

門類項 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

15678 暗

小川

内田外務大臣 國原總領事代理

件名	成都發
綴込名	各省の(成都)
本府着	大正五年十月十三日右三。
主	亞

大正五年壹月拾七日記録係接受

第一三七號
過敏^{ライオン}但懋^辛鄧錫侯^{賴心輝}等四川有力軍人
當地ニ於テ軍事會議ヲ開キ左ノ決議ヲナセリ
一 四川省ハ獨立自治ヲ繼續スルコト
二 四川省憲法ニ依リ省長選出逆四川總司令
劉成勳ニ於テ省長ヲ兼任スルコト
會議ノ主眼タリシ軍隊駐屯區域ニ於テ税金取立
ノ制ヲ廢シ統一ヲ行フ件ハ劉成勳ノ勢力強大ヲ
來スコト、ナルヲノ但懋^心一派ノ反對ニ依リ六

總陸海參軍

ケ月後ニ再議スルコト、ナレリ十月十一日
公使重慶へ轉電セリ

亞細亞局

第一課

公第一〇〇號

大正十一年十一月五日

在蘇州日本帝國領事館

在蘇州領事館事務

外務省庶務課

外務大臣伯耆守内田康哉收

門類
項
號

普通
受審
11.11.15

要目付了

蘇州領事館道尹交送報告、係
 蘇州道尹王莘林、今日請暇
 回籍、許可のを得、十一月一日当地荒
 其領事王莘林、十一月一日、出立、
 其後、任、十一月二十日、任、江蘇
 省長、令、以下、金陵道尹、王莘林、
 在蘇州日本帝國領事館
 其之、が、理、の、蘇州道尹、十
 月三十日、当地、十一月一日、事務、
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 たり
 右報告、申、進、付、 敬、具

普通
第 2 号
11. 11. 15

附屬書類添附
公第 二 四 號
亞細亞局

大正十一年十一月九日

在芝罘
領事内山清

第一課
綴込名
地
内
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清
印

門類
項號
6
1

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

寫送附件

大正十一年十一月九日在濟南

各公第 二 九 號 森總領事 宛 公 信 寫

一 陶道尹及張鎮守使 濟南出張ニ関スル件

要目付了

門
類
環
號

寫

谷公第二九號

支那内地方部

大正十年十月九日

在芝罘

領事 内山清

在濟南

總領事 森安三郎殿

陶道尹及張鎮守使、濟南出張之宛ニ件

當地陶道尹、濟南出張消息ニ関シテハ、曩キ本署ト
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在芝罘日本領事館

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打合セ、為本月二十日當地迄、汽船ニテ之レ亦天津
經由赴濟、趣ニ傳ヘシ居リ候
左及報告候 敬具

本信寫送甘先

外務大臣、在支公使

大連小林又七支店印行

門類
項
號

大臣

電信課長

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

一五八七
暗

杭
州
本
省
署

大正十一年十一月
十七日午前二時

主

内閣外務大臣

清野領事代理

電信料經常費五百弗電送アリタシ

第六五号

大正十一年五月十日 記録係

臧致平最近ノ行動ニ盧永祥カ關係アリ

トノ風説アリ付兩三日來盧ノ左右ノ有力

者ヲ應訪支令官

ヨリ其ノ厦門行ニ関シ盧ノ意見ヲ求メ

ルルハ事實ヲシキモ盧ハ單ニ「舊部下

カ希望スニ於テハ何等不可ナカルヘシ

ト云フカ如キ程度ノ回答ヲ與ヘタルニ止マ

リヨリ進ミテ連絡アリト思考セラルル節
無シ尚徐樹錚ノ当地ニ來リタル
形跡ナシ要スルニ盧ハ往電才六ノ号
前段ノ通り他省ノエトニ深入セザル態度ヲ
暫ク持續スヘシト觀察セラル
在云云(電報)上海福州南京(傍送セ)

6-12-1

The Outlook for China.

Some Steps Suggested by Which She Might Achieve Her
Regeneration—Must Not Follow Occident Too Closely.
By Bertrand Russell.

From the Century Magazine.

Bertrand Russell writes in this article of means by which the regeneration of China might be achieved. His writings on China are the result of several months of residence and study in Peking and to them he brings the keen and critical intelligence for which he is known. A month earlier, also in the Century, he wrote of the attitude from which he had studied China, and that article was also reproduced in The Japan Advertiser.

Last month I tried to suggest the cause foreign powers will not lend excitement in return for some further sacrifice of China. In this paper I purpose to face of the remnants of Chinese independence. I do not accept the standpoint of a progressive and public-spirited Chinese, and consider what reforms, in what order, I should advocate in that case.

To begin with, it is clear that China must be saved by her own efforts and cannot rely upon outside help. In the international situation, China has had both good and bad fortune. The Great War was unfortunate, because it gave Japan temporarily a free hand; the collapse of czarist Russia was fortunate, because it put an end to the secret alliance of Russians and Japanese; the Anglo-Japanese alliance was unfortunate, because it compelled us to abate Japanese aggression even against our own economic interests; the friction between Japan and America was unfortunate, but the agreement signed at by the Washington conference, though momentarily advantageous to us as regards Shanghai, is likely, in the long run, to prove unfortunate, since it will make America less willing to oppose Japan. For reasons which I have often set forth, unless China becomes strong, either the co-assent of Japan or her unquestioned ascendancy in the Far East is almost certain to prove disastrous to China, and one or other of these is very likely to come about. All the great powers, without exception, have interests which are incompatible, in the long run, with China's welfare and with the best development of Chinese civilization. Therefore the Chinese must seek salvation in their own energy, not in the benevolence of any outside power.

Must Keep Cultural Independence.
The problem is not merely one of political independence; a certain cultural independence is at least as important. The Chinese are, I think, in certain ways superior to us, and it would not be good either for them or for us if in these ways they had to descend to our level in order to preserve their existence as a nation. In this matter, however, a compromise is necessary. Unless they adopt some of our vices to some extent, we shall not respect them, and they will be increasingly oppressed by foreign nations. The object must be to keep their vices within the narrowest limits.

First of all, a patriotic spirit is necessary; not, of course, the bigoted anti-foreign spirit of the Boxers, but the enlightened attitude which is willing to learn from other nations while not willing to allow them to dominate. This attitude has been generated among educated Chinese, by the brutal taxation of Japan, and to a great extent in the movement and to a great extent in the movement for successful defense. It is apt to turn to foreign aggression. China, by her resources and her population, is capable of being the greatest power in the world after the United States. It is much to be feared that, in the process of becoming strong enough to prevent their independence, the Chinese may become strong enough to embark upon a career of imperialism. It can not be too strongly urged that patriotism should be only defensive, not aggressive. But, with this proviso, I think a spirit of patriotism is absolutely necessary to the regeneration of China. Independence is to be sought not as an end in itself, but as a means toward a new bond of Western skill with the traditional Chinese virtues.

The chief requisites, I should say, are: first, the establishment of an orderly government under Chinese control; and, third, the spread of education. All these aims will have to be pursued concurrently, but, on the whole, their urgency seems to me to come in the above order. The state will have to take a three-part building up industry, but this is impossible while the political anarchy until there is good government. There is no good government is the prerequisite of all other reforms. Industrialism and education are closely connected, and it would be difficult to decide the priority between them; but I have put industrialism first, because unless it is developed very soon by the Chinese, foreigners will have acquired such a strong hold that it will be very difficult indeed to oust them.

The Necessity of Union.
At the moment of writing the condition of China is as anarchic as it has ever been. So far as I can discern, for the state to make sure that vital

the cause foreign powers will not lend excitement in return for some further sacrifice of China. In this paper I purpose to face of the remnants of Chinese independence. I do not accept the standpoint of a progressive and public-spirited Chinese, and consider what reforms, in what order, I should advocate in that case.

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A Federal Government Favored.
When the time comes to draft a permanent constitution, I have no doubt that it will have to be federal. Allowing a very large measure of autonomy to the provinces, and reserving for the Central Government, few things except customs, army and navy, foreign relations, and railways. Provincial feeling is strong, and it is now, I think, generally recognized that a mistake was made in 1912 in not allowing it more scope.

While a constitution is being drafted, and even after it has been agreed upon, it will not be possible to rely upon the inherent prestige of a constitution without guidance. It will be necessary for the genuinely progressive people throughout the country to enter in a strongly disciplined society, anything at collective decisions and enforcing support of those upon all its members. This society will have to win the confidence of public opinion by a very rigid avoidance of corruption and political profligacy; the slightest failure of a philosopher in this respect must be visited by expunction from the society; the champion of the national interest as against all self-interest, special interests, and traditions to foreign influences will thus become an administrative and political leader. There exists in Young China enough energy, patriotism, and honesty to create such a society and to make it strong through the respect which it will command.

Sooner or later, the encouragement of foreign powers upon the sovereign will be a serious matter. The Chinese must receive the treaty, control of the tariff, and so on, which they must also free themselves from probably the done-as-it-was-in-Japan, except, perhaps, the Japanese, which would be a mistake to complicate the early stages of Chinese recovery by foreign powers in general. Russia has a stronger position for defense than China, yet Russia has suffered terribly from the general hostility provoked by the Bolsheviks. Given good government, and a development of Chinese resources, it will be possible to obtain most of the needed concessions by purely diplomatic means; the rest can wait for suitable opportunity.

For State Ownership.
On this subject I have written elsewhere; it is certain general aspects of the subject that I wish to consider now. For reasons already given, I hold that all railways ought to be in the hands of the state, and that all successful mines ought to be purchased by the state at a fair valuation, even if they are not state-owned from the first. Contracts with foreigners for loans ought to be carefully drawn in order to leave the control to China. There would not be much difficulty about this if China had a stable and orderly government; in that case, many foreign capitalists would be willing to lend on good security, without exacting any part in the management. Every possible diplomatic method should be employed to bank down such a monopoly as the consignment of state enterprise would be a large amount of state enterprise would be desirable in Chinese industry. There are many arguments for state socialism, or, rather, what Lenin calls state capitalism, in any country which is economically, but not culturally, backward. In the first place, it is easier for the state to borrow than for a private person; in the second place, it is easier for the state to engage and employ the foreign experts who are likely to be needed for some time to intellectual leader. It is therefore likely that the two could not be combined in one man, Lenin and Kautsky.

learn to become technical experts and I also, to become skilled workers and I think more has been done toward the former of these needs than toward the latter. For the latter purpose it would probably be wise to import skilled workmen, say from Germany, and cause them to give instruction to Chinese workmen.

Must Have Universal Education.
If China is to become a democracy, as most progressive Chinese hope, universal education is imperative. Where the bulk of the population cannot read, true democracy is impossible. Education is a good in itself, but is also essential for developing political consciousness of which at present there is almost none in rural China. The Chinese themselves are well aware of this, but in the present state of the finances it is impossible to establish universal elementary education. Until it has been established for some time, China must be, in fact, if not in form, an oligarchy, because the uneducated masses cannot have any effective political opinion. Even if not in form, an oligarchy, because the uneducated masses cannot have any effective political opinion. Even if not in form, an oligarchy, because the uneducated masses cannot have any effective political opinion. Even if not in form, an oligarchy, because the uneducated masses cannot have any effective political opinion.

Chinese Must Control.
Chinese control is, to my mind, as important in the matter of education as in the matter of industry. For the present it is still necessary to have foreign instructors in some subjects, though this necessity will soon cease. Foreign instructors, however, provided they are not too numerous, do no harm, any more than foreign experts in railways and mines. What does harm is foreign management, or in any establishments controlled by foreigners, tend to become denationalized and to have a slavish attitude toward Western civilization—this holds them for taking a useful part in the national life, and tends to undermine their morals. Also, oddly enough, it makes them more conservative than the young men and women who have had a modern education, under Chinese auspices. Paradoxically, however, the modern Chinese are more ready to convey their own servilism to their pupils. And this is the danger of a university education, if it is not to be a national university, self-consciously in the national interest.

Those who desire to do research in some academic subject will, for some time to come, need a period of study in a university; but for the great majority of university students, it is far better, if possible, to acquire their education in China. Returned students have to a remarkable extent the stamp of the country from which they have returned, particularly when that country is America. A society such as was foreshadowed earlier in this paper, in which all really progressive Chinese should combine, would counter the divergences in national bias between students returned from, say, Japan, America, and Germany. Given time, this difficulty can be overcome by the increase in purely Chinese university education, but at present the difficulty would be serious.

Inspiring Leadership Needed.
To overcome this difficulty two things are needed: inspiring leadership, and a clear conception of the kind of civilization to be aimed at. Leadership will have to be both intellectual and practical. As regards intellectual leadership, China is a country where writers have enormous influence, and a vigorous reformer possessed of literary skill could carry with him the great majority of Young China. Men with the requisite gifts exist in China; I might mention, as an example personally known to me, Dr. Hu Shih. He has great learning, a fearless passion for reform; his writings in the vernacular inspire enthusiasm among progressive Chinese. He is in favor of assimilating all that is good in Western culture, but is by no means a slavish admirer of our ways.

The Danger of Chinese Aggression.
If the Chinese were to adopt the Western philosophy of life, they would be safe against foreign aggression, even if upon aggression on their own account. They would regard the campaign of the Hun and Tang dynasties in central Asia, and perhaps combine with the aggression of Japan. They would expiate their material resources with a view to producing a few bearded pharaohs at home and millions dying of hunger abroad. Such are the instincts which the West achieves by the application of science. If China were led astray by the lure of partial power, she might repeat her enemies outwardly, but would have yielded to them inwardly. It is not unlikely that the great military nations of the modern world will bring about their own destruction by their inability to abstain from war, which will become, with every year that passes, more scorching and more devastating. If China joins in this mad movement, to stop when they have made China vassals of self-defense and to abstain from the first step of foreign conquest; if, when they have become sick at home, they can turn aside from the materialistic war and devote their attention to a better economic system, then China will have played the part in the world for which she is fitted, and will have given to the world a lesson well worth the judgment of great need. It is this, I hope, that I wish to see inspiring leadership in China. This hope is realizable, and because it is realizable, reserves a foremost place in the education of every boy of mankind.

aim which Young China should set before itself; the preservation of the humanity and courtesy, the candor and the pacific temper of the Chinese nation characteristic of the Chinese nation together with a knowledge of Western science and an application of it to the practical problems of China. Of such practical problems there are two kinds, one due to the internal condition of China, and the other to its international situation. In the former class come education, democracy, the diminution of poverty, hygiene and sanitation, and the prevention of famines. In the latter class come the establishment of a strong government, the development of industry, the revision of treaties, and the recovery of the treaty ports (as to which Japan may serve as a model), and, finally, the creation of an army sufficiently strong to defend the country against Japan. Both classes of problems demand Western science, but they do not demand the adoption of the Western philosophy of life.

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cession, of which at present there is almost none in rural China.

The Chinese themselves are well aware of this, but in the present state of the finances it is impossible to establish universal elementary education.

Until it has been established for some time, China must be, in fact, if not in form, an oligarchy, because the uneducated masses cannot even understand the government.

It is doubtful whether the immense expense of educating a vast population could be borne by the nation without a considerable industrial development.

Such industrial development as already exists is mainly in the hands of foreigners, and its profits provide for the Japanese or missions and diners for British and American millionaires.

If its profits are to provide the funds for Chinese education, industry must be in Chinese hands. This is another reason why industrial development must precede any complete scheme of education.

For the present, even if the funds existed, there would not be sufficient leaders to provide a schoolmaster in every village. There is, however, such an enthusiasm for education in China that teachers are being trained as fast as it is possible with limited resources.

Indeed, a great deal of devotion and public spirit is being shown by Chinese educators, whose salaries are usually months in arrears.

Chinese Must Control. Chinese control is, to my mind, as important in the matter of education as in the matter of industry.

For the present it is necessary to have present instructors in some subjects, though this necessity will soon cease.

Foreign instructors, however, provided they are not too numerous, do no harm, any more than foreign experts in railways and mines.

What does harm is foreign management of Chinese educational institutions, or in lay establishments controlled by foreigners, and to have a slavish attitude toward Western civilization.

This unfurls them for taking a useful part in the national life and tends to determine their morals. Also, oddly enough, it makes them more conservative in purely Chinese matters.

Chinese educators under the young men and women who have had a modern education understand that the young men and women who are more conservative about China than the modern Chinese are and they tend to convey their own servility to the spirit of the Chinese.

And, incidentally, they are probably, if involuntarily, in the national, self-respect in the way they teach. Those who desire to do research in some academic subject will for some time to come, need a period of residence in some European or American university; but for the great majority of university students, it is far better, if possible, to acquire their education in China.

Returned: their stamp of the country from which they have returned, particularly when that country is America.

A society such as was fostered earlier in this paper, which will really progressive Chinese should combine, would not counter difficulties, as things stand, from the divergences in nationalities between students returned from, say, Japan, America, and Germany.

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Men with the requisite gifts exist in China; I might mention, as an example personally known to me, Dr. Hu Shih. He has great learning, a wide culture, remarkable energy, and a fearless passion for reform; his writings in the vernacular inspire enthusiasm among progressive Chinese. He is in favor of assembling all that is good in Western culture, but is by no means a slavish admirer of our ways.

The practical political leadership of such a society as I conceive to be needed would probably demand different gifts from those required in an intellectual leader.

It is therefore likely that the two could not be combined in one man, but would need men as different as Lenin and Karl Marx.

The aim to be pursued is of importance not only to China, but to the world. Out of the renaissance spirit now existing in China it is possible, if foreign nations can be prevented from working havoc, to develop a new civilization better than any that the world has yet known.

After Young China should see before itself the preservation of the order and courtesy, the candor and the pacific temper, which are characteristic of the Chinese nation together with a knowledge of Western sciences and an application of it to the practical problems of China.

Of such practical problems there are two kinds, one due to the internal condition of China, and the other to its international situation.

In the former class come education, democracy, the diminution of poverty, hygiene and sanitation, and the prevention of famines.

In the latter class come the establishment of a strong government, the development of industry, the revision of treaties and the recovery of the treaty ports to which Japan may serve as a model, and finally, the creation of an army sufficiently strong to defend the country against Japan.

Both classes of problems do not demand the adoption of the Western philosophy of life.

The Danger of Chinese Aggression. If the Chinese were to adopt the Western philosophy of life, they would as soon as they had made themselves safe against foreign aggression, embark upon aggression on their own accounts.

They would regard their own passions of the Hun and Tang dynasties in central Asia, and perhaps emulate Kublai by the invasion of Japan. They would expect their material resources with a view to producing a few selected plutocrats at home and millions dying of hunger abroad.

Such are the results which the West achieves by the application of science. If China were led astray by the lure of brutal power, she might repeat her vicissitudes outwardly, but would have no likelihood that the great military nations of the modern world will bring about their own destruction by their inability to abstain from war, which will become, with every year that passes, more scientific and more devastating.

If China joins in this madness, China will polish the dust on the microscope for stop when they have made China vassals of self-defense and to abstain from the further step of foreign conquest; if, when they have become safe at home, they can turn aside from the materialistic selfishness imposed by the powers, and devote their freedom to science and art and the institution of a better economic system, then China will have played the part in the world for which she is fitted, and will have given to the world a whole new hope in the future of a great need. It is their mission that I wish to see inspiring Young China. This hope is realizable, and because it is realizable, China deserves a foremost place in the esteem of every lover of mankind.

Let us not, however, be misled by the fact that the Chinese are not yet united, and that they are not yet strong enough to resist the aggression of the great powers.

The danger of Chinese aggression is not that they will attack us, but that they will attack each other, and that they will attack the weak nations of the East.

It is not that they will attack us, but that they will attack each other, and that they will attack the weak nations of the East.

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第一九二號
保定派タル王承斌曹銳及張子探靳雲鵬
等近時潘復帥内ニ集合專ニ協議ノ模
樣アリタルニ依リ十七日潘復ニ就夫レトナク政況
ヲ尋ネタルニ總統問題ニ付曹錕擁戴派ハ
愈々現内閣改組ヲ先ニスルニ決シ高凌霨對
王毓芝西人十五日來津十六日曹銳宛ニ會
合シ其進行ニ付熟議スル所アリ兩人ハ今
朝歸京シタル筈ナルカ右ノ近日中ニ實現セ
ラルヘク尚後繼内閣ハ機密第一ニ一ノ通

顔内閣ノ豫定ナリト云ヘリ
北京へ轉電シ奉天へ略送セリ

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不卜決派、其昔北平、政府、打電
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廈門
本館
七月十七日
午後十一時四十分

十八日午前十一時四十分
藤井領事

第三七號

李厚基、北京代表者花世中（本部士官
學校出身）ト共ニ本十七日当地發天草丸

ニテ汕頭（向）

在文公使、廣東、福州、汕頭、臺灣、後督

（轉電）

機密
受第 5342 號
11.11.18

6
門類
項號

亞細亞局
外秘乙第四二一號

大正十一年十一月十七日

綴込名

警視總監ヨリ局長宛

第一課
[Handwritten signature]

支那國民黨々綱草案

孫文ヲ總裁トシ上海ニ本部ヲ有スル支那國民黨
ノ黨綱草案別記ノ如シ御參考マテニ

支那國民黨々綱草案

(原漢文)

一、總綱

支那國民ハ政治經濟ノ自由ヲ國際帝國主義及國內軍
閥ノ兩軍勢力下ニ壓迫セラレ漸次發展不能ヨリ生存

不能ノ地位ニ至リ、國家財政大權及全社會ノ金融ハ皆外
人ニ操縱セラル帝政時代遺留ノ軍閥ハ政權ヲ壟斷シ改
革ヲ阻抑シ兵刑ヲ以テ國民ヲ威嚇シ國民ヲミテ團結興
起シテ自ラ生存ヲ謀リ國家ノ生存ヲ謀ルノ自由ヲ得サ
ラシム此種政治經濟ノ狀況下ニ於テ全國階級ノ人民ハ其
自由權ヲ失ハサルナリ特ニ勞苦ノ民衆ハ戰亂賦軍公私
困窮百業凋落物價騰貴ノ故ニ更ニ其生存權ヲ失シ
我國大民衆ノ中華民族ハ今遂ニ困苦此ニ至レリ
吾カ黨外族ノ馮々凌ニ憤リ民生ノ困苦ニ痛ミ數十年
來ニ民主義ヲ持シ外族帝制軍閥ト苦戰惡闘ハ幸甚
革命ノ役奉ニ帝制ヲ倒ス唯吾黨能力薄弱ナルカ爲ニ
革命ノ意義ヲ民間ニ普及スルニ及ハス封建ノ舊勢力國

民妥協苟安ノ心理ヲ利用シ窳カニ政權ニ據リ吾黨ヲシテ革命事業ヲ完成スルニ由ナカラシム革新強ヲ圖リ衛國救民ノ志實現スルニ由ナカラシム此ニ因テ共和ハ空名ヲ存スト雖モ民生日ニ益凋落シ吾黨之ヲ思ハハ吾國民ニ愧ツ近年以年世界ノ新潮奮起シ民族民生主義ノ内容ヲ要求スル所日々擴大ス而シテ吾國民内外ノ暴力壓迫ノ故ヲ以テ革命ノ意識ト要求モ亦之ニ隨テ擴大ス吾黨素昔ノ抱負ヲ以テ此要求ニ應ジテ奮起セサルヲ得ス吾黨素昔ノ抱負ハ全民族解放ノ為ニ受クル所ノ内外壓迫ノ革命ニシテ革命ノ為ノ革命ニ非ス即チ全國中勞苦民衆ノ顛連無告ノ為ノ革命ニシテ富有階級ノ偏頗利益ノ為ノ革命ニ非ス且ツ破壞事業終リヲ告ケタル後一民族

ノ他民族ニ壓迫セラレス一階級ノ他階級ヲ掠奪スル能ハサル國家ヲ建設セシコトヲ希望セリ茲ニ吾人素昔ノ抱負及全國民民衆ノ困苦ト希望トニ據リ支那國民黨ハ政治經濟社會等ニ對シ左記ノ諸項ヲ決定シ以テ政綱ノ重要原則ト為セリ

二、政治

(一) 民族現在小民族ノ獨立運動ト復國運動震動ノ為ニ歐非亞三洲ハ世界最大ノ問題トナレリ吾支那ハ滿洲朝ノ統治既ニ傾覆セリト虽モ列強ノ侵略日ニ益加ハリ關稅ノ大權ハ之ヲ容御シ手ニ操リ且ツ關稅制度ヲ協定シ吾國幼稚ナル商工業ヲ箝制シ發展ノ機會ヲ得易クラサラシム京津關外漢口ノ駐屯軍領事裁判外國

貨幣流通、軍艦自由、國內航行、郵使、鉄道管理、權等
出外入ノ手ニ操ル凡ソ之皆我主權ヲ損害シ我ヲ獨立國
視セサルナリ吾國民黨ハ死ヲ誓ツテ回收ヲ圖ル

(二)民權、吾人ハ民權ヲ具體的ニ表現センカ為ニ二途アリ一ハ全
國人民集會、結社、言論、出版、居住、信仰ノ絕對自由權
ニシテ一ハ選舉權、罷官權、創制權、複決權、等ノ直接民
權ナリ、代議政治ノ表現スル間接民權ハ社會經濟生命
ノ少數掠奪ヲ掌握シ政客士豪ノ壟斷スル所ノ多數民
衆ト真正ノ民權ニ非サルナリ、直接民權實現ハ都市ニ始
マリ村落ニ及ヒ官吏選舉權ハ縣ヨリ省ニ及ヒ漸次中央官
吏選舉權ニ及フ

(三)民生、吾黨ノ所謂民生主義トハ貧民ニ惠ヲ加フルノ

意ニ非ス、社會上生産事業ニ從事スル勞苦民衆ヲシテ
政權ヲ獲得セシムルノ意ナリ、其法ハ先ツ都市工人ノ組織ヲ
擴大鞏固ニシテ、鄉村ノ貧民ニ及ホシ、其ヲシテ直接民權
ヲ運用セシム、更ニ其力ヲ集中シテ政治上有力分子トナシ
以テ自ラ謀ラシム、蓋シ勞苦民衆ノ利害ハ唯民衆自ラ知

三、經濟

吾黨經濟ノ建設ニ對シテハ左記諸原則ヲ主張採用
(一)一定時期ノ後私人ノ土地所有權ハ一定限度ヲ超過ス
ル能ハス、地權平均ヲ成就スルノ傾向ニ努ム
(二)私人所有ノ土地ハ城市ト鄉村トニ論ナク必ス一定ノ稅
ヲ納メ必ス一定ノ價格ヲ定メ國家ヨリ從價徵稅ス、亦
國家ニ由リテ從價買収ス

(三)前清皇室貴族及軍閥官僚ノ土地ヲ沒收シテ國有ト
ナシ並ニ現有ノ官地ヲ検査シ無地ノ貧農ニ分給シテ國家
ノ為ニ耕種シ並ニ國家ヨリ農具ヲ給ス
四國家ハ糧食部ヲ設立シ全國ノ糧食事務ヲ調査及
管理ス

(五)鐵道鑛山電報及大商業ヲ國有ニ改シ中央或ハ地方
(省及都市)政府ニ由リテ之ヲ經營ス並ニ工人團體ヲシテ
參與管理セシム
(六)厘金稅ヲ廢止シ一切間接稅ヲ廢止シ累進所得稅ヲ
徵收ス
(七)國有ノ商業ハ外資ヲ利用スルヲ得但シ低度ノ利息
ヲ除ク外一切條件ノ拘束ヲ受ケス

唯非帝國主義ノ國家ト經濟共同ノ關係ヲ發生スル
ヲ得シム

四、社會及教育ト宗教

- (一)勞働生活狀況ヲ改良ス
- (二)一日八時間以内(週間四十八時間以内)ノ勞働制ヲ
實行ス
- (三)最低勞銀限度ヲ制定ス
- (四)女工及幼年工保護ノ法律ヲ制定ス
- (五)工場法ヲ制定ス
- (六)工人疾病死亡保險法ヲ制定ス
- (七)失業工人保護法ヲ制定ス
- (八)工人補習教育ヲ普及ス

(九) 地主禁止佃農共待法律ヲ定ムス
(十) 小農ト傭工關係ノ法律ヲ定ムス
(十一) 婦女ノ地位ハ社會上經濟上政治上宗教上職業上完全ニ解放シ男子ト對等權利アラシム
(十二) 中學以下ハ免費及強制教育ヲ實行ス(國家ハ巨費ヲ以テ高級教育機關ヲ供給シ固有文化ト外來文化トヲ同時ニ發展スルヲ得シム)

四、宗教

(一) 國家ハ人民一切ノ宗教及信仰ノ自由ヲ尊重シ信仰宗教ニ對シテハ提倡或ハ妨害ヲ加ハサルヘシ
(二) 一切ノ宗教ハ教育及政治ト分離ス

(一七)

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機密 第二課

綴込名

亞細亞局支那支

第二課

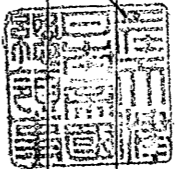
丙次

大正十一年十一月十四日

在天津

支那支

總領事吉田茂



機密 文第128號 11.11.20

次長 第一課

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

徐世昌ノ談話報告ノ件

本月七日徐世昌訪問ノ際同人ノ為ニ夕

支那目下ノ紛乱ハ清末泰辛ノ後ヲ

受テ治亂順環當分混乱ノ状態ニ居

ルハキハ不得已時勢ト云フヘク孫文ト

在天津日本總領事館

云ヒ吳佩孚張作霖ト云ヒ彼等ハ自ラ

國ヲ亂シタル者ニシテ治世ノ良臣經國

ノ才ト見ルハカラサルモノナリ誰ニ依リ

テ中國統一ヲ見ルハキカ今ヲ於テ全ク

知ルハカラズ畢竟國民ノ覺醒ヲ待ツ外

ナカルハキ處矣際日本ノ對支政策トシ

テハ從來日本ハ隨時一部ノ勢力ニ偏シ

テ之ヲ援助シタル嫌アリ常ニ反對派ノ

怨ヲ招キ居レル次第ナレハ今ヤ共和國支

那ノ國情ニ鑑ミ直接國民ト接觸シ國

民興論ノ歸嚮ヲ察シ之ニ對應スルコト

最モ肝要ナリト思考ス故ニ借款談ノ如

キ急フニ英國ハ目下其餘裕ナカルヘク未

門類項

國ハ實力ヲ有スルモ東洋ニ巨額ノ投資ヲ
 為スヘシトモ思ハレズ現今若シ支那ノ借
 款ニ應スルモノアリトセバ日本ノ外ナカル
 ハキ處日本トシテハ英際斷乎トシテ之
 引下ケ現政府援助ノ議ヲ碎スルコト最
 モ賢明ノ策ナリト信ス云々
 右ハ多少同人ノ現政府ニ對スル反感ニ
 基ク所モ可有之相察セラル矣得共
 何等御参考迄及報告矣
 本信寫送付先
 在支公使

在天津日本總領事館

附屬書類添附

亞細亞局

第一課

取

功

機密第五〇號

大正十一年十月八日

緩込名

河

方

在長沙

領事

池永林

機密
受第 60 號
11.11.20

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

要目付了

湖南ニ於ケル時局概況報告ニ関スル件

湖南ニ於ケル時局概況其ノ他ニ関シテ九月二十三

日附機密第四六號ニ於テ報告置候處其後

情況今般別紙ニ通リ取調候条御査閲相成

度以般報告申進候致具

本信寫送附先 在支云使

在長沙日本領事館

門類
項
號

湖南ニ於ケル時局概況

一 自治問題ノ進行

有憲法ヲ發布シ有自治實行ノ第一歩トシテ既ニ省長
選舉ヲ行ヒタル者有ニ於テハ省長ノ下ニ各務ヲ掌ル
各司长選舉ヲ行ハントシテアリ(司长選舉法後尾附記)
司长選舉ノ實施期ハ未ク確定セサルモ本月中旬マ
テニ實行ノ運ニ至ルヘク目下各方面益々激烈ナル運動
競争行ハレマアリ

者有ニ於ケル自治問題ノ進行ハ斯クシテ其ノ緒ニ就キマ
ナリテ今後更ニ各縣知事ヲ民選ニヨリテ決セハ畧々自
治者ノ形式ヲ具フルニ至ルヘキモ自治者トシテノ完成期迄
ニハ猶其ノ間ニ多ク困難ナル曲折ヲ見シカ

在長沙日本領事館

ニ電報シテ(西南各省通電カ)北方呉佩孚ノ侵畧主義ト聯
省自治ニ對スル壓迫ト之ヲ打破セントスル号ノ暗策トヲ
駁シ西南各省ハ連者之ニ對シ抗吳ヲ拒ケサルヘカラストナ
シ有議會ノ對論ヲ促カシ来レルヲ以テ各省々議會ニ
於テハ直々ニ之ヲ附議シ有政府ノ吳ニ對スル態度ハ闡
明ヲ欠クヲ以テ之ヲ明カニ表示セシムル事ニ決シ有長趙
恒惕ニ質問シタルトコト趙ハ其ノ事ニ関シテハ有政府ハ未ク
何等聞知セズ又自治以外別種ノ行動ニ出ラサルヘキハ勿
論何等密約ノ如キモノナク且其ノ旨譚章兩氏ニ返
電セル旨ヲ答ヘ湖南ハ目下自治ヲ勵行スルニ止マリ決シテ
他事ニ干渉セズ若シ對外事件アレハ有議會ニ咨ルヘシ
ト声明セリト云フ猶北京政府ヲ趙ヲ勲ニ等ニ叙スル旨
達シアリタルニ趙ハ聯省政府ノ成立ト當者ノ自治ノ完成

ヲ見ルニ至ル迄ハ決シテ中央政府ノ命令ヲ遵守セストナ
レ之ヲ辞セリト云フ

一各方面代表ノ来者

聯省自治問題ノ進行ニ連シ各方面代表ノ往來頻リニシテ
最近ニ至リ本月三日李烈鈞代表劉貫吾並ニ盧永祥
代表周渤来者趙恒惕ト面接ヲ重シ居リト李ノ代表ノ
来者ハ過般李ノ過湘ニ對スル禮ヲ弟ヌルニ過キガルモノ
如キモ盧永祥ノ代表ノ来者ハ何等カ重要使命アルモノ
ノ如シ前廣西總司令林虎ハ来者旬日本月五日下午漢上
海ニ赴ケリト云フ

一反趙派ノ活動

曩ニ政府要路ノ人ト暗殺ヲ企テタル陰謀事件發生以
来趙ハ警戒ヲ怠ラザリシカ本月三日夜八時頃英人經

在長沙日本領事館

營教會尊道會ニ於ケル無線電信ニ関スル講演ニ赴ケ
ル歸途爆烈彈ヲ投セラレ趙ハ幸ニシテ負傷ナク單
身逃レタルモ伴人其他群衆中死者一名重傷二名輕傷セ
名ヲ出セリ犯人ハ未ダ逮捕ノ運ヒニ至ラス何者ノ所為ナ
ルヤ判明セズ一説ニ前年湖南ニ在リテ失敗セル廣東系
程潛一派ノ陰謀ナルカ如ク稱セラルモノモ真偽不明ナリ
該事件ノ為曩ニ戒嚴部ヲ廢止シタル当地ニ於テハ
更ニ昨今ノ戒嚴令ヲ敷キ居レルモ市内何等不穩ナル
模様ナシ但シ之カ為メ司长選舉ハ暫ク延期ヲ見ルヤ
モ計リ難シトノ説アリ

一陳嘉祐軍ノ其ノ後

湖南帰還湘南ニ騷乱ヲ起セル陳嘉祐軍ハ其ノ敗散
ト共ニ従前湖南軍タリシモノハ新ニ湖南軍隊ニ編入

カレ全ク其ノ終熄ヲ見陳ハ常德漢口ヲ經テ赴漢セリ
ト云フ

一沈鴻英軍ノ湖南通過

客年兩湖戰爭當時援鄂軍ト稱シ未有セル廣西自治軍沈鴻英ハ吳佩孚ノ部下トシテ其ノ命ヲ聽キ江西方面ニ止マリシカ客月中旬ヲ廣西帰還ノ為メ有ニ入り沿路汝城宣章藍山永明道縣等湘南各地ニ於テ掠奪横行湖南ヲ通過本月初廣西ニ入レリト云フ自決ヲ標榜スル多有ニ客軍ノ侵入ヲ許サストナレテ開會中ノ者議會ハ之カ對策ヲ請有長ニセマリタルモ事實該軍ハ廣西ニ帰還センカ爲ニ道ヲ湖南ニトリタルニ過サル旨沈ヲ通知シ来リタルカ爲赴ハ之ヲ慰許セリ坎辺吳佩孚ト趙トノ關係ヲ云マスルモノアリ

在長沙日本領事館

附記、七司長選舉法 (畧譯)

第一條 本法ハ有憲法第五十八條ニテ之ヲ制定ス

第二條 本法ニ七司ト稱スルハ有憲法第五十七條規定ニ

ヨル (一)内務司 (二)財政司 (三)教育司 (四)實業司

(五)司法司 (六)外交司 (七)軍務司ナリ

第三條 七司々長ハ有憲法第五十九條ノ規定ニテ有議會

ニ於テ各司二人ヲ選出シ有長ハ内各一名ヲ任命ス

第四條 七司々長選舉ハ有議會議員總數ノ三分ニ次

上出席アリ無記單記法ヲ用ヒ分回投票ヲ行ヒ毎次

司長一名ヲ選舉シ得票出席議員ノ半数以上ナルモ

ノヲ以テ當選者トス

第五條 選舉ノ際ハ傍聴券ヲ發行シ新聞記者各公團其

他公民ニ參觀ヲ許スヘシ

第六條	選挙投票用紙ハ有議會ニ於テ之ヲ制定ス
第七條	投票終了レハ即時開票シ投票数並ニ投票議員数トヲ對照スヘシ
第八條	左記投票ハ無効トス (一) 書式ニ合セサルモノ (二) 他事ヲ混書シタルモノ (三) 字跡不明ノモノ (四) 制定用紙ニ記入セサルモノ
第九條	当選者ハ其ノ当選通知ヲ受ケタル日ヨリ七日以内ニ諾否ヲ回答スヘシ回答ナキモノハ当選者ト見做サス
第十條	現役軍人ニシテ司長ニ当選シタルモノハ本職ヲ免ス
第十一條	七司長任期満了三ヶ月前ニ於テ有議會ハ新ニ其ノ選挙ヲ行フ
第十二條	司長任期内故アリテ職ヲ去ル時ハ有議會ニ於テ在長沙日本領事館
第十三條	本法ニ照シ改選ヲ行フ 本法ハ公布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

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東 方 通 信

十一月廿日第四號

廿日午前十時廿五分上海發
廿日午后三時 着

◎北方派が福建の回復を忘れず依然武力を用ひんとする傾向顯著なるより殊に去十八日上海を出帆せし三北汽船の舞興號にて武装せる兵士を福建に送れりとの事を聞き上海の福建人団体は該汽船會社に警告を發すると共に他省軍隊の福建入りには反對を運動しつつあり尙當地支那人記者間にては福建の局面收拾は直隸派が孫文及盧永祥と誠意を以て和議を圖るにあらざれば不可能なりと懸望しつつあり。

後
あ
あ
あ

付屬書類添附

亞細亞局

四七 號

綴込名

第三課

機密
第 5 號
77.11.21

要目付了

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第三課

外務大臣伯爵内田康成殿

大正十一年十一月十五日

在長春

領事 山崎平吉

在長春主要支那官憲表送付ノ件

吉林督軍雷地移駐ノ件ニ關シテハ景

七月四日弁松電第四六號中ニ

記述致道候處其後吉長道ハ省

ノ建物、修繕増築ヲ為シ之ヲ督寫

公署ト稱シ出張所ノ意味ナリトシ

在長春日本領事館

督軍部下ノ諸機關大部分ニ既ニ雷

地、移轉スル等其地雷地又那官場

ニ移動有之身、雷地主要支那官

憲表別紙ノ通及送付候、付御查

閱相成度此段申進候 敬具

在長春主要文那官實表 (在二十一年十月半現在)

吉林督軍	孫烈臣	
督軍省參謀長	吉興	砲兵上校 日本士官學校卒業
上校參謀(兼)	臧式毅	兼衛隊團長 步兵上校 日本士官學校卒業
副官長	宋常延	步兵上校
軍務課長	張萃林	
軍需課長	劉鈞	二等軍需正
軍法課長	單春澍	一等軍法正
軍医課長	張明濬	三等軍医正
秘書長	王樹翰	
參謀	宋厚子	
	刘尚清	
在長春日本領事館		
全 邊隊團長(兼)	魏紹周	
全 藏式毅	臧式毅	
全 孫其昌	孫其昌	東軍官學校畢業
全 金毓俊	金毓俊	
全 啓彬	啓彬	兼長春縣知事 早稻田大學卒業
全 啓彬	啓彬	
全 李毅	李毅	
全 張錫齡	張錫齡	
全 徐良儒	徐良儒	
全 閻澤溥	閻澤溥	
全 劉岫	劉岫	
全 戴瑞珍	戴瑞珍	
全 管錦秋	管錦秋	

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東 方 通 信

十一月廿二日第六號

廿日午後零時三十分廣東發
廿二日午前十一時五十分着

◎沈鴻英、陸榮廷は最近各代表を廣西省梧州に派し劉顯世を助はしめたり然るに廣西の各實力者の廣東總司令陳炯明に對する態度不穩なる今日右兩代表と劉との會見は一般に多大の注意を惹き居れり。

いん

子那内

西
大
電
信
課
長

次官

亞細亞
歐
通
條
情
人
會
文
平
和
條
約

件名
綴込名 各名内以

上海 二十日午後八時五十分
本着 大正十一年十月
二十日午前七時二十分

内田外務大臣 船津總領事

大正十一年十月九日

第三二一号
先般厦門より基隆ニ道シテハ諸島全ク易兆變
(不測) 外従者六名本日湖北丸ニ乗
地著高直子ニ船泡警備廳ニ入リ(統

公使 福州 厦門 轉電ヤ

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本

長沙 長沙 大正十二年十月
 本署署 二十日午後十時十六分
 二十日午前五時三十分

池永 鎮 奉

内田 外務大臣

第六二号

目下開會中ノ省議會ニ於テ本月十三日以來司長ノ選挙ヲ行ヒ内務財政實業教育司法ノ各司長ハ既ニ選挙決了シ昨廿一日外交司長ノ選挙ヲ行ヒ夕ニ處交渉員仇藤多數ニテ當選セリ就テ總司令トモ協議、上兩三日内ニ賠償金問題ノ協定ニ取掛ル答在支云使ハ転電セリ

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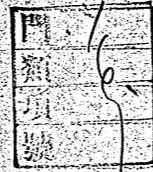
石 内田外務大臣 相原領事

九江發
本省着
大正五年十一月二十一日
若七〇五

第三六號
豫ホテ吳佩孚ハ山東混成第一旅々長張克瑤ヲ援
間ノタメ江西ニ派遣スル様傳ハ居クルガ全旅ノ
一部五百人ハ十一月二十一日當地着今朝鐵路
南昌へ出發シタリ數日中ニ全部輸送ノ上南昌又
ハ撫ニ暫駐スト
巷間 豫省理ヲラ 福建ニ派シ其失敗ヲ俟テテ張
ヲ江西督理トナス吳ノ心算ナルヤノ説アルモ真
相未ク確メ難シ

公使、電報シ漢口、暗号ノ終郵送セリ

東 方 通 信



十一月廿二日第三號

廿一日午後九時五十分上海發
廿二日午前七時十分 着

◎招商局傳宗耀查辦問題に付き招商局株主等は廿一日協議の結果黎
總統、國務院、曹錕、盧永祥其他各方面に宛て今回の事件は官憲
が其職權を濫用せる結果なりとて其處置を難じたる通電を發した
るが上海支那人間には本問題及び羅文幹問題は黎元洪の無能を遺
憾なく暴露せるものなりとて黎總統非難の聲高まり來れり。

本

西

院

部

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在

上海發

本省着 大正十一年十一月

二十五年八月二十五日

二十五年十月二十分

船津總領事

内閣外務大臣

第七

第二三一号

先般厦門ヨリ基隆ニ道レタル高志全? 易兆燮
 (不詳) 外從者六名本日湖北丸ニ乗
 地著高直チニ松滬警察廳ニ入レリ (從)

公使 福州 厦門 へ 轉電セリ

姓名	高志全
職名	從者
備考	

記録

門類 6

機密 第809號 11.11.24

秘

大正十一年十一月二十日 午前十時 馬公署 亞細亞局 第二課 馬公署 着

海軍大臣 軍令部長

馬公要港部司令官

馬要第十七番電

福州情況

第一課

既報ノ通十五日ヨリ英國軍艦陸戰隊上陸シ
香港上海銀行駐屯中其後領事團交渉ニ依リ
事件ヲ洛着抑留支那人塩税監督官放免

セラレタルヲ以テ陸戰隊近ク撤退セン

第三課

市内概テ平穩ニシテ南兵小掠奪的被害又ハ
暴行ヲ聞クコト漸ク多クナレリ其原因俸給
不渡ニ因ルモノニシテ彼等ハ廣東出發以來二月令

給料ヲ受ケタルニ止マリ入城後ノ賞與モ貫

ハナルヲ以テ已ムヲ得サルモノト稱シ居レル

由ナリ最近孫文ヨリ賞與充ツル為銀若干ヲ

送り來レリト云フ果シテ然ラハ此種行為減少

スヘシ

東 方 通 信

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十一月廿四日第四號

廿三日午後九時漢口發

廿四日午前九時三十分着

◎昨今、武昌の警備軍署には直隸省長王承斌、陸軍檢閱使馮玉祥、江蘇督軍齊燮元、安徽軍務督辦馬聯甲等より密電頻々として來る由なるが其内容は不明なるも北京に於ける羅文幹問題に關する政界の大動搖にして黎元洪愈々辭職せば王、馮等の天津派は曹錕を擁して入京せしめ大總統の職權を代行せしめ國會の正式選舉を俟て代理の任を解くべしと之に關し張作霖、孫文は既に諒解あり段祺瑞、吳佩孚は局外中立の態度に出べしと。

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東 方 通 信

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十一月廿四日第五號

廿四日午前十一時半上海發

廿四日午後五時 着

◎支那人側消息 李厚基は汕頭に在りて泉州の張清汝、上杭の王獻臣と聯絡し更に廣東軍の援助を求め漳州、廈門を回復せんとしつつあるを以て臧致平は許崇智、王永泉等及び民軍と聯合し之を驅逐を圖りつゝありと。

◎陳樹藩は先日來當地に在る陝西田身の重要人物と往來しつつあり。

蘇
功
陸
地
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亞細亞局

第二課

機密第二九號

綴込名

大正十一年十一月八日

在宜昌

領事代理 清水芳次郎



外務大臣伯賢内田康哉殿

情報部

要目付了

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11.11.26

在當地四川第二軍長楊森ノ態度並ニ孫總司令ノ近狀報告ノ件

吳巡閱使孫上游總司令ノ四川出兵問題一段ノ落、經緯乃至敗將四川第二軍長楊森氏最近ノ對峙ノ態度等ニ関シテハ十月二十日附拙機密第二七號ヲ以テ及續報置候處直接吳巡閱使ノ同情援助ヲ得ル目的ヲ以テ十月十七日當地出發洛陽ニ赴キタル

在宜昌日本帝國領事館

楊氏ハ幕僚數名ト俱ニ十一月四日當地ニ歸来シタルガ十一月七日同氏ノ密語ニ依リテ這面上海吳使ト接洽ノ結果(一)湖北有利川、建始兩縣ニ假駐スル四川第二軍約ニテ旅ハ中兵直屬ニ改編スルコトヲ止メテ四川第二軍名ノ依右兩縣ニ駐屯シ同軍長ニ於テ之ヲ統率スルコト(二)新々ニ吳使側ヨリ河南、山東兩省ニ於テ一旅ノ兵隊ヲ募集シ今後四月内ニ兩度ニ方チ宜昌迄輸送シ宜昌ヨリ直ニ利川縣ニ移送シ同地ノ四川第二軍ニ編入スルコト(三)在湖北四川第二軍用銃器彈藥ハ中兵側ヨリ補給スルコト(四)有事ノ場合ハ湖北軍並ニ陝西軍ヲ出動セシメテ四川第二軍ヲ援助スルコトノ四項何レモ吳使ノ承認ヲ得タルノミナラズ某々方面ヨリ相當ノ軍資入手ノ確信アルニ付今後四川再内訌等ノ概ヲ觀テ該省内ノ捲土重入スル必業ナリ云々トノコトニテ敗軍ノ將克ク矢ヲ該省ニ居ル處右ニ関シ十一月八日有念夫レトナク長江上海總司令代理參謀長

陳席珍少將ニ探問シタルニ吳巡閱使ヨリ楊軍長ノ件ニ関シ未ダ確
 報ナキモ吳使トシテハ行懸リ上四川第二軍ノ窮状ヲ傍觀出來ズ
 或程度迄ノ支持ヲ為シ居ルハ事實ナレモ同様兵費不足ニ苦シメル
 吳使カ此際積極的ニ揚軍ヲ援助シ進シテ四川ト再戦スル様ノ
 餘裕虞ラク無カレバ又在鄂四川第二軍兵數ハ最近建始縣ニ
 主力四千餘(師長唐式遵)利川縣ニ二千餘(旅長李樹勳)合
 計六千餘ニ過ギス勿モ之ニ對シ小銃三千未滿ノ外格段武器
 與テ被服糧食ハ湖北側ノ補給ニ依頼シ唯最近軍費約九
 万弗在四川劉湘ヨリ密送シ來リ該軍隊ノ窮乏儘カニ時緩
 和サレタル姿ニテ今後トモ軍費ノ莫ニ苦心スベク楊氏等如何ニ
 焦慮スルモ當今四川ニ侵入スル様ノ餘カナカレバ同時ニ四川聯合
 勢即及第二軍側ヨリ湖北ヲ侵攻スルコトモ殆不可能ナルベシ蓋シ
 現ニ巴東、興山、高店子等川鄂境界一帯地方ニハ四川聯合
 在宜昌日本帝國領事館
 軍(四川ニハ)師ト稱スルモ兵數一千以下十銃數百ニ過キカル師團ナ
 リ其方ニ對抗シテ勝算アル丈ケノ兵力即チ武器充實セル我北軍
 大約ニテ師ニテ擬混成旅計約三方ヲ配備シアリ云々ト語りタル
 先ニ前這次楊軍長ノ敗退ニテ湖北ニ未ルヤ軍實尙約ニテ旅ノ兵
 カヲ帶ビ而モ或程度迄吳使ノ後援ヲ有ル次第ニテ一般兵力無
 援ノ亡命將軍ト同視シ得カレ事情アルノミナラズ霸氣ニ富ミ
 用兵の手腕ニ於テ四川武將中第一入者トノ世評アル楊軍長が今
 後永ク袖手無為湖北ニ因坐スマントハ想像スル能ハズ早晚楊氏
 ナ中心トシテ川鄂邊境ノ地ニ多ク波瀾アルヤハ必然ノ勢ナルベク
 長江上流時局ノ前途尙多事ナラント觀測セラル尙下序陳
 參謀長ニ確メタルニ北上中ノ孫總司令ハ北京ヨリ更ニ天津經
 由十一月八日帰定着一海曹使訪問ノ上武昌ヲ豫備留數
 日吳使ト重要打合ヲ遂ゲタル上武昌ニ教泊同總司令直

属ノ京畿第二師ノ特務部隊ノ模範ヲ了シタル上十一月十九日
頃歸任ノ答ニテ最近同總司令ニ関スル新聞紙報導ノ如キ模範
鄂總司令既江西督軍既等ノ何レモ根拠ナキ新聞任命ニ過
ヤス真ニ川鄂修好ヲ期シ難ク長江上流ノ防備ヲ重大視スベ
キ現状ニ在リテハ孫長江上海總司令カ一先歸任スベキハ確実
トノコトナリ

右及裁旨候改具

寫送付先 在支公使、重慶成都沙市漢口上海各
領事官

在宜昌日本帝國領事館

門
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號

七
昭

宜昌

宜昌

宜昌

大正十一年十月二十五日

昭

昭

昭

内田外務大臣

第七五號

陸

陸外領事代理

巴東方面ニ駐屯スル孫傳芳直屬ノ宗義第二
師兵數約六千五百ニ今日湖北省下流武穴ニ駐
屯ノ命令ヲ受ケ右ノ内先發隊約千五百ハ十一月二十
五日當地通過下江シタルカ右ニ因リ陳參謀長カ
私カニ書カシテ孫ル所ニ依リハ未ダ申出テ公然ノ任
命無キニ孫總司令ハ最近轉任ノ内命ヲ受ケ長
江巡閱使又ハ各檢閱使ノ名目ニテ武穴ニ駐屯ノ

下ノ九ニ付其ノ直屬部隊全部ヲ速カニ武穴ニ
輸送スル旨カガ輸送完了迄ニハ茲一ヶ月ヲ要
スル見込ノ處孫總司令ハ此ノ際宜昌ニ滞在セズニ
赴任スルハ或ハ近キ將來命ニ依リ武穴ノ右岸
ニ師基ヲ化シ湖北軍ヲ牽引テ福建討伐ニ赴ク
ヤモ知レズ云々

公使一轉電ニ漢口及福州ニ昭師ノ供郵
送セリ

東 方 通 信

門類項號

一月廿五日第三號

廿四日午後八時五十分漢口發
廿五日午前九時半 着

◎湖北蕭督軍は二十四日保定へ打電し大總統選舉延期を勸告せり此
日又吳佩孚に對し左の如き土匪討伐三策を電陳せり
一先づ外人を救出すこと
一大部隊の兵を以て全滅を期すること
一招撫は不得策なること

第二十四師の岳州に殘留せるもの二十四日漢口通過河南へ赴けり

東 方 通 信

門類項號

十一月廿五日第六號

廿四日午後八時四十分漢口發
廿五日午前九時四十分 着

◎全國商務聯合會は審査會を開く爲二十四日は休會せり二十三日の特
別會議の結果二十四日同會の名を以て長文の海電を發せり其要旨は
一軍閥排除、憲法速成、財政監督の三項にして
一軍閥排除の爲裁兵監督員四名を舉げ政府及督軍に裁兵實行を勸告
すること
一憲法速成の爲國會に向つて民意に従ひ之が速成を促すこと
一財政監督の爲全國銀行監にて監督機關を設くること
等にして同時に各國政府に向つて裁兵實行迄軍器輸入を停止すること
と財政監督の確立する迄借款を停止することの二項を要求すること
となれり

東 方 通 信

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十一月廿五日第九號

廿五日午後〇時上海發
廿五日午後五時十分着

◎二十三日發天津消息として支那紙の報する所に依れば同地にて安福派と吳景濂派と聯合し次の如き三段の内閣破壊計畫を協議せりと

一 黎總統に羅文幹釋放の理由を質問し引續き借款契約と收賄問題を攻撃し更に其範圍を擴大する事

二 飽くまで王寵惠の解職を求むる事現内閣員には兩万人多ければ

將來最高問題(大統領選舉なるべし)を進むる際一致策應し難

し又蓬萊系(吳佩孚系を指す吳佩孚は山真蓬萊縣人なり)も内

閣に蔓り居れば之を除くの要あり又奉天との聯絡は如何なる機

性をも惜しむ所にあらず之を斷行すべし

三 次の内閣は靳雲鵬、顧恩慶、高恩洪、張紹曾の内何人にてても宜

きも張紹曾を適當とす

尙は席上某氏(曹銳なるべし)は今や外交系と法律系と洛陽派と

は 況

東 方 通 信

「十一月廿五日第九號ノ二」

學閥は一團となり黎氏は我等の指彈を堪かされは我等は國會にて多數を占め進行を斷るべし曹銳は洛陽と決裂するを欲せざるも某某省として洛陽に當らしめ洛陽にして打撃を受けは其他は容長に解決すべしと主張せりと。

東 方 通 信

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十一月廿五日第十號

廿五日午後一時五十分天津發
廿五日午後五時廿分 着

順直省議會は二十四日羅文幹事件を徹底的に查明せん事を總統、國會及び各省議會に通電する事を決議せり又省長王承斌も同日附にて羅文幹の三大罪狀宣布の通電を發したり。

華 陸 張 張

東 方 通 信

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十一月廿六日第八號

廿六日午後二時上海發
廿六日午後八時 着

◎江蘇督軍齊燮元は廿五日附にて羅文幹事件に行き曹錕、王承斌の意見に共鳴せる通電を發し羅の失權誤國の罪を詰り嚴重に處分すべきを極言せり右に付き某支那人有力者は之れを以て直隸派分裂の兆にして天津派と洛陽派とが今後如何なる態度に出で此局面を收拾すべきかは多大の注意を要す云々と。

華 陸 張 張

東 方 通 信

門
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號

十一月廿七日第四號

廿七日午后零時廿分上海發
廿七日午后五時 着

◎王内閣の辭職に對する上海の輿論は辭職の原因が斯の如きものなりし丈け同情を表する者尠なし而して内閣が此の如き末路を見るに至りしは餘りに武人即ち洛陽派の勢力に依頼し過ぎ國會及天津派の反感を招けるものにて武人を依頼し過ぎる者の當然招く失敗なりと云ふ同時に最も影響を蒙りしは吳佩孚なるべしとし彼が餘りに得意と爲れるを惜み之を戒め居れり。

報

後

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門類
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七
外務大臣

暗

本

沙市發
本者署
大正十一年十月廿六日
午後五時
七日午後八時

長岡事務代理

第一八師
三八近々當地出發洛陽保定ヲ訪ヒ約一ヶ月
後歸來一上部下軍隊ヲ率ヒ宜昌ニ移駐
（但シ砲兵團ハ荊州ニ居残りノ由）スル
豫定ニテ現ニ宜昌方面ニアル第一八師代テ
沙市駐屯トナル者、趣ナル者本月廿五日當地
第八師側ヨリ得タル情報ニ依シハ孫傳芳
下游總司令（武穴駐在）下ナリ第八師長
王汝勤上游總司令ニ陞任スルコトニ決定
シ不日発表ヲ見ルヘク宜昌掠奪事件ニ

關係アリタル第一八師ヲ迎フルハ當地商民
ノ頗ル不安トスル者ニテ善後策ニ付空々協
議中ノ模様ナリ
公使漢口宜昌へ電報セリ

1

密 第 12 號
11.11.7

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第三課
要目

亞細亞局

第七四

大正十一年十一月八日

在 廣東

總領事藤田榮介

石原

第二課

板

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

時局 閣下 梁國之、内話報告、

件

香港ヨリ來廣セル梁國之十一月七日日本
官ヲ來訪シ時局ニ関シ内話セル処ニ
依リハ孫派ノ要人タル元廣東省長公
署政務廳長古相勤及元廣東塩運使都

在廣東日本總領事館

魯ノ兩名ハ十一月四日上海ヨリ香港ニ來
着セリ彼等南下ノ目的ハ孫文ノ命ヲ受
テ本年六月孫陳兩派決裂ノ際元廣東
省財政廳長程天斗、香港ニ持逃ガシタ
ル參拾萬弗及彼等持參ノ資金ヲ以テ目
下廣西省梧州ノ劉震寰(兵數約五千)潯州
ノ張開儒(兵數約七千)桂林ノ朱培德(兵數
約貳千)及湖南廣東境ニ在ル沈鴻英(兵
數約五千)等ヲ買収シ彼等ヲシテ一方陳
炯明ノ軍ヲ廣西方面ヨリ牽制セシメ他方
許崇智軍ノ廣東侵入ヲ容易ニシ之ニ
策應セシメントスル劃策ヲ進捗セシムル
タメナリトノ趣ニ有之候

元來沈鴻英ハ別ト劉震寰張開儒朱培
德等ハ孫派ト因縁淺カラサルノミナラス目
下陳炯明ハ財政困難ナル關係上彼等ノ
要求ニ應ジ軍費彈藥等ヲ供給ニ能ハサ
ル立場ニアルヲ以テ今右孫派ノ劃策如何
ニ依リテハ廣西方面ニ亦動搖ヲ來タシ
陳炯明ハ腹背敵ヲ受クルノ苦境ニ立ツ
ニ至ルカトモ被察候
何等御参考迄右報告申進候敬具

本信送付先 北京、上海、台灣、

在廣東日本總領事館

普通
受第 265 捕
11.11.27

姓明

亞細亞局

公三九

第一課

送名

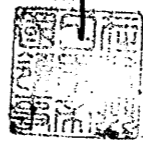
阿部

板

大正十一年十一月十三日

在杭州

領事代理副領事 清野長太郎



外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

盧永祥ノ九獅軍カノ受領ヲ辞シタル件
曩ニ十月十日ノ當國ノ國慶紀念日ニ當リ
大總統令ヲ以テ盧永祥ノ勲功ヲ表彰
スルタメニ全人ニ九獅軍カヲ授典スル旨
發表セラレタルトコロ當地新聞紙ノ所報ニ
依レバ先般黎劭平ナル者大總統ノ使者

トシテ右軍カヲ齎ラシ来リシガ盧ハ右使
者ヲ款待シタル上合法政府ノ成立セザル以前
ハ中央ヨリノ勲獎ハ收受スルニ便ナラザル旨
ヲ婉曲ニ詔リ之ヲ辞シテ受ケスタメニ使
者ハ右軍カヲ持テ返リタル趣ナリ尚ホ去ル
八月盧永祥ガ督軍ヲ自ラ廢シテ督辦ト
ナリ合法政府ノ成立セザル以前ハ何レヨリノ
余令ヲモ受ケスト宣言シタル以來全人配下
ノ武官ハ總テ中央ヨリノ勲ヲモ受ケザルコト
ニ申合ハセ居レリ

右盧永祥ノ對中央態度ヲ判セラルル上ノ一資料
トモ被存候間御参考迄ニ報告申進候敬具
本信寫送付先、在支公使、在上海總領事

普通
第 268 號
11.11.27

亞細亞局

二四二號

大正十一年十一月十四日

在 杭州

領事代理副領事 清野長太郎



外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

門類
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盧永祥ノ誕生日祝賀ニ関スル件

昨十三日(九月二十五日)ハ當省軍務善后督辦
盧永祥ノ第五十七回ノ誕生日ナリシカ全人ハ當
地着任着任以來其個人ニ関スル祝賀祭祀
等ヲ未タ曾テ大袈裟ニ營ミタルコトナカリ
シトコロ今回ハ若干祝賀ノ催シアルカ如ク

傳ヘラレ當日ニ於テハ當地ノ重ナル文武官
ハ皆々慶祝申述ベニ赴キタル趣ナルニ付以前
ニ之ヲ行ハスニテ今回之ヲ行フニ至リタル所
以ニ関シ全處第一科副長厲爾康ニ問合ハ
シタルニ盧自身ニ於テハ本ト如此キ祝ヲ奉
行スル考ヲ有セザリシトコロ曹錕、張作霖、
齊燮元、蕭耀南、張福來、蔡成勳等(吳
佩孚ヲ除ク)ヨリ副官或ハ諮議トイフガ如キ
相當ノ者ヲ代表トシテ相當ノ禮物ヲ贈リ來
リ又何豊林ノ如キハ自身來賀セルガタメ之
ヲ辭シ難ク其等他省ヨリノ代表者等ヲ
請フニテ署内ニ小宴會ヲ催セルニ止マリ
張省長ヲ始メトシテ當地在任文武官其

第一課 中 平

綴込名

有 長

他ノ祝賀訪問ハ一切之ヲ謝絶セリトノコト
ナリ
盧永祥昨今ノ態度御想像上ノ一資料ト
モ被存候間御参考ノタメ右報告申
進候敬具
本信寫送付先
在支公使、在上海總領事

普通
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11.11.27

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附屬書彙添附

亞細亞局

第一課

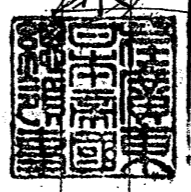
公第一八五號

大正十一年十一月十四日

綴込名 地方官

在 廣東

總領事 藤田 榮



外務大臣伯爵内田康哉 殿

廣東省長公署職員表及江防艦長表送附ノ件

廣東全省ノ實權陳炯明ニ帰属シタル以來軍民両方面ニ於ケル人物ノ移動多ク其内重要人物ノ付テハ東方通信社廣東支社ヲシテ打電セシメ居候處今由廣東省長公署職員及江防司令以下各艦長ノ人名前纏々何等御参考迄別表ニ通及送附候条御査閱相成度以段申進候致具

在廣東日本總領事館

本信寫送附先 北京、上海、

但江防司令 陳永善	健	東	陽	克	北	龍	安	順	安	順	定	山	太	驤	貞	亨	捷	固	鞏	軍	江
	銳	彝	江	勝	江	安	劉	李	李	李	潘	莫	現	黎	廖	開	柳	柳	艦	艦	防
	李	莫	梁	涿	李	劉		科	報	麗	元	如	善	改	東	秀	某	光	長	艦	各
	恒			彥	雄			巨	龍	西	威	善	改	東	秀	某	光	長	艦	艦	艦
	劉	連	勤	業	鑄	順		安	門	興	捷	安	清	利	元	大	漢	漢	軍	軍	長
	雷	元	健	光	東	廣		黃	馮	何	黃	漆	毛	李	揚	周	梁	梁	軍	軍	長
	龍	和	行	華	江	福	在廣東日本總領事館	黃	馮	何	黃	漆	毛	李	揚	周	梁	梁	軍	軍	長
葉	葉	黃	周	蔣	鄧		林	沾	蘇	以	桂	鴻	北	小	漢	漢	漢	軍	軍	長	
傑	國	文	漢	伴	熙																
	璋	滔	光	元	林																

(幸號用紙)

REEL No. 1-0624

0276

(辛 號用紙)

省署職員表

省長 陳帝儒

秘書長 阿蓬洲

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外書記二人

政務廳長 陳覺民

政務科員 高群生

技師 曾廣劉 外書記一人

高等顧問 容星橋、熊長卿、

顧問 馮達臣、其他未詳

參議 鄧永祺、李鈞、陳肇詢、其他未詳

交涉局長 劉玉麟

在廣東日本總領事館

局員 陶邵彬、李方、李楠、

總務科員 莊光昇、湯木鈞、堵煜、周德孚、何漢、
董、外書記四人

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科員 桂明、潘洛、姚景澂、何家琪、

周運初、馮璧環、尹子良、梁次萬、
外學習科員三人 書記六員

教育科員 朱念慈、

科員 鄧章興、李宗海、劉洪若、蔡連揚、
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實業科員 梁孟熊、

(辛號用紙)

科員 呂欽廣、李翰藻、外書記三人

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科員 陳肇愷、虞棠、外書記三人

科員 單福康、外書記二人

收發主任 饒仲儀

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會計主任 曾植基

庶務主任 黃寶堂

委員 三員、外書記三人、錄事一人

監印委員 陳永星、外書記二人

掌卷委員 劉顯廷、外書記七人、錄事一人

繕校委員 陳炳鏞、外書記十三人、錄事二十三人

電務課 五念之

在廣東日本總領事館

電務課 桂銘燾、外電教生四人、繕譯四人

籌備委員 麥光、外書記五人

公報編輯 二員

亞細亞局

公二四一號

普通
第267號
11.11.27

大正十一年十一月十四日

在杭州

領事代理副領事 清野長太郎



外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

門類
項
號

松瀧護軍使何豊林來杭ニ関スル件

松瀧護軍使何豊林ハ本月十一日正午當地着
ノ列車ニテ來杭ニ督辦處ニ泊ニ昨十三日
朝辭ノ列車ニテ歸瀧セリ

右ニ関シ督辦處側ヨリ聞キ込ミタルトコロ
ニ依ルハ全人ハ吾人ノ知ルカ如ク盧永祥ノ

配下ニ似タル者ナルハ故ニ盧ノ誕生日祝ヲ
兼テ張載陽ノ省長就任ヲ賀スルタノ來
リタルニ過スレテ特ニ時局ニ関スル要務ノ
打合セ等アリタルタノニ非ストノコトナリ
右爲念報告申進候敬具

本信寫送付先
在支公使、在上總領事、

第二課

綴込名

何長太郎

門類
項
號

普通
受案
11.11.27

時報

亞細亞局

公案二四〇號

大正十一年十一月十三日

在杭州

領事代理副領事清野長太郎

外務大臣伯爵内田康哉殿

第二課 為

綴込名

杭州ニ於ケル消災祈禱大法會ニ關スル件

浙江省本年ノ水災ニ關シテハ軍務督辦盧永祥ハ浙江生戍水災籌賑會ニ設立セラレテ其會長トナルヤ直ニ私囊ヲ解キテ銀二萬弗ヲ義捐シ滄巷間ノ詔題トナリ省民ノ歎賞ヲ博シタリシカ彼レハ更ニ人禍息マサル當

在支那杭州日本領事館

國ノ現状ニ加フルニ天災ノ發生亦頻々トシテ人民ノ困苦其極ニ達セル上ハ大慈大悲ノ佛カヲ借ル以外ニ途ナシト唱ヘ「護國佑民消災滅難祈禱大法會」ヲ營マシコトヲ發起シ會稽道尹ヲ使者トシテ當國祖代ノ高僧寧波觀宗寺ノ方丈諦閑老法師ヲ請招シ其甘諾ヲ得タルヲ以テ十月二十二日佛教信者タル當地官民約百名省教育會ニ集マリテ協議ノ末祈禱大會法務處ヲ設ケ内ニ總務、庶務、會計、文牘、招待ノ五科ヲ置キテ夫々係員ヲ定メ一面發起人トシテ盧永祥以下當地ノ主ナル官民三十六名ノ名ヲ連ネタル趣意書ヲ配布スルト共ニ他面其準備ヲ整

ヒ来レルトコロ右法師ハ盧永祥ヨリ寧波ニ
 特派シタル茅二旅長李煒章ノ出迎ヲ度ケテ
 去ル九日未杌シタルヨリ愈々昨十三日ヨリ祈
 禱會ヲ開クコトトナリ杭縣知事ハ督辦省
 長ノ命ニ基クモノナリトシテ十三日ヨリ三日間屠
 宰禁止ノ布告ヲ出シ各鮮肉ノ販賣店ニ
 休業ヲ命セリ
 斯クシテ當日ニ至ルヤ午前三時半満寺燈
 燭ヲ点シ鐘鼓ヲ鳴ラシ三門ヨリ大殿ニ至ル
 間ニハ「護國佑民」消災滅難「祈禱大會」
 等ノ文字ヲ記セル彩燈千餘盞ヲ飾リ
 午前四時ヨリ大殿ニ於テ祈禱開始セラレ七時
 半ヨリ十時迄「仁王護國盤若經」ヲ講シ
 在支那杭州日本領事館
 十時半ヨリ正午迄官民ノ參拜祈禱アリ
 更ニ午前一時ヨリ三時迄一再ヒ盤若經ノ開講
 アリ次キテ四時半迄テ誦經アリテ初一日ノ法
 會ヲ閉セリ是日盧督辦及張省長ハ午
 前三時ヨリ閉會ノ時迄終日敬虔ノ態度ヲ
 持シテ各儀式ニ參列シ法師ニ隨ヒテ或ハ跪キ
 テ九拜ノ礼ヲナシ或ハ恭シク供物ヲ捧ク等惟
 タ「國ノ爲」「民ノ爲」トイフ以外毫モ他意ナ
 キノ様ヲ示セリ而シテ一般ノ輿論ハ頌ル之ヲ迎
 合シテ或ハ唐宋以來・未曾有ノ盛舉ナリト
 イヒ或ハ稀有難逢ノ大法會ナリト唱ヒ南京
 上海方面ヨリモ之ヲ聞キ傳ヘテ參拜ノタメ
 来ル佛徒ヲク今日午後ノ講經ノ際ノ如キ

ハ僧侶約二百名善男善女約一千名ヲ算
シサシモノ大殿堂モ蟻ノ窟トヒ入ル餘地モナカ
リシトノコトナリ(註)テ小官モ一般官民ノ祈禱ノ
際ニ参列セリ)尚ホ右法會ハ五日ヨリ三週間
行ハルル次第答ニテ毎日参拝者甚ナカラザル
ト云トナリ

右為御参考報告申進候被具

本信寫送付先

在支公使、在上海總領事、在南京領事

在支那杭州日本領事館