

中華民國十八年元月

西班牙商人私招華工赴斐洲
凡能杜波島開墾一案續編

國民政府行政院僑務委員會編印

弁言一

西班牙商人在華招工赴斐洲凡能杜波島開墾一案早經本會同內政外交工商三部開聯席會議多次討論結果僉以此事於工人國家均無利益議決一致拒絕並由外交部照會西班牙公使轉令該商人停止招募復恐該商人被拒之後改變方針利用中國境內各租借地割讓地及被日佔據之口岸私招偷運議決由外交部電告沿海各交涉署轉各海關監督說明拒絕招工經過如有私募潛運情事立即扣留由本會及工商內政兩部聯銜通電沿海各省省政府各市政府特別注意該商人利心不死果又在距京較遠之青島私招第一批招募二千名幽於距青島三十里之滄口預備放洋本會以事關僑工休戚未便忽視當請內政外交工商三部續開聯席會議仍一致主張嚴厲交涉除請外交部向西班牙公使提出嚴重質問外並會派專員屢哲隱前往青島密查函電交馳再接再厲該商人始警懼逃逸所招華工實行遣散不可謂非數月來努力之報酬惟是頻年饑饉煤麥衰鴻遍野移民海外亦救濟之一法為當局所樂為奈該商人只圖利己不顧民命復於已被我政府拒絕之後私在青島誘招此其蔑視我政府侵犯我國權實為獨立國家所不能

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曲恕况招募手續缺陷形同販賣猪仔尤爲國際所公禁人道所不容當局之所以厲行禁阻者職是故也爰續是編以告國人

弁言二

西班牙商人博休葛斯敢等誘招華工一案自該商人到內政部請求之日起至與外交工商兩部及僑務委員會籌商禁阻結束全案之日止計歷時五閱月之久中間經過事實具詳本編中無須另述惟於此而有深刻之感想焉

西班牙人此次來華招工其預定計畫本係在河北省迨因政府干涉乃改在青島實行齊魯之民明知投荒萬里無計生還而西人一揭槩招工趨之若鶩不三日而額滿後至者且悲向隅固由於貧民智慮之未周外人誘惑之多術嬰亦為內地各省人口過剩生活壓迫所致耳

救濟人口過剩之法不外三端¹。依馬爾賽斯 Malthus 學說實行節制生育²。擴充海外殖民地³。改良農業增闢國內耕地此三種方法之中第一法有消滅民族之虞為三民主義所不許第二法惟國力強弱是視非可徒托空言而且沿襲帝國主義者之侵略政策亦非吾國提倡國際民族平等之愷故欲以總理民生主義解決今日內地各省之人口過剩問題惟有獎勵國內移民開闢西北荒地調劑人口之密度而已

據民國十五年統計報告全國可耕之田已開闢者爲十五萬七千萬畝未開闢者爲八萬五千萬畝就人口密度計本部十八省人口總平均每方哩超過三百人而蒙古新疆西藏青海熱察綏東三省各地人口總平均每方哩不及二十人倘能由政府設專管機關籌措鉅額經費以科學方法實行移殖政策移可耕之民耕可耕之地則內地各省人口無過剩之虞土地有疏通之路而吾黨『平均地權』及『耕者有其田』之主義自可漸次見諸實行國家經濟力之增進更不待論正如總理所云『假定十年之內移民之數爲一千萬由人滿之省徙於西北墾發自然之富源其普遍於商業世界之利當極浩大靡論所投資本龐大若何計必能於短時期中子償其母』則又何必遠適異國寄人籬下舍己田而芸人田耶

關於移民問題本部已提有專案呈送 中央執監委員會五次全會審議奉交 國民政府核辦今尙在續密計畫中因論西班牙招工案而連類及之願國人勿舍近而求遠重外而輕內則所益於民生者大矣

內政部十八年一月二十六日

弁言二

安土重遷人情不異饑寒所迫見利則趨以吾國土地之廣物產之富人民宜若可以安居樂業其資生之具無待遠求諸異域矣願苦於兵革之無時或休災侵之頻年見告致使人民轉輾於水深火熱之中一若天之高不足爲廣廈之庇地之厚不足供棲息之求本部於此次西班牙擅募華工一案不覺重有慨矣西班牙所擬招募華工助其開墾之地遠在南斐洲凡能杜波島氣候不良瘴癘間作經中央各關係機關審慎考核確知其於華人體氣不宜拒絕應募仍廣爲傳播俾人民曉然於瘴癘之鄉不宜貿然前往致貽後悔凡以維正誼重民命也乃該西班牙招工者於我國正式謝絕之後仍於河北山東各處擅自招募懸額二千曾不終朝卽已募足夫此二千人者其安土重遷之情固不應與常人異顧何以明知彼非樂土仍踴躍應募若水之歸壑雖曰爲利所誘要非迫於饑寒急不暇擇始不至此幸各關係機關急起直追處理敏捷而東省當局復能妥爲安插此二千誤趨歧路之同胞始得自拔於絕地而本案於以結束今僑務委員會將關於本案文件彙印成冊爰誌數語以弁其端抑本部更有不能已於言者人民對外人招工固不應貿然應募以貽政府

之憂而政府於人民之生計亦應妥爲籌畫夫東三省蒙古新疆青海西藏各處其蘊藏之富世界所踴稱均尙有待於開發誠官秉承先總理移民計畫將此項災黎盡量移殖則實業既興邊圉亦固力作所入足以爲事蓄之資自不至再如此次不惜以生民作孤注以求不可必得之利是在政府與人民兩勉之而已

外交部

目錄

弁言

弁言一

僑務委員會

弁言二

內政部

弁言三

外交部

會議紀錄

四部會會議錄一

四部會會議錄二

四部會會議錄三

四部會會議錄四

四部會會議錄五

公牘

(甲)公函

內政部致平津衛戍總司令部函

外交部致西班牙公使函

河北省政府致工商部函

陳季良委員復本會函

本會覆膠澳商埠局函

(乙)電報

外交部致駐西劉公使代電

工商部致河北省政府北平天津特別市政府電

外交部致山東交涉員代電

北平特別市政府致工商部代電

內政部致山東省政府青島商埠局儉電

駐滬辦事處致外交部電

外交部致上海金交涉員電

外交部致江海關監督電

外交部致駐滬辦事處電

外交部致青島總商會代電

內政部致青島總商會東電

上海金交涉員致外交部電

河北省政府致工商部代電

工商部致山東省政府並崔交涉員電

外交部致新加坡總領事電

外交部致上海金交涉員電

本會致青島教育會商會代電

本會致山東省政府膠澳商埠局電

內政部致山東省政府青島商埠局刪電

內政部致青島各法團銑電

內政部復青島商埠局篠電

駐新加坡總領事館致外交部電

青島商埠局致內政部敬電

青島總商會復本會代電

青島總商會復內政部有電

青島屠專員致本會電

青島屠專員致本會電

本會復屠專員有電

本會復屠專員宥電

本會致青島商埠局電

本會致青島屠專員電

內政部致山東省政府青島商埠局感電

青島屠專員致本會電

本會致青島屠專員代電

屠專員致內政部陳科長電

山東省政府復內政部豔電

內政部復青島商埠局豔電

張學良致外交部電

外交部復張學良電

青島商埠局局長趙琪致本會電

青島屠專員致本會電

青島商埠局局長趙琪致本會電

青島總商會致本會代電

青島屠專員致外交部朱幫辦電

內政部致屠專員世電

趙琪致內政部長世電

青島總商會致內政部世電

內政部復青島總商會歌電

青島總商會致內政部寒電

(丙)呈文

特派山東交涉員崔士傑上外交部長呈文

四部會代表請會派屠哲隱前往青島實地調查呈文

四部會擬呈國府主席請派軍艦扣運私運華工船舶呈文
屠專員呈報赴青工作經過呈文

(丁)命令

外交部致上海金交涉員指令

四部會會派屠哲隱赴青島調查委令

報告

屠專員由青島發來第一號函

僑務委員會對於西班牙商人盜招華工一案簡報

中國距離凡能杜波島航線及經緯度略圖

屠專員赴青島查阻西班牙招工事之報告

屠專員所述之餘聞

公論

僑務促進會告全國民衆及各社團書

僑工委員會爲西班牙代表在青島招募華工忠告民衆書

各報紀載

(甲)中文之部

(乙)英文之部

公牘

(甲)公函

內政部致平津衛戍總司令部函十一月二十四日

逕復者案准函開准日斯巴尼亞駐華公使函稱該國代表波士(即博休)請求招募華工赴非洲凡能杜波島耕作一案前經電請外交部協助至今未見答復報載內政外交工商各部分禁招工未知是否屬實係何原因檢送原合同草案函請查明示復以憑轉報本國政府等因查所擬招工合同待遇菲薄殊欠妥洽函囑查案見復以憑轉達等因並抄同原函件到都查此案前准外交部函轉該公使來電並抄同原送招工合同草案前來本部比即會同外交工商兩部及僑務委員會主管員司迭次開會研究並招集該代表波士等來部詳詢一切僉以該島僻處篤遠交通不便氣候不適保護不周華工應募前往該島耕作實於工人本身及國家方面均無利益會議結果認為

該代表此項請求應根本予以拒絕業由外交部於十一月六日正式函復日斯巴尼亞駐華公使查照復以此案合同既未經我國政府批准該代表等自不得再有在華招工之事聞北平方面尙有自稱日斯巴尼亞政府代表那納蒂及麥汀二人留滯未行天津大沽口方面復有該代表所雇商輪停泊待發誠恐有秘密招工私運出口情事特再會同工商部及僑務委員會聯銜致電河北省政府及北平天津兩特別市市政府請令飭所屬禁阻私募偷運各在案准函前因相應將此案辦理經過情形函復貴部查照婉復日斯巴尼亞駐華公使知照並希隨時會同河北省政府及北平天津兩市政府飭屬注意監察該代表等行動爲荷此致平津衛戍總司令部

◎河北省政府致工商部函 十二月十日

逕啓者案查前准

貴部有電囑飭屬嚴查制止外人招募華工出口一事當經轉令遵照並以佳電奉復在案茲據工商廳稔稱職廳奉令後當即分令各縣暨函知沿海各關卡並經呈覆鈞府在案頃准津海關監督函覆以嚴禁外人招募華工一事已函知海關稅務司對於載運華工之西船特別注意暫勿放行

復准特派河北交涉公署函開前奉

國民政府僑務委員會來電業經函准大沽公安局查覆並無外人招募華工及大沽口內停泊西船情事等情據此除指令外相應據情函達請煩

查照爲荷此致

工商部

●外交部致西班牙公使函 十二月十三日

逕啓者案查招募華工前往凡能杜波島耕作一案中國政府因該島氣候於華人體質不宜未便照准業經本部於十一月六日函請

貴公使查照轉知在案現據各方報告該招募人依然在北平等處遍貼廣告擅自招募並已募集多名將由青島登輪前往此項舉動無異販運人口殊與兩國睦誼有碍諒

貴國政府亦必不願其貿然出此相應函達

貴公使查照請速設法阻止並見復爲荷願頌

日社

●陳季良委員復本會函十二月十七日

敬覆者頃誦

大函祇承一一西班牙未得我政府允許仍在青島募工一案自宜嚴予拒絕季良接奉函召本擬如期赴議惟因部務及艦隊事多難以分身出席尙乞

鑒原至爲企幸此致

國民政府僑務委員會

●本會覆膠澳商埠局函十二月二十四日

逕復者頃奉

常務委員發下

貴局庚電以西班牙代表在青島招工業已招足無法挽救等語奉

諭查此案本會與內政工商外交各部於十月三十一日開聯席會議僉以西班牙招工開墾之凡

能杜波島乃非洲極西絕島氣候酷熱瘴癘時生早爲歐美人所共棄有白人墳墓之稱當經議決
拒絕並由外交部照會西班牙公使轉知該代表在案今該代表等竟敢蔑視我國照會復在青島
私招華工事同販賣人口

貴局被其瞞誑輕易應許置二千同胞於死地殊屬失當惟亡羊補牢尙未爲晚仍盼
貴局迅謀善計取消前議勿置華工於絕地是爲至要等因奉此相應函請

查照此致

膠澳商埠局

僑務委員會祕書長

會議紀錄

●四部會會議錄(一)

外交內政工商三部
僑務委員會
為對付西班牙在青島擅行招工事開聯席會議

議

地點 僑務委員會

時間 十二月十二日

出席者 丘委員莘昀

朱司長懋澄

朱幫辦世全

陳科長屯

林代科主任有壬

郭股長東元

紀錄許鴻圖

1, 開會

公推丘委員莘昀為主席

主席宣佈開會宗旨略謂西班牙來華招工經本聯席會議議決不准招募由外交部函覆西班牙公使拒絕矣茲據上海申報十二月八日新聞登載五日青島通信西班牙在青招工雖疊經國府來電阻止商埠局不許招募但第一批招足之二千人仍在擬擋行李擇日放洋云云似此西人不得我政府許可任意招募蔑視我政府威信殊為可恨昨日特派郭東元向各部通知請各部來此開會共商制止方法各代表莘各抒意見議一完全對付辦法

甲，朱司長懋澄謂敝部前日看見報載即發電詢商埠局惟不見答覆

乙，朱勳辦世全謂外交部亦電詢商埠局亦無影響恐電報被人扣留

丙，陳科長屯謂內部亦電商會請設法制止惟西人此次招募華工國人以不知地理氣候候候會與通常招工相同故被誘惑而應募者仍多本席以爲須迅向國人宣傳此次招工並非尋常可比且以待遇之薄氣候之惡去國之濇詳說與國人週知必使國人視爲畏途草敢應募方爲根本辦法

丁，朱司長懋澄謂陳科長所言極是鄙意應嚴重警告西班牙公使一面宣傳於國際力數西班牙野蠻行爲尤須命人潛往青島打聽確息並偵察裝載華工之西船行止

戊，主席謂敝會對於此事有三個提案

一，由各部會聯呈國民政府請派兵艦扣留裝載華工之西船

二，請外交部迅電檳榔嶼星加坡中國領事如遇裝載華工之西船過境卽向當地政府設法扣留

三，請外交部迅電香港星加坡政府如遇裝載華工之西船過境卽予扣留

以上提案請諸位公決

己，朱幫辦謂貴會所提辦法似屬事後挽救方法鄙意目前宜先向西使提出嚴重抗議

討論至此主席以各人意見付表決

2, 決議

(一) 對西使嚴重抗議由外交部擔任

(二) 將西班牙招工之惡意宣傳國內俾衆週知宣傳品由僑委會擔任起草寄往青島各社團

及上海各報館

(三) 派軍艦事由朱司長林代主任往見海軍署長接洽

(四) 派人往青島密查確確實情形A選由各部會物色其旅費暫定五百元由僑委會墊用後由

各部會分擔

(五) 請外部迅電駐星加坡檳榔嶼中國領事如遇西船潛運華工過境即向政府交涉扣留

(六) 請外交部迅電廣東交涉員通知香港政府如遇西船潛運華工過境即行扣留

(七) 請外交部飭上海交涉司請求英領事阻止英國輪船公司租船與西班牙人運載華工

(八) 去電山東省政府

(九) 去電青島商埠局

(十) 快郵代電山東各法團

(十一) 僑委會招待各報記者極力宣傳

(十二) 外交部供給西文宣傳品

3, 散會

● 四部會會議錄(二)

外交內政工商三部
僑務委員會
爲西班牙在青島擅行招工事開第二次聯席

會議紀錄

地點 僑務委員會

時間 十二月十四日

出席者 朱寰辦世全 陳科長屯 朱司長懋澄 丘委員莘昀

林代主任宥壬 郭股長東元 紀錄許鴻圖

甲，開會

1• 公推朱司長懋澄爲主席

2• 宣讀第一次會議議決案

3• 林代主任宥壬報告往見海軍署長經過略云余等初次往見陳署長適逢陳署長公出僅見其副官告以來意該副官約余等十一時再往始得晤及陳署長謂彼已見報載此事方以爲念現各部會聯席會議有此主張彼甚贊成惟軍艦出動須得政府命令倘由聯席會議請准國府發令則軍艦立刻可以派出第事前須先偵訪該船名旗幟及確實行止將駛往何方經何航路始克嚴辦余等問該船如不在中國領海內又將若何陳云若在公海尙可扣尙惟恐駛往他國領海則須費國際手續耳

4° 主席謂林君報告甚詳現在第一步當討論用何方法呈請國府發令派艦第二步派人偵察該船行止船名旗幟及航綫

5° 陳科長屯謂直接呈請國民政府由各部會聯御僑委會主稿

通過

6° 主席謂明後日國府不開會，此事如不可緩應用何法進行

7° 陳科長屯謂請主席與僑委會周委員面謁蔣主席請示

通過

8° 丘委員謂青島商埠局來電謂運載華工之船係和記洋行和記乃英商外交部照會英公使應作進一步交涉

9, 主席謂和記洋行事請大家注意鄙意應請外交部照會英公使令和記洋行勿以船供給西班牙人運載華工

10 主席謂現在是否討論派人往青島問題

11 林代主任謂調查船名航路可否電詢青島商埠局

12 陳科長謂此事與商埠局有關係電詢商埠局恐不得消息

13 主席謂是否電商埠局以未奉國府明令以前不准放任該船開行

14 朱幫辦謂山東交涉員崔世傑現在南京是否請其參加新聞記者談話會

15 主席謂今日討論事項已解決惟派人往青島一事前由本席担任物色妥人今已有人介紹

二人俟其人來即挈其至僑務委員會接洽

乙、決議

(一)請外交部照會英公使令和記洋行勿爲西班牙人運載華工

(二)由各部會分電青島商埠局未得國府明令以前不得令西班牙招工船開行

(三)聯銜呈請國府主席下令海軍署派艦扣留裝載華工之西船(由僑委員會主稿)

(四)公稚工商部朱司長僑委會周委員面謁國府主席

(五)函請山東交涉員崔世傑出席新聞記者談話會

丙、散會

●四部會會議錄(三)

外交內政工商三部僑務委員會爲對付西班牙商人在青島擅招華工事開聯席談話會紀錄

地點 僑務委員會

時間 十二月二十四日下午三時

出席者 朱幫辦世全

黃幫辦祖培

陳科長 屯

林代主任有壬

郭股長東元

一、開會

公推郭東元爲主席

主席宣佈開會理由略謂今早工商部朱司長懋澄持青島屠委員哲隱來電與敵會王委員辛
响接洽咸以西班牙人所招華工既未出口尙有挽救機會現在一面當電覆屠委員囑其暫留

青島一面當集思廣益會同各部會開一聯席談話會共商此後進行辦法因此當由東元向各部接洽請各部各派代表來此開會至復屠委員電歐會經於今晨拍發此後如何進行請各位代表各抒意見

二，決議

(一)由外交部電令崔交涉員迅與濟南日本領事商量阻止日本商人租船與西班牙商人運載盜招華工

(二)西文宣傳品由外交部分送各通訊社中文日文宣傳品由僑務委員會分送各通訊社各報館

(三)呈請國府派艦呈文交工商部朱司長懋澄轉遞

(四)電屠委員暫隱隨時續報詳細消息

(五)由內政工商二部及僑務委員會分頭致電趙琪對西班牙商人招工一事應即極力設法打銷勿任其運載出口以重人道而保國信

三，散會

◎四部會議錄(四)

內政外交工商三部僑務委員會爲對付西班牙商人私在青島招工續開聯席會記錄

地點 僑務委員會

時間 十二月二十七日 下午二時

出席者 朱司長懋澄

朱幫辦世全

陳科長 屯

林代主任有壬

一，開會

公推陳科長爲主席行禮如儀

二，報告

主席報告屠委員哲隱函電及各報館關於此事之紀載

三，決議

(甲)電殺屠委員仍留青島待實行遣散後乃可回京

(乙)請外交部正式向西班牙公使交涉遣散在青島私招之華工

(丙)請外交部照會日本駐滬總領事轉知日本商人勿租船與西班牙人運載未經中國許

可私自招募之華工

(丁)快函屠委員迅催商埠局設法遣散西班牙人私招華工並聯絡當地商會暨各團體協

助進行

四，散會

◎四部會會議錄(五)

內政外交工商三部僑務委員會爲結束對付西班牙商人在青島私招華工一案會議記錄

地點 僑務委員會

時 間 十八年元月八日下午四時

出席者 外交部第三司朱幫辦世全

內政部民政司陳科長 屯

工商部勞工司王科長光輝

僑務委員會第一科林代主任有壬

僑務委員會郭股長東元

一，公推陳科長主席

二，議決

(一)津貼屠委員哥隱二百元

(二)旅費由屠委員照薦任官出差規程趕造報告

(三)工作報告書應由屠委員趕造分呈三部一會

三，散會

電報

一八

●外交部致西班牙劉公使代電十一月十日

瑪德利中國公使館劉公使鑒十月十六日代電悉西班牙招募華工赴凡能杜波島耕作一案已經本部與內政工商兩部及僑務委員會會商決定拒絕並函復日使矣特復外交部

工商部致河北省政府北平天津特別市政府電十一月二十五日

河北省政府北平特別市政府天津特別市政府均鑒樞密茲查近有外洋人等擬在河北招募華工二千人運赴非洲凡能杜波地方墾殖查該處水土惡劣頗不適華工生活現此事本部正與外交內政兩部會同研究中在未經政府核准以前自未便准其着手招募請通飭所屬嚴查制止又聞其運工輪船已到大沽並希飛飭沿海各關卡特別注意爲荷工商部叩有印

●外交部致山東交涉員代電十一月二十六日

泰安特派山東崔交涉員覽奎西班牙代表來華招工赴斐洲凡能杜波島開墾一案業經函復駐華該國公使拒絕在案茲查該國代表有在青島招工運出之舉仰即查明制止并呈報外交部二十六日

北平特別市政府致工商部代電十一月二十七日

南京工商部大鑒有電奉悉本年九月間有自稱西班牙政府代表賈思凱者呈請批准招工合同當即派員面詢西班牙公使據稱本國確有派員來華招工之議到華時當由使館正式介紹至賈某係法籍浪人並非西政府所派等語前接內政部九月三十日來電業經據情詳覆并請由內部電知各省以免誤信在案嗣西政府所派招工專員二人抵平會由西班牙公使偕同來見談及招工一節告以茲事體大須由使館逕向中央關係機關接洽彼甚以爲然此後并未再來磋商平市區域內現亦未聞有外人着手募工情事除令公安局隨時注意外特電奉覆北平特別市政府
感印

內政部致

山東省政府
青島商埠局
檢電十一月二十八日

急泰安山東省政府青島商埠局助鑒據報載西班牙代表在青島滄口車站設募工處招華工二

千名赴南非洲開墾報名至十一月底止並招女工童工等語查此案前准西班牙公使來電請求批准合同經本部與外交工商部及僑委會再四審議認為於工人於國家均無利益且地多熱瘴有害工人身體安全應根本拒絕由外交部函復該使並通電禁阻私募在案招工合同既未經我國政府批准自不生效今該代表公然在青設處招工實有未合應請轉飭就近交涉切實禁阻並希查明實情電復為荷內政部儉印

●駐滬辦事處致外交部電十一月二十八日

外交部總務處鑒滬英總領探詢現有西班牙在青島所招華工擬租英輪裝運中國政府允許與否盼覆駐滬辦事處儉

●外交部致上海金交涉員電十一月二十八日

上海金交涉員鑒部密據駐滬辦事處儉電稱英總領探詢西班牙在青島所招華工擬租英輪裝運中國允許與否請示復等情查是案早經本部函復該國公使拒絕招募並令知該交涉員在案除電滬關監督如遇該項船隻出口應即制止并復駐滬辦事處外仰該交涉員向滬西班牙領事

交涉制止並電復外交部

●外交部致江海關監督電十一月二十八日

上海江海關監督公署鑒本部駐滬辦事處儉電稱滬英總領探詢西班牙在青島所招華工擬租英輪裝運中國允許與否請示復等情查是案早經本部函復該國公使拒絕招募在案除電令滬交涉員向駐滬西班牙領事交涉制止外如遇該項船隻出口希即制止爲要外交部

●外交部致駐滬辦事處電十一月二十八日

上海駐滬辦事處陳處長覽部密儉電悉查是案早經函復西班牙公使拒絕招募在案除電令滬交涉員向駐滬西班牙領事交涉制止並電滬關監督如遇該項船隻出口應即制止外仰轉知英總領外交部

●外交部致青島總商會代電十一月三十日

青島總商會公鑒查西班牙代表來華招工赴斐洲凡能杜波島開墾一案業經函復駐華該國公使拒絕在案茲悉該國代表有在青島招工運出之舉相應電請貴會設法制止並勸諭商民勿應

招前往並見復爲荷外交部陷印

●內政部致青島總商會東電 十二月一日

急青島總商會台鑒西班牙代表誘招華工赴熱帶荒島開墾請速勸阻商民切勿應募制止上船以維人道並盼電復內政部東印

●上海金交涉員致外交部電 十二月四日

南京外交部鈞鑒部密檢電致悉遵經派員前往西班牙領事署交涉制止據該領署回稱此事原不屬上海領事管轄範圍礙難設法惟可代轉駐華公使查核並望中國青島就近制止等語應請鈞部電知該國駐華公使查禁並令飭山東交涉員設法制止以赴事機是否有當乞示金聞泗叩
支

●河北省政府致工商部代電 十二月九日

南京工商部公鑒有電奉悉已令屬遵照制止轉知沿海關卡注意矣特此奉復敬希察照河北省政府佳印

●工商部致山東省政府并崔交涉員電 十二月十日

泰安山東省政府孫主席各委員並轉崔交涉員均鑒西班牙人招募華工事前經會同關係各部會議決禁止并電沿海各地查禁在案據報該西人現在青島及附近一帶私行招募事關國權民命請設法嚴行制止爲荷孔祥熙印

●外交部致新加坡總領事電 十二月十二日

新加坡總領事鑒西班牙未得我國同意擅募華工多名由青島運往該國名雖招工實無異轉運人口仰預商當地政府俟前項華工過境時阻其前進並復

●外交部致上海金交涉員電 十二月十二日

西班牙擅募華工擬租英輪承運前荷英領告知具徵好意現聞此項華工將由青島出口仰務商英領以人道爲重切勿租與船隻並復

●本會致青島教育會商會代電 十二月十四日

青島教育會青島商會鑒西班牙在華招工赴非洲凡能杜波島開墾一節本會經於十月三十一日與內政外交工商各部開聯席會議討論對行咸以凡能杜波爲一荒海孤島瘴癘時生船艘絕少郵電梗阻領事雖設僑工疾病痛苦及受虐待情等中國政府何由查悉求歸不得求死不能人生慘痛孰甚於斯爲此議決一致拒絕並經外交部照會西班牙公使轉知該代表在案茲據本月八日上海申報所載該代表等在青島僱招華工第一批二千人已預備放洋聞訊之餘殊深駭異本會以事關國權民命情迫勢急特此電達即希就近嚴行阻止扣留一面將詳情電復爲荷國府僑務委員會寒

●本會致山東省政府膠澳商埠局電十二月十四日

分送山東省政府膠澳商埠局鑒西班牙代表未得中樞許可擅在青島招工聞第一批二千人已預備放洋事關國權民命請即將輪扣留國府僑務委員會寒

內政部致山東省政府青島商埠局電十二月十五日

急分送泰安山東省政府孫主席青島商埠局趙局長均鑒西班牙浪人博休等在青私招華工赴

非洲開鑿跡近掠質猪仔僑工一入絕島合同利益誰論如何優厚無法履行等情斷送二千人之生命且該島氣候酷熱人等罕到業由外部電詢駐西班牙劉公使電復謂僑工萬不可去並已向西班牙外部及該國駐華公使提出抗議務希迅即嚴厲交涉扣留華工並驅逐該代表等出境以重國權而維人道如何並盼電復內政部刷印

內政部致青島各法團銜電十二月十六日

急分送青島總商會教育會農工會各法團各學校各報館均鑒西班牙浪人自稱代表博休等來華招工赴南非洲凡能杜波島開鑿經中央各部會一再詳慎審議認為於國家及工人毫無利益且該島在非洲極西岸地當赤道氣候酷熱異常時生瘧疫歐美人居住不適華人蹤跡更爲罕到航輪須繞好望角經歲無一至萬里之內絕無我國領事館無論合同條件如何優厚僑工一入絕境無法強其履行有去無歸不啻斷送數千華工之生命迭經外交部電詢我國駐西班牙劉公使崇傑復稱該島雅係死地僑工萬不可去業由本部批駁該代表招工合同並通電各省市政府禁阻私募偷運各在案頃聞該代表等潛行來青公然設處招募華工不明實情報名者頗形踴

躍報載各種優待條件均係該代表之虛言將來能否履行無法保證該代表言詞閃爍跡近誘買豬仔匪獨侮辱國體抑且違背人道除由外交部向西班牙公使提出抗議並電山東省政府青島商埠局一致對外嚴厲制止外特此電達務希向該埠華工剴切勸告切勿應募免致身陷絕地並將此中利害盡量宣傳總期家喻戶曉仍設法驅逐該代表出境制止華工上船以重人道至所企盼如何並候電復內政部銜印

內政部復青島商埠局條電十二月十七日

急青島商埠局趙局長鑒庚代電誦悉西班牙招工赴南非洲凡能壯波島開墾一案前據該代表葛斯敦博休等先後呈送招工合同請求批准前來當經本部電請北平特別市市政府何市長派員往西班牙駐華公使館覓利得公使面詢一切據稱葛斯敦爲法籍浪人萬不可信招工合同該公使不能負責簽字云云又經外交部電詢我國駐西班牙公使劉崇傑查明據復稱凡能杜波爲非洲極西岸荒海中一小島地當北緯三度三十分東經八度四十五分面積僅八百三十方里地多荒蕪常產猛獸天氣酷熱時起瘴癘絕無衛生設備居民只有少數黑人不適歐美人居住華

人蹤跡更爲罕到西行航輪須繞好望角經歲無一至且相去萬里之內無一中華領事館僑工前往該島氣候不適交通不便保護不周生命財產均無保障應請拒絕批准合同以維民命等語復經本部與外交工商兩部及僑務委員會迭次開聯席會議詳加研究並召集該代表博休葛斯敢及原介紹人法國寶來博士到部詢問一切該代表等言詞閃爍前後矛盾之處甚多最重要者即合同上無負責之主體及西班牙駐華公使不肯正式簽字二事至合同條文紕繆之點尤不一而足核與民國四年前內務部頒布之僑工出洋條例及募工承攬人取締規則更多不合經各部會研究結果認爲華工應募前往非洲開墾於國家及工人本身毫無利益該代表所爲跡近誘買豬仔僑工身入絕島語言文字概不能通無論合同如何嚴密條例如何優厚均難責其履行不啻斷送二千華工之生命以此種種原因議決對西班牙代表請求招工一事根本予以拒絕由外交部於本年十一月六日正式照會西班牙駐華公使查照轉知並通電各省市政府令飭所屬禁阻該代表等私募偷運各在案該代表等此次來華原係受本國私人資本家之委托招買農奴赴非洲零星出賣本是一種投機事業今因被我國政府察覺奸計根本拒絕所受損失甚大不能不設

法爾維於是日由南京密往青島公然在滄口車站設立招募處登廣告招工利用魯省災民失業之機會故意張大其詞虛擬種種優待條件以爲掠誘轉賣之計華工不明真相飢不擇食遂致墮其術中該代表等侮辱國體摧殘人道莫此爲甚殊屬可惡已極該國駐華公使亦認爲該代表此舉有碍國交聞已電令制止除由外交部再向該公使提出嚴重抗議並電劉公使向西班牙外部交涉制止外仍希貴處願全大局一致對外將已招足之華工設法扣留勿許上船未招者勿許續招並將此中利害向青島商民剴切勸導切勿應募一面繼逐該代表等即日出境以挽國權而維人道至爲企盼並希電復內政部彙印

●駐新加坡總領館致外交部電 十二月十八日

十一月連日過境船隻無華工赴西班牙當地政府須俟船泊岸查無外交問題始能稽查惟扣留及遣送費用須中華民國自備等語

●青島商埠局致內政部敬電 十二月二十四日

南京國民政府內政部勸鑿刪電暨彙代電敬悉西班牙招工一案大部既有主張爲對外一致起

見敝局必當設法制止詳情容再函陳膠澳商埠局總辦趙琪叩敬印

◎青島總商會來代電十二月二十五日

南京國民政府僑務委員會鈞鑒接奉鈞會塞代電內開西班牙代表在華招工赴凡能杜波島開墾一節本會經於十月卅一日會同內政外交工商三部開聯席會議討論對付咸以凡能杜波爲一荒海孤島瘴癘時生船艘絕少郵電梗阻領事難設僑工疾病痛苦及受虐待情事中國政府何由查悉求歸不得求死不能人生慘痛孰甚於斯爲此議決一致拒絕並經外交部照會西班牙公使轉知該代表在案茲據本月八日上海申報所載該代表等又在青島偷招華工第一批二千人已預備放洋聞訊之餘殊深駭異本會以事關國權民命情迫勢急特此電達即希就近嚴行阻止扣留一面將詳情電覆爲荷等因奉此查此案前奉國府外交部陷代電敝會業經將商埠局制止再招各情於本月五日呈覆徵代電在案茲奉前因遵即查明前次西班牙代表來青係託青島和記洋行在距青島三十里以外之滄口一帶地方招工現已招足男工二千名刻下並未放洋敝會現已遵電轉請商埠局速向西班牙代表交涉制止放洋所有奉電遵辦情形合函先行電覆青島總

商會謹叩

◎青島總商會復內政部有電十二月二十五日

南京國民政府行政院內政部鈞鑒奉鈞部統代電內開西班牙浪人自稱代表博休等來華招工赴南非洲凡能杜波島開墾經中央各部會一再詳慎審議認爲於國家及工人毫無利益且該島在非洲極西岸地當赤道氣候酷熱異常時生瘟疫歐美人居住不適華人蹤跡更爲罕到航輪須繞好望角經歲無一至萬里之內絕無我國領事館無論合同條件如何優厚僑工一入絕島無法強其履行有去無歸不啻斷送數千華工之生命迭經外交部電詢我國駐西班牙劉公使崇傑復稱該島確係死地僑工萬不可去業由本部批駁該代表招工合同並通電各省市政府禁阻私募偷運各在案頃聞該代表等潛行來青公然設處招募華工不明實情報名者頗形踴躍報載各種優待條件均係該代表之虛言將來能否履行無法保證該代表言詞閃爍跡近誘買猪仔匪獨侮辱國體抑且違背人道除由外交部向西班牙公使提出抗議并電山東省政府青島商埠局一致對外嚴厲制止外特此電達務希向該埠華工剴切勸告切勿應募免致身陷絕地並將此中利

嘗盡量宣布總期家喻戶曉而設法驅逐該代表出境制止華工上船以重人道至所企盼如何並候電復等因奉此伏查本案前奉國府外交部陪代電曾將青島商埠局制止再招各情於本月五日呈復徵代電在案茲奉前因敵會遵即查明前次西班牙派有代表來青係托青島和記洋行在距青三十里之外滄口一帶地方招募業已招足男女二千名現在尙未放洋刻已遵電轉請商埠局速向西班牙代表嚴重交涉制止放洋所有違電情形亟先行電覆青島總商會謹叩有印

●青島屠專員致本會電(十二月二十五日到)

2000 Labourers ask Japanese boat, Spanish flag, if no boat, not go, Wait your reply Safe here, novella Hotel, Tu.

(譯文)華工二千向日人租船掛西班牙國旗如無船則不去如何候覆本人平安那威旅

館屠哲隱叩

●青島屠專員致本會電(十二月二十五日到)

南京僑務委員會已謁趙琪準與西人妥商遣散沁午回京新民飯店屠哲隱叩

●本會復屠專員有電(十二月二十五日發)

青島新民店屠哲隱俟該事確定後回京仍將詳情續報丘有

●本會復屠專員宥電(十二月二十六日發)

Tu, novella Hotel, Tsingtao.

Stop dispatch of Labourers considered, negotiation Started to
cancel boat, stag in Tsingtas Until further notice, chiu.

(譯文)停止華工放洋已交涉不許租船仍留青島靜候辦法丘

●青島屠專員來電(十二月二十七日到)

Chius received Visited ganerner chiao decides Stopping dispatch
with tricks uniting chamber commence for disbanding British firm
Hokee accepts brine Wair actual disbandment, or return 27th noon
novella Hotel Tu,

(譯文)丘電已乘訪檢理決定停止於洋並與商會聯絡設法遣散英商和記洋行受賄待

實行遣散抑於二十七日午回京那威旅館屠舊隱叩

●本會致青島商埠局電(十二月二十六日發)

青島商埠局鑒查西班牙商人在青島私招華工尚未出口請即設法制止以保民命而重國權國民政府僑務委員會宥

●本會致青島屠專員電(十二月二十七日發)

Th, novella Hotel, sin nim Habel, Tsingtae. Letter and telegram received, stag in Tsingtao until actual disandment, ehin.

(譯文)函電均悉待實行遣散後回京丘

內政部致

山東省政府
青島商埠局

感電 十二月二十七日

急分送泰安山東省政府孫主席青島商埠局趙局長助鑒關於西班牙商人坡士等在青島偷招華工誘招出口一案迭經電請嚴厲禁阻並驅逐坡士等出境在案茲據報告坡士等因工人漸次

招尼會密向英商某洋行租船運送經英領事察覺認爲幫助奸商誘買農奴非獨有傷中英邦交亦且有碍國際體面已經電令英國商人堅決拒絕坡士等計不待逞又轉向日本商人租賃輪船正在交涉進行中以故坡士等所誘招之華工男女二千名目下尙在青島嚴密禁錮防其逃匿並未會潛運出口等語事關二千華工生命情形異常緊迫昨經主管部會聯席會議商定辦法除一面由外交部函商日本領事勸告該國商人拒絕租船一面俟西班牙駐華公使嘎利德氏到京請其嚴電禁阻以重國交而維人道外應仍請貴處查照前案就近交涉厲行制止務將該項華工全數扣留妥爲資遣勿令該奸商等誘迫上船並向青島各國領事將該奸商等違背人道掠買豬仔之真相切實宣告以免再有朦混租船運送華工之事所有辦理此案經過情形仍希詳細電復爲荷內政部感印

●青島屠專員致本部電(十二月二十七日晚到)

南京僑務委會事確可成聞總稅司及沈鴻烈等電阻若運沈派艦攔明晨訪商會長稅司等權在趙琪決與商會遣散或移黑免爲匪准緩辦因趙母今日歿西人赴日租船和記受賄包辦轉告內外工即覆俾回屠叩

◎本會致青島屠專員代電（十二月二十八日發）

青島屠委員曹隱鑒函電均悉查西班牙商人在青島招工一案經於本日會同內政外交工商三部開會討論咸以西班牙商人未得中樞許可擅在青島招工迹同販賣人口一致議決電告該員迅催商埠局設法遣散西班牙人私招之華工并聯絡當地商會暨各團體協助進行等語特此電仰該員遵照僑務委員會沁

屠專員哲隱致內政部陳科長電十二月二十八日

南京內政部陳屯科長鑒昨謁趙琪工人決遣散或移黑省商會籌款救濟西班牙代表赴日租船未歸或潛逃日本人並不為西班牙人後盾謹電奉聞希轉陳為荷弟屠哲隱叩儉

山東省政府復內政部噩電十二月二十九日

南京內政部勳鑒刪電奉悉已照案令飭交涉署迅即嚴厲交涉矣特復山東省政府主席孫良誠

鑒印

內政部復青島商埠局電十二月二十九日

急青島商埠局趙局長勛鑒發電誦悉西班牙招工案貴處已一致對外設法制止至深佩服所有被招工人仍希妥爲安置資遣回籍是所切盼並候電覆內政部謹印

張學良委員致外交部電十二月二十九日到

外交部王部長鑒漢密前閱報載西班牙招募華人赴菲開作工形同販賣猶仔中央曾有令禁阻竟未能實行當令飭駐青軍艦嚴切查禁勿任外運但已經募集之二千人均因無法生活以致流離此項難民不能不設法安置業經電令該艦由青派員運至大連再由東北籌賑會派員赴連運至奉天交由興安義學公署妥爲安插俾免失所將此案辦理情形電聞敬請管核張學良鑒二十九日

外交部覆張委張學良電

奉天張委員漢卿兄勛鑒電敬悉西班牙擅募華工本部迭向西使禁阻在案尊處就近飭艦查禁更請助力其已募之二千人並設法安插俾免失所造端災黎爲勝欽佩王

●青島商埠局局長趙琪致本會電 十二月三十一日

國民政府僑務委員會勸鑿鑿電奉悉西班牙招募華工一案琪爲慎重民命一致對外起見業於二十日妥籌款項給予所招工人每名川資十元並派員監視妥爲遣送回籍藉謀生計所有招募華工事件亦即從此結束特電奉復趙琪世

●青島屠專員致本會電 十二月三十一日到

僑務委員會鑒觀遣畢各十元共萬八千遺局四百

●青島商埠局長趙琪致本會電 十二月三十一日到

僑務委員勸鑿電悉西班牙招工已設法阻止矣餘另函詳特復趙琪勸

●青島總商會致本會電 十二月三十一日

南京國民政府僑務委員會鈞鑒敝會前呈有代電諒蒙鈞督西班牙代表來青島招募華工一案業經商埠局及敝會按名給資悉數遣散回籍又以時交冬令天氣嚴寒工人中有無衣服者每人

製新棉衣褲各一套所有遺散結束經過情形合亟電陳乞紓屢念青島總商會謹叩世

●青島屠專員致外交部朱幫辦電 十二月三十一日

外交部朱世全轉內工僑明晨飭遣散本地五元遠地十元屠

●內政部致屠專員世電 十二月三十一日

急青島商埠局趙局長轉新民店屠哲隱鑒致陳科長電悉被招工人速爾爾地方當局及法團設法妥爲資遣事畢再回京內政部世印

●趙琪致內政部長世電 十二月三十一日

急南京國民政府內政部趙部長鈞鑒電敬悉西班牙招募華工一案琪爲慎重民命一致對外起見業於三十日妥籌款項給予所招工人每名川資十元並派員監視妥爲遣送回籍另謀生計所有本案招募華工事件亦即從此結束特電奉復趙琪世印

●青島總商會致內政部長世電 十二月三十一日

南京國民政府行政院內政部鈞鑒敝會前呈有代電諒蒙鈞管西班牙代表來青招募華工一案業經商埠局及敝會按名本資悉數遣散回籍又以時交冬令天氣嚴寒工人中有無衣服者每人製給新棉衣褲一套所有遣散結束經過情形合亟電陳乞紓屢念青島總商會謹叩世

●內政部復青島總商會歌電 十八年一月五日

青島總商會鑒有代電誦悉西班牙島在青所招華工貴會已轉請商埠局嚴重交涉制止放洋至深佩慰所有被招工人仍望妥爲設法遣其回籍毋任失所是爲至盼並希電復內政部歌印

●青島總商會致內政部寒電 一月十四日

南京國民政府內政部鈞鑒歌電敬悉西班牙代表來青招工一案前經商埠局及敝會按名給資悉數遣散回籍又以時交冬令天氣嚴寒工人中有無衣服者每人製給新棉衣褲各一套敝會已於世代電陳明遣散結束經過情形奉電前因合再電復青島總商會謹叩寒印

(丙)呈文

●特派山東交涉員崔士傑上外交部長呈文十七年十一月三十日

呈爲呈覆事竊奉

鈞部寢代電開西班牙代表來華招工赴斐洲凡能杜波島開墾一案業經爾復駐華該國公使拒絕在案茲悉該國代表有在青島招工運出之舉仰即查明制止並呈報等因奉此遵卽令飭膠濟路第二段交涉佐理員宋樞宸就近查明設法制止矣除俟據復再行呈報外理合備文先行呈請鑒核實爲公便

●四部會代表呈文

敬呈者懋澄等奉

派於本月十二日上午十時在僑務委員會開會研究對付西班牙代表在青島私招華工一案經長時間之討論當經決議由四部會會派幹員一人前往青島實地調查藉明真相所有旅費先由僑務委員會墊用後由各部會均攤茲有屠君哲隱係懋澄介紹願往青島調查查該員人尙機警且於北方情形亦頗熟悉堪以委充除照議決案由僑務委員會墊付郵電各費並照薦任官出差

例給予旅費外理合繕具委令懇請

鈞座俯准簽令會派謹呈

內政部

外交部

工商部

僑務委員會

附呈委令一件

工商部勞工司司長朱懋澄印

外交部第三司幫辦朱世全印

內政部民政司科長陳 屯印

僑務委員會第一科代主任林有壬印

僑務委員會股長郭東元印

中華民國十七年十二月十七日

●四部會擬呈國府主席請派軍艦扣留私運華工船舶呈文

(此呈後因華工業已遣散故未遞進)

呈爲盜招華工請派軍艦扣留事竊職部會因西班牙自稱代表博休等在華招工赴菲洲凡能杜波島墾闢查該島孤懸荒海瘴癘時生船艘絕少郵電梗阻領事難設僑工疾苦及受虐待情事我國政府難以查悉將來必有求歸不得求死不能之痛一致議決拒絕並由外交部照會西班牙公使轉知該代表在案茲據本月八日上海申報所載該代表等竟蔑視我國照會私在青島盜招華工第一批二千人已預備放洋職部會以事關國權民命於本月十二日再開聯席會議僉以該代表如此侮蔑我國非派艦扣留無以救民命而杜效尤除公推僑務委員周啓剛工商部勞工司司長朱懋澄面陳詳情外懇請

鈞座俯准令飭海軍總司令迅派軍艦前往青島附近巡察截留以重國權而保民命是否有當理合呈請

鑒核令遵謹呈

國民政府主席蔣

附呈僑務委員會編印「對於西班牙代表在華招工赴菲洲凡能杜波島開墾一案」一小冊

內政部部长趙戴文

外交部部长王正廷

工商部部长孔祥熙

僑務委員會常務委員李烈鈞

孔祥熙

宋淵源

周啓剛

丘莘昀

屠專員呈報赴青工作經過呈文

呈爲呈報事竊職奉

鈞會派赴青島調查西班牙商人私招華工一案經於去年十二月十八夜車赴滬二十一日晨乘輪赴青次午抵埠當由舊友介紹與膠澳商埠局總辦趙琪及青島總商會會長宋雨亭討論多次業

於十二日三十日實行遣散當場有警察維持秩序計工人實數一千七百名內婦女百餘名孩童約七十名每名各給十元病死十二名亦各給十元交其親屬病在醫院者約四十餘人則加優發給計遣散費共一萬八千元工人有願赴奉開墾或沿膠濟路回鄉者則另行免費遣送職待遣散既畢始於一月五日返京除附呈赴青查阻招工詳報外理合備文呈請
鈞核謹呈
僑務委員會常務委員

計附赴青查阻招工詳報一件

職屠哲隱

(丁)命令

●外交部致上海金交涉員指令 十一月十七日

呈一件爲西班牙代表來滬接洽招募華工赴斐洲工作請核示由呈悉查該案前經本部與內政部工商部及僑務委員會共同討論認爲應予拒絕已函復西班牙公使查照矣仰即轉知此令

●四部會派屠哲隱赴青島調查委令

內政部
外交部
工商部
僑務委員會
委任命第 號

令 屠 習 隱

茲會派屠習隱赴青島調查西班牙商人私招華工情事仰即尅日前往並將詳情隨時具報此令
中華民國十七年 月 日

內政部部长 趙戴文

外交部部长 王正廷

工商部部长 孔祥熙

僑務委員會常務委員 李烈鈞

孔祥熙

宋淵源

周啓剛

丘莘昀

四五

報 告

四六

屠委員哲隱由青島發來第一號報告

僑務委員會暨內政外交工商三部鈞鑒職於十八號領到僑委會代墊洋三百元爲旅費卽日夜車赴中次晨到以無船來青乃候至二十一號晨有奉天九次午抵青下輪時武裝警察守出口攔旅客一一登記職告以係華安人壽公司職員前往哈爾濱者並出示華安章程等始得放過直驅車赴日本旅館下午訪青年會幹事郭金南謂彼爲預定監護員之一後同訪商埠局外交科吳廣治于其私寓彼本亦爲監護員但彼不願去已另派他人卽日下午四時郭吳及職同雇汽車赴滄口參觀被招之華工茲簡釋如下

- 一、招募地點 滄口壽昌路在一工廠舊址內離青二十里汽車可直達
- 二、招募起始 在十一月

三，招募人爲西班牙政府所派來二人青島英商和記洋行包辦美人司徒爾脫 *Stewart* 爲經手另雇華職員若干

四，現華工二千實數登記者爲一千六百餘除被父老叫回內婦女百餘但趙琪不准婦女同去

五，招募第一次爲二千以後尚續招共需十萬華工運往該島第一批先往以觀結果

六，招募處生活甚苦聞被招者亦有中學畢業生在內亦有懂日語者對西班牙招募人常提出條件故至今未出發

七，本租定華船出發日期爲十二月二號後因華工要求船之載重須爲萬噸招募人乃赴日本租船有則出發否則進退兩難

八，若租定日船則懸西班牙旗備足二月糧煤沿途不停碼頭直接過日本海南下經香港而赴該島

附呈意見

一，如欲扣留可與西班牙領事以及英日美領事交涉停止招募遣散已招者因未得中央許可招募合同上又無西班牙領事簽字

二，如准華工出口則中央須與西班牙另訂合同最要者西班牙輪船須常經該島與中國往來否則交通隔絕(合同上規定華工五年可回國)真相難明

職現移寓青島山東路新民飯店來信可寄此或青年會在此安好並無危險祇下輪時受一驚

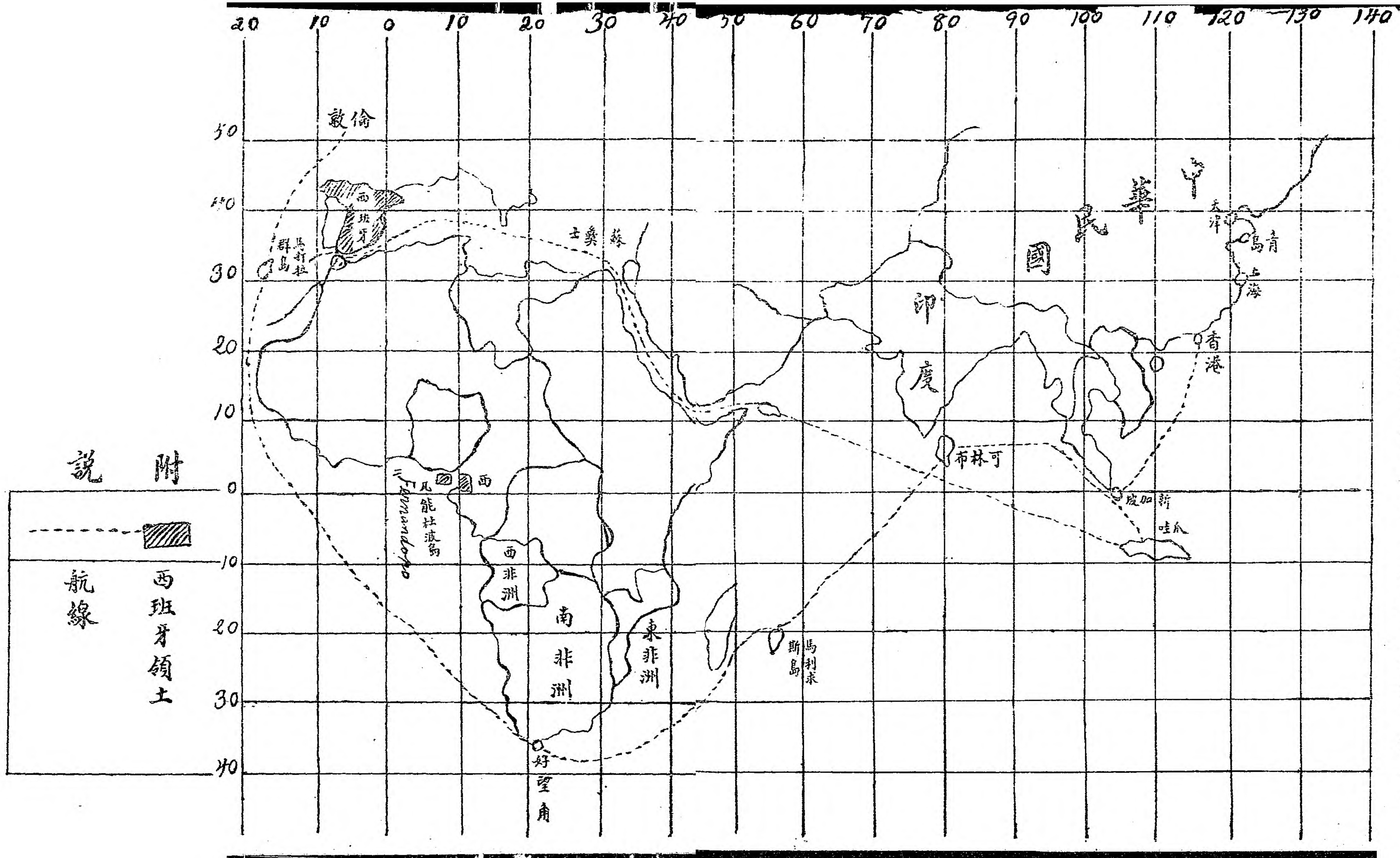
嚇來電可用英文因檢奪員目不識英文職在此尙有何務請電覆昨夜曾發英文電由舍妹轉上夜十一時電抵京今日大連丸滿青特書就親登輪投入郵筒謹此呈請

察核

職屠哲隱十二月二十五號

僑務委員會對於西班牙商人盜招華工一案簡報

西班牙商人未諗我國革命政府之珍視民命妄想販賣豬仔開闢烟瘴之凡能杜波島我政府以該島交通梗阻氣候惡劣不忍置同胞於死地卽由敵會及內政外交工商三部開聯席會議一致堅決拒絕西班牙商人竟無顧忌馳至距京較遠之青島誘招二千難民幽閉滄口待運敵會與內外工商三部以該商人如此倒行不特賤視華人命抑且輕蔑中國主權議決會派專員屠哲隱赴青調查取締屠專員向京報告膠澳商埠局長趙琪以迭接中央四部會電促遣散翻然悔悟當卽延見屠專員並聯絡當地商會於上月三十日籌備款項並派保安隊警察廳長會同屠專員及青島商會長前往滄口招工處遣散每名給資十元共遣散費萬八千元由商埠局捐一萬元商會捐三千元包辦招工和記洋行捐五千元計由膠濟鐵路運出遣散者約千五百人餘擬往東三省開墾云云此次西班牙商未得我政府准許私擅招工聞約損失十萬元英商和記洋行受賄包辦亦損失四萬餘元是皆咎由自取爲當然之懲罰敵會與內外工商三部努力數月卒得維持國權保全民命差可告慰各界貴報館貴通訊社對此事一致反對助力尤宏茲值結束敬表謝忱其他情由屠專員繼續報告



中國距離凡能杜波島航線及經緯度畧圖

僑務委員會繪製

赴青島查阻西班牙招工事之報告

屠哲隱

西班牙代表來華招工事宣傳幾三月之久，以未得中央政府許可，擅在青島招工二千男女候船，出發隱奉外交內政工商三部及僑務委員會之委任，令赴青島調查設法阻止。隱與朱懋澄司長，疑定電報密碼（後未用），民國十一年十二月十八號夜車赴申，二十一號晨始搭奉天丸，次午抵青。下輪有武裝警察多名，命隱登記姓名年齡籍貫職業往何處寓何旅館，隱除姓名籍貫外，餘則隨填，免遭意外。也隱以華警如此嚴厲，乃下榻日本旅館，午膳後訪基督青年會總幹事郭金廟，君道來意，復與同訪吳烈秋君（隱舊友，在膠澳商埠局外交科任事），于其家即日下午，隱等三人僱汽車赴距青卅里之滄口鎮，參觀招工處。該招工經理（和記洋行買辦宿子浩君）祇知隱為郭吳之友，招待甚殷，故探得頗詳。

一、西班牙需華工十萬，現第一批先招二千，人後有三百餘人，被家屬喚回，實數約一千六百餘（內婦女百餘，孩童約七十）分四大隊。

二、西班牙代表以港政局要求輪船須七千噸以上，乃赴日本租船，至今未回。

三，招工處已耗三萬餘元每日需米菜三百餘元

四，出發時備兩月之糧煤懸掛西班牙旗沿途不停直接取道中國海印度洋大西洋繞好望

角而達佛南特玻島

隱詢畢參觀工人宿舍等狀況甚苦大多數形同乞丐隱等三人乘原車回吳君勸隱移寓新民飯店可保無事若在日本旅館反不利也隱從其勸次日星期晚即發英文電報告朱懋澄司長

廿四號星期一中午隱赴輪埠投赴申輪船之郵箱致僑委會及工商部二函下午三時吳君來電話謂已轉交趙總辦反對招工之宣傳品三紙趙總辦且願與隱會晤隱係南方代表第一人之被接見者隱乃即往商埠局見趙琪趙謂此事既為各方反對決設法打銷與商會等遣散或與奉當局商移滿洲談學回寓發電致僑委會報告趙總辦決籌資遣散未幾收朱司長電謂已與日交涉拒西租船矣

廿五號假節廿六號上午訪交通銀行行長姚仲拔君彼云招工事乃舍己之田而耘人之田也下午訪宋海峯談遣散事謂甚願轉告會長宋雨亭君訪吳烈秋君謂總辦毋適故遣散事或須少緩

歸寓接僑委會電囑留青續報乃發電致僑委會報告趙母致遣散須緩請轉告內外工三部

廿七號下午赴輪埠投函後訪稅務司(英人)謂彼無權阻止條約國船出口尤不能阻止日本船但已悉中央禁止招工事

廿八號上午赴商會與宋科長同赴怡和洋行訪會長謂彼借總辦赴滄口參觀招工處決籌遣散經費不成問題歸寓接朱司長電囑留青待遣散乃可回京隱又訪青島英文報正主筆 Cornue 二爲擁護國民政府反抗日本帝國之美人彼對於招工事反對最力密勒氏評論報載招工事即爲彼所投稿隱歸寓發電致內政部下午赴商埠局悉西班牙人仍未回青已科彼等租船無着必逃走美

廿九號上午郭君來訪告隱以所招工因飯劣及天寒要棉衣已鬧過二次未幾商會正副會長來訪謂明晨八時實行遣散本地人五元遠方人十元隱可往觀有警察維持秩序談畢隱電告外交部

卅號星期日晨 Cornue 乘汽車來借隱赴招工處悉商埠局及商會代表在滄口商議遣散辦法英商和記洋行大班 Edin'ord 及美國浪人 Steuard. 本恨 Cornue 見隱等來參觀遣散竟下逐客令彼二人尙不知隱爲何許人隱即出赴警署訪商會宋科長等彼等另行議決一律十元較省麻煩願回鄉者火車免費願赴奉開墾者亦然先召集工頭說明遣散原委後集赴招工處警察廳長保安隊長亦到由交通銀行送來二萬現洋十一時起始遣散按照名冊不論男女老

幼每人十元脫下符號計遣散實數約一千七百人內婦女百餘名孩童約七十死者十二名亦各發十元交其父母以資慰藉至晚五時半始竣事尚有四十餘人病在醫院另行加優補給視其病院而定總計約共發一萬八千元(分派數爲商埠局一萬商會三千卅記五千)自招募日至遣散日共五十餘天隱觀遣畢乃電告僑委會十八年一月一號收內政部來電二號收僑委會快郵三號乘大連九歸次日抵申即夜回京

附意見書

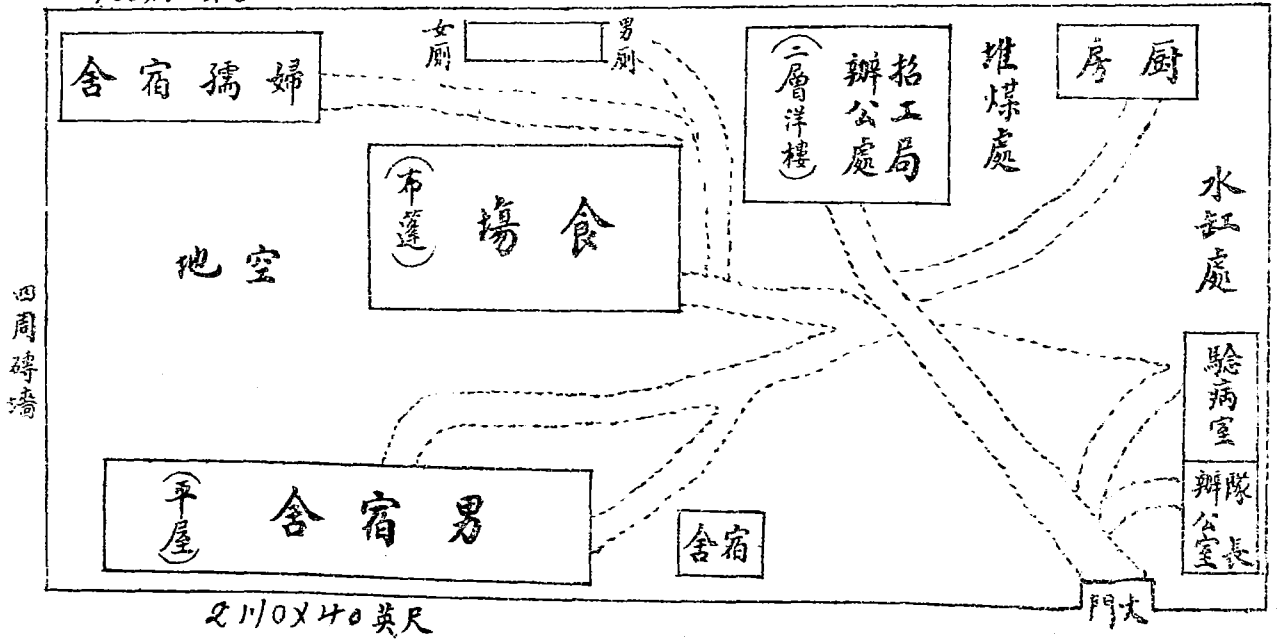
一，山東災民太多，前在哈爾濱查悉于客歲中赴東三省謀生者共三百萬國民政府當設移民實邊屯墾專局以解決民生問題(移民實滿蒙新贛與編遣軍隊同屬重要)

二，山東省受張宗昌褚玉璞之暴毒太甚國民政府須警告張學良勿再起用或資助該已倒軍閥

三，青島濟南及沿線之日軍至今未撤容縱盜匪私售槍械暴跡昭彰爲魯民所痛恨國府須速與日本交涉以保主權(青島尙懸五色旗)

四，西班牙或他國若再欲華招工須得中央許可議定恩滿條件保障華工安全
滄口(離青島卅里汽車可達)在日本工廠舊址
『西班牙保衛得埠農業事務會招募男女華工局』

120x30英尺



●餘聞

屠哲隱

一，西班牙代表自來京接洽未准後曾赴烟台和記洋行代辦招工該行以事大不克勝任乃介紹西人赴青島和記洋行青行大班愛克福爲烟行大班之兄在華三十五年在青爲首屈一指之英商會代理瑞士領事膠澳總辦趙琪早年曾任其職員故交情頗厚此次招工既由和記承辦自易准許

二，和記代墊招工用費約四萬元遣散費五千元共損失四萬五千元大班與買辦分担聞大班擬赴申向西班牙領事要求賠償

三，西班牙代表二人曾向申某英公司租船一艘約四千噸已付五萬元以載重須七千噸以上乃赴日租船仍無着故不返青聞西班牙人自耗之款爲十萬元

四，聞尚有西人一名爲銀行家現留青願與國府接洽再募華工

五，西班牙駐華公使以正值與華互訂新約故不願多興招工事免傷國際感情

六，聞前法國於歐戰時在津招募華工包募人于每名華工可得到酬勞三十元故和記洋行樂

于從事

七，遣散之工人願赴奉開墾者約四百擬由政記輪船公司運至大連換南滿車抵奉有沈鴻烈司令派員招待另約四百工人則由膠濟路送至沿綫各站以便回鄉餘者爲本地人有拉大車者及原爲游民者

八，開招工經手人提議下次招工須在大連托庇日人免受各方干涉

九，聞青島劉生贊醫士尙擬來京正式接洽招工由西班牙政府担保領事簽字國民政府派員同往該島監察或設領事

公 論

●僑務促進會告全國民衆及各社團書

歡迎宣傳！

歡迎研究！

歡迎指教！

全國民衆暨各商會各報館各教育團體農工團體鑒西班牙代表博休等來華招工早經上海各報登載嗣後該代表等果奔走新都請求當局批准當局以事關僑工休戚案情重大當由僑務委員會會同內政外交工商三部開聯席會議討論辦法卒因（一）工人無利益（二）國家無利益（三）合同無履行之可能以議決一致拒絕並由外部照會西使轉知該代表在案該代表等知近在首都計莫能售即改變方針遠去青島誘招據本月八日申報所載聞第一批已招足二千名預備放洋本月十二日僑務委員會專爲此事又會同內政外交工商三部開會討論聞已請外部向西班牙公使提出嚴重責問惟代表等於已被政府拒絕之後尙敢遠在青島繼續誘招而西班牙使又毫不制止此其蔑視中國政府自失國際禮儀已可想見且僞招誘募事同販賣人口爲萬國所公禁爲人道所不許全中國全世界人類皆得起而攻之茲將拒絕該代表招工理由之要點

分述如左關心國權民命人道者注意焉

(一)此次西班牙代表招募華工開墾之凡能杜波島 Fernando Po 在非洲之極西部海中一小島地當北緯三度三十分東經八度四十五分面積僅八百三十方里天氣酷熱時有瘴癘發生不適歐美人居住居民僅黑種人數千而華人蹤跡更爲罕到溫帶人民一入其地鮮不發生疾病甚至死亡英人因該島不能經營特棄之不惜西班牙經營多年亦無成績今乃有招募華工開墾之舉其用心亦可想見此就氣候上不能不拒絕者一也

(二)我國外部在非洲全洲僅於東岸設一領事館非洲西岸尙無華人前往沿大西洋東岸無一中華領事館凡能杜波爲荒海孤島史小待言且該島非航路必經之地僅有西班牙航船數月一至或半年一至其一切郵電交通均不方便且操於西班牙人之手我國僑工應募前往不但以北方寒帶之人驟入酷熱多瘴之地十難一存即使稍有孑遺而孤身陷入絕島語言文字概不能適生命財產毫無保障無論合同規定如何嚴密僑工利益如何

優厚相去萬里形格勢禁將何以責其必然履行如僑工果然有疾病痛苦及受虐待情事中國政府何由查悉既查悉之後又將有何救濟良法僑工求歸不得求死不能甚至一字平安亦無由內達僑工一登西班牙輪船恐再無生入國門之一日非洲及南洋各島此類之事甚多我國政府正苦無法援救似不可再蹈覆轍如爲僑工特設一領事館無論熱瘴之地設置爲難卽領館所需與僑工收入相較亦屬得不償失此就保護上不得不拒絕者

二也

(三)西班牙代表來華招工究係西班牙政府爲主體抑係其實業公司爲主體如係國家經營實業招募華工則應由西班牙政府逕與我國政府訂約無所用其保證如係西班牙政府保證某實業公司招募華工則公司名稱及性質如何經營資本總額若干總機關設於何處是否符合公司組織法規會否在西班牙政府立案均應提及博休等所遞之合同中絕不提及公司名稱屢詢該代表均無切實答覆西班牙公使來電亦未叙明如無正式立案帶有永久性之經濟組織僅以個人名義訂立招工合同而西班牙政府亦僅居於保證地

位且據該代表言西班牙駐華公使無須直接簽字故僅由一素未知名未遞國書之所謂政府代表簽字作證設此啟人者一旦逃匿或竟死亡則失訂立合同之主體危險孰甚况按之僑工出洋條例及募工承攬人取締規則各項條件與應覓之承攬人應繳之鉅額保證金均無一完備此就手續上不能不拒絕者三也

(四)前有自稱西班牙政府代表之葛斯敢伯爵來外交內政二部請求批准招工合同迨內政部電詢北平市政府查復則謂據西班牙駐華公使面告葛斯敢爲法籍浪人(原名賈斯凱譯音相同自係一人)請中國政府勿信其言等語而此次正式來京奔走接洽者則仍爲浪人葛斯敢伯爵與所謂博休君同來而北河方面復有正式國書之所謂西班牙政府代表二人在北平守候外交內政兩部迭次接見博休及葛斯敢二氏前後言語極爲支離在外交部則曰原合同絕對不能改一字在內政部則曰原合同可以任意修改保證金亦可照繳其他矛盾之處尙不一而足且合同批准之後招募承攬手續尙多亦非數月不能竣事該代表等只要求迅速批准合同不問此後招工之手續此中情節殊難素解且細味

西班牙公使電文確屬據情轉達之件並無切實負責之言該代表等究係何種人受何方使命來華招工尙有疑問此就西班牙代表行動上不能不拒絕者四也

(五)於十月二十二日以前該代表則迭次要求我國政府從速批准合同謂大沽口已有西班牙商輪停泊定十月三十日以前開行且定于十月二十三日上午十時開火等語察其語意似僑工已經上船一俟我國政府批准合同即可啓旋出口及至十月二十九日內政外交工商三部與僑務委員會開聯席會議時該代表又二三其辭則謂船在上海名曰 King's Day 約四五千噸以一萬數千元租就極合衛生云云而所謂法籍浪人葛斯敢伯爵者是日亦未至察博休等之語氣一似羞與爲伍且對於十月二十二日內外工三部會議所討論之各點亦加以種種解說(二十二日討論全案爲該代表所知其中有說及法籍浪人云云故二十九日浪人亦未至)意在掩飾過混亂聽庸詎知事已窺破計亦未售此就代表言語上不得不拒絕者五也

(六)南洋一帶白種人之資本家每歲派人來華收買豬存在國內所訂合同恆較此次西班牙

代表所提出者爲優每月工資大概在華幣四十元以上期限三年出國時發給安家費一個月(恆爲包募人所收沒)一登該雇主所備用之海船每人即發給衣服一套衣上編有號碼隨時呼號點查防其逃匿上船後即鎖入一黑暗大艙內數千人或數百人幽閉一室飲食便溺均在其中(其式猶如豬圈此豬存之所以得名)如有染病疫而死者即時投入海內到達某島以後亦閉居一大室內每日按號點數由工頭率領作工稍不如意即加鞭撻按月縱如約發給工資而消費方面均由雇主支配一切食物用品價格異常貴昂復於工人住處設賭館烟館以誘惑華工務使華工每月所領之工資全數用盡不許有一文儲蓄及輸出本地之外如工人每月工資用完雇主且許挪借下月工資以資彌補三年合同屆滿華工不但毫無儲蓄而且負債纍纍勢非俯從雇主命令繼續簽訂合同不可(此就未死者言其在三年合同未滿期前被虐待而不死者更不待語)以致閩粵等省每年恆有數千百名華工出洋例無一二人能平安回國而且音書梗塞吉凶禍福家莫聞知此南洋一帶豬存實在情形非洲比南洋更遠氣候更壞華人蹤跡僅到非洲東岸之廬里求斯

島嶼東人在該地經商候船半年始可回國通信至少須六日始到香港至若非洲西岸則向來絕無華人前往且自蘇彝士河開通以後由好望角繞行之航路早廢非洲西岸與東亞交通更不方便郵件須由歐洲轉達至於凡能杜波更爲非洲極西荒海中一小島正當赤道之下氣候酷熱路斷人稀東方航船終歲無一至無論不識中西文字絕無智識之華工身入絕地無通信及行動之自由即精通中西文字智識階級中人既已陷身其中亦惟有任人宰割欲歸不得欲死不能決無自由進退之餘地我國政府遠隔重洋鞭長莫及事前既無從查悉事後亦無法救濟合同上之條件無論如何優厚亦無能強其必然履行與南洋之豬仔相較相去幾何或加甚焉此就與豬仔比較不能不拒絕者六也

有此六害胡可嘗試此本會所以不能不爲全國民衆及各社團告也熱心君子進而教之

● 僑工委員會爲西班牙代表在青島招募華工忠告民衆書

同胞我最親愛的同胞亦知道西班牙代表在青島招工婦孺兼收於我同胞有切身禍害於我國繼有重大損失乎西班牙代表招募華工開墾之凡龍杜波島位在非洲極西海中一曠蕪荒土面

積僅八百餘方里天氣非常酷熱時有瘴癘流行歐美人之所共棄溫帶人民一入其地不致病亡者十無一人且該島素無航路西船往來年僅一二次郵電梗阻我同胞若應募前往則孤身陷入絕島語言文字一概不通生命財產毫無保障合同規定均屬具文僑工痛苦末由查悉任其苛待受其凌虐求歸不得求死不能僑工處此其何以堪同胞乎我最親愛的同胞乎如果應募登輪恐再無生還之日矣其招我華工也直置我華人於死地耳同胞乎我國統一告成建設開始趁此時機正宜在國內各告奮勇盡各人之才力爲國家服務方不負國民一份子之天職胡爲乎甘以二十金之微利把一大好身軀投入生死不明之絕域乎同胞乎我最親愛的同胞乎一失足成千古恨萬勿悞投羅網陷入萬劫不復之地獄本會痛癢相關敬遵忠言望我同胞審慎自愛

(甲) 中文之部

新中華報(十七年十一月八日)

●拒絕西班牙招募華工

僑務委員會與內政工商兩部昨聯電沿海各省市政府拒絕西班牙代表在我國招工其原電如

下河北山東江蘇浙江福建廣東各省政府北平天津上海汕頭海口各市政府廈門軍政長官均鑒西班牙代表博休等在華招工赴斐洲凡能杜波開墾一案經部會再四討論認爲與國家及華工皆無利益決議拒絕除由外部通知外合行電請令飭所屬嚴禁私募防止偷運至所切禱內政部工商部僑委會叩

僑務特訊

新中華報(十七年十一月七日)

●河北省府復僑委會電

▲已監視西班牙招工

西班牙在天津招募華工僑委會電河北省政府監視不許放行昨河北省政府電復僑務委員會謂已飭屬遵辦原電錄後南京國府僑務委員會大鑒沁電敬悉已飭屬遵辦矣特復河北省政府叩冬印

民國日報（十七年十一月八日）

◎禁止西班牙招華工

國府通令各海口嚴行查禁

南京快訊僑務委員會因西班牙派人來華招募華工二千名赴南非州之凡那羅波工作該地氣候炎熱黑人猶不堪工作之苦故西班牙乃注意於我華工誘以每月十八美金之薪金且謂所草合同曾在法國經李石曾先生擬訂而李之代表曾當場聲明否認即此可見該國招工代表更有誑騙之行動前次內政部開會討論此事僑委會特派熊理祕書出席陳述其中意見約有二端（一）前荷蘭派人來華招募華工合同較此次西班牙為優荷蘭合同定每月工資三十元定期二年西班牙則定期五年期限過長荷約有安家費二十元而西班牙則未經規定安家費荷蘭工作地點近在南洋而吾人對之不滿意非溯較遠我國政府欲加保護鞭長莫及况工人一去固有種種消費其苦力所得直等於零間有預借工資者則期滿更不能回國是我華工所受待遇是與豬仔無異（二）該地交通不便從前須環好望角而往自蘇彝士河開成後雖免迴環之勞然據該代

表聲稱猶須五十日路程始可達到似此蠻荒之地烟瘴之鄉華工一去不能受天然力之淘汰且受人爲力之束縛萬無生還希望云云以是當經到會各代表一致表決不准西班牙派人來華招工一面咨行外交部等復拒絕一面通電各海口嚴行查禁云

三民導報(十七年十一月十日)

●外人招工事件

▲北平市府復電僑委會

僑委會前電各省請注意外人擅入內地招工已誌本報頃該會接得北平市政府復電如下南京國府僑務委員會大鑒沁電奉悉九月間有自稱西班牙代表賈思凱者呈請批准招工合同當即派員面詢西班牙公使據稱本國確有派員來華招工之議俟到華時當由使館介紹有賈某係法籍浪人並非西政府所派等語前據內政部九月三十日來電業經覆電知各省以免誤信嗣西政府所派招工專員二人抵平由西班牙公使偕同來見即告以招工之事須由使館逕向中央關係機關接洽此後並再來磋商十月二十五日工商部亦因此事來電當將經過情形詳復現

平市區域內未聞有外人以事招工情事除令公安局隨時注意外特電奉復北平特別市市政府
冬二日叩

〔民國日報（十一月十五）〕

●禁止私招華工

市社會局昨奉市政府令轉內政部工商部僑務委員會陽電一件爲西班牙代表博休等在華招工赴斐洲凡能杜波島開墾一案經部會再四討論認爲與國家及華工皆無利益決議拒絕該局奉令後當即轉飭各界遵照

上海申報（十七年十二月八日）

●西班牙在青招工近訊

青島市教育會會長劉銓治等因西班牙此次招募華工手續似欠妥協昨特呈請商埠局切實交涉以保民命茲將呈文錄下「爲呈請事竊據報載西班牙招募華工運往南非洲工作等情查此次招募華工對於將來保障似欠妥協以我安土重遷之國民一旦遠入夷荒氣候相殊水土各異

政府之保護莫及烟瘴之厲烈可畏誠恐流離失所疾病叢生甚或葬骨異域竟作望鄉之鬼埋恨黃泉永無生還之期伏惟我華年來兵連禍結哀鴻遍地啼飢號寒情實可憫以人之工代我之賑未始非保民之策第念逃死不啻赴死求生未必得生與其飽煖而死蠻荒毋甯飢寒而生故土况此次招工各埠均經當道拒絕素仰我總辦關懷桑梓愛民心切用敢不揣冒昧備文呈請鑒核或嚴與該國代表切商保障辦法或即嚴詞拒絕禁止招募以重人道而保民命實爲德便」

上海時事新報（十七年十二月一日）

○制止婦女童工出洋

西政府在青募華工

外部電令交署嚴禁

西班牙政府派英國和記洋行代表在青島招募華工前往開墾婦孺兼收經山東交涉員電致青島商會設法制止經宋雨亭會長召集董事會議提出討論僉以招工章程內所定工作地點適在熱帶天氣酷熱異常又距我國三萬餘里遠隔重洋風土各別至究竟任何工作待遇是否能與定

章相符均無確實保障貿然前往殊爲何慮當經全體議決應禁止婦女童工報名出洋工作以重人道等情電達到部業經外交部電致滬交涉公署迅予向駐滬西班牙領事交涉制止一面向駐滬英總領事勸告不得租借船隻裝載華人婦孺童工赴西開墾以重人道而免危險云

京報(十二月十六日)

○僑委會招待京記者

△西班牙誘募華工

△請一致宣傳反對

西班牙來華招工一事前經我國外交部去電拒絕不料西班牙人竟在青島擅自誘募據聞第一期已招募達二千人方在拚擋行李待期出發僑務委員會以西人任意誘募窺視我國極爲可恨現正與內政外交工商各部聯議對付方法並定於今日下午三時在薛家巷該會會所內招待京滬各報記者報告情形并請新聞界協力一致宣傳反對云云

民國十七年十二月十六日

新中華報（十七年十二月十六日）

○西班牙又招華工出口

▲僑委會同外內工三部代表商抵制辦法

現在來華招工之所謂西班牙代表究竟係代表西班牙政府仰代表該國某公司經我政府一再究詰並無明白答復旋僑務委員會商內政外交工商等部認定此次招工前往之凡能杜渡島乃非洲極西荒海之地地當熱帶瘴癘叢生領館不在音訊難通華工一去必致求生不得逃死不能乃聯電山東河北蘇浙閩粵各當道一律拒絕禁止執意招者依然違背國際禮儀在青島餌我同胞據五日青島通訊第一批二千華工已摒擋行裝擇日放洋僑務委員會據情復於二十三日會同外交內政工商等部代表會議妥善辦法俾西班牙代表及吾國包辦者不得施其詭計而華工生命有所保障云

京報（十二月十七日）

○僑委會招待新聞界

反對西班牙代表在青島招募華工

內政部外交部工商部僑委會爲西班牙代表博休擅在青島招募華工二千人將運往凡能杜波島特於昨日下午三時聯合招待首都新聞界報告經過情形到僑委會委會周啓剛丘莘昀內政部代表陳屯外交部代表朱世全工部代表朱懋澄及各報記者共十餘人主席丘莘昀報告西班牙代表博休蔑視國際公法奴隸外國同胞竟在青島擅招華工二千人將驅之於瘴癘旱毒之鄉迭經內政外交工商各部聯合商議去電制止彼竟悍然不顧實爲侮辱我國民族吾人應一致反對並驅博休出境周委員啓剛謂此事發生時曾電青島當局詢問真相青島膠澳商埠局長趙琪竟謂山東難民太多任他招去也好國家出此敗類言之痛心世界上任何國家都有個移民政策惟中國獨無並且移民不成個問題一千多萬的同胞在海外受盡辛苦國家沒有一個政策保護他希望各位對移民政策極力提倡華工在海外有組織有保護國家亦培厚力量不少也明年將開僑華之代表大會將有一千餘代表到會云

二民導報

●拒絕西班牙招工之理由

(周啓剛昨向新聞記者報告)

僑務委員會爲西班牙在青島招工事招待京滬各報記者周啓剛演說畧云本會於九月二十四開始辦公即知西班牙有派人來華招工消息並已屢次通知內政外交二部引起注意嗣後西班牙代表博休等奔走內外二部請求從速批准十月二十九日本會即派代表出席會同工商外交內政三部開聯席會議討論結果卒因(一)工人無利益(二)國家無利益(三)合同無履行之可能一致拒絕並另由外部照會西班牙公使轉知該代表在案那知該代表等以上海與新都近在咫尺耳目太多進行較難于是不顧國際禮儀變更方針又往距京較遠之青島招募據本月八日申報所載已得該地商埠局長趙琪之許可第一批已招足二千名預備放洋本會於本月十二日會同外交內政工商三部討論討論結果仍一致主張嚴厲交涉請外交部向西班牙公使提出嚴重質問外特此招待諸位希望努力宣傳使全國民衆(尤其是青島)咸知逃生即所以赴死求生却未必得生然後西班牙人販賣豬仔的野心亦可暴露於世茲將本會所以堅決拒絕招工理由之要點畧述於下

(一)交通梗阻

西班牙代表招募工人所欲去之工作地點爲南非洲極西一荒島名曰凡能杜波

(Fernandopo)係西班牙屬土非西班牙本國也距中國路程有萬餘海里必繞道好望角

由上海直航亦須二月方到且非航路必經之地郵電不便西班牙航船亦僅數月一至或半年一至其航權又操諸西人之手卽有交涉欲派人監護亦無船可趁且好望角一帶海程極危此應拒絕者一

(二)氣候惡劣

該島地當熱帶瘴癘甚重所住僅少數羣人不適歐美人居住爲英人所乘西班牙經營多年亦無成績以溫帶之華工一旦入居其地正不啻驅羊入虎穴此應拒絕者二

(三)領館難設

中國除在非洲東岸設有領事外全非洲并無其他中國領館該島地處非洲極西熱瘴甚重設置之難更不待言若僱爲僑工卽設領館以圖保護實屬得不償失卽使領館可設以遠處

荒海孤島而欲求其保證周詳事實上斷難做到南洋各島較近中國且處處有領事尙有販賣豬存等事此應拒絕者三

(四)保護不周

以孤身陷絕島路遙萬里形勢隔絕何以責其合同之必履行因交通梗隔卽有疾病何由查悉何從救濟照大勢觀察只恐西政府本身對該島尙覺保護不周何況中國此應拒絕者四

(五)招工手續不備

博休所遞合同無公司名稱西班牙公使來電亦未敘明西班牙政府亦僅居保證地位且據該代表言西公使無須直接簽字簽字者爲一素未知名未遞國書之所謂西政府代表此應拒絕者五

(六)代表行動不正

來京代表葛斯敢爲法籍浪人已經西班牙公使證明河北方面二代表亦爲無正式國書之人且博休葛斯敢前後言語甚爲支離對外交部則言合同絕對不能修改對內政部則云合

同可任意修改保證金亦可照繳該代表等祇求迅速批准不問此後招工手續足見心虛西公使電文亦欠切實負責如果事屬正當西公使儘可直接向外交部接洽何必囑不倫不類之代表東西奔走自失體面此應拒絕者六

(七)經濟上不合算

就工人言僑工工資至多不過每月國幣二十元以區區二十元何必赴生死不定之絕島就國家言中國有此二千人殖民絕島未必有益無此二千人殖民海外亦未必加損且西班牙固非經濟十分發達之國如果有利可圖未必先讓華人此應拒絕者七

以上七端僅舉大略欲言其詳雖十紙不能盡諸位胞與爲懷必不忍坐視同胞之死而不救希望極力宣傳使同胞不受博休等甘言所惑則幸甚矣 (十二月十七日)

京報(十二月十八日)

●西班牙人偷運華工

△僑委會與各部商定

△請海總部派艦截留

西班牙人在青島招募華工二千人赴菲洲熱帶荒地凡能杜波島開墾行即放洋各節迭見報載
僑務委員會對於此事連日會同內政外交工商各部開會討論擬呈請國府轉令軍政部飭海軍
總司令楊樹莊派艦阻攔並由軍政部派隊至滬海關嚴查

三民導報(十二月二十六日)

●西班牙私招華工出境

僑委會請禁日人租船

西班牙在青島偷招華工二千人現預備放洋後因向英人租船英人不允以其偷招華工事同販
賣人口爲萬國所不許且已得政府勸告禁止租船刻聞擬向日本租船僑委會特咨請外部切實
交涉
民國十七年十二月廿六日

上海新聞報(十八年元月五日)

●西班牙在青招募華工已解散

△一部份資送回籍

△一部份送關外開墾

青島通信西班牙代表違反條約在青招募華工二千人一節已歷記報端嗣經國人反對國府復兩次來電阻止日前外部及僑委會又特派專員屠某來青與青島總商會及商埠局協商制止該項華工出境以存國體而維人權商埠局趙總辦亦因該國所僱船隻逾限未到與定約不符又聞該項華工募齊後磨集一室不准外出刻受傳染病者已有數十人之多若再遲延不決則受病者將日益加多思無法以善其後故昨日已決定將該項華工解散當由商埠局飭派保安隊長方連璧警察廳長王慶堂會同總商會委員等前往滄口招工處與該代表接洽令其解散所有善後辦法議決由商埠局撥洋一萬元總商會附設之難民救濟會特捐洋三千元並着西班牙代表和記洋行出洋五千元共湊洋一萬八千元按照華工名冊資送回籍聞昨日已由膠濟路運去一大批約一千三百餘人尙有數百人均係貧苦無家可歸者由各界與關東所設之山東振務會商酌擬送往關外開墾昨日已接該會沈鴻烈電應允並經本埠政記輪船公司願減資送往云

(十二月三十一日)

中山日報（元月九日）

●僑務委員會昨日招待新聞界

▲報告辦理西班牙在青島私招華工之經過詳情

▲僑委會維護僑胞之熱心

僑委會工商內政外交三部昨日午後二時在僑委會招待首都新聞記者到僑委會委員丘莘昀屠咨隱工商部代表朱懋澄王光輝外交部代表朱世全內部代表陳屯由朱懋澄主席報告僑委會工商內政外交三部處理西班牙商人盜招華工經過情形並感謝新聞界努力宣傳次由該會委員屠咨隱報告此次奉命赴青島調查西班牙盜招華工情形及設法阻止經過甚詳並親由青島帶歸華工之需用品及食品詳加解釋頗饒興趣最後並謂西班牙人聞尙欲在大連再招華工在青島時只見太陽旗及少數五色旗張宗昌聞將被張學良起用希新聞界注意云云次該會委員丘莘昀及科長林有壬等相繼發言大意謂華工不作開發中國邊地工作而被外人盜招青島尙在日人勢力範圍內均屬可恥吾人當一致從事國民外交運動使日兵即退出山東否則與之

斷絕國交云云最後由新聞界推代表致答詞表示謝意並盡力宣傳至四時散會

新聞報 十八年元月八日

內外工三部及僑委會聯席會議

□討論西班牙招工問題

▲南京 僑務委員會爲西班牙招工事定八日下午二時請內政外交工商三部開聯席會議由赴青島代表屠哲隱報告經過情形並邀各報記者列席

申報(元月九日)

●西班牙招工事件

南京僑委會爲拒絕西班牙私招華工事八日下午舉行工商內政外交各部代表聯席會議由青島回來代表屠哲隱報告一切(七日下午七時)

南京內政外交工商三部僑委會同派赴青島阻止西班牙招工委員屠哲隱已回京被騙之華工已給資遣散(七日下午十時)

民國拾八年壹月九日

西班牙堡南得埠農業事務會招募男女傭工簡明廣告

- 一、招募者之國名
 - 甲、招往地點 西班牙政府擔保
 - 乙、手續完備 專以開墾農田
 - 丙、應募工人之資格 按照僑工出洋條例辦理
- 二、應募工人之資格
 - 甲、年在十八歲以上四十歲以下者為合格
 - 乙、身體強健無殘疾傳染病者
 - 丙、品行端正未曾犯罪案斃喪失公民資格者
 - 丁、無嗜好者
- 三、工資
 - 甲、男傭工為公共工作者每月工資美金十二元若合大洋廿六元七角
 - 乙、男傭工為農業工作者每月工資美金十元若合大洋廿二元
 - 丙、女傭工為工作者每月工資美金五元若合大洋十一元餘
 - 丁、幼童年在十二歲以上為工作者每月工資美金由二元五角為起碼
- 四、期限
 - 甲、預定五年為期
 - 乙、期滿後雙方同意再議續訂
- 五、優待招往時
 - 一、工人食品從優設備由本會担任不扣薪餉
 - 二、工人衣服溫煖由本會設備不扣薪餉
 - 三、工人浴室及房屋清潔由本會設備不扣薪餉
 - 四、工人疾病醫藥由本會設備不扣薪餉
 - 五、工人往來車船飲食等費用均由本會担任不扣薪餉
- 六、優待工作時
 - 一、工人工作時間每日不過九點鐘如過有增長工作時間須與工人磋商
 - 二、別人在訂定期限內除工作外得享有自由種地種園維持各人生計之權利
 - 三、一人在期滿後不願回籍西班牙政府特許每工人或工人之家長給予土地一萬方米達即一百英畝
 - 四、工人在該地居住房屋等項由本會担任與以相當之設備
 - 五、工人在期內遇有生病或因事受傷均有本會担任供給醫藥等費之費
 - 六、助人在期內設有公共教育機關以備工人暨其眷屬得享有教育普及
- 七、優待之權利
 - 一、工人期滿送同時
 - 二、工人期滿送同時需用車船飲食等等費用均由本會担任或付給相當之費用
- 八、報名地點

港口車站對門
- 報名日期

由本月十八號起即陰曆十月初七日
至本月三十號即陰曆十月十九日
西班牙農業事務會啟

Spanish Colonial Administration Recruits Chinese Laborers at Tsingtao

A KUO MIN telegram from Nanking last week briefly mentioned that an application by the Spanish Legation to open an office in Peiping for the enlistment of 20,000 Chinese laborers to be transported to Spanish colonies in North and West Africa for colonization purposes had been rejected by the Special Municipality of Peiping. The telegram added that when the intention of the Spanish authorities first became known some time ago the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly issued a circular order prohibiting Chinese laborers from enlisting for colonization purposes by any foreign government without sanction from the Nationalist government.

Behind the above information there is quite an interesting story. Having been thwarted in their attempts to enlist Chinese laborers in

the Tientsin area, the representatives of the Spanish government have now turned their field of operations to Shantung, where, doubtless, they hope to overcome any difficulties which the Chinese authorities may throw in their way by making use of the Japanese influence in that part of China. In fact a recent issue of the Tsingtao Times stated that the ship with its cargo of coolies was leaving the near by port of Tsankow on December 4. Thus is Chinese officialdom flouted in the Japanese controlled area!

There is printed herewith the original of a Chinese circular which is being widely distributed throughout Shantung province with Tsingtao as a center. The circular states that it is issued by the "Department of Agricultural Affairs of Fernando Po (Spanish African colony)" for the purpose of enlisting Chinese laborers both men and women. The circular goes on to say that wages at the rate of twelve gold dollars a month are offered for males employed on public works, ten dollars for males on agricultural work, five dollars for females

who work and \$2,50 (all gold) for children more than twelve years of age. The laborers are to receive free food, free clothes, free rooms and bath, free medical attention, and free passage to Africa and back on a five-years' contract, food free from the date of enlistment. Various other inducements are offered. A laborer who does not care to return to China after the completion of his contract can take up a piece of land of about 100 acres, on which he need pay no taxes. Among other advantages that are held out is that the laborers who enlist will have free fishing privileges in the colonial possessions of Spain.

Thus once more is brought to public attention the question of the emigration of Chinese laborers to foreign countries under contract labor conditions. The Chinese governmental authorities object to these contract labor schemes for a number of reasons. One of them is that the idea of their subjects going abroad under contract for a term of years savors too much of slavery days. Once the laborers

are under a foreign flag, far away from home, the Chinese government can do little to help them provided they are mistreated, although as a matter of fact the individual self-consciousness of the Chinese individual has been developed so much since 1914 that no employer is likely to "get away" with anything in the way of harsh treatment, as the present-day Chinese coolie is not without means of making things very uncomfortable for his employers if they do not treat him decently.

The assiduity and stability of the Chinese coolie has gained him world-wide renown. In the "good old days" American capitalists recruited coolies in China on somewhat similar terms to those which the Spanish colonial authorities are now offering. The great trans-Continental Union Pacific railway was largely built by Chinese contract labor, and descendants of those coolies are now to be found in the United States as wealthy merchants and large landowners. One of them several years ago visited his relatives in China while

his estate in Montana was being managed in his absence by a white overseer who had under him six white farm laborers, and no Chinese. Descendants of coolies who went to faraway British and other possession more than half a century ago are now back here in China and are among the pioneers in modern industry and liberal government.

Modern American legislation has, of course, stopped contract labor of all kinds and has also prohibited the influx of the Chinese coolie into the country entirely, for no other reason than that he has proved himself too efficient—a more capable producer of brawn per unit of food consumed than the native American.

The most "successful" of Chinese labor emigration schemes abroad was that pursued in 1904 when shiploads of Shantung and Pechili laborers were sent to the Witwatersrand goldfields of South Africa. There were a few disturbances, but on the whole the coolies were well-treated and well satisfied with their pay. The reason why the

experiment has not been repeated is simply that the British laborers themselves and the white population of Africa generally insisted that bringing in such labor was unfair to the resident population, and since that time the laws of the South African states prohibit the importation of Chinese workmen.

Another experiment of enlisting Chinese laborers for work abroad carried out a few years later than the above-mentioned one ended in a scandal with ramifications in many directions. A Russian firm which made a fortune at Port Arthur before and during the Russo-Japanese war extended its business in other directions after that stronghold fell into Japanese hands. Among the operations it engaged in was the shipping of Chinese coolies abroad and it proceeded to do it under false pretences in a number of directions. It bought an old French ship and gave it another name. It then delegated one of its British employees to go to the British shipping office in Shanghai and make affidavit that "sixty-four-sixty-fourths" (which is the term

employed in the British shipping laws) of the shares in the ship were owned by British subjects. As a matter of fact, as proved in subsequent court proceedings, the ship was entirely Russian owned, but the British authorities registered the ship as British. The Russian owners of the ship, now named the Macri King, proceeded to enlist Chinese coolies for employment abroad under false pretences. They were deceived as to their destination and in many other ways. The result was a hue and cry that was heard round the world. The British authorities made investigation as to how a British ship came to be employed in such a trade. Proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court in Shanghai for the confiscation of the ship. The case was of such importance that the Russian owners induced the aged dean of the British bar, who had retired long since and had not appeared in court for a decade, to conduct the defence, which lasted a week. The result of the proceedings was that the presiding judge ordered the ship confiscated. The Russian owners appealed

to the Privy Council, and one has always a suspicion that the Russian government had brought sufficient pressure to bear to induce the highest British judicial authorities to reverse the decision (on a bare technicality as to the extent of "British waters"), holding that the Shanghai court had no jurisdiction. So the Russian firm got its ship back, but without the British flag.

This rehearsal of an old case is pertinent at present because of the fact that the Spanish ship has been lying in north China waters for some time waiting to take its cargo of coolies, and it is a prominent British firm in Taingtiao that has worked together with the Spanish representatives in enlisting the desired laborers.

密勒氏評論報 (十七年十二月廿九日)

Coolies for Spanish Colonies Detained at Tsingtiao

Latest advices from Tsingtiao are to the effect that the several hundred coolies which were recently recruited at Tsingtiao by the

Spanish Colonial Office for contract work in the Spanish West African island of Fernando Po are still cooped up in barracks near Tsingtao, and have not proceeded on their journey as had been previously reported. The National authorities have at Nanking lodged vigorous protests against the recruiting of these coolies although the Governor at Tsingtao approves of the scheme. Owing to the fact that the coolies had expected to be in warmer climes by this time they are stated to be suffering considerably from the cold, owing to not being properly clothed. No adequate preparations had been made for their protection in cold weather; they had to dispense with everything of their own as soon as they had been accepted into the barracks.

A SPANISH EMIGRATION PROJECT.

In the Bight of Biafra, off the Cameroon Coast, in West Africa, is a small island, 800 square miles in area, known as Fernando Po.

It is a Spanish possession—with a population of some 20,000, of whom 250 to 300 are Europeans—which was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Fernando Po, in the fifteenth century. And from various sources we learn that the natives, known as Aniyo or Enbis, are stupid and repulsive in appearance, that it is a mountainous island with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany and oak; and that the chief export, cocoa, of which some 1,700,000 lb are produced annually, could be increased nearly ten fold, but for the absence of labour. An English settlement was established there in 1827, but was abandoned on account of the alleged unhealthiness of the climate. But it is probable that with modern methods of sanitation Fernando Po would be no more unhealthy than Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, which are almost on the same latitude. Indeed the mean temperature, on the coast, is some three degrees lower than that of Singapore, and it is, presumably, still lower, in the hilly districts of the interior. "There is reason to believe", wrote an old geographer, "that if the

land were cleared and brought under cultivation, Fernando Po would prove a really valuable possession, and a perfectly safe place of residence for Europeans." Whether the administration has improved since this was written, we have no means of knowing. But the Spanish Government has, apparently, decided to develop the resources of the island, and for this purpose has authorized the importation of Chinese labour.

Under Art. X. of the Sino Spanish Treaty of Tientsin of 1864, it was provided that:

"Chinese subjects wishing to emigrate to, and take service in, the Spanish possessions beyond the sea shall be allowed by the Chinese Authorities to enter into engagements with Spanish subjects for that purpose, and to embark alone or with their families at any of the open ports of China; and the local authorities shall, in concert with Her Catholic Majesty's Representatives, frame such regulations for the protection of the aforesaid emigrants as the circumstances of

the different ports may demand.

Deserters, as well as those who have been kidnapped to be sent against their own will, shall not be admitted; and should any such case arise, the local authorities shall communicate with the Spanish Consul for their rendition."

Some weeks ago the Spanish Legation is reported to have attempted to open an office in Peking for the purpose of recruiting 20,000 Chinese labourers for transportation to the Spanish Colonies in North and West Africa. The Peking municipality vetoed the project, and when it became known in Nanking, various Government departments issued circular orders prohibiting the enlistment of Chinese labour for colonization purposes without the previous sanction of the Nationalist Government. The Spanish authorities thereupon transferred their activities to Tsingtao, where they appear to have entrusted the actual recruiting arrangements to a British firm. Circulars have been broadcasted offering what appear to be most

favourable terms to Chinese men, women and children, who enlist for work in Fernando Po. Adult males are offered Gold \$10 to \$12 per month females Gold \$5; and children over 12 years of age Gold \$2.50 The contract is to be for five years, and at its termination the labourer is to be free to return to China, or to take up a land grant of some 100 acres, free of taxation. It is not surprising that these terms should induce thousands of Shantung's poverty-stricken population to offer themselves for enlistment. Men, women and children appear to have flocked to the emigration camp, which was established at Tsangkov. There was some local opposition—chiefly on the part of Kuomintang agents—to the project, and the Nanking Government twice telegraphed to the Tsingtao Governor, prohibiting the recruiting of labour by the Spaniards. Governor Chao Chi, however, refused to heed Nanking's instructions. He replied in a lengthy telegram in which he announced that in view of the impoverishment of, and lack of employment for, thousands and thousands of the

Shantung population, and the favourable terms offered, he had sanctioned the reeruiting of 2,000 men by the Spanish authorities. He set forth, in detail the conditions of engagement, emphasizing that he had prohibited the reeruiting of women and children, and that Chinese supervisors would accompany the men, and watch over them during their indenture. A British subject, Mr. Charles Stewart is to accompany the men as supervisor, and on further recruiting to be allowed until two Chinese delegates, K. K. Lee, and Charles C. Kwoh have returned to report upon the treatment of the labourers, and the climate of Fernando Po

The Spanish record in regard to the recruiting of Chinese labour is notoriously bad. To quote from McNair's 'The Chinese Abroad'.

"The 'crimps', as the collecting agents were called, received from seven to ten dollars a man delivered to the collie depots, or barracons in Macao' here the collie 'signed' a 'contract' for eight years of service' on reaching Cuba the surviving coolies were put up at auction

with their contracts and sold for an average of seventy-eight pounds. The legal right of the coolie to appeal to the Spanish courts for enforcement of his rights in case of ill-treatment or lack of payment was assured him, but 'no instance is on record of such a proceeding.

The conditions revealed by a Chinese Commission which visited Cuba in 1874 were so shocking, that in 1877 a new Convention was signed in Peking "to establish on a new basis the emigration of Chinese subject to the island of Cuba, and in order to avoid any further complication which might hereafter arise". This Convention abrogated the first paragraph of Art. X of the Tientsin Treaty of 1864, and contained most stringent regulations in regard to future emigration. Among other things China obtained the right to nominate a Consul-General at Havana, and Consular Agents in any other towns. It would appear doubtful, therefore, whether the treaty right to recruit labour for any Spanish possession other than Cuba (which is no longer a Spanish Colony) still exists

One cannot for a moment suppose that the abuses of the early Cuban emigration will be repeated in the Fernando Po experiment. In the first place, the connection of a British firm with the project should be a sufficient guarantee that every recruit goes of his own free will, and fully understands the terms of his contract. For very heavy penalties would be incurred by any British subject who was guilty of or connived at, violence, trickery, or deception in connection with the recruiting of Chinese labour. Moreover, the world has moved on, since 1874. Any suggestion of ill-treatment or oppression on the part of the Spanish authorities would immediately attract the attention of the League of Nations, and arouse such an outcry that redress would be swift and sure. There appears to be no more reason why Chinese emigrants to Fernando Po should fail to make good than the prosperous Chinese Colonies in Malaysia. There appear, however, to be two objections to the Spanish project. The first is the great distance the men are being carried and the absence of regular and

direct communication; and the second the fact that Northern, instead of Southern, Chinese are being enlisted for work in a tropical climate. It appears to have been the intention of the Spanish authorities from the outset, to recruit Northerners, though one would think that Kwangtung Chinese would become more readily acclimatized to a hot, moist climate. The enlistment of this labour, moreover, in defiance of the orders of the Nationalist Government—whether such orders are reasonable or unreasonable—is not likely to foster amicable relations between Spain and China, and may lead to serious complications when the time arrives for negotiations for treaty revision between the two countries.

Nationalist Government Forbids Chinese Coolies From Going On Emigration Jaunt

The Ta Tsingtao Pao (Jap) published in its issue of yesterday an order received by the local Chamber of Commerce from Nanking,

by way of Tai An Fu, in which the chamber of Commerce was instructed to find a method to stop the recruiting of these Coolies.

The Shanghai Sin Wan Pao of Nov 30 contained quite an article on this contemplated emigration from Tsingtao, giving the names of those who are connected with it and closes with the brief statement of the telegram from Nanking to Taian with instructions to the Tsingtao Chamber of Commerce.

It will be interesting to know what is actually going to become of this "Labor Emigration" question. The vernacular press has published several items of news which make one believe that there will be no one here in Tsingtao who will be responsible for the going out of these laborers and their families in the face of the opposition from Nanking and elsewhere. Frankly, the Sphere believes that such questions have risen above the realm of mere money problems. China today is not what she was twenty years ago. She does not think the same. It is not believed that mere money will put the

thing over. The first batch was supposed to sail about the second of this month, but has not left yet. If Spain has so much money to spend, let her put it into famine relief in China where no one will object to its practical use.

Just before going to press we received a bit of news from The Administration published elsewhere in our columns. Since Governor Chao Chi is so frank about some of the things, particularly what some of the rumors have been concerning him, we are pleased to have his statement for publication. The Sphere had heard similar rumors concerning sums of money having been paid to different people to have this emigrant question allowed, and that is one reason for our remarks as printed in the paragraph above.

From the Governor's statement, it can be seen that he has advised against the sending of any women and children. Dec. 4, 1928

"Director-General Received A News-Man Last Week"

"On Nov. 1st at two o'clock p.m., a news-man called on the Director-

general in the Administration and was received by him. They had a long talk in connection with the recruiting of Chinese labourers by the Spanish government as follows:

News-man: We have learnt that Director-general went to Tsang-kow last Friday with your subordinates to put investigation on the condition of the Spanish recruiting of Chinese labourers. This really shows Director-general's attention to the welfare of the public which we appreciate very much.

Director-general: As I was eager to know the real conditions of the work I have sent Mr. James P. Chow, my English Secretary, with his assistant to make an investigation. As I went to know more than what they reported yesterday I personally went to Tsankow and I found that the Chinese labourers are very well treated. On seeing Chinese women numbering over hundred and more than ten small boys recruited, I asked the contractor to take out their names from the lists as I thought it is not very convenient for women and children

to go. I was also surprised to find among the labourers, very many graduated students from middle schools and it is evident for us to see how difficult the living of the people is!

News-man: It is learnt that they have already recruited 2,000 men. When will they start?

Director-general: The permission of the recruiting this time is on a basis of the treaty stipulations. We are now just consulting with the contractor about the favorable terms of the treatment, and after all proceedings finished the ship begins starting.

News-man: Is it true that Fernando Po is very hot as we have heard?

Director-general: Regarding this, I have specially made deliberations and enquired about the climate there to many Americans and European who have passed that place and also to Dr. Kiang, the Chief of the Observatory. According to their reply, it is hot there but not so hot as what the people usually say about. Moreover the change

of the climate is very possible. The climate there is quite different from of thirty years ago.

News-man: After the first recruiting being completed, will they still continue the work?

Director-general: The second time of the recruiting will not be fixed up until our Appointees, Mr. K. K. Lee and Charles C. Kwoh come back from Fernando Po and report the conditions of both climate and treatment.

News-man: Has the national government sent telegram here concerning this matter, and if so, have you already replied them?

Director-general: Yes, after receiving a telegram from the national government, we made a reply to them of the conditions which we have investigated. In the future we shall make a publication of new regulations on different papers. We are very sorry to say that as a result of the civil wars succeedingly in recent years in China, thousands and thousands of people suffer from the starvation

and, therefore many of them become bandits. From the standpoint of my conscience, I should think that the Spanish recruiting of Chinese labourers is a very good opportunity for the living of the Chinese poors and the emigration of China. It is beneficial to the country as well as to the people. Recently I have heard very many criticisms and even some rumors of the Spanish contractor bribing me for permission. But for the sake of my fame, I would even swear to say that, if I receive some money, or less, it will be tendered for the medical expense of my seventy aged mother.

Administration News Dec. 4, '28

Here Is What Peiping And Nanking Say About Coolie Emigration

Peiping; It is reported that an application by the Spanish Legation to open an office in Peiping for the enlistment of 2000 Chinese laborers to be transported to the Spanish colonies in South Africa

for colonization purposes, has been rejected by the Special Municipality of Peiping.

It will be recalled that when the intention of the Spanish authorities first became known some time ago, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly issued a circular order propibiting Chinese laborers from enlisting for colonization purposes by any foreign government without sanction from the National Government.

Dec. 5, '28

Y. M. C. A. Chinese Secretary Resigns, To Go To Fernando Po.

Mr. Kwoh Chinan, Secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. tendered his resignation from the Y. M. C. A. recently for the purpose of making the trip with the first batch of coolies going to Fernando Po. His resignation was accepted on the basis of an interim holiday.

Mr. Kwoh has been enlisted by the Director General as one of

his representatives to accompany the group of laborers who are going to Fernando Po in order to inspect the situation and report back to the Director General. Mr. Kwoh hopes very much that since he will travel half way around the world, he may be able to complete the circle and travel back by way of the United States.

It may be all very well for such a man as Mr. Kwoh to tender his resignation from such an institution as the Y. M. C. A. on the plea of being able to help 2000 men who are going on an emigration trip, but the Sphere believes that Mr. Kwoh is more greatly needed at present in his own country and in Tsingtao with the institution which has been under his nourishing care, particularly at this time of political unrest and unknown future. To separate himself from this important post, with a possibility of returning to it when he is ready or has had his jaunt around the world does not seem prudent nor thoughtful. Here is a permanent piece of work that he has given a great deal of time to; cause a break in his efforts and he may never

be able to catch up the time and prestige lost in the interval.

So many young men of China, after going along nicely in a position of responsibility suddenly switch off to something else before their immediate task is completed, possibly with the hope of returning that to it later, and finally lose all balance, the good they were doing has ceased to exist and their efforts for the future become a failure.

It is only those who have stuck to the job, who have eventually become the men of whom the neighborhood, the country and the World can be justly proud. Dec. 5, 1928

The Chinese Tsingtao Times Officially Sealed

Yesterday morning the newspaper public awoke to the fact that the Chinese edition of The Tsingtao Times (which is now entirely separated from the Tsingtao Times, English Edition) did not appear at their front doors. Numerous messages soon enumerated the fact that for some reason the office of the newspaper had been closed

by official action the night before and its assistant editor arrested, while the Editor in Chief Mr. Chang Pao Wen did not go to office.

Enquiries in many directions did not elicit any explanation although many volunteer the information that the Administration did not cherish the publication in Chinese of the letter from the Director of Education to the Press concerning the recruiting of coolies for Fernando Po.

If such is the case, we can only add our voice to that of many others and state that we are most surprised that our Administration should stoop to such an archaic step as to force the closure of a medium of public thought because of something published by this particular medium. Such steps are not going to gain the friendship of the exponents of free speech when in particular the article referred to was only a suggestive one and not in any way a particularly fault finding article.

If the public press is thus going to be muzzled in Tsingtao, the

city is far from going to be the city that we hoped it would be. It is only by the free expression of public opinion that administrations either become stronger or fall entirely.

If the administration has nothing to fear from free speech on the Fernando Po negotiations, then why was the Chinese Tsingtao Times closed. An explanation is due to the reading public, particularly those who have paid their subscriptions and expect to be served by the paper.

Under any circumstances the reading public is entitled to an honest explanation why the paper was closed and its editor arrested. Only in this way can the people understand the methods of the Administration and can the Administration justify its action.

Dec. 8, '28

Nanking Taking Steps Regarding Coolie Emigration In Tsingtao

Nanking;—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a communication

to the Overseas Affairs Committee, states that in reply to an enquiry from the British Consul-General at Shanghai asking whether the Chinese authorities have endorsed the recruiting of Chinese laborers at Tsingtao by agents of the Spanish Government, who contemplate transporting the laborers to Africa by a British steamer, the Ministry has instructed the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai to protest against the Spanish move, and to strictly forbid unauthorised emigration of laborers.

Peiping Issues Anti Coolie Recruiting Instructions

Peiping;—The local Gendarmerie Headquarters has issued fresh instructions to the various Government organs in Tientsin and Peiping to strictly prohibit the secret recruiting of Chinese laborers by agents of the Spanish Government for work in Africa. Dec. 11, '28

Fernando Po And Chinese Coolies

There has been a great deal said pro and con the contemplated movement of Chinese coolies to West Africa. Those who are back

of it have found in Tsingtao a peculiar situation obtainable nowhere else in China, which appears to grant them every facility for accomplishing this recruiting. Tsingtao, is a no mans land, belonging to the Japanese, Governor Chao Chi and The Tsingtao Times. Of the three, Governor Chao Chi, has done more to protect these possible emigrants on their trip of experiment. National organizations have protested, but what difference does that make. Tsingtao is a strip of Japan, the Nationalist Government has nothing to say here, nor does the Tsingtao Times hope they ever will, (see editorial of Sunday Dec 9th)

Why does the Sphere take the stand it does, Because of the following reasons:-

1st; Those who came to exploit these Chinese, came half cocked, believing that there were Chinese coolies to burn; all they would have to do would be to drop a gangplank and the coolies would swarm aboard like ants who know the smell of sugar.

2nd; Because with everyone we have talked to, they have pronounced it an experiment. In other words, neither the Spanish Government, those connected with the recruiting nor the local Administration can say definitely how the emigrant laborers would adjust themselves to the conditions of the Island. The plan is to take two thousand "humans", those who survive, alright; if it is seen that they will not survive, to try and rush them home as soon as possible. An experiment on human beings, which we do not believe should be done. True, otherwise they might starve on their own 'dunghill', but that is Chinese psychology and conditions in China could be better but not worse and those who die, die at home not abroad.

3rd, Governor Chao Chi says he has been accused of accepting heavy bribes in connection with this recruiting—he refuted the accusation openly in the press and it is also stated the reason why the Nationalist Government will not sanction the recruiting is because they have not been bribed enough. We do not believe the statement,

nor do we believe that it is the place of foreigners to carry on contravention to the ruling of a National Government. It would not be done in any other country of the World. China also is not the China of a few years ago. She has plenty of wide awake intelligent men who know what they are doing. Governor Chao Chi was probably not bribed, but the fact that he has maintained his governorship during a Japanese occupation is a bribe to his pride and which allows many things to be done which might not have been done otherwise.

4th, Because we do not believe in taking advantage of the Chinese situation for which one would have to pay for heavily later. The Nationalist Government is absolutely against this recruiting and so informed the British Consul General when he made enquiry concerning it. If Tsingtao was under Nationalist rule there would be no question as to whether the cooijes would go or not.

The above outlines the position of The China Sphere on the

Fernando Po question. There is no doubt but what the thousands of poor Chinese need a better opportunity; but first be sure that it is an opportunity and obtain the sanction of the Real Government of China before any steps are taken which might jeopardize foreign relations. Do not experiment on the Chinese, because we think they are poor and it makes no difference. How would you like to be experimented upon? It is like taking advantage of a child.

Dec. 11, 1938

The Editor China Sphere And Fernando Po

The yesterday morning's issue of the Tsingtao Times contained a very interesting piece of correspondence from the Governor. One thing however is asked; how much of the particular correspondence was intelligent to the Governor himself, speaking so little English as he does.

Further the reference to the refused application of the Editor of The China Sphere who wanted to go as an interpreter or anything

else you want to call it. Why does the Tsingtao Times stoop to insinuations which upon a little enquiry it could be found were absolutely false. The editor of The China Sphere has never applied to go, nor would he.

If our propaganda is based on the sentimental, so are all the efforts which endeavor to sanction the enlistment of these coolies—purely 'sentimental'—these poor coolies who might starve on their own 'dunghill'.

The latest issue of the China Weekly Review contains a very good article on the recruiting of Coolies in Tsingtao. Dec. 14, '28

The Fernando Po Case

We have received a copy of the Eastern Times of Shanghai of Dec. 20th in which is the telegram sent by the Nationalist Government to Governor Chao Chi regarding the position of the Nationalist Government and some details regarding the agents who have been endeavoring to work up this coolie recruiting. The telegram has been

translated and is published elsewhere in our columns. We have done this to show to what lengths the Nationalist Government has gone to check up on the affair and why it would be a sane thing for the Tsingtao Administration to leave negotiations with foreign governments to the properly constituted organs of the Government of China, particularly since this National Government has been accepted by all the great Powers of the World.

Frankly - we do not believe that the expedition will ever get away and that those who have become linked up with it had better wash their hands of it as soon as possible, redeeming what they can of the wreck and taking better precautions in the future when such propositions are offered.

From what can be heard on the outside the present conditions of the coolies conscripted for this trip are anything but good, cold weather having set in and their predicament, if not alayed may lead to worse results for those interested than might happen if the coolies were

dispersed immediately. Can one imagine such a group of coolies housed with nothing but the clothes dispersed to them, having had to give up everything personal when admitted into the camp.

The Sphere does not care to say much more about the conditions of the coolies, beyond the suggestion already mad, that in view of the wide spread antagonism, even among the Chinese of Tsingtao, the sooner this group is disbanded, the better.

Bear in mind that The Sphere has no personal interest in the matter, beyond the welfare of both parties concerned.

Fernando Po

A Telegram to Director Chao Chi from Ministry of Interior of the Nationalist Government.

Director Chao Chi-Tsingtao. Your telegram was duly received. Regarding the enlisting of Laborers for Fernando Po for colonization by the Spanish Government, contracts for same have been submitted to this Government by the representatives of the recruiting parties.

for ratification, more than once. Upon receipt of the contracts the Ministry of Interior immediately wired the Special Municipal Council in Peiping asking Mr. Ho, Chairman of the Council, to send delegates to see the Spanish Minister and make enquiry about the truth concerning the labor-enlisting. The Minister of Spain assured the delegate that Ke Tse Kan (Chinese translation) representative of the Spanish Government is a Frenchman of most untrustworthy character and added that he was not in any position to be responsible for the signing of the contracts.

Further despatches were also sent to the Chinese Minister in Spain, Mr. Liu Chung Chieh who replied as follows:

"Fernando Po is a small island off the west coast of Africa. It is 3deg north latitude and 845deg min longitude and its area is only 830square miles. The land is very desolate and contains mostly dangerous animals. The weather is intolerably hot and such disease as Malaria is prevalent all through the year. No organizations are

established for sanitary purposes. The population is mostly negroes and due to unfavourable climate to Westerners nor Chinese of any grade can be found on the island. The boat going would have to sail around Cap of Good Hope and would take a long period to reach there. Within this long distance no Chinese Consulates are located.

The climate is very unfavourable and the traffic most inconvenient. No safe protection nor steady rsecurity is given for the safety of life and property. The Contracts submitted by those supposed to represent the Spanish Government should have to be rejected without delay in order to protect the lives of our Chinese.

Several meetings have been held between the Ministry of Interior and both the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, and Industry and Commerce and also the Chinese Overseas Committee for a further consideration and more close discussion of the matter. Representative Kao Tse Kan and Doctor Pao Lai (Foreigners) were also called to the Ministry of Interior for personal interrogation. Their replies

were very quibbling and many were absolutely contrary to each other. Since no definite statements for responsibility were mentioned in the contract and the Minister of Spain in Peiping refused to sign the contracts, all the other absurd points in the articles of Contracts were not worthy to be even considered. Furthermore, it is quite contrary to these articles on Chinese labor going abroad and also the regulation of Prohibition of Labor-recruiting Contractors, issued by Ministry of Interior of Chinese Republic in 1925. So the decision reached at an earlier meeting between the various Ministries was to the effect that the recruiting of Chinese laborers for Fernando Po was recognized as of no benefit either to the country or to the laborers themselves, and was no different from the buying of sucking pigs by enticing methods. It was perfectly assured that when these coolies arrived at so desolate an island as Fernando Po, they could not be understood in either the written or spoken language. Naturally the Contracts could not be carried out successfully by the Spanish

representatives, and they are very strict irregardless of the kind treatment promised That the 2000 coolies would b forced to lose their lives, it needs not to be said. As a result, it was definitely concluded that the application submitted by the representatives of the Spanish Government for the enlisting of Chinese laborers should be positively refused.

On 6th Nov. the Spanish Minister in Peiping was officially notified to the above effect and both the State and Municipal Councils were instructed in telegrams that the private enlisting of Chinese labor to should be prohibited at once wherever it might be established.

It was also found out that the Representatives, who were privately entrusted by a capitalist in Spain for this purpose, come to China to purchase farm, laborers to take them to Africa for sale similarly as slaves. Really it is an investment for the sale of labor.

Owing to the tricks played by the representatives of Spain having

been revealed by the Chinese Government and their petitions for labor-recruiting having been refused, the representatives were forced to make further attempts to cover their losses, so they made private trips to Tsingtao from Shanghai and, taking the opportunity of so many unemployed coolies in Shantung Province, immediately established their office and began openly to recruit Chinese laborers at the Tsang-kou Station. They, by means of their wilful exaggeration assured their kindest treatment to the laborers in all respects in order to fulfill their seducing and reselling policy. Unfortunately, the avoricious Chinese coolies, who could not have thoroughly understood the real situation, were enticed to fall into the trap.

This practice by the representatives of the Spanish Government is regarded as one of the most serious methods of disgracing our country and of ruining our humanity. They are really malicious and wicked to the extreme extent.

It is understood that the Spanish Minister in Peiping, realizing

that it will really injure the feelings and relations between Spain and China, has wired to prohibit the recruiting.

Now it is sincerely hoped that, as a means of maintenance of the general situation in China, you will kindly co-operate with the Nationalist Government to put a stop to the labor-recruiting and take immediate steps at the same time to detain those coolies who have been enlisted and stop them from embarking on this expedition. Orders should be issued explaining to the people the disadvantage of the labor-recruiting by the Spanish Government and persuading them from enlisting again and simultaneously to drive these representatives out of Tsingtao in order to retrieve the sovereignty of China.

“Ministry of Interior” Dec. 28, '28

Spanish Minister In The Capital No doubt will Be Instructed About Fernando Po

Nanking;—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from the Spanish Legation, Peiping, stating that M. Garrido,

Spanish Minister to China, is leaving for the Capital by rail today and expects to reach Nanking on the 26th inst. Negotiations will be started for a new Sino-Spanish Treaty soon after the Spanish diplomats arrival.

Dec. 29, '28

Fernando Po-Proposition Fizzling

Reports to hand yesterday were, that through efforts of the local Chamber of Commerce, who have observed the long delay in completing the negotiations in behalf of those recruited for Fernando Po, and on account of the inadvisability of housing this large group of inactive laborers, a plan is on foot to disband them and send them off to Manchuria. The sooner such a plan is carried out, the better as it must be costing some one some money to maintain the large camp, not to say the expert assistance that has been engaged to supervise the entire operations.

It is very much doubted whether the two foreign gentlemen who were the means of getting Tsingtao so wrought up over this recruiting

of laborers will put in an appearance, again, as they are stated to be in Japan or some other place, a safe distance from Tsingtao.

If the above proposition of sending the laborers to Manchuria matures, it will be in line with the desire of the Nationalist Government that this particular expedition to Fernando Po be diverted. It does not behoove any section of our foreign community to disregard the desires of the Government of the country in which we are resident, particularly since our own governments are getting into such close harmony with the new Government of China. Dec. 29, '28

Fernando Po

Peiping; The recruiting of Chinese labourers in Tsingtao by certain Spanish merchants for Africa has brought about an official investigation from Nanking. The people in general are opposed to the recruiting but the Chinese officials in Tsingtao, who have been suspected of working in collusion with the recruiters, have taken every thing in hand and several of the leading oppositionists have

been arrested in spite of public-protests. In compliance with the petition of the people the Nanking Board of Interior has wired to the Shantung authorities ordering them to take measures to suppress the recruiting. The Board also points out that these labourers once in the hands of their employers on arrival in their destination will become "Chu Chai" slaves), no matter what they are promised in China. Further the climate there is too hot and unsuitable to the Chinese, and the island is unpopulated. In reply to enquiries of the Board, the Chinese Minister in Lisbon has wired that under no circumstance should the Chinese Government allow the recruited labourers to leave China in view of the horrible state of affairs in the African island, revealed after investigation. The Government has consequently wired to the Spanish Government and Legation in Peiping, protesting against the recruiting, and urging the cancellation of the contracts. It is learned that the first batch of labourers with official aid was to leave Tsingtao last week, but the chartered British steamer

refused to mix in the slavery trade and another Japanese steamer is being approached, thus delaying their departure, and enabling intervention;

The Fernando Coolies Disbanded

As previously reported, Sunday was the day for a the general disbandment of the coolies who were recruited for the proposed expedition to Fernando Po.

Fortunately the day was bright and clear, not the day we were pleasantly surprised with yesterday, with ground covered six inches deep with snow.

Large preparations were made for the disbandment, and if China could disband her surplus soldiers as these coolies were disbanded it would be a great relief.

Representatives from the Administration, Chamber of Commerce and Chief Wang of the Police Department and Chief Fang of the Pao An De, were all on hand together with other interested parties,

Both Messrs. Eckford and Stewart were also present, and when the editor of The China Sphere put in an appearance he was politely but sternly requested to leave the premises' as it was no affair of his and whatever information was desired could be obtained from the Government, it was a very good way to treat a press representative particularly when accompanied by the person he was, who for the time being was also asked to leave, but who later returned.

After some negotiations as to just how the procedure should start, disbanding commenced at about 11 o'clock a.m. and continued thru until nearly six p.m. Some 1700 people, men, woman and children, were paid off with ten dollars a piece. There remain only about forty who are in the hospital.

Four hundred of this group, upon signifying their willingness to go to Manchuria, were promised free passage and it is reported that Admiral Sheng Hung Lieh at Mukden sent word that he would see they were taken care of.

Some \$20,000 were prepared for the purpose of paying off, which money was made ready by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Messrs Cornabe Uckford and The Administration which bore the brunt of the load.

And so the affair has ended.

Jan. 1, 1929

The Fernando Po Recruits To Be Disbanded Today

Through joint efforts of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and others who have been interested in the matter of the coolies recruited for the proposed expedition to Fernando Po, a general disbandment will take place at Tsangkou this morning at 10 o'clock. The Chamber of Commerce is prepared to give \$5.00 to each person who resides within the limits of Tsingtao and \$10.00 to each person who lives further away.

Such a solution of this unfortunate experience is much preferred than a long drawn out affair and the Governor is to be congratulated

upon the graceful exit to what might have been an otherwise complicated negotiation on his part. 'Nuf sed'. Dec. 30, '28

Nanking Learns That Recruited Coolies Were To Be Disbanded

Nanking;—A Tsingtao message states that the authorities there have ordered that the 2000 Chinese laborers recruited by Spanish agencies for transportation to South Africa for colonization purposes be sent back to their respective homes. Funds for the repatriation of the laborers have been jointly contributed by the Port authorities and the Refugees Relief Society, the former having appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose. Jan. 5, 1929

LOCALS

Dr. Don. G. Lew together with Mr. Eckford have gone to Shanghai and possibly on to Nanking relative to seeing the Nationalist Government regarding a second effort to enlist coolies for Fernando Po. Had the Nationalist Government been approached in the right way the first time, there might not have been any trouble about the first

batch of coolies going. However hopes can not be held too high that a sanction will be given for a second try at it immediately.

Jan. 6, 1929

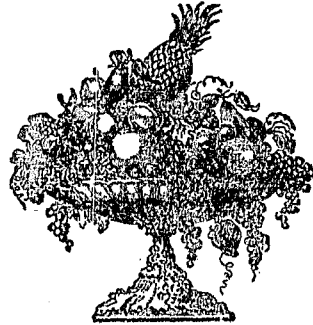
First Nationalist Representative In Tsingtao

Mr. Tu is the first representative from Nanking to come to Tsingtao and to present credentials to the local government by whom he was very well received. Mr Tu together with the Editor of this paper visited the coolie concentration camp at Tsangkou last Sunday and were ushered out by the foreigners in charge who claimed the visit was an unwelcome intrusion. The former returned later in the day however.

Mr C. Y. Tu the first bonafida representative of the Central Government to be received in Tsingtao returned to Nanking by the Dairen Maru yesterday. Mr. Tu was specially sent to Tsingtao to investigate the recruiting of coolies for Fernando Po. He represented four organizations or departments of the Nationalist Government on

this errand; The Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Overseas Committee. Mr. Tu's regular function is as a member of General Chang Chih-chiang's Opium Committee for which he also made some investigations while in Tsingtao. It may be said that Mr. Tu was the first Nationalist Representative to present his credentials to the local Administration and other city officials.

Jan. 4, 1929



5/12

12