

ニシテ總テ此等州政府管理ノ産業ニ制限条件ヲ附シ日本人ヲ排除シ得ベキモノトセバ日本人ハ事実上B・C・州ニ住居シ能ハザルニ至ル可ク條約ノ精神ハ全ク蹂躪セラル可シト論ジ各判事ノ一人ハ初メ日加條約ハ移民法及 North America Act ノ精神ニ照シテ考慮セラルベキモノナリトノ見地ヨリB・C・州ノ立法ヲ是認スルニ傾ケルモノノ如ク質問ヲ連発セルガ後半其論調ノ稍緩和セルヲ見タリ十六日午前B・C・州検事総長「フアリス」ハ「ウィルソン」ノ引証セル「ブライドン、ケース」ト本件トノ間ニハ著シキ差異アルヲ述べ領政府ノ一般の権限ハ州政府ノ所属財産管理ニ關スル絶対的權利ヲ剝奪スル能ハズト主張シ州政府ガ其ノ所属財産ヲ任意ニ管理処分シ得可キコト一個人ノ場合ト何等異ナル無シトノ議論ヲ反覆セルガ判事ノ一人ヨリ You cannot treat the Crown as a private person. ト突込マレ其他各判事ヨリ鋭キ質問ヲ受ケ答弁屢々行キ詰レリ

次デB・C・州側弁護士「リッチー」ハ最早多ク論ズベキ余地ナシト述べ唯 North America Act ニ於テ lands belonging to the province ナル文句ヲ用ヒアルハ當時ノ事情ニ鑑ミ極メテ注意スベキ点ナルヲ述べB・C・州ガ今回ノ如キ立法ヲナスコトナク当局大臣ノ政策ニ基ク行政行為トシテ之ヲ行フ場合ニハ條約違反ノ問題ハ起ラザルベシ然ルニ同様ノ結果ヲ生ズル閣令若シクハ法律ヲB・C・州ガ制定スルノ権限ナシトハ理解スルヲ得ズトノ趣旨ヲ陳述セルノミニテ弁論ヲ終レリ
首席判事ハ三週間以内ニ各弁護士ヨリ「メモランダム」ヲ提出スベキコトヲ求メ来年二月第一火曜日ニ裁定ヲ下スベキ旨ヲ述べ閉廷セリ
同夜「タツパー」ト会谈ノ際同氏ハ unanimous judgment ヲ受クベキコト疑ヒナシト語レリ本電事件經過大要ト共ニ在米大使ヘ郵報セリ
在晚香港領事ヘ転電セリ

事項九 「オーストラリア」移民關係雜纂

三六七 一月六日 在米國幣原大使ヨリ
内田外務大臣宛(電報)

日本移民其他太平洋問題ニ關スル濠洲高等弁務官ノ紐育ニ於ケル談話新聞記事大要報告ノ件

第八号 (一月七日接受)

往電第六号ニ関シ

目下紐育市「ゴダム、ホテル」ニ滞在中ノ濠洲「ハイコンミッショナー」「マルクシエルデン」ガ紐育「トリビューン」記者ニ語レル所トシテ十二月二十九日ノ同紙ニ掲載セラレタル記事大要左ノ通り

濠洲カ屢々日本移民ノ渡來スルヲ防止センカ為喜ンテ米國ト取極又ハ結合ヲ為スヘキコト疑ナシ然レトモ濠洲及他ノ四英領ノ關係スヘキ國際的取極ハ總テ英國政府ヲ通シテ之ヲ為ササルヘカラス濠洲ハ日本移民問題其他太平洋問題ニシテ「アングロ、サクソン」人種共通ノ利害アル事項ニ關シ米國ト了解ヲ遂ケンカ為ニハ濠洲カ英帝國會議ニ於テ有

九 「オーストラリア」移民關係雜纂 三六七 三六八

スル總テノ勢力ヲ傾注スヘシ亞細亞移民問題ハ米國及英領地兩者ニ對シ同一ノ關係ヲ有ス「ロッヂ」及濠洲首相最近ノ言ハ亞細亞移民問題カ太平洋ヲ圍繞スル「アングロ、サクソン」諸國全体ヲ益スル様解決セラルヘキ基礎ニ付此等諸邦カ互ニ暗中摸索ヲ為シツツアルコトヲ証スルモノナリ英國ハ勿論「ロッヂ」ノ提議ニ賛成スヘシ抑モ亞細亞移民問題カ亞細亞人及「アングロ、サクソン」人双方ニ利益アル様解決シ得サルノ理ナシ而シテ濠洲人ハ如何ナル人種ニ對シテモ挑発的態度ヲ執ルモノニアラズ濠洲ハ「ロッヂ」カ支持シタル方針ニ依リ追テ米國議會ノ議ニ上ルコトアルヘキ問題ノ發展ニ多大ノ興味ヲ有スルモノナリ
在英大使及在紐育總領事ヘ転電セリ

三六八 一月二十四日 在シドニー玉木總領事代理ヨリ
内田外務大臣宛

人種問題ニ關シ連邦議員ノヒューズ總理大臣攻撃ノ投書及之ガ評論掲載ノ新聞切拔送付ノ件

附屬書 右新聞切抜

公第八号

(二月二十三日接受)

大正十年一月二十四日

在シドニー

総領事代理 玉木 勝次郎 (印)

外務大臣伯爵 内田 康哉殿

人種問題ニ関シ連邦議員ノ「ヒュース」総理大臣

攻撃ニ関スル件

「ヒュース」総理大臣ハ自己ノ率ユル国民党員中ニモ敵ヲ有スルコトハ曩ニ及報告置候処別紙国民党員「フアウラー」氏ノ人種問題ニ関シ同大臣ヲ攻撃シタル新聞投書及右ニ関スルメルボルン新聞 Argus ノ評論切抜及御送附候間御査閲相成度此段及報告候 敬具

(附屬書)

一月十八日附アーガス紙切抜

ヒュース総理大臣攻撃ノフアウラー氏投書及アーガス紙ノ評

論

フアウラー氏投書

THE "ARGUS".

the voice." I happen to know something of the honesty, the earnestness, and the deep patriotism which were behind the voice in the person of him who used it.

Mr. Fisher's historic pledge of "the last man and the last shilling" meant, I feel sure, that when the necessity for conscription came there would have been no shirking by him of responsibility in the way which Mr. Hughes adopted. With Mr. Fisher in power there would have been no lamentable conscription referenda. He would have taken the honourable and effective course adopted by the Governments of the Mother Country, by Canada, and New Zealand, and Australia would have been spared the stigma placed upon it by Mr. Hughes

With Mr. Fisher at the head of our affairs the sadly thinned ranks of the Australian army would not have called in vain for reinforcements from the quarter of a million of able-bodied men whom Mr.

Melbourne.

18th January, '21.

MR. HUGHES'S RECORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,—To those who have watched the course of Federal politics during the last few years with a fair amount of intelligence, the eulogy pronounced upon Mr. Hughes by Mr. Bruce at Dandenong will have been read with mixed feelings of amusement and amazement.

For myself, having noted it and attempted to surmise, more or less unsuccessfully, what is behind it, I should have left it at that for the present, had not Mr. Bruce in his desire to acclaim Mr. Hughes, gone out of his way to depreciate my friend, Mr. Fisher, the ex-Prime Minister. For the war policy carried out by the Labour party under Mr. Fisher the credit is given by Mr. Bruce to Mr. Hughes. "His was the hand," says Mr. Bruce, Fisher was "only

Hughes allowed to shirk their obligations of Australian citizenship. The war record of Mr. Hughes forsooth? His vainglorious war talk would fill many thick volumes; as for his actions, Mr. Bruce would have been better advised to have let the blue mould of oblivion cover them as thickly as possible.

The Dandenong gathering was told by Mr. Bruce that Mr. Hughes's success at the Peace Conference in connection with the "White Australia" policy was one of the most wonderful achievements in history. Presumably this refers to Mr. Hughes's attitude towards the Japanese delegates. Future Australian commentators will probably substitute the word "mischievous" for "wonderful." Eighteen months ago, in an attempt to enlighten the people of Australia on this all-important matter, I dealt with it in a pamphlet at greater length than is possible here. Let me repeat, however, that the Japanese at that conference never challenged, either directly

or indirectly, our White Australia policy, and whatever danger threatens it to-day is due to Mr. Hughes's makebelieve of defending. His attitude to the Japanese delegates was tactless. It certainly enabled him to pose, on his return to the Commonwealth, as the champion of White Australia; but, unfortunately, it is no exaggeration to say that, as may be gathered from Japanese sources, he is responsible for a feeling in Japan of unfriendliness towards Australia which may bear bitter fruit in the future.

Mr. Hughes is claimed by Mr. Bruce as the man who is keeping the Nationalist party together. Mr. Bruce must have very little faith in the Nationalist cause if he thinks, as he says, that it must tumble to pieces should Mr. Hughes cease to lead it. There are not a few besides the writer, and the number is rapidly increasing, who hold that the reckless dictatorship of Mr. Hughes is a source of weakness rather than strength to his party. Sooner or later

this leadership will come to an end, but whenever it does I pity the man who undertakes the job of reducing the chaotic affairs, and particularly the finances of the country, to order. "After me the deluge," Mr. Hughes is reported to have said not long ago when in one of his cynical moods, and of a truth a deluge is following in the wake of this stormy petrel which threatens to lay the National party, if not the Commonwealth, in ruins.—Yours, &c.,

J.M. FOWLER.

House of Representatives Jan. 17.

アーガズ紙の譯註

TEH "ARGUS".

Melbourne.

18th January, '21,

Mr. Fowler, M.H.R., has for some time displayed a animosity towards Mr. Hughes, and the criticism by him published this morning is to be discounted.

stepping fair comment when he suggests that if another member holds a more favourable opinion of the Prime Minister than he does there is something "behind it."

~~~~~

三六九 一月二十五日 渡辺長崎県知事ヨリ  
内田外務床次内務各大臣宛

濠洲ニ於ケルビュース派始メ各政党ノ排日政  
策及木曜島ノ本邦移民近況並香港地方ノ家賃  
値上問題等ニ関スル聞込ニ付報告ノ件

外高秘第九八号 (一月二十九日接受)

大正十年一月二十五日

長崎県知事 渡邊 勝三郎

外務大臣伯爵 内田 康哉殿

内務大臣 床次 竹二郎殿

濠洲其他ノ地方ニ於ケル状況ニ関スル件

濠洲各港ヨリ馬尼拉香港ヲ經テ本月二十三日午前九時管下  
長崎ニ入港シタル汽船安芸丸事務長外二名ノ船客ニ就キ同  
地方ノ状況探聞スルニ左記ノ通りニ付御参考迄及報告候也

記

On its merits the case made out by Mr. Fowler will not bear examination. The two points upon which Japanese and Australian policies ran counter to each other were the control of the islands south of the equator and "White Australia." On both of these Mr. Hughes undoubtedly spoke for Australia. If Mr. Fowler has been observing popular discussion in the United States, he will have seen that the Australian watchfulness with regard to the southern Pacific islands is being compared very favourably with the lack of interest displayed by the United States representatives in the future of the islands farther north. On the White Australia policy Mr. Hughes adopted the line least calculated to give offence. As he said in the House of Representatives, it was not a question of the inferiority or superiority of either races, but of fundamental differences between the two races. Mr. Fowler is, of course, entitled to criticise Mr. Hughes, but he is surely over-

一、濠洲ニ於テ日本人及日本ノ最モ注意警戒セサルヘカラサル問題トシテハ彼ノ「ヒュース」一派ノ政策ハ勿論政黨皆悉ク従前同様白濠主義ヲ堅持唱道シ有色人種殊ニ日本人ノ排斥ニ努メツツアルハ事実ナリ然ルニ最近幾分之力緩和ヲ見ルニ到レルカ其理由ニ就テハ的確ニ言明スル能ハサルモ同一派カ仏、米、英政治家ノ為随使セラレタルヲ氣付キシカ或ハ又日本労働者ヲ希望セル資本家ノ術策ニ制肘セラレタル故ニアラズヤト信ゼラル然レトモ元来濠洲ノ根本政策カ労働者ヲ基礎トセル關係アル以上到底利益ノ違ニ日本人ニ轉移スル如キハ不可能事ナルヘク思料セラル

一、同地方ニハ日本人側ノ言論機關ナキ為在留邦人ノ不利実ニ大ナルモノアリ殊ニ其ノ關係ハ如何ニ正論ヲ我邦人間ニ於テ發表スルモ悉ク排斥セラレ輿論ヲ喚起スル能ハサリシカ最近同地新聞「サン」「モーニング」「ヘラルド」「デイリー」、テレグラフ等ノ諸紙カ從來ノ態度ヲ一變シ対日記事稍穏和のニ出ルニ至レルモ斯種主張カ果シテ真意ノ發露ナリヤ否ヤ彼等カ從來ノ主義ヲ放擲セリト思料セラルヘキ事実ナキト又一面放擲シ能ハサル国民性ヲ

シテ彼等資本家カ如斯行為ヲ敢テシツツアルハ要スルニ日本移民カ容易ニ帰国スル能ハサルト英本国官憲ノ斯種取締視線ノ及ハサルモノアルトニ基因セサルヤト思料セラレツツアリト云フ

一、香港地方ハ別ニ問題トシテ數フヘキモノナキモ本邦人ノ大打撃ヲ被リツツアルハ英國人ノ家賃値上ナルカ昨年五六月頃迄ハ六七十円位ノ家屋ヲ最近三百円位ヲ要求シ剩ヘ三四千円ノ敷金ヲ請求シ若シ肯セサルトキハ立退キヲ命シ而カモ其ノ命ニ服セサランカ警察沙汰トスルカ如キ苛酷ナル措置ニ出テツツアル結果邦人ハ其私人タルト会社タルトヲ問ハス頗ル苦境ニ陥リツツアリ而シテ如斯値上ヲ実行セルハ戦後英米其他各国人ノ同地来往者多數ニ上レルニ基因スルナランモノ一面彼等英國人カ本邦人ヲ家屋責トシ自然同地退去ヲ無余議セシムヘキ陋策ニ出テシモノナリト云フ

三七〇 二月四日 在シドニー玉木総領事代理ヨリ  
内田外務大臣宛（電報）

クウインズランド州首相排日演説報告ノ件

第二五号 (二月五日接受)

九 「オーストラリア」移民関係雑纂 三七〇

有スル点ヨリ觀ルモ多大ノ疑問ナキヲ得ス

一、木曜島ニハ日本移民七百名位在住セルカ彼等ノ総テ英國資本家ニ使役セラレ真珠海鼠ノ採捕ニ従事シツツアリ然ルニ客年来ノ不景氣ハ前掲海産物ノ値段ニ影響ヲ与ヘ昨年七八月頃ヨリ半値段位ニ低下セルト荷動キ抄々シカラサルトニ依リ移民ノ收得少額トナリ遂ニ昨年来資本家側ニ向ヒ月給値上ノ要求ヲ為シタル趣ナルカ幾分其ノ容ルル所トナレルモ右ハ要求ノ二三分ニ過キサル額ナリシ結果不滿裡ニ就業ヲ繼續シ居レルカ其多クハ帰国ノ意思アリ從テ現状ノ儘推移センカ或ハ本年五六月迄ノ間ニ日本移民ノ數ハ半減スルニ到ルヘキカト云フ

同地方移民等ノ大ニ苦痛トセルハ日本領事ノ遠隔地ニ在勤スルコトニシテ何事モ総テ移民一同カ結束解決ニ努力セサル可カラサル不便アリ現ニ前掲値上運動ヲ為セル場合ノ如キ領事ノ力ヲ藉ル能ハサリシ為不利ナル結果ヲ余議ナクセラレタル事実アリ

尚同資本家ハ日本移民ノ手ヲ煩ハスニアラサレハ就業シ能ハサルモノアルヲ以テ之カ処遇ニ就キ深甚ナル注意ヲ払ハサルヘカラサルニ拘ハラス却テ酷使スル傾向アリ而

「クインズランド」総理大臣 E. G. Theodore 〆昨日「ブリスベン」労働組合総会席上ニ於テ大要左ノ如キ演説ヲ為シタル由ナリ

濠洲ハ亜細亞人ニ依リ威喝セラレ居ルコトハ余リ多クノ濠洲人ニ依リ自覺セラレ居ラサルカ如キモ右ノ危険ハ単ニ想像ニ止ラスシテ事実ナリ仏蘭西人ハ白濠主義ヲ嘲笑ナシ居レルモ濠洲ハ此主義ヲ維持スル為メ将来必ス亜細亞人ノ侵入ニ対シ戦ハサルヘカラサルトキ来ルヲ覚悟セサルヘカラス而シテ濠洲ノ敵タルヘキ亜細亞人トハ誰ゾ日本ニ外ナラサルナリ責任アル地位ニアル人ハ亜細亞ノ威喝ヲ説クニ当リ日本ノ憤慨ヲ恐レ之ヲ指名スルヲ憚ルヲ常トスルモ凡ソ事ノ真相ヲ吐露スル為ニハ淡泊ナラサルヘカラサルヲ以テ予ハ濠洲ノ敵ヲ日本ナリト呼フヲ憚ラサルナリ云々

同氏ハ客年「クインズランド」州公債募集ノ為メ英國ヘ渡航ノ途中米国ニテ排日の記事ヲ供給シ同国及当地排日新聞ヲ喜ハセシコトアリ  
在英大使ヘ転電セリ

三七二 二月四日 在シドニー玉木総領事代理ヨリ  
内田外務大臣宛（電報）

本邦人濠洲不法入国ニ関スル新聞記事ハ虚構

説ニ過ギザル由報告ノ件

別電 二月七日在シドニー玉木総領事代理宛内田外務

大臣宛電報第一七号

根拠ナキ排日宣伝ヲ警告セル言説ニ関シ玉木総領

事代理新聞記者会見ノ模様報告ノ件

第一六号

（二月五日接受）

客年機密公第一六号拙信添付本邦人濠洲不法入国ニ関スル  
当地新聞記事ニ関シ濠洲政府ハ本月二日右取調ノ結果ヲ發  
表セルカ右ハ機ニ四名ノ不法入国者ヲ発見セルノミニシテ  
右ニ関スル新聞記事ハ全ク根拠無キ虚構説ニ過ギサリシ由  
ナリ尚前記拙信添付覚書中ニ記載セル中柴ナル者ハ右取調  
中不法入国者ヲ擁護スル為他人ノ旅券ヲ利用セシメタル事  
発見セラレ退去ヲ命セラレタリ目下同人ヨリ寛大取扱方歎  
願書ヲ提出中ナルモ大概許可ノ見込無シ

（別電）

二月七日在シドニー玉木総領事代理宛内田外務大臣宛電報

第一七号

根拠ナキ排日宣伝ヲ警告セル言説ニ関シ玉木総領事代理新聞  
記者会見ノ模様報告ノ件

第一七号 別電

（二月八日接受）

冒頭ニ於テ往電第一六号ノ事実ヲ拳ケ其ノ全ク排日宣伝家  
ノ根拠ナキ虚構説ナリシ事及其ノ他数多ノ排日記事ガ本邦  
ノ濠洲ニ対スル野心ヲ説ケルモ何レモソノ証拠ヲ与ヘズ單  
ニ日本ヲ誣フルモノニ過ギザル事ガ近頃濠洲政府ニヨリ發  
表セラレタリト玉木総領事代理ガ重ナル排日記事ヲ引証シ  
テ指摘シタル後大要左ノ通り述べタリ

以上ノ如ク日本ガ濠洲ニ対シ野心ヲ抱ケルモノナリト断ジ  
又ハ明言セラレタル事ハ屢々見聞スル所ナルガ何故ニ斯ル  
根拠ナキ且ツ惡意アル妄説ヲ敢テセルカヲ了解スルハ頗ル  
困難ニシテ二十世紀ニ於ケル一大奇蹟ナリト云ハザル可カ  
ラズ排日宣伝家ハ彼等ノ言ニ反スル幾多ノ実例アルニ拘ラ  
ズ其ノ実例ガ日本ノ正義正道ヲ立証スルモノナル時ハ自己  
ノ良心ノ呵責ヲ避クル為殊更ニ良心ノ門戸ヲ鎖ザシ所謂見  
テ見又振ヲナス輩ナルヲ以テ彼等ニ対シテハ論理ヲ以テス  
ルモ将又事実ヲ以テ立証スルモ何等ノ利キ目ナキモ目下之  
等ノ輩ガ横行スル時ニ当リ真ニ濠洲ノ将来ヲ憂フル善良ナ

本ハ決シテ濠洲ニ取り恐ル可キモノニ非ズシテ反対ニ最モ  
友情深キ同盟国ナルヲ証スルニ足ルコトハ之ヲ断言シテ憚  
ラズ余ハ濠洲人ガ広ク世界ノ外交ニ目ヲ通シ排日宣伝家ニ  
依リ濠洲ノ将来ヲ誤ラルルガ如キ事ナキヲ希望ス（茲ニ最  
近 London 新聞電報ト Admiral Reginald Henderson 及  
London Observer 主筆ノ説ガ何レモ日本ノ反感又ハ敵意  
ヲ挑発スルノ英国ニ不利益ニシテ且ツ危険ナルヲ指摘セル  
コトヲ引証セリ）最後ニ日英同盟ニ反対スル濠洲人ニ述ベ  
度キハ真ニ濠洲ガ日本ノ侵略ヲ恐ルルナラバ日本ガ濠洲ノ  
敵タル代リニ最モ忠実ナル友邦タラントスル日英同盟条約  
程濠洲ニ取り都合良キ条約他ニ在リヤ云々

註 本電ハ二月四日玉木総領事代理ガシドニー、モーニン  
グ、ヘラルド紙代表者トノ会見ニ於テ陳述シタル所ヲ同  
新聞ガ記事トシテ掲載シタルモノノ概要ナリ

三七二 三月十九日

在シドニー玉木総領事代理ヨリ  
内田外務大臣宛（電報）

クウィンスランド州ニ於テ糖業従事ノ本邦人  
ニ対スル差別待遇取消方關係官憲ニ依頼等ノ  
為フォクソールノ出張許可方稟請ノ件

第三八号

(三月十九日接受)

「クインズランド」ニ於テ本邦砂糖糖畑労働者カ有色人種タルノ故ヲ以テ支邦人其他ノ東洋人ト同様労働ヲ禁止セラレ或ハ制限セラレ居ルコトハ大正八年七月十五日附機密公第一九号往信ノ通りナルカ同信添付当方抗議書ニ対シテハ未タ何等ノ回答ナキノミナラズ其後益々有色人排斥熱激烈トナリ昨年ヨリハ有色人ノ四十五「エーカー」以上ノ砂糖糖畑耕作労働ニ従事スルヲ禁止セル外新聞紙ノ報ズル所ニ依レバ同州労働組合ハ本月末「ブリスベン」ニテ開カルヘキ砂糖糖業會議ニ於テ更ニ苛酷ナル有色人排斥案ヲ提出スヘシト云フ

同地方ニ於ケル排日熱ノ激烈ナルハ往電第一五号同州首相ノ無責任ナル演説ニ照スモ其ノ一端ヲ窺知シ得ヘク從ツテ当方ノ人道上ノ立場ヨリスル抗議カ効ヲ奏スルヤ否ヤハ疑問トスル所ナルモ最善ノ努力ヲナス必要アリ旁々 Cairns 日本人会ノ願出モアリ右會議以前ニ於テ同州産業仲裁裁判所長其ノ他ノ関係官憲ヲ親シク訪問シ本邦労働者ノ区別的待遇取除キ方依頼スルト同時ニ同州政府ニ対シ更ニ抗議書ヲ提出シ之ヲ説明ナシ置ク必要アリト思考スル処目下館務

大正十年四月十五日

在シドニー

総領事代理 玉木 勝次郎(印)

外務大臣伯爵 内田 康哉殿

在クウインズランド州本邦砂糖糖畑労働者區別待遇

ニ関スル件

本件ニ関シ往電第三八号ヲ以テ其概略及報告候処貴電第二号ニ依リ当館備外人「フォクソール」出張ノ件御許可相成リシヲ以テ客月下旬同人ヲ同地ニ出張セシメ同地帝国名誉領事「フォーサイス」ト共ニ同州首相ト交渉セシムル所アリシモ結局別紙第四号同首相來翰写ノ通り仲裁々判所ノ判決ニ対シテハ州政府ト雖モ干渉スベカラザル故ヲ以テ当方ノ要求ニ応ズル能ハザル旨回答シ來レリ故ニ更ニ本官ヨリ別紙第五号写ノ通りノ抗議書ヲ送附致置キシモ將來ニ於テヨリ以上ノ制限の判決ヲナスヲ阻止スルノ効力ハアルベキモ既ニ決定セラレ居ル制限の判決ヲ撤廃セシムルノ効力アルモノトハ思考セラレズ故ニ本問題ノ解決ハ最早ヤ同州政府ト交渉スルモ何等得ル所ナキノミナラズ聯邦政府ト交渉スルモ単ニ抗議書ヲ提出スルノミニテハ何等ノ効果ナキ

多忙ニテ本官自ラ出張スル能ハザル事情アルヲ以テ前記目的ノ為当館備外人「フォクソール」ヲ往復一週間ノ予定ニテ前記砂糖糖業會議開催以前ニ於テ「ブリスベン」ニ出張セシメ度ニ付テハ特別ノ御詮議ヲ以テ右出張御許可御電報ヲ請フ

註 日本外交文書大正八年第一冊二八一文書

三七三 三月二十三日

内田外務大臣ヨリ  
在シドニー玉木総領事代理宛  
(電報)

フォクソール出張許可ノ件

第二二号

貴電第三八号出張ノ件許可ス

三七四 四月十五日

在シドニー玉木総領事代理ヨリ  
内田外務大臣宛

フォクソール「ク」州首相ト交渉ノ結果報告

並糖業従事ノ本邦人ニ対スル差別待遇問題解決策ニ関シ意見具申及請訓ノ件

附屬書 關係書類第一号乃至第五号

機密公第七号

(五月二十一日接受)

コト大正八年七月十五日附機密公第十九号往信中記載ノ通り当方ノ抗議書ニ対シ何等實質上ノ回答ヲ与ヘザルニ照ラシ明カナリ大正八年七月前任清水総領事暇乞ノ為「メルボルン」出張ノ際本官モ同行セシガ其際同総領事ヨリ総理大臣秘書官(同秘書官ハ目下倫敦 High Commissioner ノ書記官ナリ)ニ対シ本問題ニ関シ回答ヲ促シタルニ同秘書官ハ本件ガ州権ニ属スルノ故ヲ以テ聯邦政府ハ如何トモナシ難シトノ意見ヲ漏シタルコトアリ

斯クノ如ク「クウインズランド」州政府ニ於テモ將又聯邦政府ニ於テモ当方ノ正当ナル要求ヲ容ルルノ権限ナシトスルニ於テハ英本国政府ト直接交渉スルカ又ハ「クウインズランド」州産業仲裁々判所ノ判決ノ効力問題ニ付当該裁判所ニ於テ訴訟ヲ提起スルカノ二方法ノ孰レカラ撰バザルベカラザルコトナルモ第二ノ手段ハ前記大正八年七月十五日機密公第一九号往信添附第四号弁護士ノ意見ノ如ク勝訴ノ見込ナク且ツ敗訴センニハ一層制限の判決ヲ下サルコト明カナルノミナラズ同州ノ排日熱ハ恰カモ米國「カリフォルニア」州ニ於ケルト同様ノ觀アルヲ以テ一層排日熱ヲ煽ルノ結果正当ナル免除証ヲ有スル者ハ暫ク問ハズ之ヲ有

セザル不法在留者ノ迫害ヲ受クルハ明カナルノミナラズ他州ニ於テモ同州ノ例ニ倣ヒ有色人種ニ対シ区別的待遇ヲナスヤモ計リ難キヲ以テ此手段ハ目下ノ状勢上良法トハ言ヒ難シ従テ本問題ヲ解決スルノ方法トシテ残レルハ単ニ英本国政府ト直接交渉スルニアルモ之トテモ御承知ノ如ク条約上ノ權利トシテニ非ズ正義人道上ヨリ訴フルモノナルヲ以テ「クウインスランド」州ガ英本国政府ノ命ニ服スルヤ否ヤ疑問ナリ

故ニ本問題ヲ根本的ニ解決スルノ唯一ノ方法ハ或ハ近ク日英同盟条約ノ更新セラルルコトアリトスレバ其機会ヲ利用シ濠洲ヲ日英通商条約ニ加入セシメ以テ条約上ノ權利トシテ職業上他國人ト同等ノ待遇ヲナサシムルヨリ外ニ良策ナシト思考スルモ其他ニ於テ御氣付ノ方法モアラハ御訓示相成度別紙関係書類相添ヘ右報告旁々及御請訓候 敬具  
(附屬書)

関係書類第一号乃至第五号

(一) 第一号

三月十九日附玉木総領事代理ヨリクウインスランド州首  
相宛書翰写

evitable result of this action and its unmistakable object are very obvious, and its effect upon those against whom it is aimed can hardly be contemplated with satisfaction by any persons possessed of an ordinary amount of humanity.

It becomes my duty, with the greatest respect, to enter a protest, on behalf of my nationals, against the contemplated action, and to beg of you to use your influence in the direction of removing the existing disabilities against which my predecessor unavailingly protested.

I have the honour, &c.

(Sgd.) K. TAMAKI.

Acting Consul-General.

The Honourable

The Premier of Queensland,

BRISBANE.

(一) 第二号

三月十九日附玉木総領事代理ヨリクウインスランド州首

九「オーストラリア」移民関係雑纂 三七四

H. I. J. M'S CONSULATE GENERAL, SYDNEY.  
19th March, 1921.

Sir,

In June 1919, with the object of further restricting the number of Japanese labourers employed in the sugar industry in Queensland, it was resolved that Japanese labourers should be prohibited from employment by owners of sugar plantations of more than 75 acres. At that time my predecessor had considerable correspondence with your Government, and presented a letter of protest against the discriminatory nature of the resolution. To that protest no definite reply was received.

In 1920 further restriction was passed by reducing the acreage of the plantations upon which Japanese might be employed to 45 acres, and now, according to information which I have received from the Japanese Society in Cairns, it is proposed to further reduce such acreage to 40 acres. The in-

相宛書翰写

H. I. J. M'S CONSULATE GENERAL, SYDNEY.  
19th March, 1921.

Sir,

It was my intention to do myself the honour of paying a visit to Brisbane with the object of interviewing you upon the subject of the accompanying letter, and to make certain representations pertinent to the question. This, however, I find will not be possible, but I am sending my English Secretary, Mr. E. W. Foxall, to represent me, and I have to request that you will be good enough to grant him the favour of an interview at your convenience on Tuesday, 29th instant. He intends leaving Sydney on Sunday by the Express.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) K. TAMAKI.

四二七

Aging Consul-General,

The Honourable

The Premier of Queensland,

BRISBANE.

⑤ 第三号

クウインズランド州首相トノ会见ニ関スル四月四日附  
ノ  
オタシーノハニ報告書ヲ

4th April, 1921.

Report of Mr. E. W. Foxall upon his visit to  
Brisbane to interview Mr. Theodore, Premier  
of Queensland, in the interests of the  
Japanese Sugar Plantation operatives of  
Cairns, Queensland.

I arrived at Brisbane on Monday, 28th March,  
at 6.45 p.m.

Next morning (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. I called upon  
Mr. Tashima (principal Japanese Merchant in  
Brisbane) to ascertain whether any Japanese from

Mr. Forsyth said:—

From 20 to 21 years ago the Commonwealth  
Parliament, in its wisdom, passed an Immigration  
Restriction Act, with the expressed object of  
ultimately making the whole population of Aus-  
tralia "white." Legislative machinery was pro-  
vided in order to exclude all coloured persons  
from the Commonwealth excepting such as  
might be permitted to enter under special con-  
ditions, for mercantile or diplomatic purposes.  
But such legislation was never proposed to be  
made retrospective. All "aliens" then in the  
Commonwealth were deemed to be legally there-  
in, and entitled to all the rights and privileges  
of native born citizens; which, of course, included  
their right to pursue their lawful avocations un-  
molested and undiscriminated against.

Subsequent and recent legislation in the  
State of Queensland, however, has gone further

Cairns were in town to meet me. There were none.

At 10 a.m. I called upon Mr. James Forsyth,  
Hon. Consul for Japan at Brisbane, and discussed  
the position with him so far as it had disclosed  
itself; reference being made to the correspondence  
upon the same subject which took place, in 1919,  
between the Queensland Government and the then  
Consul-General, Mr. S. Shimizu.

Mr. Forsyth took some notes, and then kindly  
telephoned to Mr. Theodore, the Premier of Queens-  
land, who made an appointment for us to see him  
at 2.30 p.m.

We met the Premier at his office at the ap-  
pointed hour, when Mr. Forsyth introduced me, and  
then proceeded, from his notes, to explain the object  
of our visit.

Following is the report of the interview as  
nearly as the absence of a stenographer enabled it  
to be reported:—

than that.

The Premier:— What legislation ?

Mr. Forsyth:— The Sugar Cultivation Acts and  
Regulations; in which, however, provision was  
made for the issue of Certificates of Exemption,  
which conserved to long-resident Japanese (i.e.  
Japanese who were domiciled in the Common-  
wealth before the passage of the Immigration  
Restriction Act) all their existing and pre-existing  
rights and privileges. Those rights and privileges  
were attacked, and to some extent destroyed by  
an award of the Court of Industrial Arbitration of  
Queensland (vide Queensland Government Gazette,  
2 July 1919) which contained the following  
clauses:—

Employment of Coloured Labour.

3. (a) No coloured labour shall be em-  
ployed, or (if employed at the date of this  
award) be continued in employment at canecut-



ting.

(b) No coloured labour shall be employed, of (if employed at the date of this award) be continued in employment in or in connection with the cultivation of sugarcane on land which has been ploughed on any farm on which more than 75 acres are planted with cane. For the purposes of this sub-clause, two(2) or more farms held by the same person shall be regarded as one farm: provided that this sub-clause shall not take effect until the first day of January, 1920.

(c) Nothing in this clause shall prevent the owner of a sugar cane farm from employing his own countrymen on such farm.

Commenting on the above clauses, Mr. Shimizu, at the conclusion of his letter to the Premier of Queensland, dated 7th July 1919, wrote:—

likely to destroy the benefit of Certificates of Exemption held under the Laws of Queensland.

The Acting Consul-General, Mr. K. Tamaki, has been informed by the Japanese Society at Cairns that the area of sugar cane farms upon which Japanese labourers might be employed had been reduced in 1920 from 75 acres to 45 acres, and that it was now proposed to further reduce such acreage to 40 acres.\*

If this could be done it was manifest that the acreage could be still further reduced to 30 acres or 15 acres or One acre or No acres at all, and thus the value of the Certificates of Exemption would be destroyed altogether.

\* These figures are subject to alteration as the result of a subsequent interview between Mr. Foxall and Mr. Inouye (Secretary of the Japanese Society at Cairns) at Brisbane, 31.3.21, referred to hereafter.

Mr. Foxall then said:—

The Acting Consul-General for Japan (Mr.

"In this connection I much regret to have to repeat my strong official protest against the above portion of the Award, as an unjust deprivation of the rights of my nationals, who have been long resident in Queensland, and who hold Certificates of Exemption entitling them to work in any branch of the Sugar Industry, the value of which has been, in some cases, totally destroyed by the Award."

A copy of this communication was addressed to the Acting Prime Minister on the 8th idem, of which a formal acknowledgment, without comment, was received.

A reply was received from the Under Secretary, Chief Secretary's Office, Brisbane, on the 23rd idem, stating that the Award referred to was within the competency of the Queensland court of Industrial Arbitration, and adding that it did not appear that such Award would be

K. Tamaki) has desired me to express his regret that he is unable, by reason of great pressure of official business and some physical indisposition to attend here today; but at the urgent wish of the Japanese Society at Cairns for someone to represent them and intercede on their behalf, he has requested, me to attend, in his stead.

In doing this he instructed me to say that he has no intention to criticise, complain of, or animadvert upon the settled Immigration policy of the Commonwealth. Nor does he ask for any modification of that policy in favour of his nationals. I myself, having been connected with the Japanese Consulate-General, in a secretarial position, for 21 years, can confidently assure you—and I can appeal for corroboration to all the Commonwealth Ministers and officers entrusted with the administration of the Immigration Act from the date of its passage—that the Japanese

Government and the Consulate-General in Australia have at all times used their utmost endeavours to prevent the slightest breach or evasion of that Act on the part of the Japanese. Mr. Tamaki therefore desires me to appeal to you as head of the Government of the State of Queensland, on the grounds of our common humanity, to use your great influence in the direction of endeavouring to prevent any action being taken by State authority, the effect of which would be to deprive Japanese labourers in the Queensland Sugar Industry of those rights which were permitted to remain to them by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901, upon the passage of the Immigration Act.

He asks you to be good enough to consider the matter from the following point of view, viz:—

The question of the admission or otherwise

Queensland representative in that House had said: "This Bill does not go far enough. It merely provides for the prevention of the immigration of any Japanese in the future, but leaves all those who are now domiciled with all the rights and privileges of native-born citizens. This is not enough for us. We desire to hamper them in their industry; to make it increasingly difficult for them to obtain employment, or even to live; so that they may be compelled either to leave the country or to starve.

I am sure that the conscience of the Commonwealth, as represented by the Federal Parliament would not have assented to any such proposition. It would have been regarded as an offence against civilization and humanity.

But what essential difference is there, so far as the Queensland Japanese Sugar labourers are concerned, between having such a provision

of people from other nations into Australia was deemed to be one with which it was the exclusive province of the Federal Government to deal, in the interests of all the States comprised in the Commonwealth.

There are those who hold the opinion that the handing over of such a question as Immigration to the Commonwealth practically involved its removal from the sphere of State action. That is to say: Should any State feel, or find, that the objects sought by the Act were being thwarted, or not being obtained, from any cause whatever, the proper course for such State to adopt would be to appeal to the Commonwealth Government to take what legislative action might be deemed to be necessary in the circumstances.

Suppose, for the sake of illustration, that, during the discussion of the Immigration Restriction Bill in the Commonwealth Parliament, some

inserted in the principal Act, or having Queensland State legislation passed to accomplish the same purpose?

The Premier:— Can you give me any idea of how many Japanese are affected in the Cairns district, and whether any cases of hardship have occurred amongst them, and, if so, to what extent?

Mr. Foxall:— I cannot give you that information at once, but I will telegraph to Cairns for it and let you have it as soon as it shall be received.

The Premier:— So far as what you say regarding the State and the Commonwealth is concerned, I think you will find that the State action was taken in agreement with the Commonwealth, in connection with the bonus which was granted to the Sugar Producing Industry by the Commonwealth. Then there have been from time to time reports to the effect that a number of

Japanese were improperly landing in Queensland, which may have had some effect upon the awards made.

Mr. Foxall:— I think you will remember, however, Mr. Theodore, that those reports, when investigated, have been discovered to be without foundation, or, at any rate, grossly exaggerated.

The Premier:— But what about the natural increase of population?

Mr. Foxall:— There can be none, as these labourers do not belong to the class which is permitted to bring their wives with them. That privilege is limited to a very few of the mercantile class, who themselves are only admitted upon passports, and exempted from the operation of the Act for a period of one year. which period may be extended on expiry upon application to the Commonwealth. It can therefore be seen that these Japanese form, as has been stated in the

correspondence, a gradually diminishing remnant of those who were domiciled in the Commonwealth at the passage of the Immigration Act. Their numbers are but few, and the request that they may be unmolested seems but a reasonable one in the circumstances, and it would be possible for your Government to obtain a maximum of gratitude for a minimum of favour.

Mr. Forsyth:— Do I understand, Mr. Foxall, that the Japanese would be satisfied if they were left in their present condition, no further action being taken in the direction of lessening the acreage of farms upon which they may labour?

Mr. Foxall:— I cannot say that. Indeed, the Consul-General's protest is against the 75 acres, to which we had no definite reply in 1919. We are, of course, not in a position to dictate, and must be satisfied with whatever the Government may see fit to do. But, in view of all the circumstances,

we hope that the Queensland Government may see its way clear to be as lenient as possible. Mr. Tamaki asked me to refer to the friendly relations which have always subsisted between Japan and the Commonwealth, and particularly to bear in mind the fact that Japan was an Ally of Great Britain, and rendered valuable service to Australia during the recent war.

The Premier:— That is well known, Mr. Foxall, and perfectly recognised.

Mr. Foxall:— It may be with yourself, but there are those who are beginning to forget, and to insinuate that Japan did not do very much, and that what she did she did for her own sake, and was well paid for it.

The Premier:— That perhaps is unavoidable. At any rate, gentlemen, I shall give your representations full consideration, and shall bring it before my colleagues, and write to Mr. Tamaki

in due course. I may tell you, however, that one thing is certain, that nobody shall be allowed to starve in the way you have indicated, whether they be Japanese or Australians; if the effect of any legislation or award is to render them destitute, they must receive the care and assistance of the State.

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Foxall to the Japanese Society at Cairns:—

“Please wire how many Japanese in Cairns district affected by restriction of area of sugar farms upon which they may be employed also how many cases of hardship have occurred through such restrictions and to what extent.

Foxall, Secretary, Japanese Consulate, Care Tashima, Brisbane.”

which was acknowledge, and Mr. Inouye, Secretary of the Japanese Society at Cairns, called upon Mr

Foxall in Brisbane on Friday 1st April. Mr. Inouye said he had only held the position of Secretary for about ten months, and was therefore not very well posted in the history of past events, but he said that the acreage was reduced last year (1920) from 75 acres to 40 acres, not 45 as previously mentioned, and that the men were being forced out of the industry and had to accept much harder work, and at less remuneration than they had been accustomed to. He would make enquiry as to the extent of hardship endured, and communicate later with the Consulate-General.

Copy of telegram sent by Mr. Foxall to the Premier of Queensland on the 4th April, 1921:—

“Premier Queensland,  
Brisbane.

Re our interview last Tuesday total number Japanese of all occupations Cairns district June

ment of Japanese in the sugar industry is a matter for the exclusive consideration of the Industrial Arbitration Court of Queensland.

The Government cannot interfere with the Court in the proper exercise of its jurisdiction. If the interests of long-resident Japanese workers are likely to be adversely affected by any proposed variation of the award, such workers should make their representations to the Court when the matter is being considered.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
(Sgd.) EDWARD G. THEODORE.  
Premier.

The Acting Consul-General for Japan,  
17 Castlereagh Street,  
SYDNEY.

(印) 第五号

九 「オーストラリア」移民関係雑纂 三十四

last one hundred ninety two reduced from over five hundred in nineteen hundred and one.  
Foxall, Japanese Consulate.”

(印) 第四号

四月廿五日  
英領事館ヨリ日本総領事代理  
宛米雜字

QUEENSLAND.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT

BRISBANE, 5th April, 1921.

Sir,

Adverting to previous correspondence on the subject of the employment of Japanese labourers in the sugar industry in this State and to the interview your English Secretary, Mr. Foxall, had with me on the 29th ultimo in regard thereto, I have the honour to inform you that I have considered every aspect of the matter and desire to intimate that the variation of the Industrial Award relating to the employ-

四月十二日附王太総領事代理ヨリクワンシーン州首  
相宛抗議書写

H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consulate-General,  
Sydney, 12th April, 1921.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., informing me of your decision in the matter of the Industrial Awards relating to the employment (or prevention of the employment) of Japanese labourers in the sugar industry of Queensland, which has formed the subject of previous correspondence, and concerning which you were good enough to grant an interview on the 29th ult. to Mr. James Forsyth, Hon. Consul for Japan in Brisbane, and Mr. E. W. Foxall, the English Secretary of this Consulate-General.

You state that the Government cannot interfere with the Industrial Arbitration Court in the proper exercise of its jurisdiction. May I be permitted to

remark, with all due respect, that the point at issue is whether the award which has formed the subject of my protest is, or is not, a proper exercise of the Court's jurisdiction. To assert that it is so is merely a petitio principii—a postulation of the justice of the action which is under discussion.

I find it difficult to understand the position of irresponsibility in which, by inference, you place the Industrial Arbitration Court of Queensland. It seems incredible that a State should be competent to create a tribunal, amongst whose powers would be included that of depriving the legally resident subjects of a friendly nation of rights and privileges reserved to them by the Commonwealth Parliament when dealing with the cognate subjects of alien restriction and Immigration.

There is no room for doubt as to the effect upon the interests of long-resident Japanese workers in the sugar industry of your State by the limitation

sequently made by the Court (of which you are aware) the concluding sentence of your letter under reply, in the following words,

“If the interests of long-resident Japanese  
“workers are likely to be adversely affected  
“by any proposed variation of the award, such  
“workers should make their representations to  
“the Court when the matter is being considered,”  
can hardly be regarded as intended to be serious.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) K. TAMAKI.

Acing Consul-General.

三三五 十月五日

在シドニー玉木総領事代理ヨリ  
内田外務大臣宛（電報）

濠洲ニ於ケルノースクリップ卿ノ排日的意見

発表ニ関スル件

第二〇二号

（十月六日接受）

九 「オーストラリア」移民関係雜纂 三三五

of the areas of the farms or plantations upon which they may be employed. The obvious effect must be to decrease their opportunities of employment in that industry by a discrimination on the grounds of race and colour which has always formed the subject of respectful but more or less ineffectual protest. And it would be idle to assert, or profess to believe, in view of statements which are upon record, that that was not its deliberate object. For instance, in the press report of the proceedings in the Queensland Arbitration Court, on Thursday, June 12, 1919, before His Honour, Mr. Justice McCawley, His Honour is reported to have said, at the outset of the proceedings:—

“I may say that I intend absolutely to prohibit  
“the employment of coloured gangs for harvest-  
ing”

In view of a statement of this character, from such a source, and of the text of the award sub-

「ノースクリップ」卿カ濠洲ニ於テ人権問題其他人氣取的意見ヲ發表ナシ居ル事ニ付テハ往電第九九号ヲ以テ報告申進タル通りナルカ卿ハ濠洲労働階級カ白人ノ移民招致策ニモ反対セルヲ知リ是等労働階級ヲ説キ伏セム為排日宣伝家ノ常用手段ヲ採リ黄禍又ハ恐日論ヲ發表セリ別電ノ意見ハ卿カ「タスマニア」ニ於テ發表シタルモノト畧同一ナリ尚濠洲労働組合幹部ハ卿ハ資本階級ヲ代表スルモノニシテ労働階級ヲ瞞着セムトスルモノナリ労働組合ハ彼ヲ招待シタル事ナシト声明セリ有志ハ彼ハ白人ト有色人種トヲ衝突セシメント計リツツアリトノ書翰ヲ卿ニ送リタル由ナリ尚又卿ハ当地排日新聞「サンデー、タイムス」及「スミス、ウィークリー」ノ主筆「アダム、マカイ」（往電第九九号参照）及嘗テ当地「サン」及「メルボルン」タ刊「ヘラルド」ノ通信記者ニシテ極端ナル排日家タル「キース、マードック」ヲロヲ極メテ称揚シ余ハ斯卡ル有為ノ新聞記者ニ会ヒタル事ナシト新聞紙上ニ於テ述ヘタル事アリ右御参考迄在英大使ヘ転電セリ

三七六 十月五日

在シドニー玉木総領事代理ヨリ  
内田外務大臣宛（電報）

四三九

ブリスベンニ於ケルノースクリップ卿ノ排日

演説大要報告ノ件

第一〇三号

(十月六日接受)

「ノースクリップ」ハ支那渡航ノ途中本月三日「ブリスベン」ニ上陸尙市主催ノ歓迎会席上ニ於テ日本問題ニ付大要左ノ通りノ演説ヲ為シタル由ナリ

濠洲国民ハ日英同盟条約ガ米国及加奈陀ニ対シ如何ニ敵意ヲ意味スルカラ諒解セザルモノノ如シ極東諸国ニシテ太平洋ニ於ケル平等居住権ヲ要求スルトモ吾人ハ之ヲ許ス能ハズ既ニ布哇ニ於テハ総人口ノ半以上ハ日本人ニシテ米国ハ之ヲ驅逐スル能ハザル状態ニ在リ濠洲ノ危険ヲ救フ唯一ノ策ハ速カニ白人人口ヲ増加セシムルニ在リ云々

尚同日同地新聞組合ノ招待セル午餐席上ニ於テ大要左ノ通

リノ演説ヲ為シタル由

余ハ「シドニー」「メルボルン」間ノ汽車旅行中一濠洲人ニ対シ十億ノ有色人ハ濠洲ニ対シ垂涎羨望ノ目ヲ見張リ居レリト語リタルニ右濠洲人ハ斯カル話ハ飽キタル程聞キタリト云ヘリサレドモ其脅威ノ程度ノ加ハルニ從ヒ飽キタル以上ニ言及セザルベカラズ即チ東洋諸国ハ人口教育能率軍備ニ於テ長足ノ進歩發展ヲ為シ殊ニ或国ノ海軍ハ世界最強ノ一ニシテ容易ニ濠洲ヲ圧倒スル地位ニ在リ斯カル場合濠洲ハ他国ノ援助ヲ予期スルモノアルガ如キモソハ誤リタル予想ナリ米国ハ濠洲ヲ援助スルガ如キコト無カルヘシ云々

在英大使ヘ転電セリ

事項一〇「ペルー」移民関係雑纂

三七七 三月八日 在里馬森領事ヨリ  
内田外務大臣宛

静洋丸搭乗契約移民来着表進達ノ件

附属書 森岡移民株式合資会社扱契約移民到着表

公第二八号

(五月十三日接受)

大正十年三月八日

在里馬

領事 森 浩 (印)

外務大臣伯爵 内田 康哉殿

(附属書)

森岡移民株式合資会社扱契約移民到着表

一、船名 静洋丸

一、発着 大正九年十一月二十三日横浜発  
大正十年二月十三日「カリヤオ」着

別紙静洋丸搭乗契約移民来着表御参考迄ニ及進達候 敬具

| 県 名   | カサグランデ耕地行 |    | カニエテ耕地行 |   | サンハシント耕地行 |   | 合 計 |    |
|-------|-----------|----|---------|---|-----------|---|-----|----|
|       | 男         | 女  | 男       | 女 | 男         | 女 | 男   | 女  |
| 和歌山県  | 一         | 三  |         |   |           |   | 一   | 三  |
| 京都府   | 二         | 三  |         |   |           |   | 二   | 三  |
| 鹿児島県  | 二         | 二  |         |   |           |   | 二   | 二  |
| 福 島 県 | 二         | 二  |         |   |           |   | 二   | 二  |
| 山 梨 県 | 二         | 二  |         |   |           |   | 二   | 二  |
| 山 岡 県 | 五         |    | 一       |   |           |   | 六   |    |
| 山 口 県 | 一         |    |         |   |           |   | 一   |    |
| 計     | 一三        | 一三 | 一       | 二 |           |   | 一四  | 一五 |