

廿四

香港之部

香港

一
部
部

REEL No. 1-0223

0400

明治四十一年二月七日發

機密第一号

日本反對新報記事に對し本邦側
の報道が各地新報紙上に掲載せ
るに反義を付葉讀之件

西島
西島

機密 第 226 號

各地夕刊新報がヤイナ、メール記者
がアリエ、エツク、ドナルド氏小友が訪問し
上海のルス、ヤイナ、モーニング、ポスト新聞
に本邦新報記事より政治上界の通商
上と關する電報が多し以て世人が
シテ日本反對側なる米、外人等ノ
中傷的報道に強ラザラシメザル方
針ヲ採リ居レリト聞ケリ然ルニ東
洋ノ一大市場ニシテ日本ト密接ノ
關係アル香港ニ於テハ何等此事ヲ
ルヲ聞カズ近來日本反對側ノ電報
各地各新報に顯ワレトモノ斯ナカラス
斯ノ如キハ日本ノ為メ有利利益ノ上
モノキ事ナレハ上海日報日本其能
ヨリ直稿若シクハ記事治ヲ經テ日
本側ノ記事ヲヤイナ、メールに送付セ
セラルト相成得者哉社ハ喜ニテ
該電報若シクハ記事ヲヤイナ、メー
ル紙上に掲載せ世人ノ誤認ヲ正ス
ニ務ムヘレト申出

在香港日本領事館

ハ記事ノ政治上及ヒ商業上ニ及ホス
 影響ノ大ナルハ茲ニ多言ヲ要セザル
 一據ニシテ當地新聞ノ日本ニ關スル
 記事ハ日本ノ欠点ヲ傳フルニ務メ
 アル神戶名ニクル等ヨリ轉載スルモノ
 多ク濶汎ニ於ケル開放問題ノ如キ、
 商標侵害問題ノ如キ、濶汎問題ノ
 如キ日本ニ不利利益ナル報道ヲ傳フル
 モノ多ク加フルニ或カ日進月歩ノ進運
 ニ對シテ外國人仲商ニ猜忌ノ念ヲ
 有スルモノモ多クナカザル際ニ有之
 然レハ實際我カ政府カ上海ニ於テ
 尚陳ノ手段ヲ採リウ、アルヤ否ヤハ承
 知不致我カ開港、チヤイナ、メー、ル、
 ノ申出ニ基キテ必要ノ問題ニ
 關シテ新聞ノ利用ニテ我カ政府例
 ノ報道ヲ發表致スル時ハ本邦人ニ
 對スル世人ノ誤過ヲ解キ我カ外交通
 商上ニ及ホス利益不虧ト思考致シ
 右及上申シ於此旨

在香港日本領事館

在香港

明治三十七年一月廿日 領事館代理益子齋造



外務大臣伯爵對林董殿

21

文書課長

明治四十年二月十七日

機密

機密送第五号

主任 大臣

在香港 益子ヲ務付理

香港銀行ノ新聞紙ニ掲載スル

本邦自前創設以來送付ニ関スル件

外務省

本年一月廿日付核査書ヲ以テ

中華書清國新聞掲載記事

報首ノ件對照了送米上海

衆行ノ某新聞其助ヲ電

報等ヲ送付スルニトアルハ余

本邦新聞紙刊行ノ手ヤイナ

ノール紙上ニ我政府側ノ報道

ヲ掲載セシムルハ其核査ニ適シ

明治四十一年二月十日發受

當方：於ノモ希望スル外ニ者ノ如ク尤モ本報ヲシテ
 事ノ上ニ存シテトモ存電報又ニ
 多クシテ
 書シテ送付スルハ困難ニ
 付果隨時書寫下リ申報道任
 事トシテ致シ以右様申金
 市此中報所尤成以段及回卷以
 也

外 務 小 書

明治四十二年一月六日達濟 警政審局

第一課

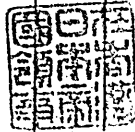
機密 第六一〇号

明治四十一年十月廿三日

在港

副領事 船津辰一郎

外務大臣伯爵小村壽太郎殿



大正

第六一〇号

機密

機密 第六一〇号

機關新聞ヲ設置スルノ必要ニ関シ卑見陳陳、件
南清地方ニ於ケル新聞業ノ發達

近年來清國ニ於ケル一般ノ風氣大ニ變テ、上下
層社會ヲ通シテ新聞購読ノ必要ヲ感スルニ至リ、隨テ
現今ニ於ケル清國人新聞購讀者ノ數、著ルニテ増加
ニシテ傾キナリ、殊ニ西廣(重慶、香港)地方ニ於テ購讀者
最モ多キカ如シ、官省ヲ應東ニ出張セシ陸軍中ニテ

在香港日本領事館

支那人上中等官ニテ見渡セシニ船客ノ過半數、何レモ新

聞或ハ雜誌ヲ購フ者ニセサルナク、殊ニ上等ニ在リシ一清人ノ如キハ

廣東ニ於テ發行スルアラニ各種ノ新聞ヲ購フ者居リ、其他

香港ニ於ケル清人商店或ハ料理店、至リテ必ズ一ニ新聞

ヲ購ハサルナク以テ、其一般ノ窺知スルニ足ルベシ

前述ノ如クナルヲ以テ新聞社ノ數モ隨テ増加シ、亦地方面ニ於

テ先漢字新聞ノ數、他方面ヨリモ七較的多シ、同下各港ニ

於テ先漢字新聞ノ數、合計ハ種ニテ就中循環日報、中

外新聞、如キ創立後四十年ヲ經過シ、華字日報、維新

報ノ如キモ亦三十余年ニ達ス、中ニ競争ノ結果、財

政餘リ思ハシカラサルモノアル由ナレ、忠ニ向日下ニシテ、經濟

ニテ未ダ事業ヲ中止スル程ノ窮境ニ在リ、モキカ如シ、唐

東ニ於テ新聞業ノ起リシハ、極ニ日淺キ由ナレ、同下各

Handwritten signature and initials.

モ十の刊新聞九種其他雜誌類三四種ヲ有シ何モ相右
ニ帝行アリト云フ

二南清ニ於テ新聞紙ノ勢力

清國人ヲ以テ今日如ク日本ニ對シテ惡感情ヲ懷カシルニ
至リシハ種々ノ原因アルニ其大部分ハ新聞紙ノ力ナリト
信ズ曰露戰争後日英同盟ノ締結日佛日露ノ協約
締結セラレタ際小官ハ南京在勤中ナリシガ當時上海ニ於
テ各種漢字新聞ノ論調ハ日本ノ眞意ヲ悟ラズ右故
約ハ日本ガ清國ヲ分割セントスル準備ノ外ナラス如何トナ
レバ自國ノ安全ヲ保障スルハ当然ナル其隣國タル清
國ノ保全ヲ保障スルナド何ノ必要アリヤ右ノ無用心配ニ
シテ故右故約ハ公表セシ以外ニ必ズ他ノ密約アルニ相
慮ナレト邪推シ日本ヲ攻撃スル論鋒燄ハ甚ク同館

在香港日本領事館

ニ當時懸案中ナリシ滿洲ノ於テ諸問題ニ論及シ以テ
日本ノ禍心ヲ包藏スルノ例証トセリ南京ニ於テ小官等中
端總督ヲ如メトシ重々ナル大官連モ新聞紙ノ説ヲ信シ日
本ヲ疑ハントセシ仰キアリ現ニ端總督ハ小官ニ向テ日佛日
露協約ハ表面野合ニシテ文字以外ニ何ニカ密約ハナキヤト
謂フ奈セトアリシ者時小官ハ自分一箇ノ觀察意見トシ
テ決シテ此ノ如キ密約ナキヲ斷言シ更ニ道ニテ清國現下
ノ状態ニテ若シ一朝隣邦(其屬地ヲ指ス)ト興軍ヲ構フ
ル場合ニハ自ラ支フル能ハサルハ識者ヲ待タズニテ明カ
ナリ不テ第一軍ヲ被ルモ即チ日本ナリ然ラハ日本ハ
自家防衛ノ為メ出テ之ヲ極ハサルベカラズ然レモ若シ日
本ノ能力乏ク故テ困難ナルハ可味此ノ如キ不幸ノ生レ
世様豫シノ未雨綢繆ノ策ヲ講スル必要アリ是即日佛

日露協約、因テ締結セシ所以ナリ、譬之ハ隣家火ヲ
先ス之ヲ救ハセバ、類焼ノ禍アリ故、假令焦頭爛面ノ
危険ヲ冒カストモ勢ニ向カラ出テ、之ヲ撲滅セサルヲ得ズ
然レハ一朝此ノ如キ出来事アルハ、独力之、者レハ充分撲滅
ノ効ヲ奏スルノ困難ニ懸念アルハ、豫メ隣保相説シ
テ最モ先火ノ危険アル家、對シテ初メテ防、如キ危険生
ザル様充分ノ用意ヲ為シ、適ク中要アルト同ジト説明シ
漸ク南京官界ニ懸念ヲ一掃シタルヲアリ

當時上海、於テ新聞記者中ニモ前陳ノ如キ誤解ト
疑念ヲ懷キ居ルモノ、數カラサリレ現、汪康年ノ如キ亦其
一人ナシ上海、於テ端方ノ秘密探偵同播ミテ且ツ新聞
撰從ニ奔走シ居リシ志、錡ノ如キモ亦同様ナリシ、然レシ
中ニハ日佛、日露協約ハ日本ニ於テ他意ナキヲ知リ

—在香港日本領事館

居ル如ク、大ニ國民ヲ刺撃、醒覺セシメ、故ラ日本ノ
禍心ヲ以テ、一ハ當時一般購読者ノ嗜好ニ投シ、故ラニ
人心ヲ聳動スルノ記事ヲ掲ケ、モノアリシ要スル、其居心何
レニ在リトスモ、當時清國一般ノ漢字新聞ハ盛シニ日本ヲ
惡シ、極ニ責キ立テ、加フルニ法庫門、鐵道前線及南滿、於
テ日本ノ独自の行動(彼等外人中、如キ如キ)ニ對スルニ、却テ外人ノ批
難等、益々清國人ノ對日之惡感情ヲ激甚ナラシメヨリ
是レ凡、秋者向者ノ如キ悉セルナレシ、又辰丸事件ヲ以テ
當時彼ノ如ク世人ヲ聳動シ、今日又引續キ、此ノ如ク、軍事日清
間ノ商業ニ及ブスモ、是亦新聞紙ノ力ニ居ル、自派會
ト出ル、亦新聞ノ力ヲ藉リテ、始メテ今日ニ至リ、成切ヲ獲タル
モノナリ

若キ其他下ラマニ、三ノ例ヲ舉ク、ハ彼島居龍藏氏ガ

蒙古王ノ聘ニ志シテ呼ビ、朔北ノ野ニ入リテモ、日本ノ測量
 隊ガ滿蒙ヲ游歴セシトモ、其他同文書院學生ガ隊ヲ分
 テ清國全航ノ旅行ヲ為ス、本報寺ガ布教ノ從事ス
 ルヲ等何モ新聞紙上、日本ガ野心、禍兮凶藏シ他
 日ノ準備ヲ為シ居ル証據ナリト書キテ甚キ、北京天津
 間ノ清兵ノ日本人八十餘人アリテ大ニ驚キ各等語ニ
 テ是レ日本ノ野心測リ難キ一例ナリト呼號セシトアリシ現
 ニ今復同文書院學生ニテ江西ヲ廣東ニ出テ各地ニ来
 リシ一隊ノ妙キ(七行)廣東ノ境界ニ入リテヨリ到ル處地方
 官ガ大ニ猜疑ノ態度ニテ其行為ヲ拘束監視スルノ傾キ
 アリテ大ニ不便ノ感ニ思フ様ニ視察ヲ為ス、一ヲ得サレシヲ
 以テ種々探査セシニ在リ、當テ福島中將ガ本報ニテ新
 聞記者ニ向ヒ北京ヨリ漢口ノ旅行中途中ニテ解述
 一在香港日本領事館
 セシ同文書院學生ヲ糾揚セシ一部廣東及香港ノ各漢
 字新聞ニ談載セシニ在リ、以テ地方長官ヨリ各管下地方官
 へ訓令注意シ、結果ナリシ中、清人ノ日本ニ對スル疑懼ノ
 状態ニ殆ビト杯中ノ弓影ヲモ誤リテ蛇ト看做スルヤ有
 存ナリ以テ其船ヲ獲ツ定ムルニ
 清人ニ對シテ新聞紙ノ勢力殊ニ偉大ナリ莫ニア、一ハ清國
 ノ文章ノ世人ノ熱心者如ク、各種ノ形容詞ヲ以テ充サレ
 而シテ其弊ヤ常ニ誇張シ流シテ事實ノ真相ヲ失フ隨テ
 新聞紙ノ記事性々針小棒大、世人ヲニテ誤解セシムル
 多キト是レ一ハ清國人ノ文章ヲ尊重ス能ク其弊ヤ常
 ニ之ヲ信テ一過大ニ傾キアリ故、一モ文章トナリテ清人ノ
 目ニ映スル清人ノ殆ビト其虛實ヲ判断スルニ餘裕ナク
 一意之ヲ信スルニ至リ而シテ彼等ノ師範ノ興ツル感觸ハ

非常、偉大に於て列強の輿論相傳播の如く、比、此、なり
是、ハ、ボイコットが其本源地を廣東よりモ香港、新嘉坡
其他、地方、却、激、甚、ナリ、所以、ナリ、諸、人、中、少、シ、也、事、ニ、關、シ、
曉、た、ス、ル、他、ノ、新聞、事業、ニ、從、事、ス、ル、モ、多、ク、ハ、聲、望、也、マ、
ク、資、財、ナ、キ、窮、措、大、ニ、徒、ル、ヲ、知、リ、フ、モ、新聞、紙、上、ニ、テ、鬼、南、
ノ、批評、ヲ、受、ク、ル、ヲ、大、ニ、忌、ム、且、ツ、畏、ル、モ、ノ、如、シ、現、在、對、
日、ボイコット規約ニ、對、シ、テ、謝、金、ヲ、課、ス、ル、ハ、餘、リ、意、ハ、
介、セ、レ、モ、之、ヲ、新聞、紙、上、ニ、公、表、セ、ル、ヲ、以、テ、非、常、ノ、打、撃、
且、ツ、苦、痛、ニ、感、セ、ル、廣東、及、香港、ノ、商人、共、ニ、同、一、ナ、リ、シ、
如何、ト、シ、バ、朝、新聞、紙、上、ニ、照、臨、シ、テ、其、新聞、ノ、發、行、地、
ノ、コ、ト、ヲ、意、ク、南、洋、諸、州、米、國、等、ニ、傳、播、セ、ル、ノ、ヲ、以、
テ、ナ、リ、故、ハ、ボイコットニ、對、シ、テ、新聞、ノ、勢力、ヲ、香港、ニ、能、ク、
敢、死、會、等、ノ、到、後、及、フ、所、ニ、比、サ、レ、ナ、リ、

在香港日本領事館

三、機關新聞設立ノ必要及其地位

諸國(上海、香港)ニ、於、テ、新聞、ノ、勢力、既、前、述、ノ、如、シ、ト、ス、ル、ハ、
我、帝國、ニ、關、シ、テ、中、傷、的、說、事、其、他、帝國、ニ、對、シ、テ、不利、ニ、至、ル、ニ、
專、ニ、對、シ、テ、之、ニ、依、テ、之、ヲ、及、致、ス、ル、ヲ、辨、明、ヲ、為、ス、ル、ハ、機關、ノ、設立、
要、ニ、テ、一、ノ、首、ノ、言、ヲ、供、ス、ル、所、ナ、リ、而、シ、テ、其、地位、地、方、奉、天、天津、
(北京)上海、漢口、廣東、等、ト、然、ル、北、清、地、方、既、ニ、三、機關、
新聞、ニ、由、リ、テ、暫、ク、措、テ、論、セ、ス、ト、官、報、ニ、對、シ、テ、廣東、ニ、於、テ、至、身、
一、機關、新聞、ヲ、設立、セ、ラ、シ、テ、之、ヲ、希望、ス、信、置、ト、シ、テ、香港、廣、
東、別、ノ、大、差、事、ニ、關、シ、テ、香港、ニ、於、テ、新聞、ノ、比較、的、言論、ノ、自由、
ヲ、有、シ、時、々、清、國、政、府、存、在、ヲ、非、難、ス、ル、記、事、論、說、ア、リ、為、リ、
廣東、ニ、於、テ、祭、者、ヲ、禁、止、セ、ラ、ル、ノ、不便、ヲ、且、ツ、廣東、ノ、民、
港、ヲ、數、倍、ノ、人、口、ヲ、有、シ、又、廣東、ノ、新聞、ノ、香港、ニ、比、シ、テ、
私、ニ、上、此、ノ、困難、ナ、リ、是、レ、ト、首、ノ、任、置、ト、シ、テ、廣東、ヲ、撰、ヒ

二所以上

其方格の新聞の創設は、現在、新聞革命の中心に
シテ、其の中心に在リ、経営、方格の表面上、全知、清人の
件に日本人の單に其論調の程度、及び、今計ヲ監督スニ僅
ニ止メ、可成、清國人ヲシテ、日本ノ機關新聞を、一ツツ
ニシテ、要ス、一部、同業者、絶対的、元々、知ラシメ、サレ、
到極、出果、難キ、可成、一、般、購読者、ヲシテ、知ラシメ、
務ム。

又、秘密、守、守、日、最、好、都合、た、日本、経済、ヲ、以、テ、独立、
愛、ノ、方、ヲ、取、ラ、ス、一、新聞、社、ト、特、約、ヲ、結、ビ、集、積、一、定、補、助
ヲ、与、ヘ、テ、者、方、ノ、奔、走、シ、テ、記、事、論、説、ヲ、指、揮、指、導、セ、シ、
ル、下、リ、以、テ、方、格、ト、ハ、一、年、僅、カ、ニ、三、千、円、乃、至、四、千、円、内、外、ト、シ、
免、分、ナ、ル、ニ、或、一、種、立、機、關、新聞、ヲ、有、ス、ル、モ、宜、シ、此、方、格、

在香港日本領事館

困ニ、年、額、一、萬、円、内、外、ノ、水、廣、東、省、港、西、地、ニ、各、一、機、關、ヲ
有、ス、方、得、策、ナ、リ、ト、信、ス。

四、香港、外、英、字、新聞、ノ、機關、ヲ、有、ス、ル、必要、アリ

香港、外、英、字、日、刊、新聞、四、種、(朝、報、二) 其他、三、三、週、刊、報、誌
アリ、近年、日本、ニ、対、シ、テ、商、工、業、發、達、ノ、結果、各、地、に、在、ル、英、國、
其他、外國、商人、中、意、對、英、者、ヲ、兼、リ、シ、テ、新、カ、ラ、ズ、報、紙、業、ノ、如、キ、其、
一、創、ヲ、隨、テ、如何、ノ、胸、襟、亦、大、ナ、リ、且、中、ニ、競、争、上、及、人、種、
上、等、ノ、不、快、感、ヲ、懷、キ、居、ル、ニ、及、ル、如、此、ノ、香港、領、事、部、ノ、如、
キ、方、地、外、人、ノ、意、ヲ、シ、テ、官、商、ノ、組織、セ、シ、テ、歐、米、人、ノ、加入、ハ、
拙、ク、テ、亦、易、ナ、ル、ニ、從、テ、日本、人、ノ、加入、ヲ、遂、ニ、シ、テ、隨、テ、一人、ニ、加、
入、ス、ル、ニ、オ、カ、リ、キ、

加入、一、際、同、領、事、部、者、員、全、部、既、成、ノ、要、ヲ、得、テ、名、白、要、ヲ、
ナ、キ、加入、申、出、シ、時、亦、其、能、力、ヲ、以、テ、決定、ス、ル、故、ニ、全、部、中、人、ト、
シ、テ、其、他、全、部、者、向、テ、採、取、ス、ル、決、定、アリ、尤、モ、日、本、領、事、部、
降、日本、人、ノ、產、生、一、時、高、ク、大、人、氣、ヲ、博、セ、シ、者、時、三、井、

現在及方、
 浮字並、草
 字抄字、神助
 さん、ああ、探ん
 丁ト七バ何勢也
 かなんや、並、
 あお、神、何、ノ、夫
 与、合、セ、タ、シ
 ち、公、抄、件

折下下傳、此上才、在、經、費、之、際、多、額、ナ、ル、キ、リ、以、テ、種、ナ、リ
 德、表、先、年、統、一、固、ク、此、在、一、新、聞、ト、特、約、シ、テ、前、述、漢、字
 新、聞、ト、操、縱、ス、ト、同、一、ノ、方、法、ヲ、用、ヒ、テ、一、定、補、助、ヲ、与、フ、ル
 一、ニ、シ、テ、差、又、ナ、ル、心、而、シ、テ、英、字、新、聞、ト、對、シ、テ、補、助、者、今、日
 一、處、一、才、見、方、休、ナ、ル、凡、年、額、六、七、千、円、外、ト、要、ス、ル、若、シ
 御、費、存、ナ、ル、ハ、小、夜、休、之、指、針、之、者、ナ、ル、ハ、シ
 在、及、官、中、者、何、令、御、創、示、如、此、度、此、段、及、請、創、示
 送、下、本、任、字、通、知、事、ハ、及、送、達、置、キ、也
 教、員、了

在香港日本領事館



明治 年 月 日
同 年 月 日
日發遣

明治四十二年一月二十八日發受
明治四十二年一月二十八日發遣

主任

小村

政務局長

機密送第 一 號

在香港

小村大臣

知津和館事

機密

會清地方本邦機關

新聞証書二圖三付

外務省

客月四日附機密送第六一號書信ヲ以

テ廣東省ニ香港地方ニ我カ機關新

聞ヲ設ケルニ必要ニ因リ御會中ノ趣了

義山機關設ケル事ニ於テ

廣東省ニ於テ廣東省銀行ノ新

聞設ケルニ關シテハ客年十一月中漸以終

事ノ果實ニ至リホリテ小鎮定ノ一

手紙ニテ廣東省ノ機關新聞ニ至事

報之筆、四維之深、ト其傳リ付リルノトナリ其

是甲之充、タル者今午田ヲ去出

者、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

甲、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

同、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

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其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

外務省

年、左海ノ神助ヲ示、古ノ我、古ノ格、古ノ希

望、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

其、其地勢ヲ操ル者其

寫

電送第三〇八号

甲子年二月十三日

小村大臣

廣東瀨川領事

香港

怡和洋行領事

機密送第一号の對之回答の可成速に發送アリ

編者附言

原書の廣東の部に在り

外務省

明治四十二年三月八日接電 外務政務局

第一課

機密第拾六号

明治四十二年二月廿七日

在香港

副領事 船津辰一郎



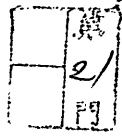
外務大臣伯爵小村寿太郎殿

機密新聞設置に關する件回答

機密新聞設置の件、關し去月廿八日附機密送
第壹号及本月十三日附電第 号ヲ以テ御
申越、趣 敬承 奉件ハ小官、於テ直接交渉スル
所ハ本邦人、外三者ヲ經テ更ニ外國人、第四者ヲ
介スル方得策ト存ル、付其意ヲ以テ内々奔走致シ
居候、其当地在留本邦人中ニ新聞社員ト親

在香港日本領事館

交ヲ有スルモノ無之遂ニ已ム得ズ小官自カラ其衝
當リ、チヤイナ、ソール主筆ト會談シ今後當方、意
見ヲ發表スル機密新聞ヲ利用シ得ザル
ヤト暗ニ同人ノ意見ヲ叩キ候處快諾ヲ共ニ候付
更ニ其報酬ハ如何ト尋不候處別、何等、要求
ナリ無条件ニシテモ差支ナシト答へ候、共小官ハ之
同氏、奉意ニ非ラサルヲ知り且報酬ナキ義務ハ
他々ニ無效、終ル可キヲ信シ候付是非トモ代
償方法ニ就キ一考ヲ煩ヒ度者申出候處然
ラハトテ、一当地本邦實業家カ此後同新聞、當
業廣告其他ノ事務ヲ多ク供給スルコト、(二)日本
内地ニ於ケル時事問題、關シ時々電報ヲ得度キ
事ニ条件ヲ提出致し候、右ニ条件中第一条件



男 必 分

671

此とす二三

ハ小宮親カラ当地実業家ヲ説キ充分同氏、希望
ニ副フ可リ第ニ条件ハ素ヨリ程度、問題ニ有之時
事内題、全部ヲ網羅スル時ハ多額、費用ヲ要
スルノミナラズ其煩ニ堪ハサル次第ナルヲ以テ小宮ノ
見込、依ルハ電報料月額二百円内外、範圍内ニ於
テ平均毎週一回若クハ二回位何カ日辛、發生スル重
要ナル事件其他各方面ニ關係ヲ有スル出来事ニ
就キ電報アルハ充分存候

在り当地発行四種、英字新聞中敢テ小宮が
「チャイナ・メール」ヲ撰採セシ所以ハ且曩、各年六月亦三
日附公信第一三九号ヲ以テ中進置キ候通り
「ホンコン・デリーリ」ノ「プレス」ハ穩健ニ信用モリ中々
勢力アル新聞ニ候共巴、香港政廳、機關新

在港日本領事館

聞以上更、之ヲ裁ガ爲、利用スルコト、到底不可能、
事、有之、「サウス・チャイナ・メール」ハ比較的
多數、読者ヲ有スル新聞ニ候共株式組織
ナルヲ以テ何人ヲ相手トシテ特約ヲ結ブ可キヤ新聞
経営、主任者ト目ス可キ者無之又現在、主筆
Geo. J. Lloyd 氏トテ自カラ責任ヲ以テ交渉、衛
當ニ程、執力カク思ヒモヨラズ候付残余ニ新聞中
ノ優者タル「チャイナ・メール」ニ著目シタル次第、候該
新聞社ハ名義上株式組織ト相成居候共
實ハ一家族、合資組織ニ有之殊、主筆ト新
聞社主トヲ兼テ同氏、生命ヲ左右スルニ足
氏ハ長ク日辛、在リテ内地、事情ニ精通シ
々日辛、對シ多ク、同情ヲ有シ居人、有之候間

最モ適任者ト被存候尚因新聞、賣行勢力等
ニ就テ前陳公儀第一三九号ヲ御参照相成度
候

漢字新聞ヲ機關新聞トスル交渉ハ拙日思想、
尚ホ餘燼ヲ留メ、アル今日最モ慎重、態度
ヲ要スル件、有之若シ万一相誤纏ラサル時、当方
ハ不面目此上モナキ事、故極メテ穩密、手段ヲ以テ
間接交渉中、有之ハ、共者地幸邦官、業家中
ニ別、思ハシキ人モ無之依テ是亦小官自カラ其衝
ニ當ル可ク目下平素状態ナル一清人ヲ外シテ彼是
奔走中、候当地漢字新聞中最モ勢力アル華
字日報及商報、二種ニシテ就中華字日報、及
賣部數最モ多キ方、有之且同新聞、商報、如

—在香港日本領事館

ノ保皇党其他党派の系統ヲ有セサルヲ以テ若シ
之ヲ懷柔スル事ヲ得ハ此上ナキ好都合ト思惟シ
目下折角同新聞ト交渉中、候、共財政上稍々
餘裕アル方ナレバ或ハ甘諾セサルヤ難計、然シ其場
合ハ小官ト平素ヲ有スル循環日報（香港）於テハ最
モ古キ新聞ニテ創立後已ニ四十年ニ近シ、或ハ寔報
ト交渉スル覚悟、有之候何ニシテモ其条件又ハ補
助費ハ英字新聞、場合ト等シク月額二百圓内外
ノ見込、候尤モ事件、關シテハ後日改メラ可及是中
候

（尚ホ機密送第壹号貴信、趣、扱レハ事件ハ小官
限リ調査、上卑見聞陳可致極心得候、共小官ガ
前述、如ク邦人、第三者ヲ外シテ交渉セントスレハ

徒ラニ時日ヲ經過シ際限無之然リトテ右ノヤイナ
ノール主筆 (Mason) 氏ニ對シテハ外國人ノ第三者ヲ
介スルヲモ直接ハ官ヨリ交渉スル方却テ得策ナ
ル可キヲ信ジ遂ニ前陳ノ如キ手段ニ出テシル次第ニ
有之候)

右不取致及回答候間何分儀電信ヲ以テ至急御
回示相成度候様致ニ度此殿中進候敬具

— 在香港日本領事館

第2門

明治 9 年 11 月 11 日 起 11 時 30 分

政務局長

五

電送第 515 號 明治 42 年 9 月 11 日 午後 3 時 2 分

甲部

三糸港

青

才五

船津副知事

榎家の一と辨貴信の関し榎家送

才一辨の備方ノ計畫ニ関スル為メ又

外務省

幸次ツ初查セシムルハト何時ニ貴君ノ意見ヲ

徴シタルニ止ミテ又海軍部方シテ命ジタルニアラス

能クハ又海軍部方シテ命ジタルニアラス

本件ニ関スル備方ノ論議ハ多少時日ヲ要

スルキニ付本探は念並ナレ

本探は念並ナレ

香港 後編

明治四十二年九月八日接受

通信第二八號

香港

一五七〇二

明治四十二年八月三十日

在香港

領事 船津辰一郎

外務大臣伯爵小村壽太郎殿

時事画報切抜送付件

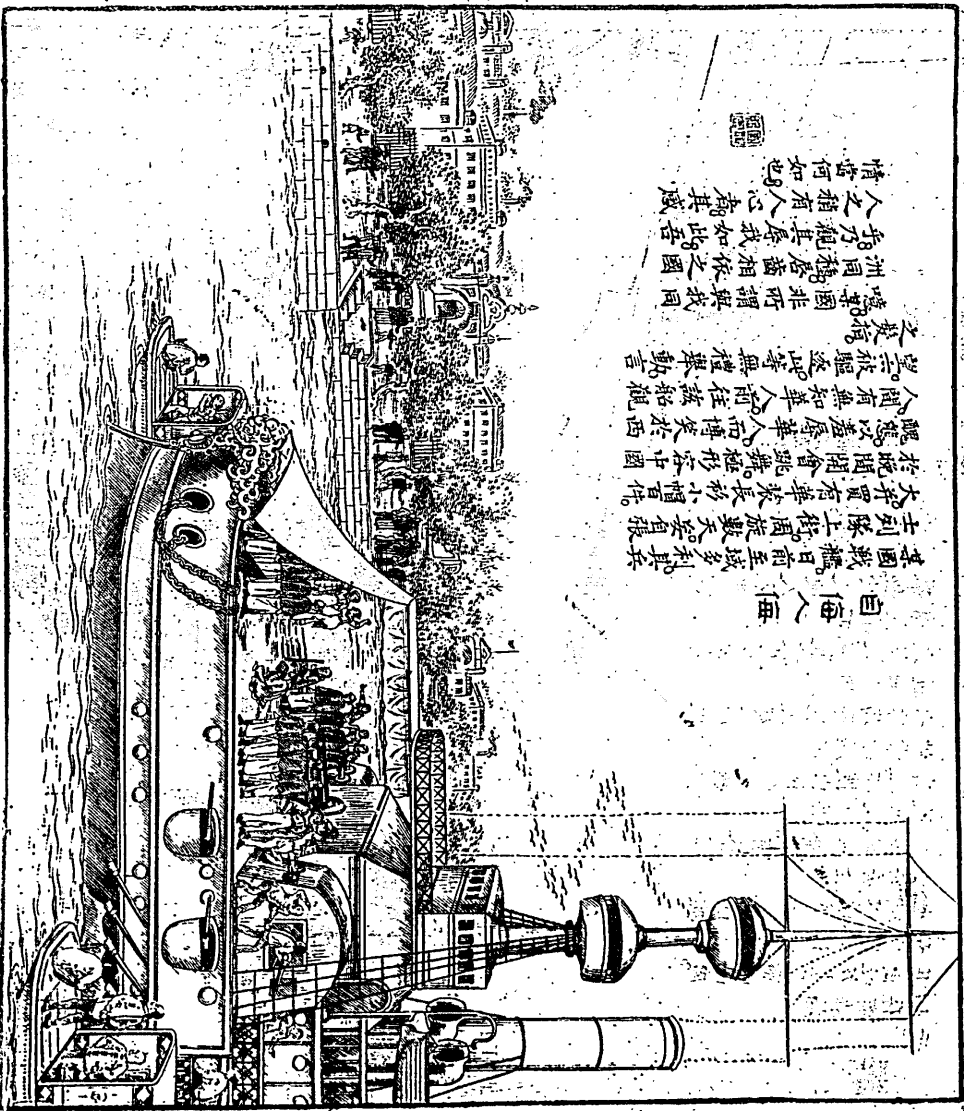
是正唐軍之花ヲ發行シ居リシ時事画報社
留地ニ移轉シ本月三日發行ノ日
法中ニ先般右平洋流岸ヲ巡航セシ我練習
艦隊乗組員ガコカトリヤニ花ヲ假裝舞踏
ノ時清裝ヲ爲シテ清人ヲ侮辱シ又二三清

在香港日本領事館

人該艦隊ヲ見舞ハシテ放逐セヨク云々ノ傳
説当地漢字新聞ニ掲載サレシヨリ別紙
切抜ノ如キ想像画ヲ掲載致シ時節清
人ニ甚感ヲ披発スル懸念存在スル
右略免考迄及致せん
此等本信写ハ北京公使ヘモ送付及置ク

第21門

るるる



自由人海

某國戰艦日前至城多利其
 去列隊上街周旋數天安有張
 大舟買有華表長衫小帽官帽
 於晚間開會跳舞極形奇中國
 觀感以羞辱華人而博笑於西
 人固無知華人之在該船觀
 望致敬禮送呼等禮舉動言
 之教習
 某國非所謂與我國
 洲同種者蓋相依之國
 為乃親其辱我如此吾
 人之猶有人心為其感
 情當何如也

圖題

51 57

俄國之女
革命黨

瑞士社會。有俄女一名。

服華服。從

架。均足使人見其智與

國。國員。而見

大起疑。其藏身於

近胸之間。搜

出炸筒甚多。又有一樹膠

梳。常以梳。即

蓋之。亦搜出。極險。又炸筒

被狗。後自供

為俄國革命黨。有夫及女

子。若居在。俄

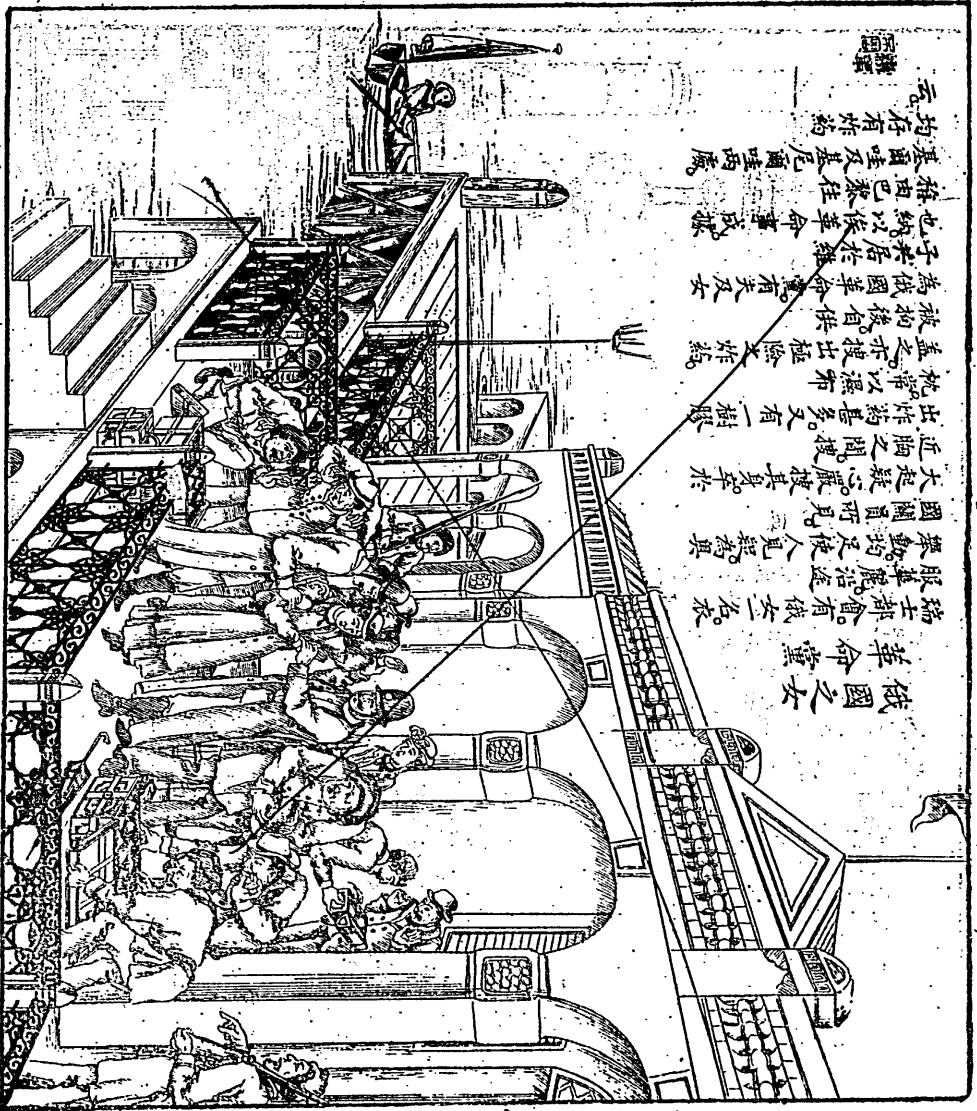
也。納以。後革命黨。或

維。田。巴黎。住

基。爾。哇。及。基。尼。爾。哇。西。屬

均。存。有。炸。筒

毛



明治四十三年四月十一日接獲 警務局

第一課

機密第一六號

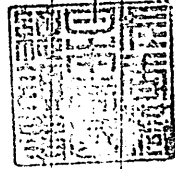
秘受第一一三三號

明治四十三年三月廿一日

在香港

總領事代理 船津辰一郎

外務大臣伯爵小村 壽太郎 殿



華字日報社金員借用ニ関スル件

昨世日小官ノ平素懇意ニセル當地支那銀行宜昌聯
主人ニテ「ネガート」(Negotiation) (Negotiation)

所ニ批レバ當地ニ於ケルハ漢字新聞中最モ有力ナル華
字日報主筆兼支那人陸善祥ヨリ墨銀貳千五百円

一時融通方依頼アリタリ右金額位ノ立替ハ自分ニ於テ
造作ナキモ兼テ當地ニ於ケル有力ナル新聞社ト貴國実業家

ト聯絡ラツクルハ極メテ必要ナル感シ居ルハ故是ハ屈強
ナル好機會ナラント考ヘ自分ハ故意ニ只今一寸其依頼ニ應ジ

難キモ日本ノ銀行即正金銀行「台湾銀行」等ニ知巴拉有
シ居ルニ付強テハ依頼ナシハ其方面ニ向テ奔走スベシ但シ印

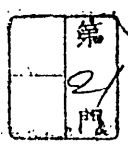
刷器械或ハ其他商賣ニ担保ヲ要スベキ旨返答シテ由依テ
小官ハ我銀行支店長等ト相談、上返事「スベシト答ヘ相令シ

早一速郵船會社支店長楠本、三井支店長小林、正金支
店長高道ノ三氏ニ其詳細シテ融通方ヲ相談セシニ高

道氏ノ反對アリシモ楠本、小林兩氏ハ大ニ之ヲ賛成シタルヲ以テ

小官ハ本日更ニ梁建安及前記陸善祥ト併ニ同社主筆藤
恒甫三名ヲ同伴シ楠本、小林兩氏ト會合シ最初二千五百

円入用ナリシモ内巻千円、他ヨリ都合ワキタルヲ以テ是千五百円



手記

11/4

丈ヲ楠本、小林兩氏ノ私金中ヨリ貸與スル。一談合シ梁氏及
 中官(一私人トシテ)保証人トナリ返清期ハ本年清曆五月節
 季迄トシ護季收入ス。キ新聞堂揚代中ヨリ同達ナリ返清
 スル。一銀約ラ締ノ結致ス高キ中官ハ陸トハ一面識アリ顔トハ
 數回宴席ヲ共シシ縁故モ有之。旁ハ這田楠本氏始メ
 自分等ハ友誼上貴君等ニ聊カ補助ヲナシタル。ナルガ今後ハ
 日清兩國ノ友誼ヲ益シテ益々敦厚ナラシメ兩國相互ノ利益ヲ
 増進セシムル。一充分層カアラン。一望ハ自述ハタルニ彼等ハ衷
 心我ニ向テ感謝ノ意ヲ表シ且ツ彼等ノ新聞ハ元來改革命
 トカ保皇トカ政治上何等ノ關係ナク極メテ中正不偏ノ主
 義ヲ持スルモノナル故ニ注意ナクモ貴論ハ如キ方針ハ今後
 一層支持鼓吹スル積リナリ云々ト申シテ想フニ今後該新
 聞ハ多ク我為ニ利用スル。一得ハナラン歟ト被相考ノ云々

在香港日本領事館

尚華字日報ハ目下發賣部數約四千ニテ即自余漢字
 新聞發賣部數ノ二倍乃至三倍ナル。此間ノ如ク他ヨリ金錢
 借入ノ必要ハ一時ノ量ノ紙ヲ買入シ其仕掛ノ期日ニ迫ラズモ
 生懐手許不如意ナリシ為ナリト。一有之。

右ハ参考ノ近友ハ報告ニ敬具

追テ本信寫ハ在清公使ニ送附ナ置テ

外務省事務局

外務省事務局

外務省事務局

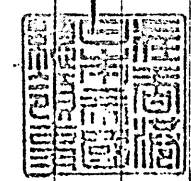
附屬書類添附

明治四十三年十月二十七日

受第 24878 號

在香港

總領事代理船津辰一郎



外務大臣伯爵山村壽太郎殿

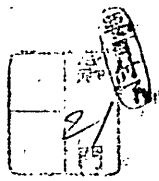
後藤達相所說、對其新聞記事

切按送付ノ件

本日當地發行ノモノ之レガホス止、英米人ノ
排日的觀念ハ高業上ノ猜忌心ニ起因ス
後藤達相ノ所說ニ對シ右ハ必ズ之ヲ猜忌
嫉妬ノミ、基ク之非ズ他、尚一層重要原因

在香港日本總領事館

ア之レトノ意味ニテ別紙切按ノ如キ記事
掲載致候ニ付請系考迄右及テ送付候
敬具



ト 官		四 三 年 十 月 辛 酉 廿 四 日 サ ウ ス ・ キ ヤ イ ナ ・ モ ー ニ ン グ	<p style="text-align: center;">A LAME EXCUSE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Baron Goto's Extraordinary statements.</p> <p>When powerful statesmen make ridiculous statements in the course of the exposition of a policy, or description of a situation, we are forced to believe them not worth listening to. This is the case of Baron Goto, President of the Railways Board and Minister of Communications, Japan.</p> <p>In the course of a long article in the San Francisco "Call" on conditions affecting rival trading nations, he declares jealousy and only jealousy is at the bottom of British and American anti-Japanese feeling, and this jealousy is engendered owing to their own stupidity, causing them to fail in trade.</p> <p>He then goes on to make the extraordinary assertion that the majority of British and American firms employ German clerks, for their superior ability.</p> <p>How such a statement could be made by such a man is beyond our comprehension. To our knowledge not a single German clerk is employed by British or American firms in Tientsin, and very few in Shanghai, but on the other hand, to cite one instance, Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg employ Britons in positions of trust, and Telge and Shroeter employ Britons, their great bridge across the Yellow River being planned by an Irishman and built under the supervision of a young American. Other cases could be mentioned, but sufficient has been said to show that Baron Goto and his countrymen must find some other excuse than jealousy in trade for any anti-Japanese feeling that may be prevalent.</p>	公 信 第 號 附 屬

外務部

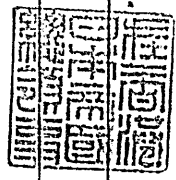
明治四十三年十二月二十日 香港 郵政管理局

公信第四二六號

明治四十三年十月二十三日

在香港

總領事代理 船津辰一郎



外務大臣伯爵 小村壽太郎 殿

初稿

日本ノ保護政策非難ニ関スル新聞論評
切按送付ノ件

本日當地發行ノ「リョウリョク」ニ近年米日本政
府ノ極端ナル保護政策ノ推回後直接輸出入
奨勵ノ永代借地權ノ撤去ノ外資輸入其他ニ對ス
謬想ノ結果一般外人ニ勿論同盟國ノ對スル國際的
友誼ノ犠牲ニ供スル傾向アリトシ非難ノ右ハ大戦
後ノ後武新派ノ勢力旺盛ナルヲ生ズル自然ノ趨
勢ナリト云フ國際間ノ文誼ト一國ノ利害ヲ度外
視スル得ズルハ非ノ昔ノ述ニ別紙ノ如キ長文ノ日本
攻撃論説ヲ掲載致候間御多幸迄右切按及進
達候 敬具

在香港日本領事館



the land has already been purchased and the factories are to be erected immediately. As a result the Press is now reproaching the Government for having overshot the mark, and the question is asked—What is the use of framing a protective tariff if foreigners are to be allowed to come and erect factories in Japan? It would be useless to show that Messrs. LEVER will really be benefiting Japan by their proposal; that the workmen will be all Japanese and be very much better treated than they are in Japanese-owned factories; that the consumers will be supplied with a superior article at a lower price than any Japanese manufacturer can produce; and that Messrs. LEVER will only be taking the interest on their capital. It is enough for the condemnation of the proposal that it is to be worked by foreigners. Only recently a prominent Japanese statesman warned foreigners, in almost a threatening manner, against establishing their factories in Japan. Great Britain, by an amendment of her patent laws, recently endeavoured to encourage the establishment of foreign factories on her shores; Japan is doing her best to keep them out. With this exclusive policy prevailing it is only natural that all the schemes promoted since the war for joint enterprise between British and Japanese have broken down, owing apparently to dissensions. It must be admitted—however sorrowfully—that while the Japanese are very eager to take foreign capital, they refuse to allow foreign control. It is with no anti-Japanese feeling that we make these remarks. It is simply with a desire to recognise the truth, and the whole truth. To some degree the fault seems to lie with the present Government, which has reversed to a large extent the liberal policy of its predecessors. It is perhaps natural that after a great war military rule should obtain an ascendancy, but it is not good that this ascendancy should be maintained to the detriment of the country and the impairment of its foreign relations.

practically means the exclusion of foreigners except those engaged by the Japanese themselves. This attitude towards foreigners is not confined to Europeans and Americans; it is equally manifested towards Chinese, through whom the greater part of the trade with China is conducted. It has been pointed out that this handful of foreigners—for they are only a handful compared with the population of Japan—supplies practically all the capital by which the foreign trade is carried on, and that they take all the risks. But such arguments, even when advanced by those who have consistently evinced their friendship for Japan, have not served in the least to allay the agitation. Another part of this same movement is the new Customs Tariff, to which we have already referred several times in our columns. There is no doubt that the framers of this tariff were carried away by the desire to emphasise the fact that what is called "tariff autonomy" was about to be recovered; that is, the old Conventional Tariffs attached to the former treaties would lapse with those treaties, and that all imports would come under the Statutory Tariff. The recovery of tariff autonomy was a cry almost as powerful as that of direct trade, although, of course, there was nothing derogatory to Japan in the existence of such conventional tariffs. The result has been that Japan has succeeded in treading rather roughly on the toes of her ally, not intentionally, but in an excess of zeal to get rid of all foreign influence. Another point is in regard to the perpetual leases held by foreigners at the open ports, which leases, according to the finding of The Hague tribunal, exempt the holders from the payment of all taxes on the land or houses situated on the land. The matter was a trifling one. No such taxes had ever been paid before on the property, so that really the Government and the Municipal authorities did not lose anything; but the exemption was looked upon as an infringement of Japan's dignity, and was fanned into another agitation, in which Government officials did not think it beneath them to take part. The latest phase of this exclusive feeling arises out of the new Customs Tariff. It appears that among the articles upon which a prohibitive duty has been placed is soap. Messrs. LEVER, it is reported, now propose to establish soap works in Japan. In fact,

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1910.

FROM time to time somewhat severe critics of Japan have expressed the opinion that her civilisation is only skin deep; that what she has adopted from the West has only been taken as a means of protection, as insects assume the colour and even the shape of the leaves on which they feed in order to protect themselves against their enemies. One of the latest opponents of this theory is Mr. JAMES MURDOCH, who in his *History of Japan* advances reasons for saying that the resemblance of Japanese civilisation to Western civilisation is "merely an odd and fortuitous coincidence." When the Feudal system was abolished in 1871, Mr. MURDOCH contends, the statesmen responsible for the overthrow of the TOKUGAWA régime did not go to Europe for their models. "They simply harked back for some eleven or twelve centuries in their own history and resuscitated the administrative machinery that had first been installed in Japan by the genius of FUJIWARA KAMATARI and his coadjutors in 645 A.D., and more fully supplemented and organised in the succeeding fifty or sixty years. The present Imperial Cabinet of ten Ministers, with their departments and departmental staff of officials, is a modified revival of the Eight Boards adopted from China and established in the seventh century. Again, the present system of local administration in Japan with its *Fu* and *Ken* (Prefecture), its *Gun* (County), its *Son* (Village or Township), may well seem to be on the model of the French Département, Arrondissement, and Commune. But it is really nothing of the kind. It is a revival of the local administrative divisions introduced with modifications from China into Japan some twelve and a half centuries ago. The present administrative system is really a system of hoary antiquity that was revived to cope with pressing modern exigencies." Mr. MURDOCH'S evidence, it will be observed, does not really knock the doctrine of "imitation" on the head; it merely shifts it back some years, and makes the place of origin China. Further, it rather strengthens the arguments of those who hold that Japan remains Japan in spite of Imperial Diets, daily newspapers, and

electric tramways. Of course, half a century is hardly sufficient to change the feelings and opinions of even so fictile a nation as the Japanese, and it would therefore not be surprising to find that the Japanese of to-day differ from the Japanese of the TOKUGAWA age merely in degree, not in direction; that Japan's statesmen now are guided by the same principles as those which swayed the statesmen of pre-Restoration days, and that the point of view of the people is as limited by the governing classes as ever it was.

It would be more wilful blindness to close our eyes to certain facts which go to show that Japan has, at least, not advanced mentally very far from the feelings which prevailed before the country was thrown open to foreign trade. Japan was then regarded by its inhabitants as a special country—"the land of the Gods"—far removed from other countries in her people, her institutions, and even in her products. To allow foreigners to enter the country was to defile the land. Even now such ideas are still cultivated, as an examination of the school books used in the elementary schools soon shows. But among adults it is, of course, hardly put so bluntly. It is more betrayed in deeds than words. Take, for instance, the agitation in favour of direct trade—an agitation, by the way, which has resulted in the editor of one of the foreign papers published in Japan being mulcted in the sum of \$2,000 for an alleged libel on a Canadian official who gained great popularity by everywhere advising the Japanese to get rid of the foreign go-between and open trade relations direct with foreign importers. Granting that the remarks were libellous—they were not original, but quoted from a Canadian paper—the fact remains that never before in the history of modern Japanese judicial procedure has any Court granted what may be called fancy damages in an action for libel, the judges requiring to be clearly shown that some actual pecuniary loss was suffered. This, however, is only a minor incident. The main point is that there is a strong feeling against foreigners having any share in the trade of the country at all, and that this feeling is fostered by the Government, the officials of which take every occasion to urge the merchants to get all the trade into their own hands. As the majority of the foreigners in the country are engaged in trade, this

信 第 四 十 二 號 子 屋

在 外 公 館

明治四拾四年三月廿九日 接受

主普政務局

公信第 12 號

明治四十四年三月十七日

在香港

總領事代理船津辰一郎

外務大臣伯耆村壽太郎殿

受簿 7891 號

附屬書類添附

滿洲之對る日露外交上之關係新聞論說
切拔送付件

昨十六日内地英字新聞、テイリ、ポレンス社、東京外
務省、於る日々協議、結果日本市場、攪乱
来ヤト、入電ヤリし為、本日發行、談新聞、遠カ
ラ、日本、支那之向テ世人、一驚ヲ喫ル如キ要求

在外公館

ヲ提出スルニ非ンカ日露兩國、曾テ滿洲、現状維持
ヲ列強ニ向テ宣言セリト、虽ニ日韓合併、廿一、行ハシム
以上、此、如キ宣言、依頼スルニ是ラ、現ニ過リ、滿洲
於テ日本防疫事務局者、滿洲防疫事業、全權
ヲ日本、於テ當テ握ルニ必要アルヲ認メシ位ナシ、今
後、滿洲、於テハ、事態、如何ニ發展スヤ、豫期スマ
カ、カ、ト、注意ス、大ニ日本、滿洲、對る、居心、疑ハ
即チ、別、切、抜、如キ、論、説、ヲ、掲載、致、候、之、付、御、筆、考
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追テ、切、抜、存、在、情、公、使、ニ、及、送、付、置、ル、如、

第 2 門

case of Korea? We do not think, however, that the Powers would be so ready to acquiesce in the annexation of Manchuria as they have been in the case of Korea, for the exercise of Japanese sovereignty over the whole province of Manchuria, or even over the southern half, involves the partitioning of the whole Empire. As a Chinese contemporary says, "the further development of the question is awaited with interest."

在外公館

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 17TH, 1911.

The telegram from our Tokyo correspondent published yesterday, reporting the demoralisation of the Japanese markets in consequence of the conferences which are taking place daily at the Tokyo Foreign Office, regarding affairs in North China, suggests that we may expect some sensational announcement shortly, and naturally gives rise to speculations as to what these conferences may concern. Do they relate to the trouble between Russia and China regarding Treaty rights in Mongolia, or is Japan preparing to formulate for presentation to China some startling demands of her own? Is there any understanding between Russia and Japan to press China simultaneously for political privileges which their growing commercial interests may be assumed to require? These are among the questions which arise as one reads the Tokyo telegram in conjunction with the messages which come from Peking and Tokyo regarding the strained diplomatic relations between China and Russia. The publication of the Notes which have been exchanged between the Governments of Russia and China have made the reading public all over the world familiar with the questions which have brought the two countries to the verge of hostilities. War is a very unlikely event, we should think, but the fact that the Japanese markets have been demoralised by rumours associated with the conferences which are taking place daily at the Foreign Office in Tokyo, must either imply a belief in the possibility of hostilities arising out of the Russian dispute, or else it imports, as we have suggested, some development of Japan's policy in Manchuria which is likely to add to the uncertainty of the general situation in North China. We would not be greatly surprised, for instance, to hear before very long, that Japan, and Russia also, having regard to the commer-

cial losses they have suffered in consequence of the plague epidemic in Manchuria, are persuaded that some extension of their political privileges in Manchuria is necessary in order to better secure themselves against disasters of this kind in the future so far as Japan is concerned. A hint of this seems to be conveyed in the recently news that the Japanese Quarantine Administration in Manchuria had proposed to the Government at Tokyo that Japan should take steps to obtain entire control of the measures in Manchuria for the prevention of plague, and, further, that Japan should compel the Chinese Government to cancel the order prohibiting coolies from entering the province, since the enforcement of this order has entailed enormous losses to the railway and other industries in the Three Eastern Provinces. It is significant that the Chinese press did not consider the circumstances of the situation to warrant the steps suggested to the Government at Tokyo. They claimed that it was generally admitted that the Chinese Government had, from the beginning, done all that was reasonably possible to check and suppress the epidemic, while, with reference to the coolie traffic, it was pointed out that if the prohibition of that traffic, as a measure necessary to prevent the spread of plague, had entailed enormous losses to the Japanese railway, so also had the Imperial Chinese railways and Chinese industries in the Three Eastern Provinces similarly suffered. The Japanese proposal was described as meaning "the absolute disregard of Chinese sovereignty in the three Eastern provinces." It is obvious that it does. Against the supposition that this is the subject of the protracted discussion at the Tokyo Foreign Office, may be cited the agreement whereby Russia and Japan undertook "to recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire" and engaged "to uphold and defend the maintenance of the status quo" &c., &c. But what reliance can the world place on agreements of this character after what has happened in the

公信第八四號附原

明治四拾四年四月拾七日接受

公信第一〇二號

主權政務局

受第9744號

明治四十四年四月四日

在香港

總領事代理船津辰郎

外務大臣伯爵小村壽太郎殿

非開封

報告

21

是及我外務大臣ニ對スル批評的
論說切按送付件

本日發行ノ當地新聞「デイリー・プレス」ニ近
來列國ノ外交上波瀾ヲ生ズル毎ニ日本ガ
種々ノ批難ヲ蒙リ若クハ引合ニ出サレ、
及我外務大臣ノ英國ニ對シテハ關稅改正上

四十四年四月二十一日

在外公館

互惠的協定ノ餘地ナシト言ハレタル等ニ
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ス開封參考送別紙及進達ニ教具

手寫傳復部

附屬添附

並

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 4TH, 1911.

We have already commented on the fact that every time any diplomatic friction arises anywhere there is sure to be at least one publicist ready to point the finger of accusation at Japan. It was so in the case of the Russo-Chinese trouble and in the United States Mexico affair, although in this last incident it almost seemed as if Japan had been dragged in to cause the trouble. All this gives Japan's foreign policy a very profound appearance and causes remarks about the "Crafty Oriental"—remarks which sound all the more ridiculous when we find the Japanese themselves censuring their Government for a lack of wisdom in its foreign policy. As a matter of fact, Japanese and Chinese diplomacy have nothing of the cleverness of the West, or, rather, it is not the same kind of cleverness. Sometimes Oriental policy is openly transparent—so openly transparent as almost to be deceptive in its transparency, although this is not intended. At other times it is portentously obscure and involved in mystery, but this appears to arise more from indecision than

from any secret, well-laid plans. No incident gave a better view into the shallowness of Japan's diplomacy than the statement made by the Foreign Minister that there was no room to form a reciprocal tariff convention with Great Britain. The remark, we believe, was made in all innocence; it was not intended as a gibe or as a threat, as it seems to have been considered in many quarters. It was simply made as a statement of fact to which the Foreign Minister evidently thought no exception could be taken. He, of course, displayed an utter ignorance of Great Britain's fiscal arrangements with other Powers when he so rapidly concluded that a free-trade country having nothing to offer could expect to receive nothing; but the same mistake has been made by even more eminent statesmen, Englishmen to boot. Therefore it seems rather as if too great claims for Japan are

made when it is asserted that she is a kind of conspirator with Russia for the undoing of China. No doubt if there are any pickings going, Japan will be quite ready to see she gets her share, but there is no reason to think she is going out of her way to upset China. Indeed, there is a certain amount of evidence that Russia's doings are looked upon with suspicion by Japan. This suspicion may, of course, be directed towards seeing that Russia does not get more than her fair share of the spoils or does nothing to damage Japan's interests in Manchuria. On the whole, however, it would appear that Japan is not so much in Russia's confidence as many people think. It has been stated in Japan that Russia's policy is deeper than appears; that she is merely using the question of treaty rights to obtain a stronger economic hold on North China and Mongolia. A Japanese publicist, in the columns of one of Japan's foremost papers, warns the Japanese that Russia is making a bid for the trade of North China; that she is going to open up Mongolia with railways, obtain concessions for mining rights, and generally make herself at home, just as she formerly did in Manchuria. It is certainly curious that beyond saying that Japanese traders must be on their guard, the Japanese publicist does not express any hostility towards Russia on this account, and it is also to be noted that throughout the proceedings of the Japanese Diet, which has been prorogued, no word was whispered about Russia's political movements, although the Government's foreign policy was freely criticised. A few years ago indignant politicians would have been breathing slaughter; to-day no one even thinks it worth while to inquire. The whole tone of the nation towards Russia has changed. The papers either refer to her in friendly terms or her doings are ignored as of no importance. The entente hardly seems to account altogether for such passivity. Perhaps it is that her attention is attracted elsewhere. At any rate, indifference or suspicion cannot be considered signs of

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東京

ance. On the other hand, it is possible and probable that Russia communicated to Japan the steps she was going to take, not with the idea of obtaining the help of Japan to coerce China into submission, but merely as a friendly act. So far as Russia was merely insisting on her rights, this knowledge could not be said to be guilty knowledge, although, of course, those who think Russia's action high-handed may think that Japan should have dissented from it. As a matter of fact, however, Japan is not going out of her way to pick a quarrel with any nation in spite of the utterances of the Yellow Press in America and elsewhere, and she is certainly not going to be drawn into any dispute which will not bring her any profit. There are signs that the reign of the military government which has swayed Japan for the last few years is drawing to an end. The people are growing restive at the continual subservience of all practical reforms to the needs of the Army and Navy, and at the attempt to bring military methods to bear on domestic affairs. This year will probably see a less autocratic government take its place, to the pacification of foreign alarmists and the well-being of the people.

Vertical Japanese text columns, likely a transcription or commentary on the adjacent English text. The text is arranged in several vertical columns, reading from right to left.

Vertical Japanese text on the right margin of the document.

0435

REEL No. 1-0223

少周海調

明治四拾四年八月拾九日接獲

主務政務局

第一課

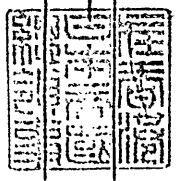
公信第二四八號

20553

明治四十四年八月五日

在香港

總領事代理 船津辰一郎



外務大臣候旨討小村寿太郎殿

漢字新聞掲載日露攻守同盟條約

説并其論評之関スル件

本四日発行ノ当地漢字新聞高報(保皇党機關新聞)ハ這回日露兩國ハ過敏成立、四國借款、滿洲洲ニ及スル効力ヲ減殺セン為メ攻守同盟ノ協約ヲ訂結シ同時ニ日本ハ露國カ攻取ルニ軍事上ノ目的ト共ニ用スルコトヲ承諾セリト北

在香港日本領事館

京電報ヲ揚ケテ其翌日即本目ノ回紙上ニハ日露ハ曾テ仇敵ニ至リテ滿洲ノ故ヲ以テ慘憺ニ戦争ヲせん所ナリカ近來其五カ四カノ勢力ヲ借リテ日露ノ對ニセルトスルヲ自んマテ仇敵ニ怨ケ一歩シテ今ヤ攻守同盟ノ協約ヲ結ス嗚呼日露ハ定ニ畏ルベキナリ我中至テルモ此際滿漢相及目スルハ下愚ヲ憐シテ外人ノ嗤以テスル所トナルヘカウナルナリニトノ短評ヲ掲載セリ
右ハ勿論一ノ途送ニ過キスト思ハレハ極力排日ニ努力スル保皇党ハ直ニ之ヲ以テ兎角ノ議論ヲナレ人ノ耳目ヲ惹カレトセリ然レ他ノ漢字新聞ハ右ノ如ク電報ニナケレバ又何等ノ論評ヲ加ヘシモアルヲ見ス
右等考及報告候敬具

新内閣の消息

第二頁

明治四拾四年九月九日接受

香港郵政局

公信第二九三號

明治四十四年九月十八日

在香港

總領事代理船洋展一郎

臨時兼任外務大臣伯爵林董殿

新内閣の對する新聞論評切抜送付件

本日當地發行ノ英字新聞「デイリー・プレス」ニ
新内閣ニ對シ大要厄ノ如ク論評ヲ掲載

致候

新内閣ノ一般ノ歡迎スル所ナルカ如シ新内
閣ノ三人ノ新顔アリ其一ハ山本大臣大

明治四十四年九月十七日發給第一號

在香港日本領事館

臣ノ入閣ニシテ最モ世人ノ注意ヲ惹ケリ

假令財政上ノ經驗アリト云ハ未カ爾テ

官界ノ圓歴十人人物ヲ新内閣ノ浮沈ニ

モ影響スル事重要ナル藏相ノ地位ニ置

キシハ多少試驗的ノ意味ニ外ナラハ

トテ山本藏相ノ経歴ヲ縷述シ自餘ノ

新款大臣トシテ石本長谷塔兩大臣ヲ奉

ケ次ニ外務大臣ハ世間ニテ林伯任命セ

ルニシト期待セシメ内閣ノ入閣ハ少シク

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兼任ナリシモノ今内閣ノ兼任トナリ先

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新内閣

第 2 頁

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右ノ事考述別紙切抜相係及報告候
敬具

在香港日本領事館

of Minister of Communications, in which he is expected to do well. Mr. MATSUDA, the new Minister of Justice, was the rather unsuccessful Minister of Finance in the last Saionji Cabinet. The only Minister of the Katsura Cabinet who remains in office is Baron SARO, who has control of the Navy Department. Another interesting feature of the new Cabinet is the appointment of Mr. HARA to be Minister of Home Affairs and also to be President of the Railway Bureau, which has the management of the State Railways. The Railway Bureau, which was formerly attached to the Department of Communications, thus comes under the control of the Home Department, and, moreover, under the jurisdiction of a Minister who, when the nationalisation of the railways was first proposed, resigned his post in the Ministry of the time as a protest against what he considered a wrong policy. To the outsider Japanese politics form a difficult study, owing to the survival from feudal times of bonds of clanship, the existence of which is not now manifest. It is thus possible to find statesmen whose differences of opinion are apparently much the same as the differences between tweedledum and tweedledee arranged in opposite camps, while extremely diversified spirits are seen to cling together in an astonishingly unexplainable way. The mystery is only to be explained by an inquiry as to antecedents and feudal clans from which the politicians are drawn. It was to destroy the great evil of clan Government that the late Prince Iro established the great National party, the *Seiyu-kai*, and although it did not seem at first as if his efforts would prove successful, there are now signs that he did not labour in vain. It is recorded as a matter of note that the new Cabinet is drawn from no less than seven prefectures, or, in other words, from seven clans. Compared with the Cabinets in the past that were drawn from two or three clans only, this may be considered a distinct advance. It is hoped that the days of clan Government in Japan have finally departed.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1911.

THE New Japanese Ministry has been received with a good deal of approbation, although for the most part it is a reproduction of the former Saionji Ministry which came into power immediately after the close of the Russo-Japanese War. There are, however, three new figures, the appointment of one of which has excited much public attention. This is Mr. YAMAMOTO TATSUO, who occupies the responsible post of Minister of Finance. Mr. YAMAMOTO, although he has had a large experience of financial affairs, has never held any Government position, and as it is mainly on financial questions that the new Cabinet will swim or sink the appointment may be regarded as somewhat of an experiment. The new Minister of Finance, who is 55 years of age, has had a good business training. He has occupied responsible positions in such large corporations as the Mitsu Bishi and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and later was connected with the Bank of Japan, attaining the post of Vice-Governor of the Bank, which he resigned in 1903. He has also been a Director of the Specie Bank, and at the time of his appointment as Minister of Finance he held the position of Governor of the Hypothec Bank. It will thus be seen that he has a good experience of finance and is in a position to accurately gauge the financial position of the country. Naturally, under these circumstances his appointment is a popular one with business men. At the same time it is recognised that Mr. YAMAMOTO has a very difficult task before him, not only in continuing the adjustment of Japan's finances as undertaken by the late Ministry, but in preserving his position against numerous political enemies. He has never been a party man, and, indeed, seems never to have taken any part in politics, so that the attitude towards him of the party that now commands the

majority in the Diet—the *Seiyu-kai*—is an unknown quantity. It is recalled that his resignation of the post of Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan was owing to a disagreement with Viscount SONE, who is a powerful figure in the *Seiyu-kai*. However, Mr. YAMAMOTO has the business men of the country at his back, and as the downfall of the last Saionji Ministry was due to its failure to placate this powerful section, it seems probable that should the new Cabinet fail it will not be through the fault of the Minister of Finance. The other new appointments are Baron ISHIMOTO, as Minister of War, and Mr. HASEDA, as Minister of Education. In regard to the former, Baron ISHIMOTO, although he enters the Cabinet for the first time, was Vice-Minister of War in 1903, and therefore has some experience of the duties. He has travelled largely in Europe and is popular with the army. His appointment, which hardly came as a surprise, is significant in one particular, and that is, that it separates the Ministry of War from the Governorship of Korea. Count TERAUCHI, who has so long held the two positions, has consented to retain the latter, so that Japan's Policy in Korea will suffer no change. Mr. HASEDA, who has accepted the portfolio of the Education Department, is an old politician, having sat continuously in the Diet since it was constituted and being at the present moment President of the House. His Parliamentary experience is therefore great, but whether it will be of any use to him in performing the delicate duties of the Education Department remains to be seen. It may be noted that he fought under SARO in the rebellion which followed the Restoration and suffered imprisonment. The appointment of Baron UCHIDA, the present Ambassador to the United States, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, came somewhat as a surprise, as it was fully expected that the position would fall to Count HAYASHI, the former popular Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Count HAYASHI, however, appears to have preferred the post

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要目付

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第2門

山田

外務大臣宛 山田 敬

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新同切換 送付一件

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張 20/1/20

向總會歡迎和專使紀盛 華商總會
伯暨各值理同人於十八號晚假座陶
陶宴歡迎由歐洲回國之議和專使陸王
已見前報當晚到會者王專使正廷魏
組及劉崇傑嚴鶴齡王景岐孫昌垣郭雲
韓諸君華商總會除劉主席外則有何澤
臣陳廣如羅長華洗德芬羅旭和羅文錦
李煜堂唐溢川李葆葵李亦梅李幼泉陳
亦馮平山老潔平黃金福等諸君先是由
陶泉佈置完備會場遍懸生花萬國旗幟
陶陶園門前亦遍掛生花萬國旗幟且以生
大彩門中書(歡迎)兩字至七點半由
生信同王魏兩專使聯袂而至先由葉
介紹與劉主席及各值理同人相見旋由
之攀談良久至八點始入席酒至數巡劉
而舉杯祝中華民國大總統萬歲干專
祝大英國皇帝萬歲既而劉主席向各專
使迎詞如下今日陸王魏等專使由歐洲回
香港做總商會特假座於此設宴歡迎蒙
使不棄惠然肯來俾同人得瞻仰風采又
和議經過情形易勝榮幸今日之微有憾
事專使早日痊愈履歷難未克登岸到叙
者也凡辦理外交之道在鄙人與否尤
見均謂首重得人至交涉之勝利與否尤
國自身之能力陸王魏等專使於交涉一
有學識復富於經驗民國委託可謂得人
青島問題山東問題經各使據理力爭備
困難不稍退讓據報載各使德敏之
辭之態度中西聽莫不動容尤可謂不
命矣(衆鼓掌)據最近電報則歐洲和約經
在中國一方面實無勝利之可言此則關
之自身能力非區區口舌所能爭凡稍明
大勢者本國情形者類能知之固無俟同
之絮絮言之也惟所當言者係立國之道在
不足恃在己者方可恃彼友邦之能助我者
須知我國力之不足而欲以旁力相扶持即
我者亦知我國力之不足而使我一試不濟
我之反省也禮記有言曰知不足然後能自
而後能自強凡中國人亦惟有鑒於此次
勝利急於自反省求將來之勝利而進於
(衆大鼓掌)況經此次交涉則現在國交
事情之變幻我國國民未嘗不增一之閱
度之教訓今復蒙各使蒞會將巴黎議和
佈大可備將來外交之研究尚望各使有
教之幸甚云云主席演說既畢王專使正
言曰在座列位諸君今日同人由歐洲返來
香港蒙諸君優待同人感激可憐陸總長有
不克同來些為憾憾鄙人今日本欲以國語
君演講但因在座諸君於廣東言語較易動
用粵東方言惟會語詞恐有詞不達意故今
如尋常談話可以將就望諸君教之此次和
國未得有良好之結果厥為對德宣戰派兵
派兵之問題因既已對德宣戰不能不派兵
交問題已加入而絕未有派兵去年十
已議和中國派兵已辦不到但派兵之目的
與參和會之目的則有非常之關係弟始初
俄國代表到巴黎有云我中國未有加入議
者弟聞之以救國為根本但一到巴黎中國
加入初時中國對於議和會專使之多寡傳
與各國相等而後來實有不同者緣各國赴
之專使多寡係分別等級者也此中等級

有五人者有三人者二人者甚至有一人者以我
中國地位而派五人者誠必極難達到之目的惟
在座諸君須知中國之地位以人數計地方計與
乎歷史上屈指而計當不出乎大國之下所欠者
惟實力而已後來各國卒定中國議和專使兩位
不得三位之希望然如巴西都有三位何以中國
反在巴西之下以此弟等不能不據理力爭惟外
人所持者謂巴西與德實戰加入國際聯盟後即
將各兵艦調出地中海處以候調用故赴和會代
表人數之多寡以當時出力與不出力為斷弟聞
之極為失望但只以我中國對於派兵雖不盡力
惟法法之華工有十五萬之多此等華工非祇作
工為然其境遇係非常之危險則中國雖未出兵
而對於華工一層可云對於各國大有幫助然此
仍未能達到良好結果其以我國無實力故耳頃
聞劉主席言將來外交有力無力全視乎國家有
實力無實力可稱為中較之言須知現今世界上
公論係有用者公理係可信者惟仍要實力以副
之如山東問題自五月初核定以後巴黎各報論
云如此辦法係屬不公及到簽押之日中國代表
乃以不簽押為爭持當初法政府向以中國人
不過口頭上頂硬不簽而到時必簽未必有如許
胆大諸君乎其實此非胆量乃吾國之生死問題
也(鼓掌)去簽字亦死不去簽字亦死之一死所
以弟就堅持不去簽押(大鼓掌擊桌且有蹈足
者)天下未必無公論無公理也弟敢謂中國之
不簽字係為最好法子然舍此而外亦別無他法
矣此後外人間有問我輩何以不簽字於和約之
上者吾等將此中苦衷具告之而果也各國報紙
公衆輿論皆為中國鳴不平矣皆稱中國為有膽
量矣外人多以是非為准不惟威權者今美國參
議院有保留山東之問題矣英法兩國政府亦有
表示保留之端倪矣此乃國際上最好機遇然其
結果實一時難以講出者緣外交手續千變萬化
然敢信各國此後對於中國必有特別之表示真
誠之意見有此表示復有此意見弟敢謂為我中
華全國一心一德有以致之(鼓掌)至中國各省
對於拒絕簽字之兩電不接到千萬緘此足見
全國一致也(鼓掌)此次和會辦理手續弟欲乘
此時機對各位略談數句緣吾輩常被外人詰問
(目下南北問題如何)弟聞此語心中極為難過
弟願中國要人取消爭權問題化除意見此係
弟一人意見即大多數人意見也進一步言之要
我國民一心一德一致對外中國前途方有希望
舍此無別法矣(衆大鼓掌)至邇來地方上各報
紙與文壇上屢言中國(腐敗)(亡)等字樣
謂到中國實無絲毫之希望樣子此係灰心於國
家所謂自暴自棄者也弟近來見有西人政治家
著述一種言論足為我國人作榜樣者其說為何
即云世界上國家能保存其國不致亡國者人命
土地兩樣尚列之為第二問題其第一首要問題
係(鐵)與(煤)而已今日世界大國者為英法美
查美國以煤為最多實有二千五百萬兆噸數英
國次之而我中國所有煤鐵亦不下一千九百萬
兆噸數諸君知煤與鐵之重要乎就以與人對仗
為言所有兵艦軍械無一不為鐵與煤是賴而經
營商業為商務上之競爭有機器製造方能多出
物件與人爭持又非鐵非煤不能辦到也吾聞此
書後對於我中華民國有非常之感觸有非常之
希望但中國地大物博雖有如許煤鐵如許礦產
始終埋沒於地中無人肯發掘開掘任令此極大
寶源埋於地中不誠可惜哉弟敢謂必要有一
良好政府實力保護生命財產者而人民則不惜
投資而開礦與辦實業其發達真不可限量也
(大鼓掌)弟歷經過星架坡大霹靂南洋各埠見
我國華僑多能與辦實業以致富者何以中國人
反不能在中國內地謀圖發展也無他外人政府
有實力保護人民之生命財產而人民得以用其

心力費其光陰磨其心志為經營其事業故有如此
效果吾中國若能以此煤開此礦弟敢謂十年
以後中國即非常發達能擠在強國之列(鼓掌)
或謂中國無良好之政府則倚靠何人余謂人民
不自發奮則已如能一心一德彼此化除權利問
題而謀久遠之計畫則人民有權監督政府矣(大
鼓掌)弟敢謂中國處今日之地位能出辦事
者係(中級)人民此中級人民為何非謂有爵位
者也又非謂苦力之流也中級云者乃學商家
與資本家是也由此中級人物出來操權如商會
可以代表商民全體弟願此中級人以中國為
責任將一塊荒蕪之土地一變而為膏腴之區若
學商家資本家肯同心協力以救國為根本則
必以振興實業為前提此都在貴商會劉君三君
身上弟更敢謂能振興實業者為中國之腰骨人
無腰骨則一身不能堅立國無腰骨則一國不能
富強也貴商會劉君二君乃今日中國之腰骨也
吾願借此酒敬祝諸君前途萬福云云演畢座中
鼓掌之聲如雷後劉主席又起而答詞曰弟今代
表各位多謝各專使到叙并謝王君之詳細指導
頃聞王君所言可謂對症發藥中國今日處此地
位必要人民一心一德若人民分心則國家無力
則各專使將來辦理之外交手續棘手也吾國之
中級人民確係最為重要者近有俄國激烈派來
中華做下等人民工夫專使云切不可學他否則
要預備在亡國之地位無家可歸矣劉君又曰
吾今再代表各位敬于使一杯祝各專使萬歲請
諸君一齊起立於是各人皆起立舉杯致敬畢時
十點後鐘方散會 王專使即乘車坐兵船由省
待至廿一號方回港而陸魏二君亦於昨早乘皇
后輪往滬取途進京

循序錄

張雲
心傳外科
用特表彰
劉鑄
陳伯
余育

諧著

為重宴桌鳴盛典咨文 (戲)

竊案事。竊維中華立國。雖號民主。而
者。非獵嘯之輩。即狗盜之雄。綠林無
。梁山即為常路。久已習非成是。不必
。我瞻四方。虎而冠者滿坑滿谷。
。當不數屠狗之無賴。兇豎之野人
。國家治化。以人為瑞。養老從優。故千變
。於清廷。四友之封。基於洪憲。在昔科
。人之典。選士之階。往往有重宴桌林。
。重遊泮水。藉以潤色鴻業。藻繪
。山川生色。為宗族光寵。乃自鼎革而
。星移。髮早已離身。翎頂何能冠首。
。不吝金於虛化。猶愛告朔之
。知名實俱亡。踵而行之者。趾且相接
。梁上之君子。忽為衙內之長官。弟兄
。為羽悉編隊伍。富貴而兼壽考。福
。侯。分外何求。此間極樂。故凡為皇
。無所事。惟好寫字。或且讀書。附庸
。表示溫文之態。其幕虛名也如此。
。所以。投其所好。錫以優典。龍以虛
。自匿荏苒。及周花甲。勿謂實原之杖
。斷之筵。美其名曰重宴桌。聊紀實
。舉。適合時勢。洞中羣情。贊助必多。推
。相應備列議案。咨行貴院。請予同意
。會表決。備文咨覆。以利進行。政界幸
。眾議院。

班本

海殺機 (五十一續) (七少)

上唱)坊東推余為地保。榜來僅够幾沙
。所有事數余到。(埋位介唱)有也冷飯殘
。榜。(白)鄙人姓蘇名包。因為上了兩口
。可謀生。多得各街坊體貼。叫我在呢
。名地保。年中除食鴉片煙之外。僅够兩
。我的老婆。一的都係臨時召集。暗駛
。飯養嘅。如果要養埋老婆添。真係唔
。養。吳屋略。閒暇無事。不免出到街頭
。時則可。(唱)麻雀近來真正盛。到處都
。出到門前忙看定。(做手作張望介
。有多人聚集事難明。(白)吓。出到街
。前邊有咁多人聚集。乜野事幹呢。唔
。西老舞馬。等我行前去睇吓正得。(白
。身介白)呀。我估咁多人睇乜野嘢。原
。死婆屍首在此。呢個死婆好似未
。既。不知何處人氏。因何死在呢處呢
。介白)哦。頸上有勒傷痕跡。被人勒
。呀。呢件人命案。我做地保本該要去
。方官驗屍為好。即刻走去衙門報官
。做手介) (仍未完)

粵謳

閒無事 (義少)

閒無事。最好係行街。行街睇野。最係開懷。我
。地女人生出。係要隨街擺。有咁好花容。唔擺
。吓就罷。(晒平聲)食書兩門。有男子倚賴。男
。人生出。係要替女人捱。噉錢翻去。畀我地買
。花來戴。咁至成世界。唔打扮得老婆光靚。個
。個就好衰牌。

小說

飲者之跨灶英 (廿六續) (亞蘇)

梁曰。若是則不妨試行之。事苟能成。余當焚
。君債券也。阿笙曰。請乃歸告其庶母曰。余昨
。與友人梁某遇。據言渠家擬請一傭婦。余曩耳
。庶母言。欲傭工以自給。因為庶母作介紹。梁
。友不却。故返家通報耳。翠屏畧詢梁氏家世。
。阿笙具告之。翠屏即隨梁往。既至。阿笙暗
。書券與梁。並囑梁勿違函弄。宜緩待時機以
。圖之。梁唯唯。阿笙乃去。翠屏在梁家。家人待
。之。不與諸傭伍。翠屏心頗怪詭。初以為阿笙
。與主人交好。愛屋及烏。故有此異數。諸婢僕
。均與主人同桌食。而翠屏獨與焉。且梁每
。有使令。弗使諸婢僕。惟使翠屏供役。一若僱
。翠屏至家。專為梁某服役者。梁待翠屏極厚。
。凡有所使令。必柔聲怡色以召之。與對於諸婢
。僕厲聲叱喝。稍或忤之。捶楚立至者。誠有天
。壤之別焉。翠屏極感梁德。以為主人另眼相
。看若此。不知何以報德也。而梁漸入以游詞。
。翠屏初不以為忤。以為主人喜諛諧。故作此笑
。語耳。且感主人厚遇。豈宜以言語之失。報以
。惡聲。故對於梁某游詞。祇為為弗聞。未嘗拂
。之也。梁氏以翠屏無忤色。以為有機可乘矣。
(仍未完)

滑稽語

議和 (玩)

夫與妻不睦。每夕相背而宿。一夜夫忽自言曰
。余渴望和平久矣。今特派中間人調和。幸勿
。見却。妻曰。中間人耶。何在。夫但笑不語。
。妻曰。噫。是必王揖唐這廝。吾決抵制之。夫默
。然。

制憲 (卷)

某議員昨飲於東堤。妓笑之曰。君等日言制憲
。到底是用糖製的。還是用糖製的。議員未及
。答。旁一妓曰。想必用醋。議員鼓掌曰。到底是
。你聰明。不吃醋則無爭。無爭則憲法早經成熟
。還來制他甚麼。

小聞

夫婦雙遭火劫之慘聞 昨得友人來函。謂

暹羅人之風俗

暹羅土人。骨相體格。與馬來人相似。色雖黑。
。不如印度人之甚。面頗扁平不秀。乏勇敢之
。氣。其體格之弱。與天然之風土氣候有關。而
。男女無別。實其重大之原因。據某醫師之經驗
。土人之病者。五十人而四十九。要皆種因於
。花柳。故暹羅人概稱之為登徒子。而不敢辭。
。此其柔弱。豈無故哉。暹羅風紀之頹敗。至可
。慨歎。其在土者。後宮數百。官庭亦至不潔。某
。先皇太子。年十八。畜侍妾八人。卒以墮命。熱
。帶人民。謀生易而性淫。亦固其所也。暹羅土
。人。有貴族僧侶平民奴隸之四階級。貴族由世
。襲。多有田地及貨財。僧侶雖於世無關。然以
。其國為佛教國。非常尊貴。其官吏必須由僧侶
。出身。即國王於太子時。亦必須歸依僧侶。
。以過佛門。至於平民。躬耕而食。溫飽無事。則
。出入於賭場。以消磨其歲月。奴隸之制。雖已
。廢除。而其實際。與前無異。蓋以供貴族之奔
。走鞭笞而已。

新發現之海島

客有自閩省來者。談及經商臺灣時。一日風作
。船飄至一島。計其地約在臺灣之南六千海里
。島中竟得一種土人。長六英尺有奇。無衣服。
。無居處。男女雜處。不以為羞。喜食泥。而及身
。均作黑色。見人來殊不懼。聲嘶似迎客。
。有拾泥以敬客者。島中多山。少森林。亦有獸
。類。大如犬。頗馴伏。客得其一。以不知何法。
。獲帶回國中。留連島者凡三日。風定遂行。
。有食該島泥者。謂有鹽味無土氣。想亦地氣

arrived in Hongkong from Canton at noon yesterday on a private car, specially detailed by order of the Military Governor of Kwangtung. Dr. Wang was accompanied by Mr. Wang Hing-yue, M.P., Senator Chu Nin-chu, Mr. W. J. Chen, private secretary to the Peace Delegate, and Mr. Hsin Wang, editor of the *Canton Times*. The party were met at the Kowloon Station by Dr. Arthur W. Woo, Mr. Shinshi Hsu, and Mr. Tsao Lin-sung.

Dr. Wang called on His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong soon after his arrival and afterward took lunch with Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Dr. Wang was the guest of the Chinese Club yesterday afternoon, and the Chinese Y.M.C.A., last evening. He leaves for Shanghai to-day on the *Empress of Asia*.

While at Canton on Tuesday, Dr. Wang made eight speeches and attended several meetings and dinners, including one arranged by the Canton Government and another by returned students, of whom the Peace Delegate himself is a distinguished representative.

INTERESTING SPEECH ON THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour on Sunday by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Wang made interesting references to the failure of China to obtain satisfactory results at the Peace Conference.

The Hon. Mr. Law Chew-pek, who presided, in proposing the health of Dr. Wang, Mr. S. T. Wei (another delegate) and their associates, expressed the deep regret of the Chamber that H.E. Mr. Luk Tsang-sheng was unable to be present; his absence rendered the enjoyment of the evening incomplete. He expressed the hope that Mr. Luk would soon recover as the Chinese looked to him, among others, as one well fitted to foster the interests of China. He extended, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, a warm welcome to the Peace Conference delegates. There was no doubt, he thought, the right men had been chosen for this important task. They all understood what difficulties the delegates were confronted with, especially on the Shantung question. They fought hard for the rights of China, yielding not an inch of ground in what was clearly a losing fight. The work that they did evoked the admiration of the world, and helped to awaken the conscience of the more friendly nations. The peace had been signed, not on the surface of things China did not succeed in obtaining all her objects and aspirations, but this was not due to superior intellect or greater diplomatic dexterity or to higher statesmanship, but to a host of circumstances, influences and forces against which moral force beat in vain. All in China, richly understood the situation, and they realised that, if one wants one's rights restored, one must not rely upon the assistance of others, but upon one's own efforts.

Dr. C. T. Wang, who rose and read a paper, expressed himself in the warmest and most friendly terms for the delegates who had been sent out to the Peace Conference. He also expressed regret that he was unable to attend. If China did not secure the best results out of the Peace Conference, he said, it was because much depended upon the question of whether or not the Allies did or did not send troops to fight. When China joined the Allies, it was supposed that she would send troops, but as a matter of fact she never sent any. When the Armistice came, it was too late for her to do anything in that direction. This failure to send troops influenced the deliberations of the Conference. At first she heard from the representative of Russia that China was not to be admitted to the Conference at all. Fortunately, on his arrival in Paris, China was accepted as a number of delegates to be allowed to attend. It was also rumoured that the number of delegates was to be allowed to China would be the same as to all other countries. But this turned out to be untrue. In fact, the number was restricted according to the grades into which the different nations were relegated. Some grades were allowed five, some three, some two, and others only one. In regard to China, they knew that it would be very difficult to attain to the five-man grade. If they considered it only from the viewpoint of population and the size of the country, China should not come much after the Great Powers. But only one actual service rendered was considered. Eventually, it was decided that China was to have only two chief representatives—not even three. But when a country like Brazil was allowed three representatives, that was not in China's favour, because that nation had done more for the League of Nations than China. It was strongly urged that the so-called Brazils throw in her lot with the Allies, she placed at their disposal the whole of her Navy. Thus, the number of delegates was regulated by the amount of actual service rendered. They (the delegates) were greatly disappointed, but even in the question of sending troops, although they could not do much, China had sent 180,000 labourers to Paris, and

China's international dealings would depend on the material strength of the country. It was true that, nowadays, right was still recognised, but there should be in existence the real strength to back it. When the Shantung question was settled by the Conference, almost all the newspapers in Paris said the decision was unfair, and when the day came for signing the Treaty, China's delegates refused upon a refusal to sign as the last resource.

At first, the French Government thought the Chinese were strong only with their tongue, and could not have such high courage as to refuse to sign.

"Gentlemen, this was not a question of mere courage. It was a question of our country's life and death." (Applause) "We would rather die without signing than also die after signing." (Loud applause) "It cannot be that right and justice are entirely absent in the world. I venture the opinion that not to sign the Treaty was the best for China. We were unable to find other means. Ever since that time, whenever any foreign people enquired of us the reasons for having refrained from signing, we had the opportunity of stating our case. Thus, the Press of all nations expressed their sympathy with China, and said that China was a courageous nation. There are many people in foreign countries who fear neither force nor threats, but respect fairness. You know that the Senate of the U.S.A. have already decided to exclude the Shantung clause from the Treaty. The Governments of Great Britain and France have also expressed their willingness to help to secure the restoration of China's rights. These are good signs in our international outlook, but what the actual outcome will be is very difficult to say. Inasmuch as in international dealings conditions change almost from day to day. All that I can say is that, in future we can expect genuine friendly treatment from the other countries. In view of this, I hope that all my compatriots will work for the future good of our country as one man. I know that in the matter of our refusal to sign the Treaty, the country is absolutely unright, judging from the thousands of telegrams and letters the delegates received from the different provinces.

"I would like to take this opportunity to say a few words on the differences existing between the North and the South. I have been questioned by foreign friends in regard to the situation and I found it very difficult to give an answer. I will force the allotment of power and gain and I am sure that this hope is shared by the large majority of the people. Let me give one step further. I wish to see the whole country united for one single purpose—the purpose of preserving her national rights. In unity alone can we hope for the country's salvation. (Applause) Recently, a good many of our newspapers called our country 'deceitful' or 'lying' or 'some such epithet.' This shows a frame of mind entirely devoid of hope, and this is what is called losing oneself by self-complacency. Lately, I have read a book on national wealth and economies in their relation to Government, and this book should be read by my compatriots. It said that people in preserving the life of a country, the paramount factors are iron and coal. Now, in regard to these two commodities, the U.S.A. has the richest; then comes the British Empire; and then China. The uses to which iron and coal can be put are innumerable. For instance, iron was used for the manufacture of the machinery of the time of peace they are required for the making of machinery, and for numerous other articles of everyday use. After reading this book, I entertained great hopes for the future of China, but, although China possesses immense quantities of iron and coal, other minerals they are still hidden deep down in the bowels of the earth, and unless someone will dig them up, these treasures will be valueless to the country. Is not this a great pity? In order, however, to enable the people to develop these resources, there must be a good Government capable of extending adequate protection to life and property. When this exists, the people will freely use their money for developing the natural resources and promoting the industry of the country. Thus there will be no limit to the prosperity of China. In the different places I have been to, such as the Straits Settlements and Hongkong, I find that the Chinese residents become wealthy through their individual efforts in promoting industry in such places. How is it that the Chinese have been unable to do likewise in their own country? It is because the foreign Governments under which they live extend to them proper protection, so that they can pursue their calling peacefully. In this way the Chinese can give all their thoughts and their money and their time to business. If, in the same way, China can open up her coal and other mines and use them to good advantage, I have no doubt that, after ten years, she will experience unimagined prosperity and take her place among the Powers of the world. (Applause)

China's international dealings would consist of, not the peasants, nor the coolie class, but of the merchants, capitalists and the educated men. If this class of people will work for the common wealth, much good will result.

"For instance, a Chamber of Commerce can represent and protect the interests of all the merchants. I hope that this class of people will consider it their duty to turn what is now a tract of barren land into one of fertility. These people should unite to save the country, and their first work should be an earnest endeavour to promote industrial activities in the country. This duty rests to a great extent on the Hon. Mr. Leau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook. The people who are capable of developing the industry of a country are the backbone of the country." (Without the backbone, a man cannot stand erect. Without its backbone, a country cannot be prosperous and strong.) I liken Messrs. Leau and Ho and you, gentlemen, to China's backbone. (Applause)

DINNER AT THE CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Woo presided and there were over 75 guests at the dinner given by the members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by Dr. C. T. Wang. The after dinner speeches were in Cantonese.

Dr. Woo, in proposing the toast of the guests of the evening, mentioned the fact that Dr. Wang was the son of a Christian pastor and had always taken an active part in social work. Dr. Wang had at one time been the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China, and had often visited Hongkong in that capacity. He was also an ardent supporter of the Chinese Republic, and after holding various posts in Peking, he rose to be the Vice-Speaker of the Senate.

Dr. Wang, who was received with great applause, commented by referring to the business of China and the multitudinous population she possessed. He referred to the early civilization of the country, and stated that to-day a new era had opened up for China, an era of prosperity and contentment. He compared the size of China to that of Europe, stating that China could not only contain the whole of Europe but another Germany and France as well. The salvation of China lay in the fact that it had one common spoken language, spread through all the provinces of China, and understood by her great population. The reason why America was so great to-day, not only in wealth but in social status, was due to the fact that she had one common language by which her population was bound together. Language was an important factor in uniting the people together, and China had that advantage. The great teachings of Confucius had knit them together into one indivisible whole and they were all guided by them. In regard to Shantung it was very important to China that she should get back that province, as it was the birth place of Confucius who had done so much for the cause of education in China. While he was in Paris he had spoken to the Peace delegates of other countries concerning Shantung and had related to them its history and the way the Chinese regarded the Province. The delegates were impressed and had hypnotised to do their best to get Shantung returned to China. Japan and to right whatever to remain. Shantung, even though she had taken the land from everybody in illustration of this meaning he stated that it a robber stole something from a person and another robber stole it from him; the second robber had no right to it. It belonged to the original owner. That was the case of Shantung and the country which had that province now ought to return it, if it did not wish to earn a title full of opprobrium. In 1914 China had intended sending soldiers to capture Tsingtao but was dissuaded by another country, who put forward the plea that international complications might ensue. China could very well have captured the place, but Japan respected it and took it. She, however, had no right to this land. It is claimed to be right of conquest, then England, France and Italy could claim the right to Serbia, and Korea, however, had done what was right and had returned the lands to their original owners. Japan, on the contrary, stuck to her claim, though she had no right to it. Tsingtao was not captured by one nation alone, but by the combined efforts of the Allies. British troops had fought and had shed their blood for it, but he thought that Japan ought to return the land to its original owners.

Dr. Wang next mentioned the part which China had played in the war. It was only a small part, nevertheless China had shouldered a portion of the burden and had sent 180,000 labourers to France of whom over 4,000 had died. China could, therefore, claim that she had shed her blood in the cause of liberty. The French Government had been very generous in giving a plot of ground for a Chinese burial place, and that plot could be considered as part of China, because her sons were buried there.

The work of the Y.M.C.A. during the war deserved a special word of praise, for that organisation had looked after the welfare of the Chinese labourers and had done everything in its power to make them comfortable and happy. He also referred to the fact that Chinese students who were being educated in England and America had helped in no small degree by becoming interpreters, translators, etc., in the Chinese Labour Corps.

Dr. Wang urged the people to assist the Government in a calm and collected way to do all in their power to get back the birthplace of their revered ancestor. Confucius devised some means of getting back that land. He emphasised the point that individual integrity, honesty of purpose and good character were of the greatest importance to a nation. If that nation were to continue in strength and prosperity, every citizen of the Chinese Republic should try to follow the principles laid down by Confucius and then only would China be able to forge ahead, winning the esteem and respect of the other nations. (Applause)

Mr. Wai Ma-kai, proposing the toast of the other guests, said that China was proud of Dr. Wang who had shown by his integrity his great intellect, and his attachment to his country. He paid great men as any other country. He paid tribute to the ministerial manner in which Dr. Wang had steered China through the Peace Conference, not only bringing credit to himself, but reflecting it on the nation. (Applause)

Mr. S. W. Ho spoke in a similar strain, after which the gathering broke up.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S FAILURE AT THE CONFERENCE

POSITION OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS.

In view of the interesting speech made by Dr. C. T. Wang on Sunday last, fully reported in our yesterday's issue, the following translation of a thoughtful article from our Chinese contemporary the *Hongkong Chinese Commercial News*, will be read with interest:—

The principal cause of China's failure at the Peace Conference was internal strife, which led to instability in the position of the Government. It may be remembered that shortly after the war broke out the late President Yuan Shikai wanted to join the Allies, but a certain Power opposed the project. The Upper and Lower Houses also showed strong opposition on account of their quarrel with the then Premier, Tuan. Thus, China had to remain in the position of a mere looker-on. Although ultimately, China threw in her lot with the Allies on the invitation of America, she did not work heart and soul for their cause. Even at that time, a certain Party was still favourably inclined towards Germany, and made use of German money to stir up trouble in the country, which eventually resulted in a split between the North and the South and embarrassed the Central Government. For this reason our country was unable to dispatch troops to aid the Allies but could only send labourers and commodities. Even in the matter of sending labourers, the Government was beset with numerous difficulties. Most of the 150,000 labourers that went to Europe were actually recruited in the country by the foreigners concerned, and not sent by the Government. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Powers at the Conference considered the services rendered by China to be small, and accordingly treated her with contempt. Had the people of China supported President Yuan when he wanted to join the Allies, instead of opposing him for self-interest, the nation would have reaped a benefit a hundred times greater than what it has actually obtained. Had such happened, there would have been no need for us to look to others for support. For our defeat at the Conference, in regard to the Shanghai question, should we not put the blame on those who opposed Yuan's project? From the speech delivered by Dr. C. T. Wang at the banquet given in his honour by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, it could be gathered that he had been impressed and affected by the present state of affairs. He said that whenever he was asked by foreigners when the North and the South would compose their differences, he was at a loss to find an answer. A country without a proper Government is like a body without a head. It is a dead thing. If a nation is divided against itself, how can one expect others to regard it as a nation at all? Self-interest is small interest; the interests of the country are paramount. How is it that a certain number of important personages still take part in internecine strife, disregarding the welfare of the country? Dr. Wang said that the strength for preserving the country lies with the middle-class. Unfortunately, this middle-class is on the one hand, repressed by powerful officials and politicians, and on the other, is being regarded with animosity by the ignorant stratum of the people. They are, therefore, situated in a position of danger, and are afraid to go forward. Under the circumstances, how can they manifest their abilities? As a common saying has it, the dog is driven into a *cul-de-sac*. The middle-class are today in this position. Will they get out of it, and go straight ahead? Let us hope that they will!

電信課長

大臣

次官

政務

通商

條約

人事

會計

文書

西経援



要復書

濟

のり付子洋調

香港老 有年三月 昔前三月

留外務大臣 鈴木總領事

茅三子号

最近日米関係は、
先般閣下駐米大使の軍務に
加り、北米電報の閣下
選考法案討議中、突然
改訂説明に、選考法改正
も、実行せられ、再々
要復書

如才の喜流、威權の侮蔑、これ等々の上、復
合、尤も地勢、才力、思の、其、意、外、交
肉、然、三、周、之、後、の、復、固、の、生、之、の、故、是
少、理、由、を、上、の、記、す、驚、久、キ、批、評、す、り
ト、思、考、の、外、務、有、い、之、を、最、最、極、端、に、す、り
ト、多、ク、事、件、ノ、如、キ、の、基、根、概、ニ、社、会、一、切、ニ
附、ス、(キ、モ、ナ、リ、ト、謂、ヒ、目、下、大、肉、然、大、勢、働
固、然、ナ、リ、辨、ニ、社、會、主、義、ノ、徒、之、ニ、加、ハ、ル、ニ
能、ク、最、モ、然、リ、ト、又、現、内、閣、ノ、之、方、禁、遏、上
廿、令、憲、力、ヲ、備、フ、モ、不、得、言、ん、ル、モ、如、何

北海國之三代上毛此方針以外ニ出ル能
ハズヤ

電信課長

大臣

五八四一 暗

香港發 大正九年四月廿七日後 五五五
本署著 廿八日前 七三〇

次官

内田外務大臣

鈴木總領事

政務第三課

政務

第五八号

通商

條約

情報

人事

會計

文書

要復條約書濟

浦潮 控ヶん 密兵武装解除之園シ初メ
テ當地 デイリープレス ハ日本軍憲ハ密
兵ノ攻撃ヲ以實トシ既定ノ計畫ヲ實行
シタルモノナリトシ「ジャパン」アドバタイザ
ノ記事ヲ轉載シタルガ在ハ一讀衆人ノ消
息ナシカ如シ此ノ外當地新聞ハ今迄何等
ノ批評ヲ為シタルモノナリトシ平靜ナリ同時

コソシツスハ外務省公表文ノ要点ヲ掲載
セシカ (脱) シト全致セラレ候

電信課長
小川

大臣

次官

香港発
本年一月七日
百七五
199
内田大臣
大森總領事代理

亞細亞
歐米
通商
條約
情報
人事
會計
文書
平和條約



本月首當地於二三漢字新聞ハ日果
關係切迫セルヲ以テ日本政府ハ日支共助
交渉方リ小幡公使ヲ訓令セリト上海及
北京電報ヲ掲載シ支那ハ決シテ右懸
争ヲ渦中ニ扱カヘカラスト論セリ尚民衆機
莫然トシテ新報ハ日米同盟戰ハ支那ハ
先親日武人ハ日本軍閥ノ援助ヲ受ケル能
ハズヘシ此ノ機ニ乘シ國民ハ自決ヲ敢行ス

ハシ日本ノ侵略的武斷主義ハ世界ノ大勢
ニ逆行シ最良ノ勝利ヲ得ヘキモノニ非スト斷
セリ尤モ右電報ニ對シ在支公使ノ取消ハ
昨六日ノ紙上ニ掲ケラレタリ

外志打寸寄筒