

あ

電信課長

電信案

電信課長

(丙 號用紙)

平文

發電大正十年十一月六日

午後三時五分

送電番號

自八九四五

奉天經由

管主 任主 (起草大正十年 月 日)

件名

名込綴

受信 人名

發信 人名

在米 華系大使

大出

第三四〇號

大正十年貳月拾參日記録係接受

電信案

外務省

十一月五日由日領事方より加藤海軍大臣
不在中由海軍大臣より加藤海軍大臣に
六ヶ箇が德川方全權として仲立の上全米(不
少大使領事ハ抄巻)

在英大使

行電今月三十三日午後三時五分(聯電)

在法大使

在支大使

在土海軍領事

在日海軍領事

在青島領事

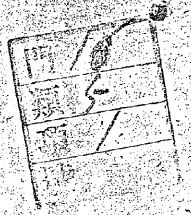
口上

在函館領事

口上

在島根領事

在野田領事



15935 (平) 奉先發 萬曆十年五月十四日 二 四三五

內田外務大臣 張作霖
外務省內田大臣轉。高橋總理大臣
鑒。頃聞。貴大臣榮膺新命。特任
首揆。不勝欣忭。貴我邦交。素稱
輯睦。從此相互提攜。自必更形親
善。特電奉賀。敬頌時祺。

一 亞
件 各 張作霖 萬曆十年五月十四日 祝意
慶送名 長 八

張作霖 萬曆十年五月十四日

王松人

し第2内閣東洋連年外務件

門類
普通
11.1.18

管區
第二課
14の巻

人公第三十八號

大正十年十月二十日

在波蘭

特命全權公使 川上俊彦



人事課

要旨付了

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

高橋新首相ノ就任ニ對スル波蘭政府ノ祝詞

ニ関シ報告ノ件

大正十年十月廿四日記録係様

去ル十一月十九日當國外務省極東部長ハ外務大臣代理トシテ本使ヲ訪問シ新内閣總理大臣高橋子爵ノ就任ニ對シ鄭重ナル祝詞ヲ述ハタルニ付本使ハ同日外務大臣ヲ訪ネ

在ポーランド日本公使館

右ニ對スル謝意ヲ表シ置ケリ右何等御参考迄及報告候 敬具

附屬書類添附

大正拾年十二月廿八日接受

亞細亞局

第一課

公一九一

大正十年十一月二十日

在芝罘

領事館事務代理荒基

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

大正十一年四月 第一課 記録係 接

日本、新内閣成立ニ對スル當地漢字新聞、詳論ニ關シ報告ノ件

日本、新内閣成立ニ對シ昨十九日當地漢字新聞ナル鐘聲報、社説欄ニ論新日本内閣ト題スル

在芝罘日本領事館

評論、掲載有之候ニ付右御参考迄別紙、通り翻譯、上此段及報告候敬具

(大正十一年四月廿八日)

REEL No. 1-0420

0010

十一月十九日芝罘漢字新聞掲載評論翻譯

日本、後繼内閣

日本内閣總理大臣原敬氏兇刃ニ墮レシ後諸元老公華府會議ノ開會目前ニ逼リタル際此ノ樁事アリシハ内外ニ對シ大ニ不利ナリトシ西園寺氏ニ勸メ出ラテ内閣ヲ組織サレニ事ヲ懇請セリ其後幾多ノ波瀾ヲ經テ高橋是清氏卒カニ西園寺氏ノ推薦ニ依リ内閣總理大臣ニ任セラレ去ル十三日拜命就任セリ吾人日本内閣ノ對支政府方針ニ關シ常ニ注目ヲ怠ラサル者ハ此ノ事實ニ對シ甚大ナル注意ヲ要ス

高橋氏ハ元大藏大臣ニシテ去ル七月六日支經濟同盟ヲ提倡シテ頗ル頭角ヲ露セリ日本一部ノ者ハ其ノ無經驗無學識ヲ濫リ極力其ノ著作ヲ反駁セリ翻ツテ惟

在芝罘日本領事館

フニ武力主義ト謂ヒ經濟主義ト謂ヒ文化主義ト謂フモ是皆固ヨリ時代ノ趨勢ニ依リ異ナルノミテ其歸スル所ハ同一ナリトノ意ナルヲ以テ注意セサルヘカナルナリ今次高橋氏ノ内閣組織ニ際シテハ日本ハ目下外交關係上緊要ノ時代ナルヲ以テ何人モ反對スル者ナシ且ツ或者謂ク彼實ニ原敬氏ノ政策ヲ繼キ得ニ又或者謂ク彼ノ組閣ハ軍閥大權ノ凋落ヲ表示スルニ足ルベシト蓋シ高橋氏ハ二十一個條撤廢ノ主張者ナリ今ヤ華府會議開會ノ時當リ所謂原敬氏ノ政策ヲ繼ギテ不變ナルヤ否ヤ其ノ態度果シテ如何原敬氏ノ死後日人中全氏ノ平和論ノ實行並理想家ナリシヲ稱讚スル者アリ而シテ高橋氏ハ軍備制限問題ニ對シテ原氏ト全様ナリヤ其ノ政策モ亦將ニ大ニ世界ノ期待ニ違背セサルヲ得ベキ乎

(大連小林文七支店印行)

門類
項
號

亞細亞局

第一課

歐米局

第二課

寫

大正十一年三月三十日

内田大臣

(已號用紙)

在米大使

在佛大使宛

在新加坡總領事

亞細亞
件名
歐米局
歐米局
歐米局

情報 (新聞所報) 政友會相談役會席上高橋總裁ハ政府ハ一意専心
大政ノ衝ニ當ルモノニシテ世間ニ噂サル、内閣動搖說ハ流言蜚語ニ
過キス我輩ノ決意ハ以心傳心自ラ明白ナラシムト説キ横田幹事長モ更
ニ激刺タル元氣ヲ以テ現内閣ヲ維持スヘキノミト語レリ

外務省

門類
項目
39

普通
受第 39 號
11. 4. 28

附屬書類添附
歐裔
第三課

公信第二七號

大正十一年三月三十日

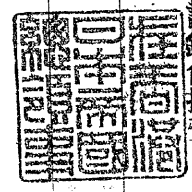
大正五年五月 四日記録係接

綴込名簿

票一付了

在香港

總領事代理 郡司喜一



外務大臣白爵内田康哉殿

概要
綴込
本寫
参照

第四十五帝國議會ニ付スル會
地英字新聞論說送附ノ件

第四十五帝國議會ニ付スル會
地政廳ニ

機關紙ト Daily Press ニ別紙切取、此

論說ヲ下シ居リ候條右御參考送茲

ニ及御送附候

敬具

在香港日本總領事館

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A DISORDERLY PARLIAMENT

BEFORE the war Austrian Reichsrath was noted as the most disorderly Parliament in the world. Its place would seem to have now been taken by the Japanese Diet, which, renowned before for its scenes, has this year surpassed itself. The Diet only meets for three or four months every year and occupies a very negative place in the Constitution, the Bills placed before it by the Government being measures that have to be passed, whether the Diet is in agreement with them or not. Occasionally slight amendments are allowed to be made as a sop to representative government, but rejection of the measures is an impossibility. Once, when the Government had a very recalcitrant Diet to deal with and it seemed possible that the Budget would be rejected, a higher power was invoked, and an Imperial message to the Diet instructing it to pass the Budget produced the desired result. But such extraordinary measures are not often required, the Government, by means that can be surmised, being always able to command a majority. Perhaps it is because of its inability to sway the policy of the Government that the Opposition tends to fall into disorder as a despairing attempt to obstruct, if it cannot defeat, the Government. The goodness or badness of the measures proposed by the Government is of secondary importance; the object is to drive out the Government and obtain the spoils of office. Of course, there are many members of the Diet inspired by higher motives, who really attempt to criticise the Government Bills from the point of view of the welfare of the country, and not their party's welfare, and it may be said that the standard of debate has risen of recent years, although party considerations still affect it to a great extent. But the disorderly element shows no signs of growing smaller and there is lacking that *esprit* which in other and more ancient assemblies unites all parties in preserving the dignity of the House.

The disorder in the Japanese Diet this year has centered round the question of the suffrage. For the past few years Bills have been introduced in the Diet for the granting of what is called "Universal Suffrage," meaning thereby manhood suffrage. Last year there was a split between the two Opposition parties on the question of how far the suffrage should be extended, with the result that two Bills were introduced, both of which were defeated. This year the split has been healed, and a joint Bill has been introduced for granting the right to all men over the age of 25. Women are not mentioned, and it is thus a manhood suffrage measure. At present the suffrage is confined to persons paying over a certain amount in direct taxes, and the number of voters is extremely limited, direct taxes practically not affecting the working classes. It is claimed, not without reason, that the small number of voters is the cause of the bribery which is so rampant at elections. Increase the number of voters and it would no longer be possible for any candidate to bribe them unless he was a millionaire. This, perhaps, is the strongest argument that the supporters of the measure have to adduce. Whether there is a demand for the suffrage among the people themselves it is difficult to say. Every year suffrage meetings are held at the time the Bill is introduced into the Diet, and crowds collect in the vicinity of the Diet while the debate is going on, but as soon as the inevitable defeat of the measure comes the agitation dies down and nothing more is heard of it for another year. No doubt there is a certain amount of prestige in having a vote for election to the Diet, and the possibility of the vote being negotiable is another attraction, but the number of persons who think that it is any business of theirs what policy the Government follows does not seem to be large. The measure is not lacking in Press encouragement, however. Practically all the chief papers in the metropolis and in the other large cities are in favour of it, and a number of them recently issued a manifesto strongly advocating the passing of the measure without delay in view of the growing unrest among the people.

That there is a growing unrest among the people cannot be denied, but whether the granting of manhood suffrage would compensate for the high cost of living and the growth of unemployment, the main causes of the unrest, is doubtful. Apparently the drafters of the manifesto think it would be a sop that would encourage the people to bear the ills they have in the hope that they would be able to right them in the near future, but the chief obstacle to reform would not be overcome—that is the low moral standard of their representatives and their subservience to the Government. The scenes that have taken place in the Diet during the debate—or rather during the introduction of the measure, for debate there was none—on the Suffrage Bill are significant. The rulings of the President of the Diet have been constantly defied, free fights have been indulged in indiscriminately, members have been assaulted in the precincts of the Diet by other members, and, generally, pandemonium has reigned.

Naturally the cause of manhood suffrage has not been improved by these tactics. When the introduction of a measure for increasing the responsibilities of the people is regarded by its supporters as an occasion for showing their irresponsibility the conclusion is reached that there is lack of sincerity and that it is merely an attempt to defeat the Government or to obstruct public business. The police authorities in Tokyo increased the sensation by surrounding the Diet with wire entanglements and driving everybody out of the neighbouring parks and squares. They also broke up all suffrage meetings and even roughly handled some of the members of the Diet who were attending them. Of course this attempt to suppress the agitation really gives it a very good advertisement, since the supporters of the measure can point to the ills that are now borne as arising out of the lack of the suffrage. It seems impossible nowadays to get any reform without some degree of violence, but the violence in this case seems to have been all on the side of the authorities, except in the Diet, where many of the members behaved more like children than responsible legislators.

電信課長

大臣

次官

亞細亞

歐米

通商

條約

情報

人事

會計

文書

平和條約

件名

綴込名 帝國内閣閣僚

5996 晴

内田外務大臣

徳川代理大使

編輯者 大正五年五月五日 七百七〇五

2
事務

分類
項目

何處
ヤ
キ

五月四日、タイムスに内閣動搖ノ同社東京通信ニ
基キ別電ヲニ七九号ノ要領ノ社説ヲ掲ゲタルカ
後、全社事實ニ相違セン所ニ述ビ、至リテハ餘
リ、幼稚ニシテ或ハ故意ニ出テタル疑アルモ夫ハ免
モ角トシテ事實相違ノ屬ニ對シテハ訂正方申入
レ置キタリ
レノアリ、郵報セリ

電信課長

大臣

次官

亞細亞

歐米

通商

條約

情報

人事

會計

文書

平和條約

件名

綴込名

5999 平

内田外務大臣

佐川代理大使

編輯者 大正五年五月五日 七百七〇五

2
事務

第二七九號

在職久シキ、且ハ政友會内閣ハ教育鐵道問題
ニ関スル内証ノ為ソ急遽瓦解セリ抑モ該内閣
ハ民主主義ニ依ル憲政ノ發達ヲ信條トシ官
僚勢力ヲ驅逐セントスル目的ヲ以テ多年畫
策努力ノ結果大隈原等ノ有力ナル首領ニ依
リ其實現ヲ見ルニ至リタルモノナルモ政治ノ實權ハ
内閣ニ存セズ不可思議ナル樂成アルカク自由
主義ノ國民ハ既ニ其成立ソ者初ヨリ失望ヲ爲
セリ政友會内閣ハ其政綱ニ拘ラス苟モ重大ナル

政策、閣レテハ衰龍ノ袖、隠ル、官僚ノ意圖ニ付
ト國民ノ輿望ヲ代表スルニトシ止テ其職ニ志ヲト
シテ遂ニ進歩主義ノ変革ヲ圖ラヌトシ得サキ
ニテ一々条ノ要求モ政友会内閣ノ仕事、掛リ巨
テ引續キ日支間、若シキ關係ヲ憂ヒシル政
策ハ其責任ニ屬ス西比利亞問題ノ紛糾、巨
額ノ軍備費、教育其他公共事業、放擲、疑獄事
件等政友会内閣ノ施政ハ今ヤ國民ノ不滿ノ
標的トナリ、自由主義シ有レ其面目ナル党
員ハ失望ノ結果脱退シテワワリ

May 2

印 2/2

members firm preparing shipment five thousand rifles mukdenward
which investigation shows intended changtsolin stop much talk
tokyo probable cabinet shuffle premier credited intention drop
four ministers replace progressiver men stop affects internal
policies only matheson

Associated newyork - 31130 takahashi reported requested resigna-
tion cabinet view formation government sympathetic his views
rupture seiyukai possible denny

31520 japan adhering policy noninterference china take unaction
might necessary without consultation powers especially britain
america observe agreement unsupply either faction arms amunition
according foroffice obata who broke visit tokyo return post
carries these instructions stop japan advised thusfar antiforeign
feeling unprevails but taking precautions common powers protect
nationals stop considered sunyatsen uninfluence present strife
owing difference cabinet regard agreement with changtsolin so
whatever result china remain unsettled stop japanese troops
available consist battalion infantry hankow 1100 men distributed
peking tientsin shanghaiwan along peking mukden railway and
battalion tsingtao stop division stationed dairen sixbattalions
along south manchurian railway denny

Times london - extraordinary political situation developed tokyo
result seiyukai party intrugue wrangling may result early resigna-
tion government stop outstanding feature proposal sacrifice
certain ministers which sequel dissensions last session arising
out educational railway extension bills which aroused keenest
party strife stop premier determ construction
early signs whereof large numb

3

past fortnight stop asahi political correspondent states among
proposed changes general barontanaka reappointed ministerwar
mistermidzuno civil administrator chosen education while baronden
formosa enter cabinet finance portfolio presently held premier
stop countoki justice reported vating cabinet unwill recognise
forced resignations present ministers education railways beheld
seiyukai party leaders stop gravity situation lies unonly resigna-
tion cabinet but threatened breakup seiyukai further example
failup party system japan penlington

官報

號外

大正十一年六月十二日

月曜日

印刷局

敍任及辭令

●大正十一年六月十二日

海軍大臣海軍大臣從二 加藤友三郎

任内閣總理大臣兼海軍大臣

海軍大臣海軍大臣從二 加藤友三郎

任内務大臣

從四位勳一等市來 乙彦

任大藏大臣

任司法大臣

任文部大臣

從三位勳一等荒井賢太郎

任農商務大臣

陸軍步兵中尉從三位勳三等子爵前田 利定

任逓信大臣

任鐵道大臣 司法大臣從三位勳二等伯爵 大木 遠吉

依願免本官並兼官

内閣總理大臣兼大臣子爵 高橋 是清

客通

内務大臣 床次竹二郎

文部大臣 中橋徳五郎

農商務大臣男爵 山本 達雄

逓信大臣 野田卯太郎

鐵道大臣 元田 肇

依願免本官

從三位勳一等子爵 高橋 是清

正三位勳一等男爵 山本 達雄

特ニ前官ノ禮遇ヲ賜フ

海軍大將從二位勳一等功二級男爵 加藤友三郎

特ニ現役ニ列セシム(以上六日十内閣)

官報號外 大正十一年六月十二日(明治三十五年第三種郵便物認可)

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外秘收第一〇三四號

大正十一年六月十三日

新内閣ニ對スル在苗英米人ノ

感想、聞スル件

新内閣ニ對スル當地在苗英米人ノ感想ヲ綜合スルニ
如シ

記

加藤男ノ人格手腕ニ共ニ吾人ノ等々賞讃セル處ナルガ
這次首相タルヲ知ルニ及ビ好宰相ヲ得タルトシテ日本ノ
爲メ衷心ヲ欣喜、堪エザレ次第ナリ 夫、華府會

議、於テ博シク名聲、如キ、全ク牙エタル外交的ノ手
腕、所有者タルヲ立證スル處ニシテ日本ノ現況ヲ
考察スルニ全男ヲ除キテハ首相トシテ他ニ適任者
ヲ認ムルニ難カルヘシ、次ニ吾等外人ノ立場トシテ喜
ブ處ハ内田外相ノ留任ニ決セル事ニシテ日本ト諸
外國トノ間ニ目今幾多ノ問題介在スルモ外相ノ
留任ニ依リ此等諸問題ハ容易ニ解決スル事ト
思料セラル、此矣ハ吾等外人ノ特ニ安堵シテ現内
閣ヲ迎フ所以ナリトス

尚吾人ガ新内閣ヲ觀迎スル一理由ハ比較的堅實ナル
思想ト人格トヲ有スル貴族院議員ガ多數閣員ノ
列ニ加ハレル事ナリ 今日思想問題紛糾ニ析極
此種温健ナル思想抱持者ヲ以テ内閣ヲ組織スルハ

日本、爲メ祝福セザル可ラザル處ニテ政友會ナル大政党
ノ後援アルヲ聞クニ及ビテ更ニ安意ヲ強クスルモノナリニシ

REEL No. 1-0420

0021

門
類
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號

電受第八〇七五號 平

華盛頓發
本省着

大正十一年六月十五日 前七、〇〇

内田外務大臣

佐分利代理大使

第三八一號

十三日新聞報

(前略)

四、加藤首相就任ニ關シ「トリビューン」ハ華府會議ニ於ケル首相ノ和衷的精神ヲ賞讃シ其識見ハ日本將來ノ福利ガ過去ニ於ケル侵略的政策ヨリモ西洋諸國トノ融合協調的政策ニアル事ヲ看取スルナラムト論ジ「ブルックリン・イーグル」論說ハ新首相ノ選任ハ日本ニ於ケル進歩的有識政治分子ノ勝利ニシテ華府ノ歡迎スル處ナ

(已號用紙)

外務省

(已號用紙)

リト述ベ「タイムズ」論說ハ華府會議ノ成功及日米關係ノ改善ハ加藤首相ニ負フ所多シ會議諸條約ノ遵守ニ於テ氏ニ過クルモノナカラム但華府會議ニ於テ解決シ得ザリシ西比利亞問題ヲ加藤内閣ハ如何ニスベキヤ日本ノ撤兵ニ關スル米國ノ意見ハ加藤氏ノ親シク知悉スル所ナリト述ベ「ポスト」ハ日本ニ於ケル「リベラリズム」ノ試驗トシテ吾人ハ日本ノ西洋諸國ニ對スル政策ヨリモ其亞細亞大陸ニ對スル政策ニ注目ス可シ山東撤兵漢口撤兵行ハレタルモ對西比利亞政一策ニ就テハ未ダ變更ヲ見ズト論ジ「ヘラルド」ハ新首相ハ日本陸海軍ノ重荷ヲ輕減セシメ(脱)此機會ニ遭遇セリト述ブ

(原書ハ「宣傳關係」ニアリ)

外務省

電信課長

大臣

次官 性

亞細亞 歐米 通商 條約 情報 人事 會計 文書 平和條約

門類	5
項號	7
件名	綴込名ニ添付の閣議多々

8082 (平)

市俄吉良 六月廿三日自記録係接受

本者着 吉良 六月廿四日百五

内閣外務大臣 桑島 領事

第五三號

加藤新内閣、成立ニ関スル六月トリビューレ社説
 要領を、如シ新首相、軍閥自身ニシテ、布衣軍
 國主義ヲ奉セズ、專ラ平和ノ像徴ト友好トシ
 依リ日本ノ勤王ヲ企図セントスル有能聰明ノ近
 代的政治家ニシテ、華社會議ノ精神ヲ実行
 セントスルハ、素ヨリ支那トノ友好陸軍縮少
 西伯利亞撤兵、主張者ナリト傳ヘラレ
 労働階級ノ自覚、総選挙運動等、最近
 迄

ニ於ケル日本ノ民衆化ハ吾人ノ驚異トスル如
 ナルカ、今回ノ加藤内閣ノ成立ハ日本ニ取リテ新
 時代ヲ畫スルト言ハシヨリハ寧ろ國民的ジヤクソウニ
 於テ革命ニモ、奇シキモノモテ日本ノ國際
 的發展ヲ確保シ日米友好ヲ増進スルモノナリ云々

電信課長

大臣

次官

亞細亞

歐米

通商

條約

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平和條約

門類

門類
項目
5

件名
綴込名 彦島田周良氏

8/24 (平)

華盛頓電

内閣外務大臣

陸方利代理大使

六月廿四日 華盛頓電 内閣、更迭、華府會議
諸協定、有効ナリトシ、トシ、日中、方針、變更
事ナシ、秩序恢復次第、西、利益、撤去、
カ、エ、ビ、電報、諸、新、見、上、

電信課長

大臣

次官

亞細亞

歐米

通商

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情報

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文書

平和條約

門類

門類
項目
5

件名
綴込名 彦島田周良氏

8/15 (平)

内閣外務大臣

山内總領事

今日、内閣更迭ニ関シ、當地、有利、露、字、諸、新聞、ハ
何シモ、非常ノ、興味、ヲ、以、テ、其、成、立、ヲ、觀、測、シ、居、レ、ル、
ナ、キ、モ、漢、字、新聞、國際、教、報、外、何、等、ノ、文、筆、
ナ、シ、右、露、字、電、報、ニ、對、シ、ニ、三、紙、外、各、 批評、
ナ、リ、テ、ハ、概、要、ヲ、如、シ、

如リ、亦、ハ、オ、ス、ト、キ、ノ、エ、フ、レ、ミ、ヤ、
題、下、ニ、新聞、員、ノ、顔、面、中、ニ、軍、閥、並、ニ、官、僚、等、ノ、政、
治、家、等、ノ、名、ヲ、依、リ、近、キ、將來、ニ、於、テ、日本、施政、
方針、ヲ、豫、測、ス、ル、得、ト、ナ、シ、從、來、軍、閥、力、帝、國、主義、的、

大臣 次官 電信課長
 亞細亞 通商 條約 情報 人事 會計 文書 平和條約

政策ヲ支持の結果ヨリ日本現在ノ經濟的危機救済ハ
 官僚系ノ加藤大將ノ任務ニ非スト有リ最後ニ閣内閣總理
 大臣橋本海軍大將ノ制服ニ日本一般ノ 軍國
 政策ヲ歡迎スルコトヲ決定スル能ハス海軍 海軍
 松本露路團ニ如何ト希望スル共々ニ之ニ入ル現在
 日本トノ外交ニ海軍ニ疎外セラルルニ云々 次ニ「口」
 日本ニ於テハ内閣組織ノ困難ナル理由ヲ説明シテハ
 後高橋内閣没落後日本各新聞(續々)

件名	綴込名

8/15 内閣外務大臣 山内總領事
 答申書 大正十一年六月廿五日
 本省着 佐八、一五、
 佐二、五〇。
 附一書ニ反對書ハ一々ニ憲政會内閣ノ實現ヲ要
 望シタルニ今日日本ノ情狀カマリ見テ斯ノ如キニ畢竟
 軍閥有流ノ讓歩ニ外ナリ以テ逆ニ言論界者
 望ミ満足セラレ能ハザルコトヲ同種帝國主義ノ勝利ヲ
 指摘シ更ニ同會議會ノ多數電カ政權ヲ放棄シタル
 場合ニ反對電中ヨリ閣員ノ任命ヲ見テナラハ是レ幾分
 公道の意見ニ見テ見ル得ル内閣ノ繼續經營ニ
 日月ノ経テ難キ猶子少トモ日本ニ於テハ我々の政治情
 係ノ改善ニ資シテハ此ノ如キ新聞内閣ノ成
 立ハ正ニ吾人ノ幸ニ非ズ

大臣 次官
 電信課長
 亞細亞 歐米 通商 條約 情報 人事 會計 文書 平和條約

内閣を去るまで道路建設は二十三年は完成しない(大正最後)に
 到達するに際しては難いと言ふ上均しく管理を要する
 難い又視察路の支那材料を国際教報に(鉄路指針)
 台審議廳に在りては對ニ加藤男(人物)志勇揚(一)と云ふ現
 下日本に於テ内閣組織ニ當リ得ル最適者ト有テ内
 閣ノ受任ヲ歡迎(續ク)

件名	綴込名

要目付了 815P (平)
 本有者着 大正六年六月十日 八五
 山内總領事
 内閣外務大臣
 正光宣言之何等ノ及總省ニナリシカス(ルキ)日本
 政治家カ世界ノ大勢ニ透シテ且支那民情ノ隔障ヲ
 纏子ニ基固メ加藤氏(菅白)華府會議ニ出席
 己能ク遠般ノ消息ヲ熟知ス(ハ)抑、日本ト支那
 同文同種ニシテ日本ヨリ今日ニ於テ先達者トシテ
 學術經濟其他萬般ニ於テ支那ト提携スルニ便ナ
 ルモノアリ苟モ日本ニシテ侵略的野心ヲ持テハ
 支那リ自ラ進ニテ日本ニ接近ス(ハ)何レ必ズシテ排日

大臣 次官 電信課長
 亞細亞 歐通條 人情會文 米商約報事計書 平和條約

要
照
本
寫
留
印
送
出
給
付
通
達

第一六三號
 十古ノ、タイムス、ハ、身、証、ニ、日、本、新、
 の、因、ト、題、シ、新、内、閣、ノ、成、立、ハ、日、本、
 一、般、政、策、ノ、変、更、ヲ、伴、フ、中、否、ヤ、未、カ、
 知、ル、ハ、カ、ラ、ト、冒、頭、シ、政、反、會、ハ、政、府、ノ、
 專、制、的、官、僚、的、傾、向、ニ、反、対、シ、テ、ア、モ、ウ、ラ、
 シ、ラ、シ、ラ、標、榜、シ、成、立、シ、ル、モ、更、政、確、ク、得、
 ヲ、ル、後、執、行、ス、ル、政、策、ハ、商、中、立、場、ニ、在、ル、モ、

倫敦發
 有署名
 大正三年拾月四日 記錄係接受
 林 大使

件名
 綴込名

帝自由...

唱道、レ、テ、自、ラ、苦、痛、ヲ、根、カ、シ、ト、猶、終、リ、ニ、加、藤、内、
 閣、ニ、望、ム、處、ニ、華、府、會、議、ノ、精、神、ニ、基、キ、陸、海、軍、
 備、ノ、縮、小、ヲ、漸、行、シ、以、テ、信、ヲ、天、下、ニ、示、ス、ト、共、ニ、支、
 那、上、國、民、外、交、ヲ、開、ク、一、時、ノ、權、勢、ニ、区、区、シ、ル、ト、ナ、
 互、ニ、相、扶、ク、以、テ、日、支、兩、國、今、後、ノ、親、交、ヲ、計、ル、ニ、各、
 十、心、勿、シ、云、云

！、為ニ支配せらるる支那西北利便ニ於テ
進取政策ヲ執ルル結果國費ノ
大部尙ハ軍備擴張外ニ、為ニ使用
セラシメ國民ノ清田初執一望セシ政府ヲシ
テ眞正ノ國民代表ノ府ヲラシメル法令
ノ制定教育工本其他経済上ノ發展
等ハ殆ド顧ラズシテ然レニ國民ノ信任ヲ
失ヒ、東京暗殺シラシムル次第既レハ
起リ然レノ因ハ互解ラ見ルニ至シ
新レノ國ハ依然政友會内閣ト言フバ
果シテ進取ニ程ハシズ好ク欄立ノ政
策ヲ執リ得ルヤ中ハ之ヲ今後ニ徹ス

カレノカラズ云カト論心
在米大任ノ輕重也。

機密
2697
11. 6. 17

外秘第三四三六號
大正十一年六月十五日

大阪府知事 池松時和

内務大臣 水野錬太郎殿
外務大臣 伯爵 内田康哉殿
指定廳府縣長官殿

第二課

綴込名帝國以關國係雜件

要旨

新内閣成立ニ對スル在留支那人ノ感想ニ関スル件
左記者永年管下ニ居住シ在留支那人中ノ有力者ナルガ新内閣成立ニ関シ當府視察員ニ洩シタル感想左ノ如シ

一 大阪市西區本町ニ番町
大阪中華北幫公所理事長

支那人 王大華

余一個人トシテハ勿論支那國民全般トシテモ

加藤新内閣成立ニハ満足スル所ナリ只懸念スルハ新首相ハ武官ニシテ閣員亦官僚系故我國民中ニハ軍閥内閣ノ成立ニアラズヤト觀察スル者アルベシ又目下支那ノ政情トシテ奉直派用始以來軍閥ノ勢力衰退ニ督軍制及廢止論アル今日新内閣ノ對支方針ニハ注意スルナラン然ルニ新首相ハ我支那ニ密接ナル關係ヲ有スル大平澤會議ニハ日本代表者トシテ出席セラレ合會議ノ経過ヲ熟知シ居ラルコトトシテ支那人全般トシテ加藤男ノ内閣ニハ好意ヲ表スベシ云々

二 大阪中華商務總會々長

支那人 張友深

今回加藤男ガ内閣組織ノ大命ヲ拝受セラレタルハ我々支那人トシテ大ニ歡迎スル處ナリ之ニ及シ日本内地ニ於テハ多少ノ反對論アル

如ク觀察セラル、モ如斯場合ハ何レノ國ニ於テモ
全國民ノ満足ヲ得ルコトハ困難ナリ又日本現下
ノ政情トシテ如藤男ノ首相ハ最モ適任者ト思
料セラル殊々今首相ハ華府會議ニ於テ既定
セラレシ日支間ノ諸条約ニ重大ナル責任ヲ有セラ
ル、之鑑ミ我國民ノ好感ヲ有スルコトハ人テ更ラ
言フ俟タズ又經濟方面ヲ觀察スルニ新内閣
員ノ顔觸ニ依ルハ大變動ナキモノト信セラル、モ
若シ憲政会内閣ノ樹立ヲ見シカ忽シニテ
經濟会ノ動搖ヲ招来スルハ先般如藤男が大
命拜辭ノ報一変新聞紙ニ掲載サルヤ財界
ニ影響者ヲ及ボサントセシ豈候アリタルヨリ見ルモ
其ノ拙劣ハ止日際ヲ得タルモノト信ズシ云々
右及中(通報候也)

電信課長

大臣

次官

亞細亞

歐米

通商

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件名	ポルトランド
綴込名	第404号

ハニ

本有署名台工事六月 六月五日

武田領事

第一之語

六月廿三日記帳三接受

加藤内閣成立前後ノ情勢ハ「エトヤ」
 及「ユリペ」ニ依リ數次當地諸新聞
 掲載ニシテ一般ノ注意ヲ喚起シ居リ
 盧内閣成立ノ聲頭加藤總理ノ畢
 府會議諸條約嚴守ノ聲明ニ依リ五
 譯良好ニ赴キ十七日「エトヤ」及「ユリペ」
 日軍府會議ノ勝利ト題シ加藤内閣ノ

録録録録録録

内閣組織ハ畢庄諸條約が嚴守ニシ
 ルヲ要スルニ於テ若何ニシテ特殊ノ意
 義ヲ有スル同條約ヲ以テ補フカト爲セル
 軍用ニ對スル勝利ヲ意味スルト論ニ有
 歐洲諸國々々自國ノ利益ヲ爲政界
 トシテ畢庄條約ノ批准ヲ延引セシムル
 如キコトヲ若何ト協力ノ實ヲ示スル
 國ハ一層歐洲諸國々々経済上ノ
 援助ヲ得マサルニシテ結ビ他ノ諸新
 聞ハ論評ヲ試ミテ記事概シテ新
 聞ニ良好ナリ
 右末大臣ノ輕覺セリ

電信課長

大臣

次官

佐

要付了

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項目	1
項目	1

件名	
綴込名	南洋南洋

8344 (略)

桑港發

昭和六年六月

三日前二一〇

主款

内閣外務大臣

矢田總領事

第一二五号

今回、我内閣更迭ニ関シテ、聯合通信其他ノ貴地電報隨地当地諸新紙ニ掲載セラレタルモ當時於モ当地ニ *News* 大會開催セラレ各新聞、殆ト全紙面ヲ其記事ニ當テタル為新内閣ノ政策ニ對シ今日迄ノ迄未ダ特ニ注目ス可キ論評ヲ加ハタルモノナシ、在米大使、暗号、儘郵送セリ。

概要	
内容	
備考	

附屬書類添付
門類
管区
第三課

大正十一年六月十五日

土ホリル

総領事山崎 啓一

大正十一年七月拾一日

外務大臣内田康哉殿

新内閣組織ニ關シ新軍論評報告件
日本新内閣組織ニ關シ當地「スターブレテン」
及「アドヴァンタイザー」西英字新聞ニ概略別
紙甲乙号譯文ノ通リ論評ヲ掲ケ居茲以
候及報告候敬具
切披添付

情報
館事領總本日府ルルノホ在

普通
受第
件7.8

館事領總本日府ルルノホ在

六月九日發行「スターブレテン」紙論評
海軍大將加藤男爵、高橋、佐佐木、日本
ノ首相ニ送ハレタリ
男ノ名ニ米國ニ知レ涉レル處ナルカ男ニ華府會議
ニ於ケル日本全權一人ニシテ莫ニ賓カアル外交
家タリ貴族院議長徳川公爵、日本全權
ノ主席タリシモ男ニ日本ノ行動ノ主動者トシ
テ認メラレタリ
男ニ剛毅ノ人ナリ華府會議ニ於テ男ノ為セル
決定事項中日本國內ニ頗ル不人氣ヲ招キタ
ルモノアリ男ニ酷ク攻撃セラル、ヲ知リ全權カ
帰途太平洋洋航海中東京ニ於ケル反對派
ノ男ニ對シテ示威運動ヲ試ミント待構ヘ

在ホノルル日本總領事館

意志ノ人ナリ男若ク首相タルヲ諾スルニ於
テハ高橋首相ノ為レ得タル以上ニ日本ノ政
策ヲ定ムルナラシ

在ホノルル日本總領事館

居タルモ男ニ反對派及反對者後援者、對抗
シ華府會議ニ於ケル全權ノ行動ヲ強硬ニ
支持シ樞敏ト勇氣ヲ以テ自己ノ立場ヲ維
持セシニ依リ間モナリ反對騒キヲ沈黙セシメ
タリ
男ニ日本ニ帰ル前既ニ信任首相ニ擬セラシメ
リ全權カホク華府滞在甲我社通信員カ
日本ノ一外交官ヨリ聞キ得タル處ニ依リハ高
橋内閣ハ原前首相ノ暗殺ニヨル非常任
命ニ係リ一時的内閣タルヘリ加藤男ノ華府
ニ於ケル功績ハ當然男クシテ高橋子ノ信任
者タラシムヘシトノコトナリキ
意志ノ人ヲ要求スル今日男ハ日本ニ於ケル

在ホノルル日本總領事館

六月十三日發行「アドヴァンタイザー」紙論評
加藤男^新日本ノ総理大臣ニ任セラレタルカ男ノ任
命ニ日米西國政府ノ間ニ継続セル親睦ト諒
解トク意味スルモノト云フヘシ男ノ早ニ其功績
ニ依リ日本皇帝並ニ其ノ人民ヨリ此最高ノ
地位ニ陞サレ衷心日本ノ平和ヲ維持セムカ為
全ク民主的ニシテ且ツ米國ノ理想及風習ヲ
熟知セリ最近ノ軍備縮小會議ニ海軍大
臣タル加藤男ニ日本全權委員ノ首席トシ
テ太平洋ニ於ケル日本ノ平和的施設ノ誠實ナ
ルコトヲ表明スヘキ機會ヲ與ヘタルカ其際加
藤男ニ列席米國其他各國委員ノ尊敬及
友情ヲ獲タリ加藤首相ニ海軍大臣ヲ兼

在ホノルル日本總領事館

振ス可シトコトナルカ右ニ一層軍備縮小條約
ニ對スル日本政府ノ誠實ヲ保證スルモノナリ
加藤大将ノ首相任命ニ日本ニ於ケル平和首唱
者ノ顯著ナル功績ニシテ數年間敗衄的抗争
ヲ為シツ、アリシ軍閥ニ對スル致命的打撃
ナリト云フヲ得ニ加藤大将ニ日本ノ顯官中
平和ノ誠實ナル要求ヲ認メ且ツ日本カ戦後ノ
海軍維持ニヨル恐ニヘキ經濟上ノ逼迫ニ堪
ヘ難ニサルコトヲ認識スル第一人ナリ男ノ内
閣ニ有リユル機會ニ於テ軍閥ニヨリ攻撃サ
レ又及對党ニ全カク傾ケテ及對スルナラム下
然日本カ軍備制限條約ヲ速ニ批准スヘ
キ保證ニ既ニ表示サレ其ノ誠實實行ノ

在ホノルル日本總領事館

證據トシテ日本海軍ノ縮少ニ既ニ開始サレ
タリ加ニ藤内閣ハ米國ヨリ強テ且ツ貞摯
ナル興味ヲ以テ注視サル可シ

Japan's Premier

Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato is Japan's new premier. His appointment will mean continued friendliness and understanding between the governments of the Mikado and the United States. The new premier has risen to the highest position in the gift of his emperor and his people through sheer merit, is thoroughly democratic in that he has the welfare of all Japan at heart, and is conversant with American ideals and customs.

The recent conference on disarmament gave Admiral Kato an opportunity to express the sincerity of Japan's program for peace in the Pacific, when, as minister of the navy, he headed his country's delegation to Washington. At that time he won the respect and friendship of American and other officials attending.

Premier Kato will retain the naval portfolio, which is further assurance of the sincerity of the Tokio government with respect to the disarmament treaties.

The appointment of Admiral Kato to the premiership is a rousing victory for peace advocates in Japan, and may prove a death blow to the militarist faction which has been waging a losing fight for years. Admiral Kato was one of the first of prominent Japanese officials to recognize that there was a sincere wish for peace, and that Japan could not endure the terrific economic pressure which the maintenance of the post-war navy would entail.

It is to be expected that his administration will be assailed by the militarists at every turn and with the full vigor the opposition can muster. However, assurance already has gone out that Japan will ratify the limitations treaties speedily, and in proof of good faith, reduction of the Mikado's naval forces already has been begun.

Premier Kato's administration will be watched with keen and sincere interest from American shores.

六月十三日
アトウアライタイカイ
揚武

Japan's "Strong Man"

Admiral Baron Kato has been picked as premier of Japan as successor to Takahashi. His name is well-known here. He was one of Japan's principal envoys to the Washington conference—the strongest diplomat of Japan's very able coterie there. Prince Tokugawa, president of the Japanese house of peers—the upper branch of the Japanese parliament—was the "ranking member" but Kato was recognized as the main-spring of Japanese action.

Kato is a man of sturdy character. Some of the decisions his delegation made at Washington were immensely unpopular at home. He knew he would be severely attacked. While the delegation was on the Pacific, en route home, political opponents in Tokio were arranging demonstrations against him. He faced his opponents and their clamorous backers, stood stanchly by the acts of the delegation at Washington, and maintained his position with such a combination of adroitness and vigor that he soon silenced most of the outcry.

Even before Kato had returned to Japan, he was spoken of for premier. While the delegation was still in Washington, The Star-Bulletin was told by a Japanese diplomat then here that Kato's record at Washington made him a logical choice to succeed Takahashi, whose ministry was understood to be temporary—an emergency appointment following the assassination of the preceding premier.

Kato is Japan's "strong man," today. A strong man is needed. If he accepts—which, at this writing, is in doubt, he will shape Japan's policy to a very large degree—much more than Takahashi has been able to do.

一九三一年六月十三日
アトウアライタイカイ
揚武

亞細亞局長

大正十一年高警第二〇八八號

秘

機密
11.7.7

第一課

内閣更迭ニ對スル感想
朝鮮總督府警務長 長谷川
綴込名
各階級ノ感想ヲ摘記スレハ左ノ如シ但下層階級ハ一般ニ衣食ニ急ニシテ政治的思想ニ乏シク如此内閣更迭問題ニ付テハ無關心ナリ

一、在鮮内地人
何レノ内閣タルヲ問ハス功績ノ反面ニハ失政アルヲ免レス要ハ時代ニ適應セル諸施政ヲナシ國利民福ヲ圖リ國威發揚ニ努メ以テ國家百年ノ長計ヲ廻ラン憲政ノ美ヲ擧グルコトニ努力スヘキナリ而シテ後繼内閣組織ノ大命ハ加藤男ニ降下シタルカ憲政ノ常道上ヨリ云フトキハ後繼内閣

ハ政黨内閣タルカラス故ニ憲政會ニ於テ組織スルヲ當然トシ超然内閣ノ出現ハ憲政ノ逆轉ナリ然レトモ中間内閣出現セル以上吾人ハ憲政常道論ハ暫ク措キ彼ノ華府會議ニ於テ振ヒタル同男ノ手腕ニ期待スル處アリテ之カ出現ニツキ理論上ヨリ云為スルモノニアラス云々
ニ、朝鮮貴族及耶蘇教徒ヲ中心トスル中流階級以上ノモノ

内閣ノ交迭ハ内外他事ノ今日不祥ト謂ハサルヘカラサルモ重要問題ニ携ハリタル一ニ、大臣其ノ儘居据リタルヲ以テ政策ノ大變革ヲ未スカ如キコトナカルヘキモ由來日本政黨ハ爭權ニ没頭シ國民ノ輿論ヲ没却シ立憲ノ名ノ下ニ政黨專制

政治ヲ行ハル為國民ノ不信望トナリ延テハ外國
トノ調和宜シキヲ得ス常ニ外交上難問題ニ遭遇
シ國力ノ發展ヲ沮害シツツアルカ是日本特有ノ
政争ノ結果ナリ然レトモ吾人ハ後継内閣カ加藤
男ニ依リ組織セラレタルハ政争ノ如何ニ拘ラス
喜フ者ナリ同男ハ性温厚篤實ニレテ而モ文幹ア
リ殊ニ政治家トシテハ眞摯ニレテ寡言實行ノ士
ナリ曩ニハ華府會議ニ日本帝國ノ全權トシテ列
強ノ間ニ伍シ日本ノ國威ヲ損スルコトナク良ク
彼ノ難関ヲ切抜ケ英米ニ劣ラサル成果ヲ收メタ
ルハ稀ニ見ル異數ノ手腕家ナリ今後同男ハ必ス
ヤ華府會議ノ結果ニ基キ軍備ヲ縮少シ正義人道
ノ為ニ最公正ナル政治ヲ布カルヘク吾人此ノ點

ニ於テ日本ノ為ニ朝鮮ノ為ニ多クヲ期待スルモ
ノナリ

三、一般鮮人

内治外交共ニ復雜且多端ノ秋ニ當リ高橋首相ハ
内閣不統一ノ責ヲ負ヒ總辭職ヲ敢行スルニ至リ
タルカ朝鮮ノ現状ハ今ヤ不安不穩ノ氣分ハ一掃
セラレ漸ク文化モ産業モ駿々トシテ發達スルノ
域ニ達シツツアル何人カ否定シ能ハサル所ナリ
而シテ今後益々既定ノ方針ヲ遂行スルニ現總督
政治ニ待ツヘキモ多キトキニ當リ後継内閣ハ
前内閣ノ延長タル加藤男ニ依テ組織セラレタル
ハ吾人朝鮮人ノ為憲政會内閣出現ニ比シ遙ニ悦
ハシキ次第ナリ而モ同男ハ前閣員ノ一員ナルヲ

以テ其ノ施政ニ變動ヲ來スカ如キコトナカルハ
ク從テ總督ノ更迭モナク且水野總監ハ内務大臣
ニ荒井賢太郎ハ農相ニ何レモ朝鮮ニハ相當縁故
アリ朝鮮ヲ理解シ居ラルルコトハ朝鮮ノ為喜ハ
レキコトナリ

四、排日鮮人

吾人ハ内閣更迭ニ對シ何等痛痒ハ感セサルモ後
繼内閣ハ能ク朝鮮ヲ理解セル人物ニアラサルヘ
カラス日本政府ハ國際聯盟會議ニ於テ人種平等
ヲ主張シナカラ其ノ領土タル朝鮮ニ差別ヲ為ス
カ如キハ言行一致セス之レ即チ軍閥政治ノ齎セ
ル惡弊ナリ今ヤ海軍大将タル加藤氏首相ニ就任
セリ之レ因襲的武断政策ニ出ツルモノニアラサ

ルカ吾等民族ハ此ノ秋ニ際シ實カラ養成シ確固
タル覺悟ナカル可カラス

五、外國人

高橋内閣ハ内閣改造問題以來閣内外ノ問題トナ
リ遂ニ總辭職ノ止ムナキニ至レリ當然第二政
タル憲政會ニ依リ内閣ノ組織セラレルコトト
思ヒタルニ豈圖ラムヤ前内閣ノ一員トシテ而モ
其ノ延長トモ認メラルヘキ加藤男ニ依リ超然内
閣ノ實現ヲ見タリ固ヨリ政采諸國ニ於ケル憲政
常道論ヨリセハ政友會ニ次ク憲政會ニ於テ後繼
内閣ヲ引受クヘキカ當然ナルヘキ日本ト政采ト
ハ國情ニ於テ自ラ相違ノ點アリ彼此一律ニ論シ
難ク要ハ國家國民ノ為ノ善政ナレハ可ナリ此點

ニ於テ吾人ハ先ノ華府會議ノ有名ナル全權タリ
又崇高ナル人格ノ所有者ニシテ有名ナル加藤男
ノ手腕ニ期待スルモノナリ

六、支那人

一個人トシテハ勿論支那國民全般トシテモ今
回加藤男カ内閣組織ノ大命ヲ拜受セラレタレハ
我々支那人トシテ大ニ歡迎スル處ナリ之ニ反シ
日本内地ニ於テハ多少ノ反對論アル如ク觀察セ
ラレルモ如斯場合ハ何レノ國ニ於テモ全國民ノ
満足ヲ得ルコトハ困難ナリ又日本現下ノ政情ト
シテ加藤男ノ首相ハ最適任者ト思料セラルル殊ニ
同首相ハ華府會議ニ於テ協定セラレシ日支間ノ
諸條約ニ重大ナル責任ヲ有セラレルニ鑑ミ我國

民ノ好感ヲ有スルコトハ今更ラ言フ俟タヌ又經
濟方面ヲ觀察スルニ新内閣員ノ顔解ニ依レハ大
變動ナキモノト信セララル云々

七、在東京一般鮮人

加藤首相ハ軍人出身ナルノ故ヲ以テ朝鮮ノ施政
方針ニ就キ故寺内大将ノ如キ武断政策ニ出ツル
コトナキヤヲ杞憂スルモノアリ政黨内閣タル原
内閣以來文化ニ浴シタルノ例即チ朝鮮自治ノ向
上ヲ策シテ道府郡面ニ評議會ヲ設置シ因襲的武
断政治ヲ革ムヘク腐心ノ跡アルハ時勢ノ然ラシ
ムル處ナリレナラムモ又以テ政黨内閣ノ賜ナリ
ト思惟セリ然ルニ今復タ軍人ヲ首班トスル超然
内閣ノ實現ハ聊カ失望ナリト稱シ概シテ内閣更

送閣僚如何ニハ無關心ナルカ如シ
八内地在留低級鮮人ノ談

吾人ハ何人カ内閣ヲ組織スルモ敢テ関スル所ニ
アラズ然レテカラ苟モ朝鮮ヲ理解セサルモノノ
出現ニハ絶對ニ反對ヲ表スルモノナリト稱シ居レ
ルカ現内閣ニ於ケル朝鮮統治上ノ大体方針モ從
末ト異變アルカ如キ事萬無カラムト信シ人心安
レ居レリ

九内地留學生

新内閣ハ超然内閣トシテ多ク輿論ニ反對アル様
ナルモ吾人ノ考ニテハ國政ヲ黨畧ノ犠牲ニ供シ
テ省ミサル日本ニ於ケル政黨内閣ヨリハ寧ロ此
ノ超然内閣ノ方國民ノ為幸福ナラムト思惟ス唯

海軍大將ヲ首相ニ戴キ貴族院ヲ中心トスル内閣
カ果シテ能ク下情ニ通シ國民多數ノ輿望ニ副テ
政策カ行ハルルヤ否ヤハ疑問ナリ吾人朝鮮人ト
シテハ新内閣カ鮮民一般ノ意響ヲ理解シ齋藤總
督ノ文化政策ニ必要ナル要求ヲ容レ産業並ニ教
育機關ヲ充當シ鮮民一般ノ福利ヲ増進スル事ニ
努メラレタキモノナリ云々

發送先

内閣總理大臣 各省大臣 拓殖局長官 警視總監 檢事總長
關東長官 全軍司令官 各道知事 警務局長 各派遺員
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漢口、廣東總領事、安東、鐵嶺、長春、南京領事、北京日本總領事署長

有附屬

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普 通
受第 219 號
11.7.28

情 報
第 二 部

公 第 一 八 二 號

大 正 十 二 年 六 月 廿 四 日

在 紐 育

大 正 十 二 年 八 月 廿 五 日 記 録 係 接 受

總 領 事

熊 崎 共 爾

外務省備前内田康哉殿

新聞切抜(雜誌、書籍)

送付1件

事件名

Anti-militarism among Japanese 上題スル
加藤男首相新任ニ関スル記事

新聞(雜誌、書籍)名

在紐育日本總領事館

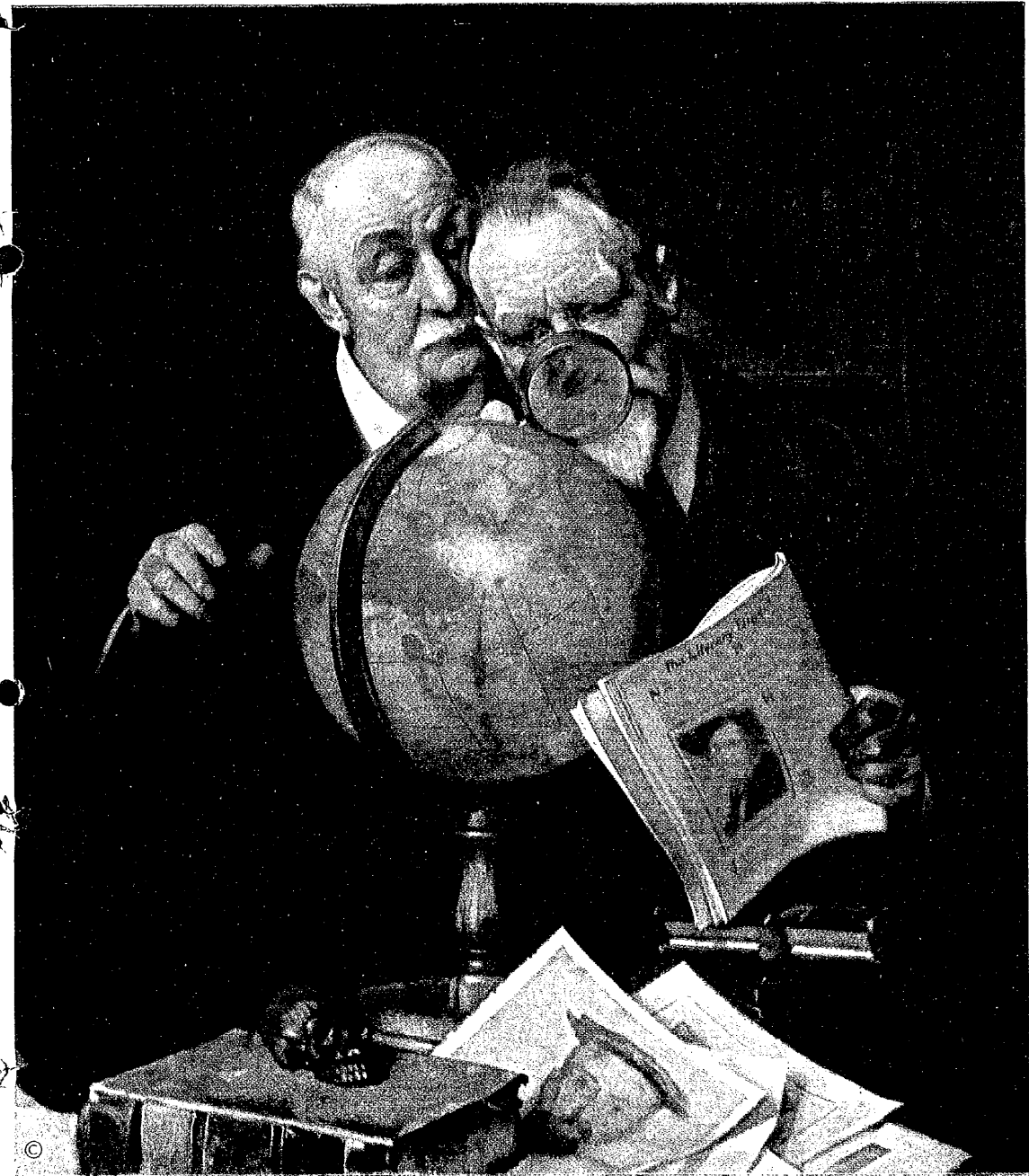
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五部

摘要

本信寫送付先

June 24, 1922
The Literary Digest
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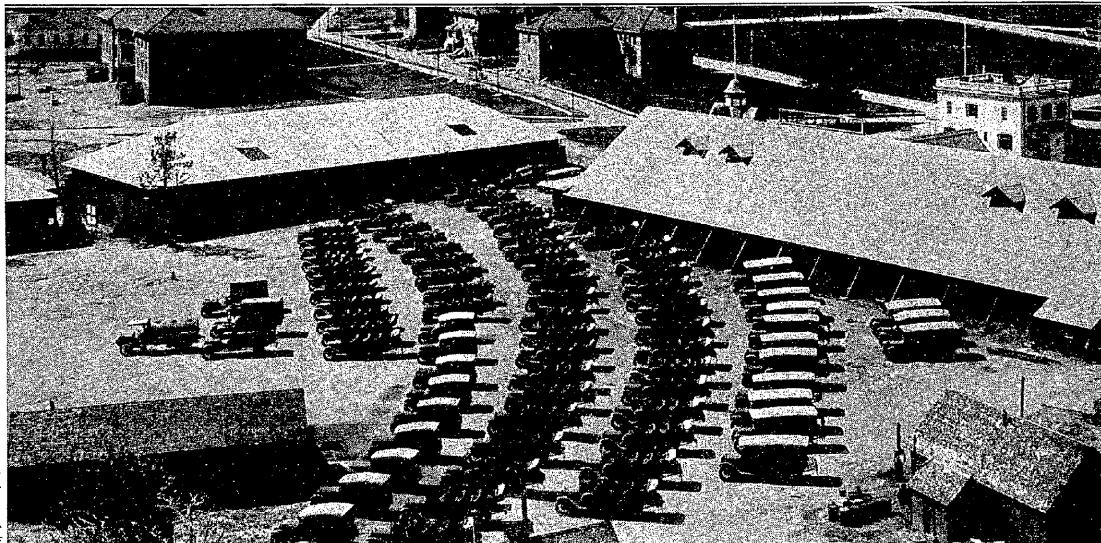
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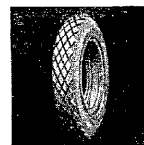
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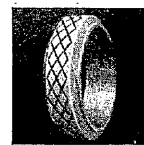
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ANTI-MILITARISM WINNING JAPAN

A VICTORY FOR ANTI-MILITARISM in Japan is seen by American editors in the elevation of Admiral Baron Kato to be Premier. The leader of the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference for Limitation of Armament, and "being responsible, so far as Japan is concerned, for the negotiation of the Washington treaties, he is the best possible man to see that those treaties are not only ratified, but strictly observed," thinks the New York Times. And Baron Kato should be fully as popular in Japan, except with the militarists, as he is in the United States, observes the Syracuse Post-Standard, for "he strongly favors a policy of retrenchment throughout the Government. In fact, one of his reasons for favoring the naval reduction program was that such a plan would reduce the taxation burden upon the Japanese people." "He has also shown himself to be in favor of developing Japan's international relations with the world," notes the New York Herald. These are only a few of the bouquets which American editors bestow upon the new Premier of the Sunrise Kingdom.

The United States and Japan are parties to a treaty for the regulation of international affairs on and about the Pacific," is the way the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette sizes up the situation; "therefore, Japan's attitude toward that treaty means something to us—to all of us." And the Premier, it might be added, is the person who formulates that attitude. Reaching over the mass of bouquets for something more meaty, we find in the New York Herald that—

"Admiral Kato succeeds Baron Takahashi, who came to his office last November, following the assassination of Takashi Hara. Both of the new Premier's immediate predecessors had attained prominence in Japanese political life. Hara especially was representative of new Japan's public servants. He had come more from the people than from the aristocracy, and he brought to the Premiership an understanding of the every-day problems of the Japanese. He was able to hold not only his own party but most of the other turbulent parliamentary parties in order, and thus obtain legislative action.

"In succeeding Hara, Takahashi also succeeded to the leadership of Hara's party, which was then and still is the dominant political party in Japan. He came into power soon after the meeting of the Washington Conference, and it was feared that a clash between him and Admiral Kato would defeat the latter's plans. Takahashi, however, refused to interfere with the instructions which the delegates had received, and Kato continued as the leading spirit of the Japanese delegation. Takahashi was unable to hold his party in line, and its factional fights and consequent lack of support finally forced his resignation. This brought about the situation which permits Kato to present to Japan a program based upon the policy which he favored and supported at the Washington Conference.

"Admiral Kato belongs to no political party, but it is understood that the backing of the majority, or the Seiyukai, party has been promised to him. The opposition which confronts Kato is not an opposition to his policy of limitation of armament, but to the fact that the selection of a man without party affiliation was a blow at the development of party government in Japan; in other words, that his appointment was reactionary. Kato, however, has shown himself a rather shrewd politician by making sure of the support of the Seiyukai. He comes to his post with an understanding entered into by army leaders agreeing to a policy of retrenchment and a considerable reduction in the army budget. He has the privilege, too, of making the same promise as regards the naval budget. In fact, Admiral Kato has an opportunity to relieve Japan of its greatest burden such as has not fallen for years to a statesman of his country."

B. W. Fleisher, a Tokyo correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, cables to his paper that Premier Kato not only stands for a reduction of the Japanese Army, and for the restoration of amicable relations between Japan and China, Japan's best customer, but also for the early evacuation of Siberia. While this last move will be popular with the people of Japan, for financial reasons, the new Premier will encounter strong opposition from the military element, predicts Mr. Fleisher.

That the new Premier's path will not be one of roses is indicated at every turn. The fact that seven of the members of the new Japanese Cabinet formed by Premier Kato are peers, and therefore "can hardly be expected to meet the demands of the people," is noted by a section of the Japanese press. Moreover, observes the San Antonio Express, "the war boom is over and Japan is feeling the pinch of lower wages, unemployment, and general business depression. Popular unrest continues, and may grow acute at any moment." The new Government, therefore, faces a dangerous situation, in the opinion of The Express. The country is seething with radical ideas, says Mr. Fleisher in his dispatch, and the people, adds the Boston Tran-



THE ADMIRAL WILL REDUCE THE ARMY.
Admiral Baron Kato, Japan's new Premier, is pledged to reduce the Japanese army budget by \$20,000,000, and to withdraw Japanese soldiers from Siberia.

script, are dissatisfied over the fact that the Washington Conference has not been followed by a large reduction in taxes.

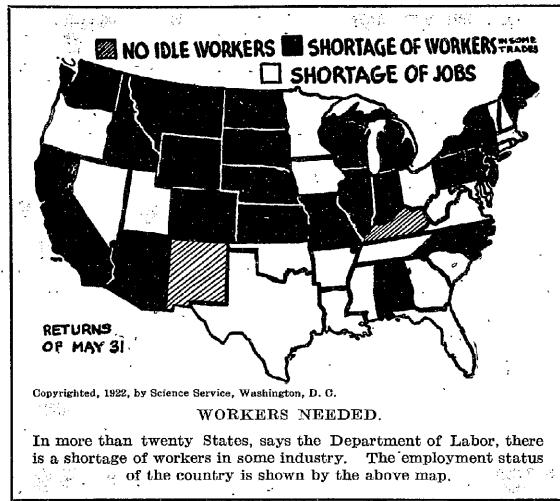
The real test of the new Japanese Government, however, in the opinion of the New York Evening Post, concerns China and Siberia. "An order for withdrawal would be sure to arouse the militarists," says the Newark News. As this paper explains:

"Premier Kato has other forces to fight than those of the militarists, however. He is not an advocate of manhood suffrage, as is the leader of the Kenseikai party, headed by another Baron Kato, the author of the notorious twenty-one demands made upon China in 1915. There are other questions of domestic policies on which he is in disagreement with leaders of the Opposition parties, but he has tried to avoid some of them by choosing what he calls a non-party Cabinet. This is in reality a coalition that may be intended to center support for the new government upon the big questions that affect Japan internationally.

"Premier Kato may be a reactionary, as in some domestic affairs, but if he is a consistent progressive in holding down the militarists so that Japan shall keep her pledged word to the nations of the world, then he has an opportunity to clinch the hold he made on popular confidence when he was in Washington."

"HELP WANTED" AGAIN

THE "HELP WANTED" SIGN, which was in obscurity for so many months, now makes its belated appearance, only to find that the worker in many States has been absorbed in agriculture or some other industry. In fact, points out the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, "whereas within recent months there was much unemployment throughout the



United States, it is shown to-day that virtually all workers who are not voluntarily idle or on strike can find profitable employment." In two States, Kentucky and New Mexico, according to reports to the Department of Labor, the unemployment problem has virtually solved itself. "In almost every line of business," notes the Washington Star, "there is a steady, if slow, increase in employment. There is no boom, just as there has been no panic; the reaction is gradual, just as the decline was gradual, and this is more wholesome than a spasmodic revival would be."

In more than twenty States, says the Department of Labor, there is already a shortage of workers in some industry. In a large number of agricultural States the reports tell us that there is a shortage of farm help. Pennsylvania, Missouri, the District of Columbia, Wyoming and Colorado report an actual shortage of building construction mechanics, while Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio need more skilled automobile workmen and shop laborers. A shortage of metal miners is noted from Arizona, and a shortage of lumber-mill workers is reported from California and Washington. As Ralph F. Couch remarks in a bulletin prepared for "Science Service," Washington, D. C., "the outlook on industry from the standpoint of the worker is now more encouraging than at any time in many months." "Better business isn't any longer 'just around the corner,'" agrees the Baltimore American; "it's here." "Perhaps as convincing proof as any that industry is reviving may be had by comparing the 'Help Wanted' columns of newspapers of 1921 in any part of the country with those of to-day," points out the San Antonio Express. "Within a few months the United States will be operating upon a normal economic basis," predicts the Pittsburgh Leader, and we read in the Christian Science Monitor:

"The chief manufacturing industries are operating at approximately normal capacity, building has been resumed in many of the larger cities, the renewed activity being reflected in the steel mills and in the lumber mills and camps, while the farms are demanding, tho at somewhat decreased wages, an army of men to care for the season's crops.

"It probably can be shown that money available for all these purposeful activities is no more plentiful, generally speaking,

than a year ago. The renewal of employment is due, to some extent at least, to the adjustments which have taken place in wage and commodity costs, but something above and beyond this has brought about a stabilizing influence. It may be difficult for business experts to analyze the moving forces in this transition, but their research and study, if properly directed, would necessarily end in the conclusion that the change is due solely to the restoration of public faith and confidence.

"Outside of the coal strike, which has thrown about half a million men out of employment, labor conditions are stable," notes the Washington Star, "despite the fact that the employment situation seemed dark last autumn." Yet, as President Harding remarked a few weeks ago, in giving Secretary Hoover and his colleagues credit for their valuable services to the Unemployment Conference at Washington, "we have passed the winter of the greatest unemployment in the history of our country." The gain in employment apparently has been more rapid than American editors believed it could be. Says the New Orleans Times-Picayune, for instance:

"Two or three months ago the suggestion of a labor shortage was remote. It was believed at that time that measure relief of conditions was the best that could be expected of immediate future, and no one was too sure of that. But April campaigning took many men from the ranks of the jobless army, and May hit it a terrific jolt, with the result that more than two million men have been put back to work in the last ten months and employers in a number of industries are unable to supply their requirements.

"Labor shortages have been reported to the Department of Labor by four of the major activities—automotive industry, lumber industry, building trades and the farming industry. The automotive industry is rather worried for fear the shortage will become serious. Its factories are doing a heavy business, the output thus far this year in automobile production surpassing the entire output of 1921. Lumber interests of the Northwest



declare it is a problem to find labor for their needs, orders being received in a greater deluge than at the high tide of war manufacture. In North Carolina it is said there is not an able-bodied man, save those of the clerical class, out of work.

"Let it not be understood that there is a general labor shortage in the country. We are far from that yet. Many men are still hunting jobs, but jobs are easier to find than they were."

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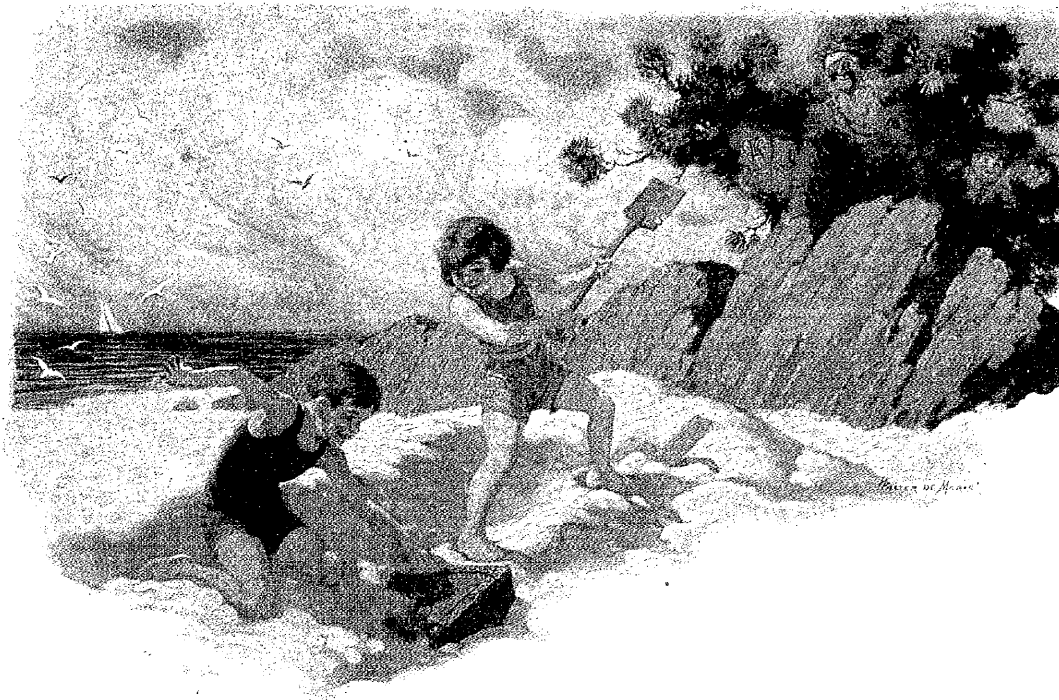
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More shrewdly hidden than the treasure chest of either of them.

Wrapped in the interior of the kernel of Indian corn was a "taste" with a charm which food flavors seldom have. Once in a while there would be a hint of the full richness and delicacy of this flavor—when the pop-corn or the "roasting ear" happened to be prepared just right.

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These deliciously crisp flakes of golden-brown have the full flavor from the selected hearts of corn—seasoned and processed and toasted *just right*—and then triply sealed to preserve the oven-freshness for you.

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A bowl of Post Toasties for breakfast or lunch is a feast of appetite joy.

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Always in good taste
Post Toasties
 IMPROVED CORN FLAKES

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

REEL No. 1-0420

0049

電信課長

大臣

次官

あ

亞細亞

歐米

通商

條約

情報

人事

會計

文書

平和條約

對支文化

出川

件名

綴込名 英也

字名 英也

倫敦發令 英也 三月五日

日外務省 林 大使

英也五七。昨
山本内閣組織、報。閣。二九日、イ
ハス。ハ日本、政治、ト題。大要、左、如、
論評、リ、
加藤大將、後任トシテ、山本伯カ首相ニ選
ハシ、トハ、日本、守、陰、支配者等
ハ議會、憲法、又ハ新聞、非難ニ対
シ、如何ニ、英領、者、ナルカ、示、ス、ナリ、

山本伯ハ、漢州派ニ屬シ、前首相ト同シ、
何等政黨ニ屬セズ、同伯、任命、ハ、確、
日本、存、際、上、確力、所在、依然、トシ、
移、動、ト、カ、ル、事、ハ、モ、ナリ、日本、ハ、昔、來、
兩院、ヲ、存、シ、反、対、黨、ノ、政府、彈、劾、等、
ハ、天皇、帝、ニ、政、友、會、ニ、屬、シ、テ、倒、ス、ル、而、モ、同、黨、
ノ、勢力、力、ヲ、以、テ、シ、テ、高、皇、位、ノ、背、後、ニ、在、
ル、實、際、上、ノ、支配、者、ノ、権、力、ヲ、河、絡、ス、ル、
ヲ、得、ズ、故、ノ、加、藤、首相、任、命、及、同、内、閣、
ガ、至、然、事、也、廣、院、側、ヨリ、構、成、セ、ラ、レ、ル、
カ、如、キ、ハ、右、権、力、ノ、宰、制、ト、シ、テ、存、ス、ル、
據、テ、リ、加、藤、内、閣、ノ、政、策、ハ、政、治、家、ニ、對、

ハシテアリシモノ事府條約ヲ誠實ニ履行
シ既ニ廢艦及海軍縮小ニ着手シ又
陸軍ノ解散山東西北利亞滿洲等ヨ
リ撤兵セリ反共運ハ甚ニ好シ何等
爲スルモセテ政府ハ幣制ニ莫大ニ力
ヲ行ヘリ又政府ハ日英關係ノ改善並
西歐支兩國ノ政不干渉ヲ聲明シテ
所謂日支露三國同盟計一画ニ好スル
善美トナシ又最近ヨウフエノ提案ヲ
拒絶セリ事ヲ通シ外人ガ此種ノヤ
日本ノ將來ヲトスルハ早計ナルコトモ
政治家ガ極メテ古キ東洋文明ノ上ニ建

駿ナキ止むノ歐洲方面ノ移相ハ此ハ
近來ノコトニシテ外見上ノ成果ハ確
信スルモノナラズんニ究極ノ結果ハ豫
測シ難シ者多ク新論及政治家ガ
急激ナル改革ヲ叫ブトスルモノモ歴代
ノ政府ハ更ニ之ヲ顧ミシテ國家的興
隆ハ彼等ノアラムコト却テ是及自
位ニアリト信ズルカ如ク其内外政策ハ
極メテ慎重直堅固ニシテ政争ノ外
起テセムト欲スルモノモ其後ニハ陸海
軍ノ増強アリ要スルニ日本ノ一般情
勢ハ冷静溫和且互ニ平和的ナリト云

ソレハ唯之老一派ノ地位が何時止マ
持續スルキヤア否ヤハニ國民在体ノ決
定ニ俟リテハソノカキ云々。

(終)

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備考	

手続 6234 号
 電送第 6240 号
 12 年 9 月 3 日 七 時 三 分 發

電信課長

在外各館長

山本 大臣

合身一七六号

九月二日内田外務大臣、内閣總理大臣以下各大臣

(駐印海軍大臣ヲ除ク)

依願本官ヲ免セラルル者内閣總理大臣並外

務大臣、後藤子爵内務大臣、井上準之助

大藏大臣、田中陸軍大将陸軍大臣、田中野島財

車、廣田高橋大臣並司法大臣、大藏省長、近

衛大臣、並文部大臣、山之内、一、鉄道大臣、

外務省

(乙號用紙)

任セラルリ

外務省

吳 在歐洲各云館、轉電アリクニ
末 全米各云館へ轉電アリクニ(ホノル、ソウ、合ム)
支 滿洲、除ク在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
青島、向島、除ク在滿洲各領事へ轉電アリクニ
浦 島、各領事へ轉電アリクニ
上海 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ(上海、天津、漢口、香港、廣州、汕頭、廈門、福州、長沙、重慶、成都、昆明、西安、蘭州、西寧、銀川、烏魯木齊、拉薩、台北、高雄、基隆、台中、台南、新竹、嘉義、屏東、花蓮、台東、澎湖、金門、馬祖)
香港 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
汕頭 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
廈門 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
福州 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
長沙 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
重慶 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
成都 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
昆明 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
西安 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
蘭州 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
西寧 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
銀川 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
烏魯木齊 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
拉薩 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
台北 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
高雄 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
基隆 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
台中 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
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台東 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
澎湖 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
金門 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ
馬祖 在支各領事へ轉電アリクニ

重慶出張

附屬書類添付

情報部

公第一一九號

綴込名

大正十二年九月十二日

在重慶

領事代理副領事貴布根康吉

外務大臣伯爵山本權兵衛殿

山本内閣ハ民意ニヨリ出顯ニタル

新聞記事切抜送附ノ件

本件ニ関シ閣下發上海總領事宛合第

一七七號一般情報來電ニ関シ別紙重慶

四川日報ノ切抜御参考迄ニ供貴覽候

敬具

在重慶日本領事館

本信傳送附先北京

普通
受第 38 號
12.10.11.

緊要電訊

(本社特約)

●日本加藤內閣病死，伯爵山本權兵衛組織

新內閣，雖非以既成之政黨派為基礎，

然尊重國民之意，甚為重要。世界大戰後，

日本思想界經濟界震多大之影響，我（日本

自稱）國民輿論意向冀有強力內閣出現，以

收拾時局，山本之性格，與手腕，素好平和

主義，其能勝任快慰，為世人週知，昔華盛

頓會議，山本介紹日本之真相於各國，成勃

卓著，現果繼承前內閣日而有山本內閣出現

者，畢竟不外民意之發露，以此而觀，將來

以一種平和政策而外對世界各國之協助，內

對國民幸福之努力，必可期無疑，且目下當

東京大災之後，諸事準備未全，山本內閣，

以適宜之時機，正欲發表其主義與政策云，

(九月八日發)

報日川四日三十月九

0056

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