

附屬書類添附

大正八年二月十二日接受

駐政務局 第三課

實録

04277號

公第一〇號

大正八年一月二十六日

在吉林

領事 森田寛藏



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

大臣、議會、於ヶん演説、對ヶん
吉長日報記者感想談、聞ヶん件

本月二十日帝國議會、於ヶん閣下
、演説、聞ヶん吉長日報、論評、
一月二十四日附葉七號、拙信及拙電
第三號、報告、通、有之候處見

在吉林日本領事館

王吉林時報主幹、對し同記者一同が
陳、夕ん感想談、綜合スん、大約左
記、通、有之聊重復、嫌アムモ中
参考迄、宣示テ及報告候致具

(大正小林又七支店録)

内田外相、演説中、対支方針、闡スル一節、内容ヲ闡スル、其趣旨、至公至正、敵國ノ何人ヲ見ルモ同然スル所無カラシ想フ、貴國ノ対支方針、從來屢次、改変ヲ見タシモ、現内閣カ此、如キ見地、基キテ政策ヲ建テラレントスル、而國前途、為ノ祝福、堪エズ若シ貴國ニシテ十年前ヨリ、此方針ヲ確守シテ達マレタランニ、敵國、於ケン貴國、經濟的地步、今日、倍々狭スルモノアリタレシ熟ラ、既往、於ケン貴國對支政策、痕ヲ模スル、經濟、政治的勢力、扶植ニ偏シ所謂公正共益ノ精神、ヲ欠キタルノ

在吉林日本領事館

域アリ、野心ヲ交ヘス偏益ヲ圖ラス赤心ヲ披キテ兩國共通ノ利益、着眼シ和衷協同ノ態度ヲ以テ臨マル、ナラハ何人カ其至誠、動カサレサラシヤ退クテ之ヲ個人ノ關係、見ル、余等、曾テ留學シテ貴國ニ在ルヤ教師モ亦同學ノ諸子モ等シク懇篤親切、心ヲ以テ接セラレ殊ニ教師カ積弱ノ支那ヲ救フニ御等ノ任務ナリトテ機ニ應シテ激励サレタシ、今猶感奮シテ措カサレ所ナリ又市井ノ商賈、於テモ言語未熟、余等、對シテモ殆ント估價ヲ二三ニスルカ如キユト無カリレハ極メテ良好、印象ヲ與ヘテ、帰國後交ハレシ所、貴國

(大連小林又七支店納)

人モ概テ穩健ノ紳士ニシテ未ダ尊テ感情上
ノ阻格ヲ来セシメテ然レ氏一カト個人ノ関
係ヲ離レテ貴國ノ国家的施措並ニ團體
言論機關等ノ言動ニ想及スレハ胸中釋
然タラサシムル多キヲ覺ユ國家ノ事ニ姑
措キテ云ハス團體ノ決議將テ新聞ノ記
事論說ニ至リテハ露骨ノ侵略主義ヲ登
録シテ憚ラサシムル輕侮的觀念ヲ以テ支人ヲ遇
スルアリテ故邦人ノ自尊心ヲ傷クルモノ必ナカラズ
弊邦積弱ノ餘ヲ以テスルモ猶憂國ノ思
想ヲ懷クノ士ニ乏シカラサレハ此ノ如キ侮蔑
ニ終ニ忍受シ得ん所ニアラス感情ノ趨ク
所ニ而若ノ關係カ和照春日ノ如クナル能

在吉林日本領事館

ハサレハ洵ニ己ハヲ得ルナリ因テ思フ私人
トシテハ極メテ善良親ムハキ貴國人ガ公人
トシテハ遠カニ憚ルハキ怖ルハキ對手ト變
スルニ何ゾヤ余ニ其理由トシテ少クトモ左
一因ヲ教ヘ得ハシ即チ貴國人ノ思想
並ニ行動ニ餘ニ政治的色彩ヲ帶
ブルニ過グ之ヲ善意ニ解釋スレハ若人
悉ク國家的思想ヲ有スト云ヒ得ンニ
其不用意ナル存露ニ對手ヲシテ嫌惡
セシメズシハ己モス貴國人ニ學校病院
慈善團體等、如キモノヲ弊國內ニ設
クルニ際シテモ政治的意味ヲ加フルニ感
觸ヲ其ノ故ニ特ニ貴國人ニ勸メントスルハ

(大正小村文七支那館)

且ラ行政的、意味ヲ含テ専ラ經濟上
 ノ利益共通ヲ目標トシテ兩國民ノ結合
 ラ圖ラン一是ナリ利益、國境ナシ殊、
 況ンヤ貴國ト韓國トノ地勢並ニ物資
 融通ノ關係、常ニ緊密ナル接觸ヲ促シ
 テ已サント於テオヤ今ヤ貴國、外相ハ韓
 國ノ独立及領土保全ヲ尊重シ南北間
 題、関シテ一方ヲ偏助セサントラ指言セ
 又經濟的援助、就テハ韓邦人正當ノ
 希望ニ應セン一ラ聲明セラル是レ正
 時勢ノ要ホスル所ニ適應スルモノニシテ
 果シテ能ク実行シテ行マラサランニ兩國
 民ノ幸福ニシテ且又東亞永遠ノ幸福
 ナリ云々

在吉林日本領事館

(大連小林又七支店納)

電信課長

大臣

次官

十〇

政務

通商

人事

會計

文書

參政官

副參政官

(一) (二) (三) (四)

有冷再祭

本省著

大正八年正月十四日

内田外務大臣

田中事務代筆

第四二号

要旨付

貴電第六号、閣下昨夜鮑督軍會食ノ序ヲ以テ探求スル所有リタルニ別ニ具體的批評ヲ避ケントスル模様アリシマシ、頗ル好意ヲ有シ、大臣今更ニ演説ハ終ラニ且リ誠意有リ且ツ簡潔、穩健ナルモノアリト述バタリ。

當地支那新聞紙ハ全文ヲ掲ゲテ膠州序還附ノ項ヲ特ニ五号活字ヲ以テ轉載ニ別ニ評論ハ加ヘサルモ一般注目ヲ引カントシタル跡アリ。北京ニ轉電セリ。

第04503號

附屬書類添付

大正八年二月十四日發

駐漢口總領事館 第一課

別紙添付

公信第二四號

大正八年二月四日

在漢口

總領事

瀨川淺之進

外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

セントラル・チヤイナ・ポスト
社説切抜送付、件

一月二十四日發行當地英字新聞セントラル・チヤイナ・ポスト紙の閣下、今期帝國議會の於て演説の對し Official

Declaration of Japan's Policy 題の長

在漢口日本總領事館

文、社説ヲ掲ケ頗ル好意的論評ヲ爲シタル大要ハ已ニ往電第十一號ヲ以テ稟報致置候處為御參考右社説全文切抜茲ニ及送付候條御査閱相成度此致申進候敬具

Again the things which Japan is after are indispensable to her economic existence. She needs iron ore, cotton, tobacco, and other produce wherewith to keep her people employed, and to trade in the world's markets. Get them she must, and get them she can by putting pressure on China to produce them. We don't blame her. If our own Government were equally insistent in backing up the enterprises of its own nationals in what is called the British sphere of influence we might be tempted to take sides against Japan, but such is not the case. In the instance of the Tungkwang Shan mines, 55 miles above Wuhu, a concession to work them which was granted to the London and China Syndicate (British) in 1904, had to be surrendered in 1910 for the sum of £52,000 and the mines were transferred to a Chinese Company for exploitation, which Company never did anything. The British Company lost half the money it had invested, because the British Government deferred to interested and popular clamour raised by the gentry of Anhui. The Japanese are now operating in the same neighbourhood, and a demand is made that they should be stopped because it is a British sphere of influence. We have no

sympathy with dog-in-the-mangerism of this kind. China's resources have got to be developed for the good of the Chinese and the world at large, and if we cannot lend a hand let us at least keep out of the way.

pitions which are gathering round a highly esteemed and faithful ally of ours will be dissipated. But it will not carry conviction to all minds. There are those who will say the speech is all bunk and only intended to deceive. Diplomatic declarations are never to be trusted, and the more warm and favourable they are the more reason there is to regard them with suspicion. The ex-Kaiser used to be constantly speechifying about his great love for peace, while all the time he was preparing for August 1st, 1914. Deeds, they will say, speak louder than words, and the whole trend of Japan's policy, ever since the country became a great Power, has been in the direction of aggression. There was the annexation of Formosa and Korea, the recent twenty-one demands urged upon China, and the still more recent obtaining of forestry, mining, railway and other concessions in exchange for mischief-making loans, all of which were long steps in the direction of obtaining the upper hand in China, and when this has been secured other nationals will be frozen out.

That is not our view, and we are conscious of no bias either in favour or against Japan. Supposing Japan was under the influence of all these ambitions what good can it do her case to lie about

it? Supposing Japan really intends to do the very opposite of all which her Foreign Minister says, and ultimately does it, the speech, which will be on record, will be brought up as pronouncing her own condemnation. The wise policy, under such circumstances—and the Japanese are shrewd enough to recognise it—would be to say nothing, seeing there is no necessity laid upon them to speak out.

Bearing in mind the way in which our own country got possession of so many portions of this earth—to the infinite advantage of the same—it is not for us to condemn Japan in the matters of Formosa and Korea. In the majority of cases we did not want these annexations, but circumstances so ruled that we could not avoid making them. What circle of our own trading community would not have been glad to obtain the same concessions from China which Japan has recently landed? It is true they were got in the Oriental way by paying money for them and asking no questions, but that is the only way in which anything can be obtained from China at present. No matter how much the giving of it would be to China's own advantage, cash or force are the only two things to which Peking will respond.

**OFFICIAL DECLARATION
OF JAPAN'S POLICY.**

We have been reading a most interesting book entitled "China the Mysterious and Marvelous." It consists of letters written by Victor Murdock to his folks at home. He was an American Congressman who visited this country a couple of years ago, and wrote his impressions as he passed from place to place for the benefit of his friends. A shrewd observer, a clear thinker and gifted with a sense of humour, coupled with a most vivid descriptive style, he has produced the most interesting book on China we have ever read, bar none.

This author when he started out was pro-Japanese, but his travels in this country so shook his faith in the Islanders that he ultimately came round to the view that war between China and America is almost a certainty. Wherever he went he found the Chinese and Foreigners alike strong in the conviction that Japan was everlastingly scheming to gain the mastery in China, and to monopolise for herself all the resources and all the trade throughout its borders. Knowing that the United States could never permit this, but at some stage of the game

would call "hands off," he concludes that a clash must come between the Farthest East and the Farthest West.

We take it that the Japanese are fully awake to the fact that this impression prevails very widely in most foreign circles, and hence the declaration of Japan's policy with regard to this country, which was delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a speech made at the Imperial Diet on the 21st inst. and telegraphed all over the world, hence it is plainly intended for foreign consumption. We are indebted for our copy of it to Mr. Segawa, Consul-General for Japan, and print it underneath.

It is a good speech; its declarations are clear and explicit and of the most unexceptionable character. Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, and is quite prepared to restore Tsingtau after peace has been declared. She desires no special trading advantages for herself, but stands all square for the open door policy. Her feelings with regard to China are of the most friendly nature, and her only ambition is to aid the sister country to develop its resources for which purpose Japan will be always ready to advance financial or expert aid.

Can these declarations be trusted? If so, all the prevailing sus-

附録

大正八年二月十八日 駐港事務 第三課

家

電信第一八號

大正八年一月二十九日

在香港

総領事 鈴木宗作



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

（印）

04843

對支政策演説ニ對スル新聞

論評譯報ノ件

貴大臣ノ議會ニ於ケル對支政策演説
譯文ハ當地四英字新聞及主要ナル
四漢字新聞ニ掲載セラレタルカ今日迄ノ
所論評ヲ試ミタルハ夕刊英紙「テレグラフ」

在香港日本總領事館

及漢字新聞循環日報ノ二紙ニシテ其大
要ハ本月二十七日付第一七号ヲ以テ電報
致置候通りナルモ尙亦系考迄右兩紙
ノ譯文別紙及進達候 敬具

追テ当地漢字新聞ハ支那正月ニ際シ
本月二十六日以来孰シモ休刊致居從テ
右ノ外何等論評ヲ見スシテ止ミタル次
第ニ有之候

議人曾ニ於ケル内田外相ノ對支政策
演説ニ對スル一月二十五日掲載循環
日報論評譯文

最近日本議會ニ於テ爲シタル内田外相ノ對支
政策演説ハ昨日ノ本紙ニ譯載セリ吾人之ヲ
讀ミ窺ニ疑ナキ能ハサルモノアリ何ソヤ曰ク日人
未タ醒悟ノ徵象ナキニ似タルコト之ナリ惟フニ日本
對支政策ノ誤謬ハ世界人士共ニ見ル所日人
今ニシテ始メテ進シ覺醒スル所アリ之ヲ唇齒
相依ノ誼ニ揆ルモ已ニ失フノ太ク遲キ觀ナカ
ラスヤ況ンヤ其動機ハ根本ニ於テ中日相互

在香港日本總領事館

間ノ密接關係ヲ了解セシニ非ス唯近時國際
風雲ノ激烈ニ刺激サレタルニ過キサルヲ故ニ
實際上既進ニ於ケル對支政策ノ非ヲ認メス此
ニ傍徨瞻顧ノ表示アル所以ニシテ是レ其
尤モ惜々可キ者也是レ吾人專断ノ言ニ非サ
ルナリ。尙外相演説中「中國南北未タ統一
セサル時期ニアリテ日本ハ決シテ財政借款援助
其他中國ノ政治紛擾ヲ激成セシメス云々」是レ
固ヨリ我國人ノ希望スル所ニシテ日人國際抨擊
ノ一端宜シク亟ニ矯正スヘキ也之ヲ事實上ニ証ス
ルニ他ハ且ク擲テ論セス。唐紹儀頃日駐滬某
日本通信員ニ語ルニ「段祺瑞近來國防軍四師
ヲ編成セントス日人苟モ軍器ヲ供給スルニ非サレハ

恐クハ成立シ難シ云々之ヲ小徐ノ渡日ニ証スルモ唯
ニ臆測ノ誤ト為ス可ケンヤ是レ中國ノ内争ニシテ
實ニ日人ノ之ヲ助成セサルナキ哉。中國南北戦争
ノ延引是レ日人ノ之ヲ利用スルナキヤ世界人士具ニ
公論アリ日人詎ソ能ク隻手ヲ以テ天下ノ耳目ヲ
掩フ可ケンヤ此レ吾人ノ疑ナキ能ハサル所ノモノ也
又外相ノ言ニ曰ク吾人中國ノ獨立領土ノ保全ヲ
確証シ機會均等内戸開放主義ヲ恪守ス云々
是レ三年來各國カ中國ニ對シテ宣言スル所併
カシテ日人今日揭櫫シテ世界各國ト相見ユル次
第ナリ夫レ國際果シテ猶所謂道德アリ世界
人類果シテ所謂正義人道アリヤ則チ強提倡ス
ル所ノ海洋ノ自由民族自決兩大主義ニ基ケハ

在香港日本總領事館

國ニ大小ナク強弱ナシ当然平等ノ地位ニ立ツ若シ
甲國物貨ヲ乙國ニ輸出スルヲ得ハ乙國亦甲國
ニ輸出スルヲ得ヘク甲國必要ニ應ジテ乙國物貨
ノ輸入ヲ制限スルヲ得ハ乙國亦甲國ノ輸入ヲ制
限スルヲ得ヘシ若シ甲國カ乙國ニ於テ優遇ヲ
亨ケハ乙國亦甲國ヲ優遇スヘク甲國人民乙國
ニ在リテ土地所有權ヲ得ハ乙國人民亦甲國
ニ在リテ同様ノ權利ヲ得ヘシ凡ソ國際相互間
ノ推利義務ヲ與ケテ比對等ト為ス片
務的ニ非ス是レ自然ノ理ナリ所謂機會均
等内戸開放云々ヲ論スルハ悉ク之レ強國カ弱
國ヲ處分スルノ詞ナリ領土ハ之レ友邦ノ領土
ナリ主權ハ之レ友邦ノ主權タリト理ニ於テ法

ニ於テ絶対ニ疑問ヲ挿ム餘地ナシ日人曠昔朝
鮮ニ對シテ此ノ宣言ナキカ併カシテ今ハ則何如
日本曠昔支那ニ對シテ此ノ表示無キヤ而シテ其後
又如何ト之ヲ實言スレハ則テ瓜分ノミ則テ中
國ヲ目シテ競争ノ目的物ト爲スノミ各國ヨリ
之ヲ言ハハ則テ機人會均等ノ内戸開放・中國ヨリ
言ハハ則テ之レ無形ノ亡國ナリ豈領土ト謂ハサラン
哉 主權ト云ハサランヤ 此等ハ耳ヲ掩フテ鈴ヲ吹
ムノ外交術此等ハ朝三暮四ノ滅國法也今テ後高
又ニ義人道昌明ノ世界ニ通用セヨトスルカ日人
顧ミテ心中惴怵タルモノナキヤ 字林西報ニ曰ク中
國ハ元一大國南拓ノ餘地太ク多シ各國皆通商
スレシ西人之ヲ把持スルヲ欲セス日人自ラ打撃手

在香港日本總領事館

ニ遭フ當ニ自ラ良心ニ向ヘ何ソ新聞ノ鼓吹ニ依
賴スル必要アラシク日本新聞紙ノ報導ニ外
字新聞日人ヲ排斥スルヲ云フ故ニ之ノ言ヲ爲ス
外交ハ誠ヲ以テシテ偽ヲ以テスヘカラス 天下ノ事
實ヲ以テシテ文ヲ以テセス日人夫レ反者セサルベシ
ヤ

一月廿三日掲載香港「リタリ」論評譯文

日本ト支那——最近數年尙支那ニ對スル日本ノ態度ハ愛他主義ノ行動ニ出タルコト稀ニカ故ニ今回ノ内田外務大臣ノ對支對露政策ノ宣言ハ殊ニ興味ヲ價スルモノナリ右場説ハ支那並ニ露西亞ニ關シ此上モナリ平和且ツ崇高ナル思想ヲ吐露シ且ツ日本ハ最近對支交渉ハ支那大陸ニ特種利益ヲ有スル他ノ列強ト相提攜スニテ行動シタリトノ意味ヲ表明スルモ過去ニ於ケル日本ノ對支行動ヲ今回ノ外務大臣ノ演説梗概ト比較スルハ異ナル所見カ故ニ吾人ハ之ヲ以テ日本ノ對支態度ノ一變遷ト見做サント欲スルモ這ハ將來ニ徴セサル可カ

在香港日本總領事館

ズ。大臣ハ更ニ支那ノ内亂ニ關シ支那ニ於ケル長期ノ内訌ハ支那人ヲ災厄ニ罹ラシメタルノミナラス列強ノ支那ニ於ケル利益ヲ阻害シタルモノナリト云ヒタルカ此説ハ吾人ノ等シク賛同スル所ナリ誰又支那カ尙引續キ單闘ヲ繼續スルニ於テハ且取モ急タシキ混乱ヲ惹起スルニ至ルヘキヲ知ラサル者アランヤ支那ノ首腦者タルモノ列強ヲレテ其利益ヲ侵害セラレナカラシ強硬ノ手段ニ出テサリレヲ寧ラ以テ幸運ト感スルキナリ。次ニ經濟上ノ援助ニ關シ日本ハ目下支那ヲ公式ニ援助セサルコト、定メ居リ其因テ來ル所日本ハ一方又ハ他方ヲ援助シテ政治上ノ紛亂ヲ滋カレシメサルニ在ルモノ、如キモ此點ニ關シテハ大臣ハ日支兩國ノ特種關係ヨリ生スル自然且ツ正當ナル発展ノ結果タル日本國民ノ經濟的企業ヲ阻害

ル能ハスト言ヒ若ルヨリ見ハ右ノ宣言ハ多少明瞭ナサル點
ナトセズ各國ハ日本カ聲明セル門戸開放ノ主義ニシテ文
字上ニ於テモ亦其精神上ニ於テモ聊カモ侵害セラルカ
如キユトナカランヲ希望セサルヲ得ヌ、次ニ大臣ハ日本ハ支那
ニ於テ領土的野心ヲ有セス且ツ日本ハ支那ノ獨立
及保全ヲ尊重存スルユトヲ保證スルユト及他ノ列強ニ對シ
機會均等ノ主義ヲ遵守スルユトヲ言及セラレ又日本
カ曩ニ占有セタル膠州ヲ其協約ニ從ヒ支那ニ還附
セラレ、ユトノ保證ヲモ與ヘシタルカ之レト同時ニ大臣ハ日
本ハ支那ノ天產物ニ倚賴シ以テ日本ノ經濟的援助
ヲ得ニトスルヲ以テ支那ノ官民此種協力ヲ與フルニ志ナ
ラサルヘシト言ハレタリ、其真意明白ナラサルモ要スルニ止レ一
種ノ交換的條件トモ見ルヲ得キ、實ニ支那ノ天產物

在香港日本總領事館

ハ獨リ日支兩國ノ占有スルキモノニアラス、宜シク各國ヲシテ公
平ナル條件ノ下ニ之ニ均兩波セシムルキモノニシテ從來ノ如ク
支那ヲシテ之ヲ區藏セシムルカ如キハ文明ノ悖ルノ處置
ナリ、只茲ニ最モ必要トスルハ分明正大ナル態度ニシテ日
本ニシテ過當ノ權利ヲ要求スルカ或ハ又特種ノ機會ヲ
窺フカ如キユトナリ、經行ノ措置ニ出ツルニ於テハ各國モ亦
日本ニ要求スル所ノモノニ對シ耳ヲサ措サルニ非ス、茲ヲ以テ
大臣ノ前掲演說トシテ真ニ日本ノ對支態度ヲ闡明ス
ルモノトセハ從來日本ノ對支要求ハ屢々、今今回ノ宣言ニ相
及スルモノアリシニ係ハラス、今後極東ノ將來ハ頗ル有勢ニ
ナリト言ハサルカラス。

日本ト兩路西亞——兩路西亞及西北利亞出兵ノ關スル
日本外務大臣ノ演說要旨ハ頗ル興味アリ日本ハ

「カリスグキ派 (Balkanism) カナ真ノ露路西亞人ノ精神ヲ
標象セラシタルモノニ非ラサルコトヲ認メ又因備心セル露路
國ノ同情ヲ有スルモノナルカシ明カニ同盟國ニ於テモ
同意の見たり蓋シ法律命令カ露路國ニ於テ行ハル以上
西比利亞ニ出兵スルハ露路國ニ於テ行ハル以上
ヨリ一種ノ干渉ハ終ニ辭クシカラサルコトトナシテ
聯合國ハ一方ニ於テ大國カ破壞ノ状態ニ於テル時ニ當リ
之ヲ傍觀スル能ハサルハ事ヨリ其利益ヲ援護スルニヨリ
之ヲ或ル手段ヲ採ルハ最も露路國ニ於テ決シテ露路國ノ
内乱ニ乘シ利益ヲ得レトスルカ如キコト其最顯之シキナリ
即チ過激派ハ聯合國ノ戰爭目的ニ危害ヲ加スル
モノナリ以テ英佛米日ノ各國兵ヲ西比利亞ニ派遣シ
之ヲ或ル之レ最も適當ノ措置スルコト明白トセリ今テ日

在香港日本總領事館

Gecko-Slovak 其意キテ救亡獨立國ノ基礎ヲ立テ
ルニシテキ派ハ阻止セシタルモ同盟國ノ任務ハ未ダ終
了セズ多ク政府各務序ハ依然尚露路國ニ當テリ吾
人ハ抑ルスウキ派カ全域ニ露路國カ安全ノ状態ニ至
ルマテ出兵軍ヲ撤退スルハ得ス同盟國モ亦日本ノ
如ク露路國ヲ援助スルコト決シテ其不韋ニ乘シ自利セン
トスルモノニ非サルナリ

附屬書類添付

大正八年二月十九日發

郵政務局第二課

室

公信第二七

04972

大正八年二月七日

在汕頭

領事 深澤 暹



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

大臣、帝國議會ニ於ケル外交演説

ニ関スル件

一月二十一日帝國議會ニ於ケル閣下、外交演説ニ関シ
ニ在支公使館ヨリ轉電有之致敬承候然レテ該
電文中不明、個處アリ、依テ當地支那電報局ニ對
シ其、確カノ方ヲ申入置タレモ依然明瞭ナレシ得ス而シ

在汕頭日本領事館

テ一面右演説ニ對スル漢文正譯上海亞細日報ノ如
キニ現ハル、シ待ケ居タレモ該報ニ逐ニ當館ニ送付
シ奉ラサレシ付別紙寫シ通シ漢譯、上當地「公言日
報」及「大風日報」ニ送示致置候右兩新聞ニ於テ何
等評論シテモ上レ更ニ要領及電報候モ不取敢
右別紙寫相添此段申進候敬具

大正八年一月二十日

內田外務大臣之在議會演說

既往四年間。震動全球之歐洲大戰。以聯合國之全勝告終。而講和事宜。業已着手進行矣。此項極有光榮之結局。一基於我協同戰爭各國民之勇敢忍耐。組織力暨不辭犧牲之精神。而証明正義之自覺之完有絕大之威力者。誠屬不勝欣懷也。想此次講和會議之目的。非單恢復聯合國。與德奧匈希羅之平和。即在將世界全部之平和。確立極鞏固之基礎。亦非只以今日之戰爭。熄止。且在永久防止戰爭或致發生也。我政府以似此信念。蒞茲講和會議。而對於凡可貢獻於此項目的之各種提案。決心誠意。與聯合國協力襄贊。以期

在油頭日本領事館

其完成也。至於帝國與聯合諸國之國文。既於戰局之發展。皆因彼此同其利害休戚之故。得以益增親密。況且伏見親王殿下之歷訪英法比伊末各國一層。尤於敦睦帝國與聯合各國之邦交。極有適切偉大之效果。此所確信而不疑者也。再帝國於去年八月。應于美國政府之提議。並與英法伊暨中華民國。協商融和後。即以救援亦克斯羅巴克軍。為當面之主要目的。而在東部西比利亞方面。派遣軍隊。乃今者所有脅威該赤軍存立之危險。皆已排除。而在西比利亞方面。我軍事行動之主要目的。可謂業已達到矣。然際此時。如將全部撤回。則於維持地方秩序。所受影響。亦甚有足為憂慮者。故不得不將若干兵力。仍在東部西比利亞暫行留駐。惟至其兵數。則斟酌該方面事局發展之情形。止將絕

對必要之限度為定。而既認為超過此項限度者。即將其兵員陸續送還。以期終臻妥適。我政府對於俄國之曾在大戰之初。亦為聯合各國協同之目的。勇戰奮鬥。既供莫大之犧牲。且將德國之各方面軍事。的活動。亦能牽制阻止。並非忘却其功績者。不幸。大戰未半。突見內亂。在俄國內部勃發。而遂令該國。不得已由對德戰爭脫退。然俄國今日所處之地位。誠有不堪同情者。故政府切望。以確立統一且有秩序之政府為目的之。各方面愛國志士等。其努力奮勉。遂奏其效。而終令露國。復列大國之一。得於世界之進步文明。亦有所貢獻。凡在此一方面。我政府固不辭出為應分之援助者也。再者政府對於俄國之內政。並無加以干涉之意。固不待言。況乎。或乘俄國之困難。即謀侵略領土。或壟斷

在汕頭日本領事館

利益。以此之政策。在我政府。斷乎。所不採者也。

政府對於中國所謂南北兩派。睽離之狀態。涉久未解。既害該國之康寧。且損列國之利益。頗非淺鮮。有所深憂。故得英法美諸國之贊同。曾在去年十二月。對於南北雙方。既為友好的勸告矣。且鑑于以此內訌之現狀。慮及對支方面之借款一事。動輒惹起內外之誤解。而亦不無阻礙支那統一之促進。究于日支兩國。甚為不利。故借款或他項財政上之援助。而恐於支那國內之政局。或有加增紛糾之虞者。此後一概決定。不之認可。然凡係在支那方面我國之財政經濟上之計畫。而基于隣接友交國間之特別關係。既屬當然。且正當者。則在我政府。亦非敢為阻禁者。此固不須論也。爾來支那南北雙方。共揮干戈。速開和會之

議亦漸將成熟。此事誠屬可喜之傾向矣。政府不得不切望支那各方面之政治家。散去區々感情上之見地。亦不拘法律論之末節。而一以四億民衆全體之幸福爲念。又察世界大勢之所趨。速將國內之統一平和確立。而終不背友邦之期待也。又再者。關於我對支方針。時有無稽之風說發生。故有不得不特爲明晰剖釋者也。

凡帝國對於隣邦支那。亦毫無領土之野心。且無論有形無形。決非有意於阻礙支那之正當國民福利之發達。或出於何等行動者。帝國曩已屢次聲明。對於支那之獨立及其領土之保全。則絕對尊重。毫無守高工業之機會均等門戶開放主義。且爲日支兩國間永遠信實之諒解親善起見。以彼此公正共益方針。

在汕頭日本領事館

爲龜鑑。克盡對於隣邦之我國友誼。以臻支那遂成有光輝之發達。而增進國民全般之幸福。在帝國亦竊期從中有所致力焉。再此次值歐洲講和會議。在帝國亦以公正友好之精神。對於支那關係之問題。妥爲措辦。此所深爲顧念者。即如膠州灣租借地問題。在帝國政府。但至向德國。獲其自由處分權。則當遵行大正四年五月二十五日所立。關於山東省之日支條約關係交換公文之條項。將該租借地。交還支那。此殆無須論也。抑又有言者。日本在其經濟製造方面。直接又間接。實有不得不望於支那極豐富之資源者。確屬多矣。凡關於此層。在支那朝野各方面。亦必尊重其隣接友好之關係。而亦不惜特別懇切之援助。此我所確信者也。不但此也。一面爲支那一般之康寧福祉起見。

無論財政經濟上之援助。或其餘事件之大小性質之如何。苟可於支那全般之利福有所貢獻之支那國民正當希望。在帝國亦當率先助力。達成絲毫可無所躊躇也。

最後關於國際之大勢。敢言一言。以明所感。今也。德壤勢力。既歸潰滅。乃世界正向一大革新之進程進行矣。為此運動。根底之理想。決在確立基於正義之恒久之平和。固不須多言。此實其帝國傳來之國是。互相合致者也。帝國際由正義與平和之行動。遂成國家自由之奈達。而求世界之門戶。亦為帝國正當之活動開放之外。並無他意。而凡能公平觀察帝國之歷史者。必能認識有此根本要義在。且終始支配帝國外交方針之一事。而無所躊躇。夫國家之運命。永遠也。彼侵略主義。以暨權謀術數的政策。完於國家百年之長計。止貽大害。而非所以將國家之威信。亮揚于永久之道也。我政府定以此項確信。將行對外政策。其鑑之。

在汕頭日本領事館

附屬書類添附

05008號

大正八年二月廿日 接受

警務局 第一課

別紙添付

公第一六號

大正八年二月十日

在吉林

領事

森田 寛

藏



外務大臣子爵丹田康哉殿

要旨付了

帝國議會、議事、對之吉長日報
感想、圖之件

本月九日、吉長日報紙上、最近帝國議會、於
ケル閣下、望月代議士、同答、閣下別紙、通記
事揭載有之候條、為申答、於字畫、曰反譯
及申送付候同、申答、同相成、五以、申送條

在吉林日本領事館

放

(大正小林支店納)

吉長日報二月九日 編輯余話

公理ハ自ラ人心ニ在リ吾日本議矣望月小大
即ト内田外相ト回答ヲ讀ミテ日本入ノ中ニモ
亦公道ヲ主持シ且ツ眼光在東ニ且リ亞細亞方面
ニミテ五々タラサルモノアルヲ見タリ望月氏云ハ日支那
人思フニ米人養スル英人敬スル日人ハ悲ルヘト是
レ寺内内閣對支政策失敗ノ結果ナリトトテ教誨
人ヲシテ佩服セシム 誰カ養字敬字悲字ノ墨ヤ
場所リ易エント 欲スニモノアトモ 徳ヲ事矣ト適合
セサルヲ覺エ内田氏ノ日余支那ヲ小弱國ト認ム
ルヲ歎セス 予ハ支那ヲ將來強大國ト為ラシコトヲ
望ムト云ハ意味甚ク佳ナリ 吾亦深ク感服ス
惟ク望月氏ノ日支那ハ小弱國ト認フヘカラスハ別

在吉林日本領事館

チ大弱國ト謂フヘシト云ハ、稱ニ年毎大ニニ如カス
余謂フ 支那ノ大地大ナルニテ年毎大ニ大ニ氣魂
亦大ナリ其列強ト比肩シ得サルハ 弱ノミト故ニ今
日ノ支那ヲ弱國ト為スハ 記者モ亦承認セザルヤ
得ス若シ小國ト謂ハ、我支那ヲモ小ナルモノ高揚リ
巴里會議中ニ五大國ト稱スルモノアリ余ハ大字ヲ
安當ナラスト為ス 大ノ形容詞タル形式ニ依リテ
若シ精神ヲ論スレバ 當於強弱ヲ以テ區別スヘ
シ 譬ハハ極ノ年ト志ヲ得サルカ如ク小國ハ到底小
國ニシテ大ト為ル能ハサルモ 弱ヲ夫モ補養ニテ
壯大ト為ル可キナリ 故ニ弱キハ 慈フルニ足ラス 只ク
能ク自ラ努力スルヲ要スルナリ。

(大連小林又七支店納)

中日本領事館

◎公理自在人心。吾輩日
本。願。與。日。小。本。部。與
內。田。外。相。之。問。答。可。見
日。本。人。之。中。亦。有。主。持
公。理。且。眼。光。放。到。世。界。不。沾。在。亞。細。亞。方
面。也。▲望。月。氏。云。『中。國。人。喜。慶。美。人。可。愛。
英。人。可。敬。日。人。可。惡。是。為。等。內。閣。對。華。政
策。失。敗。之。結。果。』教。師。令。人。佩。服。誰。欲。勝。愛
字。敬。字。恐。字。島。一。地。方。觀。望。實。事。不。切。▲
內。田。氏。云。『予。不。欲。認。中。國。為。小。弱。國。予。望
中。國。能。來。為。盟。友。國。』意。用。甚。佳。吾。亦。喜。感。
惟。不。如。望。月。氏。云。『中。國。不。可。謂。為。小。弱。國。
則。可。謂。為。大。弱。國。』較。為。平。實。▲余。謂。中。國
之。大。不。但。地。大。年。齡。亦。大。氣。魄。亦。大。其。所。以
不。能。與。列。強。比。擬。者。願。耳。故。謂。今。日。之。中。國。
為。弱。國。記。者。不。得。不。承。認。若。謂。小。國。則。尙。有
小。於。我。中。國。者。也。▲巴。黎。會。議。中。稱。曰。五。大
國。余。於。大。字。開。為。不。妥。以。大。之。為。形。容。弱。國。
於。形。式。若。論。精。神。則。當。以。強。弱。為。別。譬。諸。豚。
不。可。為。牛。狗。之。小。國。則。應。為。小。國。不。能。成。為
大。而。匹。敵。之。夫。可。補。養。而。為。壯。夫。故。弱。不。足
為。病。只。要。能。自。守。力。也。

政公第九號

大正八年一月廿三日接受

駐務爲了第課

在暹

大正八年一月三十日

在暹

待命全權公使 西源四郎



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

興國社

帝國議會於先外務大臣演說
公表方件

本件之関在香港總領事館電第六號ヲ以
テ御申越、趣、敬承致候右演說ハ當地英字
新聞ニ交付致候處 Siam Observer 及 Bangkok
Daily Mail、兩紙ハ本月廿三日ヲ以テ Bangkok Times
在暹羅日本公使館

紙ハ同サ四日ヲ以テ夫ハ全文掲載致候尤モ右對
ス心論評ハ是迄何ノ新聞モ差控居候
右及報告候敬具

0 4 1

012584
012585
012586

電信課長

大臣

次官

政務

通商

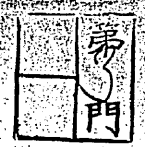
人事

會計

文書

參政官

副參政官



奉命海軍大臣の旨を以て事務長

分 (暗) 楠瀬 本年二月廿五日

内閣事務大臣 山田啓作代筆

第三〇號

貴電第一二號ニ関シ再電

ニ於テハトテ續ニ續ケラレシ

22/10/1

附屬書類添附

大正八年三月十日 接獲

警務局

第三課

時

時

千号

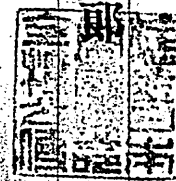
07228

政 公信第二二號

大正八年一月二十九日

在墨

特命全權公使男爵大島富士太郎

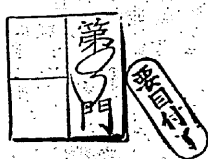


外務省子爵内田康哉殿

新聞切抜き送付一件

在米大使ヲ轉電相成候本月二十日貴衆兩院
 二於此ル貴大臣並總理大臣一演説要領二十日
 乃至二十三日接到即刻當地三大新聞社及佛字
 新聞社へ配付致候處孰レ七二十三二十四兩日一紙
 上掲載致候へ共別段論評ヲ試ニスルモ一八無
 又候ニ付不取敢別紙演説掲載ノ *Universal*
 切抜き及御送付候也

在墨國日本公使館



REEL No. 1-0443

0311

"El Universal"

24th January, 1919.

Importante Discurso del Primer Ministro del Japón Ante el Parlamento Imperial

Su Excelencia el señor Ministro del Japón, ha tenido la galantería de remitirnos el texto del discurso que pronunció el Excelentísimo señor Hara, Primer Ministro del Imperio Nipón, ante las Cámaras que forman el Parlamento Imperial, el día 21 de los corrientes.

Damos a continuación la pieza oratoria de Su Excelencia el señor Hara, en la cual se hacen importantes declaraciones acerca de la política de su floreciente país.

La Alianza Anglo-Japonesa se encuentra ahora sobre una base más firme que antes, mientras que las relaciones con otros Poderes, han crecido en cordialidad. Rusia no ha recobrado la estabilidad y tiene todavía que hacer muchos esfuerzos para encontrar las medidas de reconstrucción, que el futuro le reserva; sin embargo, en la Siberia Oriental el trabajo de socorro a los Checo-eslovacos y la extirpación de la influencia teutona han sido llevados a cabo, gracias a los esfuerzos unidos de los Aliados. El gobierno, por lo tanto, ha decidido que las tropas vuelvan de Siberia, dejando allá una porción de ellas, que se considera necesaria para el mantenimiento del orden en esas regiones. La continuada lucha civil en China, lleva trazas de resolverse en una reconciliación general, y una conferencia de paz tendrá que abrirse con la colaboración de los poderes amigos. El Japón expresaría sus sinceros buenos deseos por el éxito de la conferencia, usando sus buenos oficios para mantener el concierto armonioso con los Poderes. El gobierno está haciendo los mayores esfuerzos para facilitar la restauración del orden en Rusia, mientras que en aquel país no tienen otros deseos que respetar escrupulosamente el principio de la puerta abierta y de las oportunidades iguales, esperando al mismo tiempo las conclusiones futuras de relaciones amistosas entre los dos países. La guerra ha terminado con una victoria completa para los Aliados, y la conferencia de la paz ha comenzado el trabajo de desenmarañar el enredado negocio de la guerra. Ya se han dado pasos para mandar nuestros delegados a la conferencia. Algunos han llegado ya a París, mientras que otros están ya en camino. Al tomar parte de la conferencia de la paz, el gobierno ha determinado mantener en todo tiempo una actitud recta y justa, basada en un sentimiento de humanidad y justicia. Deseo manifestar a ustedes que Su Majestad, Nuestro Augusto Soberano, ha donado graciosamente la cantidad de 10,000,000 de yens, de los fondos de la Familia Imperial, para la ejecución del plan para extender una educación más elevada; y nosotros nos sentimos abatidos de gratitud por esta señal de profundo interés de Su Majestad por el bienestar de sus súbditos. La guerra ha afectado grandemente al Japón, y se ha predicho que la restauración de la paz irá seguida por una aguda competencia de los países por la rehabilitación de su poderío nacional. Por lo tanto, el gobierno, además de tener que ver con los problemas de víveres y otros de sumo interés, trata de mejorar, hasta donde le es posible, la educación, los transportes, industria y otros medios de defensa nacional, reservando para el futuro la adopción de planes que demandan más consideración.

EL JAPON EN LA GUERRA Y EN LA PAZ

Discurso Pronunciado por el Vizconde Uchida, Ministro de Relaciones en la Apertura del Parlamento Japonés

El Vizconde Uchida acaba de pronunciar un discurso, que resulta muy sensacional porque en él queda esbozada la política internacional que desarrollará el Japón, de acuerdo con sus aliados, a la consumación de la paz.

EL UNIVERSAL, considerando la importancia de aquel discurso, reproduce sus períodos salientes, debido a la galantería de la Legación Japonesa, que tuvo la bondad de facilitarnos el texto completo; un extracto de la notable pieza oratoria nos fue transmitida por la Prensa Asociada.

El Vizconde Uchida, uno de los más eminentes diplomáticos y políticos del Imperio del Sol Naciente, es conocido en México. Ha sido dos veces Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros del Imperio y desempeñó el puesto de Embajador del Japón en los Estados Unidos. Fue entonces cuando su Gobierno lo nombró especialmente para presidir la Embajada japonesa que asistió a la celebración del Centenario de nuestra independencia.

"La gigantesca lucha que ha devastado el mundo durante los cuatro últimos años, ha terminado en una victoria completa para los aliados, y los trabajos de la conferencia de paz han sido ya iniciados. La presente conferencia de paz no solamente tendrá en cuenta la restauración de la paz entre los aliados y sus enemigos, sino el establecimiento de la paz mundial sobre bases sólidas y duraderas.

"No pondrá fin únicamente a la presente lucha, sino que impedirá el que la guerra vuelva a surgir en las edades futuras. Convencidos de esto nosotros, hemos decidido cooperar sinceramente con nuestros aliados en la conferencia de paz para la realización de los planes que acarrearán el objeto deseado. Las relaciones entre el Japón y los poderes aliados, han tomado gran incremento y solidez, debido a la comunidad de intereses en la prosecución de la guerra.

"La visita de Su Majestad Imperial el Príncipe Higashihisim a Inglaterra, y las que hará a los otros países aliados, ha contribuido mucho al aseguramiento de los lazos de amistad entre este país y los poderes aliados."

Después, refiriéndose a la cuestión de Rusia, dijo:

"En cumplimiento de las proposiciones que fueron hechas por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y completamente de acuerdo con la Gran Bretaña, Francia, Italia y China, fuerzas japonesas fueron despachadas a la Siberia Oriental el último agosto.

"Con el fin de aliviar la crítica situación de las tropas checo-eslavas, el peligro que amenazó su existencia ha sido apartado, y el principal objeto de nuestra empresa se cumplió; comprendiendo, sin embargo, que la completa retirada de nuestras tropas de Siberia en este momento, pudiera crear una situación muy perjudicial para la conservación del orden en esas regiones, el Gobierno japonés no tiene otra alternativa que sostener por ahora cierto número de fuerzas en varias localidades de la Siberia Oriental, decidiendo al mismo tiempo, reducir el efectivo de estas tropas hasta donde las circunstancias lo permitan. No olvidamos por un momento el gran servicio que Rusia prestó a la causa aliada durante el primer período de la guerra y sus enormes sacrificios para inmovilizar la actividad alemana en los diferentes frentes. Desgraciadamente, las dificultades intestinas que de repente surgieron en Rusia, en medio de la gran guerra, la obligaron a retirarse de la lucha contra los alemanes. No obstante eso, nuestros corazones simpatizan con los rusos en su presente empeño y confiamos en que los esfuerzos hechos por los elementos patrióticos de Rusia para establecer un Gobierno unido y ordenado, serán coronados por el éxito. Nosotros esperamos con toda confianza la rehabilitación de Rusia como uno de los grandes poderes que contribuirán al progreso y a la civilización del mundo, y estamos preparados para ofrecerle toda la ayuda debida para el logro de su propósito. No tenemos la intención de intervenir en la política interior de Rusia y menos todavía de aprovecharnos de las dificultades internas de ésta para satisfacer ambiciones egoístas con respecto a su territorio o para intentar cualquiera agresión económica."

Volviendo a la cuestión de China, añadió:

"Ha sido causa de gran interés para nosotros la prolongación de la lucha civil en ese país, que ha probado ser tan desastrosa para China como para los poderes extranjeros. Por tanto, nosotros dimos consejo amistoso a las partes contendientes, el 2 de diciembre último, en unión de la Gran Bretaña, Francia, Italia y Estados Unidos. Más adelante, y en vista de la presente situación, comprendimos que cualquiera ayuda financiera prestada a China en este momento, llevaría dudas y dificultaría un pronto arreglo de las diferencias existentes, con serias desventajas para Japón y China. Por tanto, hemos decidido abstenernos de prestar a China ayuda financiera, ya sea en forma de préstamo o con el cálculo de crear complicaciones políticas en ese país. El Gobierno no puede, sin embargo, encargarse de destruir las empresas financieras y económicas de sus nacionales, siempre que sean naturales y legítimas, esto es, resultado de las relaciones existentes entre dos naciones



amigas. Es satisfactorio notar que dos de los elementos contendientes en China, han suspendido desde entonces sus actividades militares y que la opinión de la mayoría está en favor de la pronta inauguración de la conferencia de paz. La esperanza más viva del Gobierno, es que los hombres de Estado de China, de diferentes filiaciones políticas, establezcan prontamente la paz y la quietud dentro de las fronteras de la República, a fin de conservar la paz dentro de la presente situación del mundo.

"En vista de los malevolos rumores que han circulado en el extranjero, de tiempo en tiempo, acerca de nuestra política en China, tendré que decir unas cuantas palabras, por vía de explicación. No es necesario decir que el Japón carece de ambiciones territoriales en China o en cualquiera otro lugar, y que no toma en cuenta ninguna acción que perjudicaría el desarrollo de los legítimos intereses y el bienestar de la nación china. Nos hemos comprometido solemnemente a respetar la independencia e integridad territorial de China y a permanecer fieles al principio de puerta abierta para el comercio y para la industria, ofreciéndoles iguales oportunidades. Hacemos esto para que se vea que nuestras relaciones con China descansan sobre bases de justicia y ayuda mutua, como es indispensable para lograr una inteligencia duradera y completa entre las dos naciones. Nosotros intentamos seguir siendo sinceros amigos de China y emplear nuestros mejores esfuerzos para el desarrollo brillante del futuro de China y para el bienestar general del pueblo chino.

"Nos encontramos, por consiguiente, particularmente ansiosos de tratar con espíritu de justicia y de amistad todas aquellas cuestiones que puedan ser puestas a la consideración de las conferencias de paz, que afecten los intereses chinos. En cuanto adquiramos el derecho de disponer libremente del territorio quitado a Alemania en Manchuria, lo devolveremos a China, de acuerdo con los términos de las notas complementarias del tratado del 25 de mayo de 1915 referente a las provincias de Shantung.

Al mismo tiempo, tenemos que confiar en gran parte en los naturales recursos de China, con el fin de asegurar los nuestros en cuanto a su existencia económica. No dudamos que tanto el Gobierno como el pueblo de China, apreciarán completamente sus relaciones de vecindad y grande amistad con Japón, no nos negarán su necesaria cooperación a este respecto.

"Ciertamente deberán contar con nuestra pronta ayuda, haciendo caso omiso de la magnitud y naturaleza del asunto que pueda sobrevenir, con el fin de llegar a realizar sus legítimas aspiraciones que irán encaminadas a promover la salud general de China, por no mencionar sus cuestiones financieras y económicas, indispensables para la seguridad y bienestar de China en general.

"Con el desastre completo de las Potencias Centrales, el mundo entero se encuentra ahora en camino de la reconstrucción. El ideal que inspira este movimiento mundial, es el asegurar definitivamente el establecimiento de una paz duradera, basada sobre la justicia, y este ideal se halla de acuerdo con toda la política tradicional de esta nación.

Japón no tiene más aspiraciones que buscar la consumación de un libre y feliz desarrollo de su vida nacional por el camino de la justicia y de la paz, así como tener la puerta abierta del mundo entero para desplegar las legítimas y justas actividades de la nación.

"Un crítico imparcial de la historia del Imperio, no podrá menos que admitir que estos principios han guiado siempre e inspirado nuestra política exterior, puesto que todo designio agresivo, o maquiavélico, solamente produciría la alimentación de una amargura permanente en el corazón de la nación, esto empeora para siempre la dignidad y el prestigio del Estado. Levados por esta convicción, estamos decididos a seguir una política leal y limpia en todas nuestras relaciones internacionales."

東洋館に送る見、外務省に送る

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對スル新聞論評ニ果スル件

客月二十日貴衆兩院ニ於ケル閣下ノ演

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在新嘉坡日本領事館

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第3門

Japan's Policy.

Foreign Minister's Statement

The Consul for Japan kindly favours us with a copy of an English translation of the speech made by the Japanese Foreign Minister at the Imperial Diet, Tokio, on the 21st January, 1919, (last Tuesday). It gives an important summary of the Japanese official view of present-day world affairs, and runs as follows:

The gigantic struggle which had ravaged the whole world for the past four years has ended in the complete victory of the Allies and the work of the Peace Conference has already been initiated. The present Peace Conference has in view not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies but the establishment of peace throughout the whole world upon solid and enduring foundations. It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle but the prevention of the outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction, we have decided to co-operate in all sincerity with our allies at the peace conference for the realisation of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects. Relations between Japan and the Allied Powers have considerably increased in solidity due to community of interests governing those relations in the prosecution of the war. The visit of H. I. H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi to England and his itinerary to other Allied Powers have gone a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and the Allied Powers.

Next I have to dwell upon the Russian question. In compliance with the proposal made by the American Government and in full accord with Great Britain, France, Italy and China, Japanese forces were despatched to Eastern Siberia in August last in order to relieve the critical situation of the Czech-Slovak troops. The grave danger which had once threatened their existence has been averted and the primary object of our military undertaking in Siberia has now been accomplished. Realising, however, that the complete withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions, the Japanese Government have no alternative but to maintain for the time being a certain portion of their forces in various localities in Eastern Siberia. At the same time, they

have decided to effect as much reduction in the number of Japanese troops as the absolute requirement of the situation will permit. We do not forget for a moment the conspicuous services which Russia rendered at the initial stage of the war in the Allied cause, regardless of the enormous sacrifices involved by diverting or checking the German military activities on various fronts. Unfortunately internal troubles which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the Great War forced her to withdraw from the struggle against Germany, yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight and we entertain sanguine hope that efforts now being made by patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of unified and orderly government may be crowned with success. We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the Great Powers to contribute to the progress and civilisation of the world and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose. We have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal politics of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency of taking advantage of domestic trouble in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

Turning to the Chinese question, it has been the source of grave concern to us that protracted civil strife in that country has proved as much disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it is harmful to the interests of foreign Powers. We therefore tendered our friendly advice to both of the contending factions on December 2 last, in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America and Italy. Further, in view of the present situation of the strife it was apprehended that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to general misgiving and hamper the speedy settlement of pending differences to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike. Accordingly we have come to the decision to refrain from giving to China any financial assistance, either in form of loan or otherwise, calculated to create apprehension that it might foment political complications in the country. The Japanese Government cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial and economic enterprise of their nationals so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have since then suspended their military activities and that a body of opinion in favour of the speedy inauguration of a peace

conference is now in a fair way of becoming realised. It is the ardent hope of the Japanese Government that Chinese statesmen of various political affiliations may speedily establish peace and unity within the borders of the Republic in order to keep pace with the situation of the world.

In view of mischievous rumours circulated abroad from time to time in regard to our policy in China, I have to say a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China or elsewhere. Neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interests and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of China and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and open door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon the basis of justice and mutual helpfulness such as is calculated to bring about lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain a sincere friend of China and to use our best endeavours for the development of the brilliant future of China and for the formation of the general well-being of the Chinese people.

We are therefore particularly anxious to deal in the spirit of justice and of friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests. Upon acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiauchau we would restore it to China in accordance with the terms of notes complementary to the treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding Shantung Province. At the same time we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to assure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the Government and people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighbourly relations with Japan, would not deny us needed co-operation in this respect. They may certainly count on our ready assistance regardless of the nature and magnitude of cases that may arise in realisation of their legitimate aspirations which would at all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China and to mention the question of the financial and economic aid necessary for the security and happiness of China in general.

Japan and the War.

SPEECH BY THE JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

The following is a translation of the speech made by the Japanese Foreign Minister at the Imperial Diet, Tokio, on January 21, 1919.

The gigantic struggle which had ravaged the whole world for the past four years has ended in the complete victory of the Allies and the work of the Peace Conference has already been initiated. The present Peace Conference has in view not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies but the establishment of peace throughout the whole world upon solid and enduring foundations. It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle but the prevention of the outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction, we have decided to co-operate in all sincerity with our Allies at the Peace Conference for the realisation of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects. Relations between Japan and the Allied Powers have considerably increased in solidity due to community of interests governing those relations in the prosecution of the war. The visit of H. I. H. Prince Higashi-Fushimi to England and his itinerary to other Allied Powers have gone a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and the Allied Powers.

The Russian Question.

Next I have to dwell upon the Russian question. In compliance with the proposal made by the American Government and in full accord with Great Britain, France, Italy and China, Japanese forces were despatched to Eastern Siberia in August last, in order to relieve the critical situation of the Czech-Slovak troops. The grave danger which had once threatened their existence has been averted and the primary object of our military undertaking in Siberia has now been accomplished. Realising, however, that the complete withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions, the Japanese Government have no alternative but to maintain for the time being a certain portion of their forces in various localities in Eastern Siberia. At the same time they have decided to effect as much reduction in the number of Japanese troops as the absolute requirement of the situation will permit. We do not forget for a moment the conspicuous services which Russia rendered at the initial stage of the war in the Allied cause regardless of enormous sacrifices involved by diverting or checking the German military activities on various fronts. Unfortunately internal troubles which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the great war forced her to withdraw from the struggle against Germany, yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight and we entertain a sanguine hope that efforts now being made by patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of unified and orderly government may be

crowned with success. We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the Great Powers to contribute to the progress and civilisation of the world and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose. We have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal politics of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency of taking advantage of domestic trouble in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

The Chinese Question.

Turning to the Chinese question, it has been the source of grave concern to us that protracted civil strife in that country has proved as much disastrous to the welfare of China herself as it is harmful to the interests of foreign Powers. We therefore tendered our friendly advice to both of the contending factions on December 2 last in conjunction with Great Britain, France, America and Italy. Further, in view of the present situation of the strife it was apprehended that any financial help given to China at this juncture might give rise to general misgiving and hamper the speedy settlement of pending differences to the serious disadvantage of China and Japan alike. Accordingly we have come to the decision to refrain from giving to China any financial assistance, either in form of loan or otherwise, calculated to create apprehension that it might foment political complications in the country. The Japanese Government cannot, however, undertake to discourage any financial and economic enterprise of their nationals so long as they are the natural and legitimate outgrowth of special relations between the two neighbouring and friendly nations. It is gratifying to note that the two contending elements in China have since then suspended their military activities and that a body of opinion in favour of the speedy inauguration of a peace conference is now in a fair way of becoming realised. It is the ardent hope of the Japanese Government that Chinese statesmen of various political affiliations may speedily establish peace and unity within the borders of the Republic in order to keep pace with the situation of the world.

Mischievous Rumours.

In view of mischievous rumours circulated abroad from time to time in regard to our policy in China, I have to say a few words here by way of explanation. It goes without saying that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China or elsewhere. Neither does she contemplate any action which might militate against the development of the legitimate interests and welfare of the Chinese nation. We have solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of China and to abide faithfully by the principle of equal opportunity and open door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon the basis of justice and mutual helpfulness such as is calculated to bring about lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain a sincere friend of China and to use our best endeavours for the development of a brilliant future of China and for the formation of the general well-being of the Chinese people.

Kiauchau.

We are therefore particularly anxious to deal in the spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests. Upon acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiauchau, we would restore it to

China in accordance with the terms of notes complementary to the Treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding Shantung Province. At the same time we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to assure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the Government and people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighbourly relations with Japan, would not deny us needed co-operation in this respect. They may certainly count on our ready assistance regardless of the nature and magnitude of cases that may arise in realisation of their legitimate aspirations which would at all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China and to mention the question of the financial and economic aid necessary for the security and happiness of China in general.

Teutonic Collapse.

With the complete collapse of the Teutonic Powers the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The ideal underlying this movement is to assure the definite establishment of lasting peace based upon justice, and this ideal is in accord with the traditional policy of this country. Japan has no aspiration but to seek the consummation of free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and rightful activities of the nation. An impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of a nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artful machinations are only destined to breed lasting sores in the heart of a nation; they impair forever the dignity and prestige of the state. With this conviction we are determined to pursue fair and clean policy in all international relations.

NO
JAPANESE CONSULATE
IMPERIAL

JAPAN AND THE NATIONS.

The following translation of the speech of the Japanese Foreign Minister at the meeting of the Imperial Diet on Jan 21st, has courteously been forwarded to us.—

The gigantic struggle which has ravaged the whole world for the past four years has ended in the complete victory of the Allies and the work of the Peace Conference has already been initiated. The present Peace Conference has in view not only the restoration of peace between the Allies and their enemies, but the establishment of peace throughout the whole world upon solid and enduring foundations. It contemplates not only putting an end to the present struggle but the prevention of the outbreak of war for ages to come. In this conviction we have decided to cooperate in all sincerity with our Allies at this Peace Conference for the realization of plans conducive to the accomplishment of these objects. Relations between Japan and the Allied Powers have considerably increased in solidity, due to community of interests governing those relations in the prosecution of the war. The visit of H I H Prince Higashi Fushimi to England and his itinerary to other Allied Powers have gone a long way in strengthening the bonds of friendship between this country and the Allied Powers.

Next I have to dwell upon the Russian question. In compliance with the proposal made by the American Government and in full accord with Great Britain, France, Italy and China, Japanese forces were dispatched to Eastern Siberia in Aug last, in order to relieve the critical situation of the Czechoslovak troops. The grave danger which had once threatened their existence has been averted and the primary object of our military undertaking in Siberia has now been accomplished. Realising, however, that the complete withdrawal of our troops from Siberia at this moment might create a serious situation prejudicial to the preservation of order in these regions, the Japanese Government have no alternative but to maintain for the time being a certain portion of their forces in various localities in Eastern Siberia. At the same time they have decided to effect as much reduction in the number of Japanese troops as the absolute requirement of the situation will permit. We do not forget for a moment the conspicuous services which Russia rendered at the initial stage of the war in the Allied cause, regardless of the enormous sacrifices involved, by diverting or checking the German military activities on various fronts. Unfortunately internal troubles which suddenly broke out in Russia in the midst of the Great War forced her to withdraw from the struggle

against Germany, yet our hearts go out in full sympathy to the Russians in their present plight and we entertain a sanguine hope that the efforts now being made by patriotic elements in various parts of Russia for the establishment of unified and orderly government may be crowned with success. We confidently look forward to the rehabilitation of Russia as one of the Great Powers to contribute to the progress and civilization of the world and we are quite ready to offer her all due assistance for this purpose. We have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal politics of Russia, still less would our policy be influenced by any tendency of taking advantage of domestic trouble in Russia to promote any selfish aims of territorial or economic aggression.

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solemnly pledged ourselves to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of China and to abide faithfully by the

principle of equal opportunity and open door for commerce and industry. We desire to place our relations with China upon the basis of justice and mutual helpfulness, such as is calculated to bring about lasting and complete understanding between the two nations. We intend to remain a sincere friend of China and to use our best endeavours for the development of a brilliant future for China and for the formation of the general well being of the Chinese people.

We are therefore particularly anxious to deal in the spirit of justice and friendliness with all questions which may come up before the Peace Conference affecting Chinese interests. Upon the acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiauhau, we would restore it to China in accordance with the terms of notes complementary to the Treaty of May 25th, 1915, regarding Shantung Province. At the same time we have to rely in a large measure upon the rich natural resources of China in order to assure our own economic existence. I have no doubt that both the Government and people of China, in full appreciation of their friendly and neighbourly relations with Japan, would not deny us needed co-operation in this respect. They may certainly count on our ready assistance, regardless of the nature and magnitude of cases that may arise, in realization of their legitimate aspirations, which would at all be conducive to the promotion of the general welfare of China, not to mention the question of the financial and economic aid necessary for the security and happiness of China in general.

With the complete collapse of the Teutonic Powers the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The ideal underlying this movement is to assure the definite establishment of lasting peace based upon justice, and this ideal is in accord with the traditional policy of this country. Japan has no aspiration but to seek the consummation of free and unfettered development of her national life, along the highway of justice and peace, and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and rightful activities of the nation. An impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of a nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artful machinations are only destined to breed lasting sores in the heart of a nation; they impair forever the dignity and prestige of the state. With this conviction we are determined to pursue a fair and clean policy in all international relations.

With the complete collapse of the Teutonic Powers the whole world is now on the road to reconstruction. The ideal underlying this movement is to assure the definite establishment of lasting peace based upon justice and this ideal is in accord with the traditional policy of this country. Japan has no aspiration but to seek the consummation of free and unfettered development of her national life along the highway of justice and peace and to have the open door of the whole world assured to the legitimate and rightful activities of the nation. An impartial student of the history of the Empire will not fail to admit that this basic principle has always guided and governed our foreign policy. The life of a nation is eternal. All aggressive designs and artful machinations are only destined to breed lasting sores in the heart of a



LÉGATION DU JAPON
PÉTROPOLIS, BRÉSIL.

第10562号

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大正八年四月九日

第二課

別紙添附

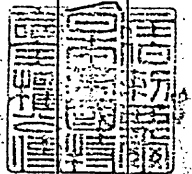
政公第 六 號

大正八年一月三十日

在伯

特命全權公使

堀口九萬



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

外務大臣演説ニ當國新聞紙ニ掲載セシムル件

本月廿日貴衆兩院ニ於テ貴大臣閣下ノ御演説ノ梗概ハ御電訓ニ從ヒ

當地新聞通信社 (Agencia Americana) ニ葡語ニ翻譯シ上之ヲ

同社特電ノ義ニ當地諸新聞ニ配布シノ候處本月廿六日 (Je-

mal do Commercio (刊) J. Noticias. Rio Journal, J. Norte 及

翌廿七日 (O Paiz) 新聞載之之ヲ掲載致シ候ハ共白伯同ノ政治的

外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿
御電訓ニ從ヒ
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REEL No. 1-0443

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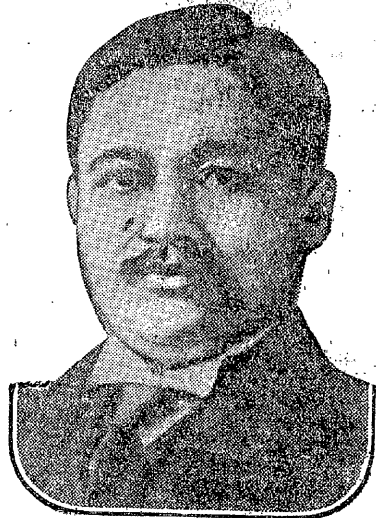
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O Japão na guerra

A política internacional do Imperio

Discurso do ministro do Exterior, visconde Uchida

TOKIO, 24 (A. A.) (Retardado) — Enviámos hontem um resumo do discurso pronunciado pelo Sr. Hará, presidente do conselho de ministros, por ocasião da abertura da Dieta Imperial no dia 21 do cor-



Visconde Uchida

rente. Hoje, remetemos, em resumo, o discurso pronunciado na mesma sessão pelo visconde Uchida, ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros, sobre a política internacional do imperio.

"A luta gigantesca que assolou o mundo inteiro durante os últimos quatro annos terminou com a completa victoria dos aliados; o trabalho relativo á Conferencia da Paz já foi iniciado. A actual Conferencia da Paz tem em vista não sómente a restauração da paz entre os aliados e os seus inimigos, mas tambem o estabelecimento da paz em todo o universo, sobre bases solidas e duradouras. Ella não pretende apenas pôr termo á presente luta, mas impedir o rompimento de novas guerras para o futuro. Assim convictos, estamos decididos a cooperar com absoluta sinceridade, com os nossos aliados, na Conferencia da Paz para a conclusão de planos conductivos á execução destes propositos. As relações entre o Japão e as nações aliadas têm augmentado consideravelmente em solidariedade, devido á communhão de interesses em que envolveram aquellas relações no proseguimento da guerra. A visita de S. Ex. o príncipe Higashifushimi á Inglaterra, e a sua passagem por outras nações aliadas concorreram muito para estreitar os laços de amizade entre este paiz e as nações aliadas.

Tenho que tratar da questão russa. Segundo a proposta feita pelo governo americano e de accordo com a França, a Grã-Bretanha, a Italia e a China, forças japonezas foram enviadas para a Siberia, em agosto ultimo. Ellas foram alliviar a situação critica das tropas cheque-slovacas e o perigo grave que as ameaçava foi evitado; o objectivo preliminar do nosso empreendimento militar na Siberia está agora realisado. A retirada completa das nossas tropas da Siberia, neste momento, poderia crear uma situação prejudicial á manutenção da ordem naquellas regiões; por isso ao governo japonês só resta o alyitre de conservar, por enquanto, determinado numero de tropas nas duas localidades da Siberia oriental. Na mesma occasião ficou decidido que a redução das forças japonezas fosse feita segundo as exigencias da situação o permittissem. Não nos esqueçemos em momento algum do grande auxilio que a Russia prestou á causa aliada no inicio das hostilidades, sem medir os enormes sacrificios que essa sua attitude lhe custaria, arrostando a actividade militar allemã em varias frentes. Infelizmente, as divergencias intensas, que irromperam repentinamente na Russia, no meio da grande guerra, forçou-a a retirar-se da luta contra os allemães; ainda assim os nossos corações palpitam de sympathia pelos russos, na sua presente luta, esperando que os esforços que agora estão sendo empregados por elementos patrióticos em varios pontos da Russia, para o estabelecimento de um governo unificado e ordeiro, possam vir a ser coroados de successo. Confiamos com sympathia na reabilitação da Russia, como um dos grandes poderes capazes de contribuir para o progresso e civilização do mundo, e estamos inteiramente promptos a offerecer-lhe todo o nosso auxilio para este fim. Não temos intenção alguma de nos envolvermos na politica interna da Russia. Ainda menos deixariamos a nossa politica ser influenciada por qual-

quer tendencia de tirar partido das discordias domesticas da Russia para qualquer movimento de aggressão territorial ou económica.

Quanto á questão chineza, ella tem sido uma fonte de graves preocupações para nós, pois a intervenção na luta civil daquelle paiz redundou num desastre, não somente ao bem-estar da propria China quanto perigosa para os interesses das nações estrangeiras. Assim, offereçemos os nossos conselhos amistosos a ambas as facções no dia 2 de dezembro ultimo, conjuntamente com a Inglaterra, a França, a America e a Italia. Em vista da situação presente daquelle luta civil, foi considerado que qualquer auxilio financeiro prestado á China, neste momento, poderia dar lugar a má interpretação e difficultar o ajuste immediato das divergencias pendentes, com meios inconvenientes, tanto para a China como para o Japão. Nestas condições, resolvemos esquivar-nos de prestar á China qualquer auxilio financeiro, quer em forma de empréstimo ou de outra qualquer, possível de crear re-

ceios que pudessem fomentar complicações politicas naquella Nação. O governo não pôde, contudo, tomar a si dissuadir os seus nacionaes da formação de empresas financeiras ou economicas, uma vez que ellas surjam natural e legitimamente das relações existentes entre as duas nações amigas e vizinhas. É agradável notar que dous dos elementos discordantes na China suspendiram as suas actividades militares e que a opinião publica favorece a prompta inauguração da Conferencia da Paz, em via de realisação ali. O ardente desejo do governo é que os estadistas chinezes das varias filiações politicas possam, em breve estabelecer a paz e a união dentro dos limites internos da Republica, de maneira a poderem acompanhar a situação geral do mundo. Em vista dos boatos malevolos que circularam no exterior, de tempo em tempo, com relação á nossa politica na China, tenho a dizer algumas palavras como explicação. Não é preciso dizer que o Japão não tem ambições territoriaes na China ou em outro qualquer lugar, nem contempla qualquer acção que possa ir de encontro ao desenvolvimento legitimo do interesse e bem-estar da Nação chineza. Tomámos o compromisso perante nós mesmos de respeitar a independencia territorial da China e guiarmos-nos lealmente pelo principio "iguales oportunidades e porta aberta ao commercio e industria". Desejamos as nossas relações com a China, tendo por base a justiça e o auxilio mutuo, trazendo como consequencia um perfeito e duradouro accordo entre os dous paizes. Pretendemos permanecer amigos sinceros da China, empregarmos os nossos esforços no desenvolvimento de um futuro brilhante para a China e promover o bem-estar do povo chinês. Estamos, portanto, muitissimo ansiosos para tratar com justiça e amizade todas as questões que possam suggerir na Conferencia da Paz em relação aos interesses da China. Uma vez obtido o direito de dispor livremente dos territorios cedidos á Alemanha em Kiauchau, nós os restituiremos á China, de accordo com os termos das notas complementares ao tratado de 25 de maio de 1915, com relação á provincia de Shantung. Ao mesmo tempo, devemos corresponder, por meio de uma medida de importancia, aos recursos naturaes da China, de forma a assegurar a nossa profunda existencia económica. Não tenho duvida que tanto o governo como o povo chinês, apreciando devidamente as relações amistosas do seu vizinho, o Japão, não se negarão a cooperar connosco neste sentido. Ellem podem ter certeza do nosso prompto auxilio, independente da natureza e magnitude do caso, que possa surgir na realisação das suas legitimas aspirações, as quaes seriam conduzidas ao pronunciamento do bem-estar da China, sem mencionar a questão financeira e económica necessaria á segurança e felicidade da China em geral.

Com o collapse completo dos poderes tentonicos o mundo inteiro está em caminho da reconstituição. O preparo ideal deste movimento será o de assegurar uma paz definitiva e duradoura, tendo por base a justiça, e este ideal corresponde por completo á tradicional politica deste paiz. O Japão não tem aspiração a não ser o natural e breve desenvolvimento da sua vida nacional pelo caminho da justiça e da paz; deseja ainda que se assegure a porta aberta ao mundo, no tocante ás legitimas e justas actividades de racas. Nenhum conhecedor imparcial da historia do Imperio poderá deixar de admitir que este é o principio basico que tem governado e guiado a nossa politica externa. Todos os destinos aggressivos e machiavélicos ardilosos são apenas destinadas a causar feridas duradouras no coração da Nação; ellas destroem a dignidade e o prestigio do Estado. Assim correctos, estamos decididos a proseguir numa politica justa e clara em todas as nossas relações internacionais.

A POLITICA INTERNACIONAL DO JAPÃO

UM DISCURSO DO VISCONDE UCHIDA, MINISTRO DOS ESTRANGEIROS

NOTICIA

TOKIO, 21 (Retardado). —Enviámos honravelmente um resumo do discurso pronunciado pelo Sr. Hara, presidente do Conselho de Ministros, por ocasião da abertura da Dieta Imperial no dia 21 do corrente. Hoje remettemos, em resumo, o discurso



O visconde Uchida, ministro dos estrangeiros do Japão

pronunciado na mesma sessão pelo visconde Uchida, ministro dos Negócios Estrangeiros, sobre a politica internacional do Imperio.

A luta gigantesca que assolou o mundo inteiro durante os últimos quatro annos terminou com a completa victoria dos aliados; o trabalho relativo á Conferencia da Paz já foi iniciado. A actual Conferencia da Paz tem em vista não sómente a restauração da paz entre os aliados e os seus inimigos, mas tambem o estabelecimento da paz em todo o Universo sobre bases solidas e duradouras. Ella não pretende apenas pôr termo á presente luta mas impedir o rompimento de novas guerras para o futuro. Assim convictos, nós estamos decididos a cooperar com absoluta sinceridade com os nossos aliados na Conferencia da Paz para a conclusão de planos conductivos á execução destes propósitos.

As relações entre o Japão e as nações aliadas têm aumentado consideravelmente em solidariedade, devido á communhão de interesses em que envolveram aquellas relações no proseguimento da guerra.

A visita de S. E. o príncipe Higashiyoshi-mi á Inglaterra e a sua passagem por outras nações aliadas, concorreram para estreitar os laços de amizade entre este país e as nações aliadas.

Tenho que tratar da questão russa. Segundo a proposta feita pelo governo americano e de accordo com a França, Grã-Bretanha, Italia e a China, forças japonezas foram enviadas para a Sibéria, em agosto ultimo. Ellas foram alliadas a situação critica das tropas Tchekovs. Perigosas e o perigo grave que as ameaçava foi evitado; o objectivo preliminar do nosso empenhamento militar na Sibéria está agora realisado. A retirada completa das nossas tropas da Sibéria neste momento poderia crear uma situação prejudicial á manutenção da ordem naquellas regiões, por isso ao governo japonês só resta o alvitre de conservar, por enquanto, determinado numero de tropas nas duas localidades da Sibéria Oriental. Na mesma occasião ficou decidido que a redução das forças japonezas fosse feita segundo as exigencias da situação a permitissem.

Não nos esqueçamos em momento algum do grande auxilio que a Rússia prestou á causa aliada no inicio das hostilidades, sem medir os enormes sacrificios que essa sua attitude licentaria, arrostando com a actividade militar allemã em varias frentes. Infelizmente as divergencias internas, que irromperam repentinamente na Rússia, no meio da grande guerra, forçou-a a retirar-se da luta contra os allemães; ainda assim os nossos corações palpítam de sympathia pelos russos; na presente luta, esperando que os esforços que agora estão sendo empregados por elementos patrióticos em varios pontos da Rússia, para o estabelecimento de um governo unificado e ordeiro possam vir a ser coroados de successo. Confiamos com sympathia na reabilitação da Rússia.

Como um dos grandes poderes capazes de contribuir para o progresso e civilização do mundo; e estamos inteiramente promptos a offerecer-lhe todo o nosso auxilio para este fim.

Não temos intenção alguma de nos envolver na politica interna da Rússia. Ainda menos deixariamos a nossa politica ser influenciada por qualquer tendencia de tirar partido das discordias domesticas da Rússia para promover qualquer movimento de aggressão territorial ou economica.

Quanto á questão chinesa, ella tem sido uma fonte de graves preocupações para nós, pois a intervenção na luta civil d'aquelle país redundou num desastre tão contrario ao bem estar da propria China quanto perigoso para os interesses das nações estrangeiras. Assim offerecemos os nossos conselhos amistosos a ambas as facções no dia 2 de dezembro ultimo, conjuntamente com a Inglaterra, França, America e Italia. Em vista da situação presente d'aquelle luta civil, foi considerado que qualquer auxilio financeiro prestado á China neste momento poderia dar lugar a má interpretação e difficilidade ao ajuste immediato das divergencias pendentes, com meios inconvenientes, tanto para a China como para o Japão. Nestas con-

dições resolvemos esquivar-nos de prestar á China qualquer auxilio financeiro, quer em forma de empréstimo ou outra qualquer, passível de crear receios que pudessem fomentar complicações politicas naquella nação. O governo não pôde comtudo tomar a si dissuadir os seus nacionaes da formação de empresas financeiras ou economicas uma vez que ellas surjam natural e legitimamente das relações especiaes existentes entre as duas nações amigas e vizinhas. É agradável notar que dois dos elementos discordantes na China suspenderam as suas actividades militares e que a opinião publica favorece a prompta inauguração da Conferencia da Paz, em via de realisação ali.

O ardente desejo do governo é que os estadistas chineses das varias filiações politicas possam em breve estabelecer a paz e a uniao dentro dos limites internos da Republica, de maneira a poderem acompanhar a situação geral do mundo.

Em vista dos boatos malevolos que circularam no exterior, de tempo em tempo, com relação a nossa politica na China, tendo a dizer algumas palavras como explicação. — Não é preciso dizer que o Japão não tem ambições territoriaes na China ou em outro qualquer lugar, nem cogitar de qualquer acção que possa ir de encontro ao desenvolvimento legitimo do interesse e bem estar da nação chinesa.

Tomamos o compromisso perante nós mesmos de respeitar a independencia territorial da China e guiarmo-nos lealmente pelo principio "ignaves opportunitates e porta aperta ad commercium e industria."

Desejamos as nossas relações com a China tendo por base a justiça e o auxilio mutuo; trascendo como consequencia um perfeito e duradouro accordo entre os dois países.

Pretendemos permanecer amigos sinceros da China, empregar os nossos esforços no desenvolvimento de um futuro brilhante para a China e promover o bem estar do povo chinês.

Estamos portanto muitissimo ansiosos para tratar com justiça e amizade todas as questões que se possam suggerir na Conferencia da Paz em relação aos interesses da China.

Uma vez obtido o direito de dispor licitamente dos territorios cedidos á Alemanha, em Kwantchun, nós os restituiremos á China de accordo com os termos das notas complementares ao tratado de 25 de maio de 1915, com relação á provincia de Shantung. Ao mesmo tempo devemos corresponder por meio de uma medida de importancia aos recursos naturaes da China, de jorna a assegurar a nossa profunda existencia economica. Não tenho duvida que tanto o governo como o povo chinês apreciando devidamente as relações amistosas do seu vizinho, o Japão, não se negarão a cooperar connosco neste sentido.

Elles podem ter certeza do nosso prompto auxilio independente da natureza e magnitude do caso, que possa surgir na realisação das legitimas aspirações as quaes seriam conduzidas ao pronunciamento do bem estar da China, sem mencionar a questão financeira e economica necessaria á segurança e felicidade da China em geral.

Com o colapso completo dos poderes tentorios, o mundo inteiro está em caminho da reconstituição.

O preparo ideal deste momento será o de assegurar uma paz definitiva e duradoura tendo por base a justiça e este ideal correpondente por completo á tradicional politica deste país. — A. A.

しきりて候へり
其後、
大正八年三月六日

附

大正八年三月六日

駐政務局 第一課

別紙添付

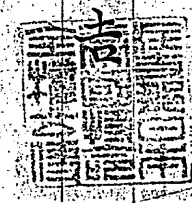
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公第 八五 號

大正八年二月二十一日

在支那

特命全權公使小幡西



外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

原總理大臣ノ貴族院ニ於ケル

演説公表ノ件

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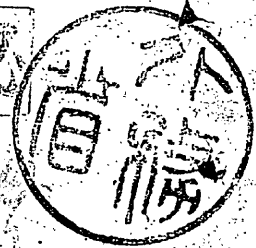
在支那日本公使館

第 門

Before the Budget Committee of the Japanese House of Peers on February 17th, Prime Minister stated in reply to the Interpellation of a member of the Committee, that reports had recently been in circulation in Peking that Japan approached the Chinese Government with threat or pressure, with a view to hampering the action of the Chinese Delegates in Paris, and those reports had begun to appear in European and American newspapers, and that, however, the groundlessness of the reports would be clear from the recent announcement of the Chinese Foreign Office on the subject. It was true that Mr. Obata had invited the attention of the Chinese Government to the diplomatic usage that the publication of any diplomatic document should be preceded by a consultation between the Governments concerned, but he had never interfered in any demand or contention which China might propose to make at the Peace Conference, nor did he request the Chinese Government to refrain from making public any diplomatic document at the Conference. The allegation that Japan had threatened or given pressure to the Chinese Government was a gross misrepresentation. "The policy toward China which we have in mind," contineded the Prime Minister, "lies, as has already been declared, solely in making all endeavours of justice and common benefit to bring about mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. To any proper demand of China, we are more than willing to render support for its attainment, wishing whole heartedly for brilliant future of China." It was to be regretted that efforts were being made to spread groundless rumours at Japan's expense and thus to ⁵ause enmity between Japan and China. He hoped that the rights and wrongs would ultimately become clear by the revelation of real facts. He believed that facts would never be influenced by fabrications.

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REEL No. 1-0443



外、復、件

徳川幕府 下田奉行 長尾

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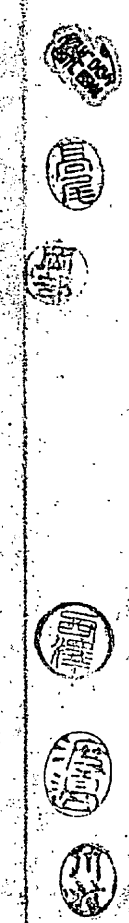
第一課

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下田奉行 長尾