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在漢口日本帝國總領事館

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大正十五年五月三日

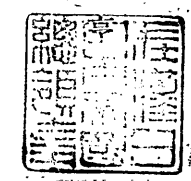
在漢口

總領事

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別紙添付



外務大臣男爵 幣原 喜重郎 殿



漢口「ヘラルド」排日の記事ニ關スル件

外務省大書記官 第283號 6.15

大正十五年四月二十三日當地「アメリカ」系英字新聞漢口「ヘラルド」ニ「メキシコ」方面ニ於テ日本人カ々々のニ殖民經營ヲナス計畫アル旨ノ記事ヲ上海英字新聞「ノース・チャイナ・デیلیー」ニユウス「紙ヨリ轉載シ右ニ關シ再ヒ從來常套ノ排日の宣傳ニ努ムル乎ノ傾向アル社説ヲ掲ケタルニ依リ（別紙甲覽乙覽參照）該報導ノ眞偽ニ關シ往電第一一八號ニテ御回電ヲ請ヒタル處事實無根ノ旨ノ御回答ニ接シタルヲ以テ別紙丙號ノ通記事訂正ヲ申込掲載セシメ置キタリ尚漢口「

在漢口日本帝國總領事館

「ヘラルド」ハ今後ハ充分意思ノ疏通ヲ計ル考ニ付在御承知置相成リ度シ。

JAPANESE EBB AND FLOW

RECENT information indicates that the march of the Japanese toward the Philippine Islands is on again. From the beginning of the Great War, for a period of five years, the Japanese poured into the southern islands of the Philippines, notably the Island of Davao, in a never ending stream, until, in that province alone, there were over twenty-five thousand of them. Came the post-war slump, with its consequent fall in the price of hemp and copra, and with it the outward tide of Japanese until, in 1921, there were barely a few hundreds left there. Now they are on their way back. This is typical of Japanese immigration.

Shipload upon shipload of them have been sent out of their own country into South America, there to multiply until the sections in which they take up their abode will resemble the land of the Rising Sun itself. Mexico is now being blessed with an influx of this undesirable immigration, which once landed, takes root and threatens the very foundations of the governments in the lands on which they light. It is no wonder that the United States of America feels uneasy over the reported treaty between Mexico and Japan, whereby the Magdalena Bay section of Lower California will be handed over to the Japanese for settlement. Should this be allowed, it may be expected that within a short time after their occupation, Magdalena Bay will be equipped with a first class fortress, thousands of troops, and have its so-called business policies backed by the gunboats of its navy—thereby constituting an active menace to the borders of the United States.

A visible demonstration of the destructive policy of the Japanese government is seen here in China in connection with the tariff conference. While all other nations concerned are agreed that China *must* be allowed to improve her income by means of the proposed customs revenue increase, Japan, because it suits her interests best, stands flatly against it. Into the mind of the Japanese government enters not the slightest thought of whether such increases would benefit China, or be imperative for the peaceful reconstruction of this country. The only thought which enters the Japanese mind is—will it benefit Japan? Naturally an increase in customs revenue will not benefit Japan. Then away with it.

There is not one country in the world where Japanese have settled, which has been benefitted by their occupation. Their objective in China seems to be in creating and maintaining discord. With a unified and peaceful China their hope for conquest here is gone. A realization of this has been brought to the United States Senate, who will object strenuously to the encroachment upon nearby Mexico by the commercial and military interests of Japan.

America Aroused By Japanese Invasion Of Mexican Lands

Concession Held To Be In Conflict
With Senate Action In 1912

WASHINGTON, (By Mail)

—With relations between the United States and Mexico already near the breaking point, announcement from San Diego of a new concession to a Japanese syndicate on the west coast of Mexico threatened today to lead to new complications.

Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, indicated that he regarded the matter as of the utmost importance. He said that he would take steps at once to ascertain the facts. If it is true that Japanese interests are to gain a foothold on the shores of Magdalena bay, long regarded as an immensely valuable base, Senator Borah said it is a development to which

his committee should give serious consideration. State Department Has No News. State Department officials have had no information relative to the concession.

High officials of the department declined to comment, but indicated that they would lose no time in learning the exact situation. They were fully cognizant that reports of Japanese invasions of Lower California have threatened difficulties in the past and that the granting of the concession as just announced might easily shatter the plans of the administration for smoothing out the controversies which have arisen over Mexican land and petroleum laws.

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 4)

Information Lacking At Mexican Embassy

Information as to the concession also was lacking at the Mexican Embassy. Antonio Castro-Leal, counsellor of the Embassy, said that no advices has been received from his government either as to this particular concession or as to previous activities of the same Japanese syndicate.

The San Diego dispatches indicated that besides the 2,000,000 acres extending to the shores of Magdalena bay, involved in this grant, the same syndicate previously acquired control of 100,000 acres along the Pacific side of Lower California, only 135 miles distant from the United States border.

Washington officials were impressed by the apparent authenticity of the dispatches from San Diego. According to the press reports, Roberto Farfan, a former office holder in the government of Lower California, announced that a syndicate headed by Dr. K. O. Oriawa, a resident of San Pedro, had obtained permission to develop oil, rubber and vegetable dye resources in the 2,000,000 acre tract, the deal being arranged by Colonel R. A. Varquez, a Mexican Army officer, who obtained the grant from the Mexican government.

On the basis of this announcement, officials were inclined to the opinion that the acquiring of this valuable foothold on Mexican soil by Japanese commercial interests, would be in conflict with the Lodge resolution as adopted by the Senate on August 2, 1912.

This resolution was adopted by the Senate on the motion of the late Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, by a vote of 51 to 4, after it had been brought to the attention of the Senate that negotiations were in progress for the sale of about 4,000,000 acres of land by the American syndicate to a syndicate in which Japanese interests would be

largely represented. This situation also involved Magdalena bay. The text of Lodge's resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, that when any harbor or other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government, not America, as to give that government practical power of control for naval or military purposes."

Hankow Herald 所載 大正15年 4 月 27 日

No Foothold

April 26th, 1926.

The Editor,
THE HANKOW HERALD.
Sir,

In regards the news appeared in your paper on 23rd inst. concerning Japanese commercial interests gaining a foothold on the shores of Magdalena Bay, Mexico, and also Japanese invasions of Lower California, I beg to state that according to telegraphic information from the Foreign Office in Tokio, these alleged concessions in Mexico and Lower California are entirely groundless.

Thanking for your correction,
I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,
A. TAJIRI
Vice-Consul
Japanese Consulate General
Hankow.