

二月廿三日

類一



在魯日本公使館

蘇軾詩集卷之八 信本 月 乃 永 存 抄 目 送 仲 舒 承 州 人

外務卿寺西宗則殿下

卿

輔

公行

ニリ

明治第三拾貳年

「マリヤ」ハ一ノ仲裁財成ニ依リテ所謝辭ハ勅書抄呈スルハ抄書ニ
 十三方ニ後一時年ハ直ニ皇帝陛下ト謁見親ヲ接シ侍スルハ無常
 陛下ハ所謝辭ニ依リテ同以テ奉答圖テシテ本領ノ利益ニ中道
 此序若シ先般抄呈スル如クハ應答ノ謝詞トシテ侍奉スルハ無常
 本領ハ兩國ノ國體ノ一ニ在リテ兩國ノ使臣アリキルハ氏皇ニ外務
 大輔ハ五ノ個ノ寮長ニ任シ外務省ノ使臣アリキルハ氏皇ニ外務
 ハロシジヨ三ノ氏皇ニ外務省ノ使臣アリキルハ氏皇ニ外務
 一等昇進ノ病者輕シク本領ニ免ルベシヨ三ノ氏皇ニ外務
 一等昇進ノ病者輕シク本領ニ免ルベシヨ三ノ氏皇ニ外務

西班牙國特命全權大使「マルキス・ド・マシ」ハ先般皇皇陛下
 在魯日本公使館

國書抄呈スルハ直ニ皇帝陛下ト謁見親ヲ接シ侍スルハ無常
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明治第三拾貳年

0204

附屬

在露公使館來信別記第三十九号按記

一同十三日冬宮に於て魯帝へ謁見し上我

天皇陛下より御宸翰ヲ親捧致し我 天皇

御満意より御謝詞其外共言上致す魯帝

御宸翰以請取し上我 天皇より注意し反

り被り謝旦兩國の友誼逐次親睦に赴く事

實に本懐に至宣鋪 日本皇帝へ朕の友情及

敬礼ヲ申立られしヲ依頼し上御答詞有る

又交際ハ此上にも其許る所カニ頼り弥益堅

外務省

牢永續カルリ望望ありしに懇話有る此後

聖上へ此稿奏下され相續て御宸翰御紙

佛文ハホシビへ中付し二字体ニ変化ヲ加清書

ヲ致御宸翰に相添差出申下署

十二月廿日

榎本武揚

寺嶋外務卿殿

0205

公儀局

三月廿四日

御
輔
殿

公儀局

廿五号

存案 楊本之傳之件

ハヨクニ抄出テ、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

ニルヤ、スル件、仲親、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

ナキ、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

リ、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

一、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

濟、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

外務省

一、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

心、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

心、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

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心、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

心、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

心、其後本ヨリ、其後抄出

甲午年

二月

外務省

御
平
島
前

本
島
公
使
館

方印

公使館

公使館

公使館

公使館

公使館

二月

外務省

達

勝高

勝

外省

申分る九十九

ハ月

卿（幸）輔

局（局）

（印）

三條太政大臣殿 島本所

白雲閣よりヤルス船二件付送付の由

は所スミス民は是等賜へる事

白雲閣よりヤルス船二件今致送する

事と云候件所候は是等事と云者なり

事任あるは是等事と云者なり

事被るは是等事と云者なり

外務省

据知所より其等事と云者なり

事と云者なり

事と云者なり

事と云者なり

事と云者なり

事と云者なり

事と云者なり

事と云者なり

明治八年八月廿三日

上申之通

明治八年八月廿三日

太政大臣三條實美印

外務省

3-2051

02 10

請

甲子年九月二十日

當省自居在スミツス氏に賜只
代價出方より義上申

白雲國マリヤルス船一件ニ付る
當省自居在スミツス氏不下方勉勵助
力し、其、廉、以、多、般、何、濟、と、上、
太刀、多、振、下、賜、を、け、左、に、大、凡、百、圓、
百、五、拾、圓、と、代、價、を、以、南、省、に、於、て、お
應、と、点、調、達、し、は、其、間、者、金、額、
出、方、より、義、大、に、省、に、下、達、
有、之、度、其、上、申、を、や

八年八月二十日

外務省
太政大臣三條實美殿

外務省

外務省

上申之趣聞届候事

明治八年九月二十日

實美殿



甲第...六号

当省...スミス氏一之勅語并

謁見...限...義...月...申

少取白露國...マリヤルス船...件...結

果...成...変...候...件...と...我...省...月...届

スミス氏...方...勉勵...助力...一...一...屋

ヲ以...謁見...と...任...付...可...獲...當...勅語

を賜...且...可...左...刀...を...振...下...賜...當...去...レ

ナ...甲...身...方...ナ...号...を...以...不...申...さ...交

何...通...少...務...令...有...と...申...々...在...勅語

業...外...候...通...云...調...有...何...と...有...謁見...と

限...と...極...少...何...た...と...と...有...少...候...と

上...申...と

外務省

外務省

八月...外務省...島...官...則

大政...方...三...條...官...義...取

追...テ...同...人...並...可...存...在...於...限...未...滿...と...遠...隔...國

と...積...と...月...少...序...を...以...以...限...包...と...申...と...存...在

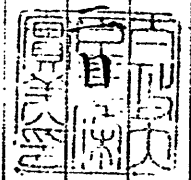
間...勅語...事...申...と...出...加...と...申...と...と

如

上申ノ趣来ル十五日午後第三時

謁見被仰付候事

明治八年九月十二日





甲子百九十九号

秘魯國マリヤルス船一件

結句に付當省に在るスミス

秘魯國マリヤルス船に關スル一件

今般結句相成を審候件を調

に儀ハ先年南省に在る氏に

以て來南省に在る氏に

願末調審為候事案同

夙夜不懈拮据勉勵善く其

務に奉る論文を議事と云ふも

全ク同人に相成を候事案今

般好消息に被得る事案同

勅力に關し候事案同

日比序に在る事案同

勅語に賜り候事案同

刀一振に賜り候事案同

身に余り感戴を仕へ申す及

我政府に於て其功を認ルノ

意相尚に相顯レる候事案同

付右兩條に在る事案同

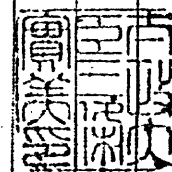
に候指し有る事案同

八年八月十四日 外務卿寺島宗則

太政大臣三條實美殿

上申ノ通御沙汰可相成事

明治八年八月二十九日



外務省

0214

甲第沙多ナリ三ナリ

翁

三條太政大臣殿
為
可
如
左

高方の度スミツ式 平澤の式 勅語 平澤の式 上

今般白露國よりヤス船一件 結果上りて
後付一義より尚有る處スミズ氏より方越廟
助力より一義より内務省より仰有る處貴
勅語と物且其力一振り賜夜と云々
甲子より千号より及より其処へ通し接合
外務省

乃天鍾與古初語筆所成之通及調音
 者福兒之限少無極少而古乃成此如
 文者之如

浪高日人義少廣形限片滿不遠歸國之秋
 此序之四惟乞下下存乃勒德事也
 五加五下五

勅語案

曩ニ我國ト秘魯共和國ト互ニ異論ヲ
生セシマリヤルスニ船ノ支件タル今般全露
國皇帝陛下ノ審判ヲ得朕満足ニ堪ス
事此ノ賀スヘキ結局ニ至ルモノハ是ニ
卿ノ補翼ト忠告ノ致ス所ニシテ卿ノ奮
勵敏達ナル朕太タ之ヲ嘉ミス
今ヤ卿我政府ヲ辭シ將ニ歸國セラレントス
卿我國ニ於テ在職中功蹟ノ多キ朕深ク
感銘永ク忘失スル勿ルヘシ卿恙ヲク故國
歸着アラシム事ヲ祈望ス

外務省

弗護

スミス氏へ

曩キニ我國ト秘密共和國ト異論ヲ生シタル
マリヤルス船一仲今般全露西亞國皇帝ノ
審判ヲ得朕深ク之ヲ満意ス抑此結局ニ至
ルモノハ全ク御カ輔翼ノ致ス所ニシテ御ノ忠
實敏達ナル朕太ク之ヲ嘉ミ且御カ在職
中功蹟ノ多キ尤朕カ嘉悦スル所ナリ

外務省

スミヤス奉々

臣嚮ニマリヤルツ船一條ノ論議ニ從事シ聊臣カ應
命ノ力ヲ盡セシニ圖ラヌ

陛下ノ嚴感ヲ蒙リ欣躍大幸ノ至ニ堪ヘス伏テ
惟ルニ

陛下深ク聖慮ヲ諒件ニ傾ケ給ヒシニ由リ貴國
ノ衆庶ハ益仰慕ノ情ヲ深クシ外國ノ人民ハ
自カラ頌讃ノ念ヲ發セリ實ニ聖業中ノ一
美事ト云フヘシ抑諒件ノ辦理善ク汰ニ適ビ
竟ニ好果ヲ結ビシハ職トシテ當時外務卿ノ智
力果斷ニコレ由ル彼ノ文明ニ誇ル諸國ニ先
ンシ殘忍ナル役夫賣買ニ對シテ非常ノ英斷
ヲ施シ給ヒシハ真ニ貴政府無窮ノ光榮ナリ

謹テ奏ス

外務省



寫濟

綴

宗

チカキヨニテ
あふりて文様スミル
賜ふはたふは
自のらるるや

第一の目十
外務大臣
宮内省

外務大臣

宮内省

寫濟

参考

スミツスニ照るりたるものなり

一無銘太刀一振

金物 漆箱七つ子

金物 巾着者三

柄 名多し

鞘 名多し 刀身 名多し

目 名多し

柄 名多し 刀身 名多し

目 名多し

柄 名多し 刀身 名多し

目 名多し

外務省

あつた

の鞘 名多し

名多し

名多し

名多し

0220

3-2051

明
補

大政官三條實家殿 外務省 寺島宗則

秘魯國マリヤルの船一俣より秘魯に五回寄附し

秘魯國マリヤルの船一俣より秘魯に五回寄附し

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秘魯國マリヤルの船一俣より秘魯に五回寄附し

大政官
三條實家
印

明治八年十月九日

申請之通

外務省

0221

3-2051



甲子三月十七日

秘魯國マリヤルツ船二隻石橋少丞

は常賜義

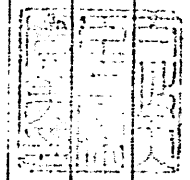
秘魯國マリヤルツ船許証裁判一件
勉勵迄事し者昭昭とす一月中
外務大臣花房義實お三名締通
き下賜を要しき事外務少丞
石橋少丞より下賜申渡す事
魯國皇帝より付託を要せられ
し事当省は産スミス氏右云
る我擔任の事ありき事同人等
云云と通相御旨より後事より
改め右傍事一件結末に到スミ
ス氏

三月十七日
花房義實お三名同様に
賜ふべき様になさる事
八月十九日
外務大臣島本則

大坂本三條実義殿

申請之通

明治八年十月九日



0222

3-2051



御
輔
政
官

公行
御
印

甲子二百三十九号

アリヤ英船一件仲裁ニ關係ス魯國官吏賞
牌ヲ賜フ儀

秘魯國マリヤルズ船差建一件露國皇帝ニ仲裁
出清此ニ付古ニ關係者ヲ殺シテ同國友員ニ
之ヲ報謝ノ為ニ相當ニ賞牌賜與スル事
ト御意尤モ在る全權公使被中武揚ヨリ
立テ奏別紙ニ添付候也

明治八年十月十日 外務卿寺島宗則

太政大臣三條實美殿

外務省

上申ノ秘魯國帝王及同國官吏ノ賞牌以
賜與可相承テ條各國ノ通例モ可ナク
邦在魯國公使又ニ被邦在魯公使ノ承
合セ賜與ノ手續等詳細而調尚可下中事

明治八年十月二十日

外務省
第三課
長官
印

御
印

御
印

マリヤルズ船一件仲載の關係、本諸國官吏、當牌下物と云

秘魯王よりヤル不承先達一件、露國
皇帝より仲裁の法に託し、自ら之を係骨
に致し、我同王に負ふ事、報謝する為、又
相當の貴牌頒布し、我威令を下す、其
諸王は之を全權の恩に格別、感激する
中、之を致す、然るに、此の旨、
八年十月十日、外務卿寺島宗則

古政天臣三條實美殿

第百六十九号

外務省

上申、趣魯國帝王及同國官吏、賞牌、
以贈與、可相成候條各國、通例可有
之、付我邦在留魯國公使又、彼邦在留
我公使、兼令、贈與、手續等詳細取
調、尚可申出、事

明弘治八年十一月二十日



在露復奉全權公使ヨリ、別記信接奉
 マリヤルス仲裁一件ヲ擔當セシ当政府役人賞
 牌ヲ賜フ事、世界一般ニ通習ニ付是非御
 採用方々ニ、爾後右專任ニ者ハ、エニゲルハト氏、外
 國氏下級「プロセ」ハラス「ローゼン」三人ニカシ右「エ
 ゲルハト」氏ハ三官即チ海陸中、外務各級ニ「プロ
 氏」ハ先ニ我外務大丞位ニ當リ「ハラス」ハ次ニ「ローゼン」ハ
 次ニ但シ「田氏」ハ當時横濱副領事「ハロ、ローゼン」ハ
 兄弟ニ由ル由ル同件ニカシ右「エニゲルハト」氏並ニ
 外務大輔「ジョミニ」氏ハ是亦下級ノ「ハラス」ハ次ニ「ローゼン」ハ
 三官「エニゲルハト」氏ハ三官即チ海陸中、外務各級ニ「プロ
 氏」ハ先ニ我外務大丞位ニ當リ「ハラス」ハ次ニ「ローゼン」ハ
 次ニ但シ「田氏」ハ當時横濱副領事「ハロ、ローゼン」ハ
 兄弟ニ由ル由ル同件ニカシ右「エニゲルハト」氏並ニ
 外務大輔「ジョミニ」氏ハ是亦下級ノ「ハラス」ハ次ニ「ローゼン」ハ

外務省

國制ニシテハ、各々下級ノ「ハラス」ハ次ニ「ローゼン」ハ
 又露帝陛下ノ一々賞牌、且後各級ノ「ハラス」ハ次ニ「ローゼン」ハ
 了ニシテ、國を是ハ以テ、同件ニカシ右「エニゲルハト」氏並ニ
 此段何モハ

甲子二五三十五

輔卿

庶務局

二條天皇御殿

吉島公卿

リヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

外務省

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

和音國ニリヤルル地一件付裁ニ系係、当國官軍、公卿、公卿、公卿

明治二十五年十月

0226

3-2051

マリアルス 仲裁 屏 を 擧 出 せ — 出 訴 行 爲 人 に 賞

御之福事世界之福習之是能而操用之

爲る事傳ふ者ハ「エゼキハルト」氏ハ外國氏ノ役「テロセ

「バラス」ローゼンミツ人々を考へ「ニゲルハルト」武々三番友即ち

海陸中級より「ア」氏、先づ我外務大臣（右）より

「ハラス」ハ次ニ「ロゼ」ハ次ニ但シ因式ハ事時校漢劇

「事務ハムリゼ」ミ身ミ由、お因ミ付ルハプリス、

ゴルヤコ^レ氏^ミ外務大輔^ニヨ^ニ氏^ミ以下之

己々之習慣より「コルチヤコ」氏より幸福一筆書調

外務省

子系、不經、三三三氏、外務大輔、子系、其

一等子海陸軍大將同級多士等級八

以國制之

又魯帝陛下之存妾解以猶少為之少何

卷之六

卷之七

達

輔鮫島

卷之

上海圖書館藏

方印之五字皆篆文
仙舟之青島字

二ルズ所件 高倉白奉 隆下ノ仲裁ニ付ル
 事ニ付テ 天皇陛下ノ其德ニ
 出御可有之式 抑々金匱ノ使
 似無名御可有之式 隆下ノ
 事ニ付テ 隆下ノ事ニ付テ

自序

外務省

膳寫濟



九月

七月二十日

存

外務省

外務省

外務省

外務省

外務省

外務省

外務省

外務省

外務省

0229

3-2051

外務省

補

乙

右の如き事案は、外務省の所管に属する。

正に、大正九年四月、外務省の所管に属する。

外務省の所管に属する。天白王陛下の御意に依り、外務省の所管に属する。

外務省の所管に属する。天白王陛下の御意に依り、外務省の所管に属する。

外務省の所管に属する。天白王陛下の御意に依り、外務省の所管に属する。

外務省の所管に属する。

外務省

0230

十月十七日

入るる

輔

校

あま初解一併他ちあう係日

八月二十日廿二日廿三日

接るる

マリヤハ

越

あ

日

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欄
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石
子
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外能カチナハ

カチナハ

以ては、予、越して、コリヤル、に、船一、所、を、有、り、た、り、
其、所、に、在、り、て、お、り、て、い、く、所、を、知、る、事、即、ち、本、に、
お、り、

カチナハ

四、月、廿、四、日、

松、本、武、敏

奇、好、外、事、の、人

外務省

0236

3-2051

甲

Списокъ.

Дѣйствительный Тайный Советникъ
Баронъ Юмнинъ.

Дѣйствительный Тайный Советникъ Стремозуховъ.
Тайный Советникъ Иммигардтъ.

Дѣйствительный Статскій Советникъ Кеминковъ.
Статскій Советникъ Базилевскій
Надворный Советникъ Броссе
Мундирный Советникъ Баласъ
Коллежскій Регистраторъ Баронъ Розенъ

La Liste

2 cl. Conseiller privé actuel Baron Jomini
2 cl. Conseiller privé actuel Stremoukoff
3 cl. Conseiller privé Engelhardt.
4 cl. Conseiller d'état actuel Melnikoff
5 cl. Conseiller d'état Basilevsky
7 cl. Conseiller de cour Brosse
9 cl. Conseiller titulaire Balas
14 cl. Registrateur de Collège Baron Rosen.

九月廿五日

夢

マリヤルズ、那、王、御、入、後、之、書、降、經、御、し
候、り、中、越、し、ま、し、又、那、を、り

又次

沙里

卷之四

李 陽

悟中生死

外務省

0239

補
一
二

別記四十二節 明治九年

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九十五
九十六
九十七
九十八
九十九
一百

去年丁酉八月廿五日、貴藩申月十日、貴藩
由國皇帝始、マリアン諸島、貴藩、諸島、貴藩
可とも、貴藩、貴藩、貴藩、貴藩、貴藩、貴藩
早速、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
お、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
受、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
各、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
親、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
側、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
親、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國

在魯日本公使館

由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
常、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
御、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
拙、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
勅、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
案、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
不、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
拙、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國
由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國、由國

形より其名を命じ、いふ以上を以て旭日とす
 以下と相違あり。其第一等と旭日金先第二等と
 旭日銀先と。而て等々相違あるをいふ等々相違
 銀色とあるは、一可なり。或、其名を制定の時、
 之を標して明治勅諭等といふ等々の上下、單、
 以て、一、辟、明治勅諭等第二と云々、
 其、新、意、を、
 ④印、御、華、御、
 有、賞、牌、に、贈、
 之、體、氣、と、
 何、と、
 在、魯、日、本、公、使、館、

同、文、信、中、
 七、
 千、
 八、
 之、
 受、
 中、
 之、
 直、
 御、
 意、

(1)

Mutsu Hito,

par la Grâce du Ciel, Empereur du Japon,
assis sur le Trône Impérial occupé par une
Dynastie non changée de temps immémorial,
à Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies
Salut

Tres grand et Cher Ami et Frere,

Ayant institué dans Notre Empire un
Ordre de Chevalerie et considérant les liens
d'amitié et les bonnes relations qui existent
entre Nos Empires, Nous Nous empressons
d'offrir à Votre Majesté Impériale la
Grand-Croix de Notre nouvel Ordre (ici doit
suivre le nom de l'Ordre).

Nous espérons que Votre Majesté Impériale
voudra bien considérer cet offre, comme
une preuve de Notre désir sincère de forti-
fier les relations amicales qui existent entre
Nos Gouvernements Impériaux.

Aide quoi Nous prions le Ciel d'avoir
Votre Majesté Impériale sous sa Sainte garde
Signé de Notre Propre Main dans Notre
Palais à Tokio le.... etc. etc. -

①

天佑ヲ保有シ萬世一系ノ、
日本國皇帝、
何位何官何某ヲ寵異表彰セシ
ヲ欲シ叙シテ我帝國ノ
以テス

明治何年月日

御諱

御璽

在魯日本公使館

0245

3-2051

公印

御
輔

乙辰

廿

大政を主と係置る義は、外郎の寺島宗則

よりハズ、船二隻、（舟）寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

付、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

權の使、（舟）寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

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又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

又、主計の寺島宗則より、當の牌より賜ふ

九月

人より書きたる、寺島宗則の書也

卷之六

甲第百四号

不

七月三日

輔卿

少卿先生
 外甥人 寄島亭

下々八郎仲裁付并、千島掣太彦掣付、府高知付

粵東名醫交府堂衛姓名等也。柏和堂。

後、この國を我々塾生等の主として試見する所なり

愛牌等細心之者、堂と秘に付分、我瑞金、賜野村

出神入化 至善至美 方東原時 爲之候 是花明臨

六月甲申米價全權方傳到品種少多門拂之否

外務省

ふりかたに
馬寄
うまかり
はな

物多致破物之書更附以爲元氣庚寅年正月

三才圖會

[illegible]

中為王心評此書心為上中傳也

九月
七月二十七日

西宮先達々上申の爲佛獨意人堂牌方貯記至

多子孫出於此反口無中而得也

七月三日

外務省

九月
七月二十七日

正當先達之上中乃吾佛獨善之人
 當解本願之至
 乃以得此本願之至乃中乃佛也

19

下元及船仲裁一件關係國室要

才一等賞牌

プレス・ブル・ヤ・コフ

全

二位

公

全

二

スモウホウ

全

三

五ノルニト

第三尋常

四
五

九三ノ

力學尋常

五

バシフレキム

第五等堂牌

七に

プロセダ

六

九
三

ハラスム

に

五

早急会

外務省

乙

千島樺太交換件関係露国官員	
第一等賞牌	辦理公使カル・スル空公
第三等賞牌	五位 ウラジミール・空ノキ公
第七等賞牌	ウルミ公
第四等賞牌	陸軍大佐ヤコフ・バズン公
第五等賞牌	九位ニコライ・ミシキン公
第五等賞牌	八位エミヤン・コロタキ公
"	八位バロン・ニコロゼン公
"	海軍大佐エドワード・ウラシキン公
"	魯國公使ナウマン公
外務省	
○另	
第一等賞牌	支那駐劄露國公使
	ウラシキン公

第百六十八號

校了

明治九年七月三十一日

太政大臣三條實美殿 外務卿島本則

露國皇帝陛下賞牌及寄贈之義上申

マリアルツ、船一件露皇陛下に仲裁、依り好
團結、おそれ、付、天皇陛下より甚義、後
為報賞牌、寄贈、おそれ、受納可、裁、復、本、全、権、以、供
を以、内、後、政府、一、回、合、後、復、受納可、裁、後、
申、裁、おそれ、第一、等、賞牌、は、進、解、方、法、計、お、裁、後、
一、度、此、後、裁、上、申、也

明治九年七月三十一日

外務省

0251

3-2051

校了

編者附言

此原書外國君
主及中核、勳章
寄贈一件、編入
アリ

外務省

今般隣交親釋、且報言、以露國皇帝、大勳
菊花大綬章及同菊花章、並簡日贈與、可也、第、露
國駐劄特命全權、多使、授本武揚、運送、故、同皇帝、
謁見、上、可差進、音、可相達、此、音、去達、在事、

明治十年四月廿七日

右大臣岩倉具視

右大臣

岩倉

具視印

茅貳百拾七號

外務省

0252

3-2051

第貳百拾八號

校了

明治十年五月二日

一露國公使へ之書翰

第八號

以て奉り茲に啓上は然るに我々 皇帝陛下は諸文修睦
之聖意ヲ表セラレシカ爲メニ貴國 皇帝陛下へ之我
帝は之大勲業を大綬章及同榮花章ヲ以貴國
駐劄公使に特命全權を授け本武揚ニ命シテ之を
皇帝陛下に進解セシムベキ旨は沙汰有之且お來り
通り之を諸官員にモ夫レを賜はるべき旨は沙汰有之
却能う以て送還送來此段閣下へ及目通致す敬具
明治十年五月二日 和洛公使島宗則

露西亞國特命全權公使

スツルウエ

外務省

以下

0253

3-2051

校了

附屬

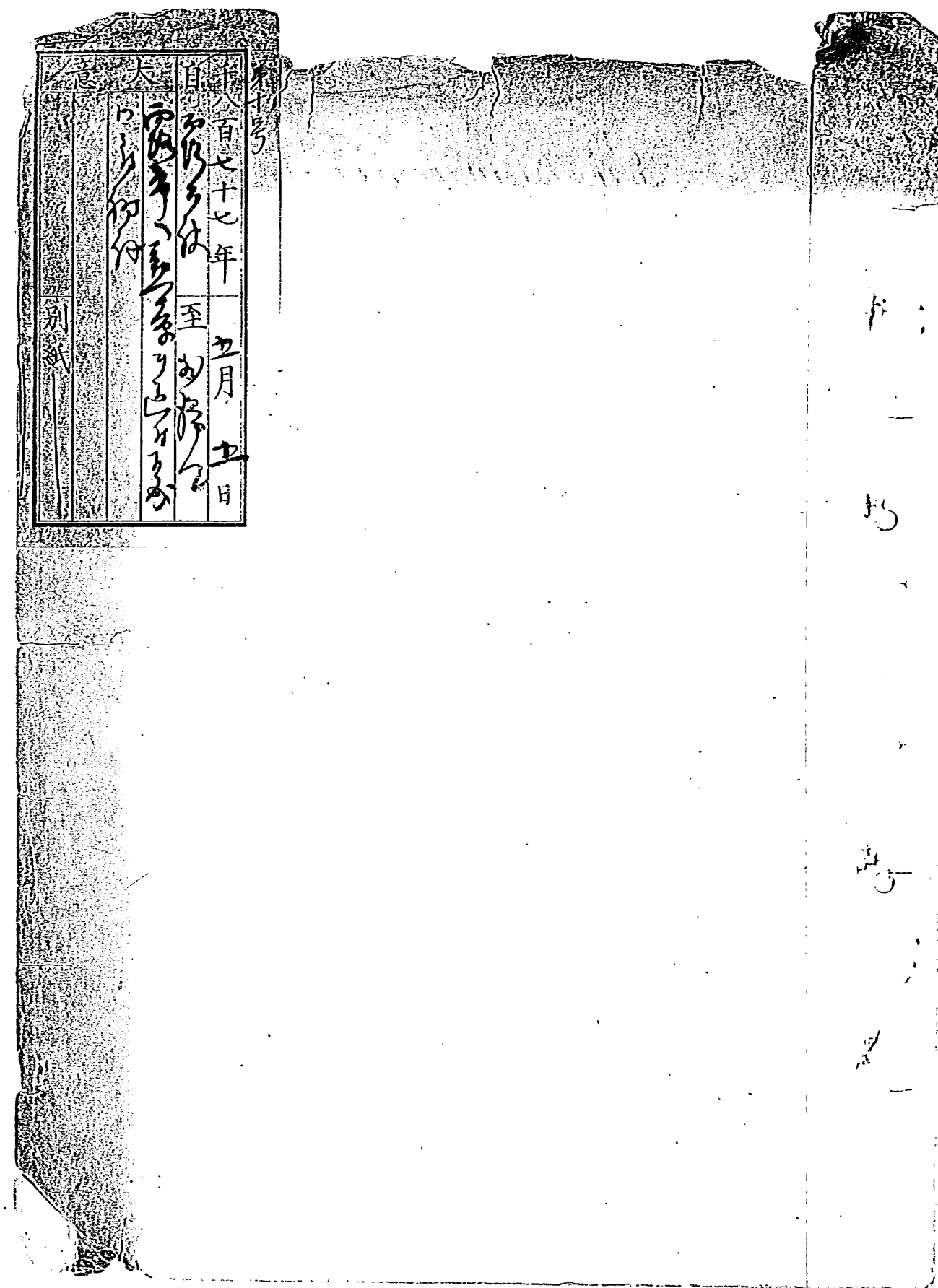
クニヤスアレキサンドルゴルチヤコフ氏一	一勲一等旭日大綬章	きん	全
アレキサンドルバジレフスキー氏一	一勲二等旭日重光章	きん	全
アレキサンドルニコフ氏一	一勲一等旭日大綬章	きん	全
アレキサンドルウランカリー氏一	一勲二等旭日重光章	きん	全
アレキサンドルエンゲルハルト氏一	一勲一等旭日大綬章	きん	全
アレキサンドルモウーホフ氏一	一勲二等旭日重光章	きん	全
外務省			

0254

3-2051

一勲三等旭日中綬章	吉個	ウラジミールウエツキー氏
一勲三等旭日中綬章	吉個	ヤーコフバラバシ氏
一勲四等旭日小綬章	吉個	ラウレンチープロツマゼー氏
一勲四等旭日小綬章	吉個	ニコライマキユニン氏
外務省		
一勲四等旭日小綬章	吉個	アレドレーノウオシリスキー氏
一勲五等双光旭日章	吉個	イワンバラス氏
一勲五等双光旭日章	吉個	グリゴリーデワルラン氏
一勲七等青色桐葉章	吉個	ハロコンスタンチンローセン氏
以上		

千島	茲	之	件	ア	苗	年	賜	同	ヨ	納	ニ
柯太	ニ	ヲ	仲	レ	露	ハ	ハ	年	セ	リ	載
交	所	取	裁	バ	國	十	ハ	ハ	書	シ	テ
換	ナ	捨	一	看	公	九	キ	月	東	音	其
決	ケ	セ	蘭	者	使	日	旨	廿	ヲ	ノ	由
約	レ	ス	係	之	カ	ル	右	二	以	ヲ	詳
一ノ	正	其	人	付	旭	ル	大	外	テ	同	詳
事	一	全	名	上	日	大	臣	務	同	ヲ	ニ
ニ	書	文	ハ	申	ツ	綏	岩	卿	公	述	ス
就	西	ヲ	前	書	テ	章	倉	代	使	シ	ニ
テ	樣	ス	ニ	知	ル	及	具	理	貳	返	東
賜	ニ	ヲ	載	甲	乙	旭	視	務	ヲ	レ	來
ハ	度	リ	ス	号	シ	氏	ヨ	大	シ	來	夕
ヲ	ル	ヤ	ル	又	ハ	重	達	輪	ニ	ニ	セ
以	テ	ツ	明	東	光	章	島	尚	辱	リ	茲
者	テ	舩	治	京	九	駐	信	レ	受	茲	



3-2051

0257

мистру при Высочайшем
Дворе, а. Еюшото Жакеане,
для поднесения Его Вели-
честву Государю Импера-
тору, Своей большой Ордень
и что вместе с тем от-
правлены въ Петербургъ
Императорскій Ордень так-
же и некоторые сапожни-
ки и дружные лица въ
Россію. Приносая Вамъ
Превосходительству искрен-
ною признательность за
это доброе сообщеніе, я
позволю себѣ выразить на-
дежду, что дружескіе отно-
шенія, нынѣ установлен-
ныя между Россією и Японією,
будутъ всегда взаимно соот-
вѣтствовать нашимъ чув-
ствамъ дружбы, которыя

Его Величество Ваше Импе-
раторъ желаетъ выразить
темъ, что отправленъ для
поднесения Государю Импе-
ратору Всероссийскому Свой
Императорскій Ордень.

Прошу Ваше Превосходи-
тельство принять увереніе
въ совершенномъ моемъ по-
четѣ и преданности.

К. Сигуръ

ИМПЕРАТОРСКАЯ

РОССИЙСКАЯ МИССИЯ

ВЪ ЯПОНИИ

Токио

23^я Апреля 1877 г.
5^{го} Мая

№ 10

Министривный Государь,

Я имела честь получить
ваше Превосходительство
отъ 2^{го} сего мѣсяца, въ ко-
ей Вы сообщаете, что Его Ве-
личество Вашъ Императоръ
желаетъ выразить свои искрен-
ныя чувства братской дружбы
къ Государю Импера-
тору, Августѣйшему
Повелителю, и укреп-
нить дружбу между собою
и нами, изволите ли Вы
отправить въ Его
Высочайшему Послан-
нику и Полномочному Мин-

истру Превосходительству
Терасиме, въ знакъ

以手紙致啓上候陳ハ當月二日附御書翰ヲ
以テ貴國

皇帝陛下御隣交修睦ニ聖慮ヲ表セラレ
シガ爲メニ我

皇帝陛下「貴帝國ニ大勲章ヲ我國駐
劄貴國特命全權公使榎本武揚氏「御
遣シ同氏ヲ以テ我

皇帝陛下「進呈ニ旨御勅命遊バサレ候且
以我國諸官員「モ夫々御賜ニ勲章ヲ付トル
ハルカ江御遣シニ相成候趣承知致シ候

露國公使館

右御懇篤御報知ニ御禮申上候ナカラ今般
貴國

皇帝陛下ヨリ我

皇帝陛下「大勲章ニ進贈ヲ以テ友誼ヲ表セ
ラレタル聖慮ニ應シテ必目今貴國ト我國ニ間
ニ在ル處ニ交際ニ懇親ハ始終親密ニ在ル事
ト存候敬具

東京
明治十年五月五日

露國特命全權公使

スツルヲエ

外務卿寺島宗則閣下

補

22560

力三拾部号 公信局

先般魯西國皇帝陛下系 同國顯官等より寄贈

書翰一通奉寄ありき 魯國外務省に宛てられし

此の書翰は魯西國皇帝陛下在魯時奉金銀の

申渡しに當りて書かれたるものと見ゆ

明治十九年九月十八日 外務卿寺島宗則

賞勳局長官伊藤博文殿

外務省

0261

3-2051

我が大君ヨリ全魯西三國皇帝陛下へ宛テ寄贈サレシキ
リザンチム、勲章ヲ落手セリ而シテ皇帝陛下「サビテルブルク」
府へ帰華サレシ後好キ場合ヲ以テ謁見ヲ得我が大君ヨ
リノ恭敬ヲ述ヘンテ希望致シ候

明治十年七月八日 特命全權公使榎本武揚

外務卿代理「ギエルス」閣下

「マリヤルス」并「サガリヤン」事件ニ付我が大君ヨリ魯國顯官へ宛テ
贈ラレシ勲章ヲ別紙目録ノ通落手致候

明治十年七月八日 特命全權公使榎本武揚

外務卿代理「ギエルス」殿

外務省

貴下七月八日附七十九號書翰ヲ以テ日本皇帝陛下ヨリ
我が大君へ寄贈サレシ「キリヤンチム」、勲章ヲ御落手ノ旨
ヲ通知サレ并セテ之ヲ皇帝陛下へ渡サレ為メ謁見ヲ得テ
レ度御領ノ趣ニ付テハ皇帝帰國ノ上ハ油断セザルベシ而
シテ陛下決定サレシ上時刻ト場所トハ御知ラセ可申ト
存候

千八百七十七年七月

託名「ギエルス」

海軍中將並特命全權公使榎本武揚殿閣下

七月八日附八十號書翰ヲ落手セリ「サガリヤン」并「マリヤルス」事
件ニ付日本皇帝陛下ヨリ丁寧ニ魯國顯官へ宛テ贈ラ
レシ勲章ヲ御落手ノ旨御通知ニ付テハ大ニ謝スル所ニ候

千八百七十七年七月十五日

記名「ギエルス」

海軍中將並特命全權公使榎本武揚殿閣下

外務省

0263

3-2051

校了

附屬

「マリヤルツ」系「サガリヤン」事件、付我カ大君ヨリ
魯國頭官ハ宛テ贈ラレシ勲章ヲ則別紙目錄ニ
通り添付致シテ

明治十年七月八日

特命全權公使榎本武揚

外務省代理「キエルス」殿

外務省

0264

3-2051

校了

附屬

其下七月八日附下五部書簡ヲ以テ日本皇帝陛下
ヨリ我大君ハ家傳サレシ「キリザンチム」ノ勅章ヲ
同部手ノ多ク通出サレ并セテ之ヲ皇帝陛下ハ海
サレシ為ヲ福見ヲ得ラレ度多預ミ執ニ付テ皇帝
御前ニ上テ御覽セサルヘシ而シテ陛下決定サレ上
時刻ト場所トハ其會ラセ可申トナヌ

千八百七十七年七月

記名「ギエルス」

海軍中將兼特命全權公使樺山資紀閣下

外務省

0265

3-2051

校了

附屬

七月廿一日、薩摩藩主、薩摩藩に在り「サカリヤン」并「マ
リヤルス」事、你等、日本、皇、帝、陛下、より、丁寧、に、書、函、頭、
官、に、宛、て、贈、ら、れ、し、熟、章、ヲ、目、録、に、し、る、事、由、を、お、聞、か、せ、
方、に、謝、る、所、と、存、

千八百六十七年七月十五日

記名「ギエルス」

海軍中將兼参事金權三郎提督武揚殿宛

外務省

0266

3-2051

此書ハ外國書
及皇後勳章
宮廷一件ノ事

編者附言

校了

明治十一年二月十八日 四月二日 著

一 在露公使館來信第八拾四號別記

魯帝ハ菊花大勳章と奉呈し、諸官等ハ同日勳章頒賜之事

正月十九日魯帝ハ謁見し、菊花大勳章と奉呈せ、同日電信以

て進み、通し、皇後ハ魯帝ハ病勢重なり、少ハ快氣且ハ

特別ノ義ニ甘み、日午後一時冬宮ニ於て謁見と賜り、此等謁見

ノ式ハ平常ノ如シ、莊嚴ノ如シ、帝ハ正服と着せり、且ツ式禮儀ノ外ハ

亞細亞察權領主合ト以、但シ亞細亞察權領主合ハ其弟外務大輔

兼亞細亞察權領主「ギルス」氏事外國以、尚ホ中よりて

因ニ之ハ帝ハ正服とハ陸軍ノ正服ノ如シ、胸部ハ各種ノ勳章

戎着ケ、只大綬と帶ビ、之ノ各種ノ勳章ハ真物ハ小似

ニ作り、多シ者ニ、通例各國ニ使始メ謁見ノ時、付トシテ帝ハ

只通常ノ軍服ニ又ニ使者始メ謁見ノ時、或ハ領主、當日ノ

外務省

少ク外務省ハ痛多シ、今ノ如ク而シテ帝ハ側メ、列ハ人モ

侍立シ、若シ、只本日ハ或ハ領主、ハ外務省ハ輔代理、此等

退リテ右脇ニ立テ、又云、本邦ノ二種ノ礼ニ答、此等始メ

魯帝ハ謁見セ、時ハ形ノ如ク戸ハ入テ一揖、中頃ノ又

一揖、更ニ進テ帝ハ前メ、又一揖セ、其後各國ニ使者

謁見ノ時と見、戸ハ入テ一揖、夫ハ帝ハ前メ、一揖、

の、之ニ二揖、禮あるを見、改メ、此等も其後、二揖

の、之ニ二揖、之、事、一揖、ハ稍深ク頭を低ク、進

本邦ノ二種ノ折状ニ類セ

帝ハ少シハ顔色を以テ迎ヘ、之を握リ、クニテ面スルヲ喜ブ

本日ハ貴皇帝ヨリ惠セラル、勳帝携ヘ来リシト聞ケリ、との所言

葉あり、於是方ノ意味を言上、而後所携ノ菊花大勳章と

帝ハ御手渡イタシ

予ハ大君タル日本皇帝陛下今般新タニ勲章ヲ創設
 セラレ候ニ就テハ我が皇帝陛下ハ陛下ハ魯帝對シ
 特ニ親友並ニ恭敬ノ御意ヲ表セラレン為ノ我が皇
 族ノ外ハ帶ブルヲ得ザル菊花大勲章ヲ陛下ハ贈寄
 セラレ右ヲ予自身陛下ハ謁見ノ上奉呈スベキ宣旨
 有之候、予ハ此芳命ヲ奉シテ本日陛下ハ咫尺奉リ
 我が皇帝陛下ノ御意ヲ述べ而ノ此大勲章ヲ奉呈ス
 ルヲ實ニ面目ノ至ニテ候
 帝ハ低頭セラレ御満呈ノ色ありて右勲章ノ箱と把て側ニ
 設け給付れ予は左ニて而ノ言ヲ述りまひ
 貴皇帝ノ御親意ハ朕ガ深ク謝スル所ナリ朕ハ兩國
 ノ交誼此後今日ノ如ク常ニ懇篤ナルヲ希ヘリ、朕
 カ此意ヲ貴皇帝ヘ奏セラレンヲ依頼ス

外務省

是ノ一ニ皇國ノ報ハ靜愷ありや等々又拙者一身
 へ對シて種々四態篤ニ尋尋ナリ又拙者一身
 ニ甘々容体相伺々々々帝微笑せり此ハ「ホルガリヤ」ナリ拙者ハ熱
 病ノ一ニ金々故ニ後々々々雖共此ハ大ニ快氣と覺ん
 等々の活々々々
 拙者既ニ帝前と退きて別間ニ暫時如居々々武部領もや
 出々々々帝ハ拙者退き以後直々々々箱と伺々々々勲章と見
 方々其細ユ一精良なる哉稱せり又大勲章ハ其色も形も
 澳洲「アンテリシヤ」大勲章ハ其々々々似たりと作せり々々々々
 々々々々但し謁見前々式勲章ハ右菊花大勲章ニ帶方々々左
 々々々々や否々々々々々々々拙者々々々々旭日勲章
 同様々々々々左腕ニ帶方々々々々々々々々何々々々々々入
 々々々々々果々々々帝ハ尋々々々々々々々日無細々々々々々

して又いふ尋いで甘電信にて向合告りし事をも早速貴報より
おき直すより外務省にわかれし

一 旭日勲章及着用許状 (佛文翻譯あり) ハ市川幸次郎氏
外務省に送る所なり官一頒賦法典よりとりむるコルチャコフ氏ハ
拒者自身携帶して渡りし同氏喜々悦びて左の
口上あり

予謹テ貴國皇帝陛下ノ御特恩ヲ王趾ノ下ニ謝ス是
レ實ニ予カ光榮トナル好記念ニ予カ感激ノ至情
ト陛下ノ萬歳ヲ祝スルノ寸心ヲ君カ貴皇帝陛下ヘ
御奏聞アラント云フ云

此他「バロシ、レヨミ」始メ「メルコフ」バデレフスキ「グロツセー」バラス等
法氏何れも魯帝々着用許可ありし後右勲章と着け
るに候彼等諸氏各自特恩拜謝し告とり述む「ウラニカリ」氏ハ

外務省

拙者希日獨逸國へ私用として暫付赴きしが留まり在りしに
スツレモウホフハ前年ト進み通譯職後ハ比時堡府へ一度もまゐり
不しけり勲章ハ外務省々同人任居る縣々あゆみ由未々礼状
をとり「ウラニカリ」氏ハ昨年辭職後ニ甘目下より自分
「ハ大勲章着用する事も有り」向敷同氏ハ未だ勲章を
述べなれど云

一「ウラニカリ」氏ハ何等一故に勲章を賜りしとやと外務
省々内々尋ねたりし同氏事先年副島氏北京に大使として
一時在りし後我邦に事務と擔當せし事ありしとありてある
べし「ハ」勲章はあかき智有るに令く著し事と存指り者
幸由

一「コルチャコフ」氏ハ日國大使へ恩賜し勲章と誇示し由日國
大使ハ活きしとありて各國に文武官等よりても勲章を渴望

予るに念ハふ然るに色共就中魯國ハ此風殊ニ盛ニシテ

十一年二月十八日

寺島外務卿殿

榎幸武揚

外務省

福井

0270

3-2051

Screen Music Stage

EXCELLENT FILM FARE OFFERED THIS WEEK AT RIVAL THEATRES

**"The Iron Mask" Douglas
Fairbanks' Latest Opens
At Three Houses**

"METROPOLIS" BILLED

**"The Canary Murder Case"
Also on New Program at
The Hogakuza**

With the simultaneous release Wednesday of "The Iron Mask" and "Metropolis," supported by strong additional features, at two competing theatre chains, Tokyo is offered a variety in film fare of a quality never excelled before.

In "Metropolis" Fritz Lang has screened his conception of what the world will be in A.D. 2000. With machinery supreme, man is again driven into slavery until he revolts, and reasserts his individuality. Robots and all sorts of imaginary machines are shown. It is a UFA picture.

Strong Romance

All the world loves romance. In his newest United Artists Picture, "The Iron Mask," which comes to the Musashino-kan, Odeon-za and Denki-kan Theatres, Douglas Fairbanks embodies the romantic spirit of adventure and valor. Once more he is D'Artagnan, the dashing hero of Alexander Dumas' stories of seventeenth century France, as he was six years ago in his first picturization of the adventures of the four faithful friends, "The Three Musketeers." Again he rides through Athos, Porthos and Aramis through years of intrigue, war and love.

The first part of the picture takes place during the reign of Louis XIII, when the four musketeers wield their swords in defence of their king and his infant son.

The time of the second part is twenty years later during the early period of the regime of the young Louis XIV. D'Artagnan and his companions are as valiant and loyal in their guardianship of the new king as they were of his father. D'Artagnan solves the mystery of the man in the iron mask, outwits the cardinal and his conspirators, restores the rightful Louis to his throne, and goes to his grave with the baton of the Marechal de France upon his breast.

Lovers of the Dumas novels will find that the players in this picturization of the stories admirably fit the brilliant Frenchman's descriptions of his characters. Athos, Porthos and Aramis are played by Leon Barry, Stanley J. Sandford and Gino Corrado, ideal types for the swashbuckling young musketeers. Nigel de Bruhier is the crafty, conspiring cardinal, and Lon Poff plays his fellow churchman Father Joseph. Ulrich Haupt is cast as the villainous de Rochefort, and the two Louis, father and son, are portrayed by Rolfe Sedan and William Bakewell. Charles Stevens is Planchet, the faithful servant of D'Artagnan, and Henry Otto is Master of Wardrobe. Marguerite de la Motte is once more Constance, to whom D'Artagnan gives the only love of his

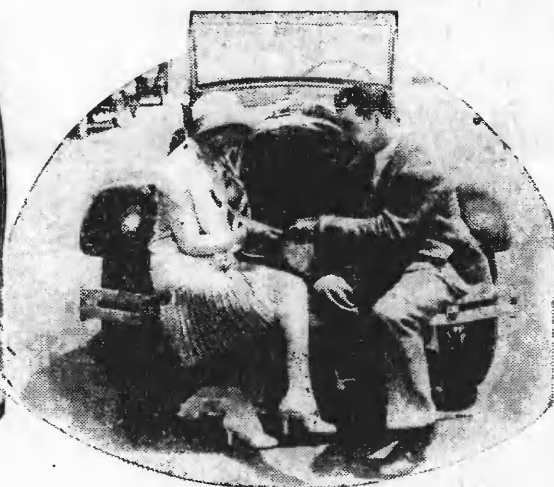
The Black hand of Menace, hovers over the powerless Canary, played by Louise Brooks, in the Paramount version of S. S. van Dine's "The Canary Murder Case" at the Hogaku-za.

D'Artagnan lives again in the person of Douglas Fairbanks who plays the leading role in "The Iron Mask," headliner at the Musashino-kan this week.



Romance à la Model A Ford, demonstrated as the "Wright Idea" by Johnny Hines, in the picture of that name at the Musashino-kan this week.

Below—The Mechanical age will bring no remedies for heartaches, according to Fritz Lang, Ufa director who shows his conception of A.D. 2000 in "Metropolis," billed at the Hogaku-za this week.



'Most Engaged' Girl in Filmdom Again Betrothed

**Bebe Daniels, and Ben Lyon
Linked in Latest
Rumour**

HOLLYWOOD, March 20—(I.N.S.)—The movie colony today buzzed with speculation engendered by the reported engagement of Hollywood's "most engaged" actress, Bebe Daniels, to Ben Lyon, cinema star.

Uppermost in the minds of those who have watched Miss Daniels' scintillating career of romance is the question: "Will this betrothal end in wedding bells?"

Many there are along the celluloid boulevard who express skepticism, and declare they prefer to wait until the wedding invitations have been received before they will be convinced.

Wedded To Films

They point to Bebe's recent boast that she is already wedded to bachelorhood and business. The popular star has invested great sums of money in various business ventures, including apartment houses and office buildings, and devotes generous slices of her time to their operation.

And then, of course, Bebe has been engaged so often, matrimonially, that the announcement of a seventh romance does not necessarily create the certain prospect of a marriage.

According to her own confession—and it is hoped, she will write a book on the subject—Bebe's romantic affairs stretched over two decades, indeed, during the entire period of her climb to stardom.

Not long ago her engagement to Charles Paddock, the "fastest husband" in the industry, was announced. Something happened and the fleet-footed Paddock was left at the tape in the matrimonial race.

Then there was Michael Arlen, internationally known writer of sophisticated novels. This engagement did not result in marriage because Bebe believed Arlen to have the disposition of a child and to be in need of a mother, rather than a wife.

Gilbert Failed

Shortly before that John Gilbert, the great screen lover, entered the lists but he, too, failed to sweep the stunning Bebe to the altar. For, it must be remembered that Bebe Daniels is the Bachelor Girl of the screen world.

Forgets Romances In Screen Career

CLEVELAND, March 15—(I.N.S.)—Bitter with the memory of two broken romances, Elsa Flack, the beautiful blonde movie actress from Mulhall and Miss Mackaill, Germany has nothing left, but her career, her public—and a nice Hollywood contract with First National.

Her successes on the German screen are linked in remembrance with a two-year love affair—an affair that ended in marriage, the marriage of her sweetheart to another woman.

Disillusioned, Miss Flack started for Hollywood, stopping off in Cleveland. Here she encountered a young man whom she had met in Europe. Romance followed, an engagement as she left here for Hollywood. "In was announced, and the wedding day set."

She had found happiness again. Just work, always work—maybe, the beautiful German girl told her then, I can forget."

KATE PRICE TO PLAY FILM MOTHER PART

Kate Price, the big Irish woman, will play Dorothy Mackaill's mother in "Two Weeks Out." First National Vitaphone picture co-starring Jack Mulhall and Miss Mackaill. Miss Price was last seen in a similar role with Alice White in "Show Girl."

She bought a gorgeous wedding dress and other details were arranged. Then another bombshell. The young man's father demanded that the wedding be postponed for a year. Elsa declared that was too long to wait.

"Never will I marry him, even though he wants to now," she said. Romance followed, an engagement as she left here for Hollywood. "In was announced, and the wedding day set."

She had found happiness again. Just work, always work—maybe, the beautiful German girl told her then, I can forget."



HOGAKUZA
a Paramount Theatre

日本公衆書館—アジア歴史資料センター
Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
Tsukiji Little Theater Actors
and <http://www.jacar.go.jp>
Iwamura Dancers

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3-2051

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Tongkah
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Zamboanga

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AT RIVAL THEATRES

"The Iron Mask" Douglas Fairbanks' Latest Opens At Three Houses

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All the world loves romance. In his newest United Artists Picture, "The Iron Mask," which comes to the Musashino-kan, Odonomura and Denki-kan Theatres, Douglas Fairbanks embodies the romantic spirit of adventure and valor. Once more he is D'Artagnan, the dashing hero of Alexander Dumas' stories of seventeenth century France, as he was six years ago in his first picturization of the adventures of the four faithful friends, "The Three Musketeers." Again he rides with Athos, Porthos and Aramis through years of intrigue, war and love.

The first part of the picture takes place during the reign of Louis XIII, when the four musketeers wield their swords in defence of their king and his infant son.

The time of the second part is twenty years later during the early period of the regime of the young Louis XIV. D'Artagnan and his companions are as valiant and loyal in their guardianship of the new king as they were of his father. D'Artagnan solves the mystery of the man in the iron mask, outwits the cardinal and his conspirators, restores the rightful Louis to his throne, and goes to his grave with the baton of the Marechal of France upon his breast.

Lovers of the Dumas novels will find that the players in this picturization of the stories admirably fit the brilliant Frenchman's descriptions of his characters. Athos, Porthos and Aramis are played by Leon Bary, Stanley J. Sanford and Gino Corrado, ideal types for the swashbuckling young musketeers. Nigel de Brulier is the crafty, conspiring cardinal, and Lon Poff plays his fellow churchman Father Joseph. Ulrich Haupt is cast as the villainous de Rochefort, and the two Louis, father and son, are portrayed by Rolfo Sedan and William Bakewell. Charles Stevens is Planchet, the faithful servant of D'Artagnan, and Henry Otto is Master of Wardrobe. Marguerite de la Motte is once more Constance, to whom D'Artagnan gives the only love of his life, as she was in "The Three Musketeers." The treacherous Milady de Winter is played by Dorothy Revier, and Vera Lewis is Madame Veronne, the midwife. Belle Bennett plays Anne of Austria, Queen mother of the young Louis XIV.

In this final story of D'Artagnan, Mr. Fairbanks has made his most stupendous production. Months of preparation were spent in perfecting the historical accuracy of every minute detail. The sets for "The Iron Mask," erected in the United Artists studio, were the largest ever built for a picture, and thousands of extras were employed to carry out the atmosphere of seventeenth century France. Through the village streets and the courtyards of the palaces of the king ride D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos and Aramis, personifying the never dying spirit of romance and adventure.

Splendid Mystery

All lovers of good mystery: all lovers of good acting: all lovers of swift, pulsing action in moving pictures will enjoy seeing "The Canary Murder Case," the story which has won acclaim throughout the United States, playing at the Hogaku-za theatre this week, ac-

Canary, played by Louise Brooks, in the Paramount version of S. S. van Dine's "The Canary Murder Case" at the Hogaku-za.

D'Artagnan lives again in the person of Douglas Fairbanks who plays the leading role in "The Iron Mask," headliner at the Musashino-kan this week.



Below—The Mechanical age will bring no remedies for heartaches, according to Fritz Lang, Ufa director who shows his conception of A.D. 2000 in "Metropolis," billed at the Hogaku-za this week.



Forgets Romances In Screen Career

CLEVELAND, March 15—(U.S.S.)—Bitter with the memory of two broken romances, Elsa Fiach, the beautiful blonde movie actress from Mulhall and Miss MacKail, Miss Germany has nothing left but her public—and a nice Hollywood contract with First National.

KATE PRICE TO PLAY FILM MOTHER PART

Kate Price, the big Irish woman, will play Dorothy MacKail's mother in "Two Weeks Out," First National picture co-starring Jack Mulhall and Miss MacKail. Miss Price was last seen in a similar role with Alice White in "Show Girl."

Bebe Daniels, and Ben Lyon Linked in Latest Rumour

HOLLYWOOD, March 20—(U.S.S.)—The movie colony today buzzed with speculation engendered by the reported engagement of Hollywood's "most engaged" actress, Bebe Daniels, to Ben Lyon, cinema star. Uppermost in the minds of those who have watched Miss Daniels' scintillating career of romance is the question: "Will this betrothal end in wedding bells?"

Many there are along the celluloid boulevard who express skepticism, and declare they prefer to wait until the wedding invitations have been received before they will be convinced.

Wedded To Films

They point to Bebe's recent bout that she is already wedded to bachelorhood and business. The popular star has invested great sums of money in various business ventures, including apartment houses and office buildings, and devotes generous slices of her time to their operation.

And then, of course, Bebe has been engaged so often, matrimonially, that the announcement of a seventh romance does not necessarily create the certain prospect of a marriage.

According to her own confession—and it is hoped, she will write a book on the subject—Bebe's romantic affairs stretched over two decades, indeed, during the entire period of her climb to stardom. Not long ago her engagement to Charles Paddock, the "fastest human," was announced. Something happened and the fleet-footed Paddock was left at the tape in the matrimonial race.

Then there was Michael Arlen, internationally known writer of sophisticated novels. This engagement did not result in marriage because Bebe believed Arlen to have the disposition of a child and to be in need of a mother, rather than a wife.

Gilbert Failed

Shortly before that John Gilbert, great screen lover, entered the lists but he, too, failed to sweep the stunning Bebe to the altar. For, it must be remembered that Bebe Daniels is the Bachelor Girl of the screen world.

According to advance information received here, William Powell, in the role of Philo Vance, the great fictional detective created by the mysterious author, S. S. Van Dine, has a powerful role and handles it in a masterful way.

The story moves swiftly, surely, logically from the finding of the body of the slain woman in her apartment through the mystifying details of the perpetrator of the crime. Frederic James Smith in his review of this picture in Liberty says: "At last—a good screen detective story!"

Only a year ago S. S. Van Dine, under his real name of Willard Huntington Wright, wrote an analysis of crime fiction in which he said "the cinematograph has never been able to project a detective story." Oddly enough, it is Mr. Van Dine's own yarn, "The Canary Murder Case," that achieves the impossible.

Maybe you read "The Canary Murder Case" and know of the elaborate dexterity of the murder. If you did not, you will have to see the film to discover the real culprit. I wouldn't spoil your surprise. The Canary, otherwise a gold-digging Broadway revue darling, is found strangled in her apartment. The clues point in the general direction of six suspects. Van Dine's now celebrated sleuth, Philo Vance, subtly solves the identity of the murderer during a shrewdly managed poker game.

The film version sticks to the original pretty closely. True, the Canary is given added wickedness and Philo Vance is robbed of his former

Kabuki-za Theatre

Near Ginza
TOKYO
Tel. Kyobashi 3121-25

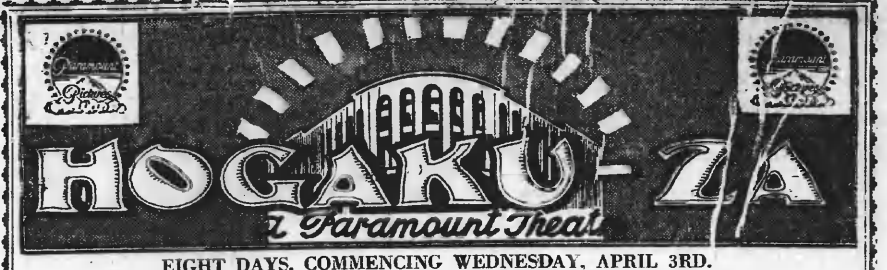
COMMENCING
Monday, April 1st, 1923

Curtain at 4 p.m.
1st and 2nd day at 3 p.m.

"DAITOKUJI"
"YORIE-TO-MASAKO"
"GA-NO-IWAI"
"YUGIRI-NO-SHI"
"CHIKAGOROKAWARA-NO-TATEHIKI"

ALL STAR CAST

Stalls and Dress Circles:
Yen 8.00, 5.00 and 3.50
Synopsis in English obtainable



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Iwamura Dancers
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— 3 —
"THE CANARY MURDER CASE"
WILLIAM POWELL
JAMES HANCOCK
LOUISE BROOKS
JEAN ARTHUR

3-2051



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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records
http://www.jahrc.jp

place during the reign of Louis XIII, when the four musketeers wield their swords in defence of their king and his infant son.

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In this final story of D'Artagnan, Mr. Fairbanks has made his most stupendous production. Months of preparation were spent in perfecting the historical accuracy of every minute detail. The sets for "The Iron Mask," erected in the United Artists studio, were the largest ever built for a picture, and thousands of extras were employed to carry out the atmosphere of seventeenth century France. Through the village streets and the courtyards of the palaces of the king ride D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos and Aramis, personifying the never dying spirit of romance and adventure.

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ing-Philo.
William Powell turns in a great performance of Vance. He lends a suave and sure hand to a character that would have eluded most other Hollywood actors. The rest of the cast is good to the last drop. The Paramount forces deserve their laurels for The Canary Murder Case. I give most of them to William Powell, who, I understand, had a lot to do with the working out of this film.

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MUSASHINO

SHINJUKU

8 DAYS FROM APRIL 3, 1929

A First National Picture
JOHNNY HINES and LOUISE LORRAINE

IN
"THE WRIGHT IDEA"

— ON THE STAGE —
"METROPOLIS"

Staged by MOTOO HATTA

A United Artists Picture
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN
"THE IRON MASK"

With Belle Bennett, Marguerite de la Motte, Vera Lewis,
William Bakewell, Nigel de Brulier Ulrich Haupt, Leon Barry.
Directed by ALLAN DWAN



NOW PLAYING
Musashino-kan
SHINJUKU
Denki-kan
ASAKUSA
Odeon-za
YOKOHAMA

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE



screen are linked in remembrance with a two-year love affair—an affair that ended in marriage, the marriage of her sweetheart to another woman.
Disillusioned, Miss Flach started for Hollywood, stopping off in Cleveland. Here she encountered a young man whom she had met in Europe. Romance followed, an engagement was announced, and the wedding day set.
She had found happiness again. Just work, always work—maybe, the beautiful German girl told her then, I can forget."



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Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday:—11:35 a.m., 3:10 p.m. and 6:45 p.m.
Other days:—1:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m.

and to the fact and realization of the Agent-General of reparations, Mr. Gilbert, as well as to a more intelligent realization of the facts involved by all the countries concerned, the nations involved are now treating the reparations issue as a common economic problem.

The resentment which was in Germany against the paying of such debts is now giving way to an appreciation that this seeming hardship confers its own benefits. The humorous paper, the *Kladderatsch* pictured a German (industry not so long ago as a child sitting on the floor with a plate of porridge into which a huge dog, the Dawes plan, had stuck its nose. "How can the child thrive when the dog takes all the food?" was the query asked. Such a picture is now giving way before the spectacle of a stalwart youth who, in order to meet the debts which an irresponsible ancestor left him, is straining every muscle to meet his due obligations. And, in the process, the youth, German industry, is acquiring such sinews of strength and discipline as he has never attained before. The reparations, no doubt, are a sore trial to many Germans but in another sense they constitute an element of strength to the nation.

For the payment of such immense sums as are involved would be impossible if it merely meant a drain on the capital of the country. Even though some of the bitterest of Germany's erstwhile enemies would rather have a Germany bled white, they have common sense enough to see now that only when the cow is kept healthy may more and more milk be expected of her.

Thus it was realized, largely through the efforts of Mr. Gilbert, that payment could hardly be made through cash settlements without seriously upsetting the economic and currency stability of Europe. German industry must be assisted to get on its feet in order to produce more wealth before further wealth could be taken out of Germany. This necessitated not only the encouragement of German foreign trade but also the payment of reparations by delivery in kind. Since it was the only way out of an otherwise economic riddle the former allies had to accept this method and, today, over fifty percent of Germany's payments are made in the form of her natural products or manufactured articles.

However, all is not such smooth going for Germany, and she felt constrained to ask last September for the setting up of a commission of experts for the reconsideration of reparations intimating that her capacity to pay more was practically ended however willing she might be to do so. In this connection it is interesting to note that the German Finance Minister recently gave to the Press some explanations as to the financial situation of the German Reich. He has specially emphasized the difficult position in which the German Treasury finds it-

self in an easy walking distance from the Urawa station.

Gleanings

An old schoolmaster seeing one of his pupils drowning in the sea near his home, plunged into the water without a moment's hesitation, and saved the lad. Such heroism has become rare in the present-day world where people put more value on their precious skin than that of others in all circumstances and at all times. —Yoroku.

The Government, says that, an "agreement" has been reached between Japan and China over the Nanking and Hankow incidents. We have never thought that a total surrender of one's position to that of another could be called an "agreement." —Chugai Shogyo.

Unpopularity of the Cabinet among the Press is lightly waved aside by a leader of the administration party. "That is their usual stock in trade," says he. He should be told that the Press is eager to appreciate worth.—JUL.

Mr. K. Nishihara, famous for the big loan to China which bears his name, was pliered of ¥400.00 on Monday. The money might as well be regarded by the victim as a loan. —Nichi Nichi.

dependence between the United States and Japan is such that trade flows naturally and inevitably between the two shores. It is the duty of our two peoples to keep these channels of prosperity clear and untrammelled, so that East and West alike shall be the better and the happier for the Pacific. The ocean was not placed there for us to quarrel over. The seas but join the nations they divide—this sea is here for our benefit and our advancement, by the communication to each other of our respective blessings. "I am convinced," the ambassador concludes, "that with the completion of reconstruction work, and the economic and financial rehabilitation of Japan, a volume of commodities never equalled before will cross the Pacific."

Comments

AMBASSADOR DEBUCHI'S ARTICLE

Help given by Americans in the rehabilitation of Japan following the earthquake in this country has profoundly affected the relations between the two nations, according to Katsuyi Debuschi, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States. In an article in the March Union Pacific Magazine.

"Just following the disaster," says the Ambassador, "in his article, 'America poured supplies and relief into the devastated districts, as if they had been inhabited by their own people. Nothing could have exceeded that profuse and sagaciously directed aid. It is not forgotten, and never will be, by my grateful countrymen."

"With the surplus of about seven million yen (\$2,500,000 normally) from the \$7,500,000 contributed through the American Red Cross, two great hospitals have been built, one in Tokyo and the other in Yokohama. The one in Yokohama was recently opened, and it was named Doal Kinen. 'Doal' means 'sympathy' and 'Kinen' means 'monument' or 'memorial'. The name therefore is a perpetual reminder of American sympathy and generosity in Japan's time of need."

"Ten years ago," he writes, "America accounted for about one-third of our foreign trade. Her share has gradually increased until, the year before last, it amounted to nearly one-half. It is a matter of mutual congratulation for our two countries that the greatest volume of trade that crosses the Pacific today is between us. Japan is the largest purchaser of American goods on the other side of the ocean while the United States, in turn, is her best customer."

"The experiences in the past prove that the economic inter-

dependence between the United States and Japan is such that trade flows naturally and inevitably between the two shores. It is the duty of our two peoples to keep these channels of prosperity clear and untrammelled, so that East and West alike shall be the better and the happier for the Pacific. The ocean was not placed there for us to quarrel over. The seas but join the nations they divide—this sea is here for our benefit and our advancement, by the communication to each other of our respective blessings. "I am convinced," the ambassador concludes, "that with the completion of reconstruction work, and the economic and financial rehabilitation of Japan, a volume of commodities never equalled before will cross the Pacific."

GOD'S JUDGMENT; MAN'S CRUELTY

The district in northwest Kansu centering at Sining, north of the Yellow River, and not so far from the Tibetan border, has sent a telegraphic appeal to the China International Famine Relief Commission in Peking, concluding with these words: "We dread to think what will happen if help does not come." Signed: Kokonor Chinese and foreign famine relief commission. Rain has not fallen for a few years, the telegram says. Crops have failed. "Grain has been exhausted, food is finished and the people are reduced to poverty. All surrounding places rely on Sining for supplies; how can help be given at such a time and how can lives be saved?"

The telegram relates the ravages of bandits—"Thousands of people have been killed, many houses burned, had it not been for the quick action and wisdom of the national official here, Suen Men-chuen, in sending troops the whole city of Tangar would have been wiped out. Thus God's judgment and man's cruelty has reduced the district to extreme poverty. Now the time for sowing has come. Alas, there is no seed grain. All fear the future. We, the members of the committee in Sining, seek to do something for the suffering people. We plead for help."

Magistrate: "Do you mean to say that which a physical wreck as your husband gave you that black eye?" Plaintiff: "Your worship, I wasn't a physical wreck until I gave me the black eye."

These facts, coupled with the recollections of my visit to Macao, roused my suspicions, but I had no evidence which justified me in interfering, or even in calling the attention of the Japanese Government to the case. Next day, the commander-in-chief of our merchant ships in the harbour sent to the Consulate to say that two men had swum off to his ship, and that the tale they told made him think that the Peruvian barque was a slave. I sent for the men, and on interrogating them, learnt that they were coolies from Macao, that three or four of their mates had jumped overboard, that two had committed suicide on board, and that the two men who had been sent back by the British Consul a day or two before had been cruelly flogged. The next thing I heard was that half-a-dozen of the coolies had escaped from the ship, had swum ashore during the night and that an armed boat's crew from the country, and captured me, I began to see my way, and knowing that the relations between the Japanese and the Chinese Governments were strained—indeed, diplomatic relations were suspended on account of the Formosa difficulty—it occurred to me that there was an opportunity of striking an effective blow at the Macao trade in coolies and at the same time enabling Japan to do a friendly act towards China.

Consultation

"So I went to see the English Charge d'Affaires, the Minister being absent—who agreed with me that something might be done, stipulating, however, that as intricate questions of international law might arise, I should undertake the coaching of the Japanese. We then went to make a friendly call on old Soegima (sic), the Minister of Foreign Affairs, feeling pretty certain he would mention the affair, if only to ask me a little advice. We found His Excellency in a high state of irritation at the violation by the Peruvian captain of Japanese territory in landing an armed crew, and also the answer which that individual had sent to his polite remonstrance. He showed us the latter of the captain of the Maria Luz, which stated the writer to be a Commander in the Naval Service of Peru, and that he considered himself justified in sending an armed force on shore to apprehend deserters. Soegima (sic) then asked what international law might have to say on the matter. I briefly explained the law to him, and suggested that Japan had now an opportunity of asserting herself as a new member of the Comity of Nations.

Japan Acts

"The old gentleman warmed up at this, and asked the Charge if, in the event of the Government taking action, the British Minister would support it, which he was assured he would do. I suggested that he should immediately answer the captain's insolent note, and as he was evidently at a loss what to say, I sat down and drafted a polite request to know whether it was as a man-of-war or as a merchant vessel that he had sought the hospitality of Japanese waters, observing that if it was in the former character he had forfeited the usual courtesies, and if in the latter he had failed to report his ship. This brought another defiant and imperious letter. I advised then, that a gunboat should be sent to ascertain the real character of the vessel. This responsibility Soegima did not like to take until he had consulted his colleagues, and he

"I confess the action of the Corps Diplomatique took me by surprise, for the protest was signed by all, with the exception of the English Charge d'Affaires and the American Consul-General, who declined to have anything to do with it until he knew more of the facts, and this although his Minister had requested him to sign it. In the protest allusion was made to the principles of international law and the courtesy due to traders of foreign nationalities. This enabled the Japanese to request in the most honeyed language, I could express myself in, to be furnished with somewhat more precise than an allusion to general principles, and to express a hope that the acts of discourtesy which had been hinted at would be pointed out, winding up with a clear statement of the facts and begging for a further expression of opinion, which it is needless to say was not forthcoming. The Portuguese Consul was at the same time politely asked, if he would, as he seemed inclined to protect the Peruvian vessel and her captain—assume on the part of his Government the responsibility of her conduct and justify whatever might be the result of an enquiry into her cargo and into the conduct of her Commander. This he declined, but foolishly threatened the Japanese with the displeasure of his Government in respect of the interference of the trade between Portugal and Peru. This was exactly what I wanted him to do, and therefore I invited him, as an interested party, to vigilantly watch the proceedings.

The Evidence

"Sufficient evidence had now been obtained. According to the Peruvian version the Chinese on board were 'Free Emigrants', and it was also proved that some five or six had thrown themselves overboard and had been drowned rather than proceed on the voyage, and that those who had escaped to the land had been recaptured and brutally flogged. No mention of these facts appeared in the ship's log. All of the Chinese claimed the protection of the Japanese Government and begged to be brought before the authorities and released. A request was made to the Captain that they should be allowed to land, and state their grievances to the authorities. The Peruvian refused. On which, at my suggestion, the Government ordered him to bring them on shore, and he still refusing, sent a gunboat towing sampans to bring them off. This offended the representative of the Peruvian Navy and he mustered his crew armed to the teeth, himself appeared in a gorgeous uniform, and dared the captain of the gunboat to come on board, which that officer promptly did, having first informed him that if a shot was fired by any of his crew he must take the consequences. The Chinese then went on board the sampans which brought them on shore, and they were comfortably lodged in barracks.

A Little Bit of Bluff

"Old Soegima and the Prime Minister showed pluck, but their colleagues began to get frightened, especially when the Portuguese Consul-General produced a telegram purporting to come from the Peruvian Government stating that it was about to send a fleet to Japan. Whether this document was forged or not I do not know, as only a copy of it was produced. I happened, however, to have read in the newspapers that there was a little revolution going on in Peru, and that the Chilean Government had taken umbrage at something that had been done by the former State. I thought, therefore, it was unlikely that the former country would at such a juncture deprive itself of the service of its navy, besides which the Japanese were well able to hold their own.

Kidnapped

"On a preliminary investigation

Moriguchi Gentazemon, retainer of the Lord of Sanuki—Koshro Matsumoto. Tauchiya Nakki, another retainer of the same Lord—Kanya Morita. Suganoya, Nakki's wife—Shikaku Nakamura. Ryonen, a priest—Kozo Onore. Botaro, son of Tauchiya Genpachi, who was assassinated by Gentazemon—Shonosuke Sawamura. Otsuji, Botaro's nurse—Baiko Onore.

Outline of Tale

The outline of the story is as follows: Tauchiya Genpachi was a fine swordsman, but on the eve of his departure for Kamakura to attend a grand fencing contest to be held there, was assassinated by his friend and colleague Moriguchi Gentazemon who was jealous of his uncommon skill in fencing and of his possible advancement at Kamakura. Bereft of his father and becoming an orphan, Botaro was, through the warm sympathy of Tauchiya Nakki, his father's bosom friend, and his wife, entrusted to the safe keeping of the abbot of the Chidoji temple at Shido no ura in Sanuki province. The boy who had sworn eternal vengeance on the murderer of his father, the Captain of the Maria Luz was asked if he had any of the so-called 'Servicio Contratos' and whether he had agreed with the Chinese passengers for their passage to Peru. He declined to give any information, but indignantly asserted that he had been freighted by the Macao authorities at the request of the Peruvian Government. This was unpleasant news for the Portuguese Consul, and I did not believe it was true. Ample evidence was given of the treatment of the Chinese, of the suicides and floggings. Not one of the so-called free emigrants had a contract in his possession, or had ever seen one, and they all declared that they had been kidnapped. As I was unwilling that the Japanese should act too high-handedly, I suggested that they should waive a judicial investigation and decision by a Japanese tribunal and refer the whole matter to a mixed tribunal to be constituted by the Mikado and the Japanese Government, and the American Consul-General, to which the Government agreed, and a circular dispatch was written informing the Corps Diplomatique of this concession.

A Diplomatic Triumph

"The investigation lasted three days, and resulted in a decision that the Chinese passengers were free to continue their voyage or to accept the offer of the Japanese Government to send them back to China. This they all elected to do, and the Japanese Government wrote to Peking informing the authorities of the course pursued, volunteering at the same time at my suggestion, at their own cost to send the kidnapped coolies to any port the Chinese Government would name. This brought about a complimentary reply, in which the Mikado was informed that the Emperor proposed sending a special envoy to Yeddo to express his thanks for the energetic action of His Majesty and to reestablish friendly relations.

Moral Results

"So far Sir Edmund Hornby. In the translation of the play printed in the Times last Sunday, one of the characters is 'Frederick Dickens, an attorney'. This personage was Mr. F. V. Dickens, who acted in the defence of the Peruvian captain. In Black's Young Japan, the account of the Maria Luz case ends with a statement of the effect on the Japanese mind of the ingenious defence set up by Mr. Dickens, who produced in Court the form of 'contract' it was customary for helpless women to sign when sold as geisha or prostitutes. A translation of this contract is reproduced in Young Japan. Mr. Dickens lost his case, but the nature of his defence made due impression on the Japanese of that day, and led to reform (at least in law), for it was obvious that the Government of Japan could not condemn in others what they themselves practiced—human slavery.

investments has been encouraged. We believe that this tendency should be welcomed, as it may serve to fill the present deficits in our banking system. **BOND REDEMPTION SYSTEM.** HOCHI—National bonds are yearly increasing, and the total issue of bonds now reaches ¥3,000,000,000. While the bills for purchasing private railways and giving aid to the Yokohama Steamship Company was rejected at the recent Diet session, the total issue of national bonds in the present fiscal year will be more than ¥200,000,000. Furthermore the issues reaching more than ¥300,000,000 have to be redeemed during the present year, and the new issues of a similar amount have to be made in order to redeem the old issues. But at the end of the present fiscal year the total issues of national bonds will easily reach ¥5,000,000,000.

According to the present system of the national bond redemption, yearly more than 115/10,000 of the total bond issue, and one-fourth of the surplus of the previous year are to be applied to the redemption of national bonds. But this amount available for the redemption is always much smaller than the total issues of national bonds made in the year. Thus naturally it is the total issue of national bonds which is yearly increasing. While the redemption fund is so small, it is now about twenty percent of the total annual national expenditure.

When we look at this situation we realize the importance of adjusting our national bond issues, but on the contrary the government is only interested in starting new enterprises and forming reckless budgets. The financial prospect of the nation is thus becoming very gloomy. We have to prevent further issues of national bonds, and at the same time, increase the fund to be applied to the redemption of bonds. We have been insisting upon reducing the amount of our bond issues to the smallest possible figure, so that our bond situation might be improved. We believe that now is the moment for considering means of redeeming our bonds.

The bill for transferring the land and business profit taxes has been left undecided by the House of Peers, and because of their shelving we have a very favorable financial development. Because the tax transfer plan has not materialized, there will be caused a surplus of ¥11,000,000 in 1929 and 1930, of ¥87,000,000 in 1931, and of ¥77,000,000 every year after 1932, under the present financial program of the government. This surplus is an unexpected surplus, and we demand that these surpluses will be applied to redeeming national bonds. On the other hand, only such issues of national bonds that have already been approved should be permitted to be made and for redeeming the past issues, the above mentioned surplus should be yearly added to the ordinary redemption funds. When this plan is adopted, the people will be able to redeem national bonds without paying any extra son.

The increase of national bond issues will have a very serious effect upon the financial condition of the country, and if they are issued without any restriction, our children will bear huge burdens on account of the enormous amount of national bonds. The future effect of such a reckless national bond issue policy is very clear. We may be able to bear the burden if such issues of bonds are made under important necessities or for urgent purposes, but if more issues are to be made under normal circumstances and no step is taken to redeem them, the nation will suffer. Fortunately by the reflection of the tax transfer plan, we have found an unexpected surplus in our national financial program, and this amount should be applied to redeeming our national bonds. At this opportune moment we propose that the government should establish its fundamental policy of redeeming national bonds.

An order for cotton-mills in value of £100 has been secured of Fiat Bros of the British now in Russia.