotel and fled to the first protected Japanese area for protection.

Pratap calls himself a representative of Afghanistan, but is commonly believed to be a Hindu. He is a prominent member of the Bolshevik or-

ganization the League of Depressed Peoples, which was recently meeting in Nanking.

In the usual communistic style Tsinan, throughout Thursday and Friday, was well supplied with southern plain-clothes men, who took pot shots at anyone and everyone passing in view, and these unexpected shots were what did the heaviest damage.

The special areas were all cleared up by the afternoon of Friday May 4 by the Japanese forces, and all foreigners within the special areas were assured of adequate protection by the efficient Japanese forces on the spot at Tsinan.

新聞 昭和 年 月 日

(分類) 1.1.10.2-5

**Foreign Eye-Witness Gives Account of Tsinan Affair**

**Japanese Barricades were Removed at Southern General's Request to Relieve Tension—Shooting Began Afterwards—Stein's Hotel Looted**

From a Correspondent of the North China Daily News of Shanghai.

TSINGTAO, May 7.—Late last evening two foreigners arrived from Tsinan having left there yesterday morning, at 6.30 by courtesy of the Japanese military authorities on a military special. The train was able to move at a slow pace to cover the entire distance to Tsingtao, all bridges and damage to the tracks having been repaired.

One of these gentlemen was a well-known foreigner of Shanghai, from whom I have got the following details. The other was Mr. H. J. Timperley of the China Famine Relief Association. They were actual eye witnesses of the disturbances that occurred in the protected area, both staying at Stein's Hotel, Tsinanfu, near the Kiao-Tsi railway station, and their story will do much to clear the doubt as to what actually happened at Tsinanfu after the arrival of the Southern forces.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang left Tsinan at midnight on Tuesday, May 1, for Tehchow. The Northern evacuation was orderly and conditions at Tsinan prior to the arrival of the Southern forces peaceful—no looting or disturbances of any sort. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Marshal Sun Chuanfang.

**Feng's Troops Seize Missions**

It is stated on good authority that the Northern forces mined their encampment at Sinchuang and that on Wednesday, May 2, some 200 Southern soldiers were badly wounded.

The Shantung army were able to evacuate all their aeroplanes; no rolling stock was captured except one armoured Russian train covering the retirement which was cut off at the Yellow River bridges and captured. Later the Russians on this train were led captive through Tsinan with stout cords pierced through their noses.

On Wednesday morning, May 2, Southern forces began to arrive at Tsinan from Taian and Mingshui on the Kiao-Tsi Railway. In the interval Japanese armed forces consisting of all ranks from the Tientsin Garrison erected street barricades of barbed

wire and sand bags in two protected areas. Two areas were formed instead of one in order to permit the Chinese populace to pass through without hindrance, as one area would have cut off several main arteries of travel.

The troops arriving were those of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and General Chiang Kai-shek; and it is to be recorded that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops immediately on arrival at Tsinan seized all Roman Catholic premises for billeting their soldiers.

**Japanese Barricades Removed**

Immediately after the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek the barricades were removed, and up to Wednesday evening everything was quiet, no disorder—"business as usual."

There is no doubt that it was hoped on both Chiang Kai-shek's side and the Japanese that the removal of the barricades would relieve the tension, which was undoubtedly great. At all the Japanese barricades were large posters clearly written in Chinese, announcing that the Japanese were there only to guard their own property and had no intention of interfering with the Chinese in any war. Chinese youths were continually trying to slip up to these posters and paste anti-Japanese handbills on them.

Who fired the first shot will never be known. But it is a bad point against the Chinese soldiers that the Japanese did remove their barricades when asked to do so.

Chiang Kai-shek did well, all are agreed; he did his utmost to stop the Chinese firing, but the soldiers would not obey orders.

**The Shooting Begins**

On Thursday, May 3, at 10.30 in the morning shooting started, which, from several reliable sources, would indicate that Southern soldiery were insisting on Japanese and other shops accepting notes issued by the Central Bank and other forms of military notes.

Chinese soldiers attached to General Ho Yao-tsu, composed of Hunan units, started an attack on several Japanese shops, particularly those situated along the second horse road and began to loot. It is worthy of note that several of these troops were equipped with Mills bombs and other forms of hand-grenades. Naturally Japanese soldiers intervened, and indis-

criminate fighting ensued. At this time, my informant says, were more Japanese soldiers engaged than the 500 mentioned above.

It has been established that during the fracas of Wednesday and Thursday at Tsinan about 30 Japanese soldiers were killed. (The Japanese official reports subsequently put this number at 12 soldiers killed 30 wounded; number of civilians still uncertain.—Ed.). As to the number of Japanese civilians no authentic information has been received but it is known that several Japanese women were killed under most brutal circumstances.

**Stein's Hotel Looted**

The well known North China hostelry was beflagged with Japanese and German emblems, but this did not stop the Southern soldiery from making a thorough clean-up of this hotel. The lives of several of the guests were in deadly peril due to the heavy firing of looting soldiery.

However, Japanese soldiers soon arrived on the scene and cleared out the Chinese looters. Mr. Schaad was roughly handled by the Chinese and one Chinese servant was shot in the arm. This happened on Thursday afternoon, May 3, about 3 p.m. and the looters were not chased away until about 6 p.m.

My informant's room was thoroughly looted and, had it not been that he speaks Chinese fluently, he might have been very roughly treated to say the least.

There were some Japanese in the hotel, but they luckily escaped and got away over the back wall before the Chinese soldiers spotted them.

**Southerners Mostly Withdrawn**

Late on Friday (May 4) Chiang Kai-shek came to an understanding with the Japanese forces that all Southern forces would be immediately evacuated to a distance of 30 li from Tsinan and be kept away from Tsinan until a later date. On Sunday, May 6, competent foreign observers are able to state that this withdrawal of the Southern forces had actually been accomplished.

Here it may be recalled that some of Chiang's troops refused to go, and it was this that led to the second outburst of fighting on May 7.—Ed.

No Japanese aeroplanes had arrived at date of leaving.

As stated previously the Kiao-Tsi Railway between Tsingtao and Tsinan is now in fair condition and with the arrival of the large additional Japanese forces no difficulty is anticipated in keeping the line open and free from Chinese soldiery.

It is not anticipated that any severe fighting will take place at Weihsen or

新聞 昭和 年 5 月 14 日

(分) A. 1 紙 / 現 昭 2-5

611.2312

亞細亞局長

別紙ハ通大皇陛下ノ電報有之候ニ付テハ當  
 省ノ主管事項ニハ與之様考ヘテ候間  
 及廻送候條然ルノ御取計相成度

昭和三年五月十七日

式部職儀式課長小縣武夫

外務大臣官房人事課長藤井啓之助殿

藤井

名  
 藤井啓之助  
 奥藩直轄多論洞

昭 昭 昭




95.

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS. (Delivery Form)

後  
報

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書  
報

Station <u>Amoy</u> Office No. <u>1</u>		Address
Received Time <u>2.9</u> Date <u>16/5</u> 1928	led to His Excellency the Emperor of Japan Tokio	
By <u>Go</u>		Remarks  Iwa  
Class Original Office <u>China</u>		
No. <u>3107</u> Words <u>15</u>		
Date <u>1928</u> Time <u>—</u>		
<p>I respectfully request that you will retire your forces in Chinese territory immediately in accordance with international law and to create good relationship and better understanding between our respective countries president of Chinese colony</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Fong Tuyen</p>		

REEL No. A-0028

0365

アジア歴史資料センター

(分類A門/級/紙02-5)

逓信局長

611.23/2

宮内省

廻別紙通候

藤井外務大臣官房人事課長殿  
天皇陛下へ電報有之候ニ付及

昭和三年五月十八日  
山縣儀次課長


山縣儀次

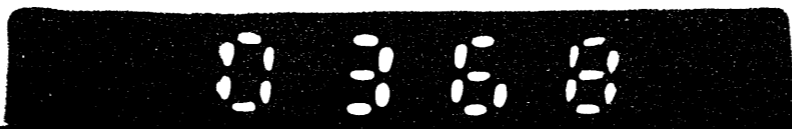
海外事務

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文書係

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS. (Delivery Form)

Station <u>Kunishongi</u> Office No. <u>1</u>	Address
Received Time <u>7.30</u> Date <u>7/5</u> 1928	Lod His Majesty the Emperor of Japan Tokio
By <u>K.H</u>	
Class: Original Office <u>Panicoex</u>	Remarks
No. <u>17317</u> Words <u>64</u>	Bn 
Date <u>1928</u> Time	
<p>rotesting for the invasion of shantung the chinese nationalist party of panuco mexico very attentively demands the immediate withdrawal in accord with international law which prohibits armed intervention of an independent and civilized nation in the home affairs of other nation this to the effect of reestablishing the friendly relations between china and japan respectfully Kuomintang</p>	



(分類A門/類/項02-5)

4612.91211  
611.2312

情報部

庶務部

公第一三〇號

昭和三年五月十八日

在シドニー

總領事 徳川 家



外務大臣男爵 田中 義一 殿

濟南事件ニ對スル支那國民黨側ノ濠洲ニ於ケル排日  
宣傳ニ關シ報告ノ件

當シドニー市ニ於テ發行セラルル四朝刊紙中ヘラルドヲ除ク他ノ三紙  
(テレグラフ、ガーディアン及レーバー・デーリー)ハ何レモ去ル五  
月十四日在當地オーストラシア支那國民黨本部ヨリ配布ヲ受ケタル  
趣ヲ以テ同本部カ在南京國民黨中央執行委員曾ヨリ入手セル長文ノ電

在シドニー日本總領事館

件  
濟南事件  
支那國民黨側ノ濠洲ニ於ケル排日  
宣傳ニ關シ報告ノ件  
昭和三年六月十八日  
庶務部  
3.8.7

報ニ基キ作成セルコミニケヲ發表セリ中ニモガーディアン紙ノ如キ  
ハ例ノ大袈裟ナル口調ヲ以テ在濠日支人ノ宣傳競争ト題シ本官ヨリ各  
紙ニ配布セル貴電第一二七號聲明書ト右支那側コミニケト同一欄ニ併  
セ掲ケタリ右コミニケニ引用セラレタル南京來電報大要左ノ通  
「日本兵ハ五月二日濟南着目發的ニ戰爭行動ニ出テ兵士人民ヲ併セ千  
人以上ノ支那人ヲ虐殺シ交渉員蔡公時及其部下ノ如キ日本軍ニヨリ  
銃殺セラレタル上耳鼻ヲ切落サレタリ翌日日本側ハ不當ナル要求ヲ  
提出シ之ニ次イテ日本軍ハ砲火ヲ濟南市街ニ向ケ幾多ノ支那人ヲ殺  
傷セリ國民黨ノ第一ノ目的ハ一日モ早く北京ヲ占領スルニ在ルヲ以  
テ日本ニ對スル尙軍差當リノ態度ハ受動的ナルモ支那國民全般ニ亘  
ル排日氣分ハ甚タ濃厚ナルモノアリ大衆ハ日本トノ經濟的斷交ヲ誓  
ヒ居レリオーストラシア支那國民黨本部ハ在外支那人ヲ指導シテ  
國民黨ヲ支持ニ努メシメ又濠洲人士ニ對シ支那ニ於ケル日本ノ暴虐  
ヲ周知セシメラレタシ」

尙該コミニケハ右南京ヨリノ電報ヲ補足シテ日本カ其軍隊ヲ他國ノ

在シドニー日本總領事館





領土ニ送リタルハ是國際法違反ニシテ又非友誼的行動ナリ國民軍ハ  
 北支ニ於ケル軍閥ノ專制ヲ覆シ支那國民ノ自由ト福祉ヲ齎サンカ爲  
 ニ北京ニ向ヒ進軍シツアルモノナル處國民政府ノ下ニ全支那カ統  
 一セラルルコトハ日本ノ計畫ト合致セサルカ故ニ日本ハ在支日本ハ  
 保護ニ口ヲ藉リテ其乾兒格ノ張作霖ヲシテ一息吐カシムヘク其軍隊  
 フ山東ニ送り南軍ヲ濟南ヨリ事實上驅逐シ剩ヘ今尙戰亂ノ現場トハ  
 遠ク離レ居ル廣東其他南支各港揚子江沿岸等ヘ迄モ軍艦ヲ派シタ  
 リ戰敗軍カ一市ヲ戰勝軍ノ手ニ委ネテ退去スル場合個々ノ不秩序ノ  
 起ルヲ制御スル能ハサルハ歴史ヲ繕クモ明ナリ國民政府ハ支那人タ  
 ルト外國人タルト問ハス其權下ニ在ル人命及財産ヲ保護スヘキ神  
 聖ナル責任ヲ有スルコトヲ了悉シ又之ヲ受諾スルモノナリ併シコノ  
 任務ヲ遂行スルニハフリー・ハンドヲ必要トス現在ノ支那トシテハ  
 日本ノ行爲ニ對シ抗議ヲ爲スカ唯一ノ途ナリ支那ハ其國民的要望ノ  
 達成ニ付濠洲其他全世界ノ友好的國民ニ對シ其衷心ヨリノ援助ヲ希  
 望シテ已マスト述ヘ居レリ

在シドニー日本總領事館

(分類A門/類/項0頁2-5)

情報部

611-2312

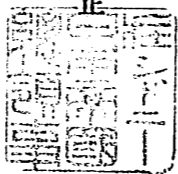
亞細亞局

公第一三一號

昭和三年五月十八日

在シドニー

總領事 徳川 家正



別紙添付

外務大臣男爵 田中 義一 殿

支那時局ニ關スル新聞論說報告ノ件

本日ノシドニーモ一ニングヘラルド紙ハ其社説ニ於テ *What of China*

ナル題下ニ支那ノ時局ヲ論シ居レルカ其要領次ノ如シ  
 支那時局ハ轉變極マリ無ク支那ノ國情ニ精通スル者ト雖モ容易ニ端  
 倪シ難キヲ説キ南軍ノ北進シテ濟南ヲ占領シ膠濟鐵道ヲ遮斷スルヤ  
 日本軍トノ衝突ヲ惹起シ爲ニ日本ノ増兵、日本軍ノ城内攻撃ヲ見形  
 勢甚タ切迫シタルカ蓋シ上海、南京ニ於ケル外國人ノ財産及住宅ハ  
 一地區ニ集團シ居ルニ比シ山東ニ於ケル日本在留民ハ省内各地ニ散

在シドニー日本總領事館

在シ前者カ數個大隊ノ兵ヲ以テ保護シ得ルニ反シ山東ニ於テハ日本ノ利權モ大ナリシニ加ヘ前記ノ如ク散住セル日本人保護ノ爲ニハ大部隊ノ派兵ヲ必要トシ從テ日支衝突ヨリ正規ノ對敵行動ヲ見ルニ至ルヘキ危險大ナリシナリ加之上海南京ニ於テハ英國ハ遠隔ノ地ナル故ヲ以テ大規模ノ計畫ニ依ル行動ヲ執リ得ス其兵力モ亦辛ウシテ租界ヲ防クニ足リ英國ヨリハ固ヨリ印度ヨリ増兵ヲ求メントスルモ亦容易ノ業ニ非サリシニ反シ日本ハ地理上山東ノ門前ニ在リテ強大ナル陸海軍力ヲ有スルヲ以テ其ノ山東ニ有スル利益カ引續キ危殆ニ頻シタル場合ニハ其軍隊ヲ現場ニ集中シ度キ勢ヲ遂ニ制止シ得サリシナルヘク派兵最初ノ目的カ單ニ警備ニ在リタリトスルモ何時トナク發展シテ戰爭トナリタルヤモ知レサルナリ幸ニシテ右ノ事態ハ逐日緩和セラルルカ如ク濟南陥落直後ノ不秩序ハ食ヒ止メラレ南北兩軍ノ戰場ハ同市ヲ越エテ北方ニ移轉シタル爲同地方ノ狀況ハ再ヒ常態ニ復シツツアリ

在シドニー日本總領事館

ルト疊ク同一ニシテ陥落ノ直後而シテ本部隊ノ到着前掠奪行ハレタルモノナルカ右ハ司令部ト距離アルニ乘シテ統制ヲ缺キタル南軍前衛部隊ト退却軍ノ遁走兵ノ行ヒタルモノニシテ高級指揮者ノ到着シテ或程度ノ軍紀ヲ恢復スル迄繼續セリ最近數日ノ電報ハ日本軍ノ依然警備ヲ緩メサルヲ傳ヘタルモ其後ノ日支間衝突ニ付テハ報スル所ナシトテ濟南事件ノ一段落ヲ告ケタルヲ述ヘ更ニ蔣介石ハ斷然トシテ自重シ日本トノ融和ニ最善ヲ盡スヲ以テ賢明ノ策トス蓋シ今回ノ北伐ハ彼ノ絶好ノ機會ナルカ一朝日本トノ紛糾ヲ招カンカ恐ク此好機ヲ逸スルニ至ルヘシ既ニ天津ヘノ通路ハ開カレ之ヲ越エテ北京在リ電報ハ北京ヲ拒守セサルモノノ如シ是レ實ニ支那内亂ノ向背點ニシテ北京陥落セハ北軍ハ再起シ得サル打擊ヲ蒙ムルヘク況ンヤ北軍ハ政争ニ無關心ナル支那南北民衆中ニアリテ殊ニ同情ナキモノナリ斯クシテ北京占領ハ蔣介石ノ名聲ヲ揚ケ從來兎角動搖勝ノ其地位ヲ鞏固ナラシムルヘシ張作霖カ蒙古及東三省ノ支持ヲ受クル限り北京

在シドニー日本總領事館

陥落カ直チニ南北結合ヲ意味スル次第ニハ非サルヘキモ少クモ近年  
 支那ニ見サリシ統一ヲ與ヘ延テ全國ノ完全ナル結合ニ一步ヲ進ムル  
 モノナルヘシ世上兩軍ノ勝利ハ支那ヲ過激國タラシムルモノナリト  
 ノ杞憂ヲ抱クモノアルモ是ハ識者ノ首肯セサル處ニシテ蔣介石ハ赤  
 化主義ニ何等ノ倚賴ヲ有セス只タ露人ヲ或程度迄利用シタルニ止マ  
 ル尤戰禍混亂ノ支那カ平穩團結ノ支那ニ比シ過激思想ノ宣傳ニ一層  
 好適ノ地ヲ提供シタルコトハ常識ヲ以テ判斷シ得ヘキナリト  
 右切抜相添御參考迄ニ報告ス

在シドニー日本總領事館

The Northern army is in headlong retreat; both cities are being evacuated by the military forces, and civilians, and according to the reports the indications are that Chang Tso-lin will not attempt to hold the Northern capital. This may well prove to be the turning point in the civil war. The loss of Peking would be a decisive blow which the Northern Government could scarcely survive, especially when we remember that the Northern cause is not supported by the people at large—in the North as in the South the masses are supremely indifferent to politics; they ask simply to be left alone—but only by the military faction. The achievement would greatly enhance Chiang Kai-shek's prestige, which was rather shaken during his long period of inactivity; some of his subordinates have lately shown signs of disaffection. The capture of Peking might not mean the immediate reunion of North and South; presumably Mongolia and Manchuria would still pay allegiance to Chang Tso-lin. But it would give China a homogeneity which the country has not possessed for years, and would bring the day of complete reunion appreciably nearer. The fear has been expressed that the triumph of the Southerners would entail the surrender of China to the Bolsheviks; but authorities of high standing scout the notion. They insist that Chang Kai-shek has no leanings whatever to Red doctrines. He uses the Russians as a means to an end, and when they have served their purpose he discards them. After all, commonsense suggests that a China distracted by war and plunged in confusion offers a more fertile soil for the propagation of Bolshevik ideas than a China, tranquil, united, and busily at work.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1928.

WHAT OF CHINA?

Even those who are most intimately acquainted with the country admit that China is quite unpredictable. The fortunes of North and South fluctuate. Then are long intervals of quietude. Then, suddenly, events begin to move with bewildering speed. A new offensive is launched. Generals change sides. Armies previously victorious melt away. A crisis develops, but gradually, as the advance loses momentum, dissolves. We are just witnessing one of these abrupt recrudescences of the civil war and while the situation is still fraught with dangerous possibilities it is less disquieting than it was a few days ago. When Chiang Kai-shek's troops occupied Tsinanfu and cut the railway line to Tsingtao, its port, they came into conflict with the Japanese garrison. Fairly heavy casualties were sustained in the fighting, and Japanese civilians also were killed, although the earlier estimates of their number appear to have been exaggerated. Japanese reinforcements were hurried to the scene; the defences of the walled section of the city were demolished by Japanese artillery, and a serious collision seemed imminent. The risk was the greater because the position of the Japanese in Shantung province is different from that of, say, the British in Shanghai or Nanking. In these, foreign property and residences are localised. They are virtually confined to the precincts of the city. A few battalions could ensure their safety without going far afield. But in Shantung the Japanese are dispersed throughout the province. Not only are Japanese interests very extensive but they are so scattered that for their adequate protection large bodies of troops would be required, and the possibilities of hostile encounters would be multiplied. Detach-

ments moving through a country in the hands of an undisciplined army are always liable to be cut off, and the Japanese might eventually have found themselves involved in a regular campaign.

Moreover, even had the British at Shanghai or Nanking wished to embark upon a wider scheme of operations they would have been hampered by circumstances. The force at their disposal was barely sufficient to defend the concessions, and to have brought additional troops from Britain or even from India would have been no light undertaking. But Japan is at the very doors of Shantung. She has a powerful navy and large reserves upon which to draw. Had the threat to her interests been maintained, the temptation to pour troops into the province might have been irresistible, and measures which in their original intention were merely a form of police duty might have insensibly expanded into a war. Happily, this prospect appears to be growing daily more remote. The disorder which accompanied the capture of Tsinanfu has been checked. The tide of battle has swept beyond that city, and conditions are becoming normal once again. The experience of Tsinanfu has been that of other towns which have fallen to the Southerners. The looting occurred immediately after the city was entered, but before the main body arrived. It was the work of the Southerners' advanced troops, who, being furthest from headquarters, were under the least effective control, and also by deserters from the army in flight. These elements invariably make hay while the sun shines, until, with the advent of the high command, some degree of discipline is restored. For some days past the cablegrams, although they state that the Japanese have not relaxed their vigilance, have contained no references to clashes between Japanese and Chinese.

If Chiang Kai-shek is wise he will curb excess ruthlessly, and do his utmost to conciliate Japan. For his great chance has come, and should complications with Japan arise he would probably miss it. The road to Tientsin is open; beyond lies Peking.

亞細亞局

第一課

昭和三年六月六日 接受

普通第一一八號

昭和三年五月三十一日

在杭州

領事 清野長太郎



情報部

支、日

外務大臣男爵田中義一殿

印刷物「日本暴行案」送附ノ件

濟南事件ニ關シ主トシテ上海支那新聞紙ノ記事論說ヲ編輯シタル「日本暴行案」ト題スル小冊子當地ニ於テ發行セラレタルニ付御參考迄ニ貴覽ニ供ス

本信送付先 外務大臣、在支公使、在奉天、天津、青島、濟南、上海、福州、漢口、廣東、各總領事、在蘇州、南京各領事

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4023  
611.2312

別件日本暴行案ハ貴領事館  
印係若下シ度ト  
同可也

在杭州日本領事館

3.6.23

1

支那各地新聞ノ論旨大要ハ後記ノ如クナルカ之ヲ綜合スレハ

(一) 漢字新聞ハ濟南城攻撃以來其論調一層惡化シ激烈ナル筆法ヲ以テ依然人心ノ刺戟ニ努メツツアル一方其行動ニ關シテハ冷靜慎重ナランコトヲ要求シ又外國側ヲシテ日本反對ニ仕向ケン爲盛ニ虛構ノ宣傳ヲ爲シツツアリ尙事件發生以來餘リ攻撃ノ論評ヲ示ササリシ滿洲方面ニアリテモ亦稍々硬化ノ傾向アリ張作霖和平通電以後ニ於テ其ノ傾向殊ニ甚ク排日紙カ切ニ南北停戰一致經濟絶交日貨抵制、打倒日本帝國主義ヲ提唱スルハ勿論機關紙ニアリテモ亦日本ノ強壓ニ對シ反對ヲ表示シツツアリ

(二) 英字新聞ハ一般ニ好意的態度ヲ持續シツツアルモ日本軍司令官ノ

概 説

壽 崎 久

(昭和三年五月十八日)

濟南事件ニ對スル支那ノ新聞論調 (三)

情報部第一課

條約局長

條約局長

昭和三年五月十八日調

不詳

最後通牒ニ對シテハ從來我方ニ有利ナル評論ヲ爲シ來リタル京津  
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ニヨリテハ強チ我方ニ不利ナル傾向ヲ示ストモ臆ラサル様窺知セ  
ラル

各紙論旨

北  
京

益世報 (十一日)

日本ハ濟南及膠濟鐵道ヲ占領シ華府九國條約ヲ破壞セントシツツア  
ル爲列國ノ反感ヲ買ヒ居レルカ米國ハ目下列國ト共ニ之カ對策攻究  
中ナリ

晨報 (十二日)

2

日本軍ノ濟南砲撃ハ國家ノ大恥辱ニシテ國民ノ忘ルヘカラサル所ナ  
ルモ從來各種ノ外交問題ニ際シ行ハレタル國民運動ハ過激ナルカ爲  
失敗セルニ願ミ今回ハ冷静慎重ナル態度ヲ持シ民團各團體ノ後援ニ  
ヨル國民研究會ヲ組織シ民衆ノ意見ヲ籠シテ對策ヲ講スルコトトス  
ヘク尙南北戰爭ノ繼續セラルル間ハ大規模ノ運動ハ何等ノ效ヲ奏セ  
サルヘキヲ以テ排日示威運動、街頭ノ演説及傳單ノ撒布等ノ對抗手  
段ハ之ヲ差控ルテ妥スヘシ

天  
津

京津「タイムズ」(十二日)

日本カ濟南城攻撃ニ至リタル眞情ハ之ヲ諒トスルモ蔣介石カ既ニ大  
部分ノ兵ヲ城内ヨリ撤去シ南京政府カ勢ヲ一一般民衆ノ暴舉ヲ戒メ

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4

ツツアルニ拘ラス日本軍司令官カ濟南城ノ平和的占領ヲ努メスシテ  
直ニ嚴重ナル最後通牒ヲ實行シ兩軍及城內住民ニ多數ノ犠牲ヲ出ス  
ニ至リタルハ甚々遺憾ニ堪ヘサル處ナリ

哈爾濱

國際協報(八日)

日本軍カ兵士、市民ノ別ナク虐殺ヲ行ヒタルコトハ外國通信ニ依ル  
モ確認セラルル處ナリ吾人ハ我國外交ノ後補トナルト共ニ此ノ事實  
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漢口

「セントラル・チャイナ・ポスト」(十三日)

日本ハ領土的野心ナキ故結局山東ヨリ撤兵スヘキモ青島ヲ海軍根據

5

地トシテ商業上ノ利益擁護ヲ主張スヘク列國モ之ヲ承認スヘシ尙支  
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汕頭

嶺東民國日報(十一日)

今尙ノ事作ニ對シテハ一片ノ空文的抗議ハ何等ノ效果ナキカ故ニ我  
民衆ハ力ヲ併セテ政府ノ後補トナリ抗議ヲ貫徹セシムルト共ニ對日  
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濟南事件ニ對スル支那ノ新聞論調 (三)

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中ナリ

益世報 (十一日)

北  
京

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(一) 漢字新聞ハ濟南城攻撃以來其論調一層惡化シ激烈ナル筆法ヲ以テ

依然人心ノ刺戟ニ努メツツアル一方其行動ニ關シテハ冷靜慎重ナ

ランコトヲ要求シ又外國側ヲシテ日本反對ニ仕向ケン爲盛ニ虛構

ノ宣傳ヲ爲シツツアリ尙事件發生以來餘リ攻撃ノ論評ヲ示ササリ

シ滿洲方面ニアリテモ亦稍々硬化ノ傾向アリ張作霖和平通電以後

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3

日本軍ノ濟南砲撃ハ國家ノ大恥辱ニシテ國民ノ忘ルヘカラサル所ナルモ從來各種ノ外交問題ニ際シ行ハレタル國民運動ハ過激ナルカ爲失敗セルニ願ミ今固ハ冷静慎重ナル態度ヲ持シ民由各團體ノ後援ニヨル國民研究會ヲ組織シ民衆ノ意見ヲ徹シテ對策ヲ講スルコトトスヘク尙南北戰爭ノ繼續セラルル間ハ大規模ノ運動ハ何等ノ效ヲ奏セサルヘキヲ以テ排日示威運動、街頭ノ演説及傳單ノ撒布等ノ對抗手段ハ之ヲ差控ルヲ要スヘシ

天津

京津「タイムズ」(十二日)

日本カ濟南城攻撃ニ至リタル眞情ハ之ヲ諒トスルモ蔣介石カ既ニ大部分ノ兵ヲ城内ヨリ撤去シ南京政府カ努メテ一般民衆ノ暴舉ヲ戒メ

4

ツツアルニ拘ラス日本軍司令官カ濟南城ノ平和的占領ヲ努メスシテ直ニ嚴重ナル最後通牒ヲ實行シ剛軍及城内住民ニ多數ノ犠牲ヲ出スニ至リタルハ甚タ遺憾ニ堪ヘサル處ナリ

哈爾濱

國際協報(八日)

日本軍カ兵士、市民ノ別ナク虐殺ヲ行ヒタルコトハ外國通信ニ依ルモ確認セラルル處ナリ吾人ハ我國外交ノ後備トナルト共ニ此ノ事實ヲ世界ニ宣傳シ日本ノ野心ヲ暴露セシムルノ必要アリ

漢口

「セントラル・チャイナ・ポスト」(十三日)

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油 頭

嶺東民國日報(十一日)

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與ヘ日本ニ列國協同干渉ノ機會ヲ與フルカ如キコトナキ様注意セサ  
ルヘカラス

(分類A1.1.0.2-5)

寺崎 尺

條約三課長 表

昭和三年五月十八日調

濟南事件ニ對スル歐米諸國ノ新聞論評 (三)

情報部 第一課

1

概説

濟南事件ニ關スル歐米諸國ノ新聞論調ハ濟南城陥落ニ伴フ日本ノ山東占領並ニ南京政府ノ國際聯盟出訴等ヲ問題トスルモノ多ク(一)英國ニアリテハ南京事件ニ於テ嘗メタル辛キ經驗猶ホ新タナルモノアリ

一般ニ好意的態度ヲ持シ我措置ヲ理解シテ日本ハ其ノ聲明通り時局ノ平定ト同時ニ撤兵ヲ實行スルモノト觀察セラレツツアリ唯タ「マシ」ニチエスター、ガーディアン」ハ相變ラス事件ノ原因ヲ我軍ノ駐屯ニアリトシ福田師團長ノ最後通牒及軍事占領ニ對シ疑惑ヲ抱クカ如キ論旨ヲ表明シツツアリ(二)米國ニアリテモ亦英國ト等シク南京事件ニ於ケル支那ノ略奪暴行及支那側虛構宣傳ノ記憶今尙鮮カナルカ故一般ノ輿論ハ日本カ極メテ困難ナル事態ニ直面シテ頗ル巧妙ニ且穩

2

忍ニ處理シツツアルヲ認メ何レノ國家ト雖其ノ國民ノ生命財産保護ノ爲ニハ緊急處置ヲ採ルノ已ムヲ得サル所以ヲ了解シ居リ時局漸次平穩ニ歸シツツアル今日米國ノ調停ノ如キモ尙早ト見寧ロ日支双方ノ直接交渉ニ依リ解決スヘキモノトナスカ如シ尙國民軍北進繼續サレツツアレハ一般ノ注意ハ漸ク京津地方ノ狀況殊ニ同地方外國人ノ安危如何ニ向ヒツツアルカ如シ 新聞論調ニアリアモ共產主義諸紙カ日本ノ行動ヲ帝國主義的ノモノトシテ攻撃セルト「ブルツクリン、デーリー、イーグル」<sup>(1)</sup>「バルチセア、ザン」等ノ二三紙カ日本ノ繼續的山東占領ニ深甚ノ疑念ヲ示セル外尙我方ニ理解サル態度ヲ續ケ尙後時局ノ變化ニ深キ注意ヲ拂ヒツツアリ<sup>(2)</sup>佛國ニアリアハ二三極左派機關紙ヲ除キ我出兵ノ目的ヲ是認シ大體我方ニ有利ナル論評ヲ

3

爲スト同時ニ一般ニ事件ニ對スル米國ノ態度ヲ注視シ居ルカ如ク九國條約トノ關係ニ付テハ<sup>(1)</sup>米國政府ハ同條約尊重方ニ付日本ノ注意ヲ促スヘシトスルモノ<sup>(2)</sup>「コテデアン」<sup>(3)</sup>居留民保護ニ警察的行爲ナルヲ以テ同條約ニ牴觸セストナスモノ<sup>(4)</sup>「タン」<sup>(5)</sup>及「エコードバリ」<sup>(6)</sup>及支那ノ無政府狀態ニ顧ミ列國ハ同條約ノ改訂方ヲ協議スルノ要アリトナスモノ<sup>(7)</sup>「デベツシユ」<sup>(8)</sup>及「コロニアル」<sup>(9)</sup>ノ三論アリ國際聯盟トノ關係ニ就イテハ一般ニ聯盟ノ關與スヘキ筋合ニアラスト爲シツツアリ尙在巴汪精衛一行ノ宣傳ニ對シテ今日迄ノ所左シタル反響ノ認ムヘキナシ<sup>(10)</sup>露國ニアリアハ山東ニ於ケル我占領地域ノ擴大ニ伴レ新聞紙ノ我軍事行動ニ對スル攻撃論鋒益々鋭キヲ加エツツアリ之レ蘇聯邦カ我山東出兵ヲ其ノ對外政策ニ利用シ日本

ニ對スル支那民衆並ニ米國ノ反感ヲ煽リ日本ノ地位ヲ不利ナラシム  
ルト共ニ國際聯盟ノ無力ヲ世界勞働者ニ宣傳シ蘇聯邦ニ對スル無産  
者ノ同情ヲ收メムトスルモノナルコトヲ語ルモノト認メラル

各紙論旨

英國

「マンチエスター、ガーディアン」(十一日)

各種ノ報道ヲ綜合スルニ蔣介石ハ紛擾ヲ避クルニ全力ヲ盡シタルモ  
ノノ如クナレハ事件究極ノ原因ハ日本軍ノ大部隊力戰爭ノ中心タル  
濟南ニ駐屯シタル事ナリト言ハサルヘカラス而シテ日本軍ノ勢力及  
武裝ノ點ヨリ見レハ衝突ヲ豫期シタルモノト謂フヲ得即チ日本ノ目  
的ハ在留民保護ニ在リシモ其ノ手段ハ却テ無益ナル殺伐ノ原因トナ

4

リ支那舉國一致ノ對日戰爭熱ヲ昂メ延イテ極東全局ノ平和ニ對スル  
危機ヲ招來スル虞アルニ至ラシメタリ

「マンチエスター、ガーディアン」(十五日)

今同事件ノ原因ハ結局事件前二日ニ亘リ南軍ノ秩序アリシ點ヨリ見  
テ日本軍ノ駐屯ニアリト云フヘシ而シテ日本ハ在留民ノ生命財産ニ  
對スル危險去レハ撤兵スト云フモ其ノ時期ノ認定者ハ日本ニシテ其  
ノ間濟南ハ支那地方團體ノ施政ニ復スルモ終極ノ支配者ハ日本軍ナ  
ルヘシ尙南軍ノ北京入實現ノ懸腕ニハ華府會議決定ノ總決算行ハル  
ヘキヲ以テ支那主權ノ侵害トシテ日本軍ノ無期限駐在ハ許サレサル  
ヘシ

「デイリー、テレグラフ」(十五日)

5

南軍ノ北進ト共ニ在留外人ノ保護益々必要トナリタルニ際シ天津ノ防備ニ付各國ノ意見不一致傳ヘラルルハ憂慮ニ堪ヘス此ノ不一致ハ列國中ノ或者カ支那ニ媚ヒテ利益ヲ得ントスルカ爲ニシテ從來之ニ依リ外國勢力ノ失墜ヲ來シタリ尤モ南軍ノ北京入りト共ニ政府確立ヲ見レハ各種案件ノ解決モ相當有望トナルヘキ處之トテ速ニ期待シ得ス

「デイリー、ニュース」(十五日)

南軍カ支那政府ヲ樹立スル場合ニハ新政府ハ外國人ノ地位變更ニ付交渉ヲ開始スヘキモ而モ今日ノ紊亂ニ比シ外國人ノ利益ナルヘシ然レトモ現在ノ南方政府カ果シテ此ノ程度迄統一シ得ヘキヤ疑ハシ

英領各地

6

孟買「タイムズ、オブ、インディア」(十一日)

今回ノ事件ニ對シ日本カ恐ルハ無埋ナラヌ事ナルモ元々南軍ハ日本トノ葛藤ヲ欲セルモノニ非サレハ一日モ早く調停者ノ現出ヲ見日本カ之ニ應諾センコトヲ希望ス

新嘉坡「フリープレッス」(十四日)

日本政府ノ聲明及電報等ヲ綜合スレハ日本ハ濟南ノ平和ト交通ノ確保ト以外南北何レノ軍事行動ニ對シテモ干渉スルノ意無ク既ニ此ノ政策ニ基キ濟南ノ完全ナル行政ヲ支那側ニ委スルト同時ニ日本軍ハ單ニ暴徒取締ノ役ヲ引受ケタリト云フ即チ日本ノ欲スル所ハ單ニ支那軍隊カ從來爲シ能ハサリシ事ヲ引受ケントスルモノニシテ吾人ノ満足スル處ラルト同時ニ支那人モ亦自國軍隊並暴徒ノ壓迫ヨリ逃レ

7



ア外國軍隊ニヨリ平和生活ヲ營ミ得ルヲ幸福ト感スルナルヘシ

新嘉坡「タイムズ」(十六日)

排日宣傳者ハ日本ノ北方援助ヲ云々スルモ最近北京ノ陷落日曉ニ迫  
レル事實ハ之カ虚報ナルヲ證スルモノナリ日本ハ今ヤ外交手段ニ依  
リ濟南事件ヲ處理セントスル意ヲ明ニシ南軍ノ北京進出ヲ妨クルカ  
如キコトナク列國ト協力シ支那内政不干涉ノ政策ヲ實際ニ中外ニ示  
セリ此ノ正直ナル日本ノ態度ニ顧ミ當地方支那人ハ排日「ボイコツ  
ト」ヲ直ニ産止ムル爲最善ノ努力ヲ爲サンコトヲ希望ス

新嘉坡「トリビューン」(十六日)

當地支那人カ常用手段タル「ボイコツト」ヲ再開セルハ吾人ノ寧ろ  
冷笑スル所ニシテ英國領タル當地ニ於テ斯ル苦々シキコトノ繰返サ

8

レタル事ハ吾人ノミナラス一般支那商モ迷惑ナルヘシ支那商業會議  
所等有力團體ハ遂ニ之カ停止ノ爲努力センコトヲ望ム尙特ニ戒メタ  
キハ支那職工カ大阪商船「インダス」丸ノ機關修理ヲ拒絕シタル事  
ナリ當港ニ於テ斯ル不穩ナル「ボイコツト」ヲ許スニ於テハ當港ノ  
信用ヲ傷ケ容易ナラヌ危險ヲ伴フヲ以テ政府當局ハ峻嚴ナル態度ヲ  
以テ之ニ臨ミ彼等ヲシテ當地カ支那領土ニ非サル事ヲ痛感セシムル  
コトヲ希望ス

佛 國

「タン」(十五日)

濟南事件ニ關スル南京政府ハ國際聯盟ヘ訴ヘタル趣ナルカ尙政府ハ未タ列國ヨリ承認セラレ居ラサルカ故ニ聯盟力之ヲ處理スヘキ筋合ニ非サルハ勿論本件ノ解決ニ付テハ既ニ日本政府トノ間ニ交渉中ナリト傳ヘラルル<sup>ル</sup>以テ聯盟カ横合ヨリ干涉スルハ却テ事態ヲ紛糾セシムル悞アリ

「エコー、ド、パリ」(十五日)

南京政府ハ濟南事件ニ關シ聯盟規約第十一條第二項ヲ引用シ國際聯盟理事會ノ開催方ヲ要求シ居ルカ尙條項ニハ斯ル事ヲ規定シ居ラス

伊 太 利

「ギオルナーレ、ド、イタリヤ」(十一日)

日本ノ外相ハ在東京各國大使ニ對シ日本出兵ノ目的ハ在支日本人及歐米諸國人ノ保護ニ在リト聲明セルモ日本カ僅五萬ノ陸兵ト戦闘準備ヲ爲セル一艦隊ヲ支那ニ派遣シタル事實ニ鑑テ日本ノ眞意ハ不明ニシテ吾人ノ豫見ヲ許サザレハ唯刮目シテ時局ノ發展ヲ注視センノミ

和 蘭

「ニユーブ、ロツテルダムシニ、クーラン」(十二日)

濟南事件ニ關スル日本側聲明ノ眞面目ナルニ反シ支那側ハ誇大ノ語句ヲ用ヒテ日本軍ノ山東駐在ヲ衝突ノ原因トシ又日本ノ出兵目的ヲ領土侵略ノ野心ニアリト宣傳スルモ右ハ何等ノ證據ヲ有スルモノニ非ス又日本ノ輿論ハ新タナル軍事的冒險ニ反對ナルカ故ニ何等カノ反證ナキ限り日本ノ出兵敢行ハ其ノ聲明通是認スヘキモノナルヘシ尙支那カ其ノ内亂ヲ止



ノ其ノ秩序回復ヲ計ラサル以上列國ハ此後屢々其ノ利害關係擁護ノ爲兵  
力ヲ用フルノ餘儀ナキニ至ルヘシ

露國

「イズウエステイヤ」(十一日)

山東ニ於ケル今回ノ軍事行動ハ最變態的侵略戰爭ニシテ日本ハ之ニ依リ  
テ華府會議ニ於テ失ヘル處ヲ取戻サントスルナリ吾人ハ山東事件ノ結果  
發生シタル大ナル危險ニ付平和ヲ念トスル者ノ注意ヲ喚起セムトス眞ニ  
平和ヲ念トスル者ハ須ラク實際ニ戰爭ノ擴大ヲ防キ將來之カ再發ヲ防ク  
爲措置スヘキナリ

「ブラウダ」(十一日)

國民黨ノ背後ニハ米國アリ張ノ背後ニハ日本アリ日本ノ南方ニ對スル戰

爭ハ米國ニ對スル暗闘ノ表現ナリ從テ紛爭擴大セハ豫期セサル事件ノ展  
開ヲ見ルニ至ルヘシ世界ノ「プロレタリア」ハ事件ノ發展ニ際シ座視ス  
ヘキニアラス

「トルード」(十一日)

日本カ支那ニ勢力ヲ張ル爲ニハ其ノ不統一ヲ必要條件トスレハ今回ノ出  
兵モ亦南軍ノ北京占領ヲ妨ケ支那ノ統一ヲ妨害スル目的ニ外ナラス張作  
霖ノ南北停戰提議モ愛國的假面ノ下ニ依然南北ニ政府ヲ對立セシメント  
スルモノニシテ結局日本ノ目的ニ副フモノナリ吾人ハ日英帝國主義ノ侵  
略政策ヲ發キ全世界ノ勞働者ニ對シ支那國民ヲ新ニ奴隸化セムト試スル  
試ミト戰フヘキコトヲ檄セサルヘカラス

米國

## 華府「ホスト」(十三日)

列國民ハ南京政府ノ國際聯盟其ノ他ニ對スル對日彈劾ニ與奮スルニ先タ  
 チ國民黨一派カ何時如何ニシテ支那政府ト自稱スル權利ヲ得タルヤヲ究  
 ムル要アリ米國トシテハ外人殺戮ノ前科者タル黨派ノ聲明ヨリモ日本政  
 府ノ聲明ヲ信スヘク日本ノ行動ニシテ居留民保護ニ止マリ支那ノ混亂ニ  
 際シ領土ヲ侵スニ非サルコトヲ示サハ世界ハ日本ニ對スル信用ヲ失ハサ  
 ルヘシ

## 「バルチモア、サン」(十三日)

濟南ニアル日本人カ米國通信員ニ對シ山東カ相當永續性アル態度ノ下ニ  
 靜穩ヲ保ツニ至ル迄日本軍ハ向地ニ止マルヘシト述ヘ居ル趣ナル以上向  
 地ノ行政ヲ支那地方團體ニ委スヘシトノ日本ノ聲明ハ意味ヲ爲サス

## 二、市俄古

## 「デーリー、ニュース」(十日)

山東ニ於ケル日支兵衝突ノ責任何レニアリヤハ報道區々ニシテ決定困難  
 ナリ而シテ日本カ自國ノ利益及自國民ヲ保護セントスルハ當然ナルモ之  
 カ爲國民軍ノ北方進出ヲ妨害スルノ結果ヲ招來スルハ面白カラズ本問題  
 ノ解決ハ寧ロ之ヲ國際聯盟ニ委ホテ責任ノ所在ヲ調査セシメ兩者ノ争鬭  
 ヲ止メシムルニアリ

## 市俄古「ジャーナル」(日附不明)

濟南事件ハ日本カ其ノ居留民ノ生命財産保護ノ義務及權利ヲ行使セント  
 シテ支那軍トノ間ニ惹起セラレタルモノニシテ衝突直接ノ原因ハ不明ナ  
 ルモ恐ク國民軍中不規律分子ノ腹癒セニ依ルナラン

日本ノ行動ハ國際法ノ範圍ヲ超エサルモノ、如ク日本カ國民軍ニ撤退ヲ命シ本事件解決ヲ見ルニ至ル迄山東鐵道ヲ占領セントスルハ正當ナリ

三、桑港

桑港

「ブレチン」(日附不明)

日本ハ南軍ノ日本人虐殺ニ依リ國民的名譽ヲ傷ケラレタルヲ以テ自己主張ノ條件ヲ滿シ得ルニ必要ナル迄勦乎タル處置ニ出ツル決心ナルモ敢テ支那ト開戦ヲ欲セザレハ其ノ權利並ニ利益カ完全ニ認メラルルニ於テハ圓滿ナル和解ニ應スヘシ



新聞 昭和 年 5 月 18 日

【パリ特電】(十六日發) 元南  
京政府外交部長伍朝樞は一週前余  
パリに滞在し支那外交部の一  
職として密かに活動してゐたが、  
この間にか變名して本國に歸つた  
事實が露の出版を聲明した米海陸  
軍が日支關係からの依頼がなけれ  
ば出立困難の關係に立たぬことが  
明らかとなつたので南京政府を代  
表して本國政府に請願書の目的  
で渡米する意旨と最近關係者に  
もらしたと噂されてゐる伍朝樞は  
はつきりに歐へも歸航したが失敗  
に歸つた氏はまた南京政府が北京  
を奪取れば駐米公使に任命される  
との噂が立つてゐるが、無難の間  
でもその實現を信じてゐる伍朝樞  
は、ロンドン駐在中の前南京政府司  
法部長王寵惠は駐米公使に任命さ  
れるらしいといはれてゐる。

一 伍朝樞變名して  
密かに渡米す  
駐米大使を當込んで  
同地で暗中飛躍か

### ENGLAND IN FAVOR OF PEKING FALLING TO SOUTHERN RULE

Public Wants Nationalists in  
Capital For New China  
Government

CLEVER U. S. DODGE SEEN  
American Refusal to Join Mil-  
itary Action Found Escape  
From Tangle

### COMMONS DEBATES CHINA

By F. A. Mackenzie,  
Staff Correspondent,  
The Japan Advertiser.

LONDON, May 16.—General Fu-  
kuda's demand to the Nationalist Gov-  
ernment for the creation of a non-  
military zone of seven miles around  
Tientsin is regarded here as afford-  
ing a clever avoidance of international  
entanglements by the United States  
on the plea of military necessity.

The Daily Telegraph in taking this  
view hints that Japan, having dis-  
covered its proposals for the establish-  
ment of the neutral and international  
zone at Tientsin, which are not form-  
ally submitted by Tokyo to London,  
would not secure endorsement of some  
of the other powers, has adroitly re-  
frained from pressing them further.  
General Fukuda's independent action  
designed for the protection of Japane-  
se lives and property draws the opi-  
nion that he has, "the right to take  
such measures, for this purpose could  
hardly be denied any Power."

I find a growing feeling there that  
the entry of the Southerners into  
Peking and their establishment of one  
national Government is desirable.

Lords Debate China  
Rengo  
LONDON, May 16.—In the House of  
Lords today, replying to Lord Par-

moor, Lord Cushendun said that a con-  
siderable time ago the Foreign Secre-  
tary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, had in-  
formally inquired in Chinese quarters  
to ascertain whether any suggestion  
as regards invoking the League of  
Nations would be acceptable, but that  
Sir Austen had received absolutely no  
encouragement. It had been made clear  
to him that such a proposal at present  
would meet with no success and prob-  
ably add difficulties to the situation.

The Nanking Political Committee  
had telegraphed Geneva, asking that  
the machinery of the League of Natio-  
ns be applied, but no appeal had  
been made to the British Government.

Lord Cushendun pointed out that  
Article XI of the Covenant provided for  
a definite procedure in such cases  
and it must be presumed that the Sec-  
retary-General and President of the  
Council would now consider the posi-  
tion. He said he did not think that  
the British Government had any locus  
standi of any kind to interfere at pre-  
sent in support of the application.

#### Commons Questions Situation

Referring to Lord Parmoor's plea in  
favor of Britain backing up the Nan-  
king telegram to Geneva, coupled with  
his contention that the existing tech-  
nical difficulty would disappear, Lord  
Cushendun said in the House of Lords  
today that in one sense an interna-  
tional quarrel might exist between  
Japan and Nanking, but, "after all,  
Japan is a member of the League and  
clearly we are unable to treat the  
Japanese Government in such a rough-  
and-ready way as Lord Parmoor's sug-  
gestion would imply."

If the spiritual chaos in China could  
be overcome, said Lord Cushendun, the  
British Government would not be  
deterred by any technicality.

In the House of Commons today, re-  
plying to questions relating to China,  
Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secre-  
tary for Foreign Affairs, said that  
while the Government was anxious to  
see the re-establishment of peace there,  
any attempt at mediation at present  
was a very delicate matter and would  
probably be misinterpreted and, there-  
fore, the Government cannot take such  
a step unless definitely invited by both  
sides.

"Certainly," said Mr. Locker-Lamp-  
son, "it is not our intention to oppose  
the Southern advance upon Peking. We  
shall only take care to set that the  
troops do not enter the Legation  
Quarter there."

Kenworthy Fears Interference  
Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Labor  
member for Central Hull, said the  
usual and most convenient way to  
Peking was via Tientsin, and if the  
Nationalists were held off from Tient-

sin, they could not advance.

At this point the Speaker, Mr. J. H.  
Whitley, intervened and said the ques-  
tion must be put on the notice paper.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said he was not  
aware what action Sir Eric Drummond,  
the Secretary-General of the League  
of Nations, was taking in connection  
with Nanking's appeal, but denied the  
suggestion of Labor members that  
there had been "dilatatory proceedings"  
in connection with the matter at  
Geneva.

He said they must await the deci-  
sion of the officials of the League  
on whom the duty of taking action  
devolved and therefore it was prema-  
ture to consider what instruction it  
was necessary to give the British re-  
presentative at Geneva.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said communica-  
tions had been received from Tientsin  
regarding the question of affording  
protection to foreign residents at  
Tientsin and Peking, but there had  
been no mention of taking military  
measures on the Tientsin-Pukow and  
Peking-Mukden Railways.

#### Appeal Called Propaganda

Rengo  
GENEVA, May 16.—League circles  
here are inclined to regard the Nan-  
king Government's appeal on the Tsinan  
Affair as a customary bit of propa-  
ganda and doubt is entertained as to  
the authority and personality of Gen-  
eral Tan Yen-kai by whom the appeal  
is signed. In fact, the arrival of the  
appeal has done nothing to enhance  
the reputation of the Nationalists here.

董  
理  
後

アドバタイザ  
新聞 昭和 年 5 月 18 日

### 支那問題の討議

#### 英國下院の問答

【ロンドン十六日聯合電】本日英國下院に於て外務大臣ロウカー・ランソン氏は支那問題につき質問に答へて左の如く述べた。

英國政府は支那の平和克復を望んで居るが、目下の困難状態は極めてデリケートな問題で、誤解される虞れもあり、故に英國政府は双方から明確な依頼がない限り左様な行動を採るを得ない。南軍の北京への進軍に反対する意志は我々には手頭なく、我々は唯北京公使館に支那軍を撤去せしめない様に監視して居るだけである。

なほこの問題について勞働黨議員ケンワウチー氏は北京への進軍は天津を經由するを普通且最も便宜とする、故に國民黨軍をして天津を通過せしめない事にするのは彼等の北京進軍を阻止する事に當るではないかと質問したが、これは文辭を以て質問する事も羅拔ホイットレー氏から注意された。

### 濟南事件と英國

また出る幕ではない

【ロンドン十六日聯合電】本日英國下院において國際聯盟代表カウシエンダンはパンチア卿の質問に答へて左の如く述べた。

まきに外相サー・オーステン・エンバレン氏が支那の有力筋に向つて國際聯盟に訴へる事はどうかと非公式的に確めて見たこととがあるが、支那側は全然之に反對であつた。左様な企圖は日下の達成功しないばかりでなく形勢を益々悪化せしめる事明かである。南京政治委員は國際聯盟に電報して今回の濟南事件に就き國際聯盟の適用を要求したが、英國政府には未だ何等の要求も承らない。聯軍規約第十一條は左様な場合の處理につき

規定してあり、而して國際聯盟總長及び理事會議長はこれにつき目下採るべき態度を考慮してゐることと思はれるが、英國政府は目下の所この要求に直接して干渉的行動に出る場合ではないと信ずる。

中外新聞 昭和 年 月 日

### 南京政府に同情なし

#### 聯盟理事會招集は困難

【ゼネヴァ聯合十六日電】南京に於ける日支衝突に關して、聯盟理事會の緊急討議の要求が南京政府から送附された事は當地にて可成りのセンセーションを巻き起したが之に對する聯盟本部の意見を綜合するに南京政府は外交上政府として正式の承認を經て居らず且聯盟に支那を代表するものは何方政府であるから聯盟としては手續上南京の要求を無視出来ると云ふにあるが、他方南京政府は別國も事實上認められたあり且將來は北に代り聯盟に支那を代表するかも知れないが、事務局長ドランド氏は聯盟理事會の上右の要求を誰に參考として聯盟理事會に送つた、従つて北方政府が南京に同意せざる限り理事會招集はるまい、然るに北方の同意は強ひるべき理由より難かしく又苦しい經驗を持つ列強は日本に同情してゐる、殊に南京の要求は内容が外交用語の慎重を缺き宣傳的なるは一般の同情を殺した、又連日來の人物繼進に關しても一般に疑ひを抱き果して南方政府の代表が文藝界出身の最高幹部の地位に出でた行爲なるか否かも疑はれてゐる、然し日本は聯盟の重鎮として世界平和を保障すべき責任を列強から託されてゐるから南京政府の要求とは無關係に北陸率先日本の誠意ある態度を聯盟に對し宣明し一般國際の不安を解くならば從來聯盟に於ける日本の公正なる態度一段と顯著され世界列強に對する日本の權威を高むる所大であらう。

新聞 昭和 年 月 日