

附屬書類添附

天正八年六月九日 接獲 一 管政務局 了 第二課

機密 第三〇號

大正八年五月廿八日

在吉林

領事 森田 寛 藏

外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

支那留學生ノ日本教育方針ニ

關スル演說譯送ノ件

最近日本及ヒ米國ヨリ歸來セル吉林省出身
留學生五名ノ爲メニ當地吉林教育會ニ本
月廿五日特ニ歡迎會ヲ催シタルハ同席ニ於テ
日本留學生湯荃荃(日本大學卒業)ハ曰

在吉林日本領事館

本ノ教育方針ト題シ演說致居リ候ニ付右
譯送候御査閱相成度此殿申進候教
具



郵政省

秘受 6858號

(大連小林又七支店納)

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REEL No. 1-0062

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大正八年五月廿八日吉長日教所載勝茶心演
説概要

余ハ商科ノ學ビタハテ以テ教育ノ開シテハ其毫モ研
究スル所ナカリシ及貴會カ教育會ナルヲ以テ以テ茲ニ
「日本教育方針」ニ就キ見聞セム所ヲ略述スルニ
抑日本教育ハ國內教育留學教育ノ兩種ニ分
ツコトヲ得ベク其國內教育中最近注意シテ居ル
ハ尋常小學校(即チ國民教育)ニシテ初等四年
高等二年ナリ而シテ其教育方針ハ國家的國民性
ヲ養成スルニ在リテ文部省於テ國家主義ニ基
キ教科書ヲ編纂シテ以テ兒童教育ノ用ニ供シ
全國ノ兒童ヲシテ悉ク同一ノ思想ニ導キカントス
ルニナリ此主義ハ明治維新後其國勢ヲ東

在吉林日本領事館

ニ發展セシムルカ爲メニ漸立セハ元ノナルカ適々吾
支那ハ其前途ニ極シルカ如キモノナリシヲ以テ小
學校教育ハ道ニ支那ヲ排擠蔑視スルヲ唯一
ノ方針ト爲スニ生シ支那人又ハ支那ノ事物關
ニテハ書籍又ハ實物ニ就キ兒童ヲシテ一種ノ
輕蔑心ヲ存セシムルニ務メ例ニ博物館ニ只
支那ノ婦人靴旧式帽子等ノミヲ陳列スルカ如
キ方針ヲ採リテシカ其後日清戰爭於テ
勝利ヲ得ルヤ其幼キ小學校教育ノ賜ト爲セ
ルニ見ルニ其一斑ヲ知ル可キナリ

(大連小林又七支店稿)

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予、想到に遂、其對支那政策ヲ一変じ教育
方針^ニ共、^ニ表改セラシ、排斥蔑視ノ見ヲ改メテ
感情親善ノ主義ヲ採ルニ至リ、其主義ノ依テ
来ル所及其價值如何ハ姑ク別問題トシ、此據
テ其教育方針ノ大體ヲ知ハコトヲ得ベシ
其國外留學者^ニ至ツテハ或ハ文部省ヨリ或ハ其
他ノ機關ヨリ選抜シテ留學セシメ實地練習及
ヒ調査ヲナサレハ及リニシテ表面上ノ觀察ヲ輕ニシ
民情地理風俗政法法律等各種ノ實際
状況ヲ研究シ以テ將來實用ニ裨益スル所有ラ
ズニトス

以上ハ日本教育方針ノ大要ナルカ其最モ取ルベ
キハ能ク實用ヲ重視シ能ク國民ノ思想ト氣質

在吉林日本領事館

トヲ齊一ナラシムルコトナリ、吾支那ノ教育家
及之ニ鑒シ他人ノ笑ヲ受ケカハ操努力カセラシ
ムコトヲ望ム

(大連小林又七支店秘)

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REEL No. 1-0062

0105

日支親睦會

大正八年六月十四日接

駐露 第一課

送第九九號

大正八年六月七日

在鄭家屯

領事 山本村成 宛



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

當地支那官民、對日感情、頗至佳件

近來支那各地方、勃興之排日風潮、對日貴
黨、第廿一號、以テ御訓示、趣致、兼致候
當地方、數年前迄、支那人、對日感情、最
不良ニシテ、大正五年ニ於ケル日支兵衛突事
件、ヲ惹起スルニ至リタルモ、同、年、當、館、開、致、以

在鄭家屯日本領事館

來本邦居留民、取締ヲ嚴ニスルト共ニ、交渉
事件ニ就テハ、最モ公平ニ折衝シ、來リシ為
支那側ニシテモ、誠意ヲ以テ之ニ對シ、前館以來
日支両官憲間、關係ハ、頗ル圓滿ニシテ、曾
固難ナル問題ヲ生シタルコトナク、一昨年、大洪水
ノ際、日本人ハ、率先シテ被難民ニ對シ、施食施
療ヲ為シ、各地ヨリ、義捐金ヲ集メ、テ、支那側
ニ交付シタルトキハ、著シク、支那官民ニ好感ヲ興ヘ
其後、數日間、活動、實、莫ク、演、シ、テ、支、蒙、官
吏、商人、軍人、學生、等、數千人ヲ招待シタルガ
如キハ、頗ル一般支那人ノ感情ヲ融和シ、過般
組織セシ、日支親睦會、如キモ、常ニ、支、那、側
ヨリ、其ノ開會ヲ促シ、來ルニ、狀、態、ニ、有、之、尚、蒙

第九門

受18314號

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MT 11212 02617

出各王公及附近支那地方官、如キモ當地未往
 際ニハ必^{常修}訪^問ヲ來^換シ^意思^ヲ疎^通スルヲ
 常トシ殊ニ當地ニ駐在セル洮昌道尹郝林
 布氏ハ今回支那各地ニ於ケル排日行動ニ関
 シ頗ル憂慮シ官民會合、席上ニ於テ機ヲ失
 セス曰支兩國ノ親密ヲ保ツコト並排日運動ノ
 愚ナルコトヲ說キテ兩國ノ親善ニ努力シ小官ニ
 亦日支親睦會其他會合ノ程度我國ノ態
 度ヲ諒解セシムル様説明シ道路ノ改修其他
 支那側ノ公共事業等ニ就テハ能ク限リ援助
 ン居ル為當地ニ於ケル支蒙人ノ對日感情ハ次
 弟ニ良好トナリ今後ニ於テモ日貨排斥運動
 起スカルキコトハ萬ナカルヘト恩料致候

在鄭家屯日本領事館

前記ノ如ク當地方ニ於テ日支親善、實ヲ奉
 クルニ至リレハ當地我官民ノ一致努力セルト支那
 側ニ於テハ第ニ十九師長吳俊陞、騎兵五十八
 旅長石得山、洮昌道尹郝林布、遠原縣知事
 趙延宸等ノ熱誠ナル盡力ニ依ルコト多ク右ノ
 内吳俊陞ハ久シク當地方ニ在リテ日本ノ實
 カヲ諒解セサレ為七、八年前迄ハ日本ヲ疑ヒ
 排日的ノ行動ニ出テシコトアルモ其後當地及奉
 天間ヲ往來シ多數日本人ニ接シ且ツ日本ノ狀
 態ヲ知悉スルニ從ヒ日本ノ感情ヲ害スルノ不利ナ
 ルヲ悟リタルモノ如ク近年ハ日支親善ノ為努力セ
 ル狀態ニ有之候
 右御參考送及報告候故具

寫送付先 在支那公使、在奉天總領事

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第 7951 號

機密第 六七 號

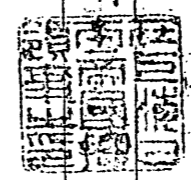
大正八年七月二日

陸軍省 第二課

大正八年六月廿四日

在上海

總領事 有吉 明



外務大臣子爵内田 康哉 殿

孫文ノ對日態度豹変ノ由
スル件

孫文ハ嘉年中唯一ノ根據地タル南方軍
政府ニサハ勢力ヲ失墜シ本邦ニ渡航シテ一
時箱根ニ寄寓スルヤ我朝野ノ彼ヲ遇ス
ルモノナリ歸來當地ニ胡寇ニ只管著作
ニ餘念ナカリシカ如クナリシ慶生来ノ草
余家的氣象ハ亦ク彼クシテ沈黙ヲ守リ
シハ能ハス或ハ福建其他ノ軍事ヲ企圖
シ援助方ヲ申出タル事アルモ我カ拒絶
ニ遇ヒタル所承知ノ如クシテ我カヨリハ
到底何等後援ヲ得ルノ不可能ナルニ想
到シ且ク彼カ勢力ノ將來挽回スヘカクサ
ル悲境ニ沈淪セルヲ悟リ茲ニ彼ノ態度
倏然豹変シ曾テ深甚ナル恩顧ヲ蒙リタル
我方ヲ漸次仇敵視スルニ至レルヤニ認メ
レ今回山東問題ヲ端ナク學生同盟罷
課トナリ曹陸章慶ノ要求ヨリ日貨抵
制ニ進ミ更ニ罷市同盟罷工トナリ終ニ

在上海日本總領事館

日本文書

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| 機密第 六七 號 |
| 大正八年七月二日 |
| 陸軍省 第二課 |
| 大正八年六月廿四日 |
| 在上海 |
| 總領事 有吉 明 |
| 外務大臣子爵内田 康哉 殿 |
| 孫文ノ對日態度豹変ノ由 スル件 |
| 孫文ハ嘉年中唯一ノ根據地タル南方軍 政府ニサハ勢力ヲ失墜シ本邦ニ渡航シテ一 時箱根ニ寄寓スルヤ我朝野ノ彼ヲ遇ス ルモノナリ歸來當地ニ胡寇ニ只管著作 ニ餘念ナカリシカ如クナリシ慶生来ノ草 余家的氣象ハ亦ク彼クシテ沈黙ヲ守リ シハ能ハス或ハ福建其他ノ軍事ヲ企圖 シ援助方ヲ申出タル事アルモ我カ拒絶 ニ遇ヒタル所承知ノ如クシテ我カヨリハ 到底何等後援ヲ得ルノ不可能ナルニ想 到シ且ク彼カ勢力ノ將來挽回スヘカクサ ル悲境ニ沈淪セルヲ悟リ茲ニ彼ノ態度 倏然豹変シ曾テ深甚ナル恩顧ヲ蒙リタル 我方ヲ漸次仇敵視スルニ至レルヤニ認メ レ今回山東問題ヲ端ナク學生同盟罷 課トナリ曹陸章慶ノ要求ヨリ日貨抵 制ニ進ミ更ニ罷市同盟罷工トナリ終ニ |

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REEL No. 1-0062

0108

排日騷擾之表展シタル次第ナル処學生
固ノ裏面ニハ必ス政治家策士連ノ状在セ
ルハ衆知ノ事實ニシテ彼及其輩下力大ニ
畫策努力スル處アリタルハ假令唐紹儀其
他ノ非護アリトハ云ハ諸種ノ報道ニ徴シ
宥疑ノ餘地ナレト思考セウレ候處當館
ノ出入スル印度人トシヤストリールモノ孫
文トハ呢態ノ間柄ニテ孫ハ彼ノ對シ腹藏ナ
ク其心事ヲ弁明ケタレ度最近彼ハソレヤ
ストリールニ大要左ノ如キ談話ヲナシタル趣
ニ有之候

昨年孫カ後日中親善會者カ支那ノ對
シ怨ムヘキ侵略的野心ヲ抱藏セルヲ發

在上海日本總領事館

見スルニ迄ヒ是迄親日主義者タリシ彼ノ
態度ヲ變スルニ至レルカ日本カ北方武斷派
ニ結合シテ之ヲ援助セルハ要スルニ侵略主
義ノ實行ニ外ナラサルハ北方ニ對テ相争
フハ同飽タル武斷派ヲ敵視スルニアラス
ニテ寧ロ日本ノ侵略主義ト戰ヒ其勢力
ヲ阻止スルモノナリトシ日本ハ其製作品ヲ販
賣スル最良ノ市場ハ支那ヲ措テ他ニア
ラス且ツ製造工業ノ原料モ其供給ヲ支
那ニ仰カサルヘカヲサルモノアルヲ利用シ日貨
抵制及原料不賣ヲ斷行シ且ツ之ヲ永
續セシメ以テ日本ノ經濟的實力減殺ヲ
謀ラサルヘカラス武力ナキ支那ハ到底干

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又ヨリ日本、敵對スルコト不可能ナレ
 ハ在テ唯一ノ手段トス、ク經濟力萎靡
 セハ結局陸海軍トモ軍備縮少ノ餘儀
 ナキ、至ルヘク一方朝鮮ノ獨立運動、
 援助ヲ與ヘ他方台湾ノ不平分子ヲ煽
 動シテ同島内ノ事ヲ起シ而シテ外交関
 係、於テハ米國カ日本、及歐ヲ有レ症
 之顧、兩者ノ提携不可能ナルハ明カナ
 ルモ獨リ英國ハ同盟國タル關係上日本
 ヲ助クヘキヲ以テ日本カ印及及海峽殖
 民地等ヲ覬覦スルモノナルヲ口實トシ所
 有手段ヲ以テ日英ヲ離間シ斯クシテ日
 本ヲ孤立セシメ更ニ進ニテ日本國內、於
 ケル社會主義者ト匪類絡ヲ通シ彼等ノ
 ヲ唆發シテ蜂起セシメサルヘカラス彼等ノ
 數當斯レト雖孫一派トハ帝、聯絡アレハ
 日下同國內、物價騰貴等、為革命の
 氣運充滿シ居ルモノアル、乘シ彼等ヲ呼
 應セレノ國內、騷擾ヲ惹起セレノハ日本
 ハ終、内外ノ患難、疲弊スル、至ルヘク如
 何コカシテ日本ヲ三等國ノ地位、墜下セシ
 メサルヘカラスト力説シ若シ彼ノ理想、之ヲ
 實現スルヲ得セシメハ獨り支ノ三國同盟
 ヲ締結スル、
 尚、コレヤストリ、ハ當、方ノ内意ヲ受ケ特、
 支獨國、交斷絶、前孫カ獨逸側、より資金

在上海日本總領事館

MT 11212 02626

MT 11212 02625



ヲ得タルヤヲ文レトナク探査シタルノ事
 ナルカ如シト申候孫ハ若シ外國ニシテ
 ヲ給スルモノアリハ支那改造ノ爲如何ナル
 困ヲスルニ備ナリ是ヲ受クヘク英米可ナ
 リ日可ナリ独亦不可ナレト謂ヒテ姑ニ
 之ニレシカ官署ニ親敷漢語セル所等ト對
 照比較シテ推察スルニ右ハ彼ノ最近ノ
 吐露ト認メ略々僕ナギモノト思考致候
 右何等市考考迄報告申進候致候
 本信字送付先在支公使

在上海日本總領事館

MT 11212 02627



電信課長

大臣

次官

11212

政務

通商

人事

會計

文書



參政官

副參政官

日本文学館蔵

300 (附) 北系 爲山公年近月 昔後府守の 田内外物官 小幡公使

第九八三號

六月五日、日本、外務省、電報、他、依、傳、ハ、リ、ル、大、使、官、長、野、田、義、一、氏、が、七月十日、國、長、公、館、に、自、在、の、對、外、政、策、二、軍、閥、派、穩、健、派、激、烈、派、三、派、アリ、大、體、の、穩、健、派、二、派、に、モ、寄、由、自、由、

林正信内閣府事務官

MT

11212 02628

軍閥派、外交委員多、若、個、人、強、格、に、於、て、来、る、ハ、吾、人、日、支、知、者、の、協、得、ヲ、排、除、ス、ル、為、身、人、の、真、意、ヲ、傳、ル、ニ、務、メ、界、此、若、し、特、使、の、資格、に、於、て、其、ラ、ハ、是、侵、略、軍、閥、の、代、表、也、ト、シ、テ、視、察、ス、ル、ハ、大、鮮、之、ア、リ、ト、シ、テ、居、リ、而、推、自、若、ク、シ、テ、依、然、ト、シ、テ、日、本、ト、直、接、交、渉、ス、ル、方、ヲ、示、ス、ル、多、張、ト、指、シ、リ、

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11212 02629

事為中継各年七月十日午後

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11212

02630

REEL No. 1-0062

0113

極秘

8594

人事課

大官

大正八年七月十六日接電

駐露 第課

七月十五日

電報

總長宛 在北京 東少將

七月十五日午前六時四十分發
七月十四日午前六時三十分發

支特第ニ号其一

過日午後來ハ孫樹鐸ノ使トシテ來訪日ノ駐日公使
遭難後其後在者ニ付色々人選中ニシテ最初白耳
義駐劄魏公使ハ之ニ擬セラルトモ本人ハ赴任ヲ
希望セズ大總統セシ魏公使ハ章曹陸等ハ味ノ親
日救トシテ世間ニ知ラシムルヲ以テ目下ノ情況ニ於テハ却テ
輿論ノ反力ヲ為起スルノ憂アリトテ強テ彼ヲ轉任セ
シルノ意アリ孫樹鐸等ハ此際駐日公使タルモノ
ハ日本函學生出身者以外ノ者ニシテ所々親日ノ人

陸軍

物ヲ採用スルニトモ要ヤフト思考シ其條件ノ下ニ種々
人選ノ結果昨午孫トモ日本ニ赴キタル曹宗鑒
ヲ適任者ト認ムルニ至リ曹ハケンブリッジ大學出身
ニテ英語ヲ能クシ德ヲ外交部ニ在リ又漢洲總領
事タルニ經驗ヲ有シ目下吉林權運局長ニ在リ交
通次長曹毓英トモニ段祺瑞ノ股肱ニシテ毎日一週
間ノ至十日間ハ北京ニ來リ孫樹鐸 曹毓英トモニ
段祺ノ推選ニ參與セリ曹宗鑒ハ駐日在代理公
使トシテ親日問題ニ在リテ日本語ハ知ラズニテ孫等
重甲ノ親日派ナリ孫等ハ駐日公使ノ候補者
トシテ先リハ權次長ノ意向ヲ確メシタタテ王ヨリ孫等
ニ來レリ田代ハ右ノ趣意ニ公使ニ傳ヘタルニ公使ハ未

とよみ

皇

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MT 11212 02631

夕曾氏トハ面識ナラズ又暴シ外吏部ヲ駐劔公使リ駐
日公使ニ擬シ日本ノ意向ヲ確メタント申来リシニ依リ
既ニ外務大臣ニ志合ヤルモ未タ何等ノ同意ヤキ
ニ依リ歸リヤケラヤノ程成ニテ徐々同意シ置ク様
ニトノ希望アリシニ依リ官ニ直接ニテ訪ヒ出
旨同意シ置ケリ

續

陸軍

MT 11212 02633

REEL No. 1-0062

0115

大正八年七月十六日接受

管政務 第二課

七月十四日

七月十三日午前十一時
七月十四日午前八時五分看

電報
宛在 北京 東少將

支特第二三号其二

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The North China Daily News
Tuesday, July 22, 1919

REFLEXIONS ON CHINESE AFFAIRS

THREE ALTERNATIVES—DOMINATION BY JAPAN,
SUBMISSION TO CONSORTIUM OR BANKRUPTCY.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN MILITARISTS TO
THE FORE.

By David Fraser.

Peking, July 18.

Chinese affairs do not seem to prosper, in any direction. Manchuria, thanks to the soaring ambition of its ex-brigand Tschun, is threatened with civil war. Chang Tso-lin, in reward for his support of the Peking militarists two years ago, holds the appointment of Governor-General of the three Manchurian Provinces and for some time has been anxious to make his position good. Meng En-yuan stands in his way and must be quashed, although he is a comparatively deserving official who has protested against the policy of the militarists in selling their country for the means to power.

The Manchurian trouble, however, is local and doubtless will be settled peaceably, because it will be useless for either party to struggle against the one supported by the Japanese. The Japanese are giving railway facilities to Chang Tso-lin, so presumably they are assisting him, but as they could easily put a stopper on developments in Kirin, possibly they are behind Meng En-yuan also. The solution of this mystery, therefore awaits an exposé of the Japanese requirements in the matter.

Dr. Wu and the Canton Satrap.

In Kuangtung the local people want the venerable vegetarian Wu Ting-fang as their own and only ruler, a very good choice, for the old gentleman is still full of vigour, while he has lived long enough to slough the illusions of earlier days. He, if anybody, ought to know the exact practical value of the constitutional politician, and, given place and power, there is no doubt he would govern in the good old Manchu style, keeping squeeze within limits and maintaining a

patriarchal eye upon his people. But that is not in the least what the Southern militarists want. Not long ago it was my painful duty to sketch the situation in Kuangtung, thereby bringing upon myself the strong censure of an ardent constitutionalist. Nevertheless, my picture, allowing for a little hyperbole, which is difficult to avoid in dealing with Chinese affairs, was pretty true to life, and nothing could be more accurate than the general statement that Kuangtung is governed by a gang of militarists who pay no attention whatever to the so-called Military Government and whose respect for the Canton Parliament is represented by the figure zero. Wu Ting-fang, I hear on good authority, latterly would not sit in the same room with the military members of his own Government. When there was a Cabinet meeting the business of the day was transacted through messengers running between the various rooms in which the non-speaking members were assembled.

But that is by the way. The decent people in Kuangtung want Wu Ting-fang, but the other ex-brigand Lu Yung-ting, prototype of Chang Tso-lin, has other plans in view, and if the indications are to be believed he is going to create a satrapy for himself in the Two Kuangs, regardless of the Canton Parliament and the constitutional faith of which he has so long been the principal champion. In reality he is the Military Government of South China, and not the organization of which Wu Ting-fang, Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen are members.

The Silver Lining.

It will be bad in one way to see the South definitely and openly in the hands of the militarists. Lu

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Yung-ting, in Kuangtung, and Kuangsi, and Tang Chi-yao in Yunnan and Szechuan, with Kuei-chow sandwiched between them and therefore obedient. But the Constitutionalists have had their chance and their best friends must admit they have failed to make good. Should events go as they look like going, Lu Yung-ting will unify the absurd armies draining the life-blood of Kuangtung, will doubtless reduce their numbers, and, instead of Cantonese money going in the upkeep of a series of schools for the education of brigands, most of it will go into the pocket of this shrewd old man, who knows enough not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

No doubt he will make peace with the North, provided guarantees are forthcoming as to his own security. If not, out will come again the sacred flag of the Republic, the emblem of freedom and equality. But the North will be glad enough to come to terms with Lu Yung-ting and Tang Chi-yao, simply because there are no funds in Peking to continue the struggle, and no prospect whatever of getting any. Moreover, the Northern militarists are so hard put to it to keep their heads above water that they have no energy to spare for further fighting. Thus the advent of Lu Yung-ting in Kuangtung, if it comes to pass, will not be without advantage if it leads to a settlement, however temporary.

The Mainspring Without.

What we have to realize is that for the time being the principal influence in the China situation is not Chinese but foreign. Most of the important developments in this country during the past two or three years have had a foreign origin. The humbugging war between North and South could never have been but for Japanese money. Japanese money has now ceased to flow. Consequently military ferment will subside for lack of the stimulating medium. The future is now in the hands of Japan on the one side, and the foreign Powers represented in the Consortium on the other.

If the militarists in China, Lu

Yung-ting, and Tang Chi-yao, sharing the spoil, decide to throw themselves into the arms of Japan. The Japanese may think it will pay them to take their own line in China, and, if they were less aggressive by disposition, this would undoubtedly be the most profitable policy they could pursue. If the Chinese turn to the Consortium they will have to accept a stiff measure of financial control. There is no use in China for a Consortium that will do business on any other terms, for to give money without such reorganization of the financial system as will ensure equilibrium in the future is merely to clear the ground for another slump. That is so plain that the United States, long opposed to any interference in the internal affairs of China, now recognizes it.

Drift, Drift, Drift.

China in the meantime floats about like a jelly-fish drifting with the tide. She has this much volition, that her Government can choose between the two alternatives. To choose the Japanese, would be to render the Government that so chose intensely unpopular, so unpopular that Japan might pause before going in with it. To choose the Consortium, however, is even more difficult for a government of militarists, for so to choose would be to cut their own throats, by renouncing those opportunities of subverting the revenue which make office worth while. The last thing that officialdom wants—the higher officialdom, that is to say—is properly audited accounts.

Thus the present Government of China must surrender, either to Japan or to the Consortium, failing which there is inevitable and literal bankruptcy in store for them at an early date. From what we know of the Chinese it is safe to say that they will not face any of the alternatives open to them. Drift is all we can expect, drift until the half-born Consortium opens its eyes to the realities. Or, what is much more likely, until circumstances compel intervention either by the Powers conjointly or by Japan alone.

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Japan Preparing New China Policy?

Includes Return of Kiaochow Irrespective of China's Signing.

According to the *Chungai Shogyo*, the Japanese Government has decided upon a fundamental change in the foreign policy to be pursued toward China, as the Peace Treaty has now been signed and the business at the Peace Conference has been brought to a conclusion, reports the latest number of the *Japan Advertiser* (of hand) (July 18). The Japanese Foreign Office is now engaged in drawing up a definite plan for the policy to be adopted towards China and as soon as it is completed it will be submitted to the Privy Council for approval. There is also reason to believe that Japan is already in communication with the Allied Governments on the matter. Japan suspended making loans and supplying arms and ammunition to China pending the progress of the Peace Conference in Europe, but as it has now been brought to a termination it is found necessary to map out a new line of policy to be adopted toward China. The following are believed to be the principal points of this new policy:

- (1) Assistance to be given to President Hsu so that the unification of China may be realized.
- (2) The existing suspension of loans to China to be discontinued and the Government will give its assistance in the making of proper loans. It is provided, however, that this will be a temporary expedient pending the consummation of the new loan consortium proposed by America.
- (3) The existing prohibition on the sup-

plying of arms and ammunitions to China shall be removed so that voluntary contracts may be recognized.

The *Chungai Shogyo* further understands that Japan's new policy will shortly be referred to the council of the allied representatives at Peking for its approval. It is also understood that Japan will carry out the return of Kiaochow as stipulated for in the Sino-Japanese agreements, irrespective of whether China signs the Peace Treaty or not and that at the same time Japan will endeavor to clear up all the questions pending between the two countries.

Mr. Yoshizawa to Head Japanese Mission

Peking, July 21.—Chinese circles in Peking are delighted with the report that Mr. Yoshizawa is coming to Peking instead of Mr. Inukai, whose mission to China is said to have been cancelled. In addition to various frank statements that appeared in the press when Mr. Inukai's visit was first announced, it appears that a group of prominent Chinese wrote to Mr. Inukai, strongly advising him not to come to China "as it would be impossible for them to welcome him."

Hitherto the Chinese were in some doubt regarding the object of Mr. Yoshizawa's visit, though it had been clearly stated that Mr. Inukai would endeavour to bring about peace in China and inquire into the circumstances of recent evidences of antipathy towards Japanese in China. Mr. Yoshizawa is the son-in-law of Mr. Inukai, and will be received with frank good feeling, as if the head of a mission whose purpose it is to assist China in improving local conditions. Mr. Yoshizawa is popular in both foreign and Chinese official circles. Unless he has been very faithfully kept in touch with events in China, however, he will be astonished to see how much Japan has lost in China since he left here about a year ago. *Reuter* and *Star*.

日本對支政策之變更
（即由伊藤改爲小幡）

The Peking Leader
Tuesday July 22nd 1919

Overtures Made by Japanese to Peking

Peking, July 19.—The Japanese Government is prepared to modify its policy towards China, according to latest telegram from Tokyo, received in private quarters here, and confirmed by Japanese news agency reports. The Japanese Government is now willing, say these reports, to support President Hsu against the South, and to raise the embargo on the importation of arms into China, in return for which the Chinese Delegation is to be instructed to sign the Treaty with Germany.

It is pointed out in liberal official circles that this change of policy on the part of Japan is more apparent than real, and practically comes to nothing more than deciding to support northern militarism against southern, for the President and the South are at loggerheads, and the promise to raise the embargo would only help the militarists into whose hands the President would be thrown were they supplied with arms and ammunition, or worse still, with funds. Put very briefly, the change of policy is frankly overture to northern militarism, which is evident from the fact that the northern militarists are urging the acceptance of the bargain. *V. C. Star*.

日本對支政策之變更
援徐氏反對小幡國策

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Millard's Review
Shanghai, July 26, 1919

WITH the elimination of General Meng's influence, General Chang Tso-ling will realize his ambition to be Lord of Manchuria, and in the future Japan will have to deal with him only whenever any question concerning that part of China arises. He is already under Japan's influence, and will offer little or no opposition to any aggressive plans with regard to Manchuria, which Tokio may decide upon. The day on which Pan-Manchurianism is accomplished by General Chang Tso-ling through the removal of the last obstacle in the person of General Meng, the fate of Manchuria is sealed. It is much easier for Japan to take over the control of Manchuria from one man than from many when the moment for which she is waiting arrives. General Chang has been selected for that role. General Meng in a way is a victim of Japanese underhand policy in China. All those Chinese officials or officers who have shown an anti-Japanese attitude have been served by Japan with a warning that sooner or later they will be removed from Manchuria in the same manner. Though the present quarrel between General Chang and General Meng appears to be a personal one, there is deep significance behind it, and time alone can shed light upon it.

日本の交際

孟恩遠
日本對滿政策
特種和

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Millard's Review
Shanghai July 26, 1919

The latest suggestion for raising the \$20,000,000 required to redeem the branches of the Shantung Railway from Japanese control is that each province should raise a million dollars. This will amply provide both for redemption of the lines and for satisfying any reasonable interest demands.

山東支路借款
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ture of the Japanese Emperor, was nailed to a post. Here in Tientsin, not only commercial strikes against Japan were declared, but agitators compelled those Chinese firms, who have their representatives in Japan, to be recalled. In short, they are treating the Japanese as if they were enemy subjects. And the Chinese authorities are wholly powerless to cope with the situation.

I wonder whether those instigating Chinese students realize what mischief they are creating. At present, China is reduced to an almost anarchical state, the authorities being practically gagged and fettered by the students. The latter go about in large numbers, demonstrating, exercising the police right, and intimidating merchants. They order business houses to be closed, fix and impose fines, and dictate commercial circles to abide by their decisions, with the result that trade with Japan is at a complete standstill.

It is learned on good authority that the Chinese officials are desirous to lay their restraining hand upon the students, but they are unable to execute them vigorously, because behind them there are influential parties who are not friendly disposed towards the present regime, and too strong pressure brought upon the young demonstrators would bring no good. In other words, they are not powerful enough to take the situation in hand.

The wave of commercial strike against Japan is rising higher as days progress, but this must by no means be construed to be the symptom that Chinese merchants have made up their mind to cooperate with the students. Actually, they are feeling the most intense pain through the discontinuation of trade with Japan, for that is tantamount to the suspension of their business. They are forced to take this course reluctantly in order to spare themselves from the extortion of the agitators, because the authorities are incompetent to give them adequate protection.

Aside from money collected by forcible means, the students appear to have a solid financial backing. Where does the fund come from? Some say that large foreign firms are the very fountain from which the stream of gold flows forth. Others darkly hint that the money contributed for the World's Relief Fund is appropriated, or rather misappropriated, for the anti-Japanese campaign. Personally, I don't believe the authenticity of these rumours, but I give them for what they are worth.

But whoever finances the agitators, they are flush with money and leading a licentious life. The disgusting part of the dishonest transaction was brought to light not long ago, when a free fight took place at Peking among students over the question of dividing "blood money," with the result that a number of them was seriously hurt.

I don't know how long Japan will maintain her patient attitude. Neither do I know how long and how far this anti-Japanese campaign will be carried on, because it depends entirely upon how long the open or private instigation on the part of some foreigners continues. The agitators are playing a very bold game, because they are conscious of American support. Sympathy shown at any time to a nation or an individual is one of the most laudable human traits, but it must be free from any taint. America or any other country is quite at liberty to show friendly feelings to China, in any manner, she desires.

But when the support is given in a way as to foment or encourage antipathy against a third country, instead of producing a salutary effect, a protest must be lodged. Who can vouchsafe that the encouragement thus given to the students would not lead to their total defiance of the Government in course of time and bring about the lamentable state of affairs we now observe in Russia?

Even if the possible danger alluded to above does not happily eventuate, what benefit do foreigners derive by spurring the Chinese to this state of open hostility against Japan? If the Americans are really anxious to see China ameliorated, they should show their sympathy and give their encouragement with the sole view of materially benefitting her. At the moment, when the solidarity of the country is in no seeming way of being actualized, when disquiet rumours of uprisings are reported from various parts of the Republic, whilst the national coffers are denude of money; when a thousand and one other questions relating to her industrial development are left unattended, the attempt of the Americans to instigate the Chinese to pick a quarrel with her neighbouring country can never be considered an action of kindness, from whatever direction the matter might be surveyed. The encouragement of this nature, instead of producing a healthy effect upon the Chinese, will help them to abuse more and more the good will of the Powers.

It is a natural trait of the Chinese to play one country against another. They

are now availing themselves of the sympathy of America, for the purpose of attaining a certain end. When that object is accomplished, they will surely find another country to set up against America. The political state in China at the present juncture is so hopelessly contaminated that any attempt at her salvation will be found to be the work of fruitless efforts. By the institution of a strong international advisory board alone, can reforms in China be carried out and her national welfare be improved. As long as the Powers are disunited and try to checkmate one another, the Chinese will take advantage of it, and factional strife will keep the Republic in a constant turmoil to the detriment of her national interest, as well as the interests of the Powers concerned.

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Peking & Pootung Times
Monday, July 28, 1919

在支日本人、日支米三國關係

Chinese sovereignty that a foreign country shall own a railway in China, conduct it with the labour of its own nationals, every one of whom through extraterritoriality is independent of the law of the land? The French own a railway in Yunnan, but they are not in the position of Japan and nobody dreams of dissenting because the French do not abuse their position, nor do they have ulterior motives. The South Manchuria Railway is on a similar footing and through it the Japanese have acquired a position in Manchuria which is totally incompatible with Chinese sovereignty.

The Hand They Show

Long before their position in Shantung has been regularized, the Japanese have shown their hand. They established civil administrative courts in the zone of the Tsingtao Railway and had the assurance to use troops to enforce the orders of these courts against Chinese subjects, proceedings the very negation of law or equity. They have been convicted of forcing the Chinese to pay a toll for crossing the Tsingtao Railway, and their own courts have upheld Japanese who forced Chinese to pay a tax on goods in transit from one side of the railway to the other. All of them enjoy the privilege of extraterritoriality, a great many are undesirables of the worst kind, illicitly trading in arms, opium, cocaine, keeping brothels, and it is the fact that they go practically unrestrained by Japanese authority. Owing to the proximity of Japan, to the similarity between the Japanese and Chinese standards of living and because the language presents little difficulty, the riffraff of Japan swarm immediately where they can escape control, and it is the extraordinary fact that Japan has encouraged Japanese of this class to go first into Korea, then into Manchuria, and now into Shantung apparently for no other purpose than to have them terrorize the inhabitants. Distance, language, standards of living,

close the door to foreigners of other nationalities. To let the Japanese loose among an invertebrate people like the Chinese is to put a wolf into a sheepfold, and that is exactly what the Peace Conference does when it lets Japan own the Tsingtao Railway.

What Paris Did Not Know

Japan proposes to let the Chinese police her railway, but takes the precaution to stipulate for Japanese instructors. That means that the control of the police will be in Japanese hands, which in turn means that the sovereign right of the Chinese to maintain law in the zone of the railway will be exercised by foreigners.

Nothing is said about the Japanese troops stationed all along the line and in the provincial capital.

Did the Paris Conference ask the Japanese to state their intentions on this point? One may guess not, feeling sure the Japanese remained discreetly silent upon it. Japan promises to restore Kiaochow, as well she may seeing that its value is nil, like the value of the musk pod after the musk has been extracted. Tsingtao is to be made a foreign settlement, with a concession reserved to Japan under the usual conditions. It is beside the point that the only foreign concessions in China were demanded after war, as a form of indemnity. There is nothing usual about them. But Japan stipulates for a concession to be defined according to her own notions, which means the property surrounding the docks, harbour and railway terminus, in fact everything valuable for business purposes. The Tsingtao foreign settlement on these terms therefore will be like a theatre in which the Japanese occupy the stage and the rest of the world are the spectators who watch the Japanese do the business. On such conditions nobody else can have a look in.

Yet Paris is airily satisfied that the door is effectively kept open for all comers and equal opportunity preserved to all eternity!

AMERICA, CHINA & JAPAN.

The following statement is from a Japanese contributor who is given an opportunity of presenting in his own words a Japanese view point of the relations between the three countries mentioned. We make no comment, but others may feel inclined to do so.

The American are chivalrous people. They pride themselves on their readiness to champion the cause of the weak.

This national characteristic has been manifested in different directions at different occasions, Japan herself having been made the recipient of their kind assistance, especially at the time of her introduction to the world and during the Russo-Japanese War.

But with the close of the campaign, their attitude underwent a sudden change, due to the agitation of mischievous yellow journalists. With their scandalous pen, they pictured Japan to be no longer a gentle, docile state, but an ambitious and aggressive country ready to encroach upon other nations on a slight pretext—a country no longer to be pitied and helped, but one to be looked upon with fear and kept under restraint.

The immigration question was the first fruit of the defamation. A barrier was set up at once upon American coasts to keep off Japanese subjects. Mexico and South American states were sharply watched, lest they might be used as Japan's base of operations against the United States, an apprehension entirely groundless, but nevertheless entertained by alarmists to be possible to take a tangible shape, some day.

Japan's policy towards China next proved to be the cause of American anxiety, and her diplomatic dealings with her neighbouring Republic were made the target of scathing criticism. It is not the intention of the present article to depict her as a martyr. The fact can not be denied that her attitude towards China was at times harsh and aggressive. But to give the devil his due, it must be stated that Japan had on no occasion any design of initiating the dismemberment of China. If anything was done which appeared to coerce China, it was done with the best intention—to secure her own position in the Orient, and the ultimate betterment of the Chinese Republic. Had the United

States been in Japan's position, she would, no doubt have done precisely the same thing.

But whatever her intention, her action caused the traditional spirit of America to rise in favour of China. To the American, Japan looked to bear undue strong pressure upon China and force the latter to be led by the nose. The weak China must be championed and freed from the yoke placed upon her by Japan. Thinking so, the Americans began to show their sympathy towards the Chinese. In the course of time, this sympathy grew to take a material shape, until it has come of late to serve to embolden the Chinese and encourage them to behave extremely unfriendly towards Japan.

The American sympathy alone, however, is not responsible for the present anti-Japanese agitation in China. For that the unaccountably modest foreign policy of the Tokyo Government must also be called to account. During the late European war and throughout the Peace Conference, Japan, for certain reasons best known to her ministers, contented herself to play a very humble roll. Her representatives at Paris remained silent listeners to various important discussions, and even when occasion arose wherein Japan's interests had to be vigorously advocated they spoke timidly and almost inaudibly. Altogether their feeble attitude was a disappointment and produced a very unsatisfactory impression on all who expected them to do full justice to the honour accorded Japan as a member of the big world Powers. Especially with China, the effect was most damaging. The Chinese, who are inherent with the thought of truckling to the stronger, immediately threw aside what respect they had for Japan and turned upon her with contempt. To them, Japan, who boasted to be the leader of the Oriental nations, seemed to shrink in the presence of the mighty Powers. It gave them an idea that China could do anything she pleased with Japan, with American support behind her. They came to think that now is the time for China to force Japan to give up Tsingtao and cancel the Twenty One Demands.

China's attitude towards Japan is decidedly inimical. At Shanghai, Japanese subjects were mobbed on the street and wounded. Women were outraged and school children were stoned. The pic-

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North China Daily News
July 31, 1919

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THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

CHINA'S FAILURE TO STATE HER CASE IN PARIS.

SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPAN'S RETENTION OF THE TSINGTAO RAILWAY.

By David Fraser.

Peking, July 25.

It is a curious thing that the Chinese have not stated their case more effectively at Paris. They have talked a great deal about such fine principles as the superiority of right over might and self-determination, but have neglected to remember that the Allies have bled themselves white in the endeavour to secure the universal recognition of these same principles. In China itself, right, at the present moment in particular, is grotesquely overruled by might, while the country has progressed so far towards self-determination as to be wholly in the hands of the militarists, South as well as North. Yet the Chinese delegation invite the Peace Conference to secure for China the full application of those principles which the Allies have made such staggering efforts to establish, and which China herself has done nothing to assist beyond an empty declaration of war.

The Unbusiness-like Manner.

Nevertheless, because the Allies find themselves unable to live entirely up to their professions, the Chinese in general are disappointed, disgusted, disillusioned. They accuse Mr. Balfour in particular of being responsible for the dashing of their hopes. Far be it from me to stand up for Mr. Balfour, who does not read the newspapers, where alone in these days the truth is to be found enshrined. But the Chinese delegates, who knew Mr. Balfour to be ignorant of the conditions in the Far East, did nothing to enlighten him. They wearied him with fine words, and baulked realities.

The Japanese on the other hand gave a plain undertaking—to restore Kiaochow to China, to renounce sovereignty in Shantung (which inferentially they admit having usurped) and to retain only the economic privileges held by the Germans. That was business, talk which Mr. Balfour's ingenuous mind could understand and he accordingly sided with the Japanese and agreed to their proposals.

The Real Trouble.

The Chinese delegates had opened their mouths too wide, asking for everything to be restored to them although they had done nothing whatever themselves to defend their position. They did not explain that the real point at issue was not Kiaochow, or the economic rights of Germany, but the fact that these things in the hands of Japan meant something quite different from what they meant in the hands of Germany. They did not explain that, as things were in China, a railway owned by foreigners was incompatible with Chinese sovereignty. They did not suggest any compromise which would give something to Japan yet restore much to China. They just insisted on having everything, and they got nothing.

What no Chinese will ever acknowledge is that, while China is subject to extraterritoriality, is partially occupied by foreign troops and has made many agreements giving foreigners certain rights for the protection of their financial interests, her sovereignty is substantially impaired. These disabilities have arisen because of China's weakness, backwardness

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and instability. Extraterritoriality must be while the judiciary is what it is. Foreign troops are in North China as a precaution, and it would be a bold man who would say that foreign life and property, in the last few troublous years, would have been safe without them. There must be foreign control of Customs and Salt and in some degree of railways to ensure payment of debt and interest, and reimbursement of capital invested. Imagine a Government like the present having unfettered access to the revenues from these sources!

A Necessity of Misrule.

It is, in fact, part of the system of relationship between the foreign Powers and China that China derogates sovereignty in certain connexions. Without some such system, relations could not be maintained. The foreigner would be perpetually at war with China for punitive purposes or for the settlement of debt. Doubtless Germany secured her rights in Shantung by arbitrary and unjust methods, but having got them she conformed to the system, made use of her opportunities for commercial and economic purposes, and aspired to nothing more than other European Powers with a footing in China. There is, therefore, nothing anomalous or inherently improper in a foreign Power seeking to inherit the position in Shantung from which Germany has been ousted.

If Belgium or Italy, France, Great Britain or the United States were after it, there would be no Shantung question. It is not because the German privileges in Shantung are abnormal, or incompatible with what remains to China of sovereignty, that all the fuss is made, but purely and simply because the inheritor is to be the one country—Japan.

The astonishing thing is that the Chinese delegates did not try to explain this in Paris. Either they were stupid enough not to think of it, or too clever in trying to rush the Conference into giving them far more than they could logically expect.

Why Japan is Feared.

To dwellers in the Far East there is no need to explain why the presence of the Japanese in China has a special significance. Japan is an immediate neighbour and can bring her military power to bear on China by land and sea at short notice. Japan is notorious

ly eager for predominance in China and having no responsibilities elsewhere in the world is able to keep all her forces in the Far East, ready to be employed in the direction where her principal interest lies. Japan has successively swallowed up Formosa, Korea and the Kwantung Peninsula and has obtained a stranglehold on South Manchuria. It is only logical to expect that wherever she obtains a footing in China there she will enlarge her position until mastery is complete.

China, throughout her recent relations with Japan, has been so weak as to be able to offer no resistance against encroachment. There is no possibility that she can develop the power to resist in the near future. Therefore, if Japan is allowed to inherit the German position in Shantung, the consequences are plainly indicated by past experience of her policy. But if Germany remained, or the German position were given to any Power other than Japan, China would not be disturbed by the prospect, for the other Power would have the desire only to forward her commercial interests with due respect to China's independence. The Japanese, however, have a political and strategic object in Shantung calculated inevitably to affect Chinese sovereignty.

An Empty Promise.

The Japanese promise to renounce sovereignty, but that is their empty promise that passes muster only in Paris among people ignorant of conditions in China. The Japanese Government is to buy out the German shareholders of the Tsingtao Railway, thereby itself remaining the owner. Is it compatible with

附屬書類添附

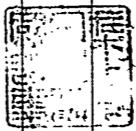
大正六年七月廿九日接 駐露公使館 第三課 (付録添付)

公第一八二號

大正六年六月三十日

在ポルトランド

領事 杉村恒造



外務大臣御内旨奉裁仰

在ポルトランドに出るが 對文改第

声の閣下

本件之旨を奉月二十六日当地各新聞に於てゲョーニル紙に於て
我切抜一画り掲載されたりは其旨を傳高望を致す

在ポルトランド帝國領事館

第3門

受23173類

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02649

CONSUL ASSERTS U. S. AND JAPAN AGREE ON CHINA

Japanese Representative Here
Declares Two Countries Can
Cooperate in Her Development

SPEECH OF ISHII QUOTED

Japanese Attitude Toward China
Declared Unselfish by Ambassa-
dor in Address at Seattle

"America and Japan will work in har-
mony for the development of the indus-
trial and commercial resources of China,"
according to Tamezo Sugimura, Japan-
ese consul at Portland. "The commercial
interests of the two countries can op-
erate to their mutual advantage in
Chinese trade," he says.

Mr. Sugimura has just returned from
Seattle after bidding farewell to Vis-
count Ishii, Japanese ambassador to the
United States, and Madame Ishii, who
sailed for Japan Thursday on the Suwa
Maru.

Viscount Ishii strongly believes that
the commercial relations between the
United States and Japan will create a
stronger alliance than any merely po-
litical treaty could accomplish," declared
the consul.

BOTH CALLED UNSELFISH

Viscount Ishii credits the United
States and Japan with being the only
countries in the world which have worked
unselfishly in the interests of China in
her struggle for political independence
and territory integrity. In a speech
which he delivered just before leaving
Seattle he called particular attention to
the signal service rendered China by the
United States government in 1900, when
that unhappy country was about to be
divided into spheres of influence by va-
rious European powers and outlined the
policy of Japan toward China as fol-
lows:

JAPANESE POLICY OUTLINED

"When the Russian Czarism stretched
out her grasping hands to the extreme
east and occupied the three rich prov-
inces of Manchuria, Japan took up arms
against Russia and after having succeed-
ed in driving her out of South Man-
churia, she surrendered it to China in
full sovereignty in 1905. There was an-
other power in China whose presence
then constituted a great menace to the
peace and repose of the far east—am-
bitious, aggressive and unscrupulous Ger-
many. When the World war broke
out in 1914, Japan served a notice upon
Germany to step out of Shantung. Japan
showing in the ultimatum her inten-
tion of surrendering the German leased
territory to China.

CHINESE HELPERS...
Germany...
country...
forces of arms...
leader of the campaign...
her intention...
surrender to her...
after having secured...
in the peace conference...
threshold...
twice to fight formidable invaders...
China and teach...
blood and treasure...
China or is willing...
the fruit of her victory...
I venture to ask...
example of similar self-restraint...
gation in favor of a neighbor...
tory of the world...
that America and Japan...
two countries which have given help...
China...
helps rendered to China...
Japan are most notable...
instances of international comity...
fair dealing...
GOVERNMENTS IN AGREEMENT...
In the light of these historical facts...
as well as in the light of the under-
standing subsequently reached...
be clear to any intelligent people...
in spite of all propagandists...
to say the governments of Japan...
America have perfect understanding...
to political and commercial China.

三井物産
ハ
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切
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の
部
分
也

大正十一年八月廿一日
オレゴン
ポートランド
切取

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REEL No. 1-0062

0125

一六(晴)

北京宛 大正八年八月三日午後九四五
本省着

内田外務大臣 小幡公使

第一〇九八號

七月三日日曲同豊西田ヲ来訪シ池山東省長ノ免職
セラレタルハ同人カ無能ニシテ就任以來何事治績攀ラス
排日ニ関スル日支交渉ノ各件ニ付テモ圓滿ナル解決ヲ告ケ
サリシ為ナリ後任ノ屈映光ハ段祺瑞ヨリ推サセ人物ニシテ
十分ナル手腕ヲ有シ段祺瑞ヨリ同人ニ對シ日支交渉問題
ニ付テ共ニ誠意ヲ以テ迅速ニ圓滿ナル解決ヲ計ルヘキ旨勿
論日本側ト十分連絡ヲ計リ兩國ノ親善ヲ計ルヘキ様十
分含ミシメアルニ付日本側ニ於テモ支那ノ主權ヲ害シ又ハ體

外務省

面ヲ傷クルガ如キ行動ヲ避ケ腹藏ナク接觸セラルル様致
度旨段祺瑞ノ命ヲ會シ本使ニ傳達方申出タル趣ナリ
尙同人ハ餘談トシテ山東問題ノ現状ヲ甚ク遺憾トシ支
那側ヨリハ今ヤ行懸心上青島還付問題ヲ申出難キ
次第ナルニ付日本カ從來ノ声明ニ基キ青島還付ノ交
渉ヲ開始スヘントノ意思ヲ表示セラルトハ日本從來ノ声明
カ誠意ナク空言ナルヘントノに實ニ依リ惹起セラレツウア
排日風潮ハ其に實ヲ失ヒ容易ニ鎮定セラルヘク若シ然ラ
スシテ今日成行ニ任カサシカ山東省ノ實情ニ鑑ミ日支間
ニ容易ナラサル紛擾ヲ惹起スル虞アリニ付本使ノ参考ニ
ニ傳達アリキ者申出(先般ナリ)濟南(轉電)青島軍
司令部ニ轉電セシメナリ

(奉天中継八月二日午後九時五分)

(地書ハ支那内政中ニアリ)

MT 11212 02652

MT 11212 02651



大正八年八月十二日接受 陸軍省 第一課

専

秘

秘 9696

電報 八月 九日午後三時五分發
十日午前一時四十分着
次長 宛 天摩 軍司令官
支駐第七四号

第門

昨夜公會堂ニ日支新聞記者三十餘名ヲ招待シタルニ支
那側ハ二三ノ極端ナル排日新聞以外ハ全部出席シ親日
派ノ記者ハ眞ノ日支親善又ハ日支共存ノ必要ヲ述ヘ山
東問題ニヨル反感ハ一時的現象ナルハニ等文ニ
演説ヲ試シ日本記者モ亦言論ヲ以テ日支提携ノ實ヲ
遂クルコトニ努ムルノ必要ヲ説キ且日支記者俱樂部ノ設
立ヲ希望シ此皆其主義ニ於テ賛成セリ
數日前親日派ノ某支那新聞社ニテ本職總領事及日
陸軍
本記者ヲ招待シタルカ日支記者多數會合シテ懇談
セシハ今回ヲ以テ始トス

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親展

表

大正八年八月二十三日

北條領事

情

小村課長殿

張作霖

張作霖

張作霖

拝啓陳者小生離京後御病氣ナリレ趣
北京ニテ療リ矣其後如何候哉御自慶
之程專一ニ禱リ候

今次小生歸京中ハ種々御示教ヲ受ケ深
ク感銘致候今因、歸朝ハ内地モ途中
張ト特ニモ暑雨等ノ為メ痛ク苦シメラル、コトハ固
然象ノヨリ覺悟ノ前ナリレカ併シ相慮ノ見學
トナリ

ヲ為シ豫定ノ如ク本月十三日無事歸任
セシハ實ニ愉快ニ有之候

張作霖ニ面會ノ際ニ於ケルニ三要領ヲ
御參考迄ニ申上度候
一奉吉事件ハ他ニ迷惑ヲ懸ケス必ス平
和ニ解決セシムベシト自信ヲ以テ答ヘラレ
矣

一貴下ハ滿洲ニ於ケル本邦人ニ對シ免角不
利益ナル手段ノミヲ講セラル、様ニテ我識
者ノ最モ遺憾トスル所ナリ斯クテハ貴
下ノ前途ニ好マシカラサハ結果ヲ齎ラスコ
トナキヤトノ問ニ對シ日本人中不正手段ヲ
行フ者アルハ好マシカラス正々堂々事業

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ヲ經營スル者ニ對シテハ決シテ左ルコト
ナシト斷言致居候

一彼レ自ラ是非トモ日本ニ往キタシト語り出
シタレハ一昨年モ斯ク言ハレタルニアラスヤ
ト及問シタルニ當時事件が瞬カ豫期ニ
及シタルト兎角中央政府ヨリ猜忌ノ眼
ヲ以テ阻止セラル、為メナルカ今回ハ事件
ノ平靜ニ歸スルヲ待チ実行スベシト語
レリ、今回ノ事件平靜ニ歸セハ東三省ノ
事務惣テ貴下ノ思フが終ニ處理セラル、ニ
至ルベシ果シテ然ラハ貴下ニシテ渡日ヲ熱
望セラル、ニ於テハ中央政府何カアラレ
人ハ貴下ノ渡日ガ一回ニ止マラスニ三年毎

MT 11212 02657

ニ行ハレシコトヲ希望スルモノナリト語りタ
ルニ黙笑致居候

一東三省ニ於ケル日貨排斥等ノ事ナキハ全
ク貴下ノ誠實ニ因ルモノトシテ我國民ノ等
シク感謝セル所ナル旨ヲ述ヘタルニ喜色滿
面得意ニ排斥ノ不都合ヲ罵倒致候
以上ハ單ニ彼我兩人ノミ、對話ノ一節ニ有
之候

熱河ニ於ケル要件ノ大要ハ固部事務官マテ
申上置候
先ハ取敢御報旁御健康ヲ禱リ申
候拜具

MT 11212 02658

大正八年八月廿九日接獲 陸務局 第三課

陸同文

八月二十八日

電報

八月二十六日午後一時三十分
二十七日午後八時五分著

次長宛

在在 青島參謀長

青島電第三三號

濟南ニ於ケル安福

↓ 派機關新聞海峽報ノ主

筆陳幹ハ二十六日 日下中佐ヲ來訪シ談シテ曰ク支那現時

ノ紊乱ハ日本ニ適確ナル對支方針ナキ結果ナリ支那ノ

運命ハ日本對支方針如何ニ依リ如何様ニモ決セラルヘシ

ト信ス東洋ノコトハ東洋人自ラ決スヘキナリ外國ニ氣兼

シテ其態度ヲ明確ニセサルカ如ク見ユルハ甚夕遺憾ナ

リ日本ハ左ノ三策中ノ何レカヲ選ハサルヘカラスト述ヘタリ

一、支那カ如何ニ成リ行クモ全然顧ミサルカニ飽ク迄支

陸軍

那ヲ援助シテ統一ヲ計ルカニ、支那ヲ日本ニ併合スルカニ

上、一、支那人ノ意見ナルモ亦以テ日本現時ノ對支那政策

ニ飽キ足ラズ感シ居ル安福派ノ意向ノ一端ヲ洩ラシタル

モノト觀察セラル参考迄

第門

秘 授10362號

MT

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02660

MT

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02659

大正八年九月一日接受

公第八〇號

第二六三九九號

大正八年八月二十三日

在杭州領事館

事務代理 荒井金造

外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

寫

新故浙江督軍、動靜並ニ訪問交換ノ件

浙江督軍揚善德死去並ニ新任督軍盧永祥未
着ノ儀ニ関シテハ不取敢拙電第十九號及二十號ヲ以テ
及報告置候通ニ有之候處元來揚督軍ハ心臓ニ欠
陥アリ健康勝レス外出スルカ如キ殆ント稀ニシテ常ニ細
心攝生ニカメ居ル様子ニ相見ヘ候ヘシカ約一ヶ月前ヨリ

外務省

黃疸ヲ煩ヒ居ル折柄俄然心臓ノ痼疾重能トナリ種
々ノ手當ノ申斐モナク八月十三日六十三歳ヲ一期トシテ死去
致候當省ニ於ケル同人ノ名聲ハ可モナク不可モナキ方
ニ有之候共在任三年間浙江省ノ秩序ヲ保チ南
北爭乱ニ際シテモ何等ノ動搖ナク省民ヲシテ業ニ安
ンセシメタル功績ハ認ムヘキモノト被存候其後任トシテハ同
人トノ公私關係淺カラサル上海護軍使盧永祥ノ呼
聲高カリシカ果シテ同人當省督軍兼務ヲ命セラレ去
ル十六日來着シ穩便ニ事務ノ引継ヲ了シ今日ニ至ル
迄テ同人ニ對シ何等ノ不平反對ノ消息ナク省内一帶
ニ安謐ニ御坐候而シテ同人ハ新任披露ノ為去ル廿一
日小官ヲ訪問セラレ候ニ付小官ハ其翌日答礼ノ為往
訪致候此間ニ於テ同人ヨリ聽キ得タル談話ノ概要ハ

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REEL No. 1-0062

0131

別紙ノ通ニ有之候

右御参考迄ニ及報告候敬具

(寫送付先支那公使)

外務省

MT

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02663

REEL No. 1-0062

0132

盧督軍ト訪問交換ノ間ニ聴取スル
談話ノ概要

一、自分ハ今回上海護軍使ノ儘浙江督軍ヲ兼務
スルコトニ相成リタルニ付将来公私共ニ宜シク御交誼
ヲ垂レンコトヲ希フ

一、右ノ次第ニテ當地ト上海ト掛ケ持ナハ隨時兩地ヲ
往復スルコトナルヘシ

一、前任揚督軍ト自分トハ過去二十五年間ノ親交アルノ
ミナラス曾テハ揚氏カ上海護軍使在任中自分ハ護軍
副使トシテ之ヲ助ケ嗣テ同氏カ浙江督軍トナルヤ其後
ヲ襲キ而シテ又々今回浙江督軍兼務トシテ同人ノ
後ヲ襲クニ至レルハ全ク何カノ因縁ト云フヘシ

外務省

一、前年揚氏カ来任ノ際ニ浙省ニ帯同セシ北洋第四師
ノ軍ハ上海護軍使ノ所屬ヨリ割キタルモノナレハ自分ハ
同師ノ將士ハ悉ク詳知シ居ルノミナラス浙江各軍ノ主
腦トモ從來ノ交誼薄カラス相互ノ了解アリ旁以テ
各軍隊共ニ自分ノ就任ニ對シテハ何等ノ不平反對
アルヘキ筈ナレト確信ス

一、サレハ可成揚督軍當時ノ施設ヲ其儘トシ當分ハ
毫モ変更セサル決心ナリ

一、支那南北ノ和議今以テ在再ノ儘トナリ居ルハ誠ニ痛
心ノ次第ナリ下然今回ハ敏腕家王揖唐氏北方代
表ニ與テケラレタレハ何ントカ局ヲ結ビ得ルモノト期待シ
居レリ

一、自分ハ元來北方派ナルモ上海ニ在任以來南方派ノ有
志トモ交誼アリ極メテ穩カナル意見ヲ有スルモノナリカメテ

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02664

長江一帯ノ督軍連ト結束シテ和議ノ進捗ニ便セ
ニト欲ス

一、本邦學生團ノ貴國ニ對スル反感の態度ニ関シ
テハ遺憾トスルトコナリ能フ限リ彼等ヲシテ反省セシメ
ル様盡カシ以テ彼我兩國ノ敦睦ヲ期因スヘシ
一、將來彼我ノ間ニ起ル事件ノ性質ニヨリテハ煩シキ公
文ノミノ往復ハ却テ相互ノ誤解ヲ招ク虞モアラシク
成ハ會見ノ上腹藏ナク意見ヲ交換シ圓滿ナル解
決ヲ見ルコト、致シタシ 云々

現書ハ支那内政ニ

外務省

MT

11212

02666

REEL No. 1-0062

0134

第3門

秘 號受11179

大正八年九月廿日 接獲

駐政務局 第二課

皇

陸内文

九月十九日

九月十九日午後九時發
九月十九日午前九時三十分着

電報

宛

在

浦潮 軍務課長

次長

浦参第一七三三号

哈爾濱特務機關報

一十二日哈長護路司令張煥相ハ東支鐵路護路總司令代理

トシテ未訪左ノ如ク語レリ

東支鐵道ハ右界交通線ノ一部ニテ重要ナルカ故ニ

支那ハ今日哈滿(北路)哈長(南路)哈綏(東

路)三警備區トシ各區ニハ少クモ一個旅ノ軍隊ヲ

置キ鮑督軍之ヲ統轄スルニ決定セルモノナリ而シテ

該警備隊ハ全然獨立シ日本軍司令官ノ轄下

陸軍

ニ屬スルヲ欲セサル如キ口調アリ

ニ従未當地方支那文武官憲ハ日支親善ノ必要ヲ

述ヘツ、凡ハ恒例ノ事實ナリ然レ共之日支軍事協

約ノ主旨ニ基キ協同作戰ノ实例ヲ舉ゲントスルモ

ノニアラス又日支ノ協調ニ依リ 諸般ノ改善發見ヲ企

圖セントスル誠意ヨリ出スルモノニアラス張等ハ各自

已在職中軍ニ事故ノ發生ヲ豫防セントスルノ一手段

ニ過キサルノ感アリ則チ外形ノ親善提携ハ故意

ヲリト雖モ排日ノ気分消滅スル時機ナク今ヤ再ヒ

排日復ノ氣勢ヲ高メントスル狀態ニアリ而シテ諸

物資ハ之ヲ未固ニ仰ガントスル形勢ナリ之ヲ要ス

ルニ支那官民ハ逐次親米ニ傾キ真ノ日支親

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02667

REEL No. 1-0062

0135

善提擧ハ前途遠ナリ此際我對支施設ヲ改
善シ更ニ徹底的ナルヲ要セン

陸
軍

MT 11212 02669

REEL No. 1-0062

0136



31822

大正八年十月十八日接受 陸軍省 第...課

公第一〇八號

大正八年十月十一日

在蘇州

領事館事務代理大和久義郎



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

國慶紀念日之於今當地方官民祝賀會模様
報告ノ件

十月十日當國々慶紀念日之降シ當地方首魁官
憲之鎮守使、道尹、交渉員等ノ催ニ祝賀
會ヲ植物園ニ開キ支那側官民ノ主トシテ四十
名外國人側トシテ各機關之代表ヲ發シタル

在蘇州日本領事館

趣ナル者席者ハ小官一人ノ存之會場ニ問ハ各
國旗ヲ以テ飾リ式場正面ニハ民國旗ニ梳リ
以テ極メテ簡單ナル裝飾ヲ爲シ午前十一時
參入會者一同ハ民國旗ニ向テテ敬礼ヲ爲シ其
間軍隊ハ音樂ヲ奏セ數分間ヲ以テ式ヲ
閉セ次ニ撮影ノ上ハ餐ノ宴ニ移リ候所慶宴
甜シシニ鎮守使、道尹ハ支々立テテ長々數日
支親善演說ヲ爲シタル概シテ陳腐ナリ
有綱ノ文句ニシテ高排日問題ニ對シテハ一時
ノ誤解ニ基キ右ノ閑談布公ヲ以テ因満ナ
ク解ヲ見セ至ニ今將來ノ親善ハ疑フノ餘地
ナシト云フニ在リ終ニ日本皇帝ノ健康ヲ祝セ
レタリ然レ終末排日問題ニ對スル彼等ノ態度

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REEL No. 1-0062

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多々察スルニ誠意アリ意見ノ發表ト認メラレシテ
 一先ノ形式演説ノ様被存候得共ヤ官ニ於テ
 毛一應ノ禮トシテ日支親善ノ必要ヲ繰返シテ
 那大總統ノ萬歲中華民國ノ萬歲ヲ以テ酬
 ヒ鬼ノ南親交ヲ加ヘテ敬會致候宴會中
 並ニ小官出入ノ都度樂奏ヲ以テ頗ルノ會場
 ヲ賑ハシ候得共大官ノ遺憾トスル處ハ民
 國ノ旗歌ヲ奏スルニ帝國ニ對スル國歌ヲ奏ス
 室内ノ裝飾ニ用サレ萬國旗中ニモ式場ノ一端
 ニ僅カニ二個ノ日昇旗ヲ加ヘタルニモ大部ノ人
 欧米旗ヲ以テシテ殊ニ米國旗ヲ盛ニ用サタル時
 尙極多ク不快之感ニタル次第ニ候尙市民ノ
 國慶祝日ニ對スル設備ハ各學校ニテ更々慣
 例ニ基キ祝賀會ヲ催シタルノミナラズ一般ノ稀
 ニ國旗ヲ掲揚シタルヲ陰ニ頗ル友添ニ見受
 ケ候右報告迄申進候 敬具
 本信館送付先 在支公使

在蘇州日本領事館

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第3門

電信課長

大臣

次官

政務

通商

條約

人事

會計

文書

要復書

四 哈爾濱
 一 本署着大正九年三月前
 田外務大臣 伏乞本館領事代理
 奉九一號
 最近北滿ニ於テ支那官民ノ鼻息著ルニ荒
 クリタルハ次第ニ前住ハ藤野領事ヨリ数次電
 報下リタル外本署就任以來僅ニ一箇月ヲ
 経過シタルニ至ルニ微細ナル事件ニテモ悉ク
 文書ヲ以テ照會ニ来レルニテ既ニ數回ニ及ビ其
 中頗ル傲慢ナリ既ニ当地ノ道尹ハ中山通

手紙の宛先

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譯集が「ホグラーニ」キヤレニ出せシトスルヲ
 國廷ニ同地ニ分館ヲ設置スルモナリト誤解シ
 北京政府ヨリ令館設置ニ關シ何等ノ通知ニ接
 セザルヲ理由トシテ抗議シ来リタルニ付本館ハ
 館員ヲ一階出張セシムルニ過ギズシテ令館設置
 ニアラザル者ヲ回答シ置キタル處有十七日附テ今
 日本人取締ノ必要アリハ支那ノ軍隊及警察等
 ニテ取締ノ責ニ任スルベク貴館も員ヲ派遣ス
 ルノ必要アリトカ貴館ニ於テハ「ホグラーニ」キヤレ
 ニ派員スルコトハ本館ノ職權外ニ屬シ承認シ難シ

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芳無礼極ニ何文ヲ送附シ中山ノ名義ヲ中止
 セルニ在者照會シ来リテ事也中山ノ旅行準備
 毛総シルヲ以テ今ニオモ物致セシメタリ事件復
 大官ノ追テ郵送スルキモ在御名ニムテ
 在支公使松平ハ轉處セリ

(長春華英年十月二十日(一〇))

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附屬書類添付

大正八年七月拾日 接受

監務部 何大 課

機密第四四一號

大正八年七月三日

在支那

特命全權公使小幡西吉



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

要旨付

公費

秘授12941號

名



リナル由ニ候

由比青島司令官濟南ニ於ケル言動ニ関スル件
 由比青島守備軍司令官ハ去月十日初メテ濟南ニ出張シ十九日
 迄滞在シ各方面ノ人ト往復献酬サレタルカ最近同地ヨリ歸
 京セル相當地位アル支那官吏カ當館員及當地ニ一日本人
 ニ對シ語ル所ニ依リ同司令官滞在中ノ言動ハ支那側ニ對シ
 シナカラス悪感情ヲ興タル趣ニテ其内主ナル點ハ大畧尤通
 在支那日本公使館

一由比司令官ハ今般初メテ濟南ニ出張スルニ付同地或筋ヲ
 通シ同司令官着ノ際停車場ニ至リ自ら出迎ル様督軍
 及省長ニ申入レシメタル趣ニテ西官長共其申出ノ不當ナル
 ニ感觸ヲ害シタルモ結局代表者ヲ出ス事トシ又樂隊ヲ配
 置シテ儀容ヲ旺ニシタリ

一由比司令官濟南到着後督軍及省長ニ對シ先ツ司令官
 ハ謝辭未訖ナル様申入レタルヲ以テ彼等ハ頗ル不快ニ思ヒシ
 カ事ヲ荒立テサル為ノ遂ニ同夜總領事ノ主催ノ宴會
 ニ赴ク途上先ツ司令官ヲ訪問シ殊ニ督軍ハ司令官ヲ
 自己ノ乘物ニ同乘サセ總領事ノ館ニ赴キタリ

一同夜宴會席上由比司令官ノ投擲ハ青島守備軍撤
 退問題及鉄道警察問題ニ言及シタル末目下日

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本軍隊撤去論各處ニ喧議セラルルモ支那人中往々彼等ノ不安全ハ却テ日本軍ノ撤退ハ必スシモ山東人全般ノ輿論トモ見ラレズ結果局山東ノ守備及ヒ警察ハ日支混交ノ合辦組織ヲ得策トスルヤモ知レスト云フカ如キ意味ノ演説ヲ為シタル為メ支那側列席一同ニ不快ナル感想ヲ與ヘ中ニ其場ニテ席ヲ蹴テ退去セントマテ憤慨ヲ極メタルモノアリ

一、右ノ如キ行薩ヲ演シタル結果一部支那人間ニ其翌日ニ至リ司令官攻撃ノ傳單配付ノ舉ニ出テ折角昨今稍緩和セントシツ、アル排日ノ筆勢ヲ再ヒ煽ラントスルノ有様ヲ見タル屈者長ハ百方之カ鎮定ニ努力シ不平ヲ抱ケル各方面ヲ諭スニ萬事同人ニ一任セントラ

在支那日本公使館

以テ結局其後司令官ト同席ノ宴會ノ席上ニ於テ由比司令官ノ為セル前日ノ演説ニ應酬セル極メテ痛烈ナル反對演説ヲ為シ之ニテ漸ク激昂セテ不平車ノ反抗鼓發ヲ抑シタリ

一、司令官ハ其後十六日曲阜及泰山ニ赴ク汽車中ニテ此事ノナカラ黄河鉄橋通過ノ際黄河鉄橋占領云々ノ不穩當ナル言辭ヲ洩ラシ支那側同行者ヲシテ不快ノ念ヲ起サシメタリ

右ハ支那官吏談話ノ大要ニ有之目下青島ニアル我軍官憲ハ支那人及各國人一般ヨリ強キ反感ヲ受ケ居ル際ニ付右支那官吏ノ如キ又偏狹ナル感情ニ支配サレテ司令官ノ言動ヲ解釋セル點有之ヤモ圖ラレス且ツ席上ノ談話ヲ那邊マテ事ノ真相ヲ傳ヘ居ルヤ明カナラス

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候共時局柄何等津考迄ニ右及報告候尚同
司令官濟南滞在中當地多數ノ支那新聞ハ同司
令官ノ態度言訖併ニ支那地方官ノ之レニ對スル
措置振ヲ攻撃セル別紙切抜ノ如キ濟南通信ヲ一
律掲載致居又晨報一記者ノ如キハ丁度司令官
ノ泰山行「キニ出逢ヒタル由ニテ其旅行中ノ儀容ノ堂々
タル乾隆皇帝江南行」幸ノ時モ之レニ過キサリシナ
ル可シナド憤慨セル隨筆ヲ紙上ニ掲載致候ノミ
ナラス上月一日ノ北京日報ハ別紙切抜ノ如ク山東省議會
カ電報ヲ以テ政府ニ質問シ由比司令官カ公衆ニ對ス
ル演說中公然膠濟鐵路ハ日本軍隊ニ非サレハ維持
スル能ハサル旨並沿路軍隊警察ハ中日合辦ニ非サ
レハ不可ナル旨ヲ聲明セルエトヲ難諾シアルエトヲ

在支那日本公使館

報道致居候

右切抜一併及報告候也

本信寫送付先 濟南總領事ノ

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件名

切 振
新聞名

北京日報

去 八年十一月

日

▲魯省會質問山東交涉案
魯省會昨有電致政府質問山東交涉案原電探誌如左(銜略)山東外交問題自拒簽德約以來東人愈以政府既俯從民意於先自當設法挽救於後用是忍死須臾靜以待命過期候數月青島及一切附屬利權之解決政府有何籌畫高徐順濟鐵路草約之廢除政府如何進行對鄰邦既無表示對國民亦未宣布而此次日本由比司令來濟對衆演說公然謂濟膠濟鐵路非日本軍隊不能維持主張將來沿路軍隊警察非中日合辦不可似此野心勃勃以山東主人翁自命東人一息苟存勢難容忍務懇政府將近日此項外交計畫取公開態度宣示國民苟能挽回山東權利廢除高徐順濟草約東人雖稍有犧牲亦可忍痛茹辛為政府後盾若仍因循罔覺坐失事機是政府既棄置東人則東人只有自衛之一途生死存亡惟力是視決不能甘為魚肉任人宰割也迫切待命無任悚惶山東省議會啟 (民)

件名

切 振
新聞名

國民公報

八年十月廿一日

日司令由比氏游歷東省情形 (齊) (通) (信)

日前有日本司令由比者乘我全國人民力爭外交之時期中被武揚威來東游歷而官府歡迎招待之盛亦曲盡誠款其對於睦鄰邦交之處不謂不周且至矣但不識吾國民心中當作何感想耶茲將其來東情形記之如下
(一) 由比來東之目的 由比為新駐青島之司令官此次來東名為遊歷其實以調查風俗觀察民氣並示威為宗旨未來之前即要求當局應以去年歡迎大谷之儀節待之來時至膠濟各車站皆下車視察所轄軍隊學校警務及等而各縣知事迎送忙碌異常東省當局特派軍需任參謀外交署長至張店行郊迎禮該司令此行大有巡閱山東威風云
(二) 官府歡迎之籌備 日司令來之前軍政兩署已連忙數日凡該司令之起居飲食遊覽會等項皆規定時刻指定專員茲將其所定條規及人員摘要如下
可見政府親善之一班及當時關指之情形矣(歡迎日本由比司令官手續)
(一) 通電膠濟沿線軍政長官凡由比司令來往經過時分別到站迎送(二) 由比司令來往軍政兩署派員赴張店迎送(三) 由比司令到濟
所有到站歡迎人員請軍省長指定(並派軍隊又軍隊一連)(四) 由比司令到濟後所有經過街巷由警廳照料(並在膠濟站裝設枝牌樓)(五) 住宿地除由日本守備隊派兵守衛外並由警察若干派同警戒所有由比司令出入經過區域由軍警協同警戒(六) 燕會之順次一督軍省長聯名正式宴會一各界聯合宴會在公園(七) 如遊覽大明千佛山時所有一切設備應由警廳縣署協同籌備(八) 遊覽曲阜泰安及黃河鐵橋應先由各該縣預行籌備於三日前由副官處派員前往協商辦理並電交通部籌備火車屆時由文涉員張道尹陳副官長偕行前往所有軍中飲食宿泊各事由副官處與蕭主任協同担任籌備(九) 遊覽黃台橋渡河船隻由膠縣縣知事担任籌備(十) 由比司令回青島時所有送行人員及路綫一帶與時特同(關於由比司令來濟應派之籌備接待人員分任事項)(甲) 文涉員公署文涉員施履本道尹張仁鴻科長崔士傑領事官參謀處參謀任居建陳箱副

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官廳副官長寶陳龍副官楊廷林候真政務廳秘書鈞德科員程世安鎮守使署副官于景甫交涉員徐永祿警察廳廳長金榮桂督察長管延年許星漢柳承烈歷城縣縣長靳華交涉委員土佐津浦車站主任蕭俊彰段長劉觀清鹽運司稽查長郝樹人戒嚴司令部司令郝景星市政公所郭廳長緒棟赴張店歡迎人員仕參謀推科長陳參謀
(三) 兩次宴會之情形 日司令十三日午後三鐘到濟督軍省長親帶軍隊接至車站十四日督軍省長在督署招待會前交應中日兩國國旗宴後即遊覽大明湖千佛山後在公園開聯合宴會名為各界歡迎其實除軍政兩界人員外無一不至者次日居濟日人亦在公園宴會而門前僅日本國旗兩面高懸而已雖在吾國領土以內已不啻有異國之感十五日往曲阜參觀孔林十六日登泰山歸來尚往黃台橋 口遊覽按預定日程十九日方回青島云
(五) 由比即席之演說 由比來濟駐濟日領事於十五日設宴歡迎特請山東軍政界長官及省議會某議長作陪酒至半酣日司令起而演說略謂余此次由青島到濟南來沿路視察我們所設的軍政民政均有成績可觀中國人民對於我們的軍隊亦甚歡迎因我們的軍隊確有保護地方維持秩序之能力若是我們的軍一撤治路一帶地方立時就要鬧土匪所以我主張膠濟鐵路警務非中日合辦不可至於濟南商埠雖說是有英美中日四國的關係其實還是以咱們兩國為主體所以咱們須得極力親善萬不可聽第三以挑撥云云演畢由張督軍就親善二字敷衍一番而散喉細譯日司令之演說野心勃勃顯然以山東主人翁自命在座之中國軍政長官聞之不知有動於中否

件名

十月二十三日 晨報

編輯餘譚

二十九日

日發行

▲既然稱為民國、就應該把君臣的禮數、除了乾乾淨淨、這是不消說的了。近日有一派名士、依然用那洪憲時代捧場的法子、做了幾首歪詩、說什麼「陪都敬賦賦、又說什麼「賜露金杯」啦、其體裁是七言的排律、其措詞是應制詩的口氣。我以為這纔算是危險的思想。奉勸政府先防止過激主義的精神、分點來防止他們纔好。

▲這回日本駐青島的司令官由比氏、大發遊山雅興、於本月十七日由濟南赴泰山。山東當道極力逢迎、其聲備之盛、供張之盛、雖乾隆皇帝下江南、恐怕也不過如此威風了。是日也、忙煞了泰安縣的縣知事、嚇走了斗姥宮的小尼姑、更勞動了許多軍隊、在沿山石礎站班、由山底下以至玉皇頂、每隔十餘級的山磴、便有一個雄赳赳的兵士、荷鎗而立、如臨大敵、如接大賓。記者是日適至其地、一看這等光景、不特把我看山的興致、完全打消、並且發生無限的感想。一時說也說不出來、寫也寫不出來、祇有高吟「願草木而如喪」的話、稍吐我胸中不平之氣。我同行的朋友在傍笑說、「你這書獃子又發起癡氣了、如何不體諒政府的親善苦心呢」。我聽了恍然大悟、和我朋友在南天門底下、坐了一會、掃興而歸。

▲「小人難防」這話實在不錯、你看那些賣藥的廣告、末尾都有幾句申明說「近有無恥之徒、假冒招牌、希圖魚目混珠、」他以為加上這幾句話、就可以防止假冒了、殊不知那假冒的人、照樣把這幾句話、印在他的廣告上、依然可以魚目混珠、不但商界如此、中國各種社會、都有這類的壞東西、實在可惡極了。

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REEL No. 1-0062

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