

明治三十八年九月

東京横濱駿河一件

外務省

B
廿
一

5-1295

0006

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

次大臣
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

No. 4213

26 wds.

Berlin, Sept. 5 1905 8- p.m.

Recd., " 6 " 6 "

桂
太
平
洋
電
信
會
社

Katsura,
Tokyo.
No. 415. It having been reported here to-day from
New York to the effect that outbreak of revolution in
Japan is confirmed from Tientsin and that telegraphic
communication has been entirely cut off, I have
taken immediate steps to contradict reliability of
the information.

Inouye.

5-1295

0009

5-1295

000

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

九月三十午後東京にて諸条件に到
着及航、承認区间商不夜アリテ多々ノ事
行ク試合エリ肇家木及ト一二回衝突ア
リ先エ移別、因縁ナシテ護譲ナ高麗
四ノ多國運動凡ミト思ハモ高麗之國人
スニキテレ新舊更修ノ事等ナリ、傳説、報
道ナシアルヲ足ニキクナテ勿念太寧招入

外務省

充先

九月吉

支考

林雀
井上俊

牧柳達

本邦達

心齋達

内田達

鶴

其達

日高健門

前川謙平

内田篤

海猪

内閣

沙翁不伝平和條件：對スコットンストラーションアリ

入メリテ警察官ト一二、衝突アリテ多サノ亂暴モ

アリテ少リテ甚シキ事ハ無シ 今朝ニ車ヲ鎧御シ

尚ホニミナヌステーレン、アルテクント恩ハルニモ有モ

口紀及バ通信真尋ヨリ修復、報告エラント恩ハ

シロテ所々通狀久

木
藏
省

0010

5-1295

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

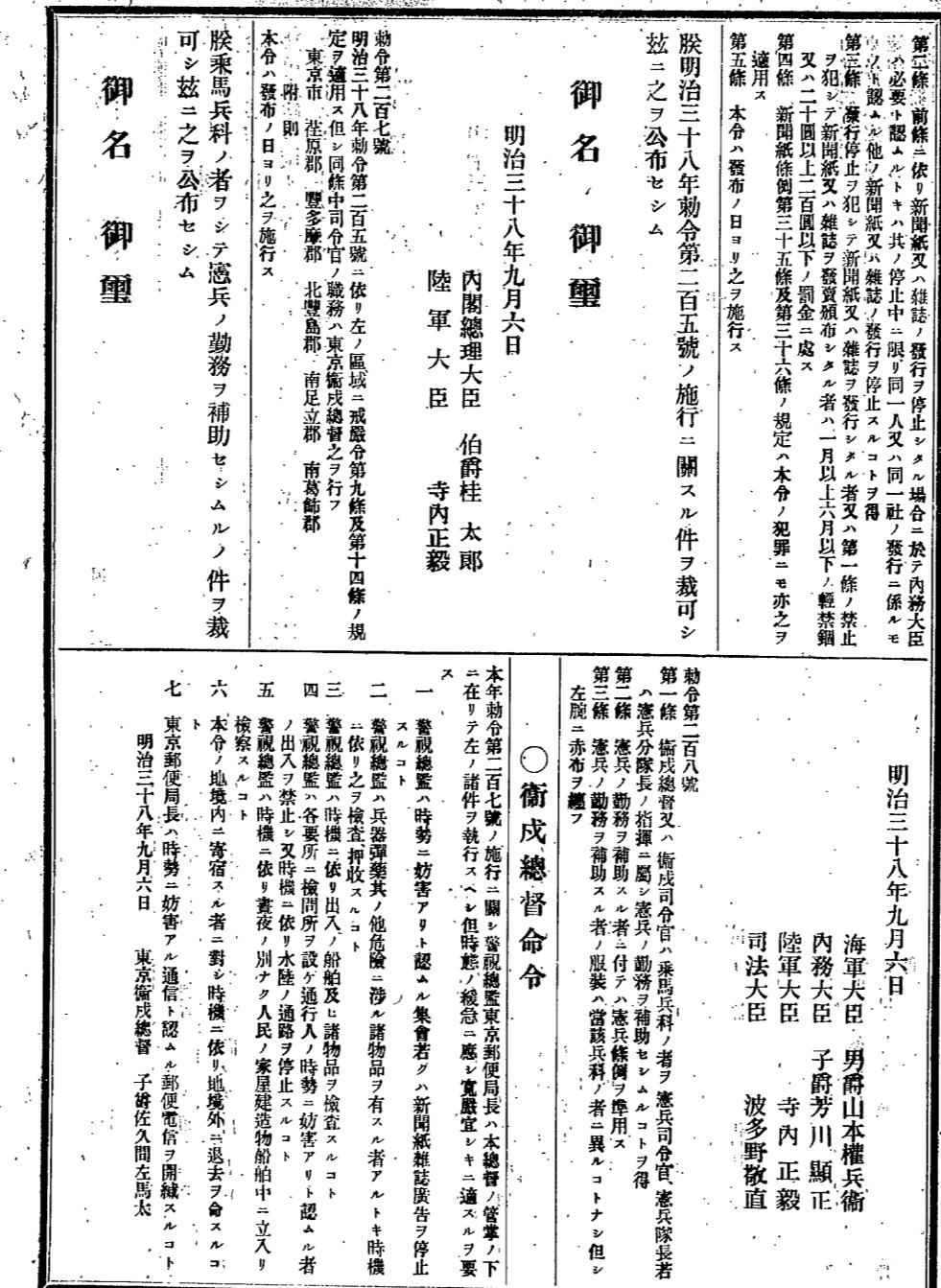
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

官報號外	明治三十八年九月六日	水曜日	印刷局
○勅令			
朕茲ニ緊急ノ必要アリト認メ樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ帝國憲法第八條ニ依リ東京府内一定ノ地域ニ戒嚴令中必要ノ規定ヲ適用スルノ件ヲ裁可シ之ヲ公布セシム			
御名御璽	明治三十八年九月六日	水曜日	印刷局
内閣總理大臣 兼外務大臣	伯爵桂 太郎	内閣總理大臣 兼外務大臣	伯爵桂 太郎
海軍大臣	男爵山本權兵衛	海軍大臣	男爵山本權兵衛
内務大臣	子爵芳川顯正	内務大臣	子爵芳川顯正
農商務大臣	男爵清浦奎吾	農商務大臣	男爵清浦奎吾
大藏大臣	男爵曾禰荒助	大藏大臣	男爵曾禰荒助
陸軍大臣	寺内正毅	陸軍大臣	寺内正毅
司法大臣	波多野敬直	司法大臣	波多野敬直
文部大臣	大浦兼武	文部大臣	大浦兼武
	久保田讓		久保田讓

勅令第二百五號
 東京府内一定ノ地域ヲ限リ別ニ勅令ノ定ムル所ニ依リ戒嚴令中必要ノ規定ヲ
 適用スルコトヲ得
 本令ハ發布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ施行ス

第一條 新聞紙又ハ新聞紙除例ニ依ル雑誌ニシテ皇室ノ尊嚴ヲ冒瀆シ政體ヲ
 變換シ若ハ朝憲ヲ紊亂セントスル事項又ハ暴動ヲ教唆シ犯郭ヲ煽動スル
 虐アル事項ヲ記載シタルトキハ内務大臣ハ其ノ發賣頒布ヲ禁止シ之ヲ差押
 ハ且以後ノ發行ヲ停止スルコトヲ得



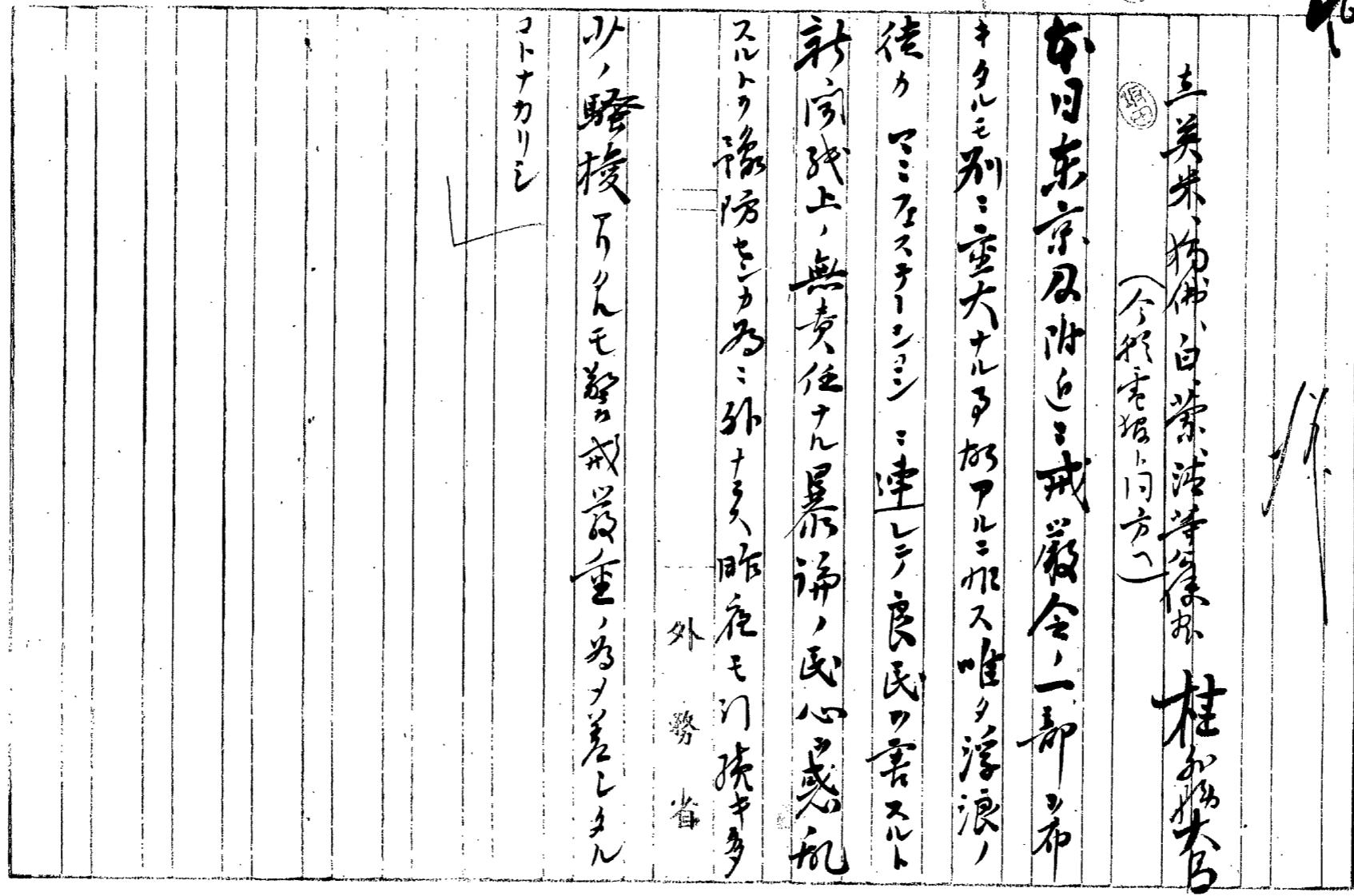
洋下

立美朱、拂拂、白紫、洁等事務
桂和松

(今後老齢ト同方ヘ)

布団東京及附色：戒嚴令一部シ都
キタルモ別：産大ナル事アルニ水ス唯タ浮浪、
徒クマニテスチーンシニ津レテ良民ヲ害スルト
新宿城上、無責任ナニ暴沸、民心ヲ惑
スルトテ後方をカ乃ミ引ナム、昨夜モ門院半多
コトナカリシ

外 勢 省



三
軍
力
力
力

今朝東京市及三多摩郡ニ戒厳令一部ヲ布ケタリ（新聞紙取締及支又取締ヲ主トス）星レハ別ニ重大アル事故アルニアラス唯ダ浮浪ノ徒カマニフエステーションニ連シ良民ヲ害シ又ハ新聞紙ニ不注意ナル言論ヲ載スルモノアラ此際極メア不利益ノ故之ヲ豫防セんカ爲メニ有之又夕昨夜モ前日ニ引経キ多シ、驛キ（死傷放火等アリ）有之ルモ嚴重ナル警戒加アル故毫モ心配ニ及ハス以上為名報知ニ及ニ

大藏省

電送第 29/2 號
明治 38 年 9 月 19 日 午時 分

立達
立錫
立英

おもて
= 七

二
三

卷之三

卷之三

電送第

號

明治
年

十一月

日午時

分發

卷之三

外務省

東宮之帝及附臣五郡：戒嚴令中九事
規定之吉用之。辛酉旦勒令九月六日癸

100

電送第 號明治 年月 日午 時 分發
立清 三三二
立祐 二一二
立美 (吉野名公使轉電) 二七二
立徳 (徳使事) (立米公使轉電) 一四二
立セラル
東京市及附近五郡：戒嚴令中止
規定 (吉) 用之ハキ監直勒令九月六日公
布セラル
外務省

5-1295

00 : 8

AMERICAN LEGATION,
TOKIO.

The Rev. H. S. Jefferys called at this Legation this morning and stated that St. John's Church, No. 28 Kurofune-cho, Asakusa, had been visited by a mob and its contents had been demolished. He further stated that he feared the church was not being protected and that further damage might be done it.

St. John's Church is American property, belonging to the Episcopal Mission, of which Bishop McKim is the head.

September 7, 1905.

5-1295

0019

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

September 7, 1905.

Dear Mr Chinda,

Mr Griscom desires me to convey to you the enclosed informal memorandum in regard to St. John's Church, Asakusa.

Very sincerely yours,
Huntington Wilson.

5-1295

0020

disturbances in Tokio last evening,
four or more Christian churches, of
which four were American, were at-
tacked and wholly or partially
destroyed, and in addition various
alarming rumors have reached the
undersigned to the effect that the
church and school property owned
by American citizens in Tsukiji is
in danger and is seemingly without
sufficient protection.

In view of this information the
American Minister has the honor to
request His Excellency His Imperial
Japanese Majesty's Minister for Foreign
Affairs to give adequate protection
to assure the safety of the aforemen-
tioned property, as well as of property
of a similar nature which might be
the object of attack

The undersigned avails himself
of

of this occasion to renew to His Excellency
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Minister
for Foreign Affairs the assurances of
his highest consideration.

Loyd C. Swanson.

September 7, 1905.

UNITED STATES LEGATION
TOKIO.

No 173.

The Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States has the honor to state that he is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Harris, the Bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, stating that the Faculty and Managers of the Aoyama Gakuen, all Japanese subjects, assure the Bishop that the property of the Aoyama Gakuen at Aoyama and the Meiji Gakuen at Shirokane, Shiba, is in imminent danger of being attacked and burned tonight.

The Undersigned has been furthermore informed that during the

To his Excellency disturbances

Count Katsura Taro,

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

紅書
東京 芝八丁目六番
24

暗記

大臣

No. 桂外務大臣

小村全権委員

九月七日

次官
第一四六号(至急)
昨夜暴民取蘇會堂十所及會附屬學校一所ノ燒
米國人ドクトルライル其他數名危惧ヲ受ケナリト
新聞宣報アリ事実如何其化暴動ニ因ル新聞
續々未ノ當國人ヨリ其美否シ向ハルモ真似列然
セス答弁ニ窮スル三日暴動ニ因ル大体事実併

取扱
人
事
通
商
政
務
會
計

收文

2

常原電報ヲモフ



Herr Ministerpräsident,

Die Unruhen in Tokio haben in den letzten Tagen mehrfach zu Angriffen gegen christliche Kirchen und Missionsgebäude geführt.

Auch gegen diejenigen Kirchen und Gebäude, die sich im Besitz und unter der Verwaltung von deutschen Reichsangehörigen befinden, sind gestern sehr bedrohliche Aeusserungen der Aufrührer zur Kenntnis meiner Landsleute gekommen.

Es ist meine unabsehbare Pflicht, Euerer Exzellenz hier von Kenntnis zu geben und Eure Exzellenz angelegtlichst um militärischen Schutz der betreffenden Grundstücke und Gebäude zu bitten.

Es sind dies

1. das Missionsgrundstück mit der Shinkyo Shin Gakko und den Wohnhäusern der zwei deutschen Pastoren Dr. Haas und Ostwald in Koishikawa Kamitomisakacho 39;

2. die Ikidonosaka Kirche in Hongo (nahe beim Arsenal);

3. die deutsche Kirche in Nakarokubancho 28 Kojimachiku.

Ich bitte ganz besonders um wirksamen Schutz des Missionsgrundstücks in Koishikawa Kamitomisakacho 39, das von beiden Missionaren und ihren Familien bewohnt ist.

Genehmigen Sie, Herr Ministerpräsident, die erneuerte Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung.

Seiner Exzellenz

dem Kaiserlich Japanischen Ministerpräsidenten
und Interimistischen Minister der Auswärtigen
Angelegenheiten

Herrn Grafen Katsura Taro.

譯文

元九七年

以書面同政府上候。所有近來事象、
於此驟據八屬之耶穌教寺院
及教育會等、及おレ獨逃至人、所
有善後事象、傳教院及建造
施中等。基督教ノ脇迫ヲ受ケ
タル者找同本人、南知立處、右
之條。

獨逸帝國公使館

右ノ件ヲ閣下より政ニシトト龙
記郎地並建造而、對レ軍隊

係續ノよリ既標閣下に依
賴政務ハ極在、差署難キ義
務ト存候

右ノ事蹟等ハ左記、通了ノ有立
第一小石川庵上富田町三十九
番地新教神学校並其
地而南テル牧師ドクトルス
及方丈ツルトヨ氏、住宅
方二本郷壹岐殿改教今
一砲兵工廠附近

方三鞠所區中六番町六八番

地所立獨逸哥通福

音教令

獨逸公派賴政ハ少府上宣承
可古九番内前御事名ノ教師
伊核坂神学校對ニ有効
保護シテラレントラ希望御教松
官ハ茲ニ望モ御下、向う敬意ヲ表
シ候敬具

一千九百五年九月八日

獨逸帝國公使館

獨逸公使

向齋アーヴィング

内閣總理大臣

東外務大臣

閣下

伯爵桂太郎

5-1295

0026

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

相魚人三波主の件。係る御令書
その他保送二件と算し支局印四点
又はヨリ御成り御申され、御内訳
付木札に依る様方事務所にて御
在庫より出立年月日也

(御内訳付木札を左記御文書原)

別紙送付

急 大古内侍年六七

相魚人三波主の件。係る御令書

桂六七

機密 〇九一九
再用 政務局長
大書課長
明治三十一年九月九日接受
同紙
12
24

東西人一派主之。僅以字號稱焉。

大
醉
肉
味
全
美
大
王
貴
人
大
王
貴
人
大
王
貴
人

通鑑

清江

5-1295

0029

5-1295

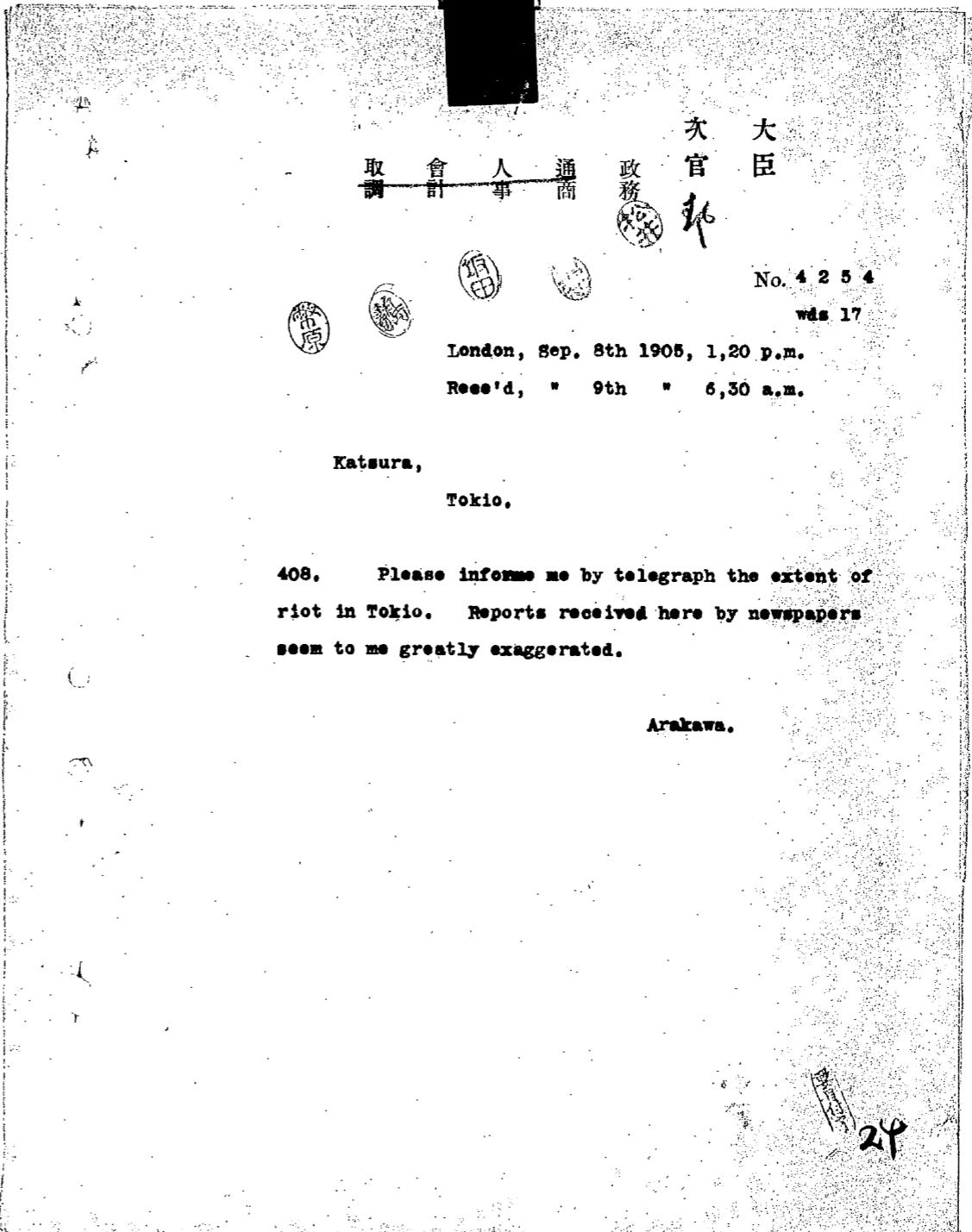
0030

支那計画事務所此中アラニヤ
（支那事務所此中アラニヤ）

別紙送付

5-1295

0021



5-1295

0032

5-1295

0033

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

外務大臣伯爵桂太郎殿

官二外秘第百三號

外國人被害件

一昨年米國公使及日美兩國不允滯在中太
平洋汽船公司副社長ハリソン氏外九名。大藏大臣
晚餐會後向日午後九時墳帰船途上永田町
近處暴徒暴行中、右腕胸部
及頭部中多處微傷を受ケテ大石、馬ノハシ
ラミ武等八人並、庸止トテ止メ公使ト共、公使館
赴途申亦被逼道地元に於テ復暴徒
為、右ノ役セラレタモ一行中車夫三名中ノ名
シテ外人荷物、被害ヲ無事帰船セリ

右皮肉報矣也

警視監安立經之

第2260號

24

次官大臣
取調會人事通商政務

No. 2942

Sent, Sep. 9th 1905, 6,30 p.m.

Komura,
Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York.

92. Transmit my telegram 275 to five Ministers for
their own information. 91

Kajtsura.

次官大臣
取調會人事通商政務

No. 4272

80 wds.

Rome, Sept. 9 1905 2 p.m.
Recd., " 10 " 0-20)

Gaimudaijin,
Tokyo.

No. 43. News of popular demonstration and disorder pour in succession from Tokyo and in spite of our assurance to the contrary effect the press overstates the dimension of popular discontent. Such thoughtless acts as burning of Minister of the Interior are freely cited in the press together with minute descriptions already occurred. There is fear that these reports may counteract upon increased prestige and excellent impression produced by admirable and patriotic co-operation of whole nation before and during war. Some press advise to Imperial Japanese Government most delicate handling and to people more calmer and more sagacious attitude.

Ohyama.

5-1295

0034

電信譯文

羅馬發
東京著
大英年九月九日
十日

桂 外務大臣

在伊 大山金穂公使

第四三號

公衆ノ示威運動及擾亂、報緒々東京ヨリ到達スル為
ノ當國(官園)新聞紙、常館、於ニ及對、確言ヲ為ス。
拘ヲシ我國民不滿、狀、誇張、内相官邸ニ放火、
如キ、魚謀行為及耳、既除事半減、書立ヲツ、アリ
此、加十報告、戰爭前及戰爭中我國民之愛國心、
參團一致、美風、期セシム、而我國威を博進、我國
對外世人感觸、良好ニシテ及對、結果ヲ生瓦

、實不以新聞紙、帝國政府向ニ極、國制用意
、致可ナカ勸告、國氏向ニ異聲、リ慶ト事甚ア
識別シテ行動エシト勸告し居ル

電送第 2933 號 第3
明治38年9月9日 晴

新宿 小お金挂 桂大臣

桂大臣

大會ヲ催ス事ナリシカ向会前ニ至リ警察官
ニワサ止セシカタノ公國參門ヲ開塞セントシ
集會有ト警官ノ間ニ堵ケ河野廣中
シカ密密敵セス大會ニ是ニ開ケ河野廣中
等、首陽ニ因リ平和條約反對、謀政セシタル
ミナス事件ハ延々端ナリモ密附材證多可
聞導火線トナリ滋滋ノ擣ハシニ加ハリ並ニ内務
臣官邸、政務トナリ附屬官舎ヲ燒折テ次第
名所トニ立交當所ニ放火シ若クノ破壊ニ免

モノ多シ夜に入リテ我外務省一モ數回押寄セキリ
シカ警官護衛立、為メ引取リテ斯クテ咄嗟ノ間
ニ敷設ル此暴民ハ警戒力ヲ失、鎮定スルトキ
ノ軍隊ヲ以テ急ニ備エテ已テ得セリ
望六ヨリレモ暴民鎮靜、帰宅ルノミナラス不良、
往來ノ之加ハリ形容信々不穏、赴ケリ例ハ日
頃、撫琴ヲ恐レ居タル患者連々相率ヒテ警言
警察署名署派出所等、放火シテ已テ閑スル甚類
ラ燒失セド努力又平素電氣供道、為メ勝テ
集ニテアル人々車夫業、電車ヲ因縁テ之ヲ燒
棄ウル者相俟テ公安ヲ迫害スルコト信、甚シキ
ラヒテ遂ニ戒嚴令、公布見ルニ至リ
是ヨリ先キ政府ハ暴行、外人殊ニ舊露王公使
彼ニライ教會塗當、及ハシトテ恐レ相當、警

備テ施シタル為ソ後、至リ果ルニコトライ查ニ襲来

アリシモ難ナク之ヲ追拂ヒタリ然ルニ減算ニ於テ或故

吾軍傳道沙ム暴民攻撃、演説ヲナセシ由ミ此事

即テ彼等ヲ激シ教會堂破壊ノ暴挙ヲ敢テセシ

ムニ至リ尤モ外ハ放テ耶蘇教會堂ヲ燒キテ

外主トノ事端ヲ蒙生セシメ依テ平和條約、破

棄テ決メセント企テ其趣公然演説セレモノアリシ

ト云フ

戒嚴令公布後即チ七日以東ハ詔スヘキ程、暴

行ヲナス同令公布、結果好良ノ方ニシテ此フナレ

バ歟、鎮靜主ムレト思ル

五百ヨリ八百ニ至ル事件、統計ヲ岸ハ警戒署

二千署六、沈没舟一七二、立落舟四四、燒棄セ

テレ耶蘇教會堂全焼四、破損四ナリ貰傷

者ハ總計一一九名六八疑民五一疑民ナリ死
六五人何レモ暴民ナリ盡捕者ハ千名十名内高橋

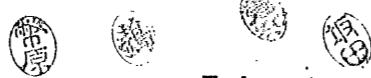
秀臣小川平吉細野次郎太石誠夫村松恒一

郎等知名者ヲ除トシニ三九名放免セん

外務省

取 調 會 計 人 事 通 務 政 務

次 官 大 臣



No. 4273.

Wash. ---
Tokio, Sept. 10, 1905, 1:10 P. M.

Katsura,
Tokio.
No. 229.

Washington Star:- There is no occasion for Japan's admirers to despair at spectacle disturbance. It is not to be denied affair disquietting and displeasing Americans especially and that there should be pointed attack upon American Citizens, hue and cry against America for part in bringing about what radicals terms dishonorable peace. It will be duty of Japan's true friend strive to disabuse these violent patriots mistaken notion.

New Yorks Times:- Japanese people appear misunderstand altogether measure of service performed by Roosevelt in bringing warring nations together. there is distinct Anti-American tone to rioters proceedings. They burned American churches, hustled and threatened Harriman and others, but this outbreak is only beginning evil consequence of stubborn refusal to recognize American impartiality, disinterestedness Many persist trouble our relations with Japan for

-2-

years. Inner Government circle Tokio well aware Roosevelt's good offices in very high degree serving beneficent for Empire. Japanese Government owes it first of all to itself as measure prudence, safety and nearly as much to us in common fairness to make it known everywhere throughout land that Roosevelt in his intercession conducted himself not as friend either belligerent alone, but as friend both and humanity.

Hioki.

5-1295

0040

No. 二九五七
(平)

在倫敦

廿四總領事

桂大臣

三十八年九月十四日後セ。二〇。參

貴重第四。八号ノ件ハ村男ヲ経テ林ニ便ニ傳報
様所計置毛付同三便ニ歸ナ御審知アリタレ

政務通商

通商 人事 會計 取調

常原

卷之三

卷之三

卷之三

004:

電送第2962號 508.
明治28年9月11曜6時48分發

第二七八号

林文使

左菜

乃需假先レ士お男アキ召ヘ移處キアチャハ
黄石アシタ伎、移處アリタレ

(十月四日一)

外務省

(東京宛 捏付)

電信譯文

華國

宣着 三八年九月廿日

桂 外務大臣

日置臨時代理公使

第二二九號

華盛頓 大使 田

今回東京に於ケル騒擾事件カ特ニ米国人對し不妥不快感ソ与ヘリハ敵ノヘカラサルニ事實ナリ蓋し過激派カ以テ不虞ト看做ス 平和成立ニ對レ米國ノ力ヲ盡シタル所アリトミ米國人民痛絶リ 攻撃ヲ加ヘ米國ニ對し暴言惡聲ヲ放ケタル者アルソ以テナリ此際日本ニ與友タル者須ク此等暴戾な變態者惑ツ解

クラウド具佳馬セヤナリ

二千ヨリノクイムニ曰ク

日本国民ノ知識ノ底立ニ關スル大統領心一ズキ元武
ノ盡力ヲ誤解セラズノ、如ニ現ニ暴徒ノ所業ヲ見ルニ
一歎然トシミ米國ニ反對ノ氣風アルヲ見ルヘシ彼等ハ米
國教會堂ヲ燒殺シハリマニ民尊ノ威嚇モリ恩フニ賜暴
譽ハ米國、公平無私ナル事實ヲ認識セサル總結果ノ弊
端クルヘシ今後教會間當國ト日本ト、關係、國難續發
シキシ豫想スル者タゞ東京政府、要部、大統領、幹
族ク日本ニ益セルコト頗ルナルヲ知矣タゞ此際日本政府

大統領ノ具房中輪旋、勞ヲ執リ名ニ方ノ支那國、孰
レヲ特別、友トシテ双方及人道ヲ友トシテ行動セ
、事實ヲ全國、周知シテ軍事ヲ實不見也。日本政府
自尊取リ、萬全策を以テ之又、當國對之義
務ト云々見ヘラズ。

電送第二九六三號
明治四八年九月十一日發

大草勅勅、下騒擾シ諒レ戒為令
公布免要シ見ルニリタルニ懼：地「サル
御守：有司、京、關第一同相本シ持主ヒ
陛下、各職、而、所、居、官、傳達、主、事

吉永芳
小吉金鑄
松右衛門

沙沙沙沙沙沙沙沙
吉川右平和條約昇殿ナキシテ
説士合ノルト申奉ニ
昨十月某主君根岸徳崇作於東宮御
長室和事共後位會七
沙沙沙沙沙沙沙沙

0045

電送第二九〇號
明治廿八年九月十三日午前五時

在倫敦

林山伊

五國銀行

杜大元

總理

外務省
五公使館

至一〇四号

右有旨於院に於テ皆不欲ニ至ニ以付
演説會アリ其後ニ之士中出席
者レハ西名アラシヨ陸衆ノ不滿ヲ

外務省

此し間桂井ア連署ニシテ是ハ済付
保れヌトナリテ終接ア桂井亦未だ不
方智論セキニ之ニ及セズミニ不滿ノ狀
呈上シテ御主事ニ止ム已接旨三
稿接旨桂井ア桂井是付之年鑑
連署桂井又傳金レテ心在派山所ヲ破
壊或ニ之大ニ於テ趣事黑及伊勢山
方主シモ殊難セシトモ情致アリ其一部
既於密室に圖セシ其勢ニハニ宣也

五代執事事務の事大典ニ當
計上相手ノ件知事ヨリ平成二年
秋、行不全事出事、了。桂セリ。未
署。此上に心室次生所、燒燬セシモ
九郎女也。貞治三十五異姓、而押ミ
名者約八十名前ナリ。平成甲子年十二
箇中除。平士派者、(セリナリ)車体派者
亦迄得。左國柄、方是茶氏約西ノ
其性。居官即ち其勢不同。事真。今之
御内充(セリ)

外務省

花園松派事務、孫子在位。正仰主
接劍(セリ)正神(セリ)平素、二叶以異
往。第、其後、潛、一叶結衣、而歸。其室
孫、主上之安葬事、孫子傳教會事等、
都向(充)。

至急

滿發第七十九號

曹政廳

原田

原田

原田

原田

詔示人、設立、保護、教育、学校、保護、教育
は遂に七二一ノ同七二ニテ同七二ニテ、以テ
之物を、本邦の、其向、保育方の付達、宣、申る
右支那、四月、一〇、
明治三九年九月三十日

陸軍大臣寺内正毅

外務省外務大臣

至急

曹政廳

原田

原田

原田

原田

戒裝第一五號

曹政廳

原田

原田

原田

明治三九年九月十二日
留守第一師團司令部

原田

原田

外務省御中

今回、騒擾事件、關、保護、必要有之候
條市内未國人、設立、係、敵會堂、學校等
名稱、位置至急、知、致度、比較及照会、也

陸軍

5-1295

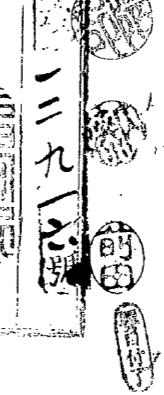
0049

外
欽
照
會
御
中

米國人設立之宗教會堂學校等、保護付至急必要有之矣。余教會及學校，位置名稱委由御調查御通報相成度，及御照會候也。

明治二十八年九月十三日
留軍乙第二山ニ號

留守近衛師團司令部



中華民國
三十一年九月十三日接受

27

5-1295

0000

書於某在復雅古事記高
官憲之傳達源也至其天旨而
居有之其事作成於此為成於為
又在之更^其即用萬牛即一師
國都本都引高高市即之於
了者少人設立之係教高堂
及學於學，未稱其位置而
之故此即十倍之數

文書整理

明治廿八年九月十三日接受

共十九年

三

大正

24



政務局長

八五

立春印

急稿多幸

獨逸人、法主、並御教會
是之他、何處

廿八年九月十四日 訂

洋書籍此件不存
該事文、係者。係之教會有元
一他傳給中、外、外國人。即月
六月廿九日、其指少以之送
去。故門路失之。只存有
其篇、乃極限。至是用書
非古事本有傳事中為該

宿定の伊達の身を失ひ
四月の日暮れに歸る所
故郷の風物に思ふ事無く
此の身は更に何の故處か
喜んで居る所なし。而ひ故郷の
喜びも失ひ、故郷の悲しみも失ひ

5-1295

०८३

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

Hiroki, Washington

In reference to your telegram 229 you will make use of the following statement in the manner which you deem most proper.

No. 297 The reports which have reached America concerning the recent riots in Tokyo appear to have been both exaggerated and misleading. There is no disposition in Government circles to minimize the importance of the affair, which is regarded as deplorable from all standpoints, but it is deemed surprising that the results of what was intended to be a political meeting but degenerated into aimless rioting, naturally attracting the worst elements in the city, should be thought to reflect the sentiments of the whole nation. It is a cause of even greater surprise and of deep regret that the impression should have gained any ground in America that even this demonstration under the leadership of irresponsible agitators is proof of popular hostility in Japan to America and Americans. Such is emphatically not the case. The fury of the mob was largely directed against the police because the latter forbade the mass meeting. This was the salient feature of the occurrence. The destruction of property which followed as the disorder spread was chiefly the result of special grudges in which the question of nationality did not figure. There is no foundation for the specific charge that Mr. Harriman and his party were threatened and hustled except that a member of the party riding at night through the thick of the mob was assaulted but suffered no personal injury.

As before said there is no disposition in Japan

2993
1/3
362
363
364
365
366
367

TELEGRAM
TO THE PRESIDENT

24

-2-

to minimize the importance of these occurrences. On the other hand it seems neither just nor considerate to make them the subject of exaggerated statement and unfair inference. It is a matter of common knowledge that the peace terms were disappointing to many Japanese. No doubt the hopes of the people were raised ~~too~~ high by Japan's uninterrupted success but no one can say that this was either extraordinary or unnatural. Under the circumstances some ebullition of dissatisfaction was to have been anticipated. The contrary belief would imply that the world expects of the Japanese people as a matter of course a measure of self control, almost of self effacement, of which no Western Nation in the like position would be capable. It is this seeming tendency which strikes thoughtful Japanese as being especially unjust. But they depurate even more strongly the mischievous belief that the recent disturbances in Tokyo were indication of hostility in the part of the Japanese people towards President Roosevelt or Americans in general. Whatever differences of opinion may at present exist in Japan concerning the terms of peace, there need be no uncertainty in any American mind regarding the high value which the Japanese nation attaches to American friendship and to the evidence of impartial, earnest, and sincere good will which the President's action afforded.

Katsuura

5-1295

0054

to resort to mob excesses and commit acts of violence. The people who have so well held out throughout war ought to have shown wise calmness also, ^{In} regard to peace, it is questionable whether Japanese peace plenipotentiaries could have obtained better terms, for Russia might have been determined to continue war rather than consent to pay indemnity. So far Japan has fought for her rights, and future position among the Powers. She has succeeded in obtaining political objects she had in view and prolongation of war for the sake of money would have driven tens of thousands of her sons to death. One cannot predict that the next battle would again result in the victory of Japan, for in the event of a battle lost her situation would become disadvantageous and she would run risk of losing her present gains. The fact that the Emperor of Russia consented to conclude peace is in itself important moral success for Japan. It seems as if the Japanese masses ~~underrate~~ the advantages of the result of peace treaty. They do not seem to see what has been left out. It would certainly have been triumph to Japan if she got all her original demands but such conditions humiliating to Russia might have only given rise to another war. It is to be hoped that unbiased judgment about the Portsmouth peace would gradually gain ground in Japan. The sooner

discontent about the "rotten peace" is suppressed the greater will be recognition which Japan will get for her moderation. The Japanese people may at this moment be angry that the pen has spoiled what the sword has gained, but the day will come when this peace will bring forth more fruit than continuation of the war could ever have brought.

Inouye.

次大臣
政務通事會調取

No. 4316
318 wds.

Berlin, Sep. 14 1905 0-20 a.m.
Recd., " " " 9-10 p.m.

Katsura,
Tokyo.

No. 418. Commenting on the recent disturbances in Tokyo, Vossische Zeitung, in a leading article, draws attention to the contrast in the attitude of the Japanese people during and after war. While in the former instance so much unity was shown and financial sacrifices borne with devotion which commanded admiration of the world, in the latter instance quite another picture is to be seen. Imagined insufficiency of diplomacy caused undignified explosions of hatred against foreigners, and the masses to commit rough outrages. Order can only be maintained by the armed forces, and a Cabinet crisis seems to be approaching. It cannot be said that such events are likely to increase reputation of the Japanese Empire. If any fault is to be found with the result of peace negotiations, Japan being a constitutional state, there are other way and means than

電信譯文 伯林集年賀書
東京着 在御

第四次聯

桂 外務大臣

在御

井上金権使

不シソニ以テイウク新聞 東京於此頃 暴動閑
社説 於戰時及戰後、於日本國民態度頗ル
異ル所アリテ指示シ且論テ曰ク

戰爭中日本國民之舉國一致、實為現不直熟誠
之參政上貢擔、而以世界知識ヲ博セシ
今マ事相之全、一憂セタ外文不充分リノ妄說、不
休裁毛外國人對毛憎惡、情ヲ勃發毛群民毛

不甚レキ暴行ヲ敢テセモ其主兵力ヲ以テ其六秩序
ヲ保テ難キ、狀呈於閑將士危機接、尤
觀アリ此如矣日本帝國名譽ヲ増進ル所以ナリト
云々大義講和談判、結果、美外國人妻女之子日本
之憲國主力故、暴動暴行以外別方法手段執
事、降ニ至る、冷靜以事、是非ノ判断不明アラ夫
之條件ヲ和議ヲ締結シ得ケヤ否ヤ疑々蓋シ
露國公債金ヲ仕拂、又日本維戰シト決意セシム

今日ノ處日本、自國、權利及列國間、於其將
來之位地、為戰、而政治上其目的尤大之獲
取し得、然金錢、為續戰、予更數萬健
兒犧牲、力失、況シヤ今後、戰役亦必日本勝
利、歸、何人豫言得、所シテ萬一同、
敗戦、其位地極不利、既得利益、失、虧
於ニヤ露國皇帝、講和條約、締結、同意セシ
ル事實、之、日本、取リテ重大形而上勝利十
ツ云ヘ、且夫日本、公卿講和條約、結果利益、
重視セサル、如、固、提出條件、與ニ露國、承諾セ

シテ、是日本、取リテ勝利、無疑、容レテ
雖尼露國、耻辱、名此如、條約更、戰端、啓ク、
危険、貽、モト、吾人、本ノ、不、條約、開シ、僻
見ヲ文、並議論、漸次日本國內、行ル、至シコトア
希望セサル、得、今、條約、對、不平、鎮靜、帰
至、愈々速カ、世界、日本、謙徳、謹、之、愈々深
遠、刻下日本國民、武、得、失、文、失ヘリト、憤
得、多大、効果、生、日、期、俟、之、

明治廿八年九月十四日

曹政務司

松井

三九立六

24

基督教會堂被害御扁

基督新教聯合福音同盟會

右者本月六日暴徒為之破壞燒棄ノ災ニ
罹り凡本同盟會加入、教會堂學校及教
役者住宅被害個所取調候處別紙(ヨ)
通ニ有之候尚右損害對シ別紙(乙)決議
書ノ通ニ議定仕候間此段為念御扁申
上候也

明治二年九月十四日

東京市神田区美衣町二丁目三號

基督新教聯合福音同盟會

右代表者

訳議員 山本邦太郎

外務大臣男爵小村春太郎殿

(甲)

淺草區

被害調

駒形町 福音傳道館 (建物破壊
造成焼棄)
三軒町 美善教會 (建物破壊
造成焼棄)

芝崎町 美以教會 (教會靈師館共
全部燒棄)

黑船町 壓約翰教會 (建物破壊
造成燒棄)

森下町 救世軍分營 (建物破壊
造成燒棄)

下谷區

草坡町 日本基督教 (建物破壊
造成燒棄)

竹町 星基督明星教會 (建物破壊
徒町 星基督教 (建物破壊
造成燒棄)

日本橋區

矢倉町 日本基督教國教會 (建物破壊
造成燒棄)

小梅町 同盟教會 (教會靈宣教師館共
全部燒棄)
松倉町 同盟教會諸義所 (建物破壊
造成燒棄)

本所區

以上十二箇所

外 横川町 天主教會 全部燒棄
之六本同盟會關係以外才り

(乙)

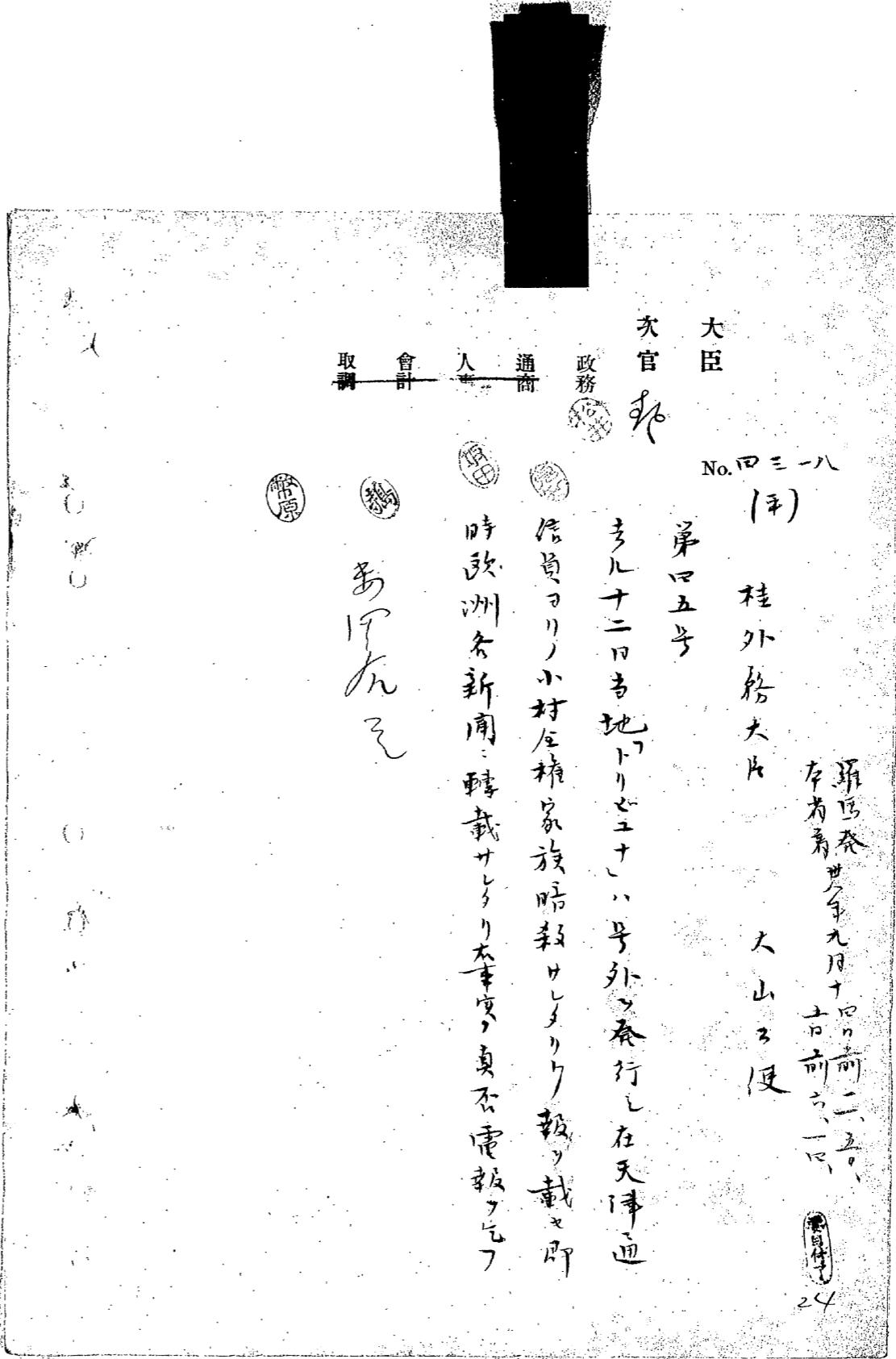
決議書

今西東京市内ニ於ケル基督教會堂學校並
内外教徒者ノ住宅ニ關スル被害ニ付テハ損害
賠償ヲ要求スベキ権利有無ニ拘ハラズ之ヲ要
求スル如キ所置出タルコトヲ良ト認メ其有被
害關係者ニ通告スルト

右決議ス

福音同盟會

明治三八年九月十一日



5-1295

0062

0063

5-1295

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

AMERICAN LEGATION,
TOKIO.

September 14, 1905.

The American Minister presents his compliments to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs - and, in reply to the latter's request of yesterday, has the honor to transmit herewith ten copies of a carefully prepared list of the Christian churches and Schools of Japan (other than the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches), the great majority of which have been established directly or indirectly, by American capital.

In. Siscom avails himself of this occasion to renew to His Excellency Count Katsura the assurances of his highest consideration.

5-1295

0064

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

次 大 臣
政務 通商 人事 計會 取調



No. 4334.

Berlin, Sept. 15, 1905, 2:45 P. M.
Rec'd, Sept. 16, 1905, 9:10 A. M.

Katsura,

Tokio.

No. 420. Berliner Tageblatt, Berliner Boersen Courier and ~~other~~ some other papers have also published comments more or less in a sense similar to Vossische Zeitung, (my telegram No. 418) in which they deprecate mob excesses and the violent disturbances in different cities, causing loss of life and property. They express opinion that, after such events, one cannot help coming to conclusion that the civilization of the hitherto much admired Japanese people is misleading and that well known phrase applicable to Russians may also be used in case of Japanese, namely "scratch the Japanese, you will find barbarians". No notice seems to be taken of the immense moral success which Japan has now secured among the powers and should the masses and revolutionary demonstrations gain upper-hand and denounce treaty of Portsmouth, Japan's prestige would sink to zero. Such an eventuality is however excluded for confidence is placed in the Government that they are bent upon

-2-

energetically putting down all opposition movements. It is hoped that results of their peaceful labour on the newly acquired ~~extensive~~ territory would convince the Japanese people that the pen this time has not destroyed what the sword has gained.

Inouye.

5-1295

0065

電信譯文 伯林華文有吉音
東京有吉音
在獨

桂 外務大臣

井上 金揆公使

第四二〇號

伯林のハーフラント新聞伯林取引所新聞及其他新聞亦
ノオシラニツクスレバ、本官電信第四二八號ノオシラニツク
ノ新聞論說、要領ヲ報シ越ニ名電信參看ト界ト同一論
調ヲ以テ東京其他各所、暴動起リ人命及財產損害免
生至ル事實、非難レ此如キ事アリ於テ從來世人ノ稱讃ヲ
博シ日本ノ文明ノ事實疑スケ露人ニ適用セズ、批評トシテ
世人ノ孰知不驚詫之ヲ日本人ニ適用シテ日本ノ皮膚、

玄六野蠻人ナリト云フヲ得ヘシト述ヘ且大要尤ノ妙論シテ
日本人ノ日本ノ全列國ノ間、收得名無形ノ大成功ノ全忘
却セル觀アリ群民及革命的示威運動果レ勝テ制シテ
ソノアヌ條約破棄セシム乎日本威信ノ後、零沒尽然
ヒトモ如此、杞憂ニ屬ス何トナリ日本政府、僵硬、態度ヲ
以テ一切、反對運動ヲ鎮靜シトスノ意アルヤ人ノ信シテ疑
ナル所志テ以テナリ吾人日本國民ノ其新獲取之地域、於テ平和
事業ヲ經營其結果今而講和ヲ得タル所文之ヲ失ヒ名モ
ノ非ル所以ク諒得也至ラコトヲ希望セサルヘカラ

for
Mi. Chinda.
Personal

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
TOKIO.

Paraphrase of Mr. Griscom's telegram to the Department
of State, Washington, dated September 10, 1905.

The recent attacks on Christian churches and the violence offered to a few foreigners must not be considered as indicating any anti-Christian or anti-foreign feeling in general. The attacks upon foreigners were quite incidental and the attacks upon the churches sporadic, apparently due to antagonism to some native Christians. The mob even went so far as to inform the pastor of one church that they would spare his building if he could produce an American flag, - which unfortunately he was unable to do. Martial law will probably remain in force for some time yet and quiet is thereby insured.

5-1295

0068

次官
取調會人事通商政務

大臣

No. 4349.
73 wds.

Dated, Washington, Sept. 10, 1905.
Rec'd., Tokio, Sept. 17, '05, 10:25 a.m.

Katsura,
Tokio.

No. 230.

With reference to your telegram No/ 297, I have given out substance to Press. Press comments on the recent riot have generally been sympathetic with us and all efforts were made by them not to arouse anti-Japanese feeling. Subsequent reports from the U. S. Minister at Tokio and newspaper correspondents in Tokio emphasizing the fact that recent riot was in no sense attributable to anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling, have done great deal of good. At present there is no indication of change of sentiment on account of the last riot.

Hioki.

24

次官
取調會人事通商政務

大臣

No. 3004
118 wds.

Sent, Sept. 16, 1905, 12:20 p.m.

Hioki,
Washington,

No. American Minister to Japan telegraphed to the Department of State Sep. 10th substantially as follows:- "The recent attacks on Christian churches and the violence offered to a few foreigners must not be considered as indicating any anti-Christian or anti-foreign feeling in general. The attacks upon foreigners were quite incidental and the attacks upon churches sporadic, apparently due to antagonism to some native Christians. The mob even went so far as to inform the pastor of one church that they would spare his building if he could produce an American flag,- which unfortunately he was ~~not~~ / unable to do. Martial law will probably remain in force for some time yet and quiet is thereby insured."

Katsura.

24

本多喜四郎印

0069

5-1295

電送第 30/0 號平手
明治 38 年 9 月 17 日 覆 2 時 0 分

在紐育
小村全權委員
桂外務大臣
第一。九号
九月十六日文乃川以勢大臣依頼免官清浦農商務
大臣兼任、貴電奉一五九号未達

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

5-1295

0070

Nr. 104

Herr Minister-Präsident.

Ich gebe mir die Ehre, dem Empfang von Euerer Excellenz gefälligen Note Nr. 85 vom 13. dieses Monats zu bestätigen.

Für diese gefällige Mitteilung und für die getroffenen Anordnungen beehre ich mich verbindlichst zu danken.

Genehmigen Sie, Herr Ministerpräsident, die erneute Versicherung meiner ausgezeichnetsten Hochachtung

Yasuo Fukuda

An

den Kaiserlich Japanischen Ministerpräsidenten
und interimistischen Minister der Auswärtigen
Angelegenheiten

Herrn Grafen Katsura Taro
Excellenz

24

丁巳
十一月十九日
達善

治廿八年九月十九日接受

卷之三

5-1295

0072

金魚今後取扱い
見合せを有する事無く、
足りる所の為めに、此處
の御用意の如きは、
今後御用意の如きは、
金魚の布附、
山茶金魚の布附、
御用意の如きは、
今後御用意の如きは、

(前款金魚四部記)
清正

監査官印
廿二日

240

機密第三〇號

東京市内警署開スル

当地新少論許之件

2421
監査官印
ニ奥シ易地新少、論許ハ本月九日付公信
茅二八〇号ヲテ及印送付北巡員後該
摺及三笠艦ヲ伴事ニ閣シ易地露
玉様閣新少チヤイナガゼット及之トノ其
時ノ佛字新少アレユトヅシ新少ノ論許
為高者考ノ別紙及印五分ナ其論スル
起ヲ見ルニ該摺ヲ謄張セルアリテ
其起全ツカム色出タル事勤アルヲ說キ
極力今回ノ監査未保ハ露王、得ル延多

在上海日本總領事館

ク本邦ノ失ノ延多ナルノ國想ヲ抱カシメ
ント務アシテ依テ小官ハ易地新少シ
殊ニ清少新少深諳ニ意ヲ用ヒ出草
のル限リ斯ル證想ノ清少人馬ニ注セ
ラレサル御夷力改所才右及印證計

監査官印

明治廿八年九月十六日

在上海

總領事級事務代辦松岡洋右

外務大臣伯爵桂太郎殿

"The China Gazette" - September 1905

gravier demonstrations of Oriental fanaticism is regrettable, phase in the Far Eastern question. So far we are glad to say that there is no confirmation of the report of the attack on the British Legation and the Minister, and we think the news is extremely unlikely, because the Japanese Government in Tokyo and the high officials would shed their last drop of blood to prevent such an outrage, whatever their feelings might be.

We can well sympathise with the rage and disappointment of the misguided people of Japan at this moment, who even now do not know with anything like exactness the number of hundreds of thousands of their sons and brothers, who have been killed, maimed or wounded, or who have disappeared in this terrible war. But they do know that the nation as a whole gave its all to the Government with patriotic readiness and self-sacrifice, and enormous yearly or quarterly drawings.

In the series of articles which was published in these columns some months ago, on the financial situation in Japan, we conclusively proved her complete inability to carry on the war much longer on account of the financial strain. This view, which was contravened at the time, has since been fully borne out.

The Japanese Government will be unable any longer, without resorting to enormous new schemes of taxation, to meet its liabilities, and there is no chance of the unfortunate Japanese People getting their money for many years; indeed they will be extremely lucky if they obtain any interest within the next five years.

It is for this very practical and prosaic reason that they are mad and dispirited to-day. They were told they were winning the war, and they were, no doubt, after a fashion but at a fatal cost. The truth was concealed from them and the whole world by the cleverest, most elaborate and complete system of press control ever conceived by any government. The whole fraud is now exposed in the collapse of Japan before Russia's strong front and we are perfectly confident that had the war lasted for another year, the Japanese would have found themselves hard-pressed at Port Arthur and the sea-coast.

The Mikado's Peace Envoys knew well why they made peace and why they had to forgo the indemnity. The explanation is simply that they could not enforce it, and they were not in a position to try any longer. It was not only the indemnity they had to give up, as an act of unparalleled magnanimity on the part of their Emperor, but also the claim to the whole of Saghalien, to the limitation of Russia's navy in the Far East, and to the surrender of the numerous interned Russian sailors, including the Russian flagship *Czarevitch*, and four splendid cruisers, besides a whole fleet of merchantmen used as transports, which would have made a splendid prize. If then Japan had been in a position to enforce these demands, which torured her "irreducible minimum," she would have

The China Gazette.
Published Every Evening
(Sunday Excepted)
HENRY O'SULLIVAN, Editor.
No. 1, Ballou Road.
SATURDAY, 9TH SEPT. 1905.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE JAPS.

THE outbreak of patriotic rage against their own Government and their allies and their foreign friends generally on the part of the Japanese cannot fail to have startling effects upon the opinion of the world towards that remarkably versatile and volcanic people. That the national ideas should immediately run on these regretable lines has not been an unexpected phenomenon to old residents of the Far East, who know the spirit of the Japanese people, but it will be decidedly awkward to the diplomatic Lord Ladbroke, Lord Cecil, and the ignorant British people, who had, with wild delight and perverse enthusiasm the alliance with this yellow, but still valorous and formidable Asiatic nation. The destruction of foreign churches and schools, and attacks on unfortunate foreigners are things familiar enough to us in China. That they should occur in Japan, and probably only the precursor of

this reason and no other she gave up the four vital clauses in her bill of claim.

"The China Gazette" September 13th, 1905.

The China Gazette.

Published Every Evening [Sunday Excepted.]

Henry O'Shea, Editor.

No. 1, Battoor Road.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPT. 1905.

JAPAN AMOK.

THE course of unparalleled deception which Japan has carried on for the past twenty months towards her own subjects and the world at large, has culminated in the way we prophesied from the moment we discovered her true *motive* in the war and its presentation to the outside world.

An era of national madness has set in, in the Mikado's beautiful realms, and the extraordinary cohesion, national unity, and individual patriotism which the nation displayed during the progress of the war, have disappeared in a breath since the fatal truth-revealing peace was signed.

The country, which has gone through the ordeal of war so well, bids fair to go up in the blue flame and sulphur of social revolution, as the outcome of the peace. News of the doings of the past eight or ten days in Tokyo and other places in Japan, which we reproduce to-day, from our Japanese contemporaries, only lets in the light on the true situation, as chastened and softened by the censor, but in all conscience it is bad enough. In this connection it is interesting to remember the trouble and expense which Japan went to in order to keep the world informed on all the details of Russia's varied internal troubles a few months ago, and in elaborate contrast to which is the vigilance which she is exercising to-day to prevent all news relating to the stirring chapters of Japanese history which have been written in blood, fire and revolt within the past week or so, from being spread abroad beyond the Mikado's own dominions.

The pan-demonium and revolution which were so cannily planned in Japan for a Muscovite *mise en scène*, have been, as by the touch of a wicked magician's wand, let loose in the devoted capital of the Island Empire of the Orient. The engineer has in truth, been boist with his own peacock. Yells, curses, shots, the cries of the dying and wounded, the shrieks of butchered women and children, and the execrations which the people hurled against the Government which deceived them, have taken the place of the peans of *bonzais* which have filled the air for nearly two years. The worst of it is that the disaffection and the rage have now spread to the Army and Navy, and the loss of the Mikasa, which, at the moment, is officially ascribed to fire, is the Japanese counterpart of the exploits of the *Kuiaz* Potemkin in the Black Sea. Although the news is carefully veiled, and the name of the ship was at first not given, there is no doubt that the magnificent flagship of Admiral Togo has committed, as it were, the national sacrifice of *hakidori*. We believe that Admiral Togo is safe, but we do not know, and it would be a fitting termination of his marvelous career, and the heroic services he has rendered to his country, if he were to blow himself up in his flagship as a protest against the sad termination, from Japan's point of view, of a war which we knew from the first was altogether beyond her strength to bring to a successful conclusion.

From Osaka and elsewhere come echoes of serious military disaf-

fection, while numerous leading men in Japan, including the President of the Hundredth National Bank, and Count Okuma, as well as the Jiji and several of the most prominent papers, foresee nothing short of national bankruptcy as the price

of Japan's failure to extort an indemnity from Russia. The scenes described by the Japanese press as now taking place in Japan's capital, seem scarcely credible in

a country which has hitherto exercised such self-restraint, and the merciless, repressive measures of the Police authorities are much blunted on all hands.

The old feudal spirit is still there to keep the modern assertion of the constitutional spirit in control. What will the pluriannual enemies of Russia now say about Japan?

That foreigners share the odium of the Government is proved by the attacks on the churches and schools of the missions, as well as those papers and other quarters which influenced their investments. Japan is ruined by the war, and reduced to a state of frenzy, which has in it all the elements that lead to the French Revolution. And the worst of it is for poor Japan, as the Mikado and his immediate advisers too well know; she must make peace at any price. She is lucky indeed that Russia has not insisted upon any indemnity.

JAP NAVY'S PROTEST.

FOLLOWS EXAMPLE OF THE KNIAZ POTEMPKIN.

News was received here last night and to-day of the destruction of Admiral Togo's famous flagship of a wicked magician's wand, let loose in the devoted capital of the Island Empire of the Orient. The engineer has in truth, been boist with his own peacock. Yells, curses, shots, the cries of the dying and wounded, the shrieks of butchered women and children, and the execrations which the people hurled against the Government which deceived them, have taken the place of the peans of *bonzais* which have filled the air for nearly two years. The worst of it is that the disaffection and the rage have now spread to the Army and Navy, and the loss of the Mikasa, which, at the moment, is officially ascribed to fire, is the Japanese counterpart of the exploits of the *Kuiaz* Potemkin in the Black Sea.

A private telegram received here to-day says that Admiral Togo was not on board the Mikasa at the time of her destruction, as she had ceased to be his flagship for some unexplained reason; and consequently, he escaped the tragic fate of his shipmates and officers. The story of the accidental fire put forward by the Japanese authorities to account for the disaster, is altogether too thin. It is quite impossible for a modern battleship to take fire by accident. There is practically nothing left on board such a vessel on active service to burn, and a fire in the magazines is quite out of the question.

"The China Gazette" - September 15th, 1905.

The silence of the Mikado's Ministers upon this tragic occurrence is most significant, when we remember their communication with us upon every little incident that was rumoured to the detriment of the Russian Navy, and we can only draw one inference from this ominous silence, namely, that the destruction of the ship was not accidental, but was intended as a warning, if what might be expected to happen to other units of Togo's fleet, should nothing occur to minimize or turn aside the present disquiet in Japan. For the Mikasa's splendid crew to perish in this miserable way is a terrible thing, and will cause deep sorrow in the navies of all the Powers, not even excepting that wherein the exploits of the Mikasa and her gallant men under III did, would have been a glorious ending for the mighty ship which took the leading share in their destruction, but for that indeed, of a most glorious record. The only compensating thing connected with the tragedy of the Mikasa is that the great and gallant Admiral, who flew his flag upon her with unbroken success through so many stores and battles, has not perished with the ship that carried him so nobly through the fray. We join in the congratulation which have been poured in upon him and Japan from all quarters of the world, and rejoice to think that he is saved for a nobler fate.

We understand that Admiral Togo's immunity in this respect was due to the fact that the Mikasa was so badly hammered in the Battle of Tsushima that he had to transfer his flag to another ship, and we further understand that only one officer of superior rank perished with her. Her loss is a terrible blow to Japan in the hour of peace, and it would have been still more terrible had it occurred while the war still raged. With all her wonderful luck Japan, it will be seen, has lost 50 per cent. of her strength in battleships, a truly terrible mortality. Whether we shall ever learn the truth of the circumstances under which the Mikasa was blown up in Sasebo is a matter of grave doubt, and we certainly shall not do so for some time, considering the interval that elapsed between the loss of the Yashima and its acknowledgement by the Japanese authorities. In the present state of feeling in Japan there is room for grave dispute, that the Mikasa incident will be the last of the kind in the Navy, for we thoroughly disagree with the dictum of the London Times, which has proved so maliciously false and mischievous in its bearing on most points concerning the sporting instinct to lose gracefully and stand disappointed as the conditions of peace go to prove.

No. Oriental people have less chief flower of the Japanese Navy, the sporting instinct, and they take which had covered herself with their disappointments, as we have undying laurels, should perish in seen, with the worst possible grace. Instead of not wincing, as the Times says, they go mad with rage and chagrin, and the influence of these feelings is only too apt to give rise to such incidents as that which now to deplore.

The silence of the Mikado's Ministers upon this tragic occurrence is most significant, when we remember their communication with us upon every little incident that was rumoured to the detriment of the Russian Navy, and we can only draw one inference from this ominous silence, namely, that the destruction of the ship was not accidental, but was intended as a warning, if what might be expected to happen to other units of Togo's fleet, should nothing occur to minimize or turn aside the present disquiet in Japan. For the Mikasa's splendid crew to perish in this miserable way is a terrible thing, and will cause deep sorrow in the navies of all the Powers, not even excepting that wherein the exploits of the Mikasa and her gallant men under III did, would have been a glorious ending for the mighty ship which took the leading share in their destruction, but for that indeed, of a most glorious record. The only compensating thing connected with the tragedy of the Mikasa is that the great and gallant Admiral, who flew his flag upon her with unbroken success through so many stores and battles, has not perished with the ship that carried him so nobly through the fray. We join in the congratulation which have been poured in upon him and Japan from all quarters of the world, and rejoice to think that he is saved for a nobler fate.

We understand that Admiral Togo's immunity in this respect was due to the fact that the Mikasa was so badly hammered in the Battle of Tsushima that he had to transfer his flag to another ship, and we further understand that only one officer of superior rank perished with her. Her loss is a terrible blow to Japan in the hour of peace, and it would have been still more terrible had it occurred while the war still raged. With all her wonderful luck Japan, it will be seen, has lost 50 per cent. of her strength in battleships, a truly terrible mortality. Whether we shall ever learn the truth of the circumstances under which the Mikasa was blown up in Sasebo is a matter of grave doubt, and we certainly shall not do so for some time, considering the interval that elapsed between the loss of the Yashima and its acknowledgement by the Japanese authorities. In the present state of feeling in Japan there is room for grave dispute, that the Mikasa incident will be the last of the kind in the Navy, for we thoroughly disagree with the dictum of the London Times, which has proved so maliciously false and mischievous in its bearing on most points concerning the sporting instinct to lose gracefully and stand disappointed as the conditions of peace go to prove.

No. Oriental people have less chief flower of the Japanese Navy, the sporting instinct, and they take which had covered herself with their disappointments, as we have undying laurels, should perish in seen, with the worst possible grace. Instead of not wincing, as the Times says, they go mad with rage and chagrin, and the influence of these feelings is only too apt to give rise to such incidents as that which now to deplore.

The China Gazette

Published Every Evening [Sunday excepted]

Editor:

No. 1, Balfour Road.

FRIDAY, 15TH SEPT. 1905.

"TOLL FOR THE BRAVE."

THE loss of the Mikasa is a tragedy which appeals, we are sure, even to Japan's late enemies, as it does, most profoundly, to all the world. There is something pathetic in such an incident and the shock occasioned by the first news, which reached us on Wednesday, has found a sympathetic echo in every corner of the globe. No one can hear, without being moved, of the horrible loss of life which accompanied the destruction of the gallant Togo's battleship. Six hundred men went down with the Mikasa in the harbour of Sasebo, who had gone through the perils of nearly two years' incessant war, and countless engagements with the Russian fleets and forts. That this magnificent ship, the chief flower of the Japanese Navy, which had covered herself with undying laurels, should perish in this miserable way, and under such circumstances as leave little doubt as to the sinister nature of her end, makes her loss a terribly sore blow to the nation and the Government of Japan.

POURQUOI LE PRIX S'EST-ILÉVÉ RÉGULIÈREMENT?

"Also die Chinesen in Singapur."

Noboru Shimanuki

Il est évident que les Japonais ont le plus grand tort de se livrer à des manifestations semblables à celles de mardi et mercredi. Ils ont révélé au monde leur véritable esprit violent à peine contenu sous l'habit de la paix. Or, en dépit de tant d'héroïsme de leur part, les Japonais, une fois en présence d'une armée régulière et bien organisée n'ont rien pu faire.

un vernis de civilisation et de bonne tenue. L'instinct national s'est montré la comme on peut l'observer dans les diverses phases d'une "prise de colère" japonaise. Que en la vague impression puisque pendant plusieurs semaines on est resté sans nouvelles de l'armée d'Oyama.

Maintenant on en possède, fera

Russes, dans leur marche vers le sud, sont descendus à 120 kilomètres de Tieling. A plusieurs reprises différentes le maréchal Oyama a tenté de les

me des fusées. L'Européen, qui assiste à la querelle, ne manque pas de penser alors que "cela se gâte". Il se trompe. A son profond étonnement, il voit le ton baisser; Voilà ce que le gouvernement japonais n'ignorait pas au cours des négociations. A ce moment, peut-être, l'Europe a été vaincue.

le calme s'affirmer. Notre Bu-
ropéen, heureux de constater la
tournure que prennent les choses,
éloigne de sa pensée toute idée
de révolte. Il se contente de faire
l'histoire de cette guerre, la for-
tune trahissant ses armes. Poursui-
vant sa politique ordinaire, il s'est
bien gardé de mettre le peuple au
courant du contretemps qui oblige

Tout à coup, après une parole prononcée d'un ton plus digne que jamais, un des adversaires en présence, perdant toute mesure et tout contrôle, sort du kimono un
Gent Oyama à rétrograder. Mieux instruit, le peuple japonais aurait compris l'opportunité de traiter et ne se serait pas livré à des excès que l'on ne peut que déplorer,

bras nerveux aux muscles frissons-
mants de colère contenue, et en-
suite au bouvement du
se cogne".
C'est absolument par ces mou-
vements passionnés que vient d'
apparaître le Japon à la guerre est également
responsable des malheurs actuels.

souhaitons pour lui et sa dignité que sa colère dure peu : dans tous les pays elle est mauvaise conseil-lère.

Jugement. Nous souhaitons pour lui et sa dignité que sa colère dure peu : dans tous les pays elle est mauvaise conseil-lère.

jeux un rôle en extrême-orient

s'explique déjà en la circonference par référence à leur caractère national, a d'ailleurs plusieurs expositions.

Contrairement à certain orouane nous écrivions il y a quelques

Aujourd'hui il faut en rabattre, et beaucoup... et la pilule est amère. Le peuple japonais devait apprendre à ses dépens ce que

ue Snanhai dont nous avons tous
jours regretté l'embarquement voulu
pour la cause japonaise et son ar-
deur à présenter tous les faits sous
le seul jour favorable à la politique
doréent une puissance comme la
Russie et que, si jamais elle devo-
rait assez faible pour n'y plus
pouvoir tenir son rang, la Grande

pas la faute, de nous laisser entraîner à râiller les Japonais dans leur malheur comme il n'a jamais manqué une seule fois de le faire pour les Russes. Ensuite moins

cet article: "comment on fête la paix à Tōkyō", en imitant la mélancolie ironique des titres scandaleux dont il ornait ses télégrammes. Mieux valait transiger, faire la réputation pour un nouvel emprunt. On lui garanties étaient épuisées. Allait-il être obligé d'hypothéquer la terre?

Mais nous rappellerons aux
fapotais que c'est un peu de leur
faute si leur déception est aussi
profonde. Ils n'ont voulu écouter
la paix avec la Russie, signer avec
la Grande Bretagne un traité d'alliance sauvegardant mieux les intérêts des deux parties que le pré-
sident.

"Echo de Chine" AU JAPON 16, Septembre 1905

Les nouvelles que nous recevons par la voie de la presse ou par cable n'ont rien de réouissant. Et c'est seulement un fois ces véritables progrès effectués qu'il imposera de les juger sévèrement.

Elles montrent que le mouvement, tout qu'il sera sous le contrôle des forces militaires japonaises, ne sera pas très sérieux.

Alors ce ne serait plus l'anarchie de la situation s'affirme pour ceux qui craignent que la troupe ne se joigne, à un certain moment, aux rebelles.

Ainsi ce serait le massacre et le Japon civilisé donnerait au monde un nouvelle exemple de la folie asiatique de l'aunée des Boxeurs.

A première vue, il semble presque cruel de mettre en même ligne le Japon de 1905 et la Chine de 1900. Mais les plus enragés propagateurs d'idées civilisatrices sont déconcertés devant les brutalités sans nom et, nouvelle aggrava-

tion, sans raison, des soulèvements de Tukio, d'Osaka et de Yokohama.

On veut être indulgent; mais on se butte à des hommes prétendant faire là leçon et montrer l'exemple à leurs maîtres et à leurs éducateurs.

Entre temps voyez ce qui se passe.

Les temples protestants de Yamakura, de Ryogokou et de Hanochō sont brûlés.

La résidence de l'abbé Ballette et l'église de Yokokawatcho, Hirodo, ont été réduites en cendres.

C'est, à notre connaissance, la seule église catholique qui ait été détruite. Les autres sont des églises protestantes, la plupart de sectes anglaises.

Il est évident que cette nouvelle façon de célébrer le renouvellement de l'alliance anglo-japonaise ne saurait être prise comme un critérium "de l'opinion publique japonaise".

Au Japon, comme dans tous les autres pays, à côté de la moyenne intelligente qui pense, produit et prospère, grouille la tourbe plus ou moins vicieuse, vindicative et violente qui ne connaît que la satisfaction de ses appétits.

Mais le fait de rendre justice à la haute classe moyenne du Japon ne doit pas nous faire perdre de vue qu'elle n'y est pas la maîtresse, très forte mesure, avec l'élément turbulent et révolutionnaire.

En somme les Japonais sont des hommes: ils agissent comme tels. En vouloir faire des dieux comme certains de leurs admirateurs, ou des singes comme les pires de ceux qui les dénigrent par parti-pris, est aussi injuste que malhonnette.

Ce sont simplement des gens, — des enfants, presque, — qui nous détestent et pensent différemment de nous.

Malgré cela, c'est aux occidentaux, les avus en civilisation, qu'il

appartient de les améliorer au point de vue mentale, morale et morale. Et c'est seulement un fois ces véritables progrès effectués qu'il importera de les juger sévèrement. En attendant, il est de notre devoir de constater simplement que des excès de la seconde il est la classe intelligente a été déhortée par la population. Si nous ne pouvons, si nous ne devons pas rendre la première responsable de faire remâcher que ces désordres peuvent être tout purement et simplement considérés comme des précurseurs de révolution.

Et alors, tout en plaignant sincèrement la masse qui pense mais ne peut tenir tête à la population déchaînée, nous devons demander aux puissances de s'entretenir pour ramener et assurer le calme dans un pays où l'on n'est plus sûr du lendemain.

Quatre sujets britanniques étaient dernièrement assiégés près de Bakou par un ramassis de terroristes.

Le télégraphe se mit alors à jouer et Dieu sait si Reuter s'empressa de télégraphier aux quatre coins de l'univers pour souffrir l'opinion anglaise déjà passablement montée contre la Russie.

Aujourd'hui, ce n'est plus de quatre personnes, mais de plusieurs centaines qu'il s'agit. Il est vrai que ce sont des Japonais qui les menacent; ce ne sont plus des Russes. Silence complet des agents télégraphiques.

Deux poids, deux mesures, disait l'ancien adage.

Tout est chargé aujourd'hui: c'est deux points, deux ligues.

LA CHINE

Audience impériale
des 15 septembre

Les conseillers de l'empereur ont été reçus en audience dans la salle du conseil d'état.

REVUE DE LA PRESSE CHINOISE

* * *

(Traduction spéciale de l'Echo de Chine, République d'Asie, à Shanghai, édition de Changchou, le 15 septembre)

Le vice-ministre de l'empereur a été nommé à la tête du conseil d'état.

S. E. Yuen Taotai a été nommé à la tête du conseil d'état.

Le vice-ministre de l'empereur a été nommé à la tête du conseil d'état.

私利言二八號

西華

其

國

日本國人出發件
様太ヨリ後達ノ支那國北伐門貢上百八十名
内婦三名當地市在中各出產之女乘船
去矣尤能大醉養鳥引流洋在頭
處本日午前九時當港出航外國郵船
リテニヤ一等三等一行観光其父上海商事出發
シテ行浦在中國狀
右及内報候也

明治三十八年九月二十三日

公務員伯齊桂太郎

(内外陸相共座是時)

0085

5-1295

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

官

勅

報

號

外

明治三十八年十一月二十九日 水曜日

印 刷 局

○ 勅 令

朕茲ニ緊急ノ必要アリト認メ樞密顧問ノ諮詢ヲ經テ帝國憲法第八條ニ依リ明治三十八年勅令第二百五號及同年勅令第二百六號廢止ノ件ヲ裁可シ之ヲ公布セシム

御名 御璽

明治三十八年十一月二十九日

内閣總理大臣 兼外務大臣 伯爵桂 太郎
海軍大臣 兼農商務大臣 男爵山本權兵衛
陸軍大臣 兼農商務大臣 男爵清浦 奎吾
大藏大臣 男爵曾禰 荒助
司法大臣 寺内 正毅
遞信大臣 波多野 敬直
文部大臣 大浦 兼武
久保田 讓

勅令第二百四十二號
明治三十八年勅令第二百五號及同年勅令第二百六號ハ本令發布ノ日ヨリ之ヲ廢止ス
官報號外 明治三十八年十一月二十九日(郵便第三種郵便物認可)

電送第3653號 年
3656 明治38年1月30日午4時0分

卷之三

10

卷之三

三

肉田竹任

茅田一六号

林父伎

左氏名之使、移書

高平少使

第三六四号

東京府内一定地域、或處令冲必寫，起宣
佈適用文件。昇治元年九月和令二〇五号
及新写布經德、命降。昇治二年四月和令六
二〇六号。“十一月廿九日付。緊急。和令六二〇六號
止

5-1295

0028

甲子年九月八號

市民大會

政局

本日午後一時ヨリ日比谷公園ニ於テ開催スル市
民大會、就テル去ル七日經起人江間俊一外二名
名ヲ警視廳ニ召致シテ靜謐ニ舉行スヘキ旨
注意ヲ與、尚未其後雪窓會ノ祝辭~~講話~~志士ル
モ、草稿ヲ得テ之ヲ閱スルニ頻々穎當ヲ久
クノ序句アルアシテ昨日再び江間外二名ヲ召
致シテ文字ノ發言ニ關シ注意ヲ與、タル結果
同人等ハ之ヲ終前スルコト快諾セリ而レテ本

會ハ本日午後一時五十分頃ヨリ奏樂ヲ始ノ午後
三時四十五分ニ至リテ開會レ先ツ肥塚龍ハ開會
、舞トシテ

日比谷公園ニ於ケル昨年九月五日開會ニタル國民大
會、狀況ニ關シ官民ノ亂轟ヨリ紛ニ騷擾事件
ヲ惹起シタルモノナリト辨シ之、對スル警視廳
、处置ヲ暴行ナリト非難シ次ニ内閣、文選警
視廳、改革ハ民論ノ勝利ナリト勵聲レト死
傷者、對レバ氣ノ毒ナリト吊慰ノ舞ヲ述バ河
野以下ノ無罪ヲ祝シタリ

夫ヨリ神官ノ弔慰祭式ヲ行ヒ江間俊一、市民
大會發起人トシテ弔文萬葉ヲ朗讀シ次、高
橋秀臣ハ國民俱樂部負トシテ

騒擾事件ニ對スル警視廳ノ行動ヲ非難シ
其結果トシテ民衆ニ多義ノ死傷者ヲ生レラル
モ茲ニ興論ヲ喚起シ内閣ノ交生警視廳政
善ノ實ヲ時タルハ死傷者犠牲ノ効果ナリ
トノ意味ノ弔文ヲ朗讀シ井田忠信ハ遭難者
對スル接拶トシテ

諸君ハ陛下ノ積威軍人ノ忠勇ニ依ルト雖

至又國民ノ後援多大ノ効果アリト說キ起レ戰
捷ノ結果ヲ現實ニスヘキ媾和條約カ屈辱也
學ナルヲ以テ國民ハ熱血ヲ以テ號叫シ其結果
日比谷ノ市民大會トナリ然ルニ警察官ノ不法
行為ハ絶一大公憤ヲ惹起シ民衆ニタダ敷
ノ死傷者ヲ出ス、至リガ此ノ犠牲ハ終ニ内
閣ノ更迭、警視廳ノ改革トナリ云々

トノ意味ヲ演説シ次、東京朝日新聞記者三澤

綱藏ハ遭難者總代トシテ

曲丈ノ毒刃・羅リタル遭難者ニ對シ本會

ヲ開キタルハ感謝、堪、ス。昨年九月、國民大
會ハ負傷六百餘名死者四名、災禍アリシモ
之シカ為ノ輿論ヲ勃興セシメ内閣ノ交送、警視
廳ノ改善ヲ見タルハ遭難モ亦徒再ニアラズ言
トノ意味、ヲ答辭ヲ述マ了リテ茲ニ吊慰祭ヲ
終了シ直、雪窓會ミ移ルコトヲ宣告シ高木益
太郎ハ祝辭十載報傳シ本稿ノ卒業教則セシモノヲ朗讀シ之對河野廣中ハ招待者總代トシテ答辭ヲ述
ヘテ曰ク

昨年九月ノ大會ハ事止ムヲ得サル、出テ好ンデ

為シタル、アラス日露開戦前滿洲撤兵問題、對
シ外交當局者ノ措置退嬰失敗、隨リ文戦ノ開
ノ機ヲ失シ敵ノ防備整頓ノ後ニ至リ文戦ヲ開
始スルハ我國ノ不利、歸スレ當時予ハ議長
クリレタ以テ奉答文ニモ國論ノ存亡處ヲ表示シ
外交ノ機宜ヲ失セリト記セシハ又是ノ意、外交ナラ
スト述バ夫ヨリ文戰中國民が後援、熱狂シタ
ル状況ヲ説キ媾和問題、論及し外交手腕
ハ海陸軍連勝ノ結果、伴ハズ累縮振ハスト罵
聲ヲ放テ媾和問題、同志聯合大會、成立及

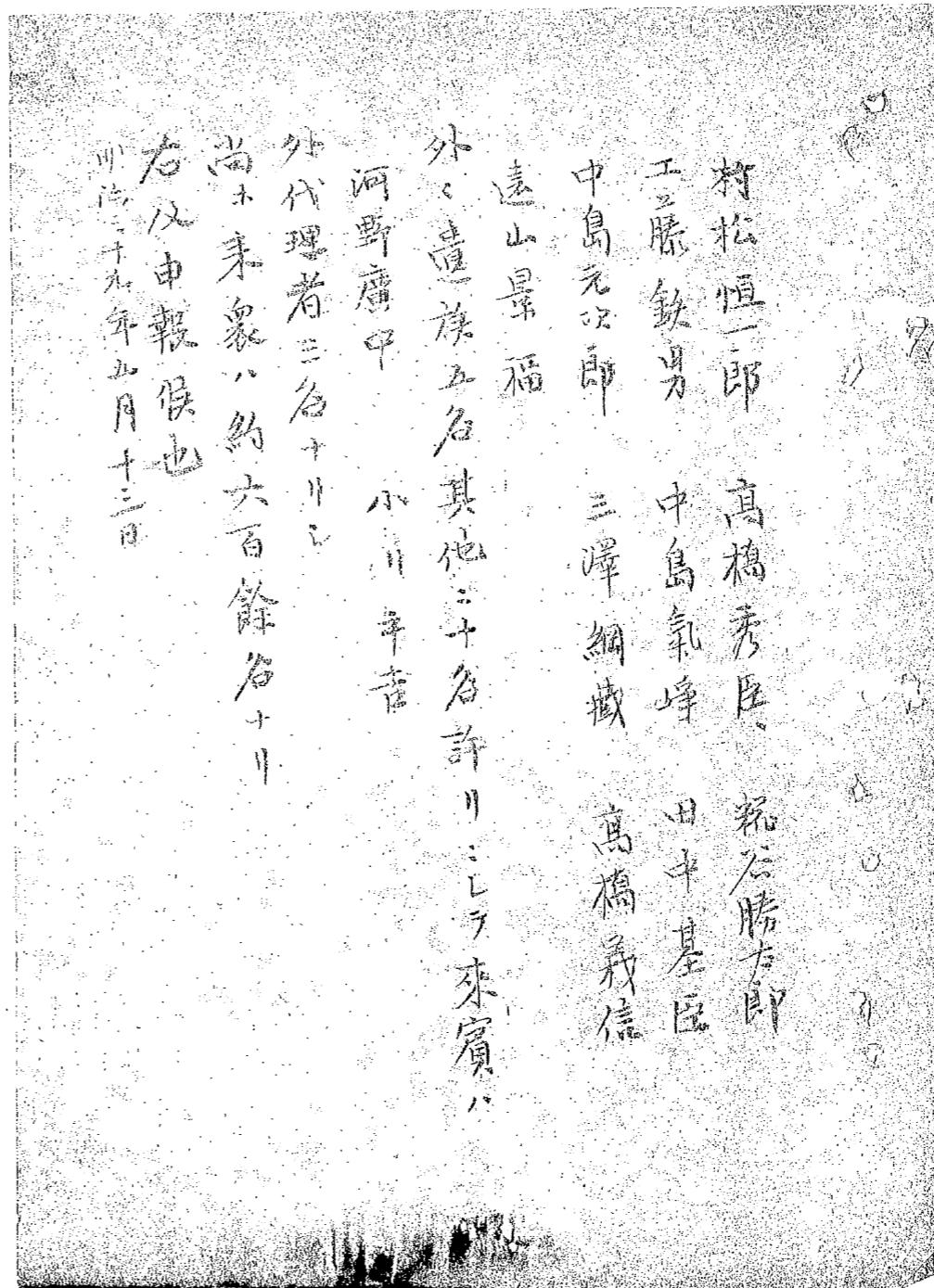
其運動、狀況ヲ述べ夫ヨリ非媾和上策及
大會ノ開催ハ國民、輿論ヲ 上天間、連シ
外列國ニ知ラズルノ手段ニシテ 警察官ト衝突
フ求ムカ如キ小事ハ 疾期スル處ニアリレト舞
レ死傷者：對スル吊慰ノ辭ヲ述べ夫ヨリ大會
ニ開シテハ 犯罪ノ意思行爲ナカリシが奇禍ニ陷リ
刑事被告トナリタルモ 輿論ノ聲援辯護士、
盡力ニヨリ無罪トナリト述べ夫ヨリ本會ノ開
催ヲ感謝ス云々

意味テ演説レ小川平吉モ亦

降雨中本會ヲ催シ多教、會衆ガ熱誠、歡
迎セシルハ感謝ニ堪ヘ此ノ歓迎ニ對シテ之特未
益々國家ノ為メ貢獻努力レ以テ好意ニ酬シ

意味テ演説レ夫ヨリ江間俊一、堺聲二、河野
小川、大竹、櫻井、山田、細野、一万歳ヲ喝ニ次、東
京市民万歳ヲ三喝シテ一同之ニ和シ年後三時五十
分散會セリ而シテ本會ノ出席者ハ

江間俊一、高木益太郎、肥塚龍
井田忠信、松尾清次郎、溝端正氣



5-1295

0093

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

附
卷

日露講和條約、關戸京濱騒擾事件
、際外國人謀死損害要賃、劉毛件
外務省

5-1295

0094

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

a été brûlé aux flammes avec toutes ses dépendances. Les pertes montent à 96.000 (vingt-six mille) yens environ. Dans cette somme sont comprises mes pertes personnelles qui sont de 12 à 1300 (douze à treize cents) yens environ. Je ne demande rien pour les pertes subies par la Mission, je me suis pas autorisé pour cela. Mais pour mes biens personnels, mes pertes peuvent être comprises qui sont de 42 à 1300 yens. L'état de pauvreté où je me trouve m'engage à le faire.

Dans l'incident du 6 Septembre 1905 j'ai perdu tout ce que j'avais possédé. Les habits dont j'étais vêtu au moment où j'ai fui devant les envahisseurs, c'est tout ce que j'ai sauvé en tant qu'à particulières

(Majin to shite) je prends la liberté d'exprimer ma situation à Votre Excellence et j'ose espérer que ma demande ne sera pas refusée.

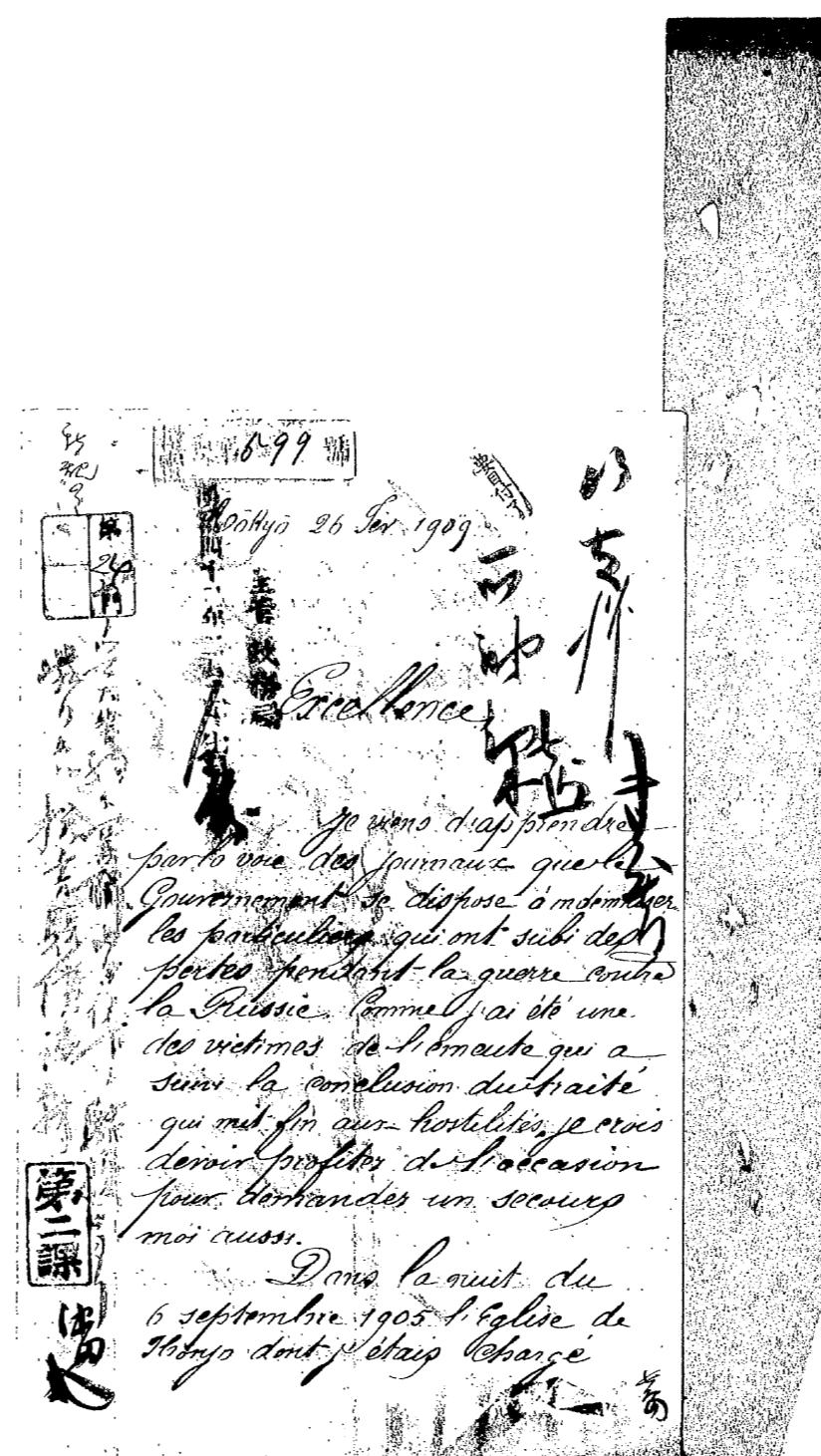
De Votre Excellence
Le très humble et très recommandable serviteur.

Justin Balette
Tombe apart
Kiyobashi-ku Atashicho n.35.

京橋区御茶ノ水三丁目
1905年10月11日

0096

5-1295



国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

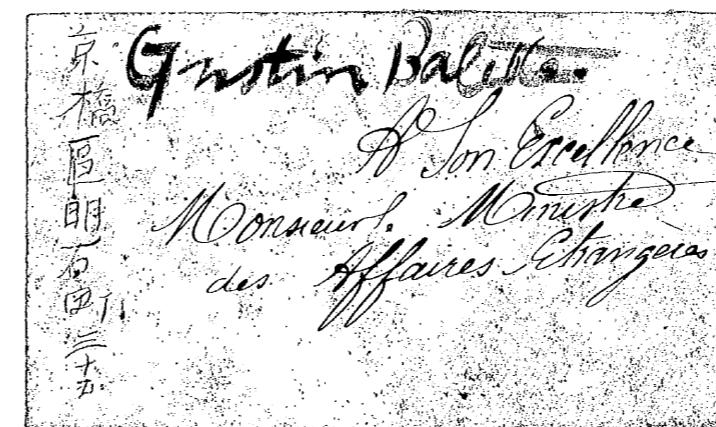
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

5-1295

0099

改計新ラヨ高前役ナ人換
雲霞後セ元ト本事レタヤ
シテアニテ承ル。主事ナシ
一五五年九月一、駿捷ニ度
本所貯金焼失。高當ナシ
往來高參。三月、中國人ト
シテ不名義。三月三日、
四月七日、因難仕官二
月、本所復設。及く云々



5-1295

0098

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

廿六年十一月廿四日
佛在左近塔次左之年生也
庚子夏月換真佛土之但之之
三月丙子日參拜上之塔出之
是夕舍利子塔逢

D'après le devis de l'entrepreneur, les pertes subies par M. Balette dans l'incendie du 6 Septembre 1905 sont évaluées comme suit:

Eglise.....	12709	V	47
Ecole.....	3072	40	
Maison d'habitation européenne.....	2648	56	
Dix autres petites constructions.....	3671	95	

Total: 8209.6

Mobilier de l'église et du missionnaire	8000,
Mobilier de l'école.....	200,
Clôture, portail, arbres,etc.....	500,

Total: 25726, 25

M.Balette estime en outre à 1200 yens les dommages qu'il
bais par l'école./.

5-1295||

0099

嘉祥第六号 九月七日

頃田

24

先徒ノ行動ニ付キ申報(其四)

二、技高署管内於テ暴徒來集ノ模様アルヨリ夫々敵
戒中午後十時頃巣鴨町一丁目派出所、三四十名
來集し破壊ヲ企ルニ由リ詰合巡查ハ極力之ヲ制スル
肯ニセヌ不得已自衛ノ為巡查高橋彦太郎技劍ニ四名
負傷セシメタルニ避易シ逃走シタルヲ以テ同巡查ハ之ヲ
報告ノ為參署不在中再ヒ來集派出所ヲ破壊道路
中央持出シ焼棄逃テ去ル同十一時頃王子派出所暴
徒百名許來集シ石ヲ投シ破壊セント企テシモ詰合巡

巡查カ追拂アト同時ニ近衛工兵大名應援アリ為目的遂
ダ逃走セリ同署附近ノ貨座敷素見客ニ非サレ職工旁
勦者体ノ者徘徊レ其數二百餘シテ署内ノ動靜ヲ視察
スル者ノ如ク暴徒來ト附和雷同セムドスル者ト認メ應援
出張ノ上兵隊二十二名憲兵二名ト共ニ嚴重警戒加エタ
ルヲ以テ翌二時頃至リ漸次立退キタリ

二、昨夜木郷警察署於テ検束セシ先徒ノ自白ニ依ル同署
襲ヒ人質ハ二百余名ニテ上野廣小路ニ集マリ公園前
派出所及三橋脇教會ヲ焼キタル上同署署押哥ヤクルモノ
ニシテ此ノ行ノ總指揮官ハ氏名住所不詳年齢三十四歳

ニテ何處カノ役人ナリト云フ又副指揮官ハ住所不詳鈴木某ト云ヒ一行ノ内ハピストル又ハ仕込杖ヲ携エルモノ各二三名アリ此夜爆烈弾五六個携ヘタリト

三、深川署管内ハ昨夜七時三十分頃ヨリ前夜破壊セシ派出所ヲ三箇所焼キ其レヨリ更ニ三箇所ヲ焼キ仲町派出所及署長官舎前後八回モ未リレツ追拂ヒタリ以來今日追集合ノ模様ナレ

四、暴徒ハ今夜警視廳及日本橋、京橋、新宿、下谷等ノ警察署ヲ襲撃ヒ又浅草區柳原町ノ耶蘇教會所ヲ焼拂ハシトノ聞アリ

五、又今夜六時ヲ期シ銛鉄會社ヲ襲撃ヒトノ聞アリ

六、情報ニ依ハ暴徒一味モ一キ者三百名埼玉縣ヨリ上京シタリ

七、栃木縣足利郡北郷村橋端熊藏ハ本日上野於テ昨夜淺草方署焼拂降負傷セ右手ヲ公衆ニ示シ今朝ノ事ノ如キハ到底吾ニアラサヘバ為ビスト務シ本日栃木縣四百名上京ノ旨ナリ諸君モ同行セラ上演説シテテ直ニ之ヲ逮捕シテ又枕ノ為巡査一名微傷セリ又

右申報候也

臨祕第八号

九月七日庚午

暴徒、情況

現今於テル暴徒ノ情勢ハ各方面ノ報告、於テ何
トモ種々な暴行計畫ノ風説ヲ傳、唐ルト來事ヲ
確實ト認ムキモノナク且ツ之ヲ取締向モ昨日、比シ
層精巧ヲ來シル結果稍彼等ノ勢力ヲ消滅シ
觀アリ日比谷公園、三義原等於アハ一時多數羣
衆ヲ見タルゝ軍隊ノ警備ヲ視テ漸次散レ居シリ
右甲報候也

24

臨機第十九号

九月七日

新聞、發行停止、就

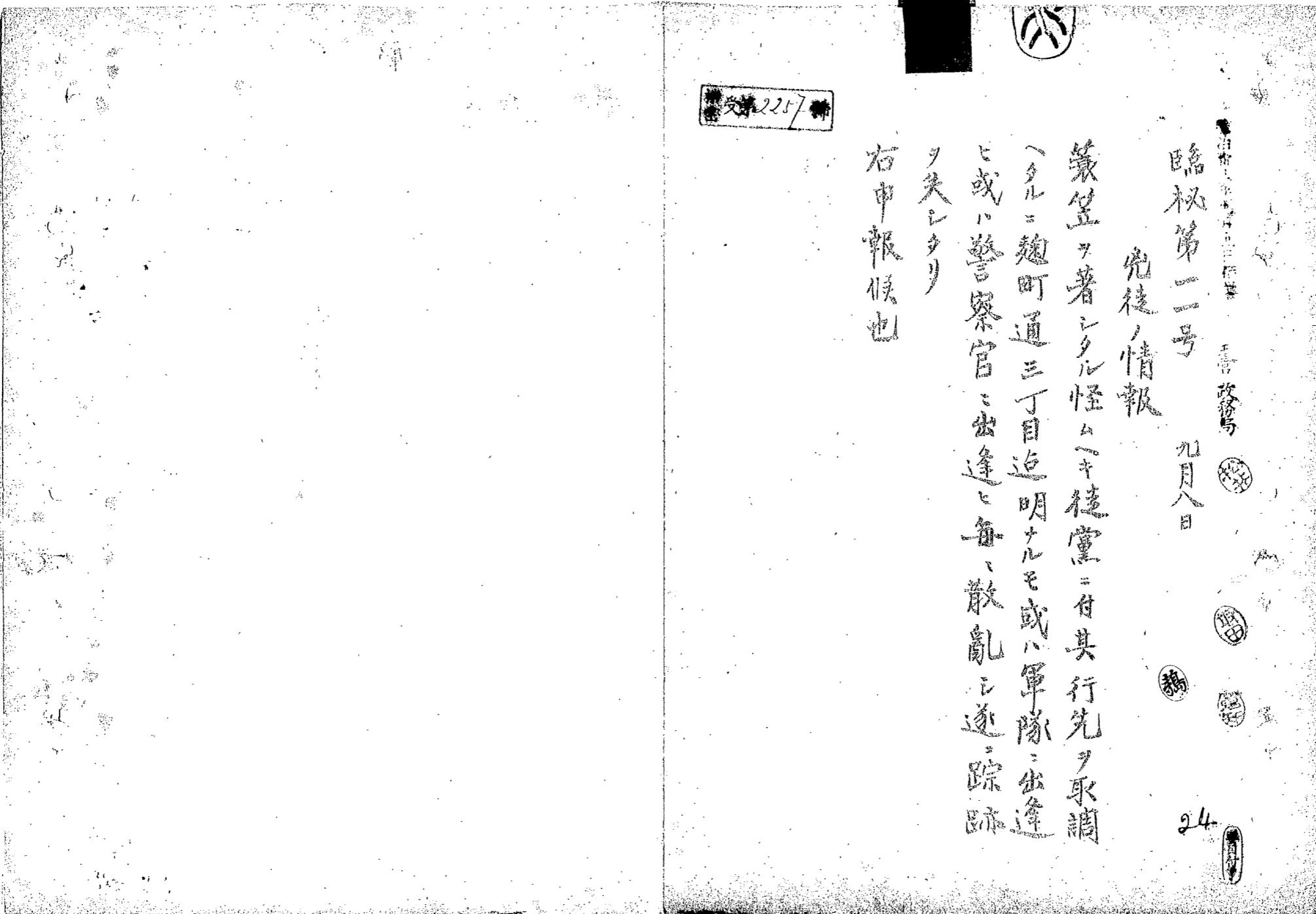
本日發行ノ都新聞、萬朝報、東京二大新聞ハ
公安ヲ害スケ虞ニモト認ノ之ヲ差押、其發賣
領布ヲ禁止シ且自今其ノ發行ヲ停止セリ
右申報候也

臨機第一署 九月廿二夜

先達、情報

今夜七時半頃、蓑笠ヲ著シル者三十名計四批、
谷公園ヨリ櫻田門に向ヘリ。其風体東京人、或
田舎物、如ク見受ケラル或ハ朽木縣地方人署。
非ヲサルカ其ノ行先ニ付テハ歌詞中ナリ。

右申報候也



5-1295

0106

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

歸祕第一二号

九月八日

三

24

先達子力詩集

2

三

昨日夕刻追ニハ各所先遣ノ勅諭ヲ來シタリシモ本筋者
除外格別ノ事件ナシ 是レ警戒ノ精巧ヲ來シ成
嚴令ノ施設著々實行ノ緒著キ又降雨アリタル
等、結果

麹町警察署管内、於テハ昨夜八時頃麹町三丁目
元派出所又ハ警察署附近ニ多少先後徘徊シタル事
警官戒ヲ加ヘタル為終ニ其ノノア隠セリ

教會、旅順町耶穌教會堂ニ多數ノ信徒集
合シ形勢稍不穏ニ至リシモ分遣隊派遣セテ之檢問所

本所警察署、對之并發大持照

本所警察署ニ對シ午後大時過ヨリ暴徒襲来レ其
數二百餘名而レテ暴行甚ルキヨリ遂ニ此查按劍レテ
暴徒ニ重傷後死亡二名重傷二名輕傷三名ヲ出シ又

晴。今晚至日出谷公園內，觀魚鷺十隻。

名號名川山川以テ兵士ト協力シ之ヲ一掃セリ其ノ
數三十三名内十餘名ハ確ニ累従内ト認メ元尚取調中

右申報候也

臨被第一六号 九月八日

24

兎徒、閑不爾續報(其六)

一、本日新レ鷹檢問所ニテ暫時、兵士ノ引揚ケタル
際、巡查カ通行人ヲ取調べタルニ應セス押問答ノ
間遂、多人數立込ミ及枕者ヲ奪ヒ行タリ

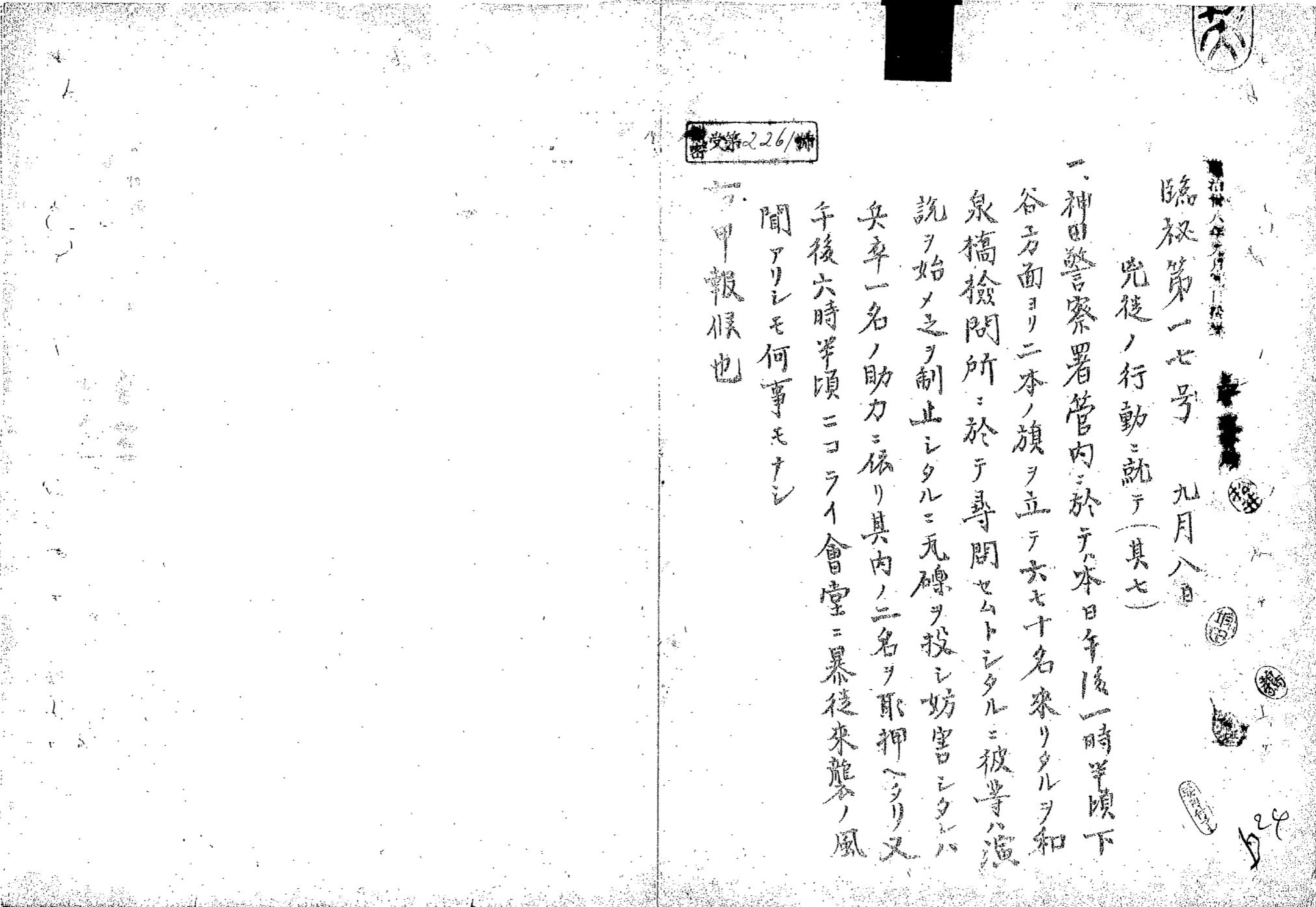
二、京橋區西甜屋町ニテ彈丸ヲ込メタルビストルヲ撲打、
經木眞田ノ帽子ヲ尉リ足袋跣足ナル年齢三十年
位ノ壯士ヲ捕ヘテ頑トシテ住所民名ヲ言ハス無論

暴徒一人ト認ム

三、暴徒ハ今夜麹町區管内山王山及是愛宕山

集合ヲ企圖ストノ情報アリ

四、本所區管内於テハ其管内ニ於左官営煙草
會社及耶蘇教徒ヲ襲フトノ風説盛ナリ



警視庁第一八號 九月九日

篇

行

跡

其

一、頭山満ノ乾児某ハ派出所破壊及放火ヲ擔任シ
布候ニハ二園破壊者ニハ三園放火者ニハ一園ノ割合
三ノ人夫ヲ雇ニ居ル趣又放火スル者ハ重ニ幼年者
為サレムルトノ情報アリ嚴重搜索中ナルモ未だ形
跡ヲ得ス

二、本所警察署於テ昨夜検索ニ及者一、領置ニ免
短刀一仕込杖一ナリ

三、小石川警察署管内ニ於テハ昨日午後八時頃柳

町巡查派出所焼跡ニテ性士体ノ日三名劍舞士日比野
雷風ノ國民新聞社ニ加擔シタゞ其人家屋ヲ燒拂フ
シ下演説ヲ為セタリ

四、本所署管内和泉町ニ柔術ノ道場ヲ開タル氏
名不詳ノ者一日金ニ園ニテ庸公放火レツアリ
トノ情報ニ依リ嚴重搜索スルモノ踪跡ヲ得ス
五、昨日午後三時過園籍、氏名不詳ノ外國人夫婦ガ
本所區横川町ノ教會堂焼跡ニ來リ卑取リ
寫真ヲ撮リ

警視庁第一八號

臨札第二十四号 九月十日

先徒ノ動靜ニ就テ

先徒ノ動靜ニ就テハ今朝以來全般ニ於テ極ア
鎮靜ニテア僅ニ鎖細丸二三ノ風説ヲ傳フル過
キス警察ノ節度益、旧ニ復シ從テ人心ヲ安スルノ
傾ヲ認ム

右申報候也

臨機第三十五号 九月十日

新聞紙ノ發行停止及解停ニ就テ

一、本日發行ノ週刊新聞直言ハ時勢ヲ妨害スルヲ
認メ之ヲ差押、其ノ發賣領布ヲ禁止シ且自今
其ノ發行ヲ停止セリ

二、署三發行ヲ停止シ允都新聞、萬朝報、東京二
六新聞、日本新聞、人民新聞ハ本日其ノ停止
ヲ解除セリ

右申報候也

臨祕第二十六號 九月十日

集會停止就

本日平民社於テ開カシタル社會主義研究
會ハ時勢ニ妨害アルモノト想ヘ其ノ集會ヲ
停止セリ

右申報候也

昭和七年九月十一日登

警政監

24

臣秋第二十七号

九月十一日

昨日午後六時以来今朝迄ニ達セル情報依レバ先後ノ閑スル事件ハ一般ニ静穏ニシテ特記スヘキ事ノ妙レト無大要左ノ如レ

偽刑事ノ徘徊

九月十日午後二時半頃本町三丁目ミラ年齢四十丈高ク色浅黒ク紺荒白ノ算衣ヲ著シ台灣ハナマ開子ア冠リタル男年令三十四五ノ男ヲ連レ歩行スル舉動怪ニキヨリ訊問セシ日本橋警察署ノ刑事ト偽稱シ神田方御ニ往キタル由ナリ九月十日午後二時半日本橋署長報而國獨檢間所ニ来リテ芝慶名山ニ暴徒集合シタルニ兵隊ノ色闘スル所トナリ居リニ旨ヲ告テ眞銅製ノ警察官史ノ証ラシキモノヲ示シ本所行ノ電車ニ飛来リタリ暴徒ノ間謀ヲムト思料ス（月日午後七時半本所署長報）

先後逮捕

一、八重垣町巡回派出所ヲ焼燬シタル犯人一名逮捕セリ（同午後二時本郷署長報）

先後襲來ノ風説

昨夜芝區琴平町ノ緑日ヲ利用シ先後同町ニ集合シ内務大臣官邸ヲ龍巣フノ計画アリトノ風聞ニテ芝署ニテハ嚴重偵察警戒シカタルモ斯ノ如キ事實ナク又豊多摩郡守島村安田別荘ヲ焼拂フ計画アリトノ風評アリテ警戒セシモ事實發現セス

先後ノ動靜

此豐島郡王子村字十條砲兵工廠ノ建築ニ從事スル職工三百名余者五日休業シタルヲ復舊ハ陸軍ノ警戒解禁ハ更ニ暴行ヲ企テ山トツ夫ヲ待チテ在ルナリト風聞亦談義甚多數ノ金員ヲモ専財シタル者アリト云（音書並亦手稿署長報）

二、他ノ風聞ニ依レバ先徒等ノ團体ヲ組ミテ行動スルトキハ
發見セズ、又以テ爾後ハ簡々ニ行動シ要略ノ人ヲハ
暗殺スル等獨立ノ行動ヲ為スコトヲ協議セリト云フ
右申報候也