

外事景報
第二種
附録

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大正五年 壹月四日 接受

註政務

第三課

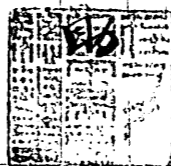
分類一〇三號

大正四年十一月二十四日

在オタワ

総領事 矢田長之

外務大臣 男爵 石井菊次郎 殿



第門

自由新聞

外事景報

92

自由党領袖「ルミエール」氏ノ日本ニ関
スル演説報告ノ件
加奈院前内閣驛遊總監ヨリ現ニ自由
党ノ領袖タル「ロドリフ」ルミエール氏ヲ曾テ八
年前所謂「ルミエール」協商商議ノ為メ本
邦ニ送來シタルトアリ當時ヨリ探ク本
邦ノ風物文化ヲ愛慕シ加奈院ニ於ケル
甚深ナル日本ノ同情者トシテ屢議會
ニ於テ日本ヲ赤護スルノ演説ヲ爲シ若
年歐洲戦乱勃發直後独艦ノB.C.州
沿岸ヲ徘徊スルノ飛報頻リナリシ嘗本
官ニ對シテ實際日本ガ一二軍艦ヲ急遽B
C.州沿岸ニ派遣スルハ欲算ナル同州排
日感情ヲ調育スルニ至大ノ効果アルハナ
ラ指摘恣恣シタルモ其「ルミエール」氏ニ有テ
本官ハ常ニ同氏ト特ニ昵懇ナル私交ヲ
維持致シ居居氏ハ今般「モントリオル」ノ
一保樂島ニ於テ「極東」ニ於ケル吾人ノ偉
大ナル同盟國「ナル」漁業ノ下ニ日本ニ関

在オタワ日本總領事館

MT 1141 2567

MT 1141 2566

スル後説ヲ与シタル故リ以テ別紙ノ嘉南切
 拓ヲ本官ニ送付致矣其係ヲ別紙ノ通リ
 其大意ヲ摘譯差進候ニ付所願覽取
 成ニ供敬具

其ノ旨款在リ加シ

在オッタワ日本總領事館

M 1141 : 2568

加藤友貞自白書 加藤友貞の自白書 加藤友貞の自白書

氏ハ現戦乱ノ際ニ日本ノ援助及努力ハ吾人
之ヲ認識スルヲ志スルハカラス後ヲ戦局ノ收拾
和會議ノ際ニ日本ノ其會議ノ卓上ニ一椅子ヲ
占ムル迄分タル權利アリト云ヒ日本ハ其條約上ノ
義務ヲ完全ニ履行シ極東ニ於ケル同國自身
ノ特殊ナル勢國內於テ独逸ノ勢力ヲ掃蕩シ
リ、東ルハ和平和會議ヲ於テ最良ナル東洋ノ仁
意的感懐ヲ代表スヘシト説ケリ
氏ハ其演説中、又自ラ其協約ノ主人公タル日加
協約ノ内容ハ機密ニ屬ス
ルハ故余ハ之ヲ披瀝スルノ自由ヲ有セズ然レトモ

在オッタウ日本總領事館

該協約ノ二年前加藤院カ再ヒ之ヲ更新継続シタル
コトヲ以テ有理由ナラシムル迄令満足ナルモノタリシハ余ハ
断言ヲ憚ラザル也

トテソレヨリ日英同盟ノ言及ニ故林伯ガ該同盟ノ生
父トシテ凡テノ英人ノ依ラ記憶セラレサレハカラスコト及故
伊藤ハ其寧ク親密主義者トシテ日英同盟ノ締
結ニ反対ナリシモ先帝陛下ノ直裁ニ依ラ遂ニ日英同
盟ノ成立ヲ見ルニ至リシコト等々述ベ故林伯カ親シク氏
諸クニ知ナリトシテ伯ノ言ヲ引用シ

吾人ハ加藤院ト條約上ノ權利ヲ有スルモ吾人ノ
固有ノ勢カ固ハ東洋ニ在リテ亞米利加ニ存セズ吾
人ハ究竟亞細亞的強國タリ吾人ノ使命ニ滿
洲及朝鮮ニ在リテ而シテ其政策ノ

MT 1141 2570

MT 1141 2569

結果トシテ日本ノ其自由意志ヲ以テ未國及ヒ
 加太帝院ノ對スル特異ヲ制限スベシ
 小國又日本ノ風物人情宗教教育ノ進歩ヲ
 叙授シ

日本ハ其矣、於テ教多ノ教訓ヲ表シ諸國ニ其フニモ
 ナリト激賞シ日本ハ今ヤ世界的一強國トナルトナリ
 事實上其臣民ハ全然未國ヨリ排斥セラル愛ト慈
 善トシテ生命トスル基督ノ福音ヲ宣傳スル為メ
 教多宣教師ハ日本ニ派遣セラル、拘ラズ日本人民
 ハ尙未カ其共和國ノ容ルル所トナラザルハ容ル基督
 主義ノ一汚臭ト謂ハサルカラス、未國ノ排異矛盾
 ノ慨嘆ニ進テ日加貿易ノ前途有望ナリト云フ
 最後ノ過去ニ於ケル日本ノ對外政策ハ排外主義
 在オッタワ日本總領事館

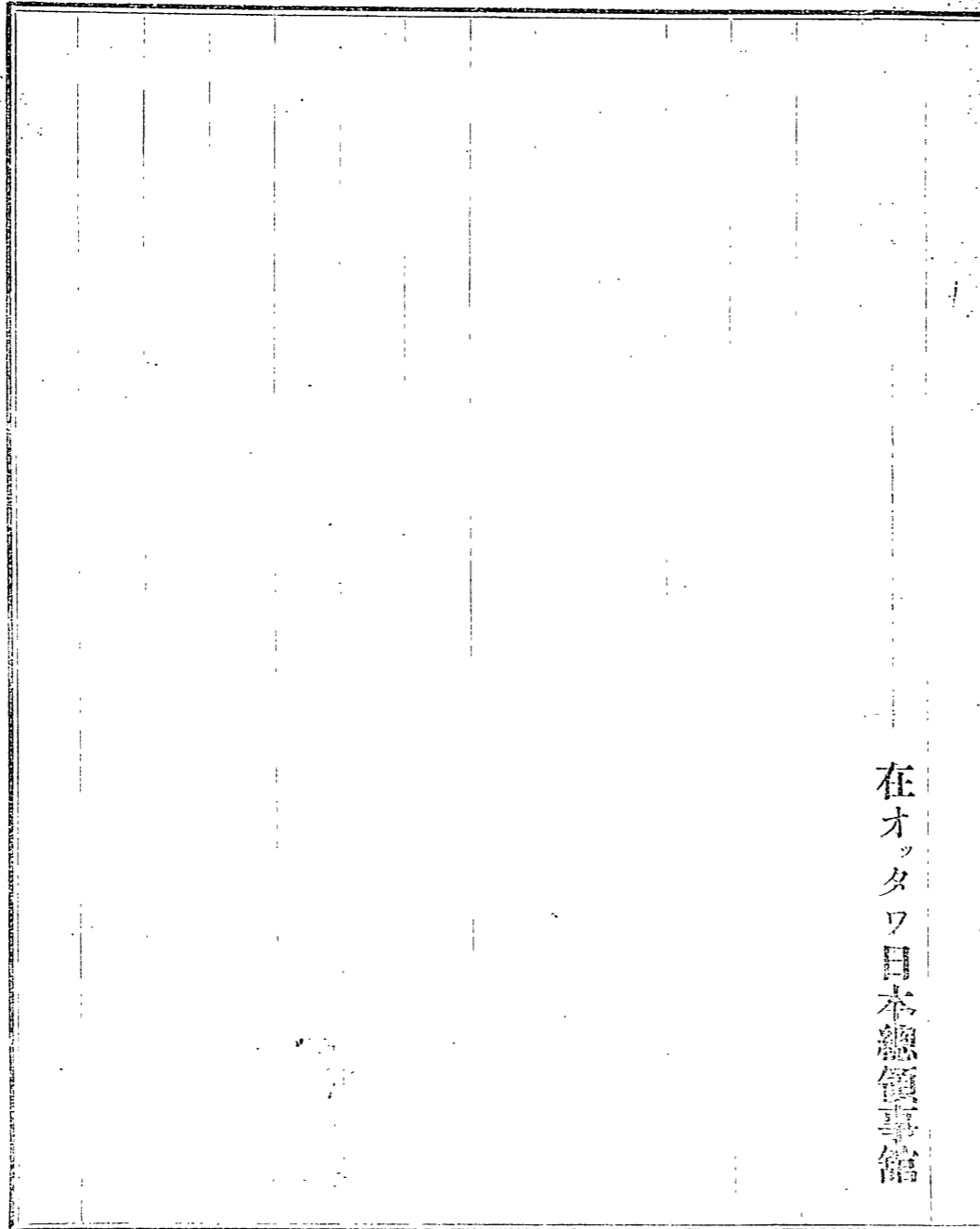
ナリトモ王政復古以來親外政策ニ善化シタルコトヲ説
 キ先帝陛下ノ教育勅語ヲ奉ケ日本臣民カ其理
 想ニ向テ精進シタルコトヲ述ハシ後大隈首相ノ言ナ
 リトシテ之ヲ引用シテ

「吾人ヲ以テ若等ノ種ト為スル、強達ノ徒輩也吾
 人ハ吾人ノ國民的使命ヲ完フスルコトニ依ラズ
 強達ノ思想ヲ破碎シテ了スルハ已マズ
 去ヒ而シテ日本ノ出兵ノ開シ附言シテ曰ク日本ハ敵
 ノ最後ノ打撃ヲ其ノ為ノ政例ニ出兵スヘシト信
 スル者多キモ余ハ之ト見解ヲ異ニテ日本ハ土地ノ割
 讓ト世界ヲ通シテ白人ト同等ノ待遇ヲ確保セラン
 人ニ非ル限リ出兵ノ請求ニ應セザルベシト云ハ

MT 1141 2572

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0403



在オタワ日本總領事館

... speaking of educational progress, the speaker said Japan could give lessons to some of the Western nations. As for the lack of Christian sentiment towards the Japanese, Mr. Lemieux said: "When Japan sent her first envoy abroad in 1871, he came to America, where he was received with open arms. Although strong prejudices exist against Japan, she is now one of the great world powers, yet her subjects are practically excluded from America. This is a sad commentary on the Christian doctrine. Missionaries are sent to Japan to preach the Gospel of Christ, which is one of love and charity, yet the Japanese are denied a place in this great democracy."

Mgr. Mugabure, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tokio, to whom Mr. Lemieux carried a letter of introduction from Mgr. Bruchesi, a friend of the eastern prelate, told the Canadian envoy that he had discovered a remnant of the million Catholic Japanese resulting from the labors of St. Francis Xavier in the Orient, but very little of that work remains today.

GREAT TRADE OPENING.

As for trade relations, Mr. Lemieux said Canada should awake to the importance of trading with the fifty millions of Japanese, who are great consumers of wheat and kindred products. Wheat and flour consumption increased in fifteen years no less than eight hundred per cent. Canada can also supply oats, lumber, pulp, lead, asbestos, leather, copper, hides and many other products.

"Perhaps," he added, "we have not yet fulfilled our expectations. When the treaty was signed, yet our exports rose from nothing to \$1,589,067 in 1914, and this amount was ahead of that of 1910 by \$920,000. In 1910 we imported from Japanese goods to the value of \$2,202,000, in 1913: \$2,138,000, and in 1914, \$2,615,000. The feeling, generally in Japan, very favorable to the British, and consequently to Canadians."

For many years the diplomacy of Japan was anti-foreign, although the Shogun's court held for the open door. After the imperial court was restored a pro-foreign policy was adhered to, and in 1867 the empire adopted western ideas and customs. The late emperor stated that the aim of Japan had been to pick out the best from all the systems. An imperial educational decree issued in 1899 said: "Ye, our subjects, be filial to your parents, and affectionate to your brothers and sisters. As husbands and wives, be harmonious; as friends, true and loyal. Bear yourselves in modesty and moderation. Extend your benevolence to all. Pursue learning, culture and art. Always respect the constitution and observe the laws. Should emergency arise, offer yourselves freely to the state."

Mr. Lemieux said that Japan had lived up to these ideals. The Japs claim they have no evil designs on Europe or America, but they intend being the dominating power in Asia. The prime minister said not long ago: "To brand us an inferior race is a bigotry which we must combat and destroy, through the fulfilment of our national mission."

Many people believe, added the lecturer, that Japan will be called on to send soldiers to Europe in order to strike the final blow, but Japan will not send her armies to Europe unless territorial concessions and equal treatment throughout the world with the white races are assured her. Discussing the political parties in Japan, Mr. Lemieux said the names of Conservative and Liberal were always cropping up in the Orient, as in the Occident.

JAPAN FRIENDLY TOWARD CANADA

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux Lectures Before Nomads on Kingdom of Mikado
23/11/15 *Exakte*
HAS DONE PART IN WAR

Is, Therefore, Entitled to Share in Peace Settlement—Important Trade Openings

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., M.P., delivered an address last evening at the Nomads' Club, under the presidency of Mr. E. Fabre Surveyer, in which he imparted much interesting information about Japan, which the ex-minister obtained first-hand while carrying out an official mission as Postmaster-General in the Laurier Cabinet. "Our Great Ally in the Far East," was the subject of the address, and the speaker stated that the efforts of Japan should not be forgotten in the present struggle. They were sufficiently important to ensure that country a place at the conference table when the peace of the world is being settled. Japan had lived up to her treaty obligations, had given Germany a rude shaking up in her own particular sphere, and will represent at peace settlement the best humanitarian sentiment of the Orient.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux spoke of the arrival of eight thousand Japanese in Canada from Japan and Hawaii from Jan. to Oct. of 1905, and his subsequent negotiations with Count Tadasi Hayashi, the Japanese Foreign Minister. "I am not at liberty," said Mr. Lemieux, "to disclose the terms of the confidential agreement between Canada and Japan as regards immigration, except to say that it was deemed sufficiently satisfactory to justify renewal two years ago."

Hayashi, said Mr. Lemieux, should be kindly remembered by all Britons, for he was the father of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, carrying it through against the will of Marquis Ito, the foremost statesman of his time in Japan, and who strongly favored an alliance with Russia instead of with Great Britain. The Emperor, however, sided with Count Hayashi, and the treaty was signed. The count, who passed away a short time ago, said to Mr. Lemieux: "Although we have treaty rights with you, our sphere of influence is not in America. We are, above and before all, an Asiatic power. Our mission is to colonize Manchuria and Korea, and we subsidize ships to carry settlers across the sea of Japan." As a consequence of this policy, Japan's of her own free will restrained emigration to Canada and the United States.

Speaking of the customs, religious and otherwise, in Japan, Mr. Lemieux told of the sacred mountain of Fuji Yama, and how the people had to endure one hundred days of purification before going up to that sacred

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人事課長

大正五年三月廿一日

大正五年 壹月四日 接受

管政務

第課

(長)

(長)

(長)

台第一〇四號

大正四年十一月三十日

左オタワ

総領事 矢田長之助

外務大臣 男爵 石井菊次郎

加奈陀總督「コンノト」殿下ヨリ本官夫妻、賜餐食ノ件

加奈陀總督「コンノト」親王殿下及殿下ハ
本月二十七日本官夫妻ヲ主賓トシテ其宮
邸ニ晚餐會ヲ催ホサレ供同席者ハ加奈
陀赤十字義捐ノ爲メ尽力シタル「キヤド」
大正五年三月廿一日 在オッタワ日本總領事館

ク氏夫妻及令嬢ノ外六名、市附武官及
女官ヲ合セテ十八名、有之王女「ハトリ」
殿下モ亦卓ヲ共ニセラレ極メテ非公式ニ
シテ打解ケタル餐會宴ニテ有之供卓上及
室内悉ク爛熳タル菊花ノミヲ以テ滿飾
セラレ而シテ是ハ主賓タル本官夫妻ノ爲
メ特ニ自己ノ庭園ニテ栽培セル日本ノ國
花タル菊花ノミヲ用井一切他ノ花ヲ用サ
サル次第也ト、極殿下ハ親シク本官ニ
語レタリ、西殿下ハ食事中本官夫妻
ニ向テ極メテ打解ケタル態ニテ曾テ
二十五年前西殿下ガ日本ヲ訪問セラレタ
ル當時、甚自身ノ觀察談ヨリ其王子

MT 1141 2575

MT 1141 2574

REEL No. 1-0101

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「ア」カリ、コレノ「ト」親王殿下が英皇ヨリ先帝
 陛下ニ贈ラレハキ「カ」タリ「ト」愈々ウ商ラレテ日本、東
 テレ「ト」並ニ先帝陛下御大葬、帝英皇陛下
 代表シテ日本、東ラレ「ト」及同親王附々
 リシ乃木大将、腹切談ニ関聯ニ我國ノ武
 士魂ノ千古ニ卓絶ニタル「ト」テ「ト」褒揚セラレ王子
 「ア」カリ「ト」殿下が大ノ日本如キナル「ト」日本風光ノ明
 媚ナル「ト」人情ノ敦厚ナル「ト」等ヨリ進「テ」日
 本カ今次ノ戦局ニ致シタル聯合軍側ニ対スル
 援助サレハ独軍側ノ昨人「テ」財政及経済上ノ
 窘迫等、関スル親密ヨリ惹「テ」ハ最近支那
 「ト」協商三國側ニ引入策ニ関スル新聞電
 報ニ追言及「ト」レ「ト」姫終本邦ニ対シ好意的
 在オツタワ日本總領事館
 ノ終ニ「ト」示サレ本官夫妻モ臨機ニ「ト」應答レ
 宴振ニ別室ニ退「テ」ヨリモ尚餘談ヲ繼續セ
 レ「ト」親王殿下ハ本官ニ向「テ」追般日本
 天皇陛下即位式ノ事ニハ在華府大使ヲ
 經由レ「テ」陛下ニ祝電ヲ呈送ニタルニ「ト」対シ
 直々ニ陛下ヨリ鄭重ナル回答電ニ接「タ」ル
 「ト」該「レ」レ「ト」姫殿下ハ又其王子「ア」カリ「ト」殿下ト
 ハ二旬東陽居セ「ル」コト同殿下ガ佛王ノ
 戦地ニテ高閣中「ト」コト決同初孫君ノ
 写真ヲ送り来リタル「ト」コト等ヲ後談セ「ル」レ
 尚今次戦争ノ思議ス「ハ」カ「ル」ル「ト」ハ「ト」中「ト」惨
 禍ヲ慨嘆セ「ル」レ速「ク」ニ其局ヲ結「ハ」ント
 「ト」希望ス「ル」方「ト」語「レ」親王殿下「ト」其後

MT 1141 2577

MT 1141; 2576

話中本官ニ対シ「ブルゲリヤ」ノ独逸例ニ走
 リタル無謀ノ指摘セラレ同王王「左ルゲナシ
 ト」ハ独逸ノ「サックス」コッブルグ「侯」國ヨリ入
 家シ自分トハ從兄弟ノ關係ニアリ自今モ
 曾テ「サックス」コッブルグ「侯」ノ事ヲ勸誘
 セラレタルコトアルモ之ヲ辭シ更ニ王子「ア」サ
 「レ」モ之ニ擬セラレタルモ幸ニ之ヲ辭シタル
 ハ仕合ナリキト微笑セラレタリ時業ヲ知リ
 如ク「フ」コン「ノ」ト殿下ニ「美」玉先帝ノ弟君ニ
 テ今帝並ニ独逸皇帝ノ為メニハ向シモ
 叔父君ニ書タラセラレ殿下ニ「普」玉 Prince
 Friedrich Charles ノ第三女ニ「シ」テ是亦独逸
 皇帝ノ近親ニ書ラセラルルガ故戰年病姫
 在オッタワ日本總領事館
 後妃殿下ノ事言動甚感懐ノ親ヲ揣摩
 ノ臆説ナキニアラサリシモ事變ハ王殿下ハ申
 下ニ及リテ妃殿下モ美皇室ニ対シ満腹ノ忠
 誠ヲ披ンテテレ各儀ノ委玉的儀ホシモ自
 ラ進テは出席セラレ食品ノ由寄贈ノ上直
 接間接ニ之ヲ保護奨励セラルルハ本官ノ
 幸ニ親シク親ル所ニ有之候
 其クテ食事ハ八時十五分ハ如マリ同邸ヲ歸
 シタルハ十一時前ニテ其同寢モ寢居ナル儀
 礼ナリ極メテ實潤愉快ノ感ヲ以テ歸リ未
 リ候
 例年社交季節ニ入ルハ總督官邸ニ於テ
 毎週一回約五六十人（四五テ「ブル」宛）

MT 1141. 2579

MT 1141. 2578

晩餐會ヲ開催セラレ當地駐在領事モ
 随時城内ニ混入シテ招宴ニ列スルハ敢テ
 珍ラシカラズ然レトモ特ニ主賓トシテ招待ヲ
 受ケ而カモ最モ非公式ニ賓席ナル儀付延
 招セラレタルハ列領事等中其列ヲ見ス本
 官夫妻ヲ以テ特例トスル儀ニ有之候矣
 於テモ総督殿下ガ本邦ニ好感ヲ有セラレ
 ヲ推知可致候ニ付右及左報知候
 敬具

在オッタソ日本總領事館

MT 1141 2580

REEL No. 1-0101

0407

第〇門

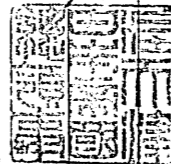
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公信第二四號

大正五年一月二十五日

在天津

総領事 松平恒雄



外務大臣男爵石井菊次郎殿

北京天津タイムス社説ニ関スル件

本日発行ノ北京天津タイムスノ社説ニ於テ
 日本及英國ト題シ今回露國皇族ノ日本
 御訪問カ極メテ満足ナル結果ヲ得タルニ願
 々英國皇族ノ日本ヲ訪問セラレシコトヲ希
 望スル旨ヲ述ニ尚昨今日本ニ於ケル一部
 人士ノ英國ニ對スル態度ニ對シ不滿ノ意ヲ
 述ニ居リ候以際何等御参考迄別紙切抜
 茲ニ及御送付候条御査閲相成度此致申
 進候 敬具

在天津日本總領事館

駐務局

第二課

別紙添付

日華外交史

MT 1141 2582

MT 1141 2581

70

Pientsin, Tues., Jan. 26, 1918.

JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE visit of the Grand Duke George Michaelovitch to Japan, as the bearer of the Tsar's personal congratulations upon the Emperor's Coronation, seems to have yielded such satisfactory results that one feels tempted to suggest that a similar mission on the part of a member of the British Royal Family would have far-reaching results in improving existing relations between Japan and her oldest Ally, and dispelling those suspicions and misunderstandings which from time to time have clouded the political atmosphere in Tokio. That such suspicions still persist is clear from the clamour raised by the Japanese Press on the strength of the Washington report that China had been invited to join the Entente, and, even more recently, from the grotesque question addressed by Baron Den, in the House of Peers, on Friday last, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. There are irresponsible politicians in every country—and our own is no exception—who love to badger the Government on the subject of mischievous rumours which have come to their notice, either privately, or through the columns of the sensational Press. But Baron Den cannot be classed in this category. On the contrary, he is an elderly man who has twice held the post of Vice-Minister of Communications, was formerly President of the Kansai Railway Co., and is to this day a prominent figure in Japanese business circles. Whether Baron Den really believed the absurd report that British subjects in China were instigating the Chinese to boycott Japanese goods, or whether he dragged this rumour into publicity merely for the purpose of enabling Baron Ishii to scotch it, we do not pretend to know. But in view of

the German intrigues which have been afoot ever since the commencement of the war to estrange Japan and her principal Ally it seems high time that a serious effort were made to establish more cordial and more sincere relations between the two countries. We do not doubt that an overwhelming majority of enlightened Japanese opinion believes in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, appreciates the benefits which Japan derived from it in the past, and favours loyal compliance with its terms now and in the future. The Japanese Government did not shirk its obligations to its Ally on the outbreak of war, and there is no reason to suppose that "the scrap of paper" theory has many advocates in influential Japanese circles at the present day. Although the magnitude of the task which lay before the Allies was not fully appreciated by any of their Governments or peoples when Germany set in motion a war-machine which had been carefully prepared for the domination of Europe, if not of the whole world, far-seeing Japanese Statesmen and politicians can have no real doubt as to the ultimate issue of the European conflict. They can scarcely close their eyes to the fact that Britain will emerge victorious, a strong military, an impregnably strong naval Power, and that while for the moment Japan is so situated that she can place her Ally under heavy obligations and render extremely valuable assistance to her, Britain will not necessarily feel the need for the Alliance so strongly for the preservation of her Far Eastern interests at the conclusion of the war. Her greatly augmented Navy may not, in future, be concentrated around her shores. If necessary she would be able to maintain, in the Pacific, a Fleet amply sufficient to protect her interests in the Far East. The benefits of the Alliance will, therefore, not appear so one-sided at the conclusion of the war, as they do to short-sighted politicians at the present moment. Loyal and sincere

fulfilment of its principles now will ensure to Japan an ample return in increased security and prosperity after the war.

We have said that we do not doubt that an overwhelming majority of enlightened Japanese opinion believes in, appreciates, and favours loyal compliance with, the Treaty of Alliance. It is a fact, nevertheless, that considerable prominence is being given by the British Press in Japan to ill-tempered attacks upon the Alliance by some of the less-influential papers, the most notorious of which is the *Yamato*. Although for reasons which it is easy to understand, and which are so obvious that they need not be enumerated, the Japanese nation cannot, and does not feel the same enthusiasm for the war as its Allies, who have so much more at stake, it does come as a surprise to find even an irresponsible Japanese paper daily denouncing Britain and her Allies, and eulogizing the Germans and all their works. It does come as a surprise to find a Japanese paper, subject to the rigorous Press Laws which are known to be in force in Japan lauding Germany for the "great part" she is trying to play in India—it is not stated of course that in her efforts to play that "great part" not only in India but in other British possessions the Germans have taken advantage of the hospitality ungrudgingly extended to them to endeavour to suborn the natives to rebel against their rulers. Criticism, even among Allies, is perfectly legitimate, and ought not to be resented. Every Briton knows that except in one respect—the readiness and efficiency of our Navy—we were wholly unprepared for so vast a conflict, and that numerous and in some instances, costly mistakes have been made in consequence. But it is surprising to find a Japanese paper extolling the very crimes that we in common with all civilized peoples, so strongly reprobate, to find the German Chancellor's utterly shameless lies about Britain's foreign policy quoted in a

在天津日本總領事館

Japanese paper with unqualified approval, to see it suggested in cold print in the Press of an Allied country that the British Government showed hostility to Russia when the latter had conquered the greater part of Galicia. And while it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to vapourings of this character, it is, nevertheless, desirable that no pains should be spared to dispel such suspicions and misunderstandings as have arisen in Japan in connection with the attitude of the British Government, and individual Britons, towards their Ally. Criticism of and opposition to, the Alliance, in Japan, come chiefly from the ranks of those who desire to see their country embark upon a more aggressive policy in China. They appear to argue from the curious standpoint that because Japan participated in the war in accordance with her obligations under the Alliance, she is not bound by any of its remaining stipulations, and that it is therefore selfish, unreasonable, and hostile of Britons in the Far East to oppose any claims that Japan may think fit to present to China. There is little hope of convincing those holding such curious ideas of international morality of their error. But one might reasonably hope that an official visit of Japan on the part of a member of the British Royal Family would prove to the Japanese nation the value attached to the Alliance by the British Government, and assist in promoting more cordial relations between the British and Japanese communities in the Far East. Japan has rendered us very valuable service since the outbreak of war, but that is not to say that she could not, had she been so inclined, have rendered us even greater assistance, at but little cost to herself. She could even now, with considerable advantage to herself, play a larger part in the economic war against Germany, and thus secure, by an alternative path, the benefits which some of her politicians would like to obtain by an aggressive policy towards China.

The former method commends itself to her Allies; the latter, to be perfectly frank, does not. Such misunderstandings as have arisen between the Japanese and British communities have been due solely to attempts on the one hand, to depart from the fundamental principles of the Alliance and on the other, the natural opposition of British commercial interests to so grave a departure from the traditional policy of their Government in the East. No sane Briton opposes, would attempt to hinder, the legitimate commercial expansion of Japan. The recent Municipal Elections at Shanghai, when the Japanese candidate headed the poll, prove conclusively that there is no desire on the part of Britons in China to deny to the Japanese the privileges which they have lawfully earned. On the contrary, both they and their Government would welcome closer co-operation in eradicating German commercial and political influences from the Far East.

MT 1141 2584

MT 1141 2583

日 録 分 寄 書 等

大正五年 癸月 廿日

管正 電 報

取 扱 者

電 報

參 謀 次 長 宛

在 倫 敦

稻 垣 大 佐

三月十八日 午前午後一時三十分 發着

電 第 五 四 八 號

祕 受 2889 號

近來日本於新聞紙中非常之過激論ヲ弄シ反英ノ
 意ヲ表スルモ、如此際大ニ謹慎セサルハカラスト思フ、何トナレハ
 之等說、自然英國政府ニ於テ及日本ノ氣風ヲ起ス憂ヒア
 レハナリ、從來支那ニ在ル英國人ハ帝國ニ惡感ヲ有スレバ之ハ何モ
 英本國官民ト眞意ヲラヌ故ニ日本ニテ之ヲ眞面目ニ英國政
 府ノ意見トシテ新聞紙ニ對抗議論スルハ筆口不利ナリ
 由來英國政府對支外交多ク在支那英國人ヨリ動カサレアルヲ
 常トスル所故ニ在支那英國人ヲ怒ラシムルハ得策ニアラスト考フ
 筆口之ヲ懷柔スルヲ有利トス、英國政府ハ自下歐洲戰熱

陸 軍

MT 1141 2585

第 一 門

中ニテ他ヲ顧ミテ故ニ我新聞紙カ反英ノ言ヲ弄スルハ風ナ
 キニ波立タルル憂ヒアリ特ニ注意アリタキモナリ

陸 軍

MT 1141 2586

REEL No. 1-0101

04 10

EGYPT DEFENCE ARMY IN BRILLIANT ATTACK
 Rush Turkish Communications
 El Arish - Warships Ho
 duce Fort
 Cairo, May 19. - A brilliant attack
 has been made by the British on the
 important post of El Arish, on the
 Egyptian communications between Suez
 and Egypt. Warships bombarded the
 fort southwest of the town and a



Reception of President Wilson at the
 London Convention

▲我特派員英艦隊訪問
 ジェリコ提督と會見
 英國海軍省の好意に依り予(特派員)は若海に擧封鎖の大任務に從事せし
 英國の大艦隊を訪問し親しく總司令官ジェリコ提督に會見する事を得し
 り提督はいさも懇話に予を迎へ旋艦に於て查獲に予を招待せり予は提督の
 間に生し胸襟を披瀝して種々の談話を交へたるが是英國の日本に對する友
 情の同情を語る暇なきに非ずや海上を望めば數列に爲れる艦隊の
 及無數の艦隊艦脚んで碇泊せる光景壯麗言語に絶す予は
 數艦を訪問したるが此の艦隊の操縦を予に示し獨逸艦隊に會戦せし
 あり提督は大砲及び飛行機の操縦を予に示し獨逸艦隊に會戦せし
 爲せり予は又氣球水上飛行機の演習を見物したる後艦隊を離れ新設
 真海軍守府兵器廠等を訪問し又トロール船機水雷艇遊艦を
 水上飛行機等を見たり次に予は他の艦隊を訪問し勇名赫々たる提督を
 互に歓迎を受けたり予等一行は日英の新聞記者より成り旅程二週間に

大正五年五月二十九日朝日新聞掲載

MT 1141 2587

REEL No. 1-0101

0411

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1901

ASAHI CORRESPONDENT VISITS BRITISH FLEET

Lunches With Admiral Jellicoe Aboard Flagship—Sees Fine Fighting Spirit

Asahi Service

London, May 28.—The cordiality of the British Admiralty has enabled the correspondent of the Tokyo Asahi to visit the Grand Fleet and to meet Admiral Jellicoe, its commander-in-chief, who welcomed the correspondent in the most cordial manner and invited him to sit beside him during luncheon on the flagship. The conversation between the admiral and the newspaperman was most friendly, and was a significant token of the friendship and sympathy of Great Britain for Japan.

The correspondent saw several lines of battleships and numberless destroyers, making a most imposing spectacle. He visited various ships, and saw everywhere manifested a fine fighting spirit. The wonderful new equipment of the British navy was in evidence. Officers showed him the handling of the guns, the working of the machines and told of their experiences fighting with the Germans.

Near the fleet balloons and seaplanes were visible, going through practice evolutions.

The Asahi correspondent also visited the naval dockyards, the naval stations and the munition factories. He also inspected the trawlers, the minelayers, the submarines and the seaplanes.

Following this visit, the correspondent visited another of the British fleets, and met an admiral of rising fame. Here, too, he was received most cordially.

The representative of the Asahi was a member of a party composed of Japanese and British newspapermen. The visits to the naval stations occupied an entire week.

社我特派員英艦隊訪問廿七日倫敦特派員發

大正五年五月二十九日朝日新聞掲載

MT

1141 2587

REEL No. 1-0101

0412

第
3
門

May. 31. 1966

Dear Mr. Slidekara

Here is the newspaper
extract I mentioned to
you today respecting the
visit of Japanese and
British fishermen to the
Grand Fleet in the North
Sea. I hope the Japanese
papers will publish the
articles which will speak
with no doubt from their
own sources?

Campbell

MT 1141 2588

日英和文

電送第2714号 大正五年七月十九日 三四五号

在英

井上大使

石井外務大臣

第28次

玲田大使

貴電第2707号 閱之 貴官ハ最近英國皇帝陛下
 拝謁 様會ニ於テ別電第2707号ハ御挨拶言
 上ニハ旨ハ沙依アリタリ 尚貴官ニ於テ英國
 外務大臣ニ對シ我邦新聞雜誌上ニ於テ英國ニ對スル不
 謹慎言論ハ帝國政府ニ出米得ルニ多ク係リ為シ
 居ルモ今後モ法規ニ許ス限リ慎重ニ係リ為スヘキ
 内話ニ置カレシ

石井外務大臣

MT 1141 2589

COPY.

No. 2715

July 19 1916. A.M. 4, 25.

287 (betsuden).

I have read with profound interest and satisfaction the recent telegraphic communication from Marquis Inouye, reporting the gracious hospitality with which he was honoured by the King on July 12, and the frank and impressive observations which His Majesty was pleased to make on that occasion on the friendly relations between the two countries. You will assure His Majesty that it will always be the proud aim of my Government to promote the stability and usefulness of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which is performing its high functions with such marked success. You will add that I also fully share His Majesty's views on the great value of the new accord between Japan and Russia which, in harmonious co-operation with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, is certain to conduce to the lasting peace and security of the Far East.

MT 1141 : 2590

REEL No. 1-0101

0415

(寫)

電信課長

大臣 杉

次官 杉

石井外務大臣

岩田大使

歸政費 大正五年八月五日

功三十四號

本使支那首出東南亞諸國之午後餐館ノ以法合
ヲ修得シタルカ席上他人ヲ入ルベシトシテハ不
ノ親熱的ニ種々ノ以法所中皇帝陛下ノハ日露
諸國ノ由立リ以テ陛下ノ手車ノ以法合ノ夜現
之ヲ重キク修得ノ以法合ノ表ニナリ云々(後略)

原野の古くより名所の海の中へ

MT 1141 2591

電信課長 杉

大臣 関了 七二七(甲)

次官 杉

「トロン」費 大正五年八月六日九五。
市若著 在オウフ
有外務大臣 矢田総領事

政務

通商

人事

會計

文書

參政官 副參政官

加藤院政府ハ外務次官ヲトロン止ニ派遣シ
一ツ迎接ノ任ニ當ラシメ一行五人ノホテル費
用一切ヲ支辨ニ喚香披迄 Private Carヲ供
與セリ尚ホ滞在中ハ州知事ノ午餐州首相
ノ晚餐市長ノ港内見物案内及午餐ノ餐
意等アリ頗ル真摯ナル歡迎行ハシタリ

MT 1141 2592

✓
そ
こ

日蓮の文

電信課長

大臣

次官

オタワ農大臣五年十月十四日七三〇
本指著

寺内外務大臣 矢田總領事

政務 第一五號

通商

人事

會計

文書

參政官

副參政官

第3門
要復書 濟

阪谷男爵十一月十一日著同夜本官ハ首相其他現
田内閣員ノ重ナル者トロント市モントリオール
市ノ銀行家及鐵道會社社長等ヲ招キテ晚餐
會ヲ催シタリ席上本官ハ日本ノ大戦参加以來
聯合國側ニ盡シタル努力功績等ヲ概説シ日加
關係ノ益々親善ニ赴カント望ム旨演説ス
阪谷男爵簡單ナル挨拶ヲ為シタルニ對シ首相

MT 1141 2593

藏相陸相フヒツシヤ氏ルニテ氏其他ノ卓上演説ア
リ孰レモ本邦ノ文明ヲ稱賛シ殊ニ首相ハ戦争
勃發ノ初期ニ於テ日本海軍ノ加奈陀西海岸ヲ
保護シタル援助ニ對シ感謝ノ意ヲ表シ日加關
係ノ益々親善ナラント望ム旨ヲ述ベ其ノ
調子頗ル友好的ナリキ
男一行ハ本月十九日晚香港出帆ノエムプレス
じヤパン便ニ乗ルベク本月十三日當地ヲ發
セリ

MT 1141 2594

西國列國の海軍は多し一軍は海軍の強さを示す

大五

大正五年三月 七日接獲

陸務局

第一課

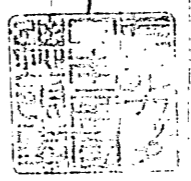
大正五年十月六日

大正五年十月六日

在カルカッタ

總領事

信大淳平



通商

外務大臣伯耆守正毅殿

詩聖タゴールノ相談役アドリニーニ関スル件

是表ノ本邦一印度詩聖タゴールニ隨ヒ其相談役兼秘書トシテ渡航シタルシホ Andrews ハ詩聖ノ米國ニ向フト同時ニ別レテ印度ニ向還セシガ同ノ本邦帶在中深ク本邦ノ文物ニ感心シ且日印西國人ノ一層相接近スルノ道ハ當ニ貿易關係ノ上ヨリニナラズ精神的方面ヨリモ之ヲ講スルニ在リトシテラ感得シ能フヘンハ已レハ再ヒ日本一渡航ニ全然政治的關係ニ触レヌラ人道若クハ博愛主義ニ立脚点ヲ置キ主トシテ印度古來ノ文明ヲ説キ日印兩國人ノ精神の接近ノ爲メニ献身的ニ從事セシトノ意アル由ニテ本日本官一乘訪委曲其次第ヲ本官一申述

第門

訓

唯同人カ憂慮スル所ハ同人ノ右ノ計畫ニ對シ日本政府助ニ於テ何等疑惑ヲ以テ之ヲ印フルコトナキヤ同人カ政治的使命ニテモ帶フルカ、如キ疑惑ヲ抱カルコトナキヤ何等異後ヲ同人ノ右計畫ニ有セラルコトナキヤ、点ニシテ方一日本政府助ニ於テ右計畫ヲ好ミシカラスト認メラルカ如キコトアラハ已レハ全然此ノ計畫ヲ抛ツバレハ孰レノ政府トノ關係モナキト同時ニ孰レノ政府ノ意ニ及スル行動ハ孰ルヲ欲セ

英

MT 1141: 2596

MT 1141: 2595

ナルニ付此ハ豫メ確メタル上ニテ右計画ノ案ヲ立ル考ナリ
即チ右計画ヲ実行スルニシテモ敢テ日本政府ノ認許ヲ受
ケタシトノ意ニ非ス唯異議ナク差支ナシトノ事ヲ大體ニ於テ承
知シ置キタシト云フニ留マスト申述一之ニ對スル本官ノ卓見
ヲ米々矣

之ニ對シ本官ハ個人ノ考トシテハ其ノ計画ハ至極結構ト認
ムルモ政府ノ意向ハ只今何トモ申述フル能ハス孰レ考慮ヲ加
ヘタル上官ニテ申述スル所アルニシト答ヘ置矣

案スルニ同人ハ本官ノ認ル限リ極メテ温厚篤實ノ學者
兼宗教家ニシテ人格モ野卑ナラズ政治的方面ニハ絶對
ニ關係ナクタリ詩聖ノ高門弟トシテ吾心印度哲學者ノ
研究ニ全生涯ヲ尽シ博愛人道ノ宣傳ニ全カヲ委セシト
心懸クル者ニ有之隨テ同人ノ計画スル所ハ其ノ聲言スル

以外ニ何等裏面ノ理由若クハ動機アリトハ認ム可ラズト存
案次ニ同人ノ計画タル日印西國人ノ接近ヲ精神の方面
ヨリ一層計ラントノ方案ハ全然本官ノ意ヲ獲タル所ニ
シテ本官ハ之レシク此ノ必要ヲ認メ有カナル學者ノ文互渡
航シ文明ノ宣傳ニ協力從事セハ西國人ノ精神的諒解
ニ寄與スル所ナカラサルト人其ノ人ヲ好方該其ノ宜ヲ好
ハ確ニ有效ノ結果ヲ得ニシト存シ矣同人ノ計画ハ其ノ一方ヨ
リノ計画ニ異ナルモ本官ハ無キニ勝ル一方法トシテ之ニ
賛意ヲ表シ度唯同人ノ計画ニシテ果シテ所期ノ好結
果ヲ齎ラズヤ否ヤハ同人自身ノ努力如何ト其具體的
方法如何トニ由ルヤモ人物ノ点ニ於テハ同人ノ對シ何等
議スルヤモノ事ナカク如クニ被認矣
之ヲ簡單ニ云ハハ同人ノ計画ハ同人ニ於テ其ノ師タリル志

MT 1141 : 2598

MT 1141 : 2597

予紹キ日本政府助ヨリ猜疑ヲ以テ印ラレサル限り明夏再ヒ
 本邦ニ渡航シタテイルノ今夏東京ニテ講演セシ所ヲ祖述
 シテ印度文明ニ関スル講演ヲ行ヒ本邦學界ノ有力者
 トモ接觸ヲ保チ精神的方向ヨリ日印兩國人ノ近接ヲ計
 ルコトニ向テ微力ヲ尽サントスフニ在リ同人ハ今夏滯京中
 以事ヲ女子大學校長成瀬仁藏氏ニ相談セシニ成瀬氏
 ハ日本政府力助ニ之ヲ見ルナシトモ保シ難シトテ賛意ヲ表
 セサリシ由ニテ同人ハ此ノ点ヲ心配ニ若シ果シテ第一日本政
 府助ニ於テ毫末ノ異議タニアラハ開ハレノ志ニ非サルカ故ニ
 全然廢案トスヘキ考ヲナリト本官ニ申述矣
 右ノ次第ニテ本官ハ私見トシテ八同人ノ計畫ハ格別我政
 府ニ於テ之ヲ嫌忌スヘキモノニ無之印度政府ノ格別思惑ト
 モナルニキ嫌モ亦無之即チ累ヲ外交上ニ求ムヘキ何等素
 因ヲ認メサルヲ以テ自由ニ放任セシメ然ルニキモノト思惟致ル
 均共同人ノ心配モ存之我政府ノ意向ヲ内外々承知シタキ希
 望ヲ申述居ルニ付何分ノ御意見申回訓相成度此段
 及首示申敬具

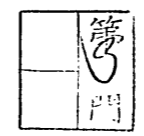
MT 1141 2600

MT 1141 2599

一〇月一
倫敦
本有者
文正年十二月
土日前七日

本野外務大臣
珍田大使

第四四九號



新内閣ノ組織ハ大體完了外務大臣ハバルツァ
氏ト内定セリ就テハグリー卿在職中ノ交誼
ニ對シ挨拶ヲシメ今九日往訪セルニ因卿ハ
去ル四日本使ト會見當時ハ斯ク感行行ノ
シトハ見ヘサリシモ其ノ後形勢急變遂ニ自
今モ中一年振ニテ閣地ニ就クコトトナレリト

ニ在職中幾方トノ關係ニ付友誼ハ挨拶ヲ
連ニタル後後任ハバルツァ氏ハ日英同盟當
初ノ責任者トシテ兩國關係ノ成行ニモ通レ
居ルコト故日英親善持續ノ見地ヨリシテ
最ニ後任其人ヲ得タルモノナリトニ満足
表サレヨリ同卿ハ事務ヲ継後一月位ニ
里ノ静養ノ筈ナリトシ多年ノ重責ヲ離シ
多クニヤ頼ノル快活ニ見度ナレシ

MT 1141 : 2602

MT 1141 : 2601

I sincerely regret to
learn of your resignation.
I desire to assure you however
that the great work which
you have accomplished for
international good relations
and in particular for the
promotion of true friendship
and mutual confidence between
our two nations will always
be remembered in Japan with
deep and abiding appreciation.

MT

1141 2604

REEL No. 1-0101

0423

考覽

寫

五月十五日

機密第一。脚

大正五年十一月六日

在カルカッタ

總領事信夫淳平

外務大臣伯爵寺内正毅殿

詩聖タゴールノ相談後 アンドリヤーニ

關スル件

曩ニ本邦ハ印度詩聖タゴールニ隨ヒ其ノ相談後
兼秘書トシテ渡航シタル C. St. Andrews ハ詩聖ノ米國
ニ向フト同時ニ別レテ印度ニ歸還セシカ同人ハ本邦
滯在中深ク本邦ノ文物ニ感惚シ且日印西國人

外務省

ノ一層相接近スルノ道ハ當ニ貿易關係ノ上ヨリノ
イナラス精神の方面ヨリモ之ヲ講スルニ在リトシト
ヲ感得シ能フヘクニハ已レ再ヒ日本ハ渡航シ全然政
治的關係ニ觸レス專ラ人道若クハ博愛主義ニ立
脚点ヲ置キ主トシテ印度古來ノ文明ヲ説キ日印
兩國人ノ精神的接近ノ為メニ獻身的ニ從事セント
ノ意アル由ニテ本日本官ハ來訪委曲其ノ次第ヲ本
官ハ申述候

唯同人カ憂慮スル所ハ同人ノ右ノ計畫ニ對シ日本政
府筋ニ於テ何等疑惑ヲ以テ之ヲ迎フルコトナキヤ同
人カ政治的的使命ニテモ帶フルカノ如キ疑念ヲ抱カ
ルコトナキヤ何等異議ヲ同人ノ右計畫ニ有セラル
コトナキヤノ点ニシテ右一日本政府筋ニ於テ右計畫

MT 1141 2606

MT 1141 2605

ヲ好マレカラスト認メラルルカ如キコトアラハ已レハ全
然此ノ計畫ヲ抛ツハク已レハ孰レノ政府トノ關係
モナキト同時ニ孰レノ政府ノ意ニ及スル行動ハ孰レ
ヲ欲セサルニ付此ノ点ハ豫メ確メタル上ニテ右計畫ノ
案ヲ立ツル考ナリ即チ右計畫ヲ實行スルニシテモ
敢テ日本政府ノ認許ヲ受ケタシトノ意ニ非ズ唯異
議ナク差支ナシトノコトヲ大体ニ於テ承知シ置キタ
シト云フニ過キスト申述ヘ之ニ對スル本官ノ卑見ヲ
モ候

之ニ對シ本官ハ個人ノ考トシテハ其ノ計畫ハ至極結
構ト認ムルモ政府ノ意向ハ只今何トモ申述フル能ハス
孰レ考慮ヲ加ヘタル上追テ申述ツル所アルヘシト答
ヘ置候

案スルニ同人ハ本官ノ認ムル限リ極メテ温厚篤實ノ
學者兼宗教家ニシテ人格モ野卑ナラス政治的
方面ニハ絶對ニ關係ナクタゴール詩聖ノ高門第ナレ
テ專心印度哲學ノ研究ニ全生涯ヲ盡シ博愛人道
ノ宣傳ニ全カヲ委ヤント心懸クル者ニ有之隨テ同人ノ
計畫スル所ハ其ノ聲言スル以外ニ何等裏面ノ理由若
クハ動機アリトハ認ム可ラスト存候次ニ同人ノ計畫タ
ル日印兩國人ノ接近ヲ精神の方面ヨリ一層計ラ
ントノ方案ハ全然本官ノ意ヲ獲タル所ニシテ本官
ハ久シク此ノ必要ヲ認メ有カナル學者ノ交互渡航シ
文明ノ宣傳ニ協力從事セハ兩國人ノ精神的諒解
ニ寄與スル所少ナカラサルヘク人其ノ人ヲ得、方法其ノ
宜ヲ得ハ確ニ有效ノ結果ヲ得ヘシト存シ候同人ノ

MT 1141 2608

MT 1141: 2607

計畫ハ其ノ一方ヨリノ計畫ニ過キサルモ本官ハ無
キニ勝ル一方法トシテ之ニ賛意ヲ表シ度唯同人ノ計
畫ニシテ果シテ所期ノ好結果ヲ齎スヘキヤ否ヤハ同
人自身ノ努力如何ト其ノ具体的方法ノ如何トニ由ル
ヘキモ人物ノ点ニ於テハ同人ニ對シ何等議スヘキモノナ
キカ如クニ被認候

之ヲ簡單ニ云ハハ同人ノ計畫ハ同人ニ於テ其ノ師
タボールノ志ヲ紹キ日本政府筋ヨリ精疑ヲ以テ迎ヘ
ラレサル限リ剛夏再ヒ本邦ニ渡航シタボールノ今夏東
京ニテ講演セシ所ヲ祖述シテ印度文明ニ関スル講
演ヲ行ヒ本邦學界ノ有力者トモ接觸ヲ保チ精神
的方面ヨリ日印兩國人ノ迎接ヲ計ルコトニ向テ微力
ヲ盡サント云フニ在リ同人ハ今夏滯京中此事ヲ女
子大學校長成瀬仁藏氏ニ相談セシニ成瀬氏ハ日
本政府カ妙ニ之ヲ見ルナシトモ保シ難シトテ賛意
ヲ表セサリシ由ニテ同人ハ此ノ点ヲ心配シ若シ果シテ
万一日本政府筋ニ於テ毫末ノ異議タミアラハ開ハ已
レノ志ニ非サルカ故ニ全然廢案トスヘキ考ナリト本官
ニ申述候

右ノ次第ニテ本官ハ私見トシテハ同人ノ計畫ハ格別
我政府ニ於テ之ヲ嫌忌スヘキモノニモ無之印度政府
ノ格別恩惑トモナルヘキ廉モ亦無之即チ累々國交
ニ乘スヘキ何等素因ヲ認メサルヲ以テ自由ニ放任セ
レメ然ルヘキモノト思惟致候得共同人ノ心配モ有之
我政府ノ意向ヲ内々承知シタキ希望ヲ申述
居候ニ付何分ノ御意見御回訓相成度此段及

MT 1141 2610

MT 1141 2609

東京申候敬具

外
番
書

NT 1141 2610-1

REEL No. 1-0101

0427

附屬書類添付

大正

第12938號

次
大正

通商

山林名、伯
に寄るに付
其の如く
ク、之れ引

第門

大正五年三月十八日接受

駐政務

第一課

第 二 八 號

大正五年十二月二日

在香港

總領事代理領事高橋新

國務大臣法學博士爵本野一郎殿

高橋新

香港總督ノ用ヒタル我國ニ対スル不穩當ナル用語其他一部英人ノ總督ニ対スル不評ニ関シ報告ノ件

現任香港總督「ヘンリー・メー」氏ニ對シ豫テ如感靖ヲ有セサル次第「前任今井總領事」ヨリモ聞キ及ヒタル所ニ有之候處此程伯爵副島道正氏病後保養

在香港日本總領事館

旁當地未遊中本官ニ内話セラレタル所ニヨルモ其會晤セル當地英人中現總督カ我國ニ對シ好感ヲ有セサルト稱シ居ル者モ有之又總督ハ現ニ本年四月四日(本官着任前)香港傳道協會年會ノ席上演説中我國ニ對シ「Heathen」ナル言語ヲ用ヒタル事例モアル由ニテ當時本記事ヲ掲ケタル當地英字新聞「テイリ・プレス」一葉同伯ヨリ入手致候ニ付試ニ該記事ノ要領ヲ左ニ摘記致候
總督ハ「ブレント」氏(多分米國宣教師ナルハシ)ノ比律賓群島ニ於ケル傳道事業ニ関スル講演ニ對シ感謝ノ決議ヲ提議スル演説中先ツ「ブレント」氏ノ講演ヲ聴キテ自己ノ旧任地ノ但ハル、ヲ送り次ヒテ同氏ノ大胆事ニ當リシヲ賞シタル後

MT 1141 2612

MT 1141 2611

REEL No. 1-0101

0428

英人ノ男女ヲ向ハス孰シモ比律賓群島ノ管理
カ決シテ米國ヨリ分離セラル、コトナカルヘキヲ確
信スル旨ヲ誤リ其香港トノ關係カ今一層密
接ナラントヲ希望シ更ニ自己ノ家族カ年来
ノ香港風習ニ倣ヒ日本ニ避暑セントスルニ言及
シ余ハブレントト共ニ頻リニバギエイオ(馬尼刺)
於ケル避暑地ニ行カンニトフ家族ニ勸告シ
アルモ遂ニ其聽從スル所トナラサルヘシ併シ余ハ
香港人カ少シク其困難セラル、*Pea Khan islands*ヨ
リ分離シテ米人タル從兄弟ノ施政ノ下ニ在ル彼
ノ大群島トノ關係ヲヨリ多ク密接セシムルニ依
リ得ル所甚ク多カルヘキヲ思フ云々

在香港日本總領事館

トナカルヘシト言ヘル意味何レニ存スルカ固ヨリ村
度ノ限りニ無之候得共右新聞記事ノ模様ニテハ
同席上敢テ此種ノ言説ヲ必要トシタル様ニモ無之
從來勤モスレハ我國カ同群島ノ將來ニ何等カノ
野心ヲ有スルカ如ク種々憶測流布致サレ居リ候
事實ニ徴シ左ノ言説ハ我國人ニ取り自ラ異様ノ
感想ヲ禁シ得サル所ニ有之而シテ又其 *Pea Khan*
ナル言説ヲ用ヒタルノ一事ハ辭句ノ關係上必スシモ
我國ヲノニ意味シタルモノニ無之充分ニ之ヲ窺ヒ得
ハク候得共若シ事實ナリトセハ明カニ我國ヲモ其
列中ニ置キナカラ公會ノ席上敢テ之ヲ稱スルニ躊
躇セサリシ事如何ニ米國人ニ對スル巾屢嬌ニ急ナ
リシトハ言ハ昨今ノ場合總督ノ地位上不謹慎ノ

MT

1141 2614

MT

1141 2613

議ハ免レサル所ト被存候而モハ官當地利任以來ノ
経験ニ徴スルモ總督カ公會ノ席上為シタル演説
朝刊ト夕刊トノ向ハ英字新聞ニ都テ之ヲ録
スルヲ例ト致居ルニ係ハラス右演説ハ前記「デイリー」
プレスノミ之ヲ掲ケ他三新聞ニ之ヲ掲ケサリシ由
ニ候、慶副島伯カ友人タル英人ヨリ聞キタル所ニヨ
リ他三新聞ノ之ヲ掲ケサリシハ總督ノ抑止ニ基ク
モノ、如シトノ事ニ候

尚副島伯カ友人ヨリ聞キタル所ニテハ總督ハ現大戦
開戦後モ其家庭教師独逸婦人ノ雇用ヲ繼續シ
世評ノハケ間敷ニ至リ始メテ之ヲ上海方面ニ送り
今モ猶ホ其給料ヲ送付シ居リ又對前迄當地利任
勤シタル独逸領事ハ如キヲ表シ其請ニ任セ拜留候

—在香港日本總領事館

物ヲ送り届ケ其他對爭ニ関スル愛國的措施ニ於テ
兎角不熱心ナル傾向モアリ旁々當地利任英人中總督
ヲ以テ著シキ親独主義者トナシ甚クシキハ其ヲケリ
スメントニ比スル者モ有之由(因ニ總督ハ愛蘭人ナリ
ト)又其家族ノ亦復我國ニ避暑シタル節モ何故カ
故ラ在本邦英國大使館ハ通知ヲ避ケ大使館ニテハ
後ニテ其事實ヲ知り甚ク不快トナシタリトノ事ニ候
其他總督カ其施政上ニ於テ居常當地利任英人ノ一
部ヨリ不評ヲ受ケ居リ候次第ハハ官着任以來新
聞論調ニ照ラシ姓々窺ヒ得ラル、所ニ有之候
右「檢別取り止メタル事」ニ無之様ニ候、得共別紙切
扱提出旁何等所参考迄見報申進候、敬具、
寫送付先在支公使、在英大使

MT 1141 2616

MT 1141 2615

館事領總本日港香在

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

MISSIONARY WORK.

WHERE H.E. THE GOVERNOR WOULD LIKE TO BE.

“Bishop Brent’s description of his work in the Philippine Islands reminds me of islands further south—the islands of the Western Pacific—the administration of which I had for all too short a time, and where I often wish I was back again,” said H.E. the GOVERNOR, in proposing a vote of thanks to Bishop Brent for his address on missionary work in the Philippines at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association yesterday.

“His remarks remind me particularly of the Solomon Islands, where there are thousands of men, fine men too, who are absolute savages, and would gladly cut off any man’s head—especially a white man’s head—if he ventured beyond the beach which is used as a sort of neutral zone for trading purposes. If there are any missionaries about who do not care for mission work in China, they should transfer their efforts to some of those islands in the Pacific. There is any amount of good work to be done down there.” His Excellency said that Bishop Brent should be a trifle more careful in his travelings among the Sulu islands, but he was an absolutely fearless man, and he had no doubt that was his best protection. They wished him success in his work. He was going back to the land of his adoption. His Excellency added that he was sure every Englishman and every Englishwoman sincerely trusted that the charge of the Philippine Islands would never be severed from the Stars and Stripes. He wished that our relations with the Philippine Islands were a little closer. “My wife and family,” continued His Excellency, “following the Hongkong fashion, are going off for a change of air to Japan. I have been trying to persuade them, and so has Bishop Brent, to go to Baguio. I am afraid I am not so strong in my household as I ought to be—

(laughter)—but I think it would do Hongkong people a great deal of good to tear themselves away a little bit from the heathen lands with which they are surrounded and to bind closer the relations with those great islands which are administered by our cousins, the Americans.” (Applause.)

The Bishop of Victoria presided at the meeting, and there were also present, in addition to H.E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Claud Seyern, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Archdeacon Barnett.

Bishop BRENT gave a most interesting picture of his work among the peoples of the Philippines, illustrating his remarks with many telling anecdotes and examples. His stories of the work among the fierce tribes in Sulu, who are descendants of pirates and are proud of their ancestry, were especially entertaining. The Sultan of Sulu was the religious head of all the Malay Mahomedans, he said. The British Government were so fond of him that they paid him a fixed sum annually to keep away from Borneo. (Laughter.) He was a nuisance, and the Americans were trying to rid him of what vestige of authority he possessed.

The BISHOP OF VICTORIA spoke in particular of the work of the Chinese Church and said that help was badly needed for a native Anglican Church in Canton. The work there was an increasing one, but there was no Church. A prominent site had been secured, and the next thing was to build the Church. The Roman Catholics had a beautiful Cathedral there which was an object lesson to all Canton, and other denominations also had suitable places. The cost of erecting the Church would probably amount to \$12,000, and the Chinese themselves had already subscribed \$6,000. It would be a great thing if we could provide the other half of the required amount.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Rev. W. T. Featherstone), commenting on the balance-sheet, said the year had been a record one.

MT 1141 2617

電信課長 上

政務局長

第一課

大川 次郎

在 九十九

木野 正

信夫 信子

第二の 號

電送第四七五ノ 號
五 年 三 月 十 日 五 時 分 發

第 門

十一月十日午後九時一〇分貴信
 二葉し Andrews 筆し 何れ難合
 抱く次弟ニハ非セトモ 此際見
 ノ如キ者 才幹 志心 於テ 世上 免
 有ノ得解ヲ 羨地シ 口人 好身ノ 志
 立石ニ 刻ハル 結 果ヲ 来スノ 虞 尤
 石 亦 充テ 付○ 如ハ 半 見 合サレ 見下
 情ニ 就テ 口人ノ 志 願ヲ 忠 告 せ
 標 之 分 口 信 之 上 付 研 究 之 旨
 止ラシ 免 標 之 旨 付 研 究 之 旨

MT 1141 2619

MT 1141 2618

REEL No. 1-0101

0432

*Télégramme du Vicomte Fey au Vicomte Stolton
Londres le 20 Décembre 1916*

10

11

大
目

12
13

14

15

MT 1141 2620

REEL No. 1-0101

0433

新聞叢書 十二月二十二日 為表

英國におおぐレイ御辭職之際に
 本皇の形を良きり其辭職の報に
 痛こむる遺憾とて為御に生感中
 日英兩國親善關係ノ増進ニ盡瘁
 サレタル功績ハ本邦ニ於テ永ク記憶
 サルルべき事候サレタルニ對シ二十
 日倫敦會合御ヨリ先ノ通答電
 あり
 懇切ナル貴電ヲ承知ス日英
 兩國親善ノ本^花友誼互信ノ^好
 真摯ヲ進ムルニ益分當ラヌルヲ
 信タル事ノ於テ事トスル^所ニシテ予
 加^カ在^在誠^誠中^中ニ^ニ有^有貴^貴國^國
 法^法且^且懇^懇親^親善^善ノ^ノ間^間係^係ヲ^ヲ感^感
 謝^謝ノ^ノ意^意ヲ^ヲ以^以テ^テ表^表ス^スハ^ハシ

MT 1141, 2622

MT 1141, 2621

REEL No. 1-0101

0434

文書課長

大正五年三月廿一日

大正五年三月廿一日

同五年三月廿一日

閣部

機密

機密送第二(八)號

第一課

主任

政務局長主管

大正五年三月廿一日

通商

左美

珍田大使

本野大臣

大正五年三月廿一日

在香港

香港總督ノ言動ニ係ル件

要再回
機密送第二
一號

外務

用語其他一部ノ英人ノ總督ニ對スル不評

ニ係スル本大臣先在香港高橋總領事

代理慶十二月二日付機密第二(八)号ノ公行

寫ノ回信總領事代理ヲ以テ友ニ送付為ノ案

ナル處方報告中ノ事實ハ通商ニ係ル機密

於テ極メテ小心公武ニ英國外務省者トシテ

注意ヲ喚起スルカニ、極度注意申

此中

MT 1141 2624

MT 1141 . 2623

亨亨

大正六年二月

一接受

最近ノ漳州事情

④ 近來英國教會ニ屬スル女子校等ノ輩
ハ和人ニ自臭、潮罵ヲナス等ノ事實アリ
英國人ハ和人ニ對スル態度成度情一般
ニ斯ル也

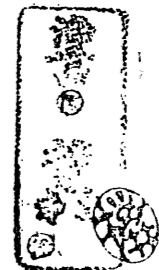
MT 1141 2625

REEL No. 1-0101

0436

文書課長

大正六年二月三日接受



大正六年二月三日
同日 午五時附

第一課

機密

政機密送第五號

五日發送責任

廿

主管政務局長

大正六年二月

五日發送責任

在厦門

秋物事の代理

本野大臣

漳州の於てある英人、封鎖人
態度を要する件

臺灣総督府民政長及び後藤内相

充報告の一節に於て我々の如き記事者
之類の要否に果して事實ナリヤ否を
上以て回報せしめ給ふ中進給也

(此等、最近、漳州事情に關係付下)

MT 1141, 2627

MT 1141, 2626

REEL No. 1-0101

0437

秘受2331號

第2門

大正六年三月八日 接受

註政務局 第1課

機密第 六 號

大正六年二月二十日

在厦門領事館
事務代理外務書記生 秋洲都三郎

外務大臣 渡邊 博士 野田 閣下 敬啟

○

漳州ニ在リ英國人、對本邦人態

度ニ對シ回答、件

臺灣總督府民政長官ヨリ外務大臣宛報

告中漳州ニ在リ英國教会司原、輩

力邦人ニ對シ、潮馬、馬ス云々、記事ニ

關シ事案、相應取調方二月五日付政

在厦門日本帝國領事館

機密第五號、以テ御來訓、以テ敬承

本邦人ニ對シ、對シ、冠詞ヲ附シ、自日本人

ト稱スルハ邦人殊ニ臺灣籍民ニ對スル當

方一般下等社會又ハ一童同等ノ慣用語

ニシテ勿論潮馬、意ヲ有スルハ相違ナキ

ニ決シテ漳州地方ニ限リ用ヒラハニアラズ

又英國領事、モ、力持ニ使用シ居ルニモ無

之右ノ以テ漳州地方ニ在リ英國人、邦人ニ

對スル態度愈情ヲ推測スルハ當ラズト

思ヒセラシ、未ダ不取敢及回報候 敬具

MT 1141 2629

MT 1141 2628

REEL No. 1-0101

0438