MAY PRESAGE WARNING.

Idea Grows That Peace Plea and Submarine Situation Are Affiliated.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Secretary Lansing has instructed Ambassador Gerard in Berlin to present to the German Government the proof of the violation of the U-boat pledge by the submarine commander who sank the passenger steamer Arabia without warning. This proof is in the form of evidence from Great Britain showing that the ship never had been in the transport service; that she was not transporting troops; that she was following the ordinary route taken by passenger steamers, and that there was no justification for attacking her.

The communication completely shatters the German defence, it is explained, and makes the sinking of this ship a clean cut case of violating the pledge which the Imperial German Government made to President Wilson after the sinking of the channel packet steamer Sussex last March.

The action taken by Secretary Lansing is regarded here as a forerunner of the anticipated note of warning which the President will shortly despatch to Germany. It is of added significance because of the rapidly growing idea that the President's peace plea, and particulary Secretary Lansing's subsequent explanation, were closely affiliated with a present threatening submarine situation.

State Department officials indicated to-day that the U-boat warning might be despatched even sooner than expected. As pointed out in The Sun on Saturday this is the next move in the international situation expected from Washington. Its object will be not only to eliminate the pro-German aspect of the President's note to the belligerents but will serve as a solemn warning to Germany that illegal submarine warfare must definitely cease.

There is now and has been for months a divergence of opinion between Secretary Lansing and other members of the President's Cabinet on questions pertaining to German submarine warfare, as well as on the general question of the United States attempting to interfere in the war. Friends of Secretary Lansing say he has never been enthusiastic over peace pleas on the part of this Government until he was sure that the time was ripe. There is reason to believe that he does not think the time ripe now. Other members of the Cabinet have been urging the idea of this Government making some form of altruistic peace plea for months past.

（五）米船「ラナオ」號撃沈事件ニ關スル獨國ノ十二月九日附回答

（十二月十四日ニューヨーク、サン）

BERLIN SAYS LANAO WAS LEGALLY SUNK.

DENIES THAT VESSEL WAS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Germany's peace proposal will have no effect on the policy of the United States Government toward insisting for a strict observance of the German pledge with respect to submarine warfare. This was made clear at the State Department to-day.

The reply of the German Government to the American representations concerning the sinking of the steamship Lanao on October 28 was made public here to-day. It contradicts the American contention that the ship was entitled to the protection of the Stars and Stripes, denies that she comes in the category of an American owned vessel and justifies the sinking on the ground that she was carrying contraband to Germany's enemy.

The United States Government understands that the Lanao was of Philippine registry. There were no lives lost and warning was given by the German submarine commander, it is admitted. But the United States contends that if the sinking was not justified under international law Germany should make amends along the line of the financial remuneration offered in the Frye case. It is the understanding of officials here that the Lanao did not carry contraband. Germany takes the opposite view and supports her charge in the reply made public.

The German note, dated Berlin, December 9, and signed by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, follows:

"The undersigned has the honor to reply as follows to the note of Mr. Grew, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, dated the 21st ultimo., relative to the sinking of the steamer Lanao by a German submarine.

"On October 28 last a German submarine encountered the steamer Lanao on the way to Le Havre and captured it as a prize because it was carrying contraband to the enemy. Since the submarine was unable to conduct the Lanao into a German or allied port without exposing itself to the danger of sinking, it sank the steamer after it had taken the crew on board. The crew was then sent on board

the Norwegian steamer Tromp, which was just at the time in sight.

"The steamer Lanao belonged originally to the Findlay-Millar Steamship Company of Manila. It was, however, sold in July, 1916, to the shipping firm of Hannevig Bros. of London, and sailed since under the English flag. The owners of the firm of Hannevig Bros. are the sons of the shipowner, Christian Hannevig of Borre, Norway, and are, like him, Norwegian subjects."

（六）米船「コロムビア」號擊沈事件ニ關スル獨國ノ回答

（十二月二十日ニユーヨーク發）

COLUMBIAN SUNK FOR HOSTILE ACTION.

GERMAN REPLY SHE WIRELESSED NEWS OF U-BOAT'S LOCATION TO ENEMY.

CONTRABAND ON BOARD.

SUBMARINE'S COMMANDER AT FIRST LET THE VESSEL HAVE HER LIBERTY.

BERLIN, by wireless, Dec. 19.—The German Government's answer to the inquiry of the United States in regard to the sinking of the American steamship Columbian by a German submarine has been handed to Joseph C. Grew, the American Charge d'Affaires. The note states, according to the Overseas News Agency, that at the time the incident occurred it was impossible on account of the weather, to see for a distance of three nautical miles. The wind and sea were rather high.

"After a warning shot and the setting of the signal 'Send your papers on board,' the Columbian set the signal 'I cannot discern your flag,'" the note continues. "This answer seemed to be justified on account of the relative position of the ships and the direction of the wind, which directed the flying flag toward the steamer. The submarine therefore approached under the water and through its periscope made a closer inspection of the steamship, which had stopped. The submarine then emerged near the steamer.

"While the submarine was proceeding under water it was observed that the steamer carried the American flag and bore the name 'Columbian, New York,' and

also had wireless apparatus. Judging from her course the steamer had come from an English or French port. On account of the empty wooden boxes on the deck she seemed to have landed horses, which are absolutely contraband of war.

SIGNALLED A DISMISSAL.

"On account of the difficulty of having boats come to the submarine for the purpose of making an investigation the commander of the submarine gave up his intention of inspecting her papers and signalled to the steamer, 'You are dismissed,' and, running above water, left the steamer. Thereupon the steamer resumed her former course."

"A short time afterward it was reported to the commander of the submarine by his wireless station that since the submarine had emerged wireless messages sent by the American steamer had been read, which in addition to the signal of distress, the S O S, also contained in plain English reports regarding the submarine such as, for instance, 'A submarine is cruising around us.' and the position of the submarine at the moment.

"These wireless messages prompted the commander to return and stop the steamer a second time. Although the wind aud weather had become still heavier he succeeded in again sighting and coming up with the Columbian and reaching an understanding with her by signals that her wireless apparatus was to be used with diminished intensity, only for intercourse with the submarine.

"The submarine then, together with the Columbian and the Norwegian steamer Balto, which had been stopped previously and had a prize crew put on board, travelled in a westward direction during the night, and in the morning during better weather the commander of the submarine inspected the ship's papers of the Columbian.

DECIDES TO SINK HER.

"After the inspection the commander decided to sink the ship because of the assistance she had given, contrary to neutrality.

"The crew in their own boats were conveyed on board the steamer Balto, and later, together with the crew of the Balto, put on the Norwegian steamer Vaeringen. The Vaeringen received an order to carry all the crews to the Spanish port of Camarinas and executed the order. The captain of the Columbian was at first kept by the commander of the submarine on board with him, but on November 10 the captain was landed by the submarine commander at the Bay of Camarinas.

"From the statements made above the conduct of the commander of the sub-

marine appears fully justified, for the Columbian by her wireless reports regarding the position of the submarine, which apparently were intended to call thither hostile naval forces, had voluntarily put herself into the service of the hostile defence against submarines and therefore had taken an immediate part in hostile action.

"Such action, under the principles of international law (compare also paragraph 46, section 1, Article I. of the Declaration of London on Naval Warfare), necessarily gave her the character of a hostile merchantman so that she might be captured and sunk as such. The sinking itself was accomplished after the taking over of the ship's papers and the saving of all human life.

"If the Government of the United States in its instructions to the embassy in Berlin states that the Columbian sailed under ballast then it was apparently incorrectly informed. The report made by Capt. Curtis in the London *Times* of November 15 had already stated that the ship when she encountered the submarine had a cargo of 9,000 tons. The German commander, in addition, when inspecting the ship's papers found, he has stated, that the Columbian had 4,900 tons of steel plates on board in addition to smaller quantities of various goods, among which were copper, potash, soda, motor wheels and portions of machines.

"According to the descriptions of the captain the steel plates were of grenade steel and therefore were for the manufacture of projectiles, and thus, according to section 21, line 2, of the German prize court orders, were absolute contraband. Likewise the copper cargo, according to section 21, line 38, of the prize order, was absolute contraband.

JUDICIAL PRESUMPTION.

"Since the ship was bound for Genoa, which, as is known, is an Italian land and sea fortress and a base of operations and provisioning of Italian land and sea forces, the judicial presumption of a hostile destination existed also for that part of the cargo which, like motor wheels, was only relative contraband."

The note then adds that the reports made by the commander of the submarine have been transmitted to a competent prize court at Hamburg which will decide as to the legality of the measures taken by the commander.

Americans interested in the ship and her cargo are therefore urged to bring forward in due time and form at this prize court whatever claims they consider they have.

（七）軍需品事件ニ關シ在桑港獨國領事有罪ト認メラレタル件

（一月十一日ニューヨーク、タイムス）

GERMAN CONSUL GUILTY IN MUNITIONS CASE.

TEUTON REPRESENTATIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO AND FOUR OF HIS EMPLOYES WERE ACCUSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Franz Bopp, German Consul here, and four of his attachés, or employes, were found guilty tonight by a jury in the United States Dirstrict Court of having violated this country's neutrality.

A technical issue stressed by Judge Hunt in his charge was the definition of "military enterprise" which the Government alleged Bopp, Vice Consul E. H. von Schack, Lieutenant George Wilhelm von Brincken, C. C. Crowley, secret war agent, and his secretary, Mrs. Margaret W. Cornell, conspired to set afoot against Canada, by plots to dynamite ships leaving Canadian ports. The Judge held that the acts alleged by the Government would constitute a military enterprise, but not a military expedition.

Charges of plots to dynamite ships and trains in the United States were grouped by the Government under the Sherman anti-trust law concerning restraint of interstate commerce. The military enterprise charges came under a statute originally passed in 1794.

The conspiracies and overt act were said to have taken place in 1915. The trial had lasted nearly six weeks.

（八）白耳義國人强制移轉ニ關スル件

（イ）白國人强制移轉ニ關シ米國ノ抗議ニ對スル獨國ノ回答

（一月二十四日ニューヨーク、タイムス）

REPLY OF GERMANY ON DEPORTATIONS.

STATE DEPARTMENT MAKES PUBLIC FULL TEXT OF ANSWER TO AMERICAN PROTEST.

FORCED LABOR DEFENDED.

Berlin Holds Law Was Observed in Belgium and Invites Embassy Inspection of Deported Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

Washington, Jan. 23.—A detailed defense of the action of the German Government in deporting Belgians from their own country into Germany for forced labor is undertaken in Germany's reply to the American protest against such deportations, the text of which became known here today. The reply was dispatched from Berlin on Dec. 13.

The substance of it was made public in dispatches from Berlin at that time.

In the official reply it is contended that the measures taken by the German Government are absolutely in accordance with principles of international law, but that there were gross violations of international law by Russia in the deportation to Siberia of the German population from parts of Eastern Prussia occupied by hostile troops. As set forth in this note, the German argument is that unemployment in Belgium, "caused by the British policy of isolation," forced the German Government to take measures to relieve the situation.

If mistakes were made, the note asserts, they were isolated, and if, after considering this explanation, the United States Government attaches importance to the matter, a member of the American Embassy in Berlin will be permitted by personal visit to ascertain the conditions under which the deported Belgian workmen are living. It has been alleged that many of these deported Belgians have been forced to work in munition factories and on other military works in Germany. This is denied by the German Government, which has informed the United States Government that "employments to which a hostile population cannot be coerced, in accordance with international law, are, of course, excluded,"

Text of the German Reply.

The text of the German reply is as follows:

"The Government of the United States has protested against the compulsory employment for work of the Belgian unemployed, which step was taken from the point of view that these measures are in contravention of human principles and of international practice as to the treatment of the population of occupied territories. The German Government thinks that the Government of the United States of America has been incorrectly informed about the cause and the execution of the

measures taken, and it, therefore, considers it appropriate to first explain the facts in detail.

"In Belgium, unemployment since a considerable time has been extending in a perplexing way among the industrial workingmen. This problem of unemployment has been caused by the British policy of isolation, which has cut off Belgian industry from the importation of raw materials and from the exportation of manufactured goods, thus bringing most of the Belgian work to a standstill. By this measurs almost half of the workingmen of the Belgian factories, numbering, in round figures, altogether more than 1,200,000, were deprived of the possibility of earning a living, and many more than 500,000 Belgians, who formerly supported themselves by industrial work, were thus made dependent upon public relief. Adding the members of the families of these people, the number increases threefold, to 1,500,000, in round figures.

"From the standpoint of Belgian economic life, for which the unemployed form a heavy burden; from the standpoint of public order and public morales which are most dangerously affected by the general unemployment and its accompanying consequences, this situation makes it extremely desirable and urgent that efficient measures for improvement should be taken. Thts necessity has been recognized and has been pointed out also by fair-minded Belgians since a long time.

"Under such conditions the Governor General at Brussels on May 15, 1916, issued an order by which persons enjoying public relief and declining without sensible reasons to accept or to continue work corresponding to their abilities will have confinement or coercive labor imposed on them. The Belgian industries being in a depressed state it was impossible to secure work for all unemployed, or at least employment in Belgium herself.

"The only thing possible, therefore, was to assign to them work in Germany, where a large number of Belgian workingmen had already voluntarily accepted work, were perfectly fed, receiving high wages and enjoying a far-reaching liberty of movement. For those workingmen who do not support their families, however, coercive labor was introduced. These measures are completely in accordance with international law. According to Paragraph 43 of The Hague regulations for land warfare, an occupying power is obliged to care for the maintenance of public order and public life in occupied districts, and for this purpose, as far as the country's own laws prove to be insufficient, to issue complementary orders.

"The maintenance of public order doubtless implies that able-bodied persons, as far as they live on public charity and by their idleness become a public calamity

and a nuisance, should be held to work. The order has been carried out under the observance of all possible considerations and without harshness. If isolated mistakes have been made in the selection of the persons sent to Germany, and if, especially, the measure has been extended also to persons to whom the conditions of the order of May 15, 1916, do not apply, this has been caused by the fact that the Belgian authorities frequently failed to co-operate in the drawing up of the lists of unemployed or by their reporting in an incorrect way. Care has been taken that such mistakes are made good as quickly as possible, for, above all, it is to be insisted upon that only such persons are sent to Germany who receive public support, who find no work in Belgium, and who refuse the work offered to them in Germany. The unemployed are being sent from the central receiving places, which have been established at Altengrabow, Guben, Cassel, Maschede, Muenster, Saltau, and Wittenberg, to their working places, where they are to be employed in agricultural and industrial establishments.

"Employments to which a hostile population cannot be coerced, in accordance with international law, are, of course, excluded. If the Government of the United States attaches importance to it a member of its embassy in Berlin will be permitted with pleasure to inform himself by a personal visit about the conditions under which these persons are living.

"The German Government greatly deplores that, by a slandering press campaign of her enemies, the conditions as explained above have been completely distorted by the United States. The German Government would likewise extremely deplore, not the least in the interest of the Belgian population, if by these distortions the highly beneficial action of the Relief Committee should be hampered.

"The German Government, finally, feels obliged to point out the fact that the edeportation of the German population from parts of Germany and from German colonies occupied by hostile troops, especially the deportation of women, children, and old persons from Eastern Prussia to Siberia, as far as it is known here, has not given the neutral States an inducement to take steps against the respective Governments similar to those now being taken against Germany. At all events, there can be no doubt that the enemy measures mentioned were gross violations of the laws of humanity and of the rules of international law, while, after the explanations given, the measures of the German Government are absolutely in accordance with these principles."

（ロ）獨國アントウアープヨリ强制移轉スル白國勞働者ノ蘭國ニ趣クヲ認ムル件

（一月十四日ニューヨーク、タイムス）

RETURNED BELGIANS MAY GO TO HOLLAND.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES NEW VERSION OF PLEDGE TO DUTCH—
APPLIES TO ANTWERP PROVINCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 12, (via London, Jan. 13.)—Germany has notified Holland that to Belgian workmen deported from the Province of Antwerp will be given the option of returning to their homes in Belgium and if unable to find work there of removing to Holland, or returning to Germany.

This step is taken in consequence of Holland's representations, based on the invitation of the Military Governor of Antwerp in October, 1914, addressed to Belgian fugitives in Holland. The Military Governor assured the fugitives that if they returned they would not be drafted for forced labor for Germany. The German communication explains that these assurances were given under quite different circumstances from the present and under the expectation that the war would be a matter of months only, but that Germany has decided to acknowledge and respect them.

A slightly different version of the German communication to the Dutch Government was given in a dispatch from The Hague on Jan. 11, quoting a Parliamentary paper which was issued by the Dutch Eoreign Office. According to this paper, Germany announced her willingness to repatriate the Belgians in question on condition that Holland undertook to care for them if they could not find work, it being asserted that Germany could not permit them to become charges on public charity.

（ハ）羅馬法王白國民ヲ歸還セシムルコトヲ獨逸ニ請求スル件

（一月十八日ニューヨーク、タイムス）

POPE ASKS GERMANY TO RETURN BELGIANS.

MAKES REPRESENTATIONS TO BERLIN TO STOP DEPORTATIONS AND
REPATRIATE ALL EXILES.

PRIESTS MUST DEFEND THEM.

Cardinal Mercier Notified That Pontiff Will do All in His Power to Aid Stricken People.

London, Jan. 17.—With a view to preventing further Belgian deportations and bringing about the repatriation of those already sent to Germany, Pope Benedict has made representations to the German Government, according to a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, to Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, which has been given out here.

The Pontiff has also directed Cardinal Mercier to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the Belgians, and the Cardinal has instructed the priests to defend the interests of civilians and provide material comforts to the families of the deported men. Cardinal Gasparri wrote as follows to Cardinal Mercier:

"The Pontiff, whose fatherly heart is deeply moved by all the sufferings of the well-beloved Belgian people, has instructed me to inform your Eminence that, taking a vivid interest in your people, who have been so harshly put on trial, he has already pleaded in their favor with the Imperial German Government, and that he will do everything in his power in order that an end may be put to the deportations, and that those who have already been carried off far from their country may soon be back amidst their mourning families.

"His Holiness has also been pleased to intrust me with the agreeable mission of sending to your Eminence and the faithful diocese of Malines his very special benediction."

In his instructions to the parish priests Cardinal Mercier says:

"In spite of the protests addressed to Germany by the Sovereign Pontiff and many neutral powers, the deportation of your civilian population has not yet ceased. It is our duty to alleviate as much as is in our power an evil which we are unable to prevent."

The Cardinal then directs how men not dependent upon public charity, the sick, and the infirm should provide themselves with necessary identification certificates and how the priests shall form, together with leading citizens and relief associations, a committee to visit and console the families of those who have been deported.

"When in a family one member suffers," continues the Cardinal, "all the members suffer. Therefore there should not be in your parish one home left

without help, unknown, or forgotten."

The parish priests are also directed to "do everything in your power to obtain the return of the deported men,"

（二）米國强制移轉白國民ノ情況調査ニ關スル獨國ノ提議ヲ諾スル件

（一月二十五日ニューヨーク、タイムス）

ORDERS INQUIRY BY GERARD ABOUT EXILED BELGIANS.

LANSING DIRECTS ENVOY TO ACCEPT GERMAN OFFER AND INVESTIGATE WORKER'S CONDITIONS.

ISSUE FELT TO BE ACUTE.

DEPORTATIONS TOTALED 125,000 A WEEK AGO, AND WERE THEN REPORTED UNABATED.

SAY WORKERS ARE TAKEN.

OFFICIALS OF THE PROVINCE OF MONS SUBMIT FIGURES TO GERMAN GOVERNOR GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Ambassador Gerard has been instructed by the State Department to accept the German Government's offer to permit an investigation of conditions prevailing among Belgians deported into Germany by the military authorities in the conquered section. The department, it was stated officially today, has not as yet been informed as to how many men or what machinery will be required to make the inquiry, all this having been left discretionary with the embassy.

This action was taken in response to a suggestion in the German note replying to the protest of the United States against the deportations. After defending the course of the military authorities as necessary, and not in violation of the principles of international law or humanity, the note added:

"If the Government of the United States attaches enough importance to it, a member of its embassy in Berlin would be permitted with pleasure to inform himself by personal visits about the conditions under which these persons are living."

It is admitted that the proposed investigation touched only the surface of the complaint, involving, as it does, merely the present living conditions of those deported and not the injustice of the deportations. What, further, the American Government can do, if anything, in the matter is undecided, as it has been stated for some time that the usual diplomatic measures were exhausted.

The issue, admitted to be a very serious one, for the time has been overshadowed by peace talk. Whether any step should be taken which might complicate the delicate negotiations through which it is hoped to aid in ending the war in a question of grave importance.

Officials here are known to feel that Germany, instead of yielding to the remonstrances made by the United States and also by Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and the Vatican, has given notice that she intends to continue the deportations. The last report received at the department, about a week ago, showed they were going on unabated, and that the total deported then had reached nearly 125,000.

（九）　獨逸ニ抑留サレタル新聞記者

（外事彙報大正六年第一號）

（一九一六年十月十三日「ロンドン、デイリーメイル」所載「トーマス、カアチン」稿）

獨逸政府ハ中立國ノ新聞紙特ニ合衆國ノ新聞紙ヲ利用センコトニ腐心シ其目的ヲ達センカ爲メ已ニ一千萬磅ノ金額ヲ消費セリ獨逸人ハ米國ヲ强要シテ英國ニ干渉セシメ以テ其不利ヲ謀ラシムルノ可能ヲ悟リ遂ニ米國通信員ヲ事實上拘禁ニ等シキ境遇ニ留置スルノ非常手段ヲ講シ彼等ニ依リテ米國ニ戰爭熱ヲ煽ラントス

昨年末伯林ニ在リシ米國通信員ハ參謀本部ノ戰時新聞通信檢閲課ニ召喚セラレ主任官ニライ少佐ハ將來ノ戰爭通信ニ關スル獨逸政府ノ希望ヲ通達シ且協定ニ署名ヲ求メタリ同政府ハ米國通信員ノ時ヲ定メテ戰線ヲ訪フヲ許スニ決定セルモ左ノ諸項ヲ遵守スルヲ必要トセリ

一、獨逸官憲ノ特別許可ヲ受クルニアラサレハ交戰中ハ常ニ獨逸ニ滯在スヘキコト

二、總テ檢閲官ノ許可ヲ得テ發送シタル通信ハ一字一句モ修正セス其儘ニ米國ニ於テ出版スルヲ保障スヘキコト

三、通信文ノ各欄ノ見出シ文ヲ提出スルコト而シテ此提出セル見出シ文ノ欄ノミヲ印刷ニ附シ他ハ一切印刷セサルコト

仍テ一同ハ如何ニ忠實ニ右三箇條ノ誓約ノ履行ニ努ムルモ「オマハ、ビー」若クハ「ニユオーリーンス、ビケイユン」ノ如キ新聞紙ハ如何樣ノ形式ニ據リ各自ノ原稿ヲ掲載スルカ知リ難キヲ語リ檢閲官ヲ說得セント勉メタレトモ其效ナク止ムナク右誓約書ニ署名セリ交戰中自

由行動ヲ獨逸政府ニ束縛セラルヽヲ好マサル二三子ハ署名ヲ拒絶セシヲ以テ戰線視察團ニ參加スルヲ得サリキ獨逸政府ハ通信員ヲシテ交戰中伯林ニ滯在スルヲ許スノ代償トシテ屈辱ニ等シキ誓約ニ署名セシメ以テ封建時代ノ臣從的關係ニ甘ンスルヲ餘儀ナクセシメタリ昨夏米國大使ゼラードハ通信員等カ英國檢閲官ノ干渉ヲ打破セントシテ大使ノ斡旋ヲ求メシ時先ツ獨逸檢閲官ノ干渉ヲ脫スルヲ以テ急務トセスヤト云ヘルハ此挿話アリシニ原因ス此ノ事實ノ知レ渡ルヤ獨逸新聞ハゼラードニ對シ激烈ナル攻擊ヲ始メ大使ハ常ニ其惡罵ニ苦メリ

開戰後獨逸ニ滯留スル米國通信員ノ狀態ハ戰前ト大ニ異リ曩ニハ僅ニ「アッソシエテッド、プレッス」及ヒ「ユーナイテッド、プレッス」兩社ノ代表者及ヒ「ニューヨーク」ノ各新聞社員六名並ニ「シカゴ、デイリー、ニューズ」ノ特派員ノミナリシニ今ハ特派員ヲ伯林ニ派遣セル新聞社甚タ多ク且ツ彼等ハ概ネ獨逸語新聞社ノ社員ナリトスシカゴノ「イリノイザー、スタアツ、ツアイツング」ノ如キハ辛ク其存在ヲ認メラル、ニ過キサリシニ今ハ俄分限者トナリテ通信員ヲ歐洲ニ常置シ其ノ伯林ニ在ル者ハ豪奢ノ生活ニ耽ル然ルニ「ニューヨーク、ウオールド」ノ伯林特派員カール、ハインリッヒ、フォン、ギーガンドハ「タイムス」紙カ誤テ常ニ其通信文ヲ引用スルニ由リ名聲頓ニ揚カリ伯林特派員間ノ明星タルニ至レリ「ニューヨーク、ウオールド」紙ハ親獨新聞ナラサルモギーガンドノ先考ハ獨逸人ニシテ貴族ノ出ナリト云フギーカンドハ種々ノ惡評ヲ蒙ルモ其獨逸語ハ甚タ覺束ナク米國ノ音調著シキ人物ナリ伯林ニ在リテハギーガンドヲ以テ獨逸新聞課ノ課員トハ做サヽルヘキモ其行動ハ獨逸皇帝ノ利益ヲ謀ルニ汲々タルハ明ナリ彼カ各官衙ニ出入スル時吏員ノ彼ヲ歡迎シ彼ニ親シムノ風アルハ他ノ米國特派員ノ遠ク企及シ能ハサル所ニシテ評判高キレーベントロー伯トハ別懇ノ間柄ナリ其伯林ノ有力者ト結托スルコト深キニ過クルカ爲メ彼ハ其同僚タル通信員ノ笑話ノ目標タリ

彼ハ伯林ニ在ルコト二年常ニ他ノ受クル能ハサル厚遇ヲ蒙レリ之ヲ見タル「ニューヨーク、ウオールド」ノ反對紙ハアーストノ「ニューヨーク、アメリカン」ハ彼ト比肩スルニ足ル特派員ヲ送リテ盛名ヲ競ハントセリ其ノ選ニ當レルヲキリヤム、ベヤード、ヘイル博士トス博士ハ操觚者トシテ又タ雄辯家トシテ天才ニ富ム數日前獨逸皇太子ニ謁見シ七、八年前ニハ獨逸皇帝ニ謁見シテ内外ニ評判高カリキ又同人ハウヰルソン大統領ノ知友タリ獨逸婦人ヲ娶リテヨリ熱心ナル獨逸文化ノ支持者トナレリ獨逸ヘ出張スルニ先チテ『英國ノ國際法破壞』ト題スル浩瀚ナル著書及英米兩國間ニ起レル戰時禁制品若クハ航運業ニ關スル紛議ヲ論スル通信文ヲ出版セシカ資金ハ全部之ヲ獨逸ニ仰キ著書ハ合衆國其他ノ中立諸國ニ廣ク行ハレタリ其伯林ニ着スルヤ殆ト新任大使ノ到着ヲ迎フルニ等シキ歡迎ヲ受ケタリ蓋シベルンストルフ伯ノ懇篤ヲ極メタル推薦狀ヲ携行セルニ因ル而シテ着後未タ外務省ニ出頭セサルニ却テ外務省ヨリ彼ニ敬意ヲ表シ宰相ノ密使ハヘイルノ旅館ニ到リテ挨拶ノ辭ヲ述ヘタリ爾來「ニューヨーク、アメリカン」ノ紙上ニハ國務大臣ノ會見談、各省ノ記事、其他ノ雜報ノ掲載セラルヽモノ甚タ豐富ナルニ至リギーガンド獨リ敏腕ヲ誇ル能ハサルニ至レリ

右兩通信員ニ關スル報道ヲ爲セルハ獨逸ニ有利ナル通信ニ迷ヒテ米國民カ偏見ニ捕ハル、

ヲ氣遣フニ出テタリ之ヲ事實ニ徵スルニキーガンドノ戰爭ニ關スル通信獨リ世ノ注目ヲ惹キ「ウオールド」紙上ニ現ハルヽ他ノ戰地通信ハ殆ト顧ミラレス亦ヘイルノ通信ハハーストノ刊行スル黃色紙ハ勿論ニューヨーク、ボストン、シカゴ、桑港及ヒロスアンゼルス等各地ノ日刊新聞及ヒ「フキラデルフキヤ、ノース、アメリカン」ノ如キ有力紙ニモ掲載セラル獨逸官憲ハ固ヨリ這般ノ消息ニ通ス是其ノキーガンド、ヘイル瞿チ款待スル所以ナルヘシ獨逸官憲ノ厚遇ヲ受クル通信員ハ尙ホ數瞿アリ其一人某ナル者戰時ノ白耳義ノ狀態ヲ敍スル論文ヲ草シ同國ニ於ケル獨逸人ノ行動ヲ辯護シ米國人ノ獨逸ニ對スル好感情ヲ喚起セントシタリ之ヨリ先キ彼ハ獨逸將校ノ接伴ニ依リ自働車ヲ驅リテ戰線ヲ巡視セルモ白耳義人トノ談話ヲ禁セラレシト傳フ

獨逸官憲ノ彼等ヲ遇スルコト此ノ如ク厚キモ刑事巡査ハ斷ヘス尾行シ居レリ又某通信員ハ其ノ行動ノ獨立ヲ誇ルモ曩ニリールノ戰線ヲ巡視セシ時一行ヲ離レテ寶石店ニ入リ時計硝子ヲ購ヒ一佛人店員ニ獨逸ノ行動チ問ヒ甚タ亂暴ナレトモ規律正シトノ答ヲ得タリ二週日ノ後チ伯林ニ歸還スルヤ新聞檢閲主任ニコライ少佐ハ右記者ヲ召喚シリールニ於ケル行動ヲ審問セリ仍テ彼ハ事實ヲ隱クサス明瞭ニ答辯セシニ少佐ハ通信文ニ其ノ顚末ヲ記入セサリシトテ彼ヲ詰責シ且中立國記者ハ戰線ヲ遊歷スル時ニハ案内ヲ受クルト稱センヨリモ寧ロ羊群ノ待遇チ受クト稱スルヲ適當トスヘシト言ヘル事實アリ

尙ホ一事ノ傳フヘキモノアリ八月二十三日潛水商船「ドイツランド」カブレーメンニ歸着セル時ノ事ナリ獨逸官憲ハ右商船ノ功績ヲ米國ニ傳ヘント欲シ歡迎ノ準備整ヘルチ以テ米國通信員ノ同地ニ赴カンコトヲ求メタリオルデンブルグ大公ツエペリン伯其他文武ノ高官列席シ戰時ノ獨逸ニハ稀ナル佳肴ヲ整ヘテ一行ヲ饗セントセリ「ドイツランド」號ノ意氣揚々トシテウエーゼル河ヲ溯航スルヤ通信員ハ其盛況ヲ目睹スルヲ得シモ夜ニ入リテ宴席ニ就カントスルヤ空席ナシトテ謝絕セラレ僅ニ附近ノ粗末ナル飲食店ニ於テ餘瀝ヲ嘗ムルヲ得シノミ流石ノ通信員モ餘リノ事ニ大ニ激昂シ憤然汽車ニ投シテ伯林ヘ歸レリ

通信員ハ多ク此ノ如キ腑甲斐ナキ人物ナレトモ「アッソシエテッド、プレッス」ノコンジヤ及ヒパワース」ノ兩氏「ニューヨーク、タイムス」ノシリル、ブラウン氏及ヒ「ユーナイテッド、プレッス」ノアッカーマン氏ノ如キハ獨逸官憲ニ賴ラス獨立通信ニ從事セント努力スレトモ此ノ如キハ至難ニシテ成功ノ望ナカランヲ虞ル官憲ノ干涉甚タ嚴重ニシテ假令事實ヲ率直ニ報道セントスルモ目的チ達スルコト能ハサルヘシ唯獨逸ニ有利ナル事實ノミハ報道自由ナルヘシ獨逸ハ中立諸國ニ發送スヘキ報道ヲ類別シ合衆國ニ送付スルモノト西班牙ニ至ルモノトハ同シカラス形勢危急ナルモノアレハ更ニ別種ノ報道チ瑞西伯剌西及ヒ支那ニ類別シテ之ヲ發送ス伯林ニ一支那通信員アリニコライ少佐ノ彼ニ供スル報道ハ娛樂用トシテ價値アリニューヨークニハ聯合國最負ノ一新聞アリ『掲載スルニ足ル報道』ヲ標語トスルモ獨逸新聞檢閲課ハ『獨逸ノ適當ト認ムル報道』ヲ標語トスルハ面白シ

第二　米獨ノ國交斷絕

（一）右ニ關スル米國大統領ノ二月三日上院ニ於ケル演說及國交斷絕ト同時ニ採リタル措置概要

（二月四日ニューヨーク、くラルド）

FIRST OVERT ACT BY GERMANY WILL LEAD TO ARMED CONFLICT, PRESIDENT TELLS CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., Saturday.

The break has come.

With friendly relations severed altogether, armed conflict between the United States and Germany is impending.

President Wilson, to a belligerent, cheering Congress announced to-day the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and served warning that the first overt act of Germany against an American life would lead to armed conflict.

Word was flashed to him to-night that a Prussian submarine had sunk without warning the American steamship Housatonic. If that case develope an illegal attack on an American, the step taken to-day in severance of relations will be followed by a state of war.

Precautionary measures already taken by the army and navy foreshadow that state of war.

The diplomatic rupture is far more complete and radical than is customary even to the verge of war.

Von Bernstorff Gets Passports.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was handed passports this afternoon for himself and the entire German Embassy staff.

James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, was called home, together with his entire embassy staff.

Every American Consul and Consular agent in Germany was ordered out of the country, and the State Department made it known that Germany was expected to order every German Consul and Consular agent out of the United States.

A peremptory demand has been made upon Berlin for the release of American seamen held as prisoners of war in detention camps in Germany.

Interned Prussian Cruisers Seized.

The interned Prussian converted cruisers, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm have been seized by American naval forces.

The Treasury Department has ordered a special guard on board German merchant ships in American waters.

Naval forces are concentrating for the protection of the Panama Canal.

The National Guard of New York has been called out for constabulary duty.

The War Department is engaged with the problem of affording federal police protection with military forces in case of serious trouble.

Yet in the one step which he has taken, President Wilson exercised a restraint that was plainly beyond the temper of the cheering audience that greeted his declaration for the protection of American rights.

The president stressed the desire still held by the United States government to remain at peace.

"I refuse to believe," he said, "that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President spoke as follow:—

"Gentlemen of the Congress:—

"The Imperial German government on the thirty-first of January announced to this government and to the governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the first day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain

designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

"Let me remind the Congress, on the eighth of April last, in view of the sinking on the twenty-fourth of March of the cross-Channel passenger steamer Sussex by a German submarine without summons or warning and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States, who were passengers aboard her, this government addressed a note to the Imperial German government, in which it made the following declaration:—

"'If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclution that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless Imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice bnt to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.'

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE.

"In reply to this declaration the Imperial German government gave this government the following assurance:—

"'The German government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government believes now, as before, to be in agreement with the government of the United States.

"'The German government, guided by this idea, notifies the government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders:— In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

"'But,' it added, 'neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German government is convinced that the government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the government of tne United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas from whatever quarter it has been violated.'

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

"To this the government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course, the assurances given, but adding:—

"'The government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding the government of the United States notifies the Imperial government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct

of any other government, affecting the rights ef neutrals and non-conbatants. Responsibility in such matters in single, not joint; absolute, not relative.'

"To this note of the eighth of May the Imperial German government made no reply.

"On the thirty-first of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contained the following statement:—

"'The Imperial government, therefore, does not doubt that the government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

THREAT TO SINK SHIPS IN ZONE.

"'Under these circumstances Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals

included, from and to England and from and to France, &c., &c. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.'

"I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial government's note of the 4th of May, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which, in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

"I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to His Excellency his passports.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German government this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments,

I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

WILL USE ANY MEANS NECESSARY.

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

"We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defence of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and action to the immemorial principles of our people, which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Germany!"

The action taken to-day is of an extreme character, signifying far more than the ordinary rupture of diplomatic relations between governments. The withdrawal of the entire Embassy staff from Berlin with Mr. Gerard, and especially the withdrawal of every American consul and consular agent is more than the customary diplomatic severance. It is a step that evidences preparedness for that situation which the President "refuses to believe" will come.

MAY ORDER AMERICANS OUT.

Customarily governments, for a diplomatic rupture short of war, withdraw only their Ambassadors. It will be recalled that in severing relations with Huerta the Mexican Embassy staff here and the American Embassy staff in Mexico City remained. All consuls were left at their posts and were not withdrawn until it was thought necessary to do so as a military measure. The withdrawal of consular officers, almost invariably accompanied by the withdrawal of all citizens from a foreign country, is a precautionary military measure.

American citizens in Germany would have an opportunity to leave, but they have not been so instructed yet. It is said there are relatively few native born American there and that many of them are expected to elect to remain even in case of war.

Precautionary military measures were ordered in this country and all its insular possessions. Immediately upon his return from the Capitol after notifying Congress that passports had been handed Count von Bernstorff the President summoned the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to confer with him.

ALL NAVAL STATIONS CLOSED.

The President was told by Mr. Daniels that every naval shore station in the United States and all insular possessions were closed and the guards increased. No admittance will be granted save on official business and all employes will be watched and inspected. All movements of naval vessels, said Mr. Daniels, would henceforth be concealed. Every effort was being made to hasten repairs on ships in yards.

Mr. Daniels felt that the navy, through the efficient work of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, was completely ready in supplies for any emergency.

It was decided to keep the fleet at battle practice off Guantanamo for the present.

For the army the problem is more difficult. The demands of the border patrol have reduced to a minimum the number of men available for even necessary police work. All army station have been closed.

The White House grounds and the State, War and Navy buildings here were ordered closed and guarded. Secret Service guard was ordered for the German Embassy.

(二) 國交斷絕ニ關シ獨逸大使ニ與ヘタル國務卿ノ書面

（二月四日ニユーヨーク、ヘラルド）

VON BERNSTORFF'S DISMISSAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The note handed to Count von Bernstorff with his passports begins as follows :—

"The Secretary of State, to the German Ambassador.

"Department of State.

"Eebruary 3, 1917.

"Excellency ;—

"In acknowledging the note with accompanying memoranda, which you delivered into my hands on the afternoon of January 31, and which announced the purpose of your government as to the future conduct of submarine warfare, I would direct your attention to the following statements appearing in the correspondence which has passed between the government of the United States and the Imperial German government in regard to submarine warfare."

Then following the quotations used by the President in addressing Congress, that from the Sussex notes giving notification of a severance of diplomatic relations, unless Germany's submarine warfare is brought within international law ; that from the German reply giving new pledges but reserving liberty of action, should the allied blockade continue unmodified ; that from the American rejoinder saying the United States could not predicate Germany's compliance with international law upon the conduct of another belligerent ; and lastly that from a memorandum accompanying the German note of January 31, giving notice of unrestricted naval warfare,

"In view of this declaration," concludes the note handed the Ambassador. "which withdraws suddenly and without prior intimation the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of May 4, 1916, this government has not alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States, but to take the course which it explicitly announced in its note of April 18, 1915, it would take in the event that the Imperial Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare then employed and to which the Imperial Government now purpose again to resort.

"The President has therefore directed me to announce to your excellency that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn and in accordance with such announcement to deliver to your excellency your passports.

"I have the honor to be,

"Your excellency's obedient servant.

(Signed.) "ROBERT LANSING."

（三）獨逸潛水艇ノ攻擊ニ備フル爲米國商船武裝ニ關スル件

（在米佐藤大使電報）

二月二十六日午後一時大統領ハ議會ノ共同會議ニ臨ミ米獨關係ニ關シ演說ヲ爲セリ其ノ內容ハ大體左ノ如シ

二月三日外交關係斷絕以後米船二隻擊沈セラレタルモ大體ニ於テ事態ハ著シキ變化ヲ呈セス只米國商船カ危險ヲ冒スヲ欲セサル爲許多ノ貨物ハ我港岸ニ推積シ之ニ依リ獨逸ハ其ノ豫期ノ一部ヲ成就シツツアルハ素ヨリ輕視スルヲ得サルモ未タ何等 overt act ヲ以テ目スヘキ所爲ナシ只今日ノ形勢ハ何時如何ナル椿事ヲ見ルヤモ計ラレサル狀態ニ在リ之ニ對シ相當ノ準備ヲ爲スハ當然ノ必要タリ今ヤ米獨間ノ外交關係ハ消滅セルヲ以テ米國ハ武裝中立ノ方法ニ依リ其ノ權利ヲ確保セサルヘカラス予ハ此ノ武裝ヲ如何ナル方面ニ於テモ使用セント欲スルニアラス

予ハ米國人一般ト齊シク平和ヲ愛好セルハ過去三年ノ實績ニ徵シ明ナリ予ノ欲スル所ハ戰爭ニアラス只米人ノ權利ヲ保護スルニ足ルヘキ實際的方法ト權限ヲ得レハ足レリ依テ予ハ商船ニ防禦的武裝ヲ與フルコト及其他商船及人命保護ノ爲他ノ必要ナル施設ヲ爲スコト竝之カ實行ニ必要ナル財源ヲ得ルコト（戰時保險ノ擴張ヲ含ム）ノ權限附與ヲ要求スト述ヘ尙自分ハ單ニ貿易保護ノ實利ヲ目的トスルニアラスシテ米國人海洋旅行ノ自由ハ勿論更ニ文明ノ根本タル人道ニ基ク權利ヲ念トスルモノナリト結ヘリ

前記大統領演說ニ基キ上院外交委員會ハ二十七日時局ニ處スル議案ヲ作製提出セリ其ノ內容大體左ノ如シ

一、米國商船ハ武裝ヲナスコトヲ得大統領ハ此等商船ノ前後兩面ニ要スル防禦的武器及彈藥ヲ供給シ及之レカ使用ニ必要ナル利便ヲ供與スルコトヲ得尙大統領ハ米國船及人民ノ公海ニ於ケル合法平和ノ正業ヲ保護スルタメ必要適當ト認メラルル手段及方法ヲ執ルコトヲ得

二、右ノ費用ノタメ明年一月迄一億萬弗ヲ充當シ大藏長官ハ公債ヲ以テ之ヲ支辨スルコトヲ得（公債募集ノ方法募集費用ノ支辨等ニ關スル規定アリ）

三、前記費用ノ內大統領ハ二千五百萬弗ヲ限リ戰時保險ノタメニ支出スルコトヲ得

下院外交委員會モ二十六日同一目的ノ議案ヲ作製提出セリ其ノ內容ハ些少ノ差違アルノ外前記上院案ト同樣ナリ

（四）米國船籍船舶讓渡禁止ノ件

○米國船籍船舶讓渡許可方（二月十四日官報）本件ニ關シ同國駐劄佐藤特命全權大使ヨリノ本月十日著電報左ノ如シ（外務省）

合衆國船舶法ニ依ル船舶院ハ一月三十日其組織完成ヲ見ルニ至レルカ其上申ニ其キ二月五日大統領ハ該法律第九條三項ノ權限ヲ實行シ自今船舶院ノ許可ナシニ米國船籍船舶ヲ外國人ニ讓渡スルコトヲ得サル趣旨ノ布告ヲ發セリ

（五）紐育夜間船舶出入禁止ノ件

○紐育夜間船舶出入禁止（二月二十二日官報）本件ニ關シ同地駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリノ一昨二十日著電報左ノ如シ（外務省）

紐育港ハ獨逸トノ關係ノ截然ト決定スルマテ二月十九日ヨリ改メテ夜間船舶ノ出入ヲ一切禁止セリ

第三　雜件

（一）戰時ニ於ケル米國各種製造會社ノ勃興

○戰時ニ於ケル米國各種製造會社ノ勃興（一月十九日官報）本件ニ關シシカゴ駐在領事來栖三郎ヨリ昨五年十二月二十一日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ（昨五年十一月二十七日本欄內參看）（外務省）

歐洲戰亂ノ影響ヲ享ケ米國資本家ノ企業熱ヲ昂進シ各種製造會社ノ勃興ヲ見タルカ其中石油及瓦斯會社、造船會社、武器製造會社及染料及化學工藝品製造會社ニ對スル投資總額ハ本年十一月末調ニテ九二二、四八六、〇〇〇弗ニ達シタルカ其內譯左ノ如シ（單位千弗）

石油及瓦斯會社		五二、六一六	武器製造會社	一三、六八五
造船會社		一〇一、六三	染料及化學工藝品製造會社	一六七、五六三

尙ホ本年八月末ト同十一月末トニ於ケル各會社ノ總資本額比較（大正五年十一月九日發行通商公報第三六六號五三一頁參照）左ノ如シ（單位千弗）

種別	大正五年八月末調	同十一月末調	增減
資本金總額	七八〇、九七二	九二二、四八六	增　一四一、五一四
石油及瓦斯會社	四三七、八一四	五二一、六一六	同　八三、八〇二
造船會社	八五、一二五	一〇一、六二二	同　一六、四九七
武器製造會社	一三一、九一五	一三一、六八五	減　二三〇
染料及化學工藝品製造會社	一二六、一一八	一六七、五六三	增　四一、四四五

前表ニ關シ其投資額ノ增減理由竝ニ各主ナル諸會社ヲ左ニ揭ク

一、石油及瓦斯會社

近時石油及「ギァソリン」ノ海外輸出盛ナルト米國ニ於ケル自働車用トシテノ斯品ノ消費高昂進セルトニ依リ其價格ノ騰貴ヲ見遂ニ石油會社ノ增設ヲ誘引スルニ至レリ而シテ本年十一月中ニ投資セラレタルモノヽミニテモ米貨二六、〇〇〇、〇〇〇弗ノ多キニ達セリ即本年九月ヨリ十一月末ニ至ルマテニ設立セラレタル主ナル石油及瓦斯會社左ノ如シ

會社名	地名	資本金額（千弗）
墨西基「オイル、コーポレーション」	デラウェヤー	一、〇〇〇
「インダストリヤル、オイル、エンド、レファイニング」會社	同	五、〇〇〇
「ナショナル、オイル、エンド、レファイニング」會社	同	二、〇〇〇
「ゼ、パーカー、プロセス」會社	同	一、五〇〇
「ゼネラル、レファイニング、エンド、プロヂーシング」會社	同	一、二五〇
「ノース、アメリカン、オイル、エンド レファイニング、コーポレーション」	同	三、〇〇〇
「カリホルニヤ、オイル、エンド、マインス」會社	同	二、五〇〇
「グレート、ウェスタン、ペトロリヤム、コーポレーション」	同	五、〇〇〇
「ウェースト、エンド、オイル、エンド、ギアス」會社	同	一、二五〇
「ギルランド、オイル、エンド、ギアス」會社	同	八、〇〇〇

二、造船會社

米國ニ於テハ開戰以來本年十一月末マテニ既ニ喪失セラレタル船舶ノ總噸數ヲ三、六二七、〇八二噸ト計算シ且ツ戰時中英、佛、獨等ノ商船建造停止シアルヲ以テ平和回復ノ後船舶ノ補充俄ニ望ムヘカラスト爲シ造船所ノ增設盛ニシテ十一月中ニ投資セラレタルモノヽミニテモ米貨八、〇〇〇、〇〇〇弗ニシテ新舊各會社ノ製造著手及造船契約濟ノ分ハ本年十一月一日調ニ據レハ外海、沿岸貿易及湖水用ノモノヲ合シテ四百十七隻總噸數一、四七九、九四六噸ノ多キニ達シ居レリ本年九月ヨリ十一月末マテニ新設セラレタル主ナル造船會社左ノ如シ

會社名	地名	資本金額
「ヒラデルヒヤ、エンド、サウス、アメリカン、スティームシップ、コーポレーション」	メイン	一、〇〇〇（千弗）
「アメリカン、シッピング、エキスポート」會社	同	一、〇〇〇
「サブマーサイブル、シップ、コーポレーション、オブ、アメリカ」	デラウェヤー	五、〇〇〇

三、武器製造會社

武器製造會社ハ初メ投資額ノ增加ヲ見ツヽアリシカ近時却テ資本總額ニ減少ヲ來シ唯飛行機ノ製作ノミ其資本ヲ增加セリ是レ交戰國ノ註文ニ依ルモノモ勿論多額ニ達シ居ルモ米國資本家カ一般ニ平和回復ノ後飛行機カ郵便及小包郵便物ノ搬送ノタメニ必要ノ時期到達スヘキヲ豫期スルニ依ル而シテ其主ナル會社ハ最近設立セラレタルモノトシテハ

デラウェヤーニ於ケル紐育「エーロ、コンストラクション」會社ニシテ資本金一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇弗ヲ有ス

四、染料及化學工藝品製造會社

開戰當時ハ米國ノ斯品製造業ハ尚ホ幼稚ノモノナリシモ近時ニ至リテ漸ク進歩ノ境域ニ達シ之ニ對スル各國ノ需要益〻增加（本年十月十五日附報告歐洲戰亂ト米國ノ化學工藝品輸出增加參照）スルカ故ニ新會社ノ勃興及增資等行ハレツヽアリ其中主ナルモノ左ノ如シ

會社名	地名	資本金額（千弗）
「エームスヴィル、ケミカル」會社	デラウエヤー	五、〇〇〇
「ナショナル、サルファー」會社	同	一、五〇〇
「チタニアム、ピグメント」會社	メイン	三、〇〇〇

（二）紐育準備銀行英蘭銀行間代理店契約成立

○紐育準備銀行英蘭銀行間代理店契約成立（二月九日官報）本件ニ關シ紐育駐在總領事矢田長之助ヨリ去月四日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ（外務省）

「モルガン」商會カ英國國庫債券ヲ米國ニ賣出サントスルニ關シ準備銀行幹部カ反對ノ意向ヲ表セルタメ其計畫ヲ撤回セルカ十二月二十三日紐育準備銀行ハ新ニ英蘭銀行ヲ倫敦代理店(Agent and Correspondent)ト爲ス契約ヲ締結セル旨ヲ發表シタリ

右ハ準備銀行委員會カ曩ニ「モルガン」商會ノ英國國庫債券賣出シニ反對セル非ヲ悟リ英米間爲替調節ノ別方法トシテ右ノ手段ヲ執ルニ至リタルモノナリト推測セルモノ多カリシモ實際ノ事情ハ右「モルガン」商會ノ事件前ヨリ準備銀行當事者ハ米國輸出貿易助長ノ主旨ヲ以テ右英蘭銀行トノ商談ヲ開キ居リタルモノヽ如シ然レトモ其原因ノ如何ハ兎モ角右英米兩國金融ノ首腦銀行カ提携シテ商業手形ノ割引、賣買ヲ爲スコトヽ爲リタルニ付テハ兩國爲替ノ調節上尠カラサル功果アルヘク近來激シキ勢ヲ以テ米國ヘ流入シ來ル金貨ノ運動ヲ沮止シ帳簿上ノ計算ヲ以テ債券發行ト同一ノ功果ヲ收メ得ヘキヲ以テ此契約締結ハ一般商工者ニ歡迎セラレタリ

第四　亞米利加國際法協會ニ提出セラレタル海上中立權ニ關スル規定案

（一月二十三日ニューヨーク、タイムス）

CODE OF NEUTRALS FOR SEA FREEDOM.

INTERNATIONAL LAW INSTITUTE RECEIVES DRAFT MADE AT LANSING'S SUGGESTION.

BARS COMMERCE BLOCKADE.

No Merchant Ship to be Seized or Destroyed if it Bears.

Viséed Papers.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 22.—A code of rules of maritime neutrality which should govern the relations between belligerents and neutrals, prepared at the suggestion of Secretary of State Robert Lansing of the United States, was submitted to the American Institute of International Law in annual session here today.

The proposed regulations practically provide for freedom of the seas in time of war. Commercial blockades would be forbidden and mails inviolate; merchant ships without contraband, whether of belligerent or neutral registry, would be unmolested if they bore viséed papers; right of search at sea would be abolished. The mandates would be enforced by a neutral conference with authority to take "severe measures" against violators.

The code was drafted by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, Secretary General of the institute, and who formerly was juriconsult to the Chilean Foreign Office and counselor to the Chilean legations abroad. It will be referred to the national society of international law in each of the twenty-one American republics, and final action on it will be taken by the institute at its next annual meeting.

The code follows:

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DECLARATIONS.

Article 1.

Neutrality is the situation of States which, in the course of a war, are not participants therein.

Neutrality, especially maritime neutrality, must hereafter be regulated not merely on the basis of the rights of the belligerents, but especially on that of the rights of neutrals, by safeguarding commercial liberty and releasing neutrals from the useless burdens resting on them with a view to observing neutrality. This new conception of neutrality is demanded by reason of the bonds of solidarity which exist between all the members of the society of nations.

Article 2.

In case of war between two or more countries, the rest of the States must refrain from increasing the number of belligerents.

If not able to prevent the conflict, they must do all they can to put an early end to it, neutrality not merely being an impartial duty between belligerents equally respectful of right, but a duty of pacification toward mankind.

CHAPTER II.

THE CONFERENCE OF NEUTRALS.

Article 3.

When war is declared, the neutral States of the entire world shall, upon the request of the Administrative Council of the Permanent Hague Court, meet in conference, in order:

1. To take all necessary measures to maintain the freedom of commerce and navigation of the neutral countries;
2. To determine the list of articles to be regarded as contraband;
3. To see, especially, to the observance of all neutral rights and duties established in these present rules, and to exercise any other powers granted them by the said same rules.

Article 4.

The conference of neutrals shall gather in The Hague Peace Palace unless the Council directs otherwise.

The belligerents shall be invited to send representatives, who may take active part in the discussions, and have the right to vote.

Resolutions shall be adopted by a majority vote and bind the minority.

Article 5.

In important cases the conference may authorize severe measures against the belligerent or against the neutrals refusing to respect the rights and duties of neutrality.

Such measures may be public blame, pecuniary indemnity, commercial boycott, and even the use of an international force to be determined by the conference.

Article 6.

The conference of neutrals may organize in any number of commissions thought necessary, one of these commissions to be especially designated to consider such pecuniary indemnities as are referred to in these rules.

CHAPTER III.

FREEDOM OF COMMERCE IN TIME OF WAR.

Article 7.

The Commercial blockade, both of the belligerent ports and the maritime zones along belligerent coasts, is formally forbidden, no matter what the means by which the blockade is to be effected.

Article 8.

Private property in the open sea is inviolable. Belligerent and neutral mer-

chant vessels may in no case be confiscated, nor sunk, under any pretext whatever.

If carrying contraband, this may be confiscated or destroyed by the captor.

Article 9.

The right of search is abolished.

The local authorities of each country shall visé the papers of merchant vessels leaving port for a belligerent port.

Belligerent vessels may not stop neutral merchant vessels or merchant vessels belonging to the other belligerent except to demand examination of the vessel's papers. Despite the regularity of the said papers, they (belligerent vessels) may proceed to the search of merchant vessels. If shown that the vessel does not carry contraband, the searching vessel shall be condemned to pay to the vessel searched a fine to be determined by the conference of neutrals; and in case the vessel searched carries contraband, the country whose authorities viséed the false passport shall be condemned to pay an indemnity to be determined by the said conference of neutrals.

Vessels not carrying duly viséed papers may be searched conformable to present international practice without the right to an indemnity.

Article 10.

Belligerent merchant vessels may not refuse to carry from one neutral port to another neutral port persons or merchandise under pretext that they (persons or merchandise) belong to a nation with which their (belligerent merchant vessels) country is at war.

Exception to be made regarding persons who by reason of their age or condition might serve their country and who might be presumed to leave in order to join the enemy forces of the country to which the vessel belongs.

Article 11.

The official or private postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents found in the open sea on board a neutral or enemy vessel is inviolable. It may not be seized, even under the pretext of the police right of warships over merchant ships of their own nationality.

CHAPTER IV.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF BELLIGERENTS.

Article 12.

Belligerents are held to respect the sovereign rights of neutral powers and to refrain, within neutral territory or neutral waters, from committing acts which, if tolerated by neutral powers, would constiute a breach of neuttrality.

Article 13.

Belligerents are especially forbidden to make of neutral ports and waters the base for naval operations against their adversaries, and, particularly, to install therein wireless stations or other apparatus intended as a means of communication with belligerent land or naval forces.

Article 14.

Regarding the sojourn, victualing, and provisioning of belligerent vessels in the neutral ports, roadways, and jurisdictional waters, distinction must be made between warships and merchant vessels.

The following dispositions concerning warships are also applicable:

(1) To ordinary auxiliary vessels.

(2) To merchant vessels transformed into war vessels, conformable to Convention VII. of The Hague.

(3) To merchant vessels giving continuous or occasional aid to the war vessels of their country, if they have not been transformed into war vessels according to the said convention.

(4) To neutral vessels giving continuous or occasional aid to belligerent vessels, and the following dispositions regarding merchant vessels are likewise applicable to vessels which have been auxiliary vessels, but retransformed into merchant vessels according to Article 18.

Article 15.

Belligerent warships shall not have access to the ports, roadways, and territorial waters of neutral powers, except in the duly justified case of force majeure.

They may not there repair beyond what is indispensable to the safety of their navigability, and not in any manner whatever to increase their military capacity. The neutral authorities shall establish the nature of repairs to be effected, and these must be carried out as rapidly as possible. They must depart immediately after the force majeure has ceased to exist.

It is especially forbidden said war vessels to renew or to increase their military provisions or armaments, or to complete their crews.

The need of revictualing, of fuel or provisions does not constitute a force majeure permitting a warship to enter the ports, roadways or territorial waters of neutral powers.

Article 16.

Belligerent merchant vessels may take fuel and provisions on board in neutral ports subject to the conditions especially determined by the local authorities, or,

wanting these special conditions, in the same manner as in time of peace.

Article 17.

If proven that the merchant vessel taking fuel or provisions on board in a neutral port has passed all or part of such provisions to a belligerent warship within or without the territorial waters of the neutral power, no fuel or provisions shall thereafter be furnished in such country to any ships of the company to which belongs the vessel committing such infraction.

Article 18.

If, ascertained by its installations or other facts, a merchant vessel is suspected of furnishing to the warship of its country, provisions it asks for, the local authorities may, according to the circumstances, regard it as a naval auxiliary, and, on this account, refuse to it any provisions, or request the agent of the company to which the vessel belongs to furnish bail guaranteeing that the said vessel will neither help nor assist the belligerent.

When a vessel is suspected, the case must be notified at once to all other countries, through the medium of the conference of neutrals, especially so if the vessel has furtively left a port of the country.

Article 19.

Belligerent auxiliary vessels retransformed into merchant vessels shall be admitted as such into neutral ports, provided:

1. That the retransformed vessel has not violated the neutrality of the country where it arrives;

2. That the retransformation has been effected in the ports or in the jurisdictional waters of the country, to which the vessel belongs, or in the ports of its allies;

3. That such retransformation be effective; that is to say, that the vessel, neither through its crew, nor through its installations, shows that it can, as an auxiliary, as before, give aid to the armed fleets of its country.

4. That the Government of the country to which the vessel belongs notify to all the nations interested, through the medium of the conference of neutrals, the names of the auxiliary vessels which shall have lost this quality, to resume that of merchant vessels, and

5. That the said Government agree that in the future the said vessels shall not again, as auxiliaries, be destined to the service of the armed fleet.

Article 20.

Aeroplanes, dirigibles, or airships of the belligerent countries may not fly over

the territory or over the jurisdictional waters of the neutral powers. Infraction of this rule entitles to the confiscation of the craft, if possible, and, at any rate, to an indemnity to be determined by the conference of neutrals.

CHAPTER V.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS.

Article 21.

In a war distinction must be made between the acts of aid on the part of neutral States and acts of commerce on the part of the individual; the former only are contrary to neutrality.

Conveyance, on whatever ground, made directly or indirectly by a neutral power to a belligerent power, of warships, munitions, or war material, is forbidden.

Article 22.

If a neutral power, notifield of the opening of hostilities, learns that a belligerent warship is within one of its ports, roadways, or within its territorial waters, it must inform the said vessel that it must clear within twentyfour hours or within the time prescribed by the local law.

Article 23.

The neutral Government must use all available means to prevent within its jurisdiction the equipping or arming of any vessel which it has reason to believe is intended for cruising purposes or for aiding in hostile operations against a power with which it is at peace. It is likewise bound to exercise the same care in order to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended for cruising purposes or for aiding in hostile operations, and which vessel, within the said jurisdiction, might have been adapted, in part or in its entirety, to war purposes.

Article 24.

Neutral powers are not bound to prevent the exportation or the transit, for the account of the one or the other belligerent, of arms, munitions, and, in general, of anything that may be of any use to an army or to a fleet.

Article 25.

Neutral Governments must prevent agents of the belligerent Governments from enrolling, within their territory, their (the belligerents') nationals, and especially to prevent their (the nationals) being summoned under the penalty of being declared deserters, should they not answer the summons.

They shall not, however, prohibit the voluntary departure of the nationals of the belligerent States, even when organized on a large scale.

Neutral Governments might, however, forbid the voluntary departure, for the purpose of joining the forces of one of the belligerents, of persons who, being its (the neutral's) nationals, are also nationals of one of the belligerent countries, except by declaring that in enrolling they intend to lose the nationality of the country from which they leave.

Article 26.

In war time the use of the telegraphs or cables of neutral powers by the nationals of the belligerent powers shall be subject to measures edicted by the local authorities.

Article 27.

Neutral powers must use all available means to prevent violation of their neutrality within their ports or roadways and within their territorial waters.

Article 28.

Belligerent war or merchant vessels entering the ports, roadways or jurisdictional waters of a neutral country, without the right to do so according to the provisions of these rules, may be interned by the neutral country.

A vessel shall be deemed interned from the moment it is ordered interned by the neutral local authorities, even in case a request to reconsider is made by the infracting vessel.

Article 29.

Interning of a vessel and of its crew must be effected in the place and in the manner deemed most appropriate by the interning country.

The costs of internment are borne by the infracting vessel.

The country which interns a vessel is not responsible for injuries sustained by the interned vessel, except in the case of gross negligence.

Article 30.

When a merchandise-bearing vessel is to be interned in a neutral country, the part of the merchandise destined for the neutral country must be unloaded and the part destined for other ports must be transshipped.

Article 31.

In case where, in consequence of naval operations taking place without the jurisdictional waters of a country, there should be killed or wounded, provisional hospital vessels, under the control and watchfulness of the neutral Government, may be sent to the scene of the action, and the said vessels shall to the end of their mission enjoy absolute inviolability.

The said wounded or wrecked shall not be interned, but given their freedom

as soon as possible.

CHAPTER VI.

OBSERVANCE AN SANCTIONS OF THE LAWS OF NEUTRALITY AND BELLIGERENCY.

Article 32.

The belligerent who violates the rights of neutrals established by these rules or by the conference of neutrals shall pay to the State interested a pecuniary indemnity to be determined by the said conference.

In case a belligerent commits at the same time and against the same country several infractions of neutrality, each of such infractions must be indemnified separately.

The conference of neutrals shall determine the manner of payment of the indemnity, and in case of need determine the measures and means to which neutrals may resort to secure payment of the amount due by the infracting belligerent.

Article 33.

In case of war, the local authorities of neutral countries are especially charged with:

(1) Seeing to the observance, within the territory of the country, of the resolutions of the conference of neutrals:

(2) Settling provisionally all controversies of an urgent character that may arise between the belligerents and the country where reside the authorities, especially controversies concerning the interning of vessels, without prejudice as to what may be finally decided by the said authorities:

(3) Viséeing the papers of merchant vessels leaving the part of the country. The said documents shall certify as to the nature of the merchandise carried by the vessels, so as to liberate them from the right to search:

(4) Deciding questions concerning requests for the embarkation on board a merchant vessel of a belligerent country, of nationals of the other belligerent country or countries, according to Article 10.

Article 34.

The conference of neutrals referred to in Chapter 2, might appoint commissions composed of neutrals whose duty is or would be to watch in each belligerent country, over the manner in which the laws and customs of war are there observed.

Upon the basis of the information and reports of these commissions, the said conference, in the name of all the neutral countries, may, if deemed appropriate, protest against the violation of the laws and usages of war.

Secretary Lansing addressed a memorandum to Dr. Scott as follows:

"At the first meeting of the institute I had the honor to direct attention to the imperfect Code or Rules which define and govern the relations between belligerents and neutrals. These rules, which have grown up during the past 125 years, and have been in some cases differently interpreted by courts of different countries, have been frequently found inadequate to meet new conditions of warfare, and as a result every war has changed, modified, or added to the rules, generally through the process of judicial decisions.

"The prize courts of belligerents have thus become the interpreters of belligerent rights and neutral obligations, and their interpretations evidence an unconscious prejudices arising from overappreciation of the needs of the belligerent. Writers on international law have relied upon the prize court decisions in dealing with the subject of neutrality, so that they have laid down rules formulated indirectly from a belligerent's point of view.

"In addition to these influences affecting a code to govern the conduct and treatment of neutrals, international conferences, and congresses have generally confided the drafting of rules relating to belligerent and neutral rights to military and naval experts who naturally approach the subject from the belligerent's standpoint.

Thus judical decisions, text writers, and international agreements have given all the advantage to the belligerent, and have shown little regard for the rights of neutrals.

"It would appear that it is time to reverse this process of treatment of the subject of neutrality and to deal with it from the point of view of the neutral.

"I would, therefore, suggest that a committee be appointed to study the problem of neutral rights and neutral duties, seeking to formulate in terms the principle underlying the relations of belligerency to neutrality rather than the express rules governing the conduct of a nation at war to a nation at peace.

"I would further sugguest that the subject might be advantageously divided into two parts, namely, the rights of neutrals on the high seas, and the duties of neutrals dependent upon territorial jurisdiction.

"If view of the past year and a half of war, the present time seems particularly opportune to study this question, and this institute, being composed of members from neutral nations, is especially fitted to do this from the proper point of view and with the definite purpose of protecting the liberty of neutrals from unjustifiable restrictions on the high seas and from the imposition of needless burdens in preserving their neutrality on land."

和蘭國法令

和蘭國法令

第一　中立態度ニ關スル件

（一）武裝商船ヲ軍艦ト同視スルコトニ關スル蘭國政府ノ一月二十三日附通牒

LEGATION ROYALE DES PAYS-BAS. No. 65.

Tokio, le 23 Janvier 1917.

Monsieur le Vicomte,

D'ordre du Gouvernement de la Reine j'ai l'honneur d'appeler la bienveillante attention de Votre Excellence sur la situation qui, relativement à la Proclamation de neutralité des Pays-Bas dans la guerre actuelle, serait créée aux navires de commerce Japonais au cas de leur armement.

La question de sovoir si un navire de commerce a le droit ou non de se défendre au moyen d'un armement préalable contre la capture ou la destruction par l'adversaire et si, du fait de cet armement, il acquiert ou non le caractère d'un navire de guerre dont l'accès aux juridictions neutres est interdit, a trouvé des

controverses. Dans ces deux questions il s'agit toutefois de distinguer que la première d'elles relève du Droit de guerre et la deuxième du Droit de neutralité.

Or, le Gouvernement Royal adhère au principe, préconisé par la grande majorité des Spécialistes en Droit International, que l'armement d'un navire de commerce dans un but de défense contre la capture ou la destruction par l'adversaire, est justifié. Cependant, cette même défense forme un acte de guerre. Mon Gouvernement assimile donc les navires de commerce armés des belligérants à leurs navires de guerre et, en raison de sa neutralité, en interdit l'accès aux eaux du Royaume.

Aux termes de l'article 4 de la Proclamation de neutralité des Pays-Bas dans la guerre du Japon avec l'Allemagne, dont J'avais l'honneur de transmettre le texte au Gouvernement Impérial par ma lettre du 1er Octobre 1914, No. 1087, les navires de commerce Japonais, au cas de leur armement, seront donc assimilés par le Gouvernement Royal aux navires de guerre des belligérants et n'auront pas d'accès aux ports, rades et eaux territoriales du Royaume et des Colonies, sauf dans les exceptions prévues à l'article 5, en cas d'avarie ou d'état de la mer, de mission religieuse, scientifique ou philantropique ou, dans les colonies Néerlandaises, en vue de l'approvisionnement nécessaire de vivres ou de charbon aux conditions de l'article 9.

Votre Excellence voudra bien trouver un plus ample développement du point de vue exposé ici, à la page 163 du "Recueil" de documents relatifs à la neutralité des Pays-Bas, que je transmettais au Gouvernement Impérial par ma lettre du 2 novembre 1916 No. 1583.

En La priant de bien vouloir m'accuser réception de cette lettre je saisis cette occasion de renouveler à Votre Excellence, Monsieur le Vicomte, les assurances de ma plus haute considération.

Signé : D. Asbeck.

Son Excellenee

Monsieur le Vicomte Motono Itchiro,

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

etc. etc. etc.

TOKIO.

(二) 航空機ノ蘭領印度國境通過禁止ニ關スル命令英譯文

RESOLUTION OF 12TH OCTOBER 1916.

Ordinance No. 633.

Wishing temporarily to forbid surpassing the boundaries of Netherlands-India by air-ships or flying machines steered by people not belonging to the army or the navy in Netherlands-India, has decided:

Art. 1. Surpassing the boundaries of Netherlands-India with air-ships or flying-machines apart from doing so upon order or with the special preceding permission of the Government and steered by people not belonging to the army or the navy in Netherlands-India, is forbidden.

Art. 2. Intentional transgression of the prohibition in Art. 1 is punished—dependent on the nationality of the delinquent—with penitentiary punishment or compulsory labour in chain from 5 to 10 years.

If the transgression occurs without intention, the punishment—dependent on the nationality of the delinquent,—is imprisonment or compulsory labour at the public works, with food but without wages to a maximum of 3 months or a fine to a maximum of f. 100 (ono hundred guilders).

Art. 3. This ordinance enters in force on the 1st November 1916.

(三) 獨逸潛水艇ノ蘭船「ブロンマースダイク」號擊沈

（外事彙報大正六年第一號）

（大正五年十月十四日附報告）

十月九日米國 New Port 發「ルーター」電報ハ獨逸潛水艇 U 53 號ノ米國東海岸ニ於ケル活動ヲ報シタルカ翌十日在ロッテルダム和蘭亞米利加線汽船會社ハ其ノ紐育支店ヨリ同會社所屬船「ブロンマースダイク」號カ八日午後七時半米國東海岸 Nantucket 燈臺船ヲ去ル三浬ノ地點ニ於テ獨逸潛水艇ノ爲メニ擊沈セラレ且獨逸潛水艇々長カ該船船長ニ對シ英國港灣ニ寄港スヘキ總テノ商船ハ之ヲ擊沈スヘシト宣言シタル由ノ電報ニ接シタリ然ルニ「ブロンマースダイク」號ハ和蘭政府ニ仕向ケラレタル穀物約六千噸並ニ和蘭海外「トラスト」會社仕向雜貨約四百噸ヲ積載シタル由ナルヲ以テ右ノ報道傳ハルト同時ニ蘭國ノ輿論ハ獨逸潛水艇ノ不法ナル行爲ニ對シ甚シク激昂シ蘭國新聞紙ハ從來續々蘭船カ同樣ノ運命ニ際會セルニ對シ蘭國政府抗議ノ軟弱ナリシ爲メ獨國政府ノ蔑視ヲ買ヒ米國ノ如キ中立强國ニ對シテハ遠慮シテ敢テ爲スヲ好マサル事柄モ蘭國ニ對シテハ何等ノ會釋ナク振舞フニ至リ又モヤ今回ノ如キ事件ヲ發生シタルモノナリト稱シ此上ハ適當ノ報復手段例ヘハ獨逸ニ對スル食料品輸出ノ一切禁止又ハ牒報勤務ニ從事セル在蘭獨逸人ノ檢擧並ニ其ノ在留拒絕等ヲ斷行シテ獨逸潛水艇ノ暴行ニ報ユルトコロアルヘシト論シ從來比較的穩健ナリシ蘭國新聞紙モ稍々其ノ軌ヲ逸シテ過激ノ論調ヲ帶フルニ至レリ

次イテ十月十三日蘭國外務省發表公報ニ依レハ蘭國政府ハ十月十一日駐米蘭國公使ヨリ同八日午後「ブロンマースダイク」號カ獨逸潛水艇ニ擊沈セラレ潛水艇艇長ハ同船船長ニ對シ

一九一六年七月二十四日附訓令第三十條ニ據リ同船ヲ擊沈スヘキ旨ノ署名宣言書ヲ手交シ且ツ英國港灣ニ寄港スルアラユル船舶ハ擊沈セラルヘシト附言シタル趣キノ報告ニ接シタルヲ以テ即日駐獨蘭國公使ニ訓令シテ右報道ヲ獨國政府ニ通告シ一方本件ニ關スル說明ヲ求メシムルト同時ニ他方蘭國ノ消費ニ宛テラレタル且ツ過半ハ蘭國政府ノ所有ニ係ル貨物ヲ積載シテ蘭國ニ向ケ航行スル蘭船ノ擊沈ヲ獨逸潛水艇ニ命令スルカ如キ訓令ヲ獨逸政府ハ其海軍ニ對シテ發シタルヤ否ヤヲ嚴重ニ問合セシメタルトコロ之レニ對シ獨逸政府ハ在蘭獨國臨時代理公使ヲ通シテ蘭國政府ニ對シ左ノ通回答シタル趣キナリ

獨逸潛水艇艇長ハ獨逸海上捕獲規程ニ合致スル場合ニ限リ中立國船舶ヲ擊沈スヘシトノ嚴令ヲ受ケ居レリ故ニ蘭船「ブロンマースダイク」號ヲ襲ヒタル潛水艇艇長カ英國港灣ニ寄港スル總ヘテノ船舶ヲ擊沈スヘシト宣シタリトノ報道ハ之ヲ信スルニ苦シムトコロナリ事實ノ如何ヲ問ハス斯ノ如キ宣言ハ同潛水艇艇長ニ對シ發セラレタル命令ト全然相違セリ尙同艇長ヨリ報告ヲ受領シタル上ニテ本件ノ調査ヲ施行スヘク其結果「ブロンマースダイク」號ノ擊沈カ獨逸海上捕獲規程ニ反シテ行ハレタルコト分明スルトキハ獨國政府ハ本件ヲ捕獲審檢所ノ檢定ニ附スルコトナク同船並ニ同積荷ニ對シ損害賠償ヲ支拂フヘシ

獨逸政府カ迅速ニ回答シタルト損害賠償ノ意ヲ漏ラシタルコトハ當國ノ輿論ヲ大ニ緩和シ各新聞紙ハ兎ニ角今後ノ成行ヲ徐ロニ觀望スヘシト論シ靜平ニ歸シタリ

第二　蘭領東印度政府銃砲武器彈藥輸入禁止ノ件

○蘭領東印度政府銃砲武器彈藥輸入禁止（一月二十七日官報）本件ニ關シバタビヤ駐在領事松本幹之亮ヨリ昨五年十二月二十九日附ヲ以テ左ノ如ク報告アリ（外務省）

蘭領東印度政府ハ十二月二十九日官報ヲ以テ當分ノ間總督ノ特許ヲ得タルモノ及携帶ヲ職務上必要トスル官吏用ノ外蘭領印度內ヘ銃砲武器及彈藥ノ輸入ヲ禁止スヘキ法令ヲ公布セリ本令ハ千九百十七年一月一日ヨリ實施セラルヘシ

第三　雜件

（一）和蘭政府貨物船傭上

（通商公報第三八七號）
（大正五年十二月二十八日附在バタビヤ帝國領事松本幹之亮報告）

和蘭政府ハ時局ニ關聯シ專ラ糧食購入ノ用ニ供スル爲メ總テノ蘭國貨物船ノ船腹大部ヲ契約スルノ必要ヲ認メ目下同國議會ノ協贊ヲ求メツヽアリ右ニ關スル法令ハ一月十日頃ヲ以テ發布セラルヘキ旨當地汽船會社ニ入電アリタルカ右事實ナルニ於テハ蘭領印度ト本國トノ通商ハ非常ナル打擊ヲ受ケ貿易ハ殆ト杜絕スルニ至ルヘク現時本國トノ貿易ニ從事スル「ネーデルランド・ロツテルダムロイド」社汽船ノ外瓜哇紐育線、瓜哇ベンガル線及瓜哇太平

洋線ノ船舶モ大部分政府用トシテ契約セラル、ニ至ルヘシト云フ

（二）蘭領東印度ニ於ケル和蘭向貨物船積制限

（通商公報第三八六號）

（大正六年一月二十五日發在バタビヤ帝國領事松本幹之亮電報）

和蘭「オーヴアーシー、トラスト」ヨリノ命令ニヨリ船舶取扱代理店ハ和蘭向左記貨物ノ積送ヲ引受サル旨發表シタリ

護謨、護謨製品、砂糖、茶、籐、麻、香料、革、酒精

（三）蘭領印度歐洲間貨物輸送停止ノ件

○蘭領印度歐洲間貨物輸送停止（二月六日官報）本件ニ關シバタビヤ駐在領事松本幹之亮ヨリ本月三日發ヲ以テ左ノ如ク電報アリ（外務省）

獨逸ノ封鎖宣言ノ結果「ネーデルランド」及「ロッテルダム、ロイド」船舶代理店ハ歐洲宛及歐洲ヨリ來ル貨物輸送ヲ全部停止スル旨發表シ實業界ニ及ホセシ影響甚大ナリ

（四）和蘭及蘭領印度間定期航海中止ノ件

○和蘭及蘭領印度間定期航海中止（二月十六日官報）本件ニ關シ蘭國駐劄落合特命全權公使ヨリノ本月九日發十二日著電報左ノ如シ（外務省）

公報ニ依レハ和蘭及印度間ノ定期航海ハ當分中止サレ蘇士航路ハ地中海ニ於ケル激烈ナル潛水艇戰爭ノタメ喜望峯航路ハ南阿弗利加ニ於ケル石炭缺乏ノタメ共ニ不可能ト爲リタルヲ以テ南阿航路ニ依リ蘭領印度トノ定期聯絡ヲ取ルヘキ處置ヲ目下講究中ナリトノコトナリ

瑞典諾威及丁抹國法令

瑞典諾威及丁抹國法令

第一　交戰國潛水艇ノ諸國領海內ニ航入禁止ニ關スル千九百十六年十月十三日附諸國敕令

Légation de Norvège.

Copenhague, le 17 Octobre 1916.

Monsieur le Ministre,

D'ordre de mon Gouvernement j'ai l'honneur en me référant à la Convention de la Haye (numéro XIII), concernant les droits et les devoirs des Puissances neutres en cas de guerre maritime, article 27, de porter à la connaissance de Votre Excellence, que Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège par Décret royal du 13 Octobre 1916 a décrété certaines règles supplémentaires aux règles de neutralité norvégienne, ultérieurement publiées, concernant l'accès des sous-marins des Puissances belligérantes aux eaux territoriales norvégiennes, et j'ai l'honneur de faire parvenir à Votre Excellence ci-inclus un exemplaire d'une traduction française du nouveau Décret royal sus-mentionné.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma très haute considéra-

tion.

(Signé) J. Irgens.

Son Excellence

Monsieur le Jonkheer de London,

Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

& & &

La Haye.

TRADUCTION.

Décret en date du 13 Octobre 1916.

I.

Il est interdit aux sous-marins de guerre appartenant aux puissances belligérantes de naviguer ou de séjourner dans les eaux territoriales norvégiennes. S'ils enfreignent cette défense, ils s'exposent à être attaqués à force armée sans avertissement préalable.

Tout sous-marin peut cependant nonobstant cette défense pénétrer dans les eaux norvégiennes pour sauver des vies humaines en cas d'avarie ou par suite de l'état de la mer, à condition toutefois que dans ces eaux il se tienne à la surface et porte le pavillon de sa nationalité et le signal international indiquant la raison de son entrée dans les eaux interdites. Il devra les quitter dès qu'aura cessé la cause qui a justifié son entrée dans les eaux interdites.

Il est également interdit aux sous-marins autres que ceux mentionnés ci-dessus de pénétrer ou de naviguer dans les eaux territoriales norvégiennes, si ce n'est de jour et par un temps clair, en se tenant à la surface et en portant le pavillon de leur nationalité.

Les sous-marins étrangers qui naviguent dans les eaux norvégiennes doivent, en raison des difficultés qu'il y a à distinguer les différentes catégories de sous-marins, supporter eux-mêmes tout risque de dommage, éventuellement de destruction résultant d'une confusion en ce qui concerne le caractère du bâtiment.

II.

Les dispositions susmentionnées entreront en viguer le 20 Octobre 1916.

L. V. D. P.

第二　諸威潛水艇取扱規則ニ關シ獨逸政府抗議提出ノ件

（大正五年十二月二十二日定額報在端典特命全權公使內田）

本年十月十三日諾威潜水艇取扱規則ニ關シ獨逸政府ハ十月二十日諾威政府ニ抗議ヲ提出シ同時ニ潜水艇ヲ以テ諾威商船破壞ヲ續行シ居レリ曩ニ北氷洋ニアリタル獨逸潜水艇ハ南下シテ諾威西海岸特ニクリスチアニア近海ニ出没シ本年十月十七日以後十一月末迄ノ諾威商船ノ損害ハ二四二隻、三三五、四一五噸(登簿噸數)此ノ内汽船一八二隻二八一、六二八噸(總噸數)帆船六〇隻四三、七七八噸(登簿噸數)ニシテ右戰時保險金額一四五、七〇〇、〇〇〇「クローネ」(十一月中ノ戰時保險損失額約三千萬「クローネ」)ニ上リタルノミナラス獨逸ハ從來ノ宣言ニ反シ戰時禁制品ヲ搭載セサルモノ及全ク載貨ナキ船舶ヲモ擊沈シ同時ニ獨逸新聞ハ諾威潜水艇取扱規則ハ國際法ニ違反セルノミナラス明ニ獨逸ニ對シ敵意アル措置ニシテ英國ノ諾威ニ對スル干渉益深キ徵ナリ獨逸ハ諾威政府カ單ニ潜水商船ニ關スル取扱規定ヲ變更シタルノミニテハ滿足セサルヘク若同國カ言ヲ左右ニ託シ回答ヲ遲延セシムルコトアラハ遂ニ兩國間外交破裂スルニ至ルヘキコトヲ覺悟セサルヘカラスト云ヒタルニヨリ諾威ニ於テハ人心不安ヲ抱クニ至リ十月廿八日政府ハ公然同國動員ノ風説ヲ打消シタリ

諾威新聞ハ政府ノ注意ニヨリ本件ニ關シテハ穩健ノ論調ヲ取リタルカ十一月四日伯林大學教授リスト博士ハ諾威新聞「チーデンスタイン」ニ寄書シ潜水艇戰爭ニ關スル獨逸ノ行動ヲ辯護シ二「千九百十四年十一月三日英國政府ノ交戰區域宣言ニ對シ獨逸政府ハ千九百十五年二月四日ノ宣言ヲ以テ之ニ答ヘタルモ今日ニアリテハ獨逸潜水艇ハ總テノ海面ニ於テ巡邏スルヲ以テ潜水艇ニ關スル問題ハ之ヲ基礎トシテ解決セサルヘカラス潜水艇ヲ巡洋艦ト同視スルコトノ正當ナルヤノ問題ニ關シ之ヲ以テ國際法以外ニアルモノトスル説ハ獨逸ニ於テモ二三學者ノ唱道スル所ニシテ又協商諸國カ中立諸國ニ發シタル同文通牒モ此ノ説ヲ採リタルモ其ノ不當ナルコトハ論證スルニ難カラス潜水艇(Tauch Boote)ハ舊式純潜水艇ヨリ進歩シテ第二平和會議及倫敦會議ノ際ニ於テハ將來有力ナル武器トシテ認メラレ千九百八年五月一日ニ於ケル各國潜水艇ノ勢力ハ佛國四十九隻、英國四十三隻、露國二十八隻、米國十二隻、日本七隻、伊國六隻獨逸二隻、墺洪國二隻、瑞典及丁抹各一隻、尙各國多數ノ建造中ノモノアリ(諾威モ一隻建造中)而シテ第二平和會議條約及倫敦宣言ニ潜水艇ニ關スル規定ナキモ之カ使用ヲ禁止セサル限リ戰時ニ於テ適法ノモノト認メサルヘカラス

予一個ノ考トシテハ潜水艇ニ關シテハ海牙條約第八自動觸發水雷ニ關スル規定ヲ準用スルヲ適當ト認ムルモ獨逸政府ハ潜水艇戰爭ヲ以テ巡洋戰爭ト認ムルニヨリ其航海力戰鬪力武裝防禦力乘組員數及其必需品ニ於ケル實際上ノ相違アルモ潜水艇ハ國際法上巡洋艦ト同一ノ權利義務ヲ有スルモノト云ハサルヘカラス

而シテ中立國船舶破壞ニ關スル千九百九年九月廿日獨逸捕獲法第一一二條ハ潜水艇ニモ適用サルルモ潜水艇カ捕獲物ヲ審檢所所在港ニ引致シ得ルハ稀ナル場合ナルニヨリ中立國船舶破壞ハ巡洋艦トシテハ特別ノ場合ニ限ルモ潜水艇トシテハ常例トセサルヘカラス

捕獲船舶ヲ破壞スルニ先チ出來得ル限リ其乘組員ノ安全ヲ計ルヘキ獨逸捕獲法第一一六條ノ規定ハ相對的安全ノ意味ト解セサルヘカラス而シテ潜水艇カ商船乘組員ヲ收容スルヲ得サル場合ハ乘組員ハ短舟ニ依ルノ外ナシ船員ハ海上ノ危險ニ遭遇スルヲ常トスルカ故ニ此ノ危險アルカ爲潜水艇ヲ以テ不法ノモノト論スルヲ得ス英國ノ封鎖ニ對シ獨逸ハ英露ノ交

通ヲ妨クル必要アリ而シテ諸威船ハ兩國間ニ戰時禁制品ノ輸送ヲナスモノ多キ爲從テ擊沈サルルモノ多ク又戰時禁制品目ノ擴張ニ關シテハ獨逸側ニ責任ナキハ敵國ト雖爭フ能ハサルナリ」

ト論シ之ニ對シ同新聞ハ「中立國船舶ノ破壞ニ關スル倫敦宣言第四八條第四九條第五〇條ハ非戰鬪員ノ生命ヲ尊重スルノ精神ニ基キタルモノニシテ其ノ前文ニ依ルモ原則トシテ之ヲ擊沈スヘカラサルモノナリ而シテ特別ノ場合ニ破壞ヲ認メタルハ交戰國ト中立國トノ利益ノ妥協ノ結果ナリ獨逸捕獲法第一一八條第一二三條ハ中立國船舶破壞ニ關シテハ特別ノ事由アルヘキヲ規定セリ然ルニ巡洋艦ニ關スル規定ヲ潛水艇ニ準用シ彼ニ特例ヲ以テ此ニ常例トナスカ如キ論理ハ之ヲ首肯スルヲ得ス況ヤ潛水艇カ倫敦會議ノ際正當ノ武器ト認メラレタリトスレハリスト博士ノ如キ解釋ヲ取ルヲ得サルコト明カナリ始メチルピツツ提督ハ潛水艇ヲ以テ海岸防禦ノ用ニ供セントシタリ然ルニ戰爭開始後英國ニ對シ遠洋ニ於テ攻擊ノ目的ニ使用セサルヘカラサルニ至リタル獨逸ノ必要ハ之ヲ了解シ得ルモ之ヲ以テ國際法ノ規定ヲ曲クルヲ得サルナリ」ト辯駁シタリ

然レトモ諸威カ獨逸ノ態度ニ關シ危惧ノ念ヲ抱キタルハ獨逸カ潛水艇取扱規則ニ對スル抗議ト前後シテ諸威商船攻擊ヲ行ヒ何等カ其ノ背後ニ意圖スル所アルヲ疑ハシメタルニ依ルモノニシテ本年七月十九日瑞典ハ其ノ潛水艇取扱規則ヲ制定シタル際諸威モ同樣ノ措置ヲ取ランコトヲ勸誘シタルモ諸威ハ主義ニ於テ異義ナキモ當時未タ其ノ必要ヲ認メサリシカ北氷洋方面ニ於ケル自國船舶ノ被害夥シキ爲遂ニ十月十三日ノ規定ヲ公布スルニ至リ其ノ規定ハ大體瑞典規則ト同一ナルカ只潛水商船ニ關シ其ノ商船タルコト明カナラサル場合ニハ之ヲ軍艦ト看做スヘキヲ規定セリ然ルニ瑞典ノ規定ニ對シテハ獨逸政府ハ一應ノ抗議ヲ提出シタルモ同國新聞ハ大ニ滿足ノ意ヲ表シ瑞典カ英露兩國ノ潛水艇ニ對シ强硬ナル態度ヲ取リタルヲ賞讃シタルニ諸威ノ規則ニ對シテハ前述ノ如キ威嚇的ノ態度ヲ取リタルハ同國規則ハ主トシテ自國潛水艇ノ不利トナルヘキヲ豫測シタルニ依ルヘキモ或ハ英露ノ交通ヲ妨碍スル爲諸威海岸ニ潛水艇ノ根據地ヲ得ントスルニアルカ又戰時禁制品ヲ搭載セス又ハ全ク空船ヲ擊沈シタルハ錯誤ニ出テタルモノナレハ他日其ノ損害ヲ賠償スヘキヲ認メタルヨリ見レハ或ハ獨逸カ潛水艇戰爭ヲ以テ商船破壞ヲ行ヒ戰時ニアリテハ直接間接ニ英國ノ使用シ得ル噸數ヲ減少シ戰後ニ於ケル自國商船ニ對スル競爭ヲ輕減セントスル目的ニ出テタルモノカトモ推測サレタルカ十一月初ニ至リ獨逸新聞ノ論調ハ次第ニ潛水艇問題ヲ離レテ經濟問題ヲ中心トシ何等諸威ヨリ經濟上ノ讓歩ヲ求ムル意圖アルヲ示シタリ

獨逸新聞ハ本年夏以來屢英國カ中立國ヲ壓迫シ其ノ輸出入ニ干涉シ特ニ諸威カ魚類ノ輸出ニ對スル英國ノ制限ヲ甘受シ常ニ獨逸ニ對シ不利ナル措置ヲ取リ來リタルヲ非難シタルカ英國政府ハ諸威漁業者ニ其ノ必要ナル石炭、鹽、漁具等ヲ供給スル代償トシテ漁獲ニ對シ先買權ヲ取得スル方針ヲ取リ本年十月頃英諸兩國間ニ諸威ノ漁獲ノ八十五「パーセント」ハ英國ニ賣渡スヘク殘リ十五「パーセント」ニ付キテノミ輸出ノ自由ヲ認ムル協定成立スルニ至リタリ然ルニ獨逸ニ於テハ近來魚類ノ騰貴甚數本年十一月輸入鰊ニ對シテ最高價格ヲ適用スルコトトシタル爲瑞典漁業者ハ一時鰊ノ獨逸行輸出ヲ停止シタルコトアリ目下同國ニ於

テハ殿ニ食料品ノ節約ヲ行フ必要ニ迫ラレ冬期ニ際シ脂肪質食料ノ供給不足ヲ感シ居ルニ當リ諸威魚類ノ供給カ前記ノ如ク制限サルルトキハ大ニ食料問題ニ影響ヲ來スヘシ又諸威產銅モ英國ノ交渉ニヨリ其ノ輸出ヲ禁止シタルカ獨逸ハ諸威ヨリ硫化銅鑛ノ輸入ヲ希望シ本年夏自國ヨリ輸出スル器械類等ノ代價トシテ食料品及綿銅ヲ以テ支拂ハンコトヲ交渉シタルコトアリ尙戰時中諸威海運業ハ非常ナル好況ニアリ昨年ニ於ケル同國汽船會社ノ配當ハ平均四十三「パーセント」ニシテ新ニ汽船會社ノ設立サルルモノ續出シタルカ此等ノ船舶ノ多數ハ英國ニ傭船サレ居レリ要スルニ今回獨逸ノ態度ハ諸威ヨリ經濟上ノ讓歩ヲ求ムルト共ニ潛水艇ノ效力著大ナルヲ示シ間接ニ他ノ中立國ヲモ威嚇セントスルモノノ如シ

諸威政府ハ獨逸ノ抗議ニ對シ頗ル憧重ナル考量ヲ加ヘ十月廿八日以來同國議會議長及各政黨代表者ト協議シ又在獨、瑞典、丁抹ノ各公使ヲモ召致シタルカ瑞典及丁抹トハ戰爭ノ始(一九一四年八月四日)スカンヂナヴイア三國ハ歐洲戰爭中其ノ中立ヲ推持スル爲互ニ相談スヘキ協約アルニヨリ右兩國政府トモ意見ヲ交換シタルカ瑞典政府ハ本件ニ關シ諸威政府ニ精神的ニ援助ヲ與ヘ又經濟上ノ關係ニ付キテハ英佛兩國ノ意嚮ヲモ尋ヌル必要アリタルカ兩國政府ハ諸威政府ニ對シ成ル可ク穩和ナル態度ヲ取ランコトヲ勸告セル由ニテ諸威政府ハ十一月八日在クリスチアニア獨逸公使ニ回答書ヲ手交スルト同時ニ在獨諸威公使ハ訓令ヲ帶ヒテ伯林ニ歸任シ同地ニ於テ交渉繼續中ナリ諸威政府ノ回答ハ頗ル穩和ノモノナル由ナルカ半官的獨逸新聞ハ諸威ノ回答ハ妥協的ナルモ積極的ニ獨逸ノ要求ヲ滿足セシメス今後ハ右回答ニ基キ獨逸當局者ト諸威公使トノ間ニ口頭ヲ以テ交渉スルコトトナルヘキカ交渉ノ成否ニ關シテハ諸威ハ自ラ其ノ責任ヲ負フヘク英國ノ勢力ニヨリ動カサルルハ吾人ノ許ス能ハサル所ナリト云ヒタリ」

本件ニ關スル瑞典ノ輿論ハ一般ニ諸威ニ同情シ當國多數ノ新聞ハ兩國ノ潛水艇取扱規則ハ其精神ヲ一ニシテ兩國ハ北歐ニ於ケル平和ヲ維持スル爲共通ノ利益ヲ有スルヲ論シタルカ十一月廿一日當地保守黨新聞ニシテ現政府ト關係アリト稱セラルル「ストツクホルム、ターゲプラード」ハ兩國ハ北歐平和維持ニ關シ共同ノ利益ヲ有スルモ瑞典ノ政策ハ自己ノ利益ノ範圍外ニ出ツルヲ得ス諸威カ其潛水艇取扱規則ニ於テ特ニ獨逸ニ不利ナル規定ヲ設ケタルハ自ラ其ノ責任ヲ負ハサルヘカラス瑞典ハ必要ノ場合ニ其ノ重大ナル利益ノ擁護ノ爲信賴スヘキ國ニ對抗シテ諸威ヲ援助スルヲ得スト論シ自由黨及社會黨新聞ハ其ノ論調ノ不穩當ナルヲ攻擊シ「ストツクホルム、ターゲプラード」ハ右ノ議論ハ全ク政府ノ意ヲ受ケタルモノニアラサルヲ辯解シタリ

本件ニ關スル交渉ハ目下尙繼續中ナルモ諸威カ經濟問題ニ關シ相當ノ讓歩ヲナスニ至ラハ平和的ニ解決サルヘシト思ハル

第三　瑞典穀類消費調節

瑞典政府ハ同國ニ於ケル穀物麥粉ノ消費ヲ調節スル爲メ千九百十七年一月八日全國ニ於ケル穀物麥粉ヲ差押ヘ其在高ヲ調査シ買上ケ保管製粉及分配ヲ行ヒ一月十五日以後ハ切符制度ニ依リ各人一日食粉ヲ麵麭三百二十五瓦又ハ麥粉二百五十瓦ニ制限セリ

（大正五年十二月二十八日發在瑞典帝國特命全權公使内田定槌電報）

第四　瑞諾及英國間旅客船航海中止ノ件

○瑞諾及英國間旅客船航海中止（二月五日官報）本件ニ關シ瑞典國駐劄内田特命全權公使ヨリノ本月一日發三日著電報左ノ如シ（外務省）

Bergen, New Castle 及 Gothenberg, New Castle 間旅客船ハ本日ヨリ當分ノ間航海ヲ中止セリ尚ホ瑞典政府ハ瑞典ト英國方面竝ニ本邦トノ海路交通ニ關シ英國政府及獨逸政府ト交渉ヲ開始スル筈ナリ

西班牙國法令

西班牙國法令

第一　潜水艇戰ニ關シ西國ヨリ獨國ニ致セル抗議要領

（千九百十六年十二月三十日ニューヨーク、ヘラルド）

SPAIN'S SUBMARINE PROTEST PREPARED.

DENIES LEGALITY OF TORPEDOING MERCHANT VESSELS AFTER NOTES SENT BEFORE.

[BY CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRID, via Paris, Friday.—The note addressed to Germany to-day on the submarine question by the Spanish government reviews at length the policy of Madrid from the time the first Spanish ship, the Isidoro, was torpedoed in August, 1915. It declares that the Spanish government always has maintained that it was illegal to destroy prizes, as is the constant practice of submarines, and that the Cabinet also demanded the observation of the Declaration of London, notably article 50, which, it is maintained, submarines violate by abandoning the crews of

sunken ships to the mercy of the waves far from land.

The note further recalls the vigor of the representations of the Spanish government, which, it says, sometimes caused the Berlin government to be surprised at the radical attitude of Spain, whose protest, it is held, have been more energetic than those of any other neutral State, even the United States of America. With regard to the contraband question the note says :—

"What the Spanish government does not admit is the Central Powers' interpretation of international law whereby they destroy ships of nations which always have complained and protested against such an interpretation."

The note concludes with an announcement that further steps are being taken to avoid or diminish in future the risks to Spanish shipping.

In September of this year the Spanish government sent a note to Berlin protesting vigorously against the torpedoing of Spanish steamships by German submarines. Prior to that time despatches from Spain stated that indignation over the operations of the submarines was growing throughout the country and that mercantile and shipping bodies were bringing strong pressure on the government for action. In October a Berlin despatch said that the German government

had offered not to molest Spanish fruit ships under certain guarantees and provided that the Allies permitted similar cargoes to pass for the German market.

The agitation in Spain continued to grow and on December 12 Alejandro Lerroux, leader of the Spanish radical party, introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies prohibiting Spanish subjects and vessels from provisioning German submarines. This was followed on December 22 by the introduction of a resolution by the republican party declaring that there was urgent need of putting a stop to the torpedoing of Spanish ships which was "continuing to weaken a merchant marine already insufficient and threatening to ruin the agricultural interests of Spain."

第二　西國物價調節新法令

（通商公報第三八六號）

（大正五年十一月廿五日及二十日西班牙國臨時代理公使堀口九萬一報附告）

現歐洲戰爭勃發以來西國ニ於ケル食料品竝ニ日常必要品ノ價格ハ漸次騰貴シ一般人民ハ日々生活難ニ瀕スルニ至リタレハ政府ハ其狀態ニ鑑ミ此等物資ノ價格調節ノ目的ヲ以テ千九百十五年二月調節令ヲ發布シ千九百十六年二月其有效期限ヲ延長シタリシカ政府ノ如上ノ施設ハ實際ニ於テ何等其效果ヲ奏セサルノミナラス却テ此等物資ノ價格ハ漸次騰貴シ今ヤ

國民生活難ノ聲ハ日ニ益ミ高マリ來リ各地有志者社會主義者ハ近々市民大會ヲ開催シテ政府ノ責任ヲ問ハントスルニ至レリ此處ニ於テ政府ハ急遽之レカ措置ニ關シテ協議シ現行調節令ヲ修正敷衍シテ別ニ一案ヲ作リ目下開會中ナル議會ニ提出シ徹夜之レカ討議ニ從ヒ今回之レヲ發布セリ

▲日常必需食料品及其他諸物資ノ價格調節令

第一條　特別且ツ一時的事由ニヨリ食料品ノ供給、工業ノ經營又ハ農業ノ開發上必要已ムヲ得サル場合ニ於テハ政府ハ日常必需食料品又ハ其他諸物資ノ輸入稅ヲ一時全廢シ又ハ輕減スルコトヲ得

加工品ト雖政府ニ於テ他ノ工業經營上必要缺クヘカラサルモノト認定スルトキハ之レヲ日常必需物資ト見做シ本條ヲ適用スヘシ本條ノ規定ヲ適用スルニ緊急已ムヲ得サル場合ノ外政府ハ先ツ關稅及評價委員會議ノ報告ヲ參照シタル上之レヲ爲スヘシ

第二條　政府ハ又本法施行上必要ナリト認ムル時ハ現ニ政府ヨリ補助金ヲ給付セル鐵道會社竝ニ汽船會社ヲシテ運賃ノ輕減ヲ行ハシムヘシ但該輕減ノ强制履行カ現行規定ニ反スルトキ若クハ該會社ノ利害ニ反スルコト顯著ナルトキハ各線ノ契約期限ニ何等支障ヲ及ホサヽル範圍ニ於テ政府ハ正當ト認ムル損害賠償額ヲ協定スヘシ

政府ハ右損害賠償ニ關スル一切ノ事項ヲ議會ニ通告スヘシ尤モ右ニ關スル政府ノ措置ハ之レカ爲メ何等拘束セラルヽ所ナカルヘシ

損害賠償ハ通貨ヲ以テ之レヲ爲ス而シテ右決定ハ常ニ當該會社カ運賃輕減ノ爲メ諸物資ノ運送增加シ之レニ依リ收得スヘキ利益ノ有無ヲ考量スヘシ

工業其他ノ營利事業ニ從事スル會社或ハ個人ニシテ鐵道運輸機關ヲ有スルトキハ一般鐵道線ヲ利用シ其所在地ニ生產スル諸物資ヲ其工場所在地ニ運搬スルコトヲ得尙該所有者ハ該運輸機關ノ歸途工場所在地ヨリ他ノ諸物資ヲ運搬シ鐵道會社ノ收得スヘキ運賃ノ一部ヲ自ラ收得スルコトヲ得

前記諸會社又ハ個人ニシテ本法ニ規定スル日常必需食料品又ハ諸物資ノ運搬ニ從事スル時ハ政府ハ其投資額ニ對スル利子ノ條件附仕拂又ハ之レカ仕拂保證等ノ方法ニヨリ該會社又ハ個人ヲ補助スルコトヲ得

第三條　政府ハ必要ノ場合ニ於テ本法有效期間中國庫ノ支辨ヲ以テ日常必需食料品又ハ其他ノ諸物資竝ニ工事中ニシテ急速ニ竣成ヲ要スヘキ政府ノ土木事業ニ缺クヘカラサル諸材料等ヲ購入シ更ニ調節的價格ヲ以テ之レヲ賣却スルコトヲ得

第四條　政府ハ西國全部又ハ一地方ニ於ケル日常必需食料品及諸物資ノ價格ヲ調節スルコトヲ得

一地方ニ於ケル前項物資ノ價格調節ハ本法第六條ニ規定スル地方委員會ト協議ノ上ニ於テ之レヲ爲スヘシ

又政府ハ西國船舶ニ關シテ必要ト認ムル一切ノ措置ヲ執ルコトヲ得卽チ或ハ此等船舶ヲ徵發シテ海運ノ順調ヲ圖リ又ハ專ラ內國ノ通商ニ限リ從事セシメ或ハ又西國航海保護法第二條ノ規定ノ西國海岸運輸ハ西國造船所建造ニ係ル西國船舶ニノミ限レル條項ヲ停止

スルコトヲ得

又政府ハ特別ナル場合ニ於テハ西國商船ノ運賃率ヲ制定スルコトヲ得

尙政府ハ穀類及燃料ニ關シテ左記ノ措置ヲナスコトヲ得

(A)此等諸物資供給上必要ナル場合ニ於テハ個人間ニ成立セル契約ヲ無效トシ又ハ其效力ヲ停止セシムルコトヲ得

右ノ場合ニ於テ政府ノ措置ハ契約上ノ義務履行ニ對シ法律上ノ不可抗力ニヨル場合ト同一ノ效力ヲ有ス

(B)此等諸物資ノ通常相場ヲ維持スル爲ニ執リタル一切ノ手段ニシテ十分ナル效果ナキトキハ政府ハ自ラ炭鑛ヲ占有シテ之レヲ採掘シ或ハ瓦斯會社ヲ占有シテ之レカ生產物ヲ押收シ或ハ又石炭燃料ヲ藏置スル一切ノ倉庫ヲ占有スルコトヲ得

但シ船舶又ハ炭鑛ノ占有ハ豫メ該所有者ニ對シテ適當ナル損害賠償額ヲ決定シタル上之レヲ爲スヘシ

政府ハ其理由ノ如何ヲ問ハス現ニ使用セサル西國製作ニ係ル鐵道運輸機關ヲ適當ナル賠償金仕拂ノ上占有スルコトヲ得

政府ハ又供給困難ナルカ又ハ高價ナル諸物資ノ消費ヲ制限スルコトヲ得

第五條　何人タルヲ問ハス其所有スル日常必需食料品又ハ諸物資ノ購入又ハ其所有ニ屬スル此等物資ヲ藏置スル倉庫又ハ場所ノ一時的占有ニシテ實際必要ナル程度ニ限ル時ハ西國憲法第十條規定ノ公用徵收ノ場合ニ準ス

一般商業上卸賣リノ場合ニ於テ不分割ナルモノト認メラルヽモノハ右强制購入ノ場合ニ於テモ同樣ノ取扱ヲ受クヘシ

倉庫ノ一部占有ノ場合ニ於テ其所有者ハ他ノ占有セラレサル部分ヲ使用スルコトヲ得若シ政府ニ於テ許可シ難キ事情アリト認ムル時ハ之レニヨリ生スヘキ損害ヲ賠償スヘシ

所有者又ハ其家族ノ消費並ニ其業務經營ニ要スル工業材料ニ充用スルタメ藏置セル日常必需食料品又ハ諸物資ハ事由ノ如何ヲ問ハス强制購入ヲ爲スコトヲ得ス

第六條　一地方ニ限ル强制購入ハ該地方ノ知事、地方裁判所長、大藏省出張員、及其地方首府ノ市長等ヨリ組織セル地方委員會ノ提議ニ基キ直接利害關係ヲ有スル都市ノ市會ヨリノ請求ニヨリ政府之レヲ決定スヘシ

右決定ノ上ハ直ニ右物資ヲ占有スヘシ但シ右ノ場合ニハ豫メ買價ヲ仕拂ヒ又ハ正當ナル價格ノ擔保ヲ供托スルニアラサレハ右ノ物資ヲ處分スルコトヲ得ス

前記商品ノ價格及損害賠償額ノ決定ニ關シテハ該地方知事ハ解決ノ公正ナルヲ期スル爲メ當事者、立合地商業會議所並ニ農業會議所其他有ユル團體ノ意見ヲ徵シタル上之レヲ爲スヘシ

右ノ價格ハ市會之レヲ仕拂フヘシ但シ同仕拂ノ爲メニ市會ハ特別市債ヲ起スコトヲ得

市會ハ如何ナル場合ニ於テモ本法ニヨリ購入セル物資ハ其實費ヨリ百分三以上ノ高價ヲ以テ賣却スルコトヲ得ス

緊急特別ノ場合ニ於テハ當該地方知事ハ專斷ヲ以テ前記購入物資ノ價格又ハ該供托金額

ヲ決定シ之レヲ精算スルコトヲ得

政府ハ本法ニヨリテ附與セラレダル特權ニ基キ購入及占有ヲ實行シタルトキハ之レヲ議會ニ通告スヘシ

第七條　本法ハ發布ノ日ヨリ直ニ施行シ滿十二ケ月間效力ヲ有ス該有效期間ハ更ニ十二ケ月間延長スルコトヲ得

第八條　千九百十五年二月十八日發布食料品法令ハコレヲ廢止ス

附　則

本法ニ違反スルモノハ五百「ペセタ」以上五千「ペセタ」以下ノ罰金ニ處ス

今舊法ト新法トヲ比較對照シテ其重ナル差異ヲ擧ケンニ舊法ニ於テハ價格調節ノ目的ヲ重ニ食料品ニ置キタルニ新法ニ於テハ之レヲ敷衍シテ燃料諸工業材料ニ及ホスニ至ラシメ且ツ運賃ノ强制輕減ヲ鐵道會社ノミニ止メス內國船舶ニ對シテモ之レヲ適用スルコトヽシ專ラ石炭其他ノ燃料及工業諸材料ノ供給ニ便ナラシメタリ加之强制購入ニ關シテハ個人間ニ成立シタル契約ヲ無効タラシム等ノ條項ヲ設ケテ右ニ對スル政府ノ權限ヲ擴張セルニアリ

今試ニ食料品並ニ日常必要品中主要ナル物品ニ付戰時並ニ現今ノ價格ヲ對照センニ實ニ左ノ如キ著ルシキ增加ヲ見ル

石炭	一キンタル	一九一三年	一九一六年
牛肉	一基瓦	二・〇〇「ペセタ」	六・〇〇「ペセタ」
		一・〇〇	一・八〇
オリーブ油	一リツトル	一・二〇	二・二五
バター	一キロ	二・五〇	五・〇〇
麥粉	百基瓦	二七・〇〇	三九・〇〇

之レヲ要スルニ一般食料品並ニ日常必要品ノ價格ハ前現ノ如ク平均倍加セルニ食料及收入ハ何等增加ヲ見サルノミナラス却テ各種事業ハ一般ニ停滯ノ有樣ナレハ國民ノ窮狀ハ想像スルニ難カラス

政府今回ノ施設ハ假令一時國民ノ不安ヲ鎭靜スルニ足ルヘキモ戰爭ノ永續ト共ニ運賃ノ騰貴、食料品ノ輸入遞減並ニ隣邦交戰國ヘノ輸出增加且ツ資本家ノ此等物資ノ買占メハ依然繼續セラルヘキニ因リ遠カラス又本問題ニ關スル紛擾ノ惹起スルハ免カレサル所ナルヘシト一般ニ觀察セラル

大正三—六年戰役

各國海戰關係法令第十一輯終

大正六年六月七日印刷
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海軍大臣官房

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明治三拾年

明治三拾年

東京市麻布区霞町二十番地一番戸

陸軍大臣官房

大正六年六月十日登録

大正六年六月十日抹消